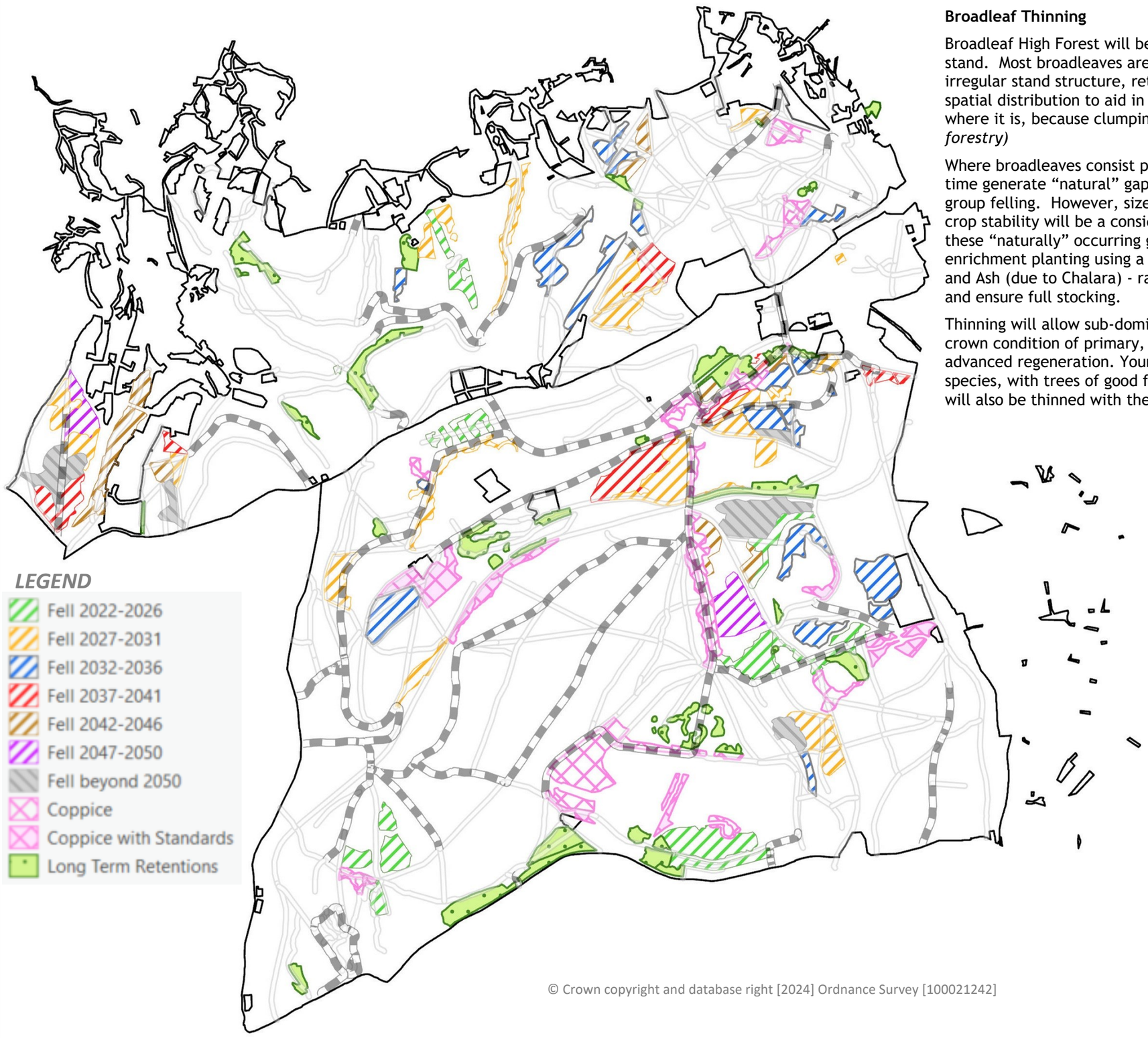
Silviculture



Broadleaf Thinning

Broadleaf High Forest will be assessed for thinning every 10 years with a visual inspection of the stand. Most broadleaves are uniform in age, so thinning should encourage development of an irregular stand structure, retaining any existing stand variability in dbh range, species, height and spatial distribution to aid in achieving irregularity; “a tree should never be removed because of where it is, because clumpiness is a good thing in this respect.” *(quote: Andy Poore from Prosilva forestry)*

Where broadleaves consist primarily of single species, utilisation of irregular thinning will, over time generate “natural” gaps, rather than specific creation of new ones, or enlargement through group felling. However, size of gap will be dependent on slope, aspect and site fertility, and crop stability will be a consideration. In any case, through irregular thinning and as crops age, these “naturally” occurring gaps will then be utilised for recruitment of natural regeneration, or enrichment planting using a mix of native species other than, those occurring in the overstorey and Ash (due to Chalara) - rather than just a reliance on natural regeneration to achieve diversity and ensure full stocking.

Thinning will allow sub-dominant broadleaves sufficient light and space to mature, will develop crown condition of primary, secondary and tertiary final crop trees, and will release existing advanced regeneration. Younger patches of regeneration can be thinned to favour site native species, with trees of good form and vigour being retained. Matrices between final crop trees will also be thinned with the above points in mind.

Conifer Thinning

Areas of conifer are assessed for thinning every 5 years, with the targeted removal of larch species a key objective. Other factors such as the quantity, condition, age and distribution of any broadleaf content, will also help decide if an area of conifer is to be thinned or not, with light levels, existing ground vegetation, and any evidence of natural regeneration, also impacting on how many trees are marked for removal. Key points from above regarding development of an irregular structure are also applicable to conifer.

The accrued monocultured nature of the forest is less prominent within this Forest Plan than the plan for Blakeney Hill and Parkend, however, this approach of Irregular Thinning will still play an important part in redressing issues of restructuring, at both Compartment and Block level, especially in those areas being managed through LIS.

Clearfell

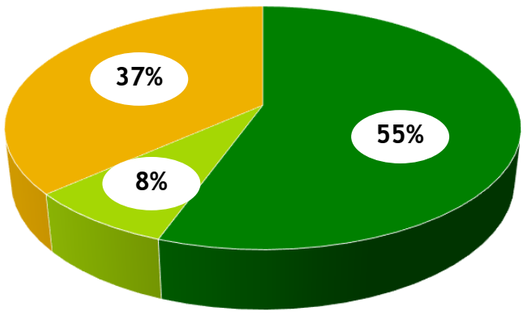
The map looks at the clearfelling programme from 2025 until beyond 2051. Conifer areas are likely to be restocked in order to achieve the correct species composition for the next rotation, and achieve the Forest Plans objectives on diversity and resilience. Some sites may be restocked in combination with natural regeneration, especially those sites identified for broadleaf.

Also shown are areas to be managed as Long Term Retention, whose areas mainly comprise of Douglas Fir, Red Cedar or older mature stands of Scots Pine, with perhaps some areas of Spruce too, e.g. Stands of Scots pine at Trafalgar/The Delves and Spruce at The Delves . These coupes are likely to be managed through selection rather than shelterwood.

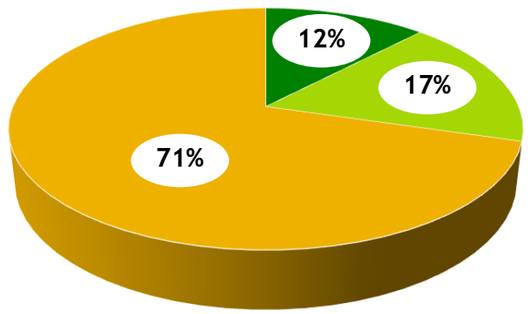
See following pages for more information on Low Impact Silviculture

Indicative Future Species Composition of LIS Coupes previously identified for Clearfelling

Current species composition of suitable sites shifting from Clearfell to LISS: from the Clearfell areas (2023-2033) dataset of the previous Forest Plan

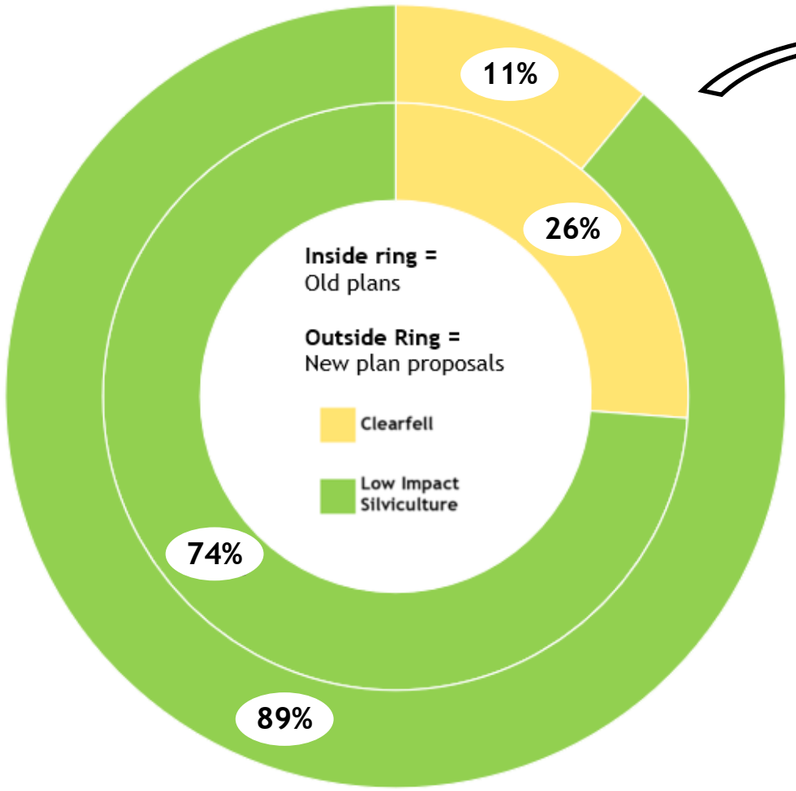


Indicative Future Species Composition for sites identified for LIS that were previously clearfell: from the Future Restock Area dataset (2024) : (Clearfell areas (2023-2033) dataset of the previous Forest Plan)



Conifer Broadleaf Mixed stands of Conifer & Broadleaf

Shift in the use of Low Impact Silviculture between the previous Forest Plans and the new Forest Plan



Silviculture (cont)

Low Impact Silviculture (LIS)

The increase in the use of Shelterwood systems, Selection systems, Coppice and of Minimum Intervention, along with some selected areas of Long Term Retention (e.g. areas of Scots Pine or Douglas Fir), will help deliver the Forest Plan objectives in a number of ways:

- By improving the distribution of Age Classes
- Diversify the variety of tree species
- Increase the variety of woodland edge
- Improve connectivity of habitats
- Improve opportunity for deadwood retention
- Enhance and improve riparian management
- Reduce the amount of clearfelling
- In the longer term increase the Sense of Place
- Provide micro climate for natural regeneration and the under planting or group planting of both conifer & broadleaf, (especially for alternative or emerging species of conifer)
- Provide an increase in the amount of woodland that has a permanent irregular structure

Clearfell and restocking has traditionally been the method of management for a large majority of sub-compartments that are now proposed for regeneration via LIS. These stands will therefore generally need careful intervention, undergoing between 1 to 3 or even 4 or more thinning interventions. This ensures that light levels and vegetation remain suitably controlled[1] to attain favourable conditions for natural regeneration to occur successfully. However, in future years underplanting, group planting, or enrichment planting will probably be required to attain the desired species composition[2], to further meet the objectives of species diversity, and forest resilience toward future threats of pests, disease, fire and a changing climate.

[1] *One of the key principles of management to attain a permanent irregular structure*
[2] *Can be due to several reasons including: lack of suitable parent material, poor seed productivity and vegetation competition on more fertile sites.*

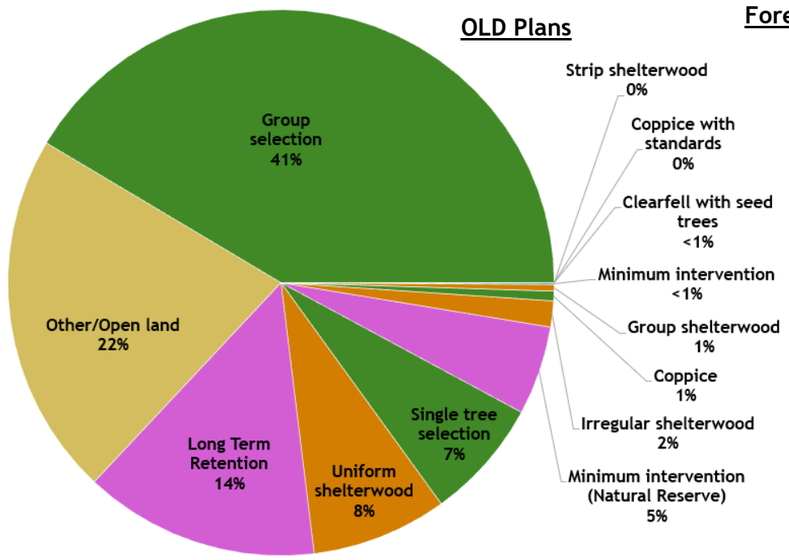
With the above points in mind, charts on this page clearly show both support and ambition for an increased use of mixed woodland and forest containing both broadleaf and conifer components. Thinning should, therefore, favour retention of any broadleaf components of merit, that will help in reaching the above goals and objectives. This approach combined with targeted removal of Larch and Western Hemlock during thinning will also help:

- protect the integrity of Forest Plan design
- aid in achieving sustainable timber production
- help safe guard native natural regeneration and
- contribute to higher degrees of naturalness and greater levels of native cover (species and spacing)
- Investigating this objective through the use of Forest Development Types (FDT) to ensure use of mixtures are successful. Knowledge in the use of FDT will take use beyond the plan period[3]

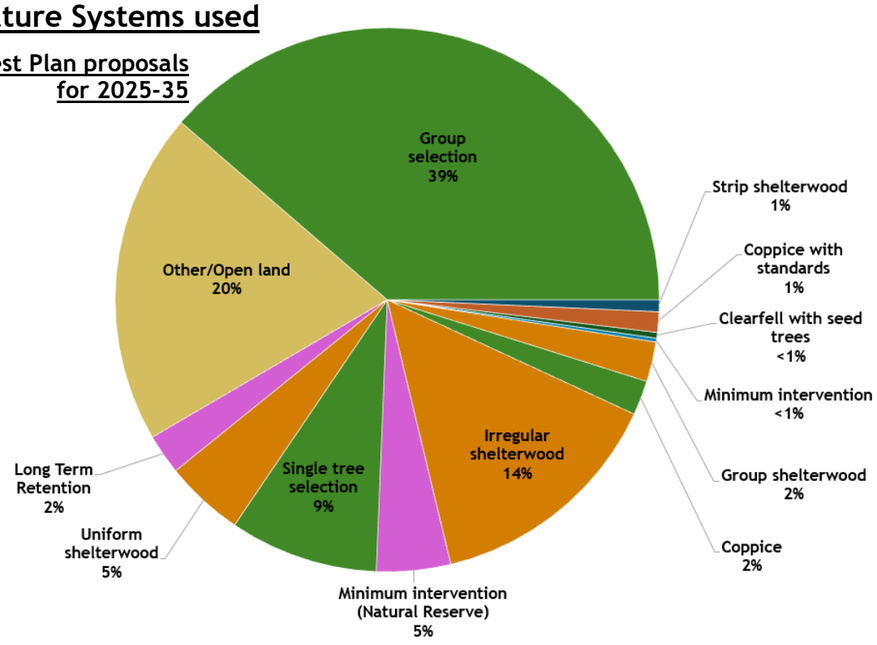
[3] *Due to most crops requiring 2 or more thinnings i.e.10 years.*

Breakdown showing the type of Low Impact Silviculture Systems used

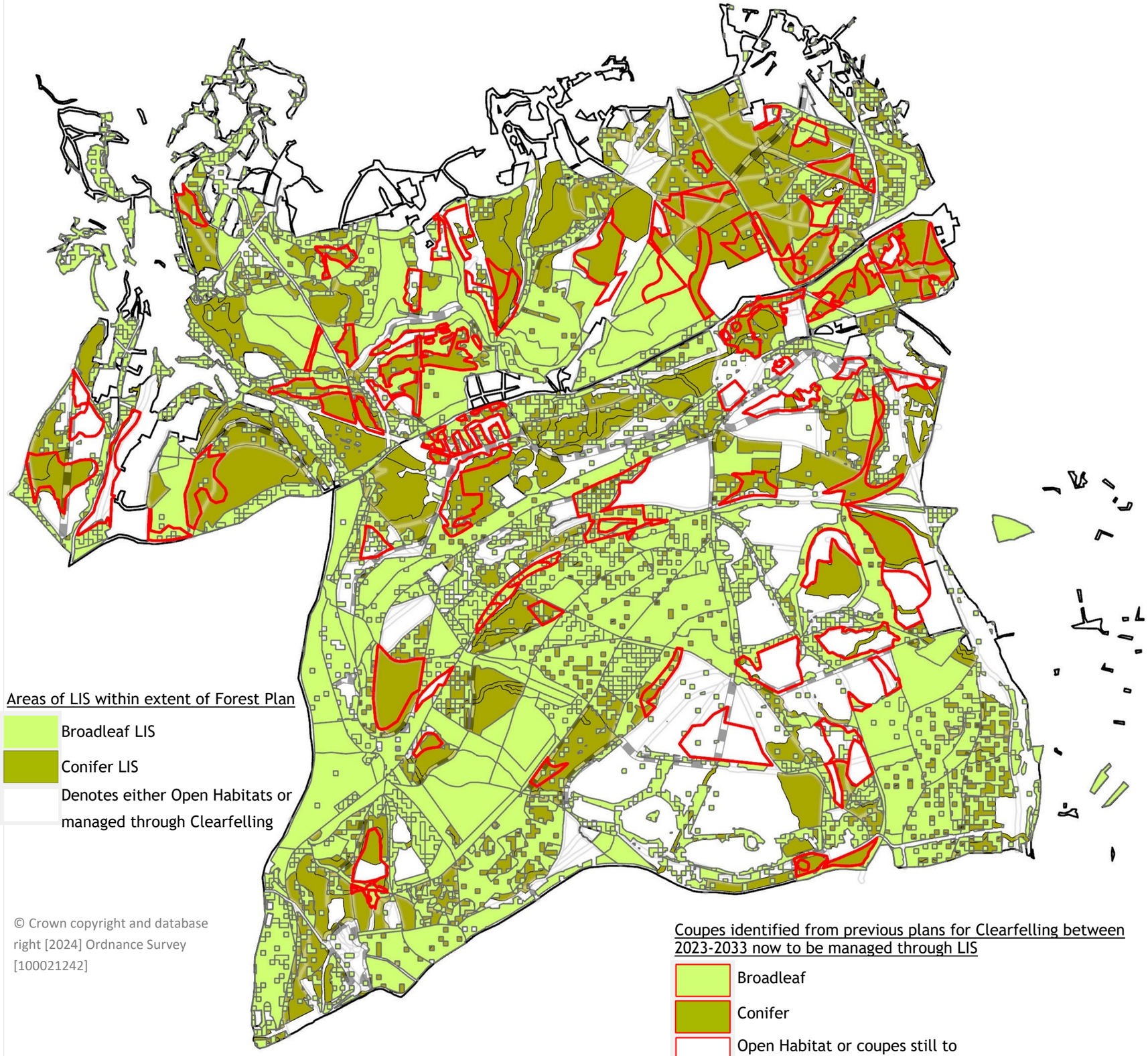
OLD Plans



Forest Plan proposals for 2025-35



Silviculture (cont) Map showing areas to be managed through Low Impact Silviculture (LIS)



Areas of LIS within extent of Forest Plan

- Broadleaf LIS
- Conifer LIS
- Denotes either Open Habitats or managed through Clearfelling

Coupes identified from previous plans for Clearfelling between 2023-2033 now to be managed through LIS

- Broadleaf
- Conifer
- Open Habitat or coupes still to be managed through Clearfelling

Coupe prescriptions for areas of LIS previously identified for Clearfelling can be found in Appendix 2 for Management Considerations

Silviculture (cont)

For clarity, the map to the left shows areas of LIS by current species composition. The Future Composition can be found in the section on Indicative Future Species.

Under the old suite of Forest Plan prescriptions, the coupes outlined in red were proposed for clearfell and restock between 2023 and 2033.

For this Forest Plan, these identified coupes were assessed for their potential to be managed by alternative prescriptions, i.e. LIS, and the map on this page clearly shows that moving forward there is a significant reduction in clearfelling.

Thinning will favour broadleaf components. This, together with the targeted removal of invasives such as Western Hemlock, will increase the potential for employing natural regeneration or enrichment planting, and move sites towards having greater native broadleaf content.

Broadleaf stands will generally be managed through thinning. Thinning will look to create permanent irregular structure, and develop native broadleaved components, with targeted removal of conifer components where required. Although, through necessity of managing disease and resilience to changes in climate, mixed stands containing both conifer and broadleaf elements will increase in prevalence.

Selection systems can be used on windfirm (although windthrow can be advantageous in creating structure) accessible crops, proactively diversifying the woodland structure and composition, by recruiting natural regeneration of appropriate species. Enrichment replanting with conifer or native broadleaves can be used where required, e.g. where natural regeneration has proven unsuccessful in the past or diversification is needed.

- Areas of Long Term Retention predominantly contain Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Scots Pine, and some stands of Spruce that will be managed as Irregular Selection or Shelterwood with the aim of producing future woodland with complex stand structure and mixed woodland composition. Stands with existing complex structure or those managed for an amenity purpose will be maintained through single tree selections. E.g. areas of pre-1900 Oak, or mature areas of Scots Pine such as those around the Greathough Brook area, Birch Wood and Laymore Quag areas.

Uniform shelterwoods are predominately sites managed using seeding fellings, with possibilities for under planting of site suitable species and developing good timber quality.

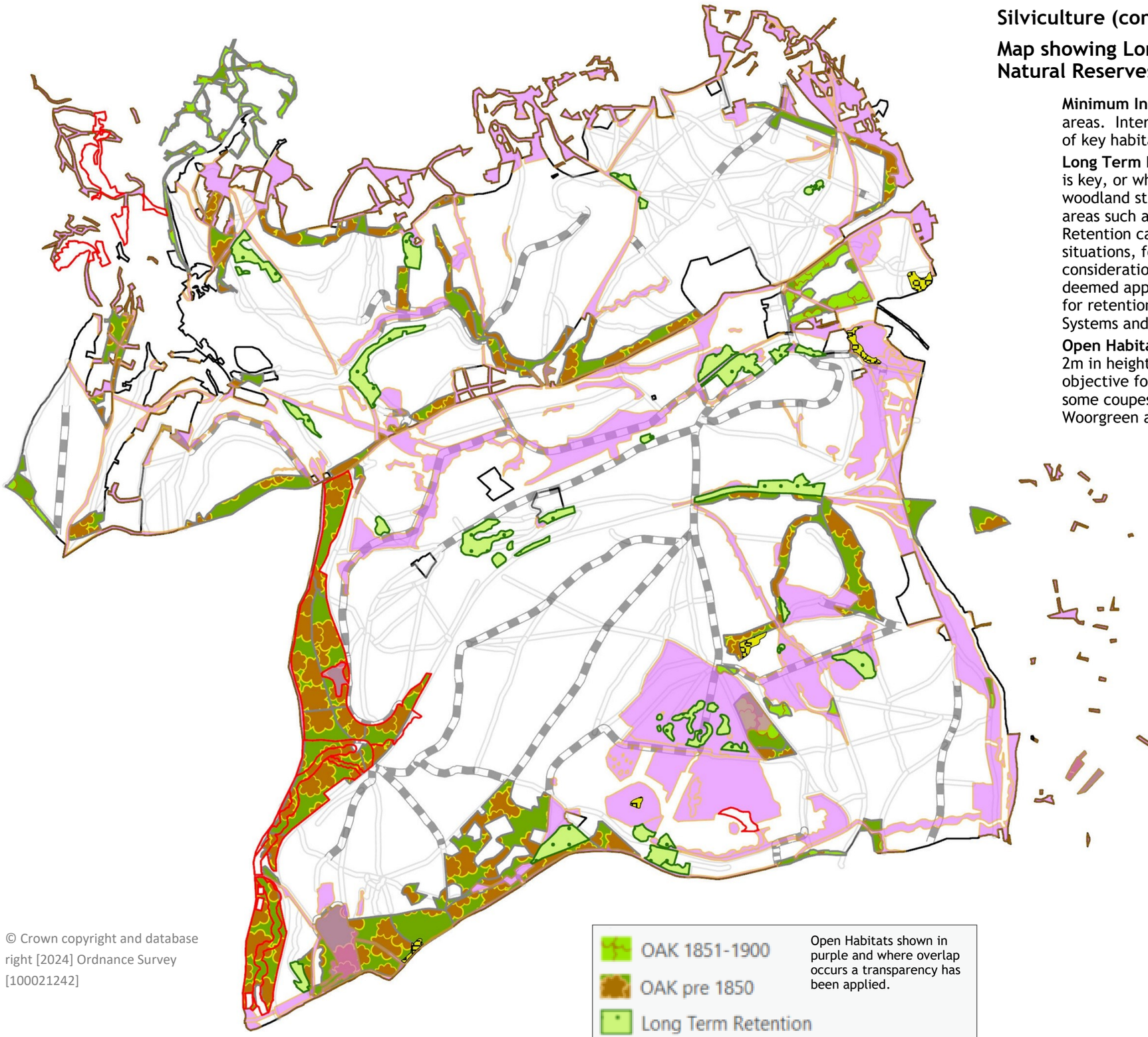
Irregular shelterwoods will look to develop a complex stand structure. For broadleaves this means: identification of final crop trees and seed trees and the use of irregular thinning. In some cases a proportion of overstorey maybe retained.

Strip shelterwoods It is most likely that uniform or irregular shelterwoods will be used, but often on wind vulnerable sites or steep areas that are awkward to work, Strip Shelterwoods can provide a better solution, with Strip Shelterwood regenerated through natural regeneration or in combination with planting.

All of the above methods of LIS can be employed in conifer or broadleaf. They can utilise natural regeneration and or where required enrichment planting, to ensure a diverse species composition of desired nature is achieved for the following rotation. To aid in achieving this, as a rule of thumb Irregular thinning should be encouraged.

Silviculture (cont)

Map showing Long Term Retentions, areas of Minimum Intervention, Natural Reserves, Open Habitats and stands of pre1900 Oak



Minimum Interventions are predominantly inaccessible or ecological valuable areas. Intervention will only occur to protect and ensure the future succession of key habitats and species. They will often also have a distinct Sense of Place.

Long Term Retentions are in places where the landscape value of the woodland is key, or where the retention is advantageous to development of stand/ woodland structure, and the accrual of biological maturity. Examples include areas such as those in Cannop Valley or Greathough.
Retention can be at stand level or applied to components of a stand. In some situations, for example, where biological maturity has been achieved, consideration could be given to moving the stand into Minimum Intervention, if deemed appropriate. It is possible that other areas may reach a stage suitable for retention, having previously been managed through the use of Selection Systems and can be considered at the time of Forest Plan review or rewrite.

Open Habitats are generally managed to ensure forest cover does not exceed 2m in height, and will have varying degrees of tree cover depending on the objective for that site, but in general should not exceed 20% tree cover. In some coupes spatial distribution of Open Habitat over time may vary, e.g. in Woorgreen and Crump Meadow.

Areas of Pre1900 Oak

Parts of the forest containing such Oak, by their very nature, are finite and considered extremely valuable assets both ecologically and socially. They are areas often situated in peripheral locales such as along roadsides or close to communities, and may fall within a conservation or amenity & recreation working circle or both; but does not preclude them from producing quality timber if appropriate, and intervention meets other Forest Plan objectives.

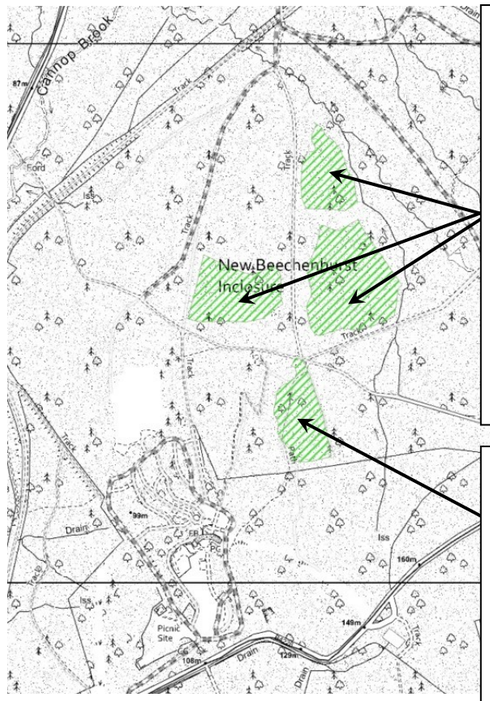
These areas of pre1900 Oak are often spatially distributed in a fragmented or lineal nature. Prescriptions will work to remediate this, either through adjacent planting to create connectivity and larger more consolidated areas of Oak, or through recognition of their value in a wider ecosystem context, such as the Oak at Speech House and Lennets Hill.

Given the issues with predation by rabbits, squirrels, boar and deer, thinning for the regeneration (naturally or planted) of the crop should not be harsh and expect immediate results; but instead a more gentle, irregular, sensitive longer term approach should be taken. Working with existing variability will increase structural and ecological diversity.

The above paragraph is even more important given it has been observed that dieback of Oak is not only affecting older generations of Oak, but also younger plantings, even as young as those planted in the 1970s. Recognising the cause of health issues and type of dieback is beyond the Forest Plan remit. Therefore, it is felt that a survey is crucial to look at this concern, together with growth rates and other stand characteristics, that will inform future silvicultural management of both older and younger stands of Oak. This will hopefully ensure Oak is here for future generations of children to enjoy.

Tree health issues associated with individual pre1900 Oak will, if necessary, employ tree surgery. Felling will be an absolute last resort and in this situation, retention of standing deadwood needs consideration. Fallen or felled material, being retained in length, will encourage the development of the widest assemblage of biological, ecological habitat and diversity possible. Tomography is also being used to minimise unnecessary interventions.

Felling and Restocking
2025- 2035



Felling Coupe: 43085 (part 1 of 2)
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 6.59 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43085A (5.33ha)

Propagation:	planted
Japanese Cedar	40%
Douglas Fir	30%
Other Broadleaf	30%

Description:

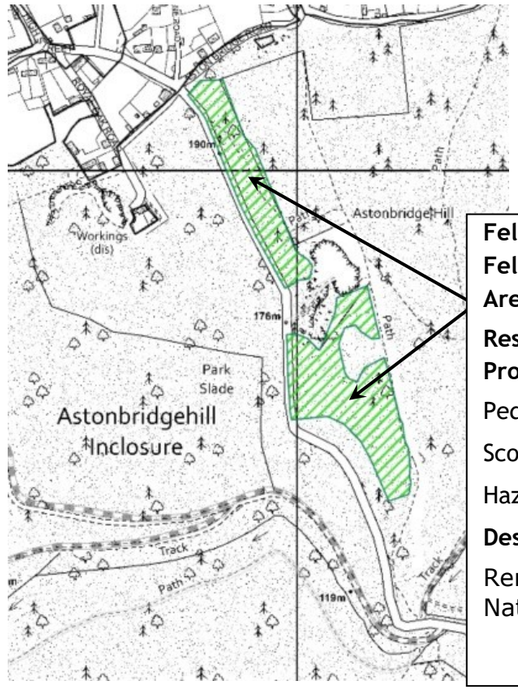
Diversifying conifer away from Larch and planting emergent species.

Felling Coupe: 43085 (part 2 of 2)
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 6.59 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43150A (1.26 Ha)

Propagation:	planted
Other Conifer	70%
Douglas Fir	30%

Description:

This site should contain alternative conifer species with high longevity and potential to develop a Sense of Place for the future.



Felling Coupe: 42098
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 3.20 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42098A

Propagation:	planted
Pedunculate Oak	40%
Scots Pine	40%
Hazel	20%

Description:

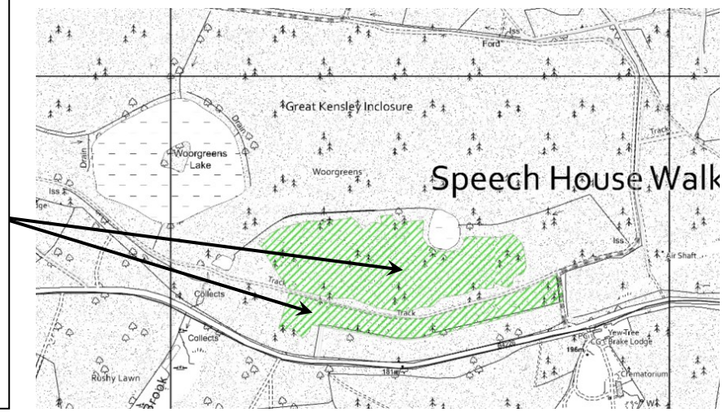
Removing Larch and replacing with Native species.

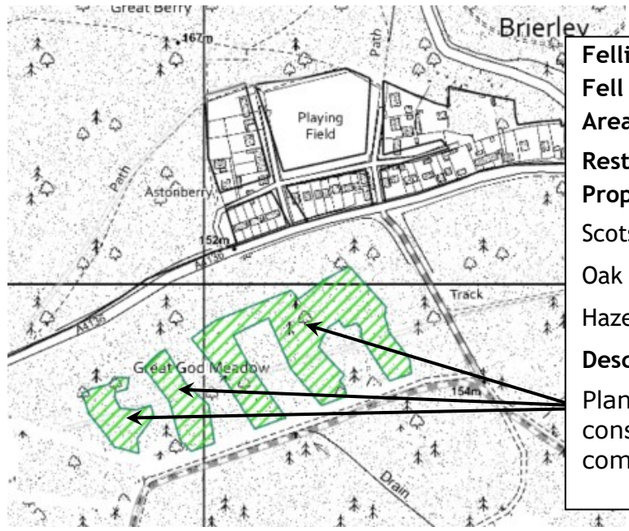
Felling Coupe: 43096
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 9.48 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43096 A and B
Propagation: planted

A - North of ride (7.13 Ha)	Norway Spruce	40%
	Other Conifer	30%
	Common Alder	20%
	Mixed Broadleaf	10%
B - South of ride (2.35Ha)	Oak	50%
	Mixed Broadleaf	30%
	Scots Pine	20%

Description:

Creating a more diverse species mix.





Felling Coupe: 43051
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 2.64 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43051A

Propagation:	planted
Scots Pine	60%
Oak	20%
Hazel	20%

Description:

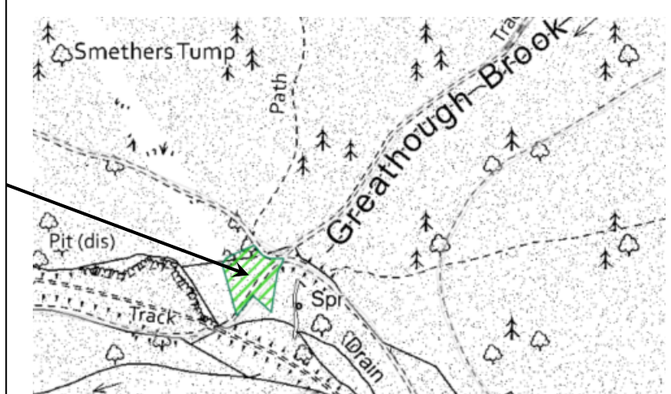
Planting to enhance the conservation value of the site and complement existing hornbeam.

Felling Coupe: 42020
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 0.16 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42020A

Propagation:	planted
Norway Spruce	20% (existing)
Scots Pine	10%
OPEN	70%

Description:

When felling, retain 20% of NS
And plant 10% Scots Pine.



The next half dozen pages show coupes that are to be managed through clearfelling and restocking over the next ten years - till 2035. The species listed are aspirational and indicative in order to ensure a woodland that will meet future challenges that include, climate change, pests and disease and fire resilience. Although planting is stated as means of propagation to restock these areas, on broadleaf sites, the use of natural regeneration will be encouraged, and as such establishment may take longer. Enrichment planting maybe considered in future years to redress species composition, and meet other management objectives.

However, if Statutory Plant Health Notices are issued for the felling of diseased stands, ensuring that timber production remains within sustainable limits becomes paramount, meaning that felling of other areas may be delayed in order to achieve this. Areas that will take priority for felling in this instance, will be ones that help with delivery of multiple benefits e.g. those areas required for riparian improvement/water flow management, or those for habitat creation and habitat connectivity, or alongside cycle trails and rides to enhance internal landscaping, along with habitats suitable for lepidoptera and adders.

Felling and Restocking
2025- 2035

Felling Coupe: 43058
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 2.93Ha
Restock Coupe: 43058A
Propagation: planted

Aspen	30%
Alder	10%
Willow	10%
OPEN	50%

Description:

10m water buffer with 50% Native Broadleaf cover

Felling Coupe: 43156
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 0.94 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43156A
Propagation: planted

Mixed Broadleaves	100%

Description:

Extending open habitat, create complex of Oak and open habitat to complement wider habitat assemblages and enhance mature Oak habitat.

Restock Coupe: 43103B (0.5ha)
Propagation: planted

Alder	40%
Hazel	20%
Wych Elm	20%
Hawthorn species	20%

Description:

Coppicable species to bolster coppice corridor upto The Delves.

Felling Coupe: 43103
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 4.18 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43103A (3.68ha)
Propagation: planted

Other Conifer	40%
Mixed Conifer	30%
Scots Pine	20%
Mixed Broadleaf	10%

Description:

Diversifying species.

Felling Coupe: 43060
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 0.92Ha
Restock Coupe: 43060A
Propagation: planted

OPEN	100%

Description:

Clearfell, but leave selected groups of Blve areas—creating more linkage for open habitats. - see Ecologist

Felling Coupe: 43182
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 1.85 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43182A
Propagation: planted

OPEN	100%

Description:

Creating open habitat connectivity for lepidoptera and Adder.

There is potential for management to be taken on by an appropriate conservation partner.

Felling and Restocking

2025-2035

Felling Coupe: 42050
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 4.63 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42050A (2.37ha) and B (2.26ha)

Propagation:	planted		
42050 A (north)		42050 B (south)	
Scots Pine	60%	Douglas Fir	50%
Hornbeam	20%	Other conifer	40%
Oak	10%	Coast Redwood	10%
Mixed Broadleaf	10%		

Felling Coupe: 42115
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 1.06 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42115A

Propagation:	planted
Oak	40%
Hazel	30%
Mixed Broadleaf	30%

Description:

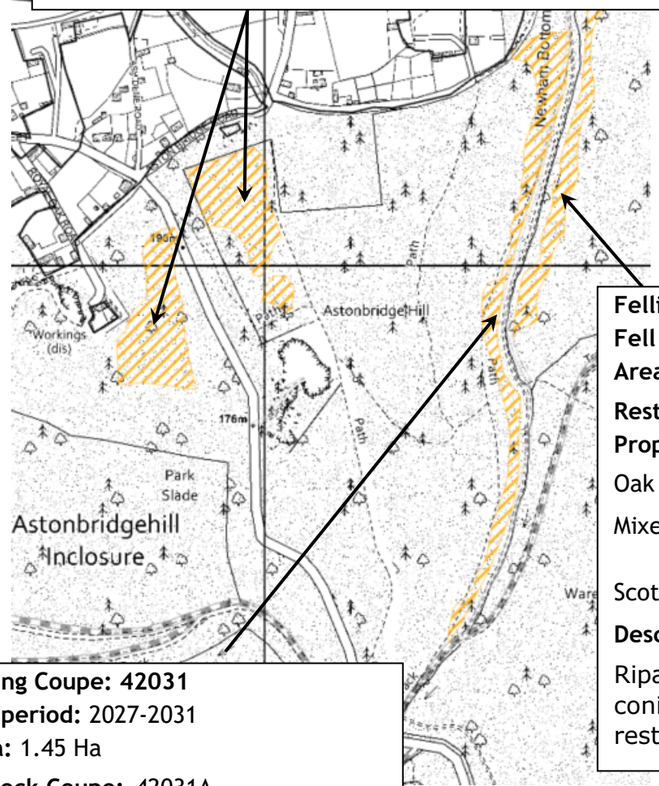
Regenerate to coppicable native Broadleaf other than Sweet Chestnut

Felling Coupe: 42095
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 2.28 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42095 A (1.17ha) / B (1.11ha)
Propagation: planted

42095A (west)		42095B (east)	
Oak	40%	Douglas Fir	30%
Scots Pine	40%	Japanese Cedar	30%
Hazel	20%	Other Conifer	20%
		Coast Redwood	20%

Description:

Removing invasive species increasing species diversity

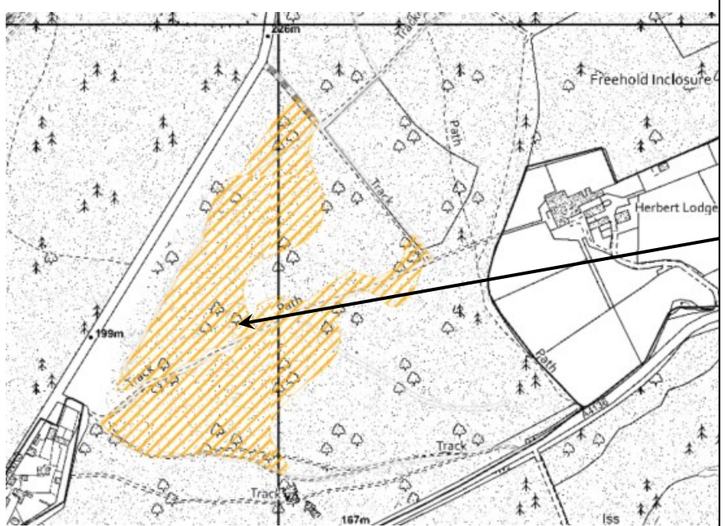


Felling Coupe: 42150
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 0.90 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42150A

Propagation:	planted/ nat regen
Oak	40%
Mixed Broadleaf	40% (10-20% nat regen)
Scots Pine	20%

Description:

Riparian management removing conifer from riparian zone and restoring broadleaf.



Felling Coupe: 42063
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 6.97 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42063A

Propagation:	planted
Oak	40%
Hornbeam	20%
Other Broadleaf	20%
Wild Cherry	20%
OPEN	<10%

Description:

Regenerate to Broadleaf other than sweet chestnut, that will be replaced over time with a suggested Forest Development Type of 8.1.1 moving towards 8.1.2

Felling Coupe: 42031
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 1.45 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42031A

Propagation:	planted/ nat regen
Oak	40%
Mixed Broadleaf	40% (10-20% nat regen)
Scots Pine	20%

Description:

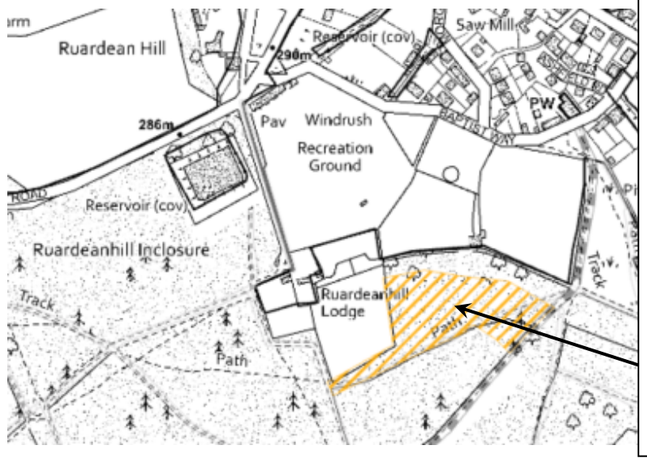
Riparian management removing conifer from riparian zone and restoring broadleaf.

In order to diversify the species mix the Mixed Broadleaf in Restock coupes 42031A and 42150A a mixture of natural regen and planted material will be used. This will provide a proportion of transitory open area that will eventually become native woodland.

The Scots Pine component will need to be planted in both restock coupes.

Felling and Restocking

2025- 2035

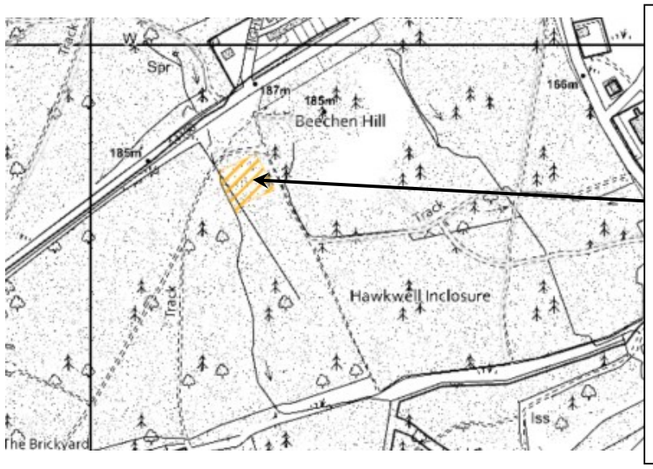


Felling Coupe: 42105
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 1.14 Ha
Restock Coupe: 42105A

Propagation:	planted
Douglas Fir	30%
Japanese Cedar	30%
Coast Redwood	20%
Other conifer	20%

Description:

Retain hedgerow boundary trees as a shelterbelt. Spray off SC stumps.

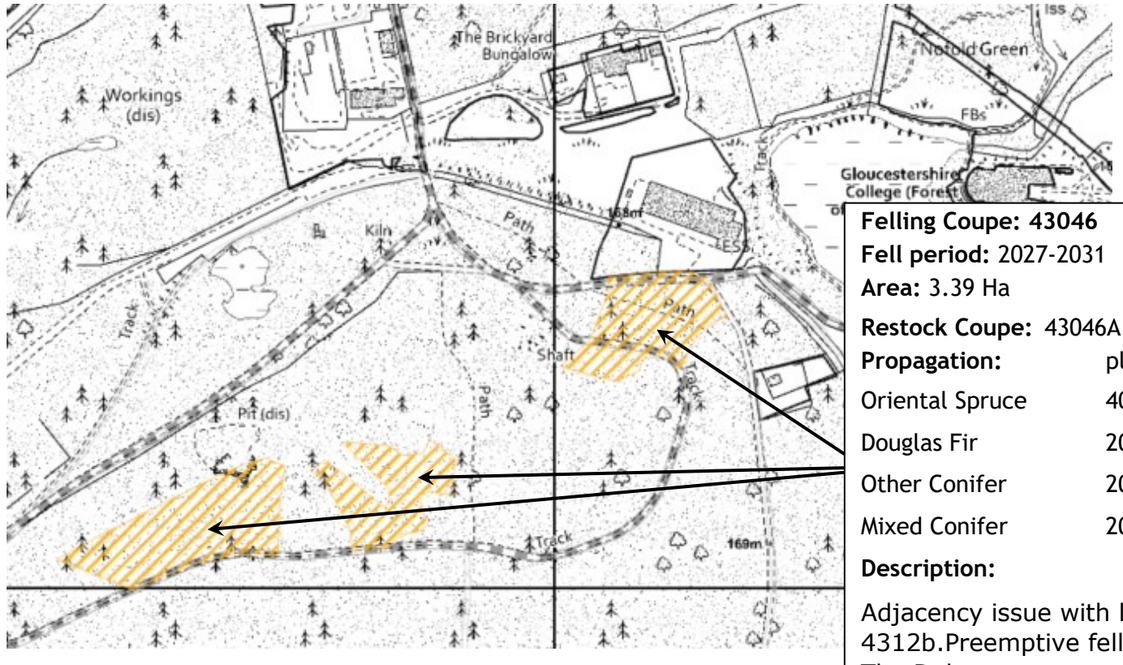


Felling Coupe: 43246
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 0.22 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43246A

Propagation:	planted
Oak	40%
Hazel	30%
Scots Pine	30%

Description:

Small group felling

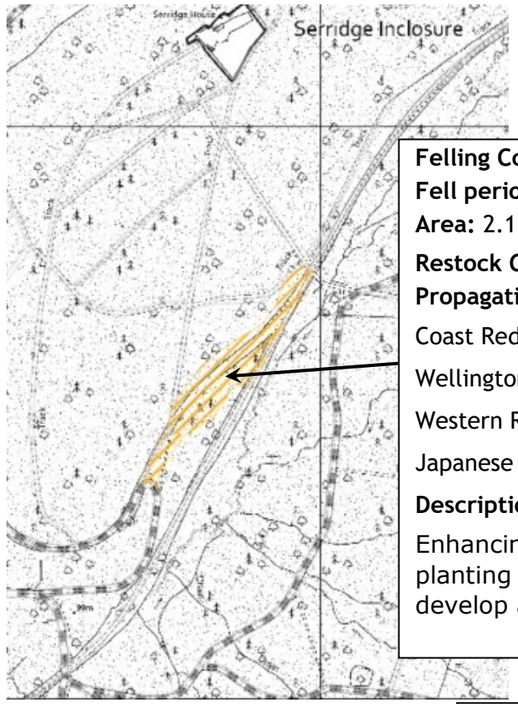


Felling Coupe: 43046
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 3.39 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43046A

Propagation:	planted
Oriental Spruce	40%
Douglas Fir	20%
Other Conifer	20%
Mixed Conifer	20%

Description:

Adjacency issue with larch in subcpt 4312b.Preemptive fell due to proximity to The Delves.



Felling Coupe: 43022
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 2.11Ha
Restock Coupe: 43022A

Propagation:	planted
Coast Redwood	40%
Wellingtonia	20%
Western Red Cedar	20%
Japanese Cedar	20%

Description:

Enhancing the family cycle trail through planting long lived conifer species to develop a Sense of Place.

Felling Coupe: 43272
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 0.32 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43272A (0.17ha)

Propagation:	planted
Goat Willow	40%
Alder	20%
Mixed Broadleaf	20%
OPEN	20%

Description:

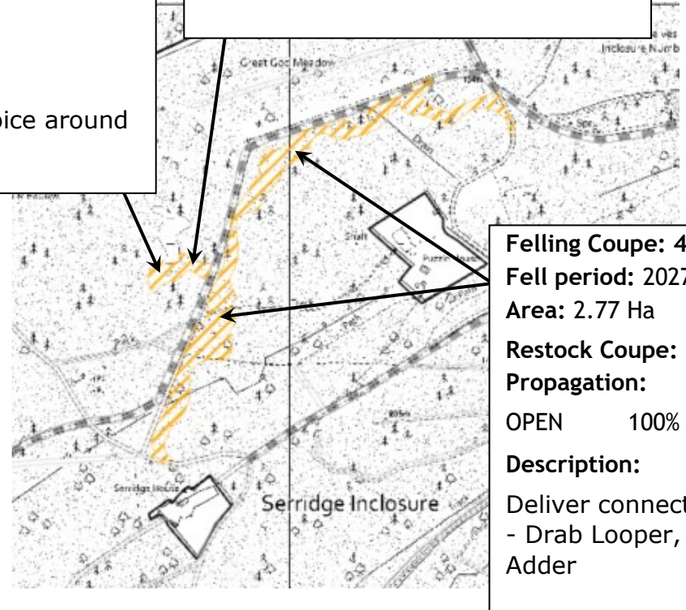
Rationalising species choice around pond.

Restock Coupe: 43272B (0.15ha)
Propagation: N/A

OPEN	100%

Description:

Riparian area adjacent to pond



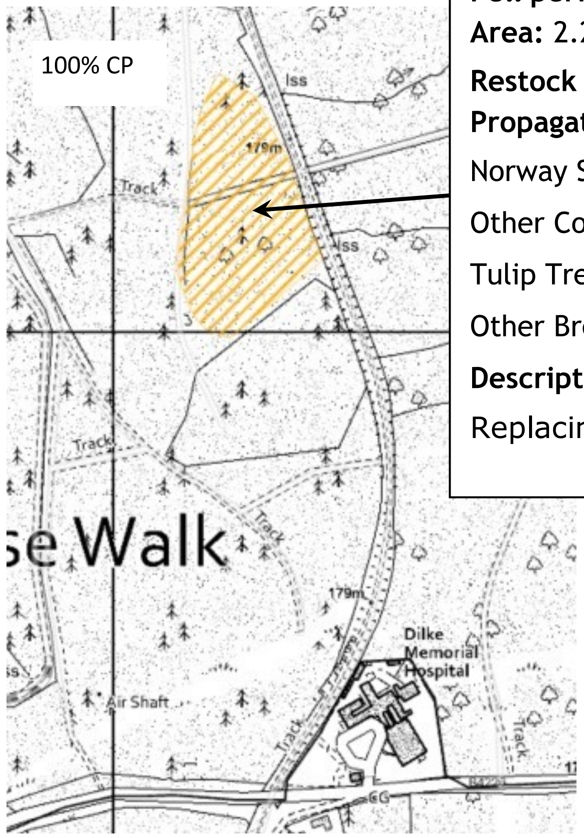
Felling Coupe: 43256
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 2.77 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43256A

Propagation:	N/A
OPEN	100%

Description:

Deliver connectivity of open habitat - Drab Looper, Grizzled Skipper and Adder

Felling and Restocking 2025- 2035



Felling Coupe: 43197
Fell period: 2027-2031
Area: 2.27 Ha

Restock Coupe: 43197A
Propagation: planted

Norway Spruce	40%
Other Conifer	40%
Tulip Tree	10%
Other Broadleaf	10%

Description:

Replacing diseased Corsican Pine

Felling Coupe: 42127
Fell period: 2022-2026
Area: 2.57 Ha

Restock Coupe: 42127A
Propagation: planted

Norway Spruce	40%
Scots Pine	20%
Italian Alder	20%
Rowan	20%

Description:

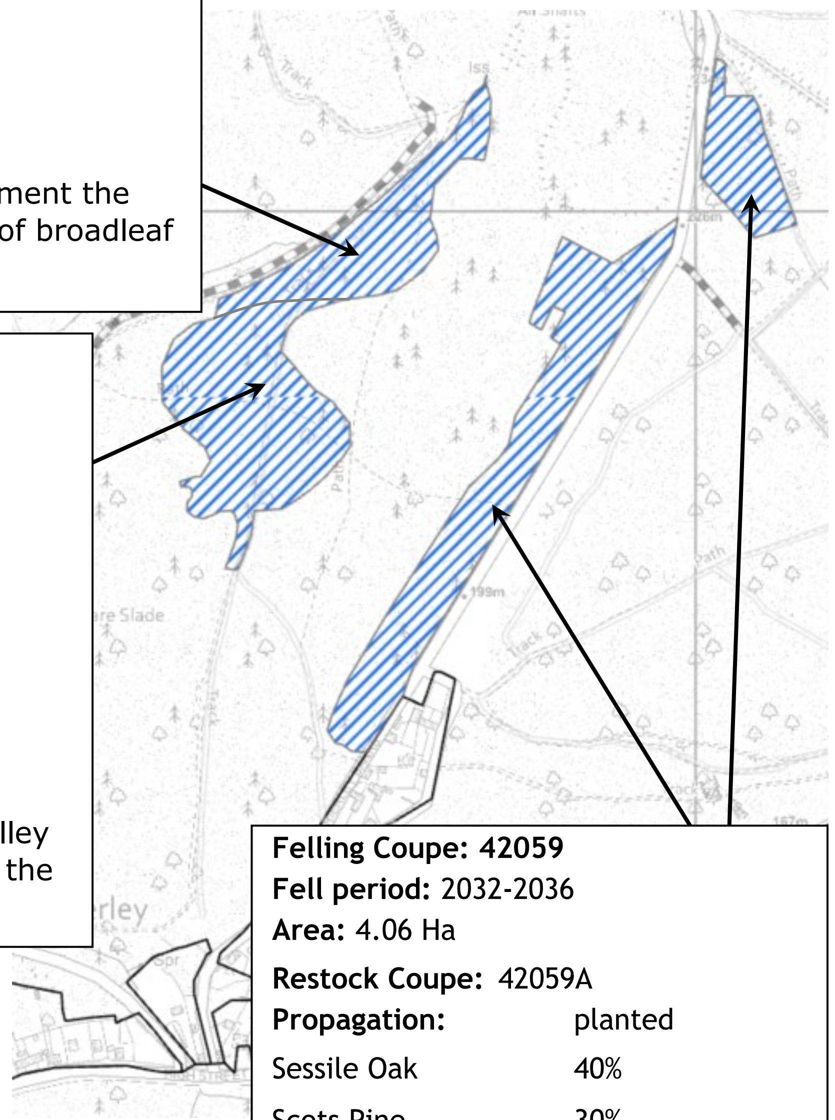
Reduction in Phytophthora risk

Restock Coupe: 42125B (1.62ha)
Propagation: planted

Scots Pine	**40%**
Sessile Oak	**30%**
Rowan	**20%**
Italian Alder	**10%**

Description:

More natural mix to compliment the valley bottom. A higher % of broadleaf will soften the road edge.



Felling Coupe: 42125
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 4.47 Ha

Restock Coupe: 42125A (2.85ha)
Propagation: planted

Scots Pine	60%
Sessile Oak	20%
Wild Service	10%
Rowan	10%

Description:

More natural mix to compliment the valley bottom. Higher % of SP to feather into the adjacent denser stands of conifer.

Felling Coupe: 42059
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 4.06 Ha

Restock Coupe: 42059A
Propagation: planted

Sessile Oak	40%
Scots Pine	30%
Rowan	30%

Description:

Felling to reduce Phytophthora ramorum risk.

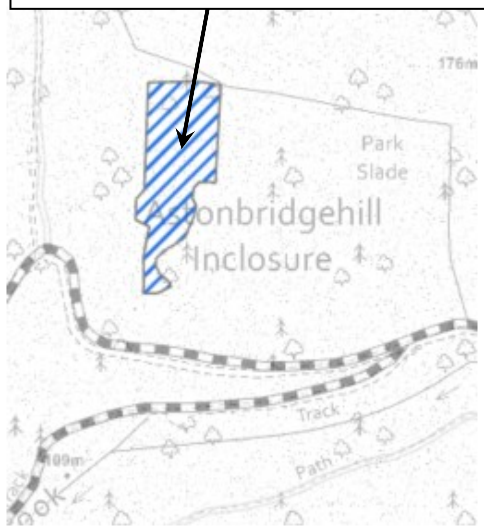
Felling Coupe: 42091
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 4.36Ha

Restock Coupe: 42091A
Propagation: planted

Scots Pine	50%
Mixed Broadleaf	20%
Hazel	20%
Beech	10%

Description:

Replacing bony Norway Spruce



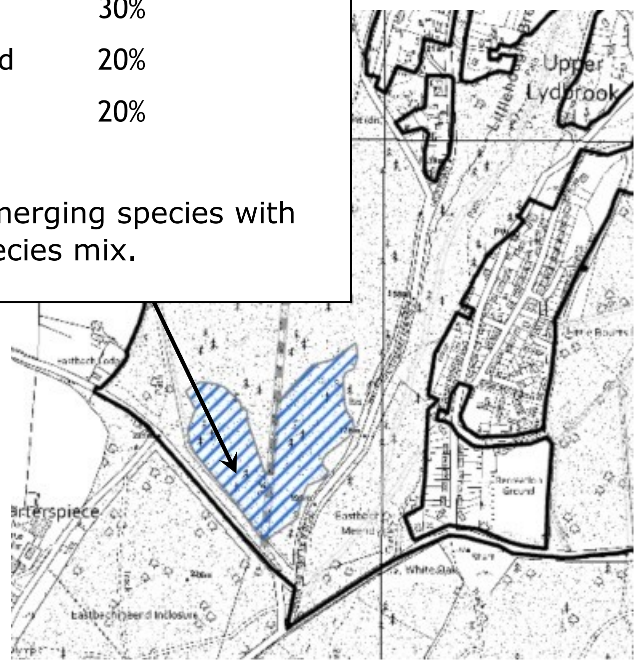
Felling Coupe: 42060
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 4.36 Ha

Restock Coupe: 42060A
Propagation: planted

Sitka Spruce	30%
Norway Spruce	30%
Coastal redwood	20%
Other conifer	20%

Description:

Alternative Emerging species with traditional species mix.



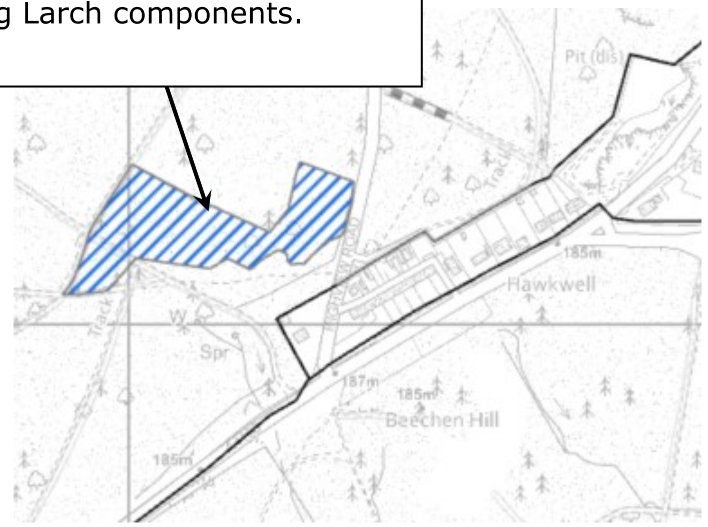
Felling Coupe: 42144
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 1.46 Ha

Restock Coupe: 42144A
Propagation: planted

Other Broadleaf	70%
Mixed Broadleaf	30%

Description:

Removing Larch components.

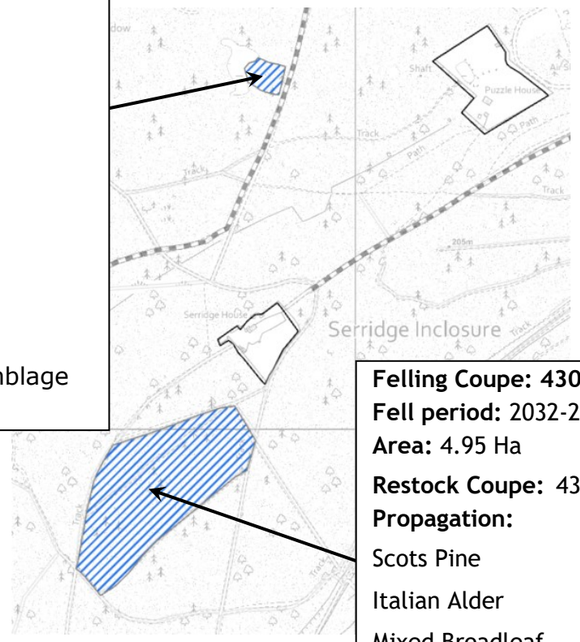


Felling and Restocking 2025- 2035

Felling Coupe: 43271
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 0.30Ha
Restock Coupe: 43271A

Propagation:	planted
Alder	40%
Goat Willow	20%
Mixed Broadleaves	20%
OPEN	20%

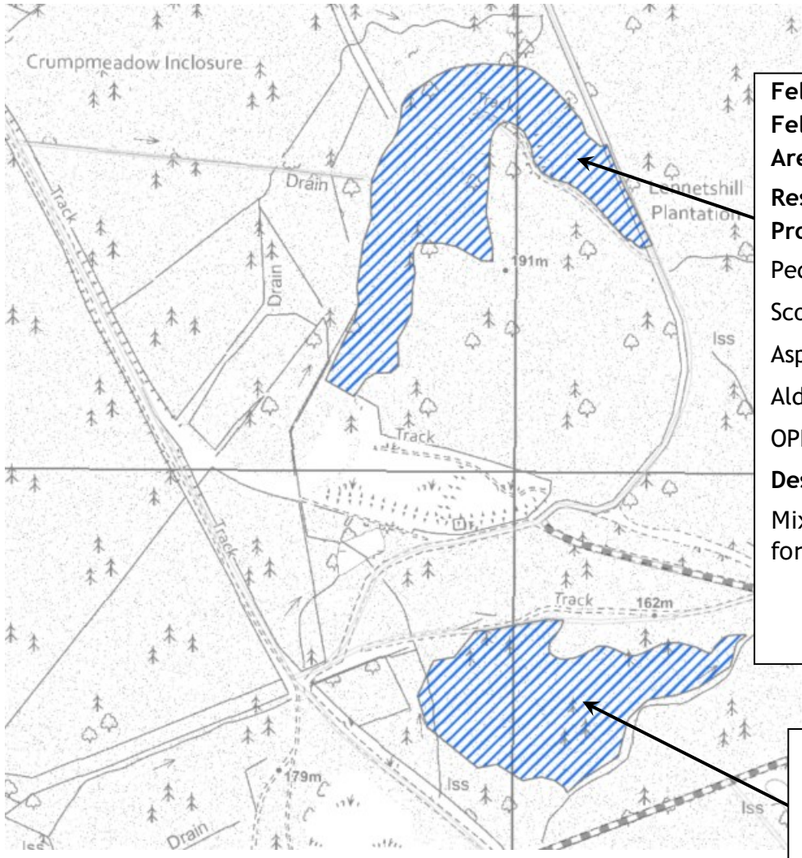
Description:
Wet woodland habitat assemblage



Felling Coupe: 43030
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 4.95 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43030A

Propagation:	planted
Scots Pine	60%
Italian Alder	20%
Mixed Broadleaf	20%

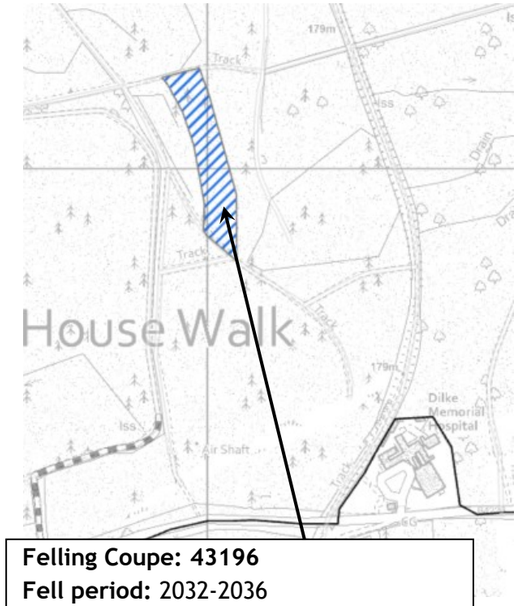
Description:
Replacing stand of larch to increase resilience.



Felling Coupe: 43162
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 3.26Ha
Restock Coupe: 43162A

Propagation:	planted
Pedunculate Oak	30%
Scots Pine	20%
Aspen	10%
Alder	10%
OPEN	30%

Description:
Mixed conifer and broadleaf high forest some open habitat



Felling Coupe: 43196
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 0.93 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43196A

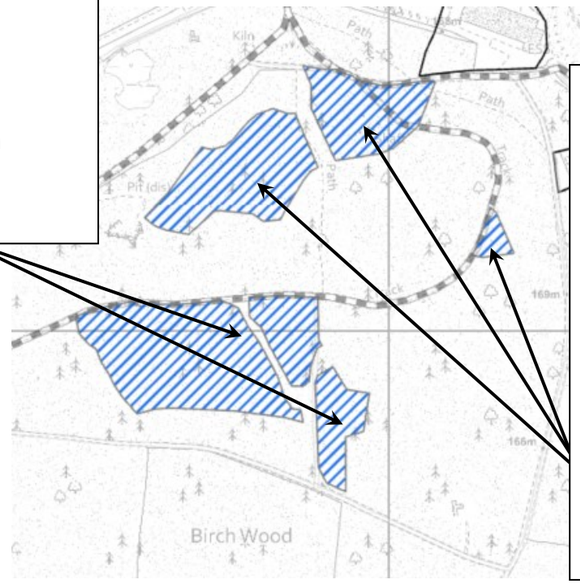
Propagation:	planted
Other Conifer	60%
Douglas Fir	40%

Description:
Replacing diseased stand of Corsican Pine.

Felling Coupe: 43049
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 3.90 Ha
Restock Coupe: 4309A

Propagation:	planted
Douglas Fir	40%
Japanese Cedar	30%
Other Conifer	30%

Description:
Adjacency issue with Larch in subcpt 4313b



Felling Coupe: 43047
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 3.02 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43047A

Propagation:	planted
Douglas Fir	60%
Japanese Cedar	20%
Other Conifer	10%
Mixed Conifer	10%

Description:
Triangle to southeast is Restock coupe 43047B and will be Scots Pine 60% with 40% Oak.

Felling Coupe: 43155
Fell period: 2032-2036
Area: 2.67 Ha
Restock Coupe: 43155A

Propagation:	planted
Oak	60%
Mixed Broadleaves	20%
Hazel	10%
Hornbeam	10%

Description:
Bolstering broadleaf and open habitat assemblages.

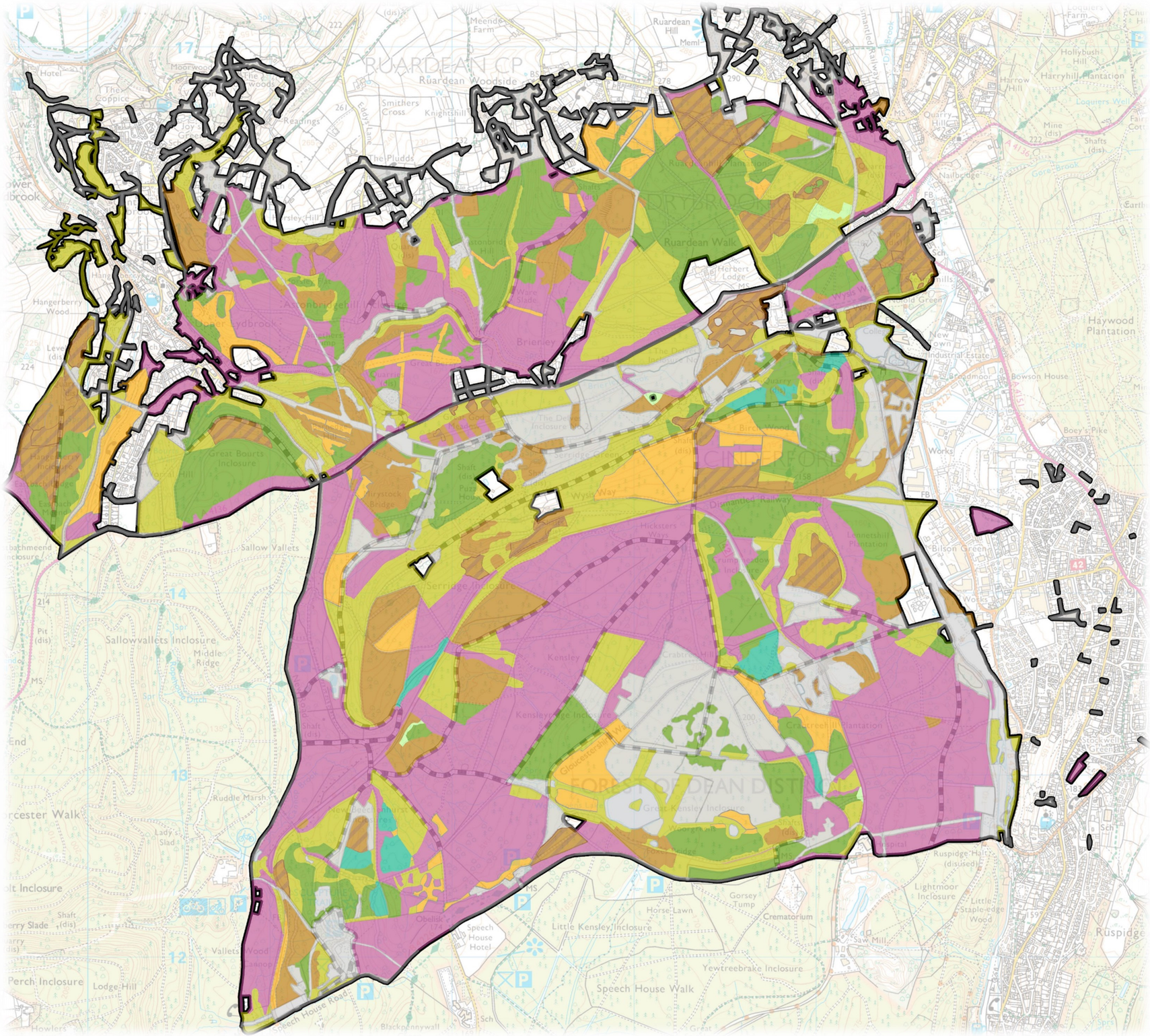
Indicative Future Species 2035

The projections made are an indication of species composition in ten years time. They do not constitute a guarantee, merely acting as an indicator of how the vision for the Speech House Walk and Ruardean Walk Forest Plan area will be delivered over time. Some areas may change more quickly than anticipated, due to clearfelling of diseased areas. In these cases coupe design and species will be honoured according to Forest Plan[1] prescription to ensure restructuring goals are achieved.

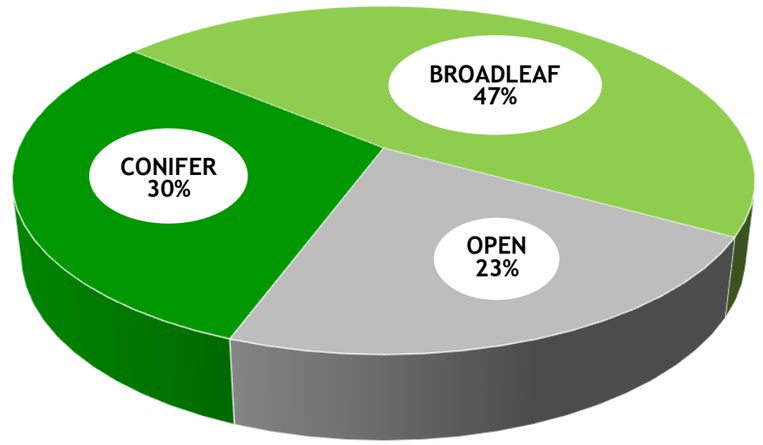
The maps for Indicative species at year 10 and beyond 2051 are derived from largest component. Mixtures[2] will become more prevalent in future years, so where this is the case, these areas are likely to contain between 2-4 species, through planting, natural regeneration or both.

[1] *Since the area to be felled may not correspond with the design of coupe shape as per Forest Plan:- being larger, smaller or crossing multiple sub-cpts and/or coupes.*

[2] *Mixtures are aspirational and maybe purely conifer, purely broadleaf or a mix of both.*



Year 10 Indicative Species Composition in 2035



Legend

- Evergreen Conifer
- Other conifer
- Pines
- Other Pines
- Larches
- Oak
- Native and naturalised broadleaves
- Non-native broadleaves
- Open/other

Note that the orientation of conifer and broadleaves within the valley at Newham Bottom has been revised with conifer on the higher ground and broadleaves now in the valley bottom so the valley is now empathetically aligned to the character of the valley lower downstream, where it meets with the forest road.

It is hoped that a corridor of coppice can be established either side of the NSM road as transitory habitat, linking together the open habitats at Woorgreen and those at The Delves and in doing so also improving and enhancing the structure of woodland edge too.

Long Term Indicative Future Species Beyond 2051

The projections made are an aspiration, and species composition is only indicative once Forest Plan prescriptions have run their course. Therefore it must be noted, that some prescriptions utilise Selection Systems that do not have an end felling date, and so are longer term propositions. This means the aspirational projection is somewhat subjective but could easily be 2100 or beyond. They do not constitute a guarantee, merely act as an indicator of how the vision for species composition in Speech House Walk and Ruardean Walk Forest Plan will unfold, and be delivered over time.

Some areas may change more quickly than anticipated due to clearfelling of diseased areas. In these cases the design of coupe shape and future species* will be honoured

(* in the long term) to ensure restructuring goals are achieved.

Coupes falling in the “Evergreen Conifer” category will usually have, for example, a bias towards Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, or Norway/Sitka Spruce. With rising concerns over pests, disease and changes in climate, coupes classed as “Other Conifer” will contain a mix of “alternative” and or “emerging” species, with elements of other Evergreen Conifer, to achieve the highest degree of species diversity possible.

Since the map is formulated from the largest component, in reality both these classes will incorporate varying proportions of Evergreen and Other Conifer. This approach presents the best chance of a more resilient forest for the future.

Indicative Species Composition for the future