

Walesby Woods Forest Plan 10 year review 2017 - 2027



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Walesby Woods Forest Plan 10 year review

This section is a brief review of the current Forest Design Plans, known as “Bevercotes – Design Plan 28”, “Haughton Warren & Boughton Brake – Design Plan 27” and “Wellow – Design Plan 29”. These plans were due to expire between 2010 and 2013 but were rolled over until 2016/2017 in order to allow for the construction of a new plan and consultation on the review. It was decided to merge these three plans into one new plan at this renewal. The new plan will be known as “Walesby Woods (FP N1)” and will again run for 10 years with a mid-term review at the 5 year point.

The purpose of this 10 year review was to assess the previous plans and set a direction of travel for the new plan; in line with OGB 36 – Forest Design Planning. The proposed plan will continue to adhere to UKFS and UKWAS as well as working toward delivering results in areas identified by SSSI plans and local consultees.

The current plans have been successful and met objectives. However since they were written, new challenges have emerged which will need to be met in the new plan. It was decided to merge the three plans into one for reasons of efficiency. There are also similar challenges within these woods, for example; the threat to Corsican Pine from red band needle blight (*Dothistroma*) in Boughton Brake and Haughton Warren or the push for conifer removal in PAWS and ASNW areas in Bevercotes and Wellow. These present challenges such as creating opportunities for under-planting and management of Natural Regeneration, which will need to be met in the new plan.

Terms of Reference for Walesby Woods Forest Plan

	Important Themes	Particular Issues to be addressed
Economy	Timber production	Maintain a structured programme of thinning to achieve the maximum sustainable cut whilst focussing on crop improvement. Select suitable species and appropriate silvicultural techniques to regenerate commercially productive but more structurally and species diverse and resilient forests.
	Conservation Status	Demonstrate how the high conservation value of Wellow and Bevercotes has been recognised and incorporated into the Forest Plan.
Environment	SSSI	Make appropriate provision within the Forest Plan for the particular requirements of the SSSI as detailed in the SSSI Management Plan. Demonstrate appropriate management to maintain the current extent and ecological value of the non-designated priority habitats.
	Species and habitat	Identify key species and habitats and make appropriate provision for their requirements.
People	Landscape	Diversify species composition and structure, and plan sympathetically designed and appropriately scaled interventions to improve and maintain the visual integration of the forest into the wider landscape.
	Informal Public Access	Recognise the location and scale of demand in making appropriate provision for public access, where there is open access woodland or public rights of way.

Application for Forest Plan Approval

1. Plan area identification

Forest District: Central England Forest District
 Beat: Sherwood North Beat
 Name: Walesby Woods Forest Plan
 Nearest Town: Ollerton
 Total Plan Area: 327 hectares
 OS Grid Ref: Centre of Boughton Brake: SK 668 697
 Local Planning Authority: Nottinghamshire – Newark & Sherwood D.C.
 /Bassetlaw D.C.
 Plan Reference: Central/04 (17)

2. Designations

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

3. Date of commencement of plan

As soon as possible after the approval date.

4. Planned operations within 10 year period of the plan

Area (ha)	Conifers	Broadleaves	Total
Felling	8.1	19.4	27.5
Restocking	8.1	19.4	27.5
Thinning	-	-	544.0
Underplanting	40.0	-	40.0
Wellow Coppice	-	-	27.5

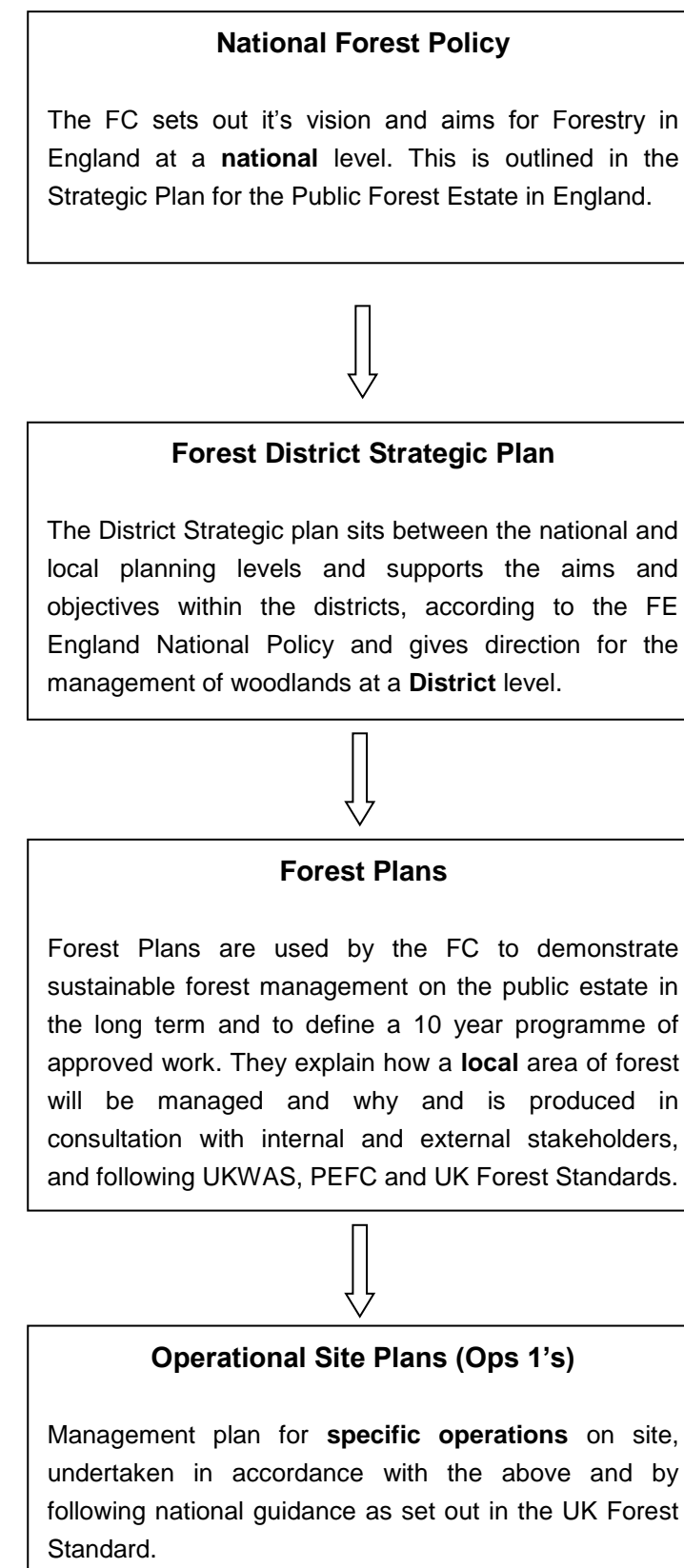
Signed.....
 Forest Management Director (FE) Field Manager (FS)
Date

Introduction

This plan replaces and updates the three original plans; Bevercotes, Haughton Warren & Boughton Brake and Wellow, approved in 2002, 2000 and 2003 respectively. By combining these plans we aim to manage these woods collectively as part of a wider landscape. It sets out our management proposals for the next 50 years and facilitates approval for felling and thinning, both conventional and unconventional, for the next 10 years.

This Forest Plan is guided and directed by a number of policies and strategies, the main points of which are summarised below (Fig.1). Delivering this plan will require the Forestry Commission to be responsive to shifts in our operating environment, and to be increasingly flexible in our approach in order to sustain this responsiveness over decades to come.

Fig 1. Forestry Commission England's Planning Strategy



1.0 Key Characteristics and Survey Data

1.1 Location

- See Location map
- The Walesby FP area lies around the villages of Ollerton and Walesby in Nottinghamshire; between the A1 and A614.
- OS Grid References:

	Bevercotes	Broughton Brake	Haughton Warren	Wellow Park
Nearest Village	Walesby SK 681 706	Ollerton SK 664 680	Walesby SK 681 706	Ollerton SK 664 680
Access Point	SK 698 716	SK 669 692	SK 678 723	SK 692 674
Centre of Wood	SK 699 710	SK 668 697	SK 664 720	SK 683 671
Local Authority	Newark & Sherwood	Newark & Sherwood	Bassetlaw	Newark & Sherwood

The area covered by the Forest Plan amounts to 330 ha of which 314 ha is woodland. Of the planted area, 64% is broadleaved woodland and 31% is conifer (See Fig.2). 16ha of the plan area is currently open space; this element will increase and decrease rotationally due to usual clearfelling, thinning and restocking operations and natural regeneration.

1.2 Geology and Soils

- Soil pits dug on site and research into local soil types suggest Boughton & Haughton sit on free draining slightly acid, sandy soils, sitting on top of Sandstone.

- Meanwhile Bevercotes & Wellow are on slightly acid, loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage. The underlying geology is a mixture of Mudstone and Siltstone.

1.3 Aspect Landscape and Natural Character Area

1.31 Aspect

- The woodlands lie within a rolling river valley landscape which is predominantly in agricultural use and interspaced with small to medium size settlements. The woodlands are a mixture of deciduous and conifer, 40-100m above sea level.
- The plan area is made up of four distinct blocks of woodland within Nottinghamshire. Boughton Brake and Haughton Warren sit on sandy soils in the bottom of the valley near the River Maun whilst Bevercotes and Wellow sit on the clayey loamy hills above.
- Bevercotes is visible from Walesby Village and a number of the surrounding roads. There are views of Boughton Brake from the A614. Haughton Warren is visible from a public road, which also forms part of a National Cycle Route. Wellow also has roadside views.

1.32 Landscape Character Area

- The plan area straddles the "Sherwood: Estate Farmlands" and "Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands" Landscape Character Areas (LCA).
- Boughton Brake and Haughton Warren are typical of the "Sherwood: Estate Farmlands" LCA. This is described as:

"The Estate Farmlands is a planned estate landscape in the northern western part of Newark and Sherwood District. The Estate Farmlands is characterised by discrete blocks of woodland ranging in size from small coverts to larger field-sized plantations. These woodlands are a dominant and unifying element, defining both the scale and pattern of the landscape. Most have been planted with a mixture of

broad-leaved and coniferous species, including ash, oak, sycamore, Scots pine and larch. The larger plantations are linked by belts of trees which together with the associated areas of parkland, these trees have the effect of creating a sequence of large spaces framed by woodland edges. Middle-distance views are nearly everywhere enclosed by wooded skylines, an impression reinforced by the relatively subdued nature of the underlying topography."

- Bevercotes and Wellow sit within the "Mid Nottinghamshire Farmlands:" LCA. Wellow is actually mentioned within the LCA as being typical of this landscape:

"The Mid-Nottinghamshire Farmlands is a relatively well-wooded landscape containing many deciduous woodlands and a high proportion of the County's ancient semi-natural woodland. At the beginning of the present millennium the region was the most wooded part of Nottinghamshire despite the presence of Sherwood Forest to the west. However, in more recent times large-scale planting in Sherwood has meant that the area has been overtaken in terms of the proportion of woodland that it contains. Small and medium woodlands are scattered throughout although in the north and east, woodlands are less common.

Deciduous woodland is the dominant woodland type across the region and includes a relatively high number of ancient semi-natural woodlands. These vary in size from the small, linear woods along the valleys to the large blocks of woodland like Wellow Park, which is 130 ha in extent. Ash, field maple, hazel, oak, hawthorn and wych elm are typical deciduous woodland species."

1.33 National Character Area

- The plan straddles the Sherwood National Character Area (NCA) and the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA. However the boundary is fluid and the woods are generally more typical of the Sherwood NCA, which describes the area as:

"The Sherwood NCA extends north from Nottingham, principally coinciding with an outcrop of sandstone which forms a belt of gently rolling hills. Historically it was

managed as woodland and remains a well wooded area. The oak and birch wood pasture in the heartland of Sherwood Forest and more recent pine plantations, contribute strongly to the sense of place."

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

1.4 Hydrology

- All the woods contain forest drains but few notable hydrological features. However there are ponds in Boughton Brake and Bevercotes has dams which were built for trout fishing.
- The main watercourses in the area are the rivers Maun & Meden and the Bevercotes beck.
- The local area receives an average of 709.4mm of rainfall per year and it rains on average 124 days per year (according to long term Met Office statistics).

1.5 Archaeology and Heritage

- The woods all contain a small number of heritage or archaeological features of interest.
- Within Bevercotes are Dams that were constructed to create opportunities for fishing.
- The surrounding area contains a lot of industrial heritage, such as the sites of Ollerton and Bevercotes pits (now also forestry commission woodlands) and the disused railways that cross this area that used to connect them.
- Just outside the southern boundary of Wellow sits Jordan castle, a fortified manor house and associated earth works.

- Adjacent Boughton Brake, opposite the car park, is Boughton Pumping Station. Built in 1905 it is now Grade II listed. Its Blackburn steam engines originally pumped water from Boughton to the city of Nottingham.

1.6 Designations, Habitats and Species

1.61 Designations

- Parts of Bevercotes & all of Wellow is designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- Natural England, designated Bevercotes SSSI because *"The site comprises one of the best examples of semi-natural mixed ash woodland in Nottinghamshire and is representative of ancient woodland developed on relatively baserich clay soils in Central and Eastern England."*
- Wellow Park is Designated SSSI for *"the largest remaining example of ash-wych elm woodland in Nottinghamshire, and (Wellow) is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on somewhat base-rich clays in the North Midlands."*

1.62 Species of Note

- Badger (*Meles meles*) setts.
- Herb Paris (Wellow)
- Opposite Leaved Golden Saxifrage (Wellow & Bevercotes)
- Vicia Sylvatica (Bevercotes)
- Lepidoptera Sites (Wellow & Bevercotes). Important for lepidoptera and moths.
- A number of ponds.
- Numerous TSIs (Trees of special interest). There are two groves of Wild Service Trees and an area of veteran small leaved lime coppice in Wellow.

1.7 Social and Community Interest

- Boughton Brake is a Community Woodland and has an active "friends of group". It has a number of walking trails and an orienteering course.
- Haughton Warren and Bevercotes have no public access other than Public Rights of Way which run through them.
- Wellow has no formal access (in terms of car parks, interpretation, etc.) however there is informal access and rights of way. There have been issues with unauthorised use of the site by motorbikes and off road/four wheel drive vehicles.
- The "Robin Hood Way" runs through Haughton Warren and links to Boughton Brake.

2.0 FC Management Objectives

Economic - produce sustainable timber yields, encourage and support new and existing business activity associated to the public forest estate and to make the economic potential of our forests and woodlands more resilient in the face of a changing climate. Growing and diversifying our income from a wide range of sustainable activity on the estate, including non-forestry activities.



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

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



3.0 Forest Plan Objectives

3.1 Woodland

A lease for managing Bevercotes was acquired in 1946. Boughton Brake was leased in 1951 and Haughton Warren was leased in 1953. Wellow was acquired freehold in two stages, the northern half in 1956 and the southern half in 2004.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of current species by area and Figure 4 shows the current age classes.

The woodlands will be managed using a variety of silvicultural systems to allow for the production of commercial conifer and broadleaved species. All forest operations will be carried out in accordance with current best practice and will be assessed at the Operational Planning stage. Operations comply with UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS), UK Forest Standard (UKFS) and Forest District Strategic Plan to ensure that the woodlands are managed sustainably.

3.11 Current Species, Age Structure and Yield Class

The woodlands within the plan area are 64% broadleaf woodlands and 31% conifer. Approximately 95% of the area is planted with 5% being open space. In addition, the cycle of clearfelling and restocking provides rotational open space which will be restocked or naturally regenerate in due course. See Fig. 2 Current Forest Structure. Table 1 shows a breakdown of species composition.

The woodland has been managed sustainably in the past and this will continue. Table 2 shows the current production forecast from the previous plan.

Fig. 2 Current Forest Structure

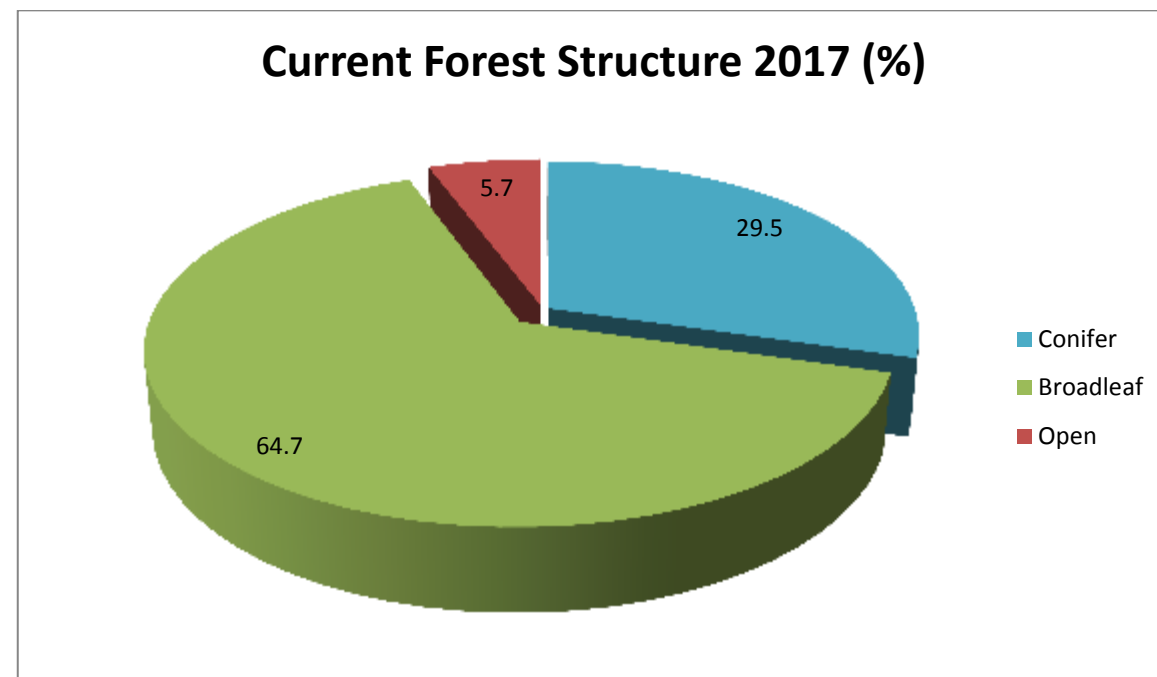


Fig. 3 Current Land Use

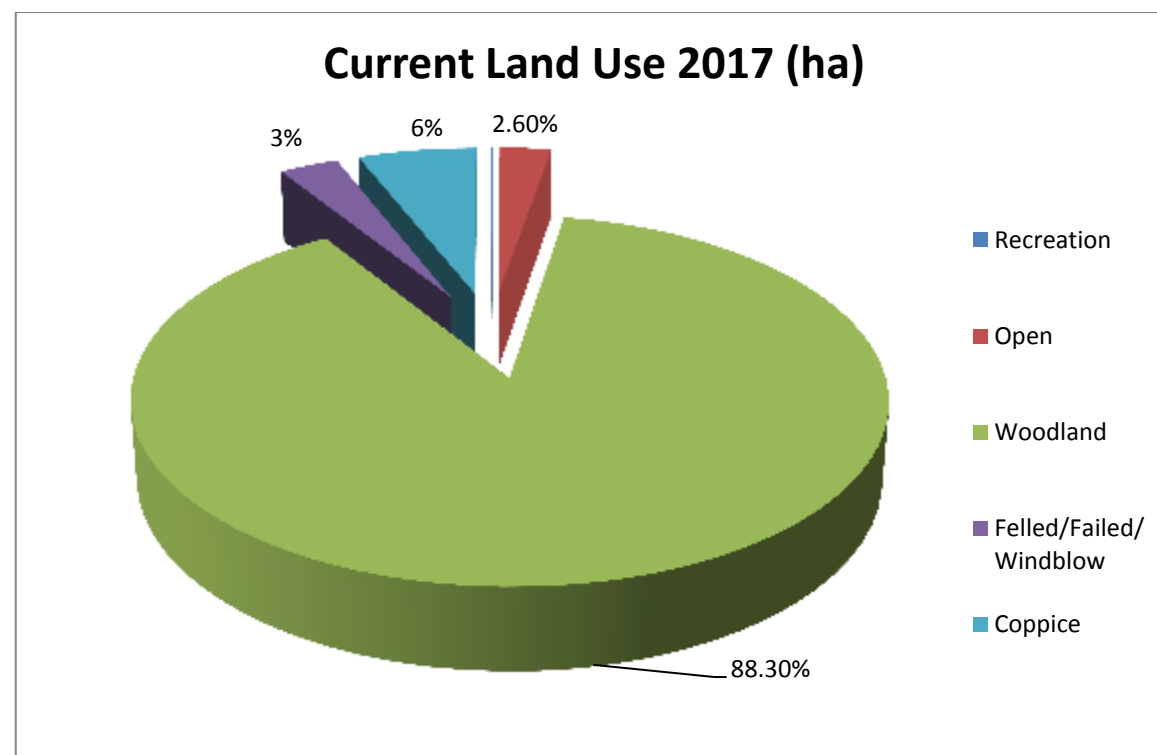


Table 1 – Current Species (as of 2017)

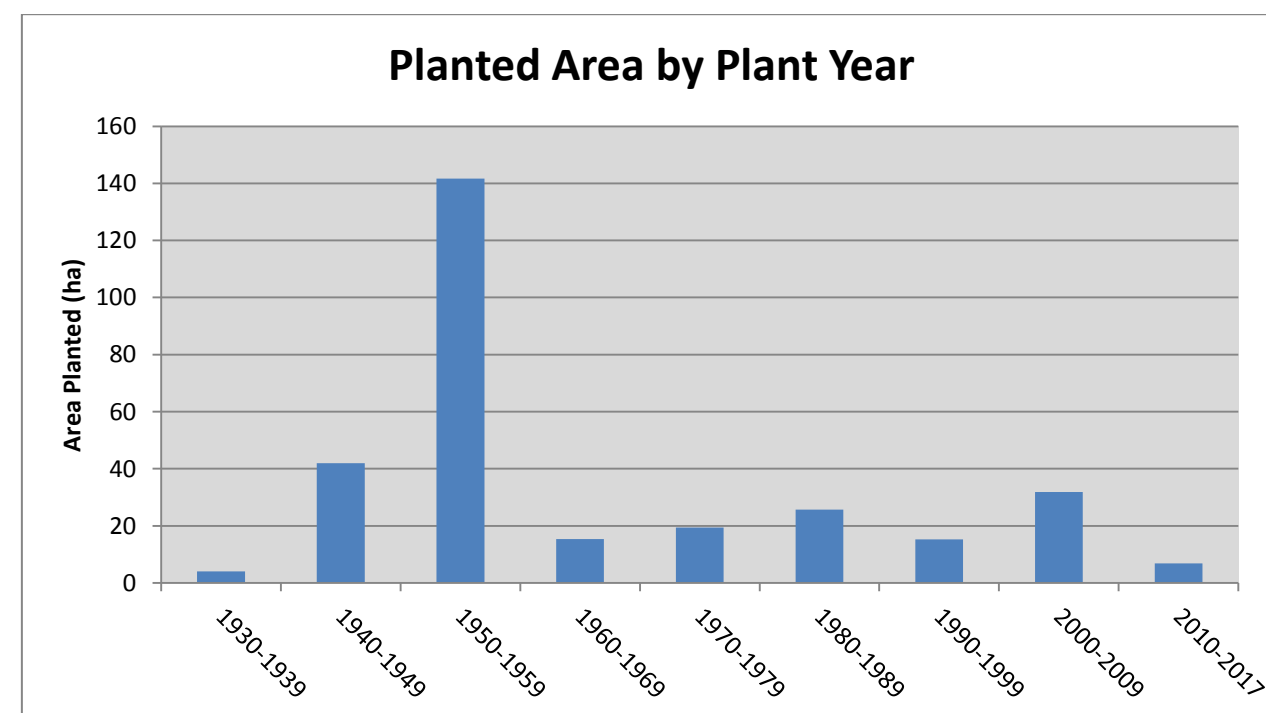
Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Corsican Pine	60.6	18.5%
Scots Pine	27.2	8.3%
Douglas Fir	3.8	1.2%
Lawsons Cypress	3.0	0.9%
Other Conifer	2.0	0.6%
Total Conifer	96.6 ha	29.5%
Broadleaf		
Ash	57.0	17.4%
Birch	53.9	16.5%
Beech	32.8	10.1%
Oak	14.4	4.4%
Sycamore	13.5	4.1%
Hazel	9.5	2.9%
Elm	8.1	2.5%
Lime	6.2	1.9%
Willow	5.9	1.8%
Aspen/Poplar	4.9	1.5%
Other Broadleaf	5.3	1.6%
Total Broadleaf	211.7 ha	64.7%
Other		
Open	8.6	2.6%
Other	10.1	3.1%
Total Other	18.7 ha	5.7%
Total Area	327 ha	100 %

Table 2 – Current Production Forecast

	Period	All Species	All Conifer	All Broadleaf
Volume	2017-2021	1545	1153	392
	2022-2026	857	805	52
To	2027-2031	1769	566	1204
	2032-2036	738	578	160
7cm	2037-2099	2057	1145	912

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

Fig. 4 – Planting Area by Period



- Figure 4 above shows how much area was planted in which time period.
- 30% of Wellow and 18% of Bevercotes is designated Ancient Semi Natural (ASNW).
- 70% of wellow and 57% of Bevercotes is designated Plantation Ancient Woodland (PAWS).
- Boughton Brake and Haughton Warren contain no ASNW or PAWS.

3.2 Environmental

3.21 Retentions

- 5.2 ha of Wellow will be managed as a minimum intervention. This area will receive limited management and act as a sink for biodiversity.
- Deadwood will be retained where appropriate, working towards the Forestry Commission's policy on retention and creation; which is set out in the Forestry Commission's Practice Guide – Managing deadwood in forests and woodlands. One way of achieving this would be leaving brash on site from felling, thinning and coppicing operations as well as retention of trees of special interest (TSIs), including veteran trees.

3.22 Biodiversity

- Management for biodiversity, habitats and species within Wellow & Bevercotes SSSIs; will be in line with the objectives and recommendations of the SSSI plan.
- More generally; the Forestry Commission maintains records on biodiversity and these are consulted at the operational planning stage. Important species will be highlighted and protected as part of this. We also welcome records from organisations and groups that can help us improve our understanding of biodiversity within our woodlands.
- The Forestry Commission has its own rigorous policies and standards in addition to the United Kingdom Forest Standard (UKFS); to which management and operations within these woods will adhere.
- The plan area does not meet the UKFS 10% open space targets, by currently having only 2.6% open space. This will increase during the plan period due to ride widening and transitional open space created by felling and the coppice regime at Wellow.
- There is an active program of invasive species removal by volunteers, led by our community ranger team.

3.3 Social

- Public access and engagement with the local community will continue in Boughton Brake.
- Access to Wellow will continue on an informal basis, with no plans for any upgrades to facilities.
- Public access to Bevercotes and Haughton Warren is restricted by their leases and there are no plans for this to change in the foreseeable future.
- It is still the Forestry Commissions policy to continue to promote access where possible; as well as actively engaging and encouraging local groups and individuals where there is mutual benefit from their involvement in these woods. Facilities and improvements will be focussed where there is most benefit to the public, for example at Boughton Brake where there are high levels of access.
- An ongoing issue in these areas is illegal access by motorcycles and other vehicles. We will continue work with other bodies such as the police to disrupt this activity as well as taking steps to restrict vehicle access where it is possible to do so.

3.4 Archaeology and Heritage

- Heritage features will be identified at the operational planning stage and specific protection or preservation strategies will be implemented for any features which may be adversely affected by operations.
- Heritage features and operations in their vicinity will be managed in line with Forestry Commission and UKFS policy. If there are any new finds of importance, the County Archaeologist will be informed.

3.5 Landscape

- Bevercotes is almost at the point where conifer removal and conversion to a coppice regime in some areas is complete. One small area of Corsican pine towards the top of the hill will be removed in the next plan period as well as an area of pine on the northern boundary. These coupes will be planned so that the felling is not visible outside of the wood or is of limited visual impact. Other coppice and clearfell coupes will be small scale and the majority of the wood will be managed on a continuous cover basis.
- Boughton Brake was recently underplanted with alternative conifers. As these areas establish and reach first thinning age, it may be necessary to start removing the pine overstory. The timing of this will depend on the growth rate of the underplanting and the progress of dothistroma needle blight in the overstory. The option to remove the overstory will be included in the plan and will be done in a staggered way to allow visual changes to happen gradually to reduce their impact.
- Haughton Warren has recently been thinned, but the decision to underplant came too late to be done at this thinning. At the next thinning in 5-10 years, the majority of the conifer areas within the wood will be underplanted with alternative conifers. This thinning will be supplemented with strip felling to create racks and a low canopy density suitable for underplanting. The underplanting will create a gradual transition with a low landscape impact spread over a long period of time.
- Wellow will continue to be managed in line with the SSSI plan, mostly with small clearfell coppice coupes and continuous cover management. This will have little or small scale landscape impact. Coppice coupes will be worked to allow previous areas to begin regenerating naturally before the next round of felling.

4.0 Restocking and Future Management

Of the 327 ha plan area:

4.1 Felling & Thinning

- The clear-fell and restock element of the Forest Plan will amount to 27.5ha over the next 10 years. 8.1 ha will be normal clearfell whilst 19.4ha will be coppiced in Wellow, in line with the SSSI management plan. Restocking will be achieved by natural regeneration, planting and underplanting as appropriate. Boughton Brake & Haughton Warren will focus on productive conifers with broadleaf screening and amenity planting where appropriate. Bevercotes and Wellow will use natural regeneration or planting with native broadleaves.
- Throughout the plan all compartments will be thinned on a five year rotation totalling 544ha. In some areas this will be a thinning biased towards achieving volume whilst in others it will be biased towards the crown, improving canopy structure. This will improve the quality of existing trees whilst opening up canopy gaps for succession of understory trees. In SSSI areas, thinning may be used to achieve SSSI plan objectives.

4.2 Natural Regeneration & Restocking

- If suitable regeneration is not achieved by year five; beat up, supplementary planting or full restocking with appropriate species will be implemented as appropriate to ensure woodland cover is restored. As felling is happening in stages within the wood, it will be possible to use the results of regeneration in previous felling coupes to influence whether supplementary planting or complete restocking is required from the outset in future nearby coupes. This will allow us to manage restocking on areas where the water table rising after felling could

hinder attempts to restock. The use of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) in some areas as opposed to clearfell, will also help mitigate against this.

4.3 Underplanting

- At the next thinning, 40ha of Haughton Warren will be strip felled and underplanted with a mixture of Scott's Pine, Douglas Fir and Leyland Cypress.
- This will supplement the 25ha of underplanting completed at Boughton Brake in 2016.

4.4 Other Management

- 5.2ha of Wellow will be managed as a minimum intervention. This restricts management in this area, improving age structure of the woodland by retaining veteran trees and providing ecosystem services.
- 54.9ha of wellow will be managed as Coppice Rotation, in line with the SSSI management plan. This will involve felling one coupe per year on a 20 year rotation. This will also create 1.65km of 4m wide grass rides.
- The amount of open ground within the Forest Plan remains at 2.6%. To bring this plan up to the 10% open space target would have meant creation of another 24ha of open space. It seems inappropriate to do this because the four woods in this plan are relatively small and have a lot of edge habitat.
- Open space will increase to about 3.5ha due to small scale ride creation in coppiced areas and transitional open space in coppiced areas. As some of the rides will only be 4m wide they cannot be counted as open space in the forest structure figures. However 3.5ha of edge and open habitats is a considerable gain and it is worth noting.
- Table 3 and figure 5 & 6 show a breakdown of future forest structure:

Figure 5 - Future Forest Structure (2067)

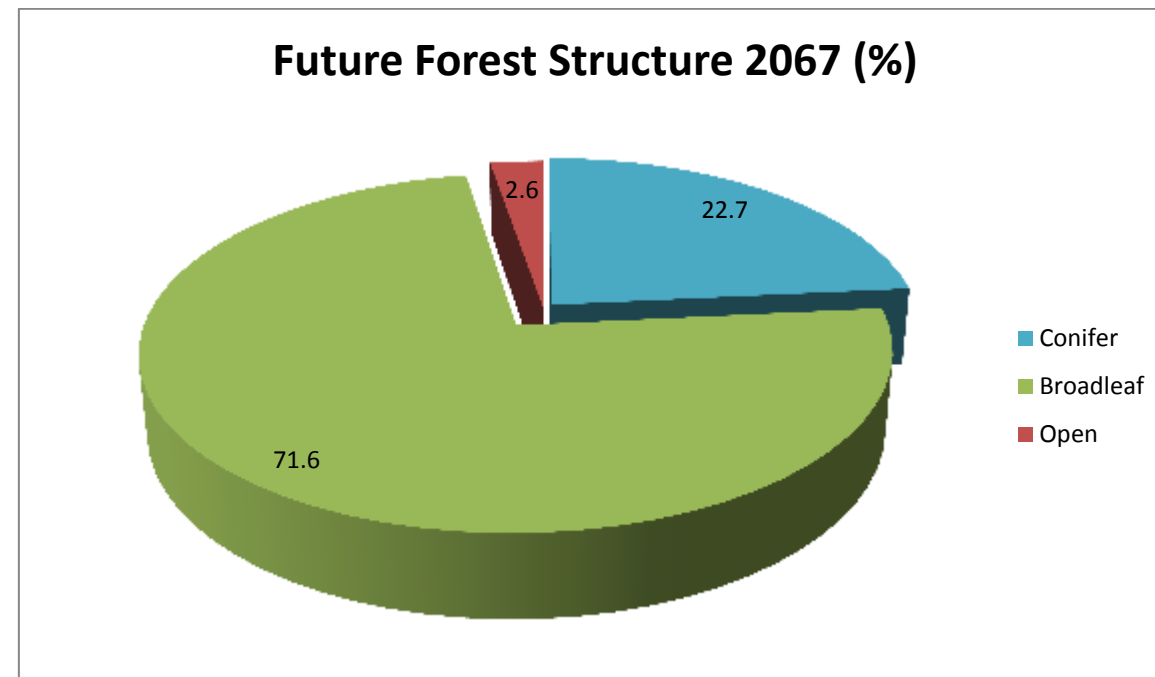


Figure 6 - Future Land Use (2067)

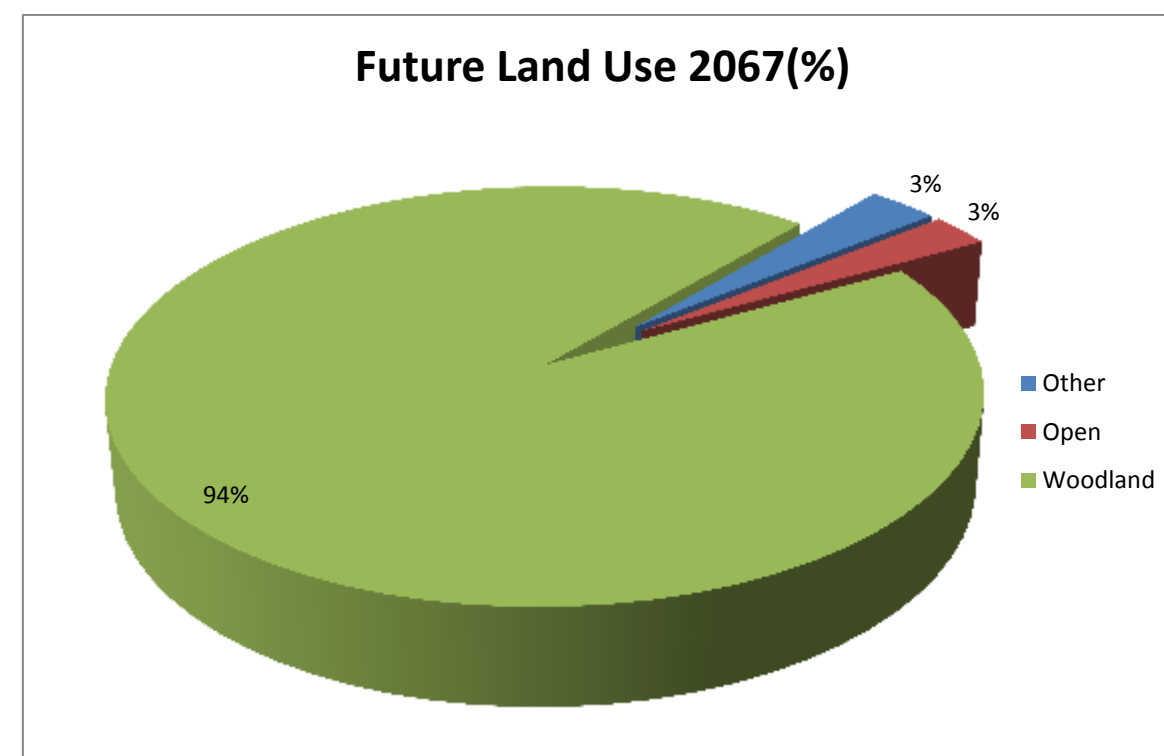


Table 3 – Future Species (as of 2067)

Species	Area (ha)	Percentage of Total Area
Conifer		
Mostly Scots Pine with alternative conifers such as Lawsons Cypress, Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar and Coast Redwood. Mostly concentrated in Boughton Brake and Haughton Warren.		
Total Conifer	74.3 ha	22.7%
Broadleaf		
Made up of both native and other broadleaves. The proportion of broadleaves increases due to conifer removal in Bevercotes and Wellow.		
Total Broadleaf	234.0 ha	71.6%
Open	8.6 ha	2.6%
Other Land Use	10.1 ha	3.1%
Total Area	327 ha	100%

The aim is to achieve restocking by a mixture of planting and natural regeneration as appropriate; because of this proportions of species have been estimated. On a coupe by coupe basis, the decision may be taken to opt for planting rather than natural regeneration, if that offers the most effective means of achieving the plan objectives. This gives us the flexibility to counter threats such as pests and diseases; as viable regeneration may not lead to canopy cover in the future.

Section 8.7 Future Species suggests species making up the majority of each coupe based on the species that are currently dominant in each coupe and management proposals such as diversification.

5.0 Meeting and Monitoring Objectives

Objective	Description	Proposals	Methods of Monitoring
Woodland	The woodland will be managed to produce high quality commercial conifer and broadleaved timber using a variety of silvicultural systems which will be chosen to meet the other management objectives.	The timing, scale and shape of future felling operations will be designed to create a diverse woodland structure.	Monitored through SCDB.
Biodiversity	Plan area contains species of interest, natural reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Manage areas as appropriate, in line with SSSI plans and relevant policy. Consider impacts on key species at operational planning stage. Use results of biological surveys to improve understanding and management.	Consultation with environment and heritage team as part of the ops 1 process will help improve outcomes for biodiversity. Management in Bevercotes and Wellow will be in accordance with the SSSI Management Plan. New surveys will be reviewed and their results compared with existing data and used to improve management.

Biodiversity	Open space.	The current areas of open space will be managed to maintain their value to wildlife. New open spaces will be created by ride widening and rotational clearfell.	Beat team to monitor regeneration on open ground and manage in a way that's sustainable, but will provide positive outcomes for relevant species.
Recreation	Designated walking routes and interpretation provided where appropriate.	Current features will be maintained. New features to be added where appropriate.	Beat and RPA teams to monitor in line with operational objectives throughout the plan period.
Heritage	Protect and conserve designated features.	Protect, preserve and restore features as appropriate. Any new features to be recorded and reported to the county archaeologist if warranted.	Beat team review heritage features at the operational planning stage and to liaise with local/national historical bodies as and when appropriate.
Forest Standards	The woodland will continue to be managed in a sustainable and productive way.	Guidelines set out be UKWAS, UKFS, and Forest District Strategic Plan will be adhered to.	Mid-term monitoring of the FP, UKWAS and SGS audits and Beat staff.
District Strategic Plan	The woodland will be managed in line with the goals of our strategic plan.	Plan to be based around and contribute towards the Economy, Nature and People drivers of sustainable land management.	Incorporated at planning stage and at Mid-term review of the FP.

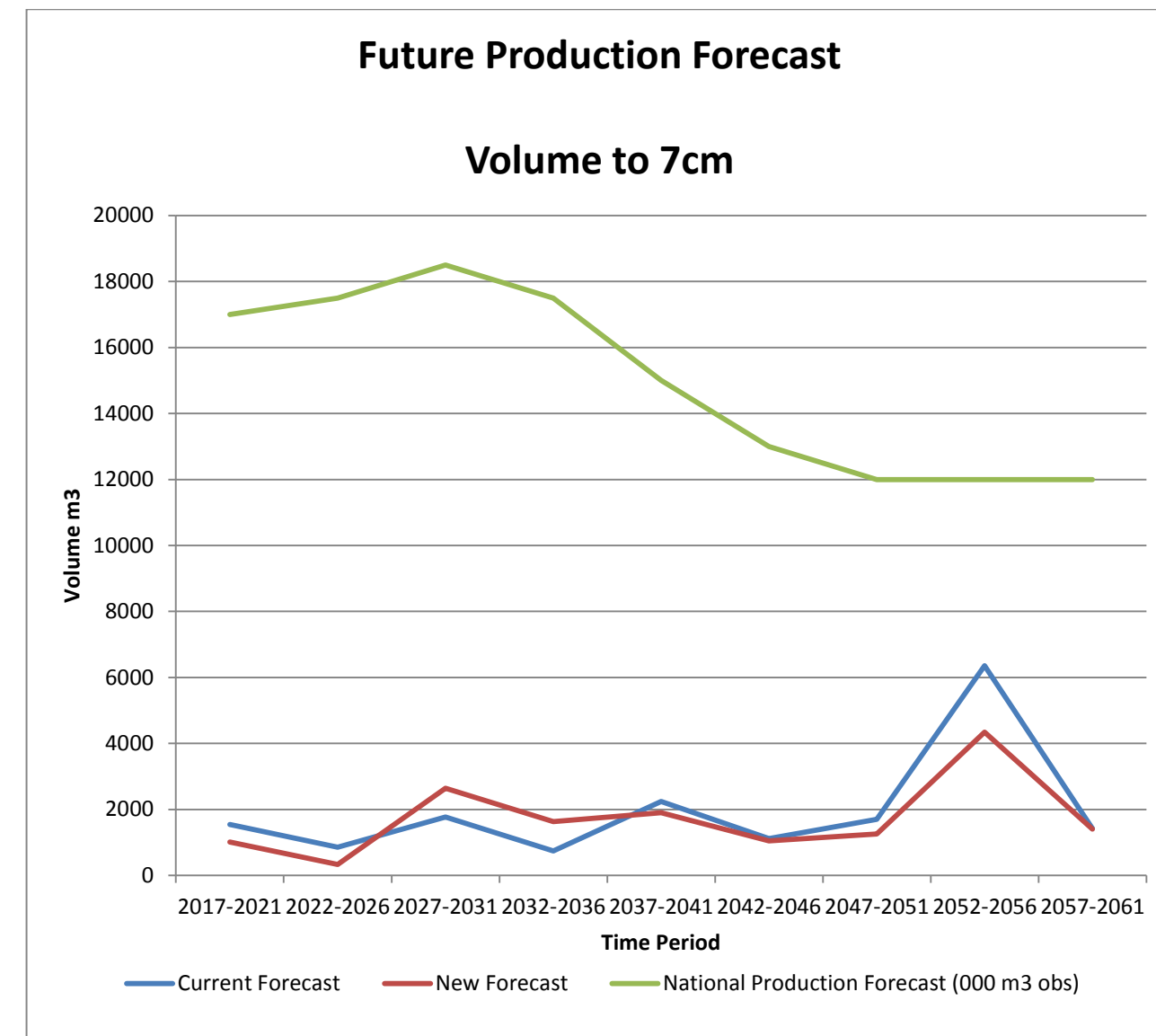
6.0 Economic forecast

The woodland will continue to be managed sustainably as set out in previous and current objectives relating to Forest Standards. Table 4 shows the future production forecast which takes into account changes in silvicultural systems and felling years.

Table 4 – Future Production Forecast

	Forecast Period	All Species	All Conifers	All Broadleaves
Volume	2017-2021	1007	731	277
to	2022-2026	328	238	90
7cm	2027-2031	2640	1553	1087
	2032-2036	1626	1451	175
	2037-2099	1690	935	754

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



7. Consultation

7.1 Consultees

Bassetlaw District Council

Bevercotes Parish Council

Bothamsall Parish Council

D Pickard & Sons Ltd.

Friends of Boughton Brake

Haughton Parish Council

John Osborne & Sheila Wright

Martin Robinson & Sons Timber Ltd.

Natural England

Newark & Sherwood District Council

Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust

Ollerton and Boughton Town Council

Tilhill Forestry

Walesby Parish Council

Wellow Parish Council

Other interested parties will be directed via on site signage to Ollerton Library where copies of the plan will be held. Consultation of the plan will also take place on the Citizenspace website.

All of the Forestry Commission's woodlands are assessed against the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS) and as a result, Forestry Commission woodlands now carry the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) stamp of approval.

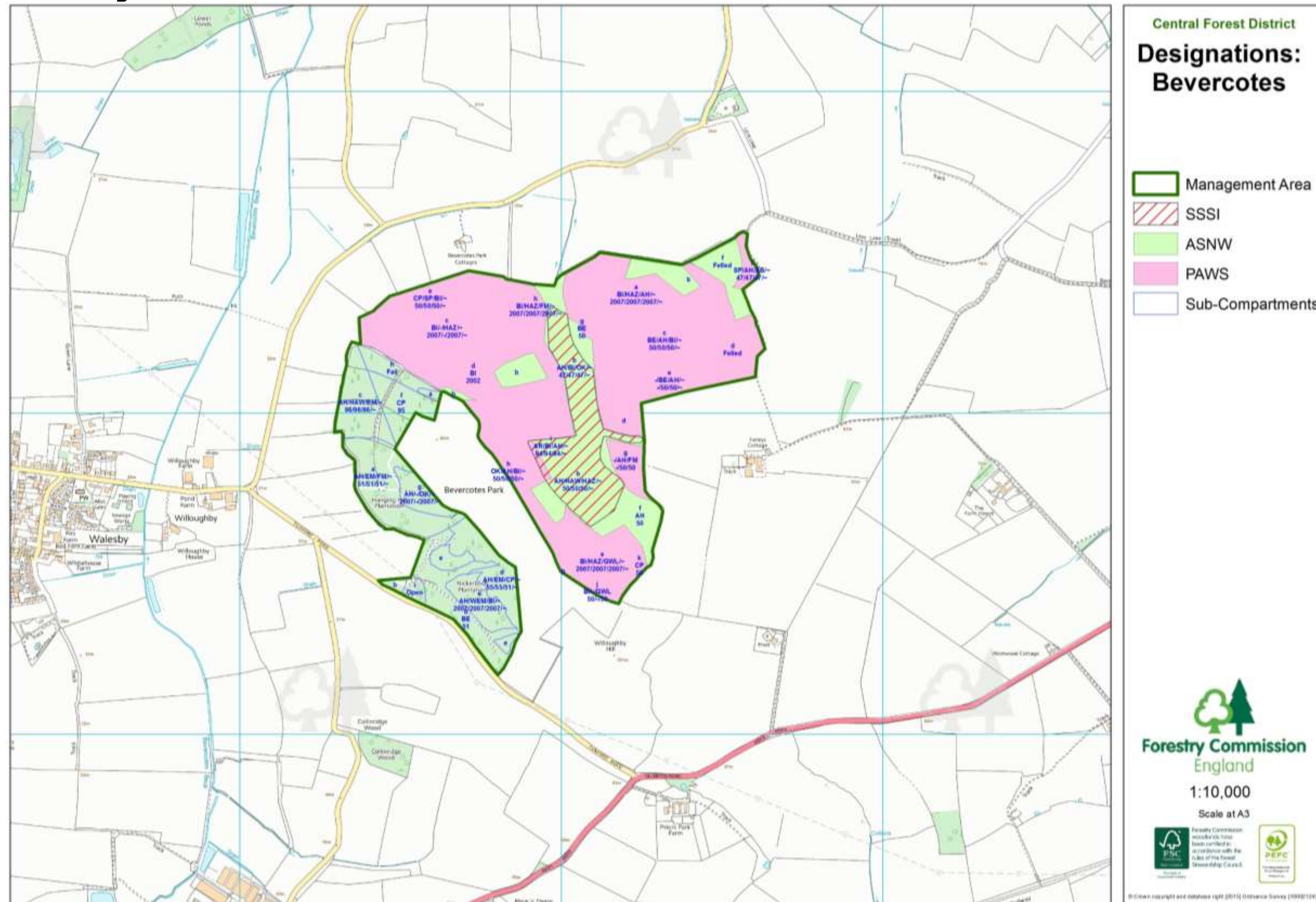


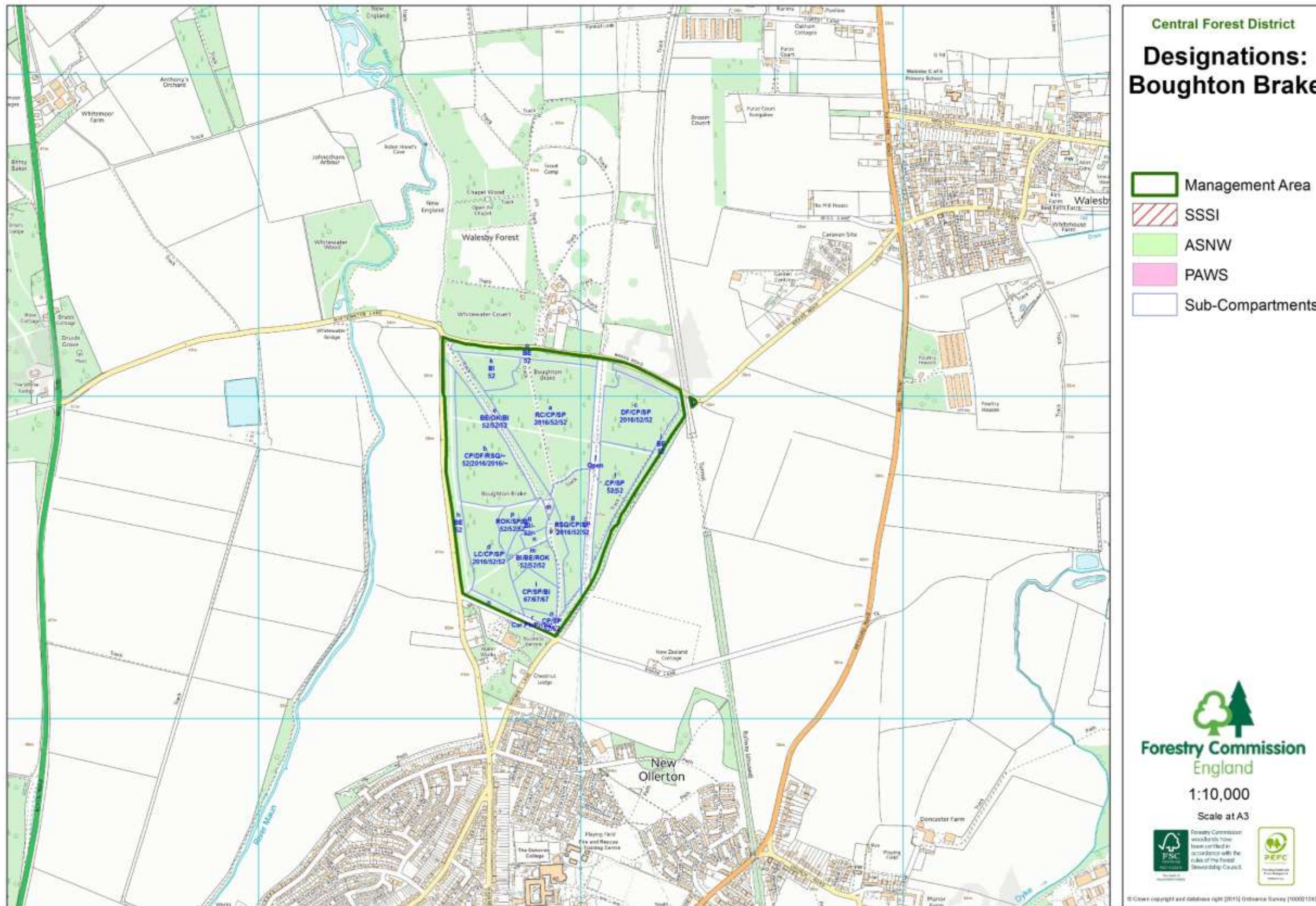
8. Maps

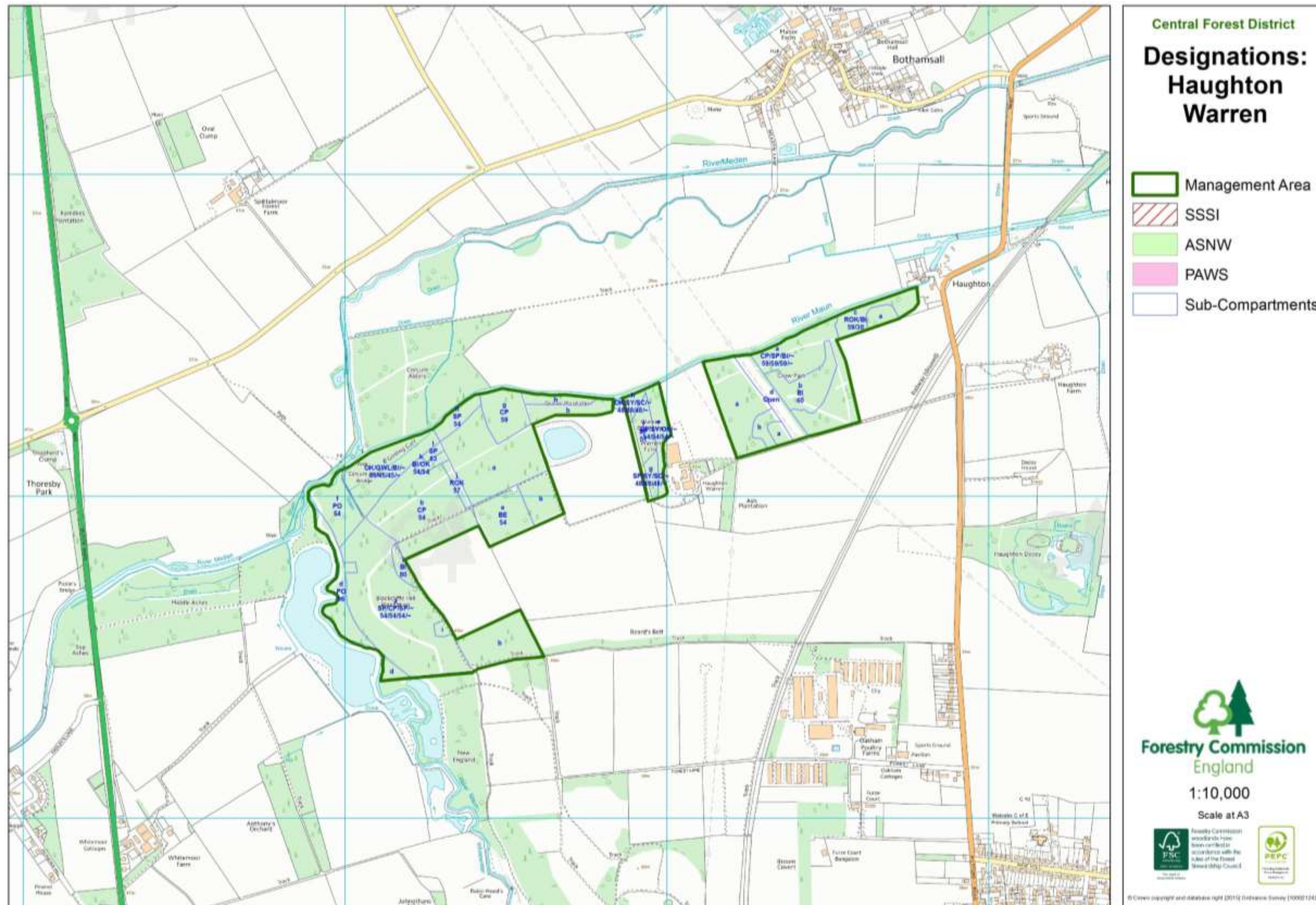
8.1 Location

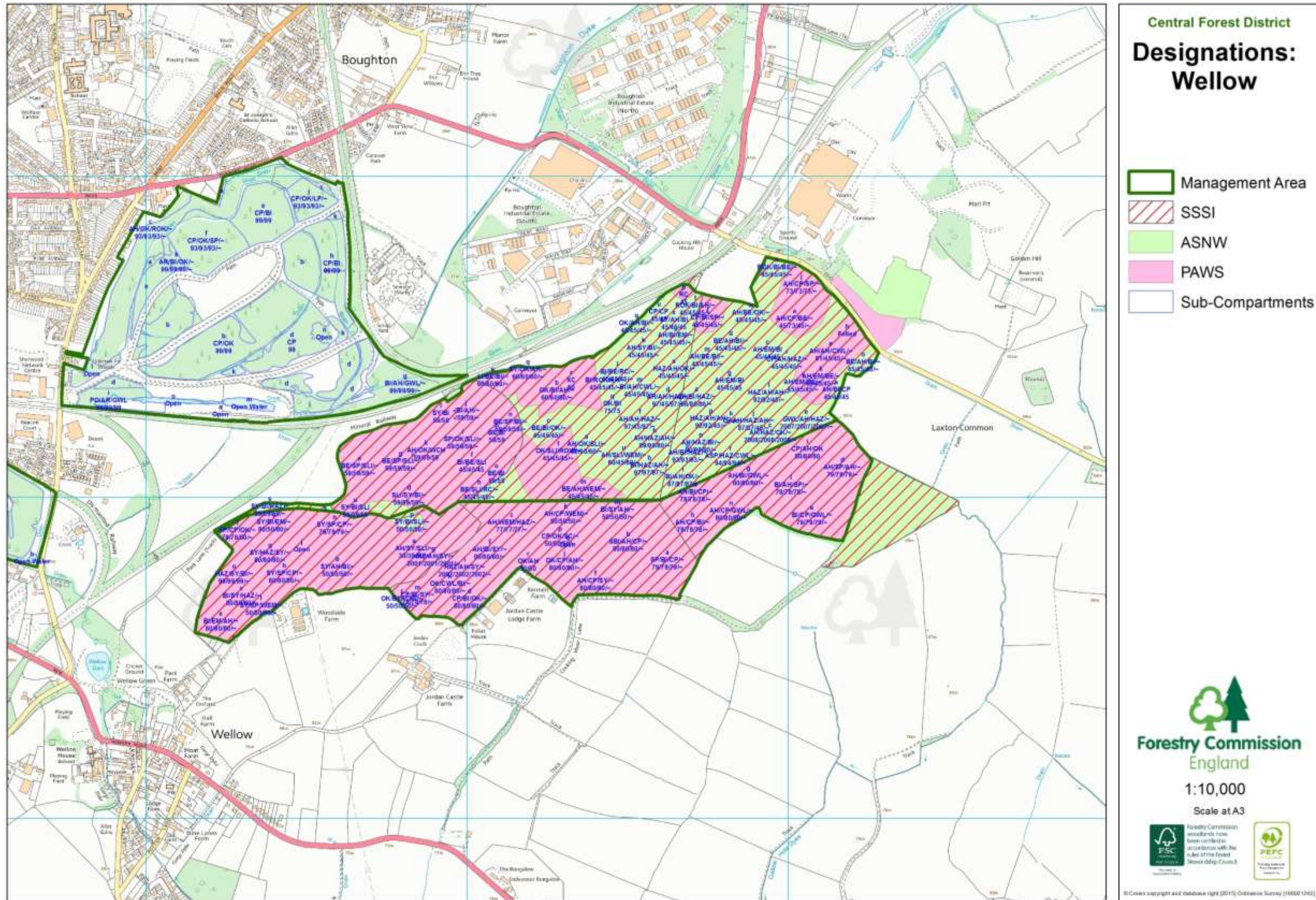


8.2 Designations

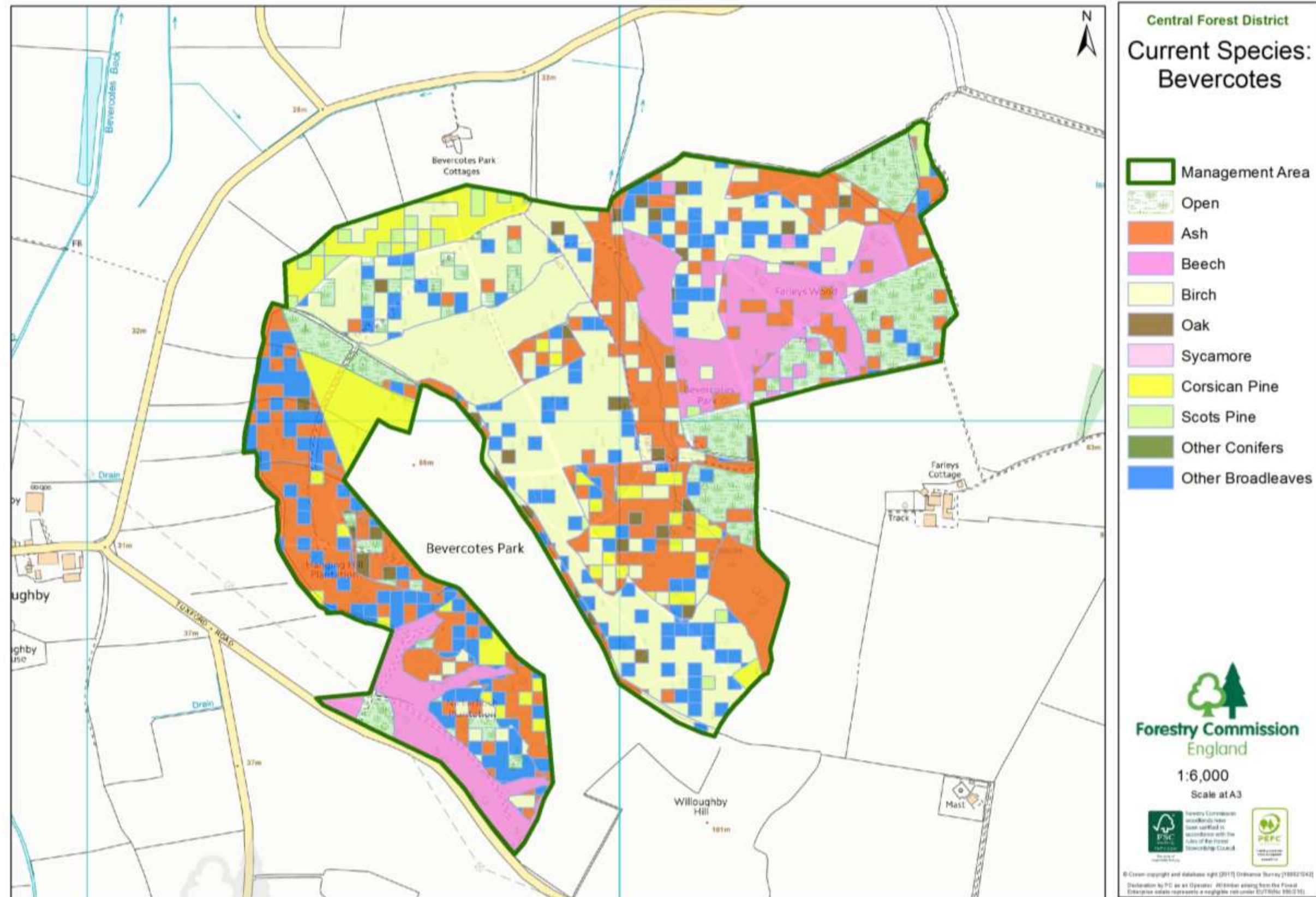




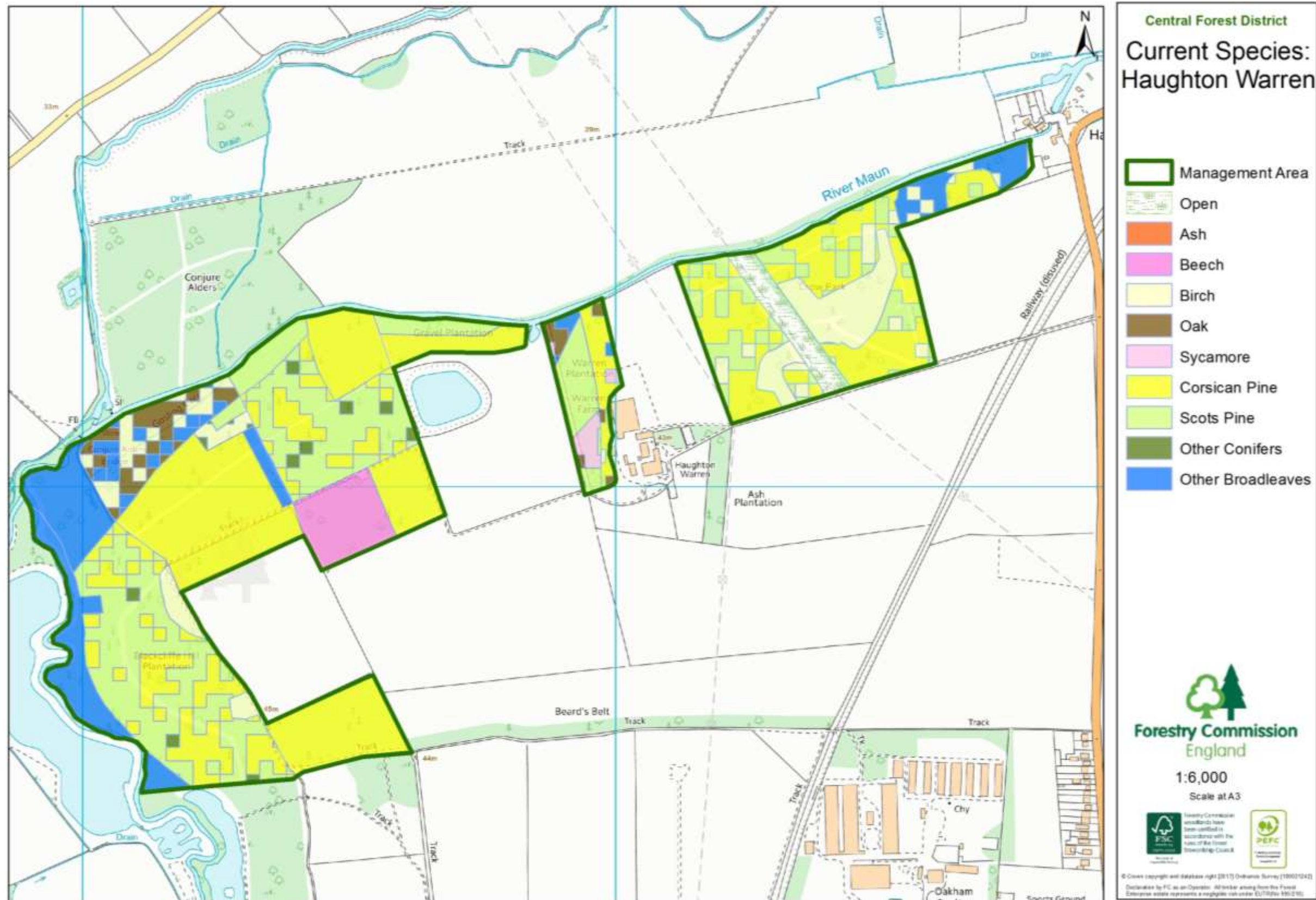


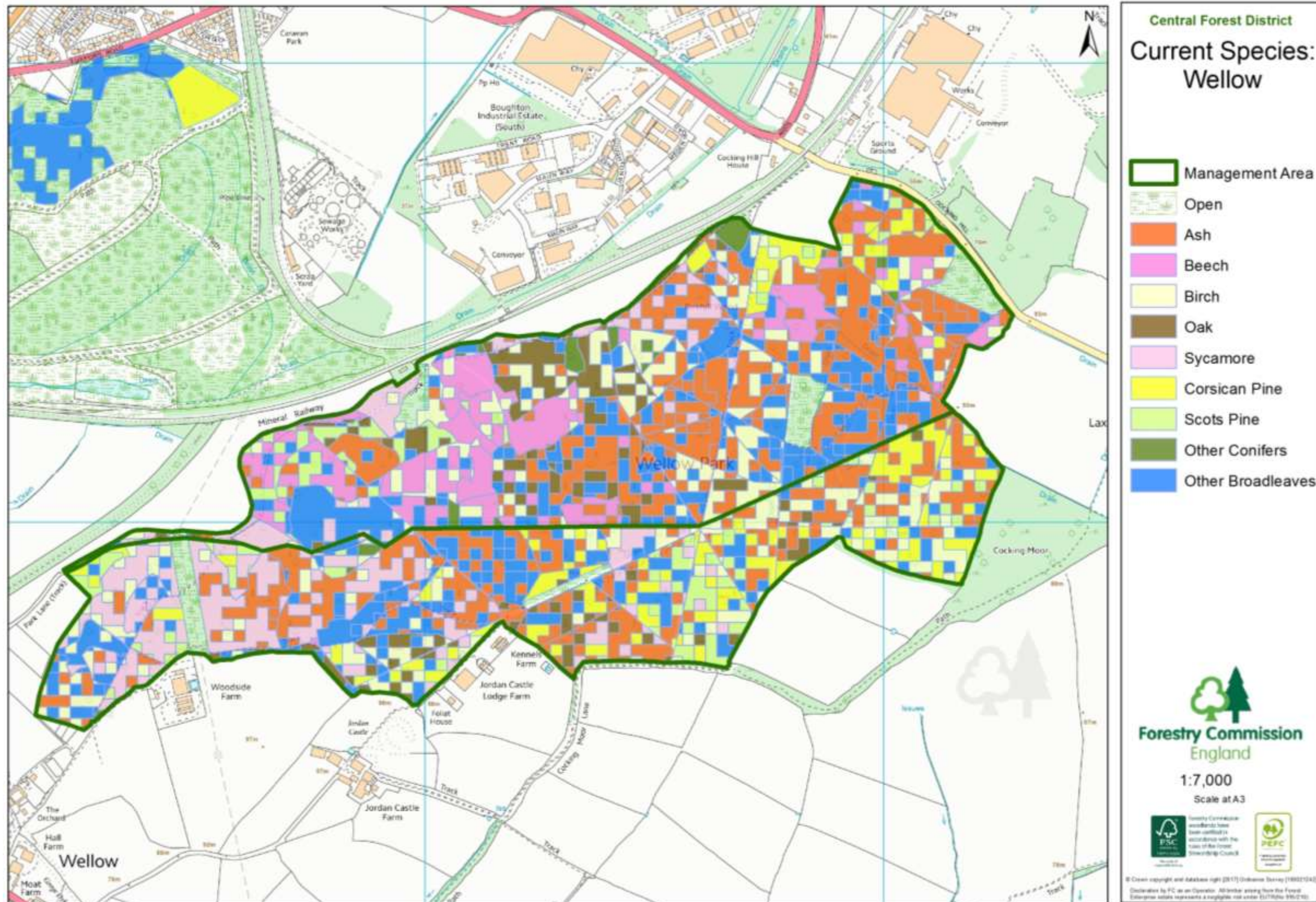


8.3 Current Species

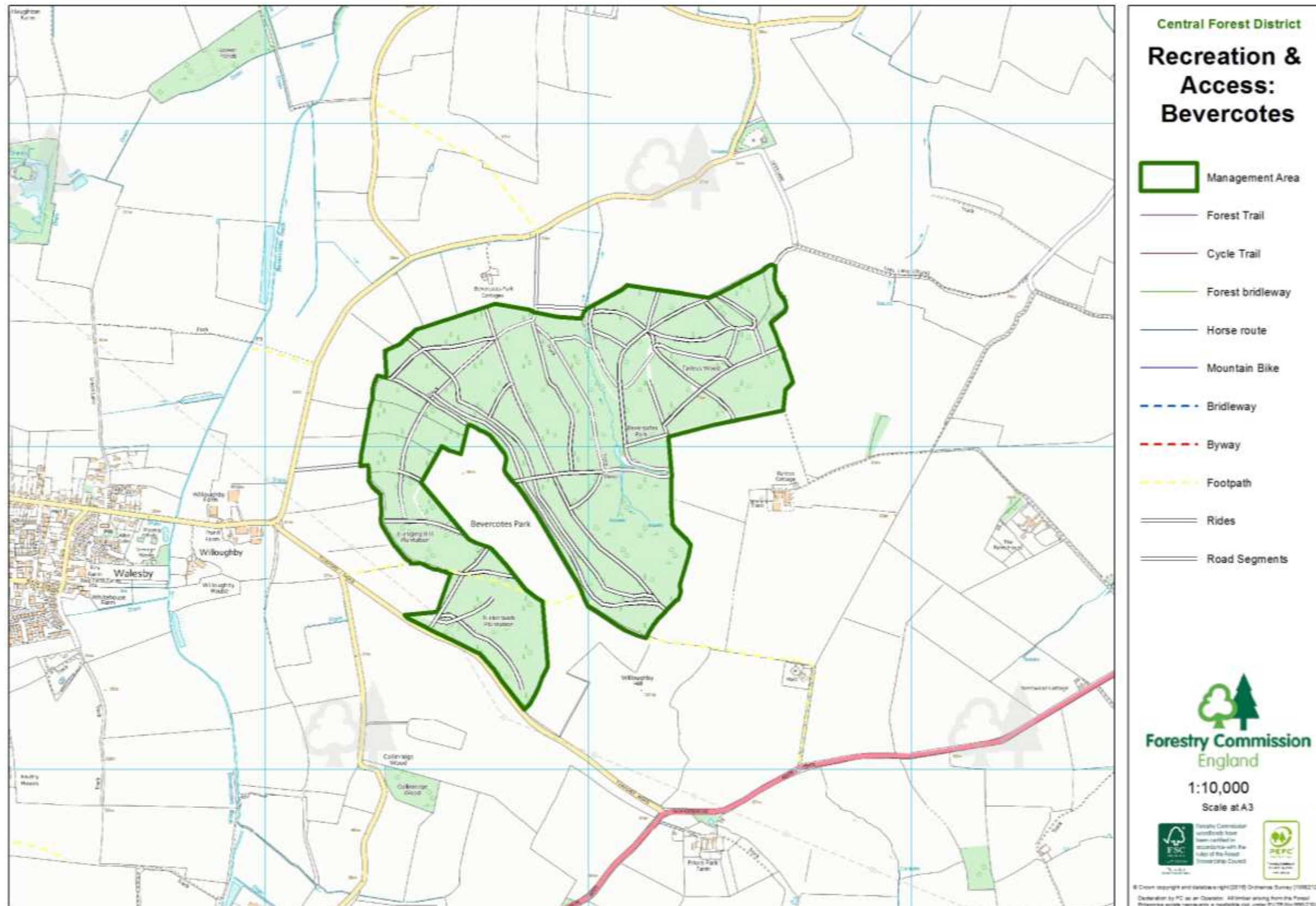


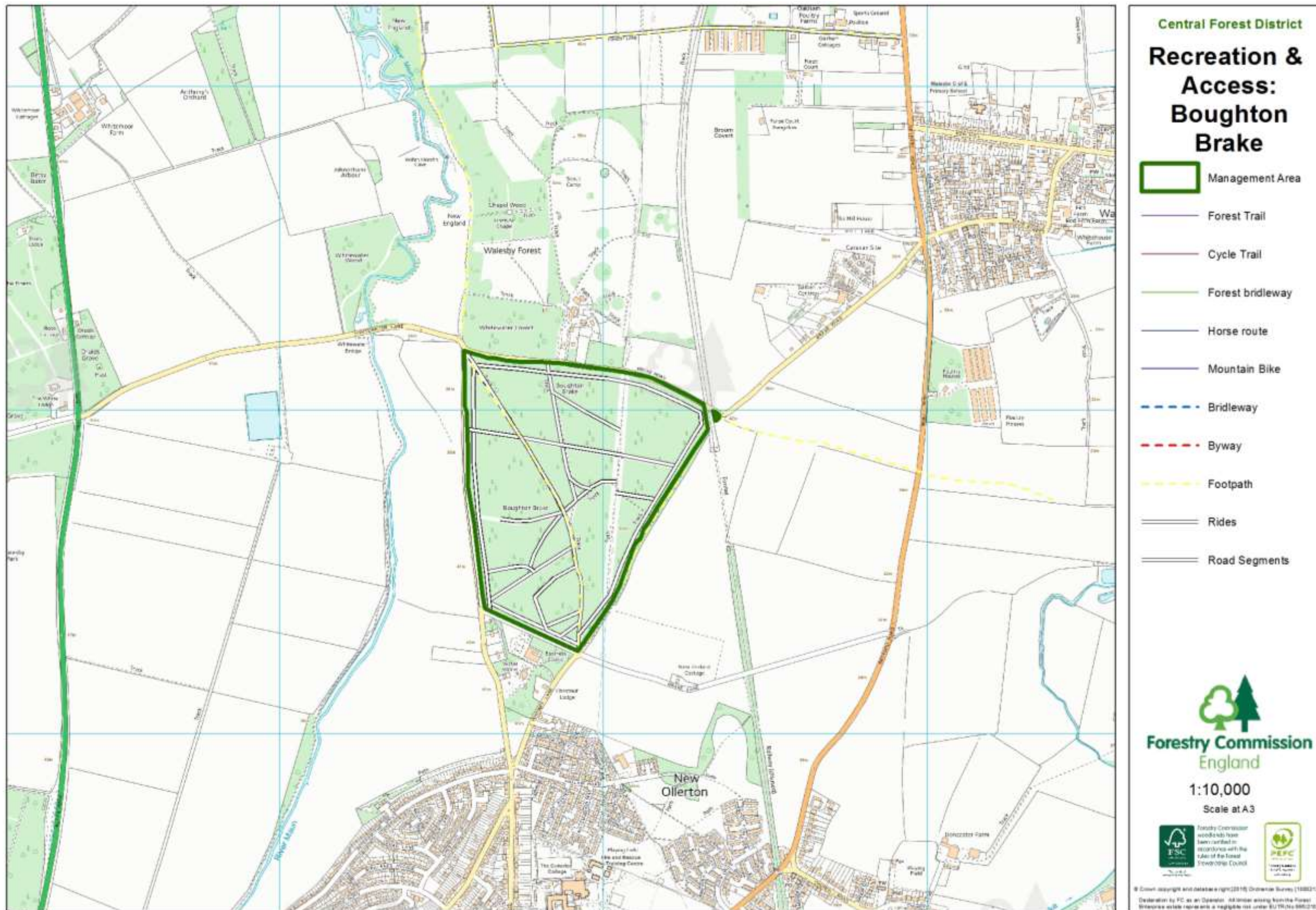


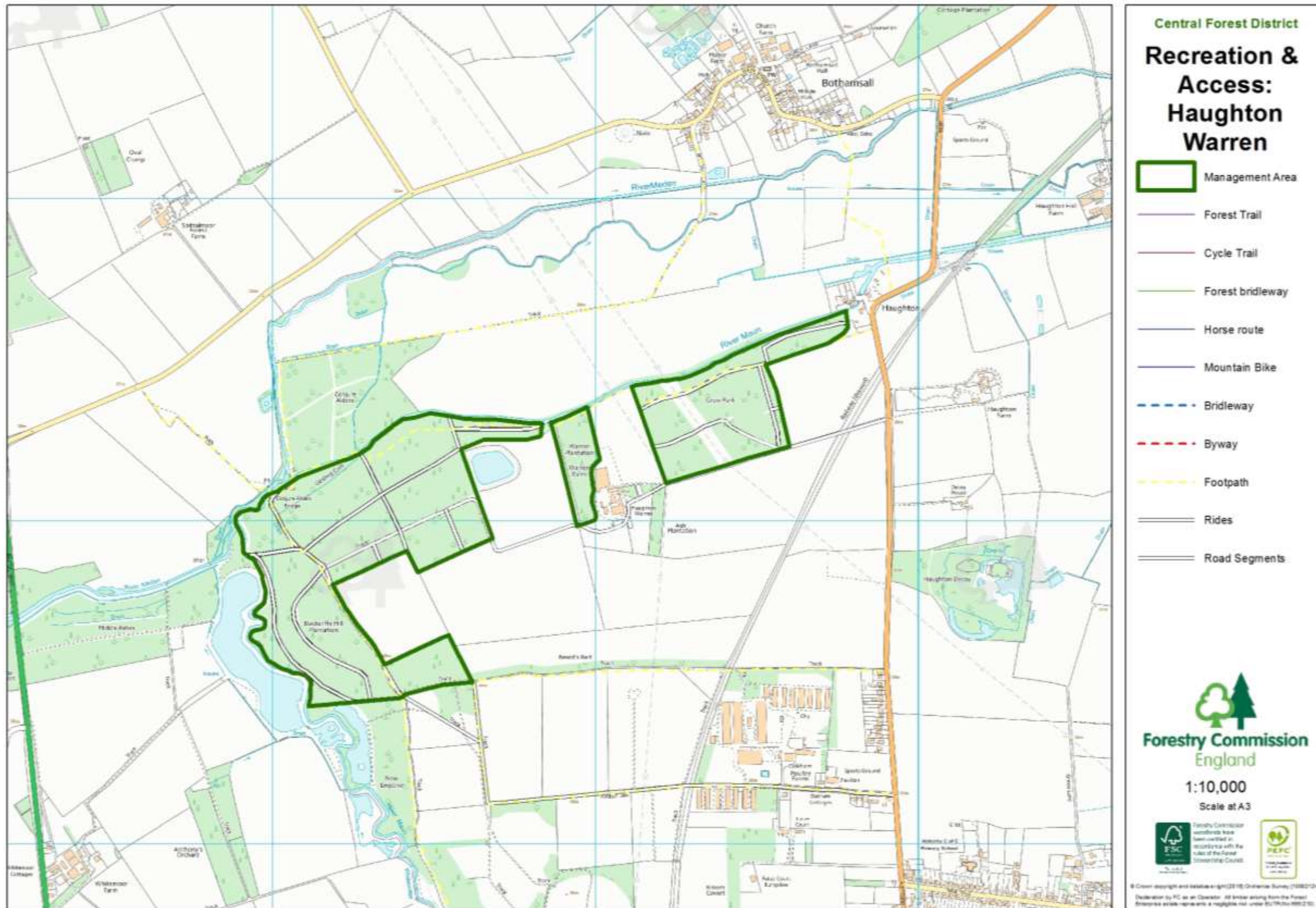


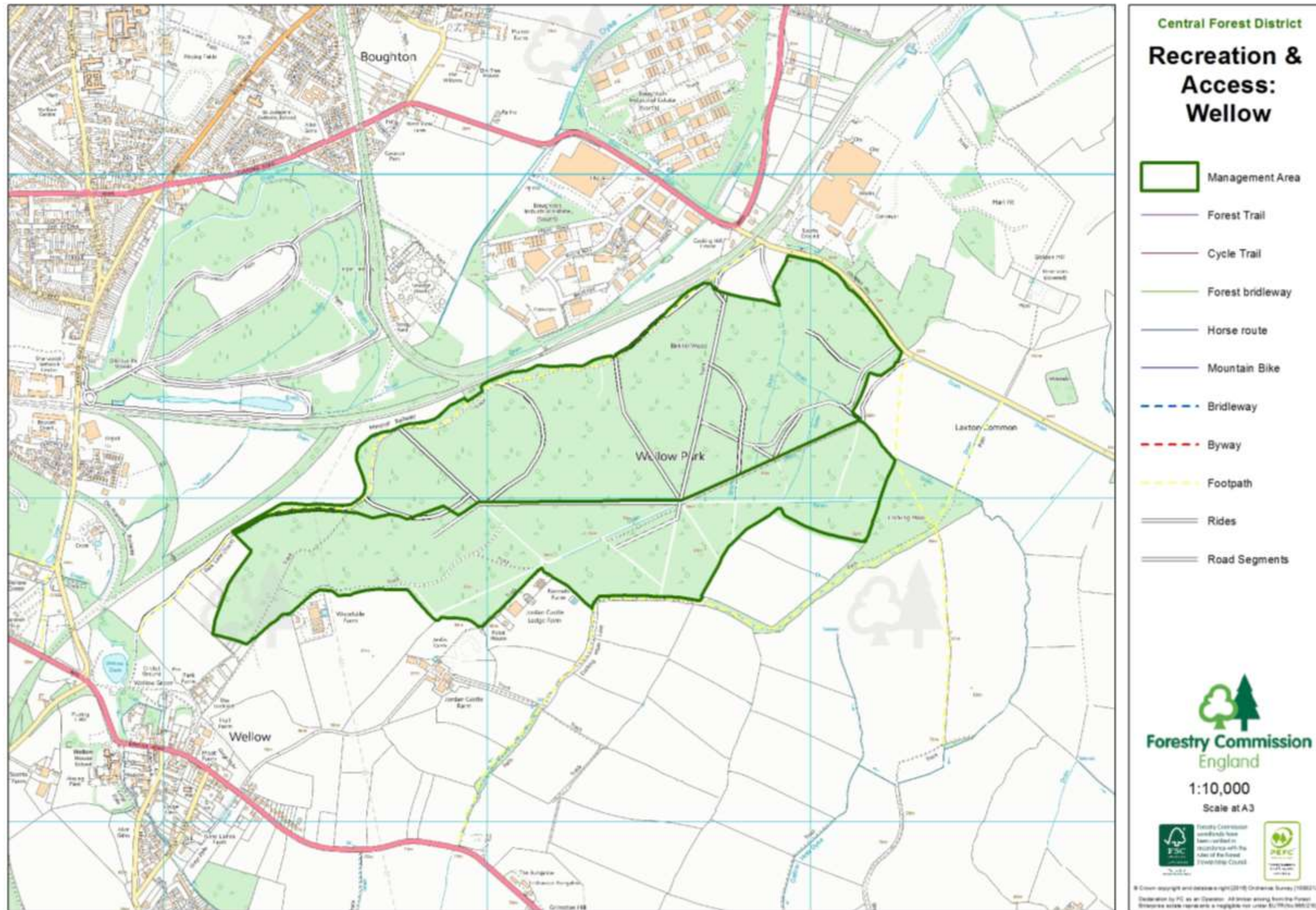


8.4 Recreation & Access









Central Forest District

Concept Map: Bevercotes

Legend:

- Management Area
- Coppice Areas
 - 2017 - 2021
 - 2022 - 2026
 - 2027 - 2031
 - 2032 - 2036
 - 2037 - 2041
 - 2042 - 2046
 - 2047 - 2051
 - 2052 - 2056
 - 2057 - 2061
 - 2062 - 2099
- Biological Reserves
- Continuous Cover System
- Road Segments

Map Labels:

- Bevercotes Park
- Bevercotes Park Cottages
- Willoughby Hill
- Mast
- F8
- F9
- Drain
- Willoughby
- Willoughby House

Text Boxes:

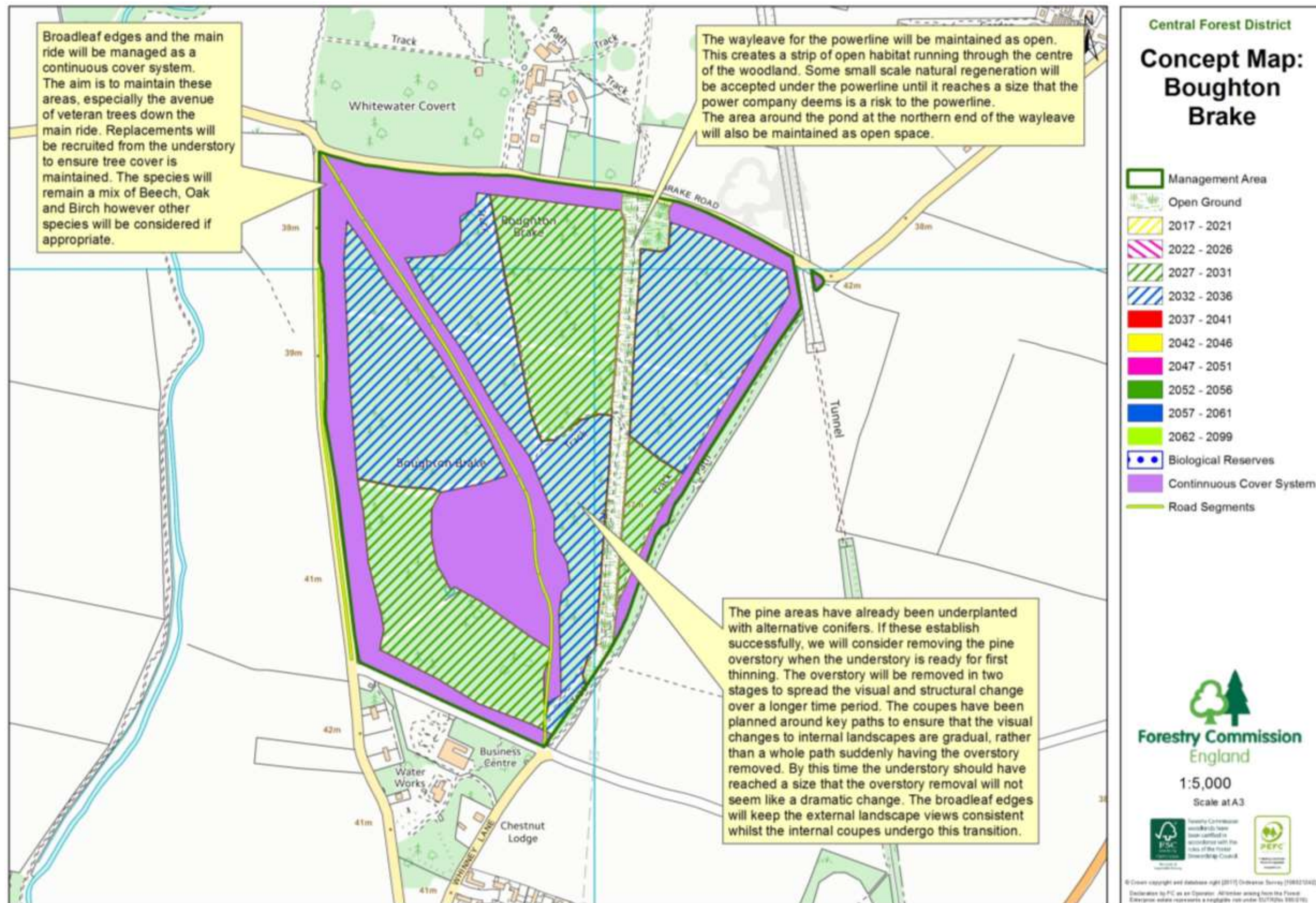
- The Corsican Pine and Scots Pine belt on the northern edge of Bevercotes is reaching the end of its rotation. We have elected to clearfell this area and replant it with native broadleaves. This will fit in well with the surround coppice coupes and broadleaf natural regeneration. The landscape impact of felling this area will be mitigated by the already established broadleaf coppice area behind it.
- This Corsican Pine area is suffering from Dothistroma Needle Blight. We plan to fell it in the next felling period and convert it to broadleaves. The trees are too young to consider underplanting.
- Large areas of Bevercotes are now being managed as rotational coppice. This will continue through the next plan period using natural regeneration or restocking with broadleaves as appropriate.

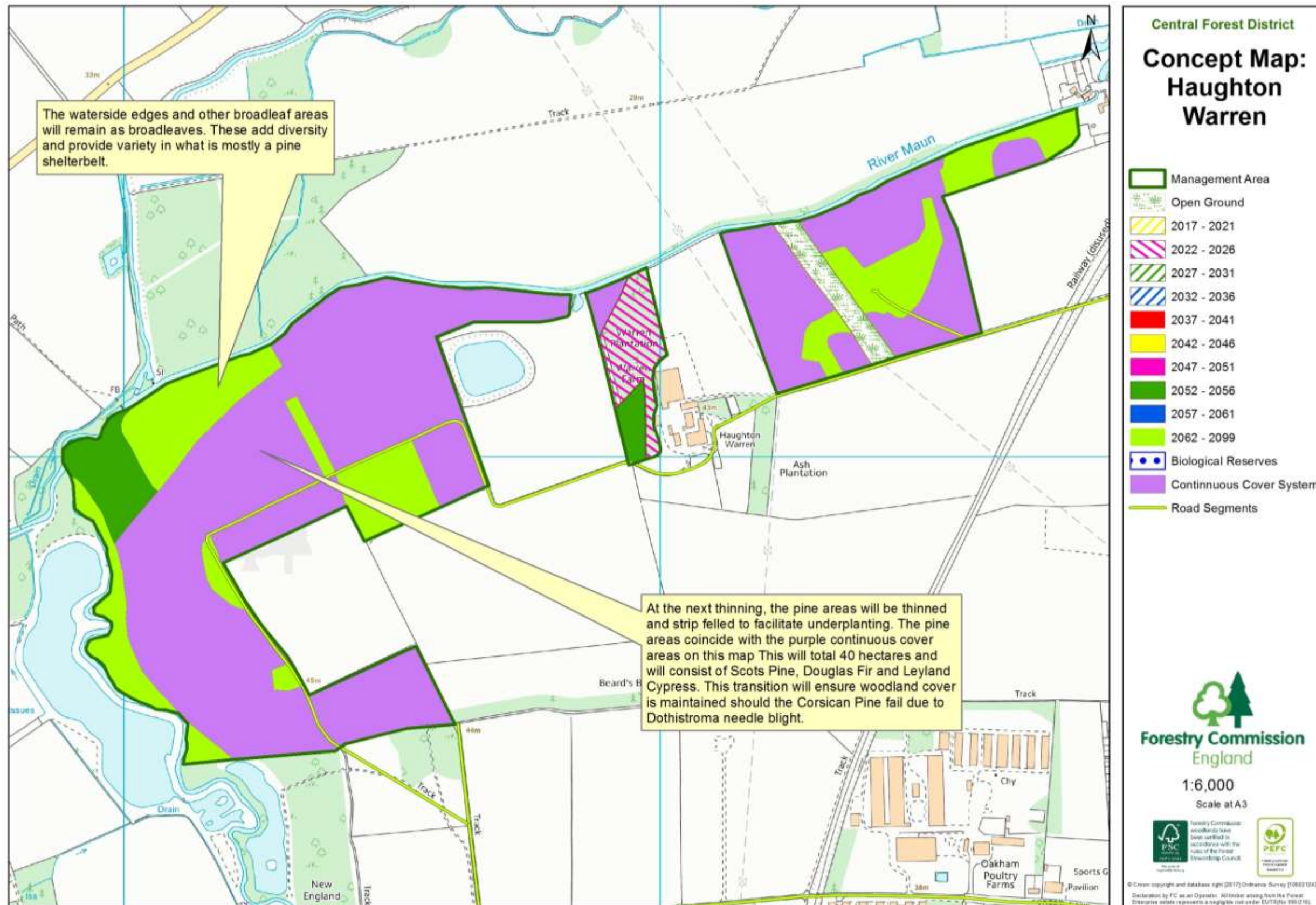
Scale: 1:6,000
Scale at A3

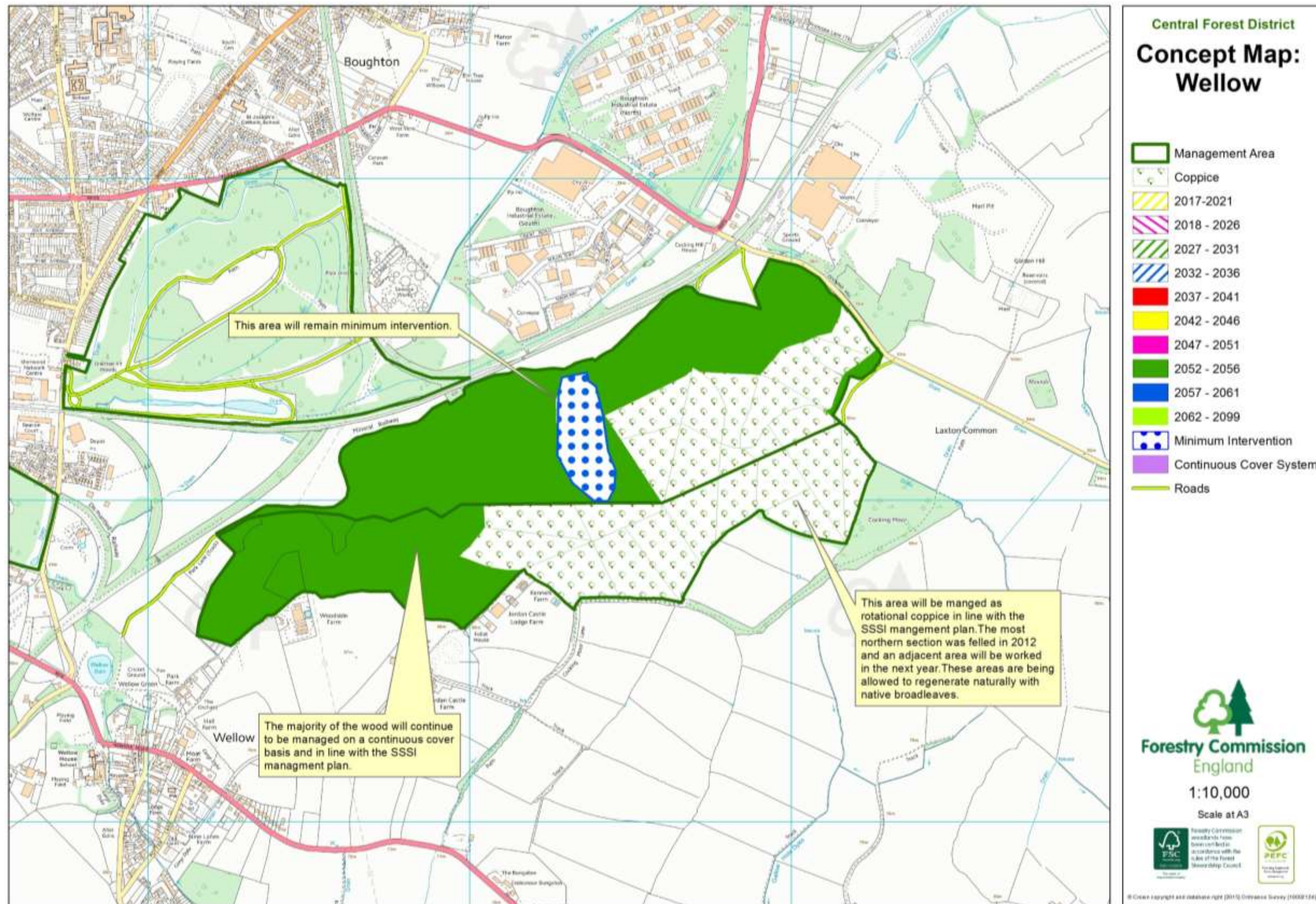
Forestry Commission England

Logos: FSC, PEFC

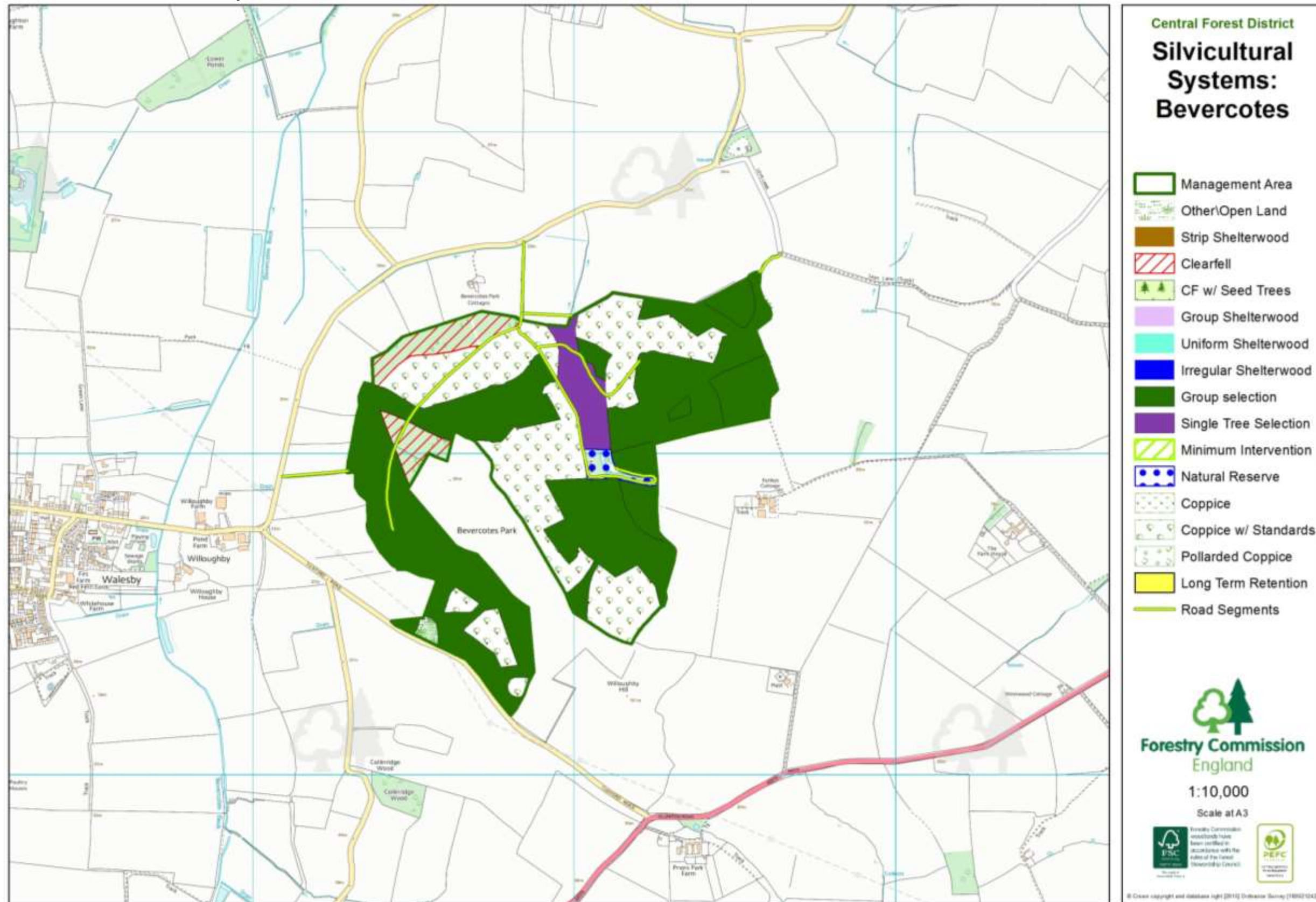
© Crown copyright and database right (2017) Ordnance Survey 100011042
Declaration by FCE as an Operator: All timber arising from the Forest
Sustainable and responsible management of the forest is certified to the FSC Chain of Custody Standard.

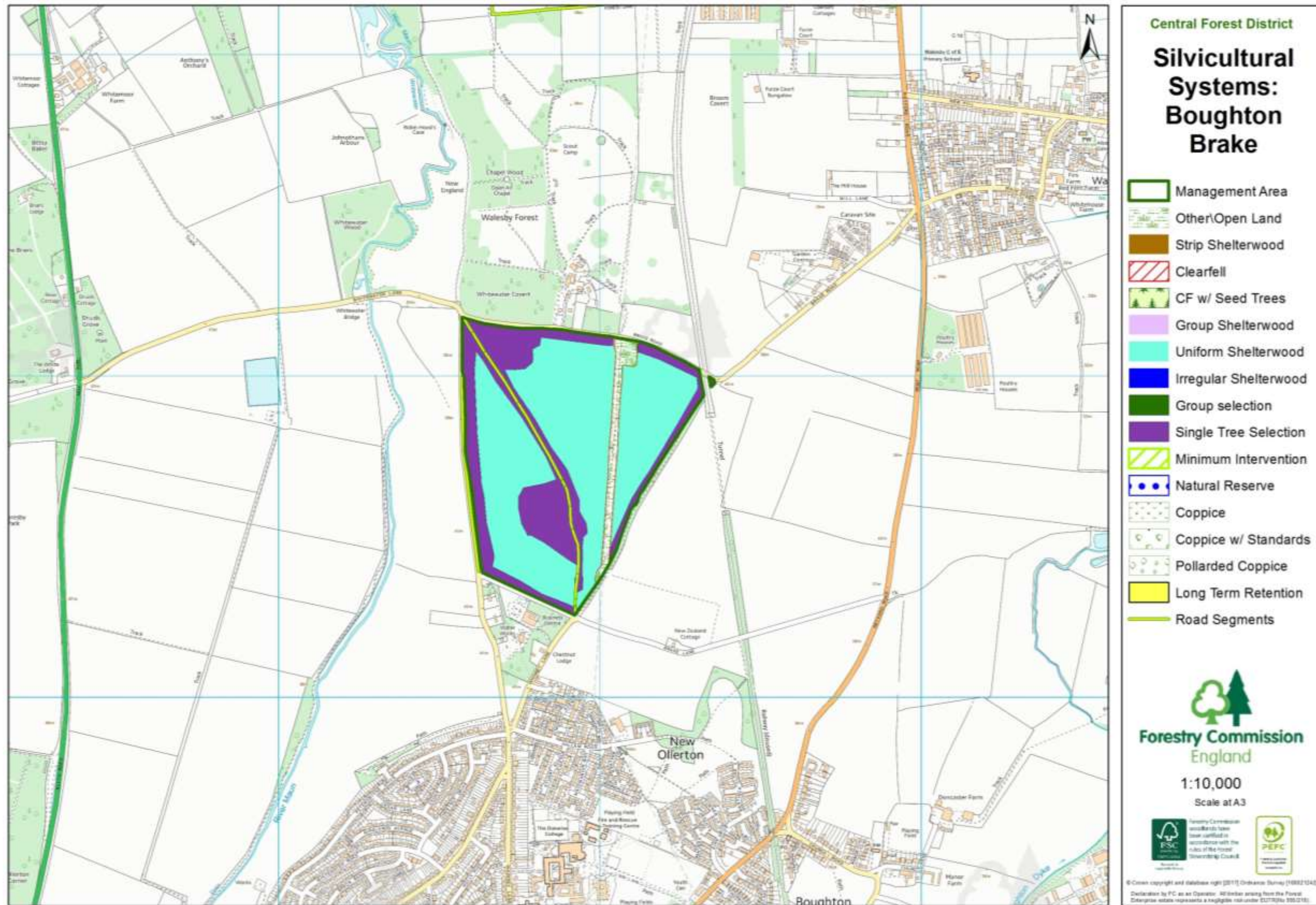


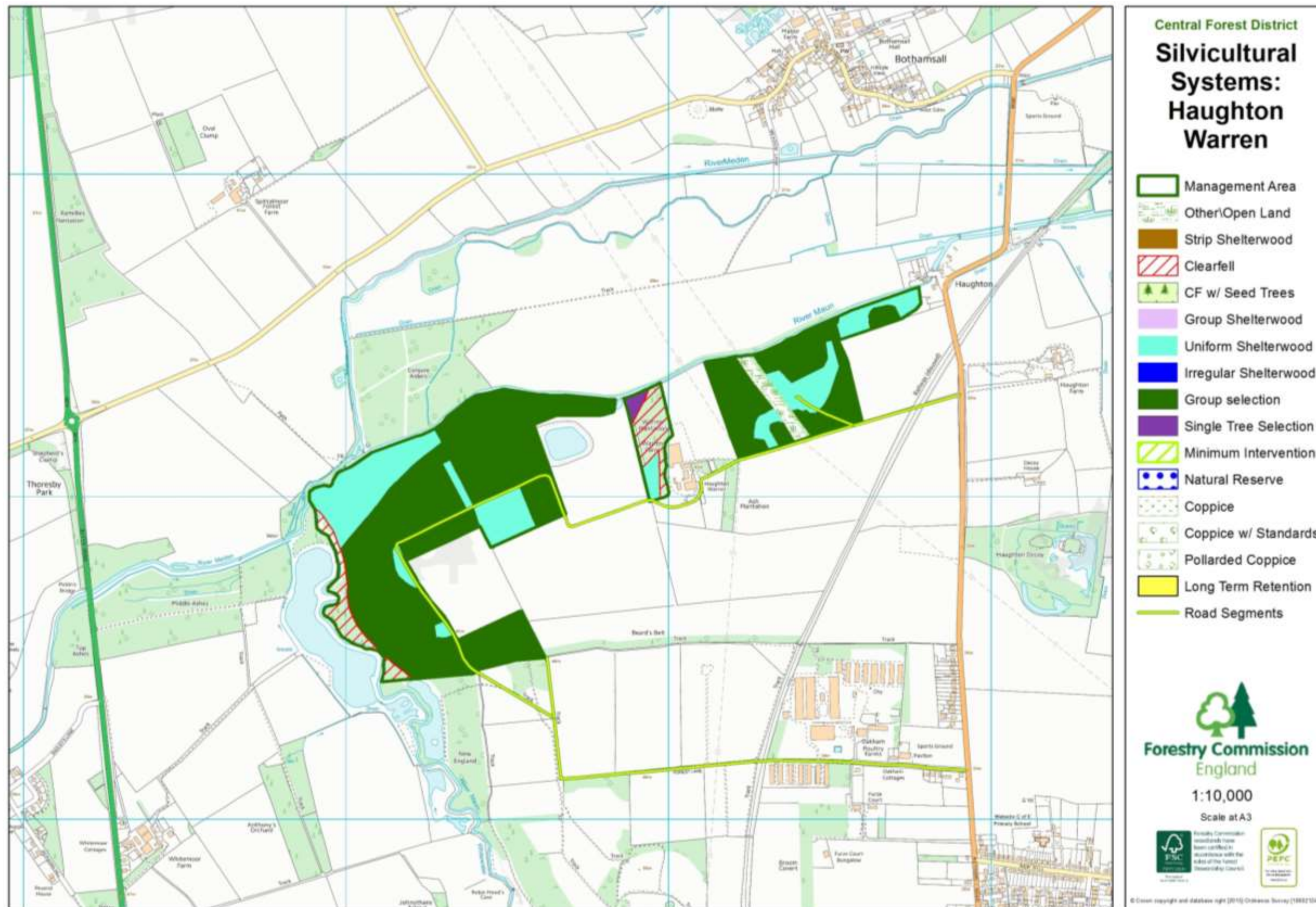


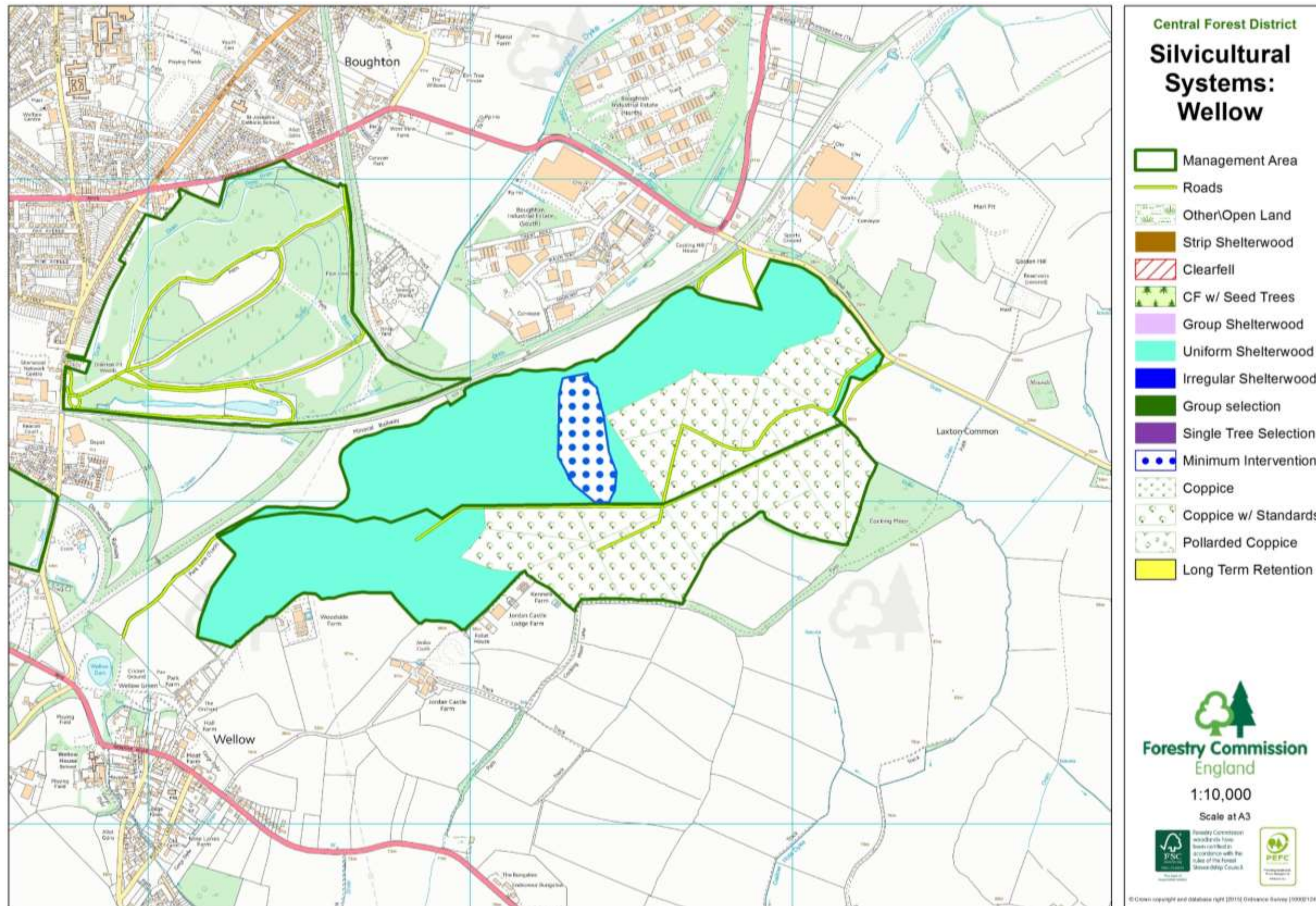


8.6 Silvicultural Systems

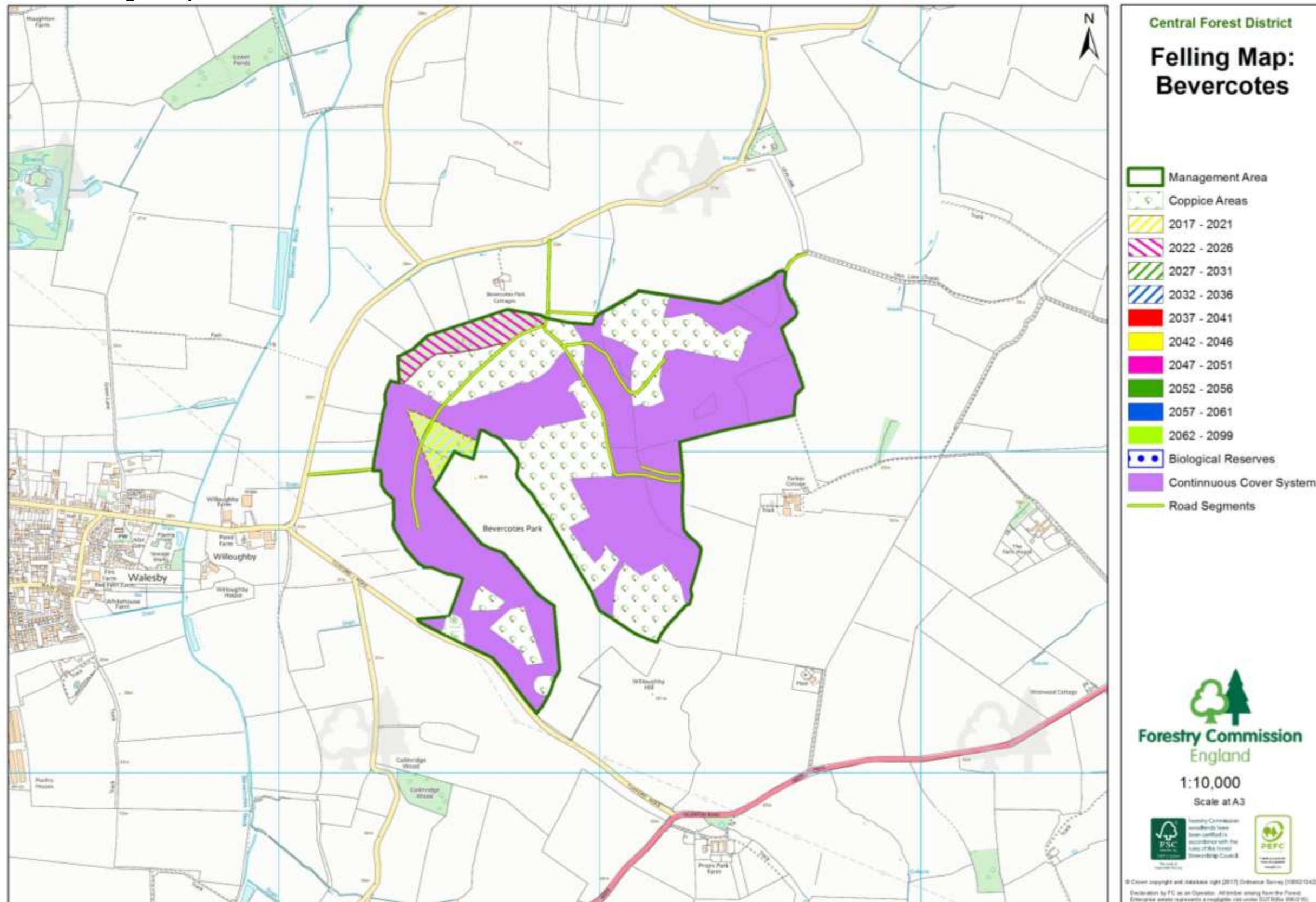


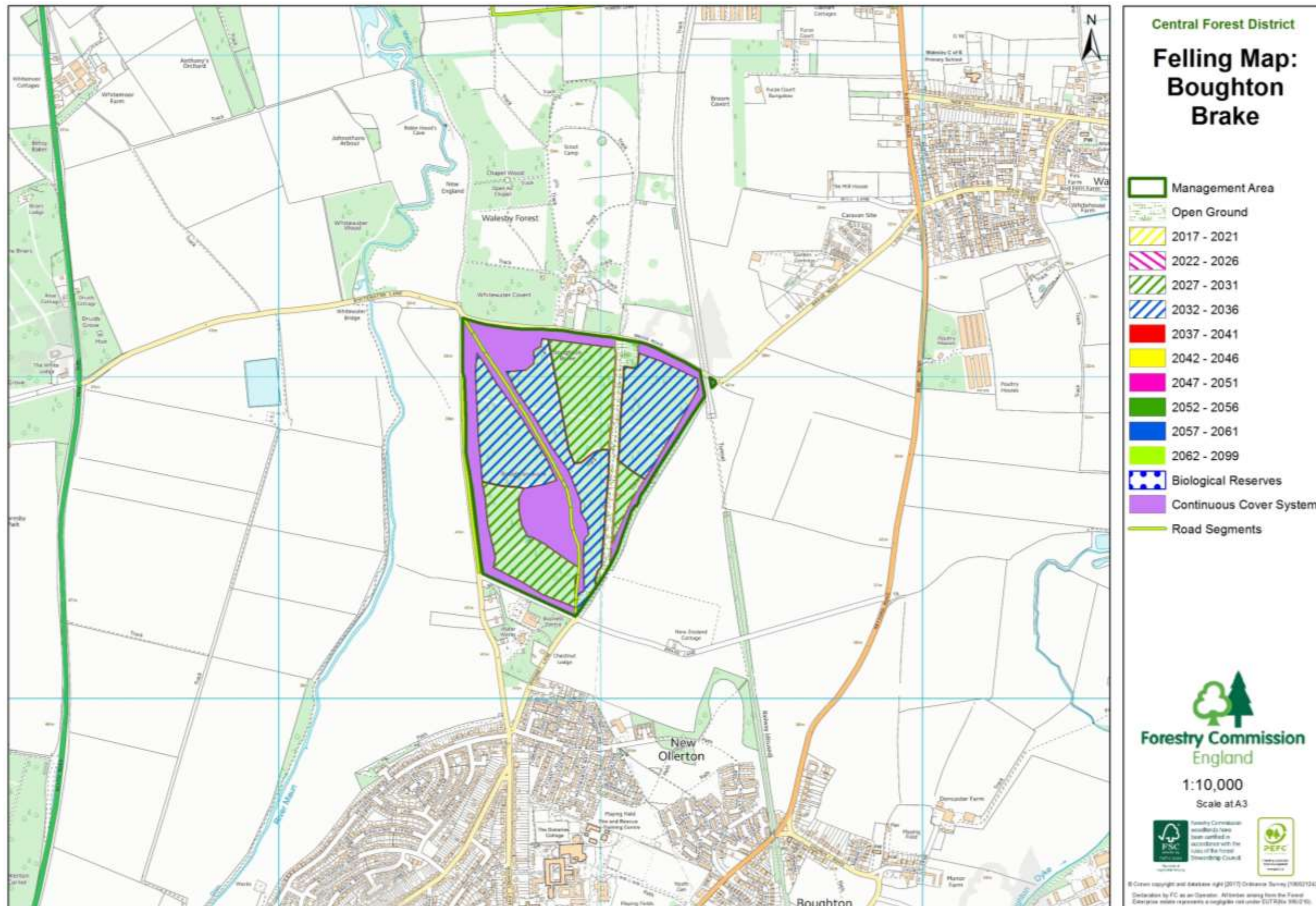


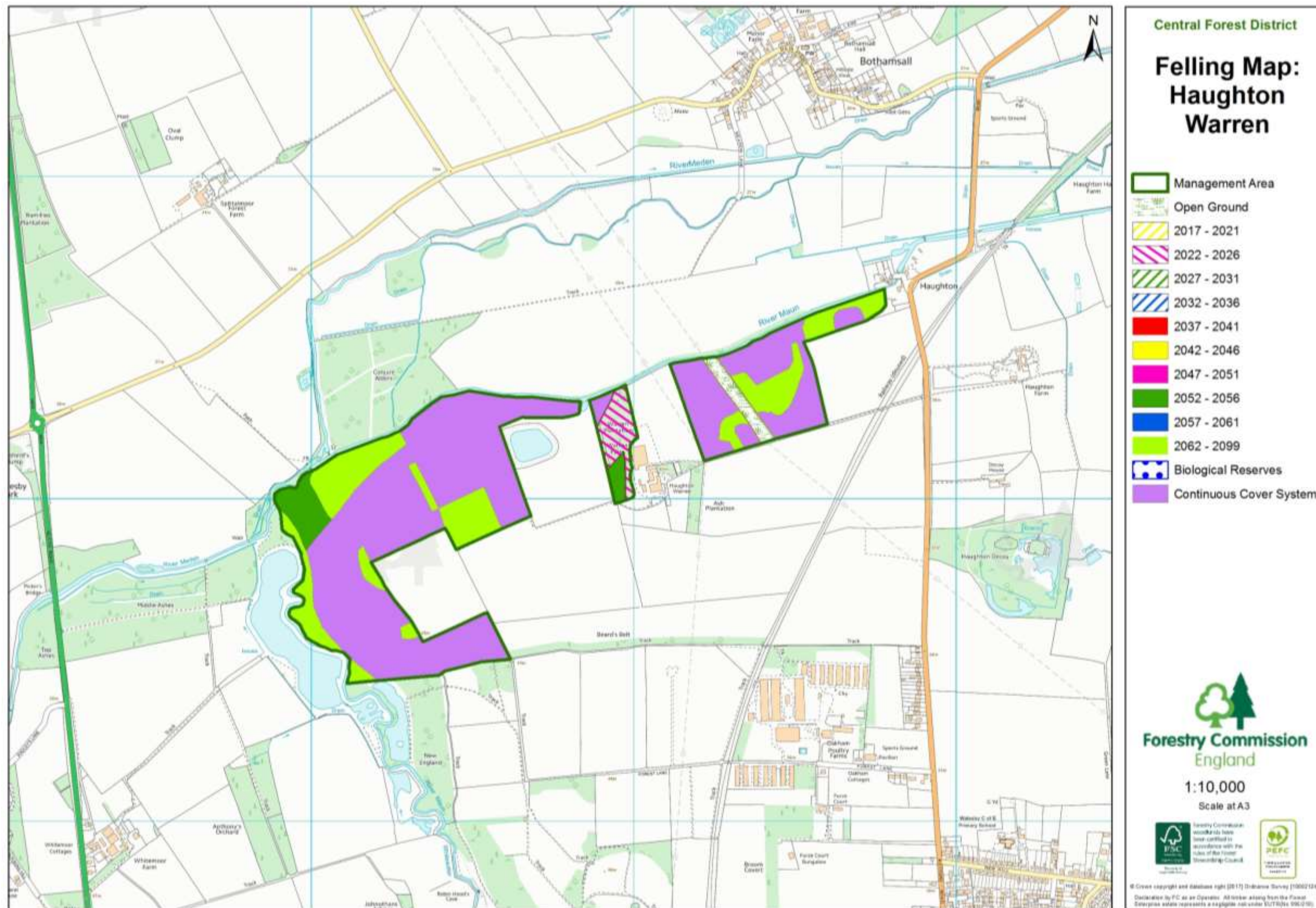


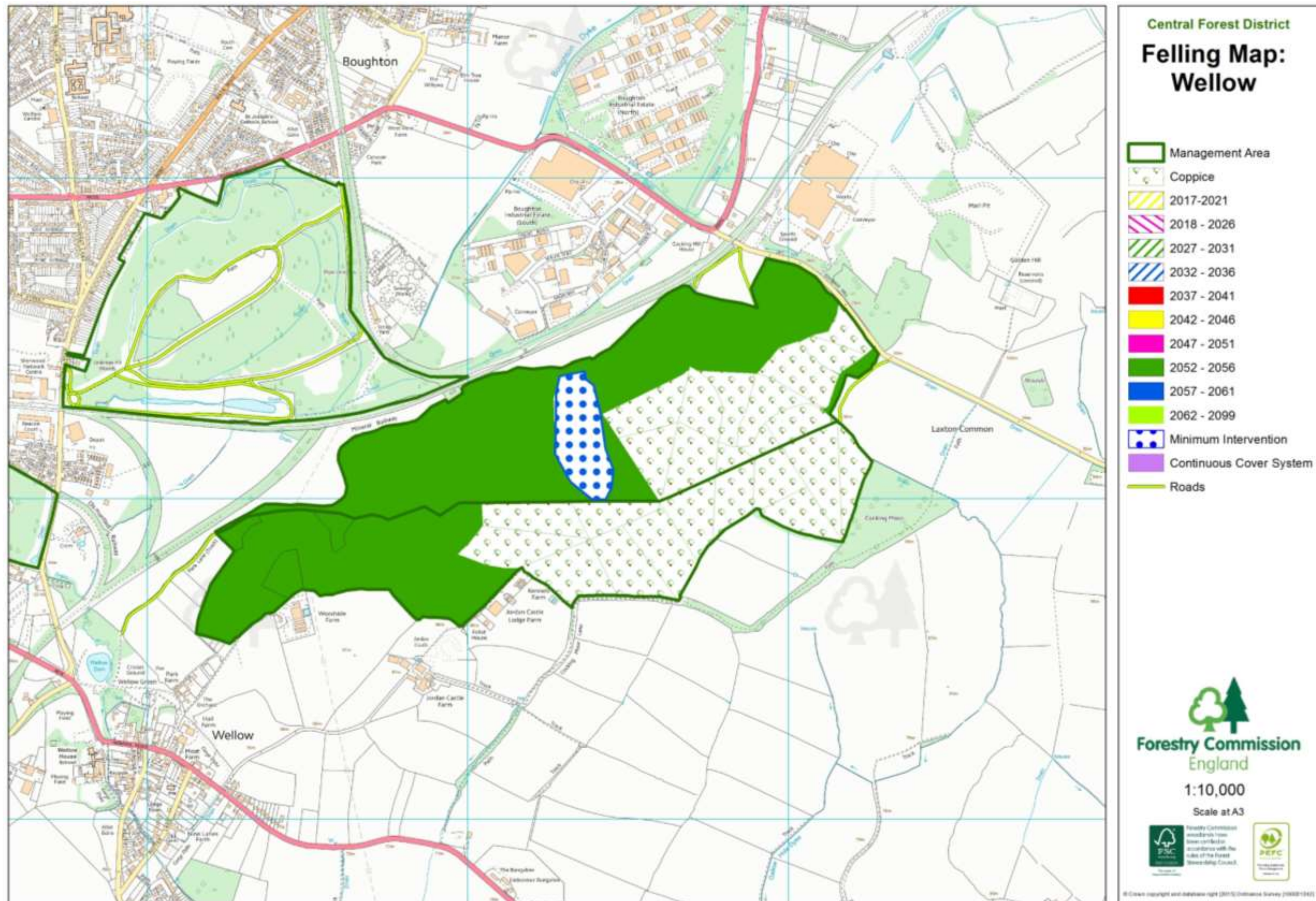


8.7 Felling Map

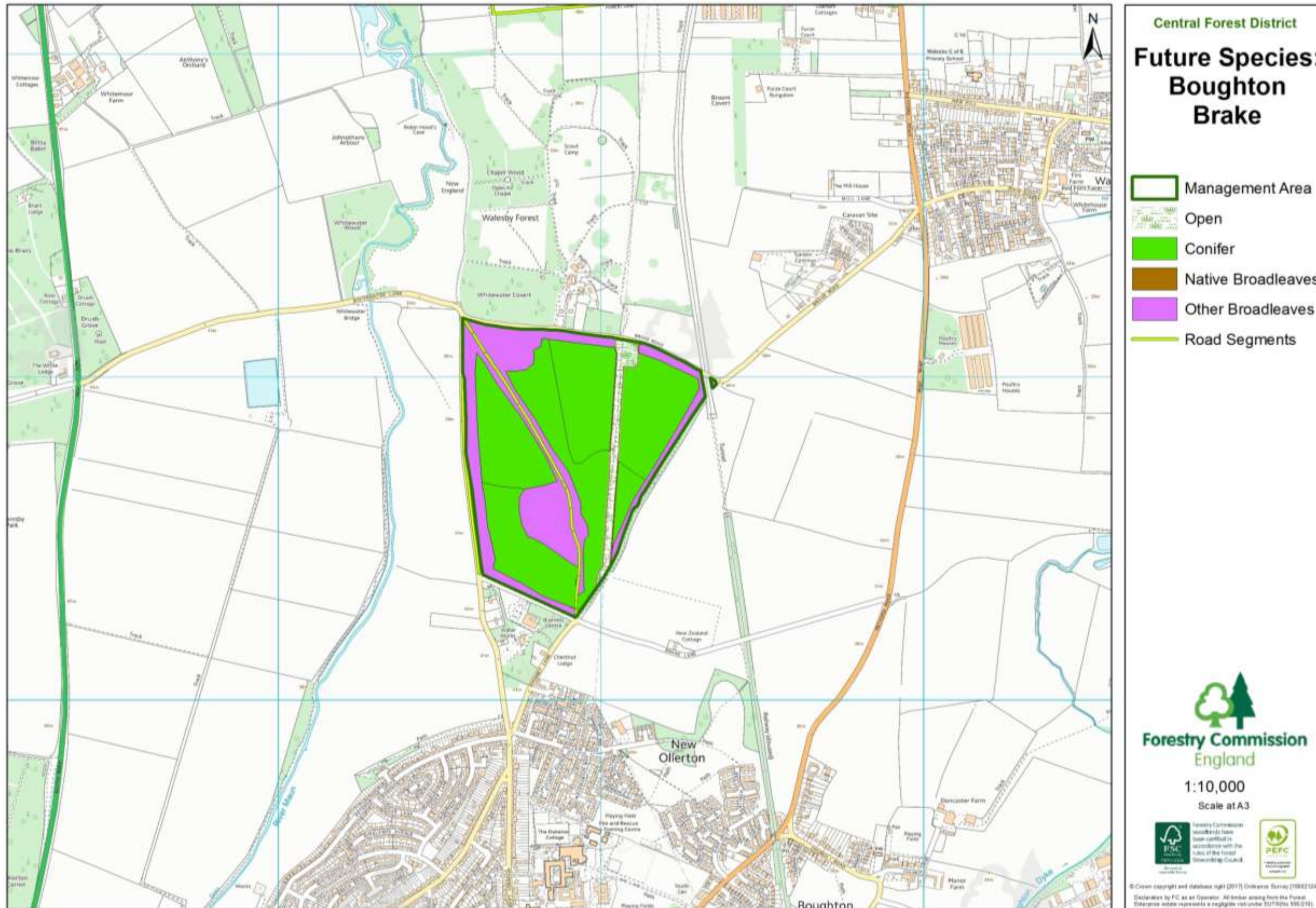


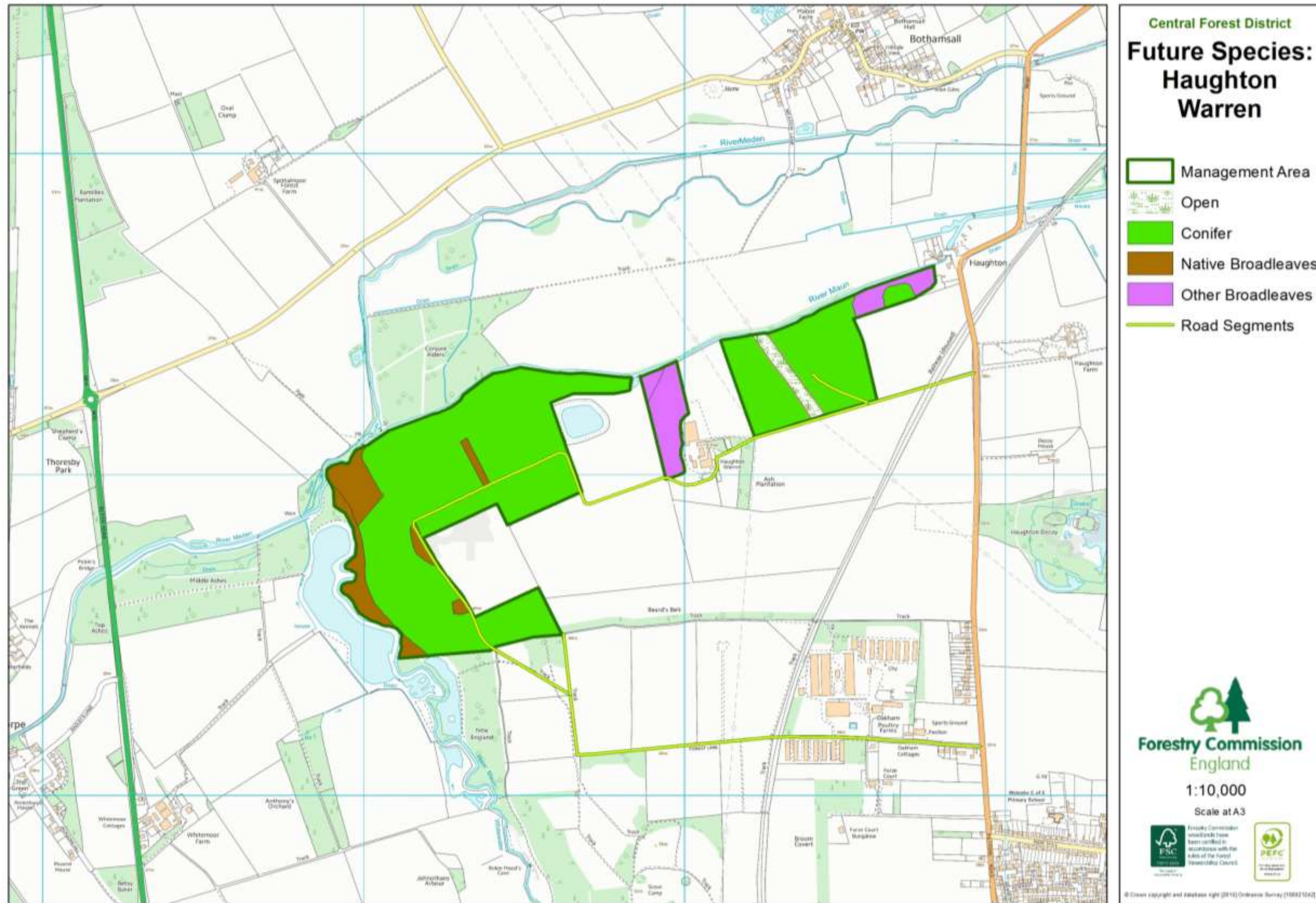






[illegible]







9. Relevant Forestry Commission & Government Policies

- Natural England, 2014. "National Character Area profile: 49. Sherwood" Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1401066?category=587130> or ISBN: 978-1-78367-138-0
- Newark and Sherwood District Council, 2013. "Landscape Character Assessment" Available at: <http://www.newark-sherwooddc.gov.uk/media/newarkandsherwood/imagesandfiles/planningpolicy/pdfs/adoptedlca/1.%20Introduction%20etc%20-%20WEB%20VERSION.pdf>
- Forestry Commission, 2014. Central England Forest District Strategic Plan 2014-2020.

End of Document