



Photo: Compartments 22d and 36

Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite

Woodland Management Plan September 2018- August 2028

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the



National
Trust

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Section 1: Background to the Woodlands

The aim of this plan is to provide a ten year programme of woodland management that will meet the aims and objectives of the National Trust at Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite in Cumbria. The detail of the plan focusses on tree thinning and felling works at the site. Detail relating to the access and built structures at the site form the content of other plans. There are also detailed ecological and tree surveys that have been undertaken recently which have informed the work identified in this plan.

Background to the Woodlands at Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite

Tilberthwaite is a steep sided valley that connects Coniston and Yewdale with Little Langdale. Tilberthwaite is wilder than Yewdale with rough pasture, small copses of trees and larger woodlands next to the tumbling Yewdale Beck. Travelling north this mosaic of pasture and woods gives way to a mixture of Birch and Oak punctuated by quarry spoil tips and abandoned quarry holes. The diversity of habitats and contrasting landscapes that lie within close proximity to one another gives testament to the importance of the local geology.

There are two larger woods of Colwith and Fletchers, Fletchers forms a backdrop to Elterwater. As for Little Langdale, in travelling the short distance from the foot of the valley to the fells around Blea Tarn there is a significant transitional change in the landscape. This rapid change includes the mosaic of softer woodlands and wood pasture with open semi improved fields at the eastern end of the valley at Colwith.

The intimate landscape around Little Langdale Tarn with scrub woodland around its shores and beyond to the rugged skyline of the Lake District fells with large patches of Juniper woodland on their flanks. In comparison crags and conifers in this much photographed and painted designed landscape frame the striking Langdale Pikes beyond Blea Tarn.

The woods are fairly robust in ecological terms. The widespread planting of conifers and beech has had a damaging effect. Grazing is the most serious issue at present with a number of woods in an extremely poor state due to trespass grazing. Other woods are open to grazing and are deteriorating rapidly. Areas of Juniper are showing signs of senescence with little natural regeneration.

The area of this plan is underlain by Ordovician igneous rocks of the Borrowdale Volcanic series, mostly andesites, phylolites and tuffs. The soils are neutral brown earths grading to acidic podzolic soils on steeper slopes and upper areas. Little Langdale is a hanging valley to major glacial valley of Great Langdale



Section 2: Our Biodiversity

Priority Habitats

The protection, enhancement and management of our priority habitats is critical if we are to achieve our objectives. Our Priority Habitats are outlined below:

- **Rivers and streams**-Numerous streams and rivers flow through the woodlands in this plan. Significant rivers include: - Yewdale Beck, River Brathay. See map
- **Basin Mires.** Numerous Basin Mires can be found both within and adjacent to woodland in Little Langdale. There are 2 Basin Mires within the woods at Colwith which support a rich and diverse wetland flora
- **Upland Oak wood.** Considerable areas of upland Oak wood are in the area of this plan. These are characterised by a predominance of sessile oak and birch with varying amounts of Holly, rowan and hazel and covers most of these woodlands. The ground flora varies according to the underlying soil type and the degree of grazing. The oakwoods are categorised under two different plant communities (Rodwell)
- **W17 *Quercus petraea- Betula pubescens-Dicranum majus*** or Upland Acid Woods. The canopy is no more than 15m high and dominated by oak, occasional juniper, Yew and Rowan. They are characterised by a less diverse herb layer. They are mostly grasses, bracken, heather and bilberry. The best example as can be seen at Tilberthwaite. Strong leaching is caused by high rainfall and this acid environment helps define this type of woodland floristically against its counterpart:-
- **W11 *Quercus petraea- Betula pubescens- Oxalis acetosella*** , Oak Hazel woodland. This type of woodland is richer, with bluebells, wood anemone and wood sorrel and is typical community of moist free draining soils . There is some zonation, succession and flushing resulting in different sub communities within the wood.
- Ash occurs where the soil becomes more Alkaline. (See below). Small stands of Alder occur in peaty hollows (see below). These variations in woodland type are an important part of the Upland oak Woodland system. The ferns, mosses, and liverworts are particularly rich and there is also a diverse lichen community. It is this profusion of lower plants that is the main outstanding feature of these woods especially the epiphytic lichens which cover the stems and branches of the oak and are some of the richest in Europe. There is a distinctive breeding bird assemblage including wood warbler, redstart, Pied and spotted flycatcher and nuthatch.
- **Upland mixed ashwood.** Ash is locally common in the woods, notably Fletchers, Colwith and Busk where the underlying rocks contain base rich elements. Ash occurs in nutrient rich flushed areas within the oak wood. Ash is the major species although Elm, Small leaved Lime and Hazel are abundant. Alder may also occur in the transition to Wet Woodland. This type of woodland is rich for wildlife and notable flowers such as bluebell, primrose marsh marigold and Wild garlic. They also harbour a rich invertebrate flora. The alkaline bark of old ash and elm trees support an important lichen flora.
- **Wet woodland.** Large areas of alder woodland are found in Colwith, next to streams and floodplains. An area of wet woodland near the River Brathay at Bridge How Copse has abundant Lemon scented fern. Wet flushes are present in Fletchers Wood. A significant area of alder, willow and birch can be found on the wetland margins of Little Langdale Tarn. There are a few wet hollows in the plan area but this type of woodland also occurs in a few locations on the lakeshore. The tree species are usually alder, birch and willows and sometimes Oak and ash is found. Wet woodlands contain many elements of other ecosystems. The high humidity supports good bryophyte growth. It also supports a large number of invertebrates and has good cover for other breeding species.
- One of the features of the little Langdale Valley is the good number of scattered trees throughout much of the farmland and in particular the ash pollards.

Priority Species

- **Bats.** There are numerous Bat roosts in pollards. Bats seen feeding over large waterbodies and rivers. Little is known about bat populations. Research is needed to determine their distribution, habitats threats and opportunities.
- **Red Squirrel.** Still seen in Colwith and Fletchers Woods. There is control of Greys in these and Skelwith Woods
- **Song Thrush.** There are still good breeding populations, attributable to the good mix of woodland , unimproved farmland and farm land trees
- There is an impressive assemblage of migrant breeding woodland birds including **Pied flycatcher, spotted flycatcher, redstart, wood warbler, titmice, nuthatch, tree creeper, Green and greater spotted woodpeckers, Kestrel** and **Peregrine falcon** nest in the quarry workings at Moss Rigg. Bird Boxes have been erected in these woods.
- Notable invertebrate species include **Small Pearl Bordered Fritillary** and **Dark Green Fritillary** at Blea Tarn, **Downy Emerald Dragonfly** and **Red Shouldered Footman** at Tongue Intake Plantation. **Dark Green Fritillary** can also be found at Dale End
- Bridge How Coppice has a valuable area of semi-natural woodland with good diversity of plant species and old forest invertebrates including **Brown snail *Zenobiella subcufescens*** and deadwood associated beetle ***Ceyrlon ferrugineum***. The section of the river Brathay that flows through the site is known to support the threatened species of **freshwater pearl mussel *Margaritifera margaritifera***.
- **Pine Martin** have been sighted in The woods at Colwith and there has been a road casualty nearby in the recent past. Polecat have also been seen. Red and roe deer are seen on a regular basis . A large herd of Red roam between Fletchers , Colwith ,High Oxen Fell and the woods around Skelwith.
- The woodlands are important for extensive **lichens, mosses, ferns** and **liverworts** especially on crags, veteran trees, fallen wood and on the woodland floor.
- Little Langdale is remarkable for its pollards, not only in their number and size, but in their distinct **lichen** flora that are found on them. Most are managed via farm schemes. An audit of pollards and veteran trees was completed in 2010. Apart from pollarding trees will be left unchanged.
- **Bluebells** are a significant feature of these woods. **Globe Flower** is found along the banks of the River Brathay in several of the woods
- **Aspen** grows in Atkinson Coppice Ti6 and above Blea Tarn LL1 and is a rarity in the Lake District.
- **Juniper.** Considerable populations in Little Langdale. Large areas of solid juniper woodland can be found on the flanks of Wetherlam and Pike o Blisco. There has been a juniper restoration project at Tarn Close Crag where the area has been kept stockproof and juniper planted from seed taken from shrubs growing on site. There is an extensive area of Juniper at Blake Rigg plantation



Section 3: Our Aims and Objectives

What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
<p>Maximise the value of our woodlands for biodiversity through restoration of Ancient Woodland sites. Manage our woodland to create a diverse age structure and sustainable, dynamic forest ecosystem. Our management will aim to protect and enhance biodiversity in all woodland and open habitats.</p>	<p>Britain’s woodland biodiversity is in trouble. Reports show that 60 per cent of our woodland species have decreased and 34 percent have decreased strongly over recent decades. Species decline is attributed to a lack of structural diversity in our woodlands with low management intervention and increased deer numbers resulting in uniform and aging woodlands. We want to do what we can to reverse this trend and help save Britain’s natural heritage. We’ve identified those species and habitats listed as being of high conservation importance, these are detailed in our section on Biodiversity on pages 2 and 3</p>	<p>Thinning is the primary intervention in this plan. This will have a number of benefits our woodland and the species which inhabit them. It will open up the canopy allowing regeneration of tree and scrub species. This will diversify the woodland structure creating habitat more suitable for priority bird species such as the willow tit. By diversifying the woodland’s age structure, we will also ensure the long term survival of our woodlands in to the future.</p> <p>Thinning will be used to release veteran trees from competition increasing their health and longevity. It will protect the rare species and habitat they provide and maximise their landscape value.</p> <p>Use a combination of natural regeneration and enrichment planting with native species to regenerate or restock sites to favour red squirrel. Take advantage of natural processes eg. storms & disease to diversify species mix and age structure. When restocking, consider provenance and species in relation to climate change.</p> <p>Continue to evaluate the current nature conservation value of the woodlands through stakeholder communications and survey work and respond accordingly.</p> <p>Monitor selected priority species and habitats to help assess improvement and gain a better understanding of current position.</p> <p>Control non-native invasive species including rhododendron and grey squirrel.</p> <p>Encourage the development of greater structural and species diversity through supplementary tree planting where natural regeneration is not apparent or of the desired species.</p> <p>Increase dead wood volumes by ring barking selected trees where this fits within the Trust Tree safety Management Policy.</p> <p>Identify and conserve veteran trees. Avoid work to mature/veteran trees unless absolutely necessary for safety reasons.</p> <p>Protect wildlife and ancient woodland features by marking them on the ground during operations and including them in operational constraints maps.</p> <p>Ensure woodland is protected from trespass grazing through boundary maintenance and replacement.</p> <p>Take an active role in local deer management groups to deliver sustainable landscape scale deer control.</p>

What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
<p>To improve access for management and enhance and encourage safe and sympathetic public access, extending opportunities for education, recreation and participation where this does not conflict with the other objectives.</p>	<p>The quality of experience for our visitors is important to the Trust. This plan aims to maintain our woodlands wild feel and to ensure that our woodlands can be enjoyed by generations to come.</p>	<p>Continue to assess the current access situation and map where access can be improved/created.</p> <p>Develop opportunities for the local community to get involved in our woodlands through volunteer opportunities.</p> <p>Work with local schools to enable them to use our woodlands to get outdoors and closer to nature.</p> <p>Improve access and facilities throughout the woodland to facilitate management programmes and enable people to enjoy and get more from their visit.</p> <p>Use our programme of woodland management as a tool to engage visitors and inform them about the importance woodland conservation and what our woods can offer.</p> <p>Ensure our woods are safe to visit and that our trees are inspected in line with the Trust Tree Safety Management Policy.</p>
<p>Reduce our carbon footprint</p>	<p>The Earth’s temperature is warming a result of human activities. Global Warming is already having a terrible impact upon the lives of people and nature across the globe.</p> <p>If the global rise in temperature can be kept below 2 degrees Celsius, the negative effects of climate change can be minimised, this however will require a change in all of our carbon outputs.</p> <p>The Trust is committed to a 50% reduction in fossil fuel use by 2020. We therefore wish to minimise carbon outputs and sequester as much carbon as possible through natural processes.</p> <p>NB: Although the South Lakes property is a wooded landscape the amount of carbon stored in trees/woodland is relatively low compared to that stored in peat in upland mires.</p>	<p>Trees store carbon. We will conduct woodland management which promotes the growth of new trees and rapid growth through tree species selection for replanting and silvicultural systems such as coppicing.</p> <p>Identify suitable new sites for tree planting.</p>

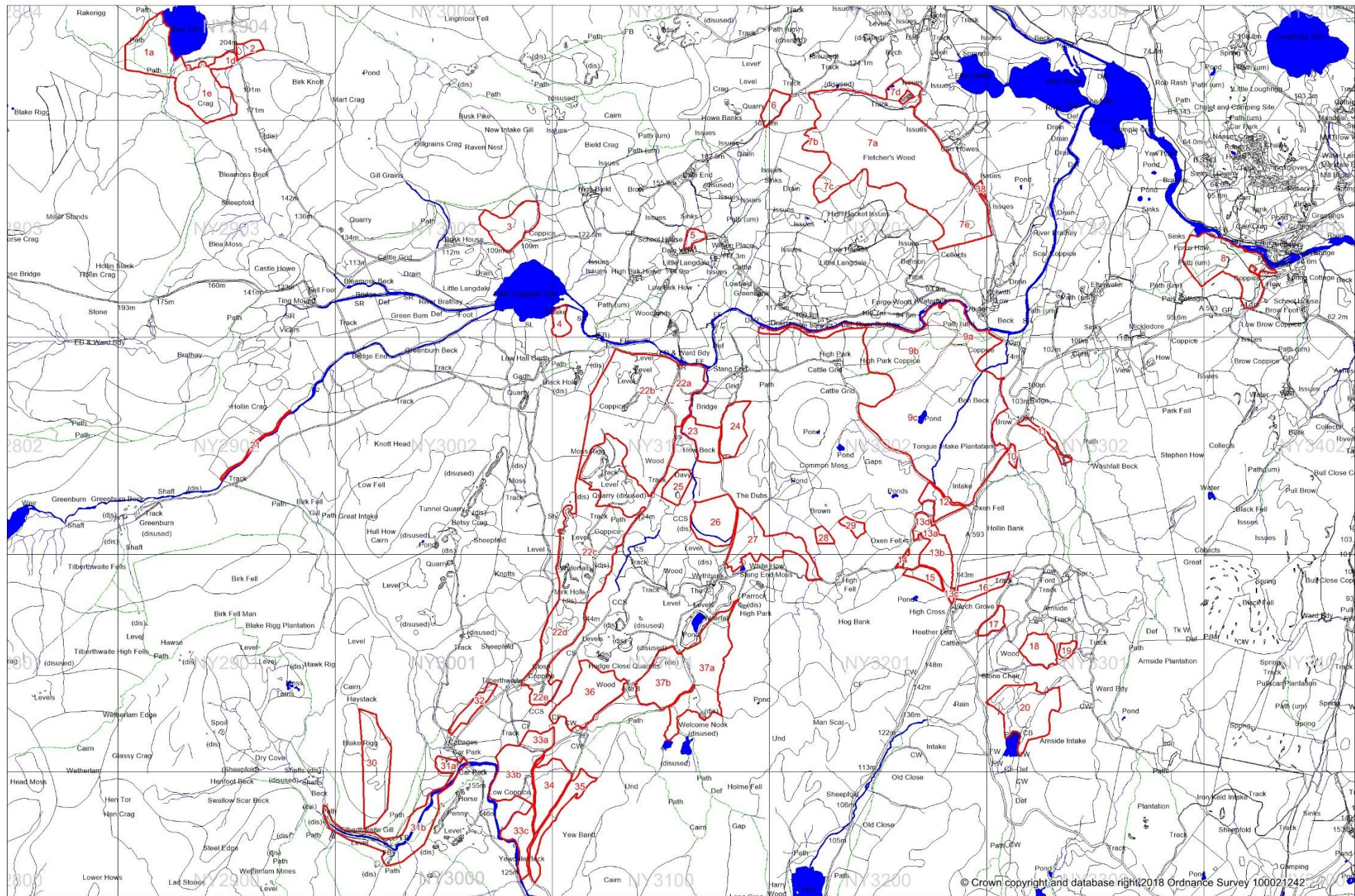
What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
<p>Contribute to the local economy</p>	<p>We want our land to contribute to the quality of life for local people. We will seek to build links with local woodland contractors, timber buyers and craftspeople to support their business and give them confidence to invest in new equipment.</p>	<p>Where possible and appropriate, trees will be harvested when they achieve their optimal economic potential.</p> <p>Apply for appropriate woodland/countryside grant schemes and regional funding to achieve stated objectives.</p> <p>Where possible generate timber income through thinning/harvesting programmes to help fund the ecological restoration process and wider woodland improvement programmes.</p> <p>Work with regional contractors to develop a contractor base adapted to local woodland conditions ie. Small scale, steep, sensitive, access issues.</p>
<p>Ensure the woodland habitats are resilient to climate change and new plant diseases</p>	<p>Climate change and new pests and disease present an unprecedented threat to our woodland ecosystems. By creating woodlands diverse in structure and species we will increase the overall resilience of these ecosystems.</p>	<p>Increase resilience by increasing structural and species diversity where ever possible through thinning/harvesting to allow natural regeneration where possible.</p> <p>Seek alternative native species to replace ash & larch and broaden the area of provenance to favour appropriate southern species.</p> <p>Remove species known to increase the likelihood of disease transmission e.g Rhododendron</p> <p>Seek opportunities to increase habitat connectivity through tree planting.</p>
<p>To manage Health and Safety in our woodland.</p>	<p>There are risks of injury to our staff, volunteers, contractors and visitors from falling trees and woodland management operations. There are also risks of damage to buildings and property. The Trust has a statutory and common law duty to assess and manage these risks. The duty is established in criminal law under the Health and Safety at Work Act, and in civil law under the Occupier’s Liability Act. The Trust must take all precautions as far as is reasonably practicable to avoid risks to the safety of visitors, staff, contractors and volunteers.</p>	<p>By following National Trust’s Tree safety Management Policy.</p> <p>When employing contractors by following the Trust’s guidance documents ; General Requirement for Countryside and Garden Work & Special Requirements for Arboricultural Work</p>

What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
<p>Conserve the Lake District World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>We recognise the international importance of the Lake District and our responsibility towards protecting it's Cultural and Historic Landscape.</p>	<p>Using the Site and Monuments register record the condition of the archaeological features across South Lakes Woodland.</p> <p>When carrying out woodland work ensure that the historic environment is protected in line with guidance from Historic England.</p> <p>Working with the NT archaeologist discuss the further research recommendations from historic environment report (where applicable) and the potential to achieve them.</p> <p>Maintain and protect designed woodland landscape elements across the site.</p> <p>Protect woodland archaeology during management operations by marking sites on the ground and on job sheets and operations maps.</p> <p>Understanding the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) for the South Lakes property and how woodland management can impact upon them.</p>

Photo: Castle How, Little Langdale

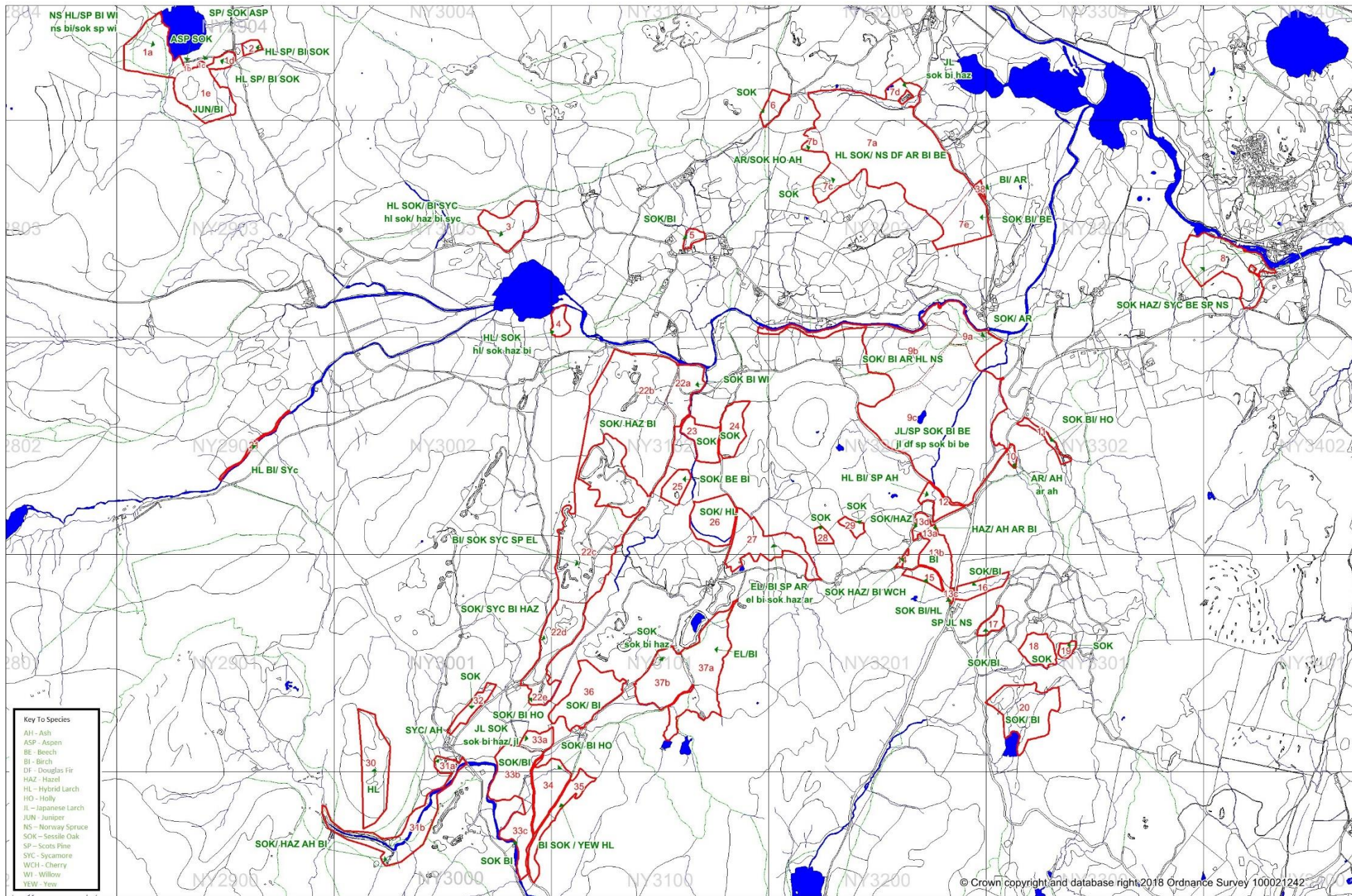


Section 4: Site Maps



Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite Forest Plan: Map 1 - Compartments

Scale 1:15000 at A3

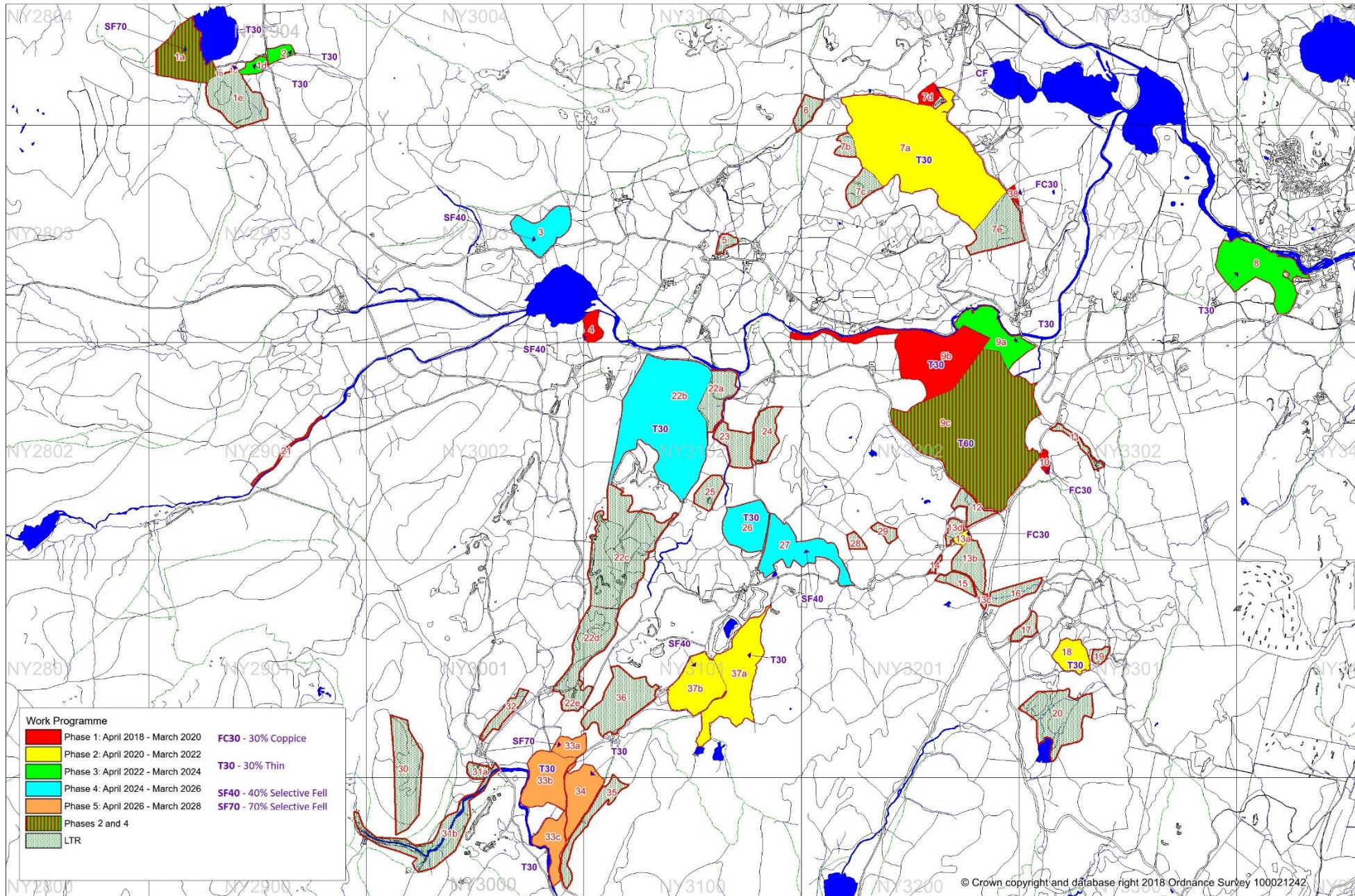


Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite Forest Plan: Map 2 - Species

Scale 1:15000 at A3

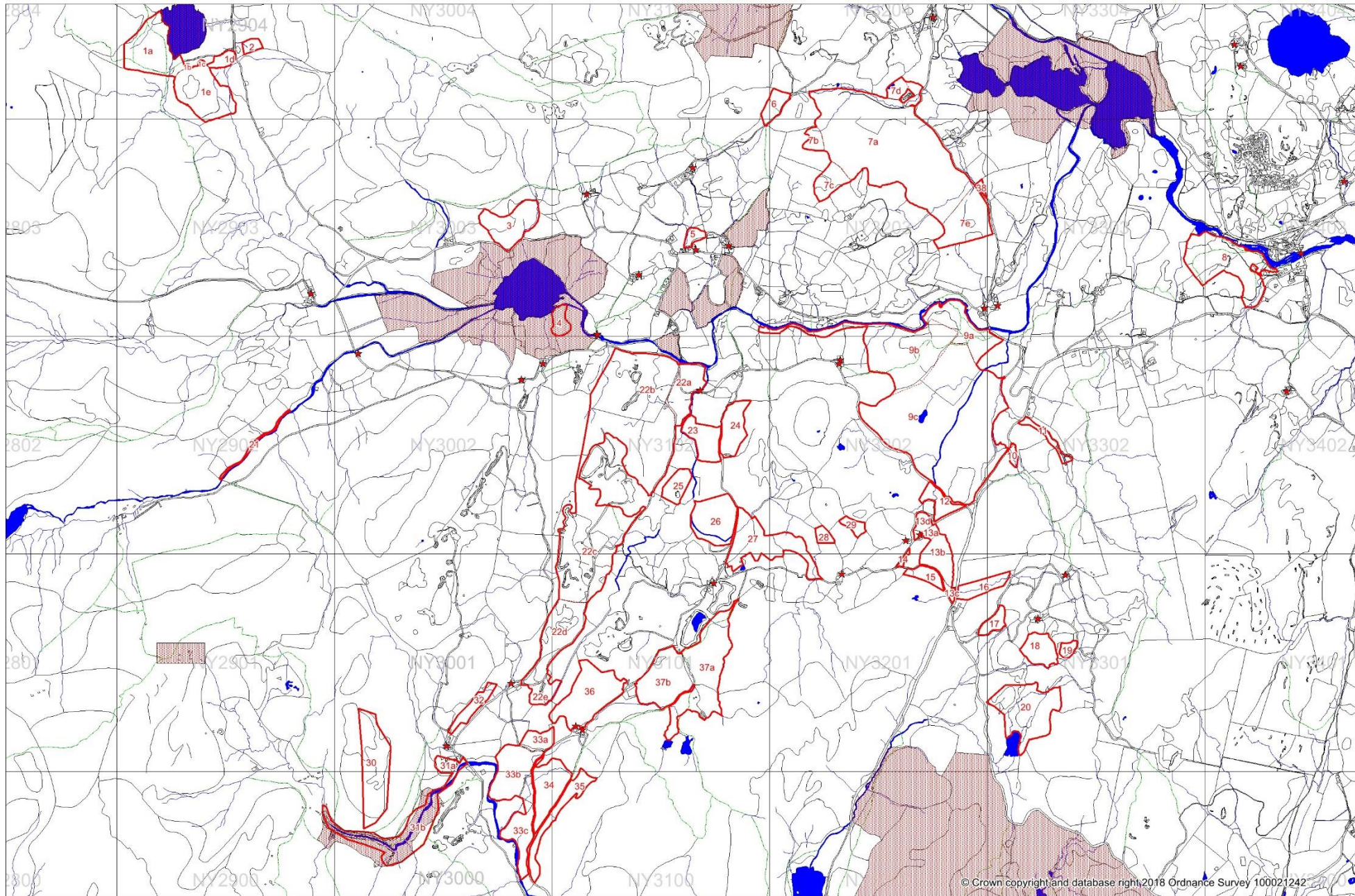
UPPER CASE = Current Species
 lower case = Future Species







Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite Forest Plan: Map 3 - Work Programme

Scale 1:15000 at A3

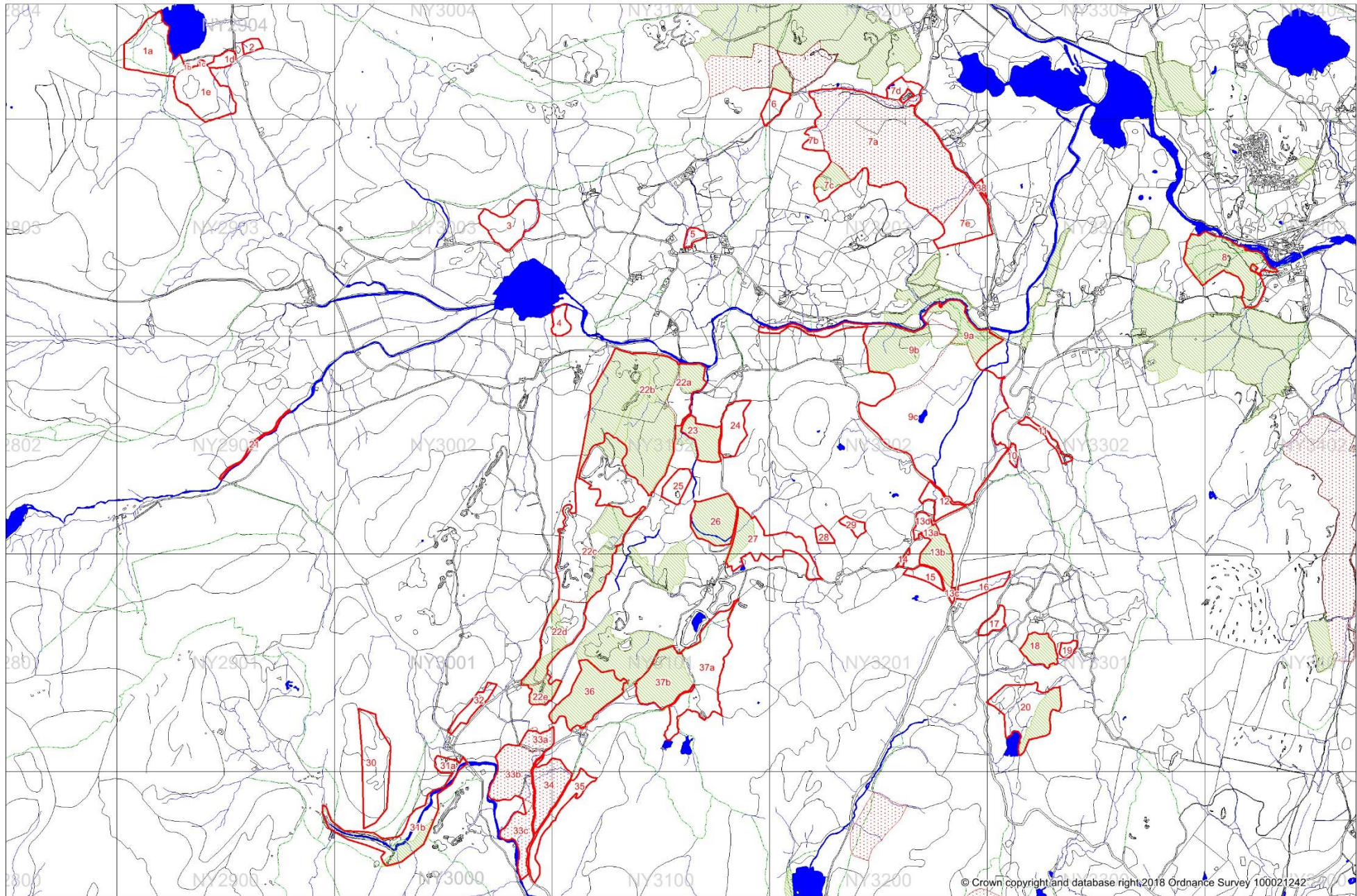


Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite Forest Plan: Map 4- Statutory Designations

Scale 1:15000 at A3

-  Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
-  Listed Building or Structure

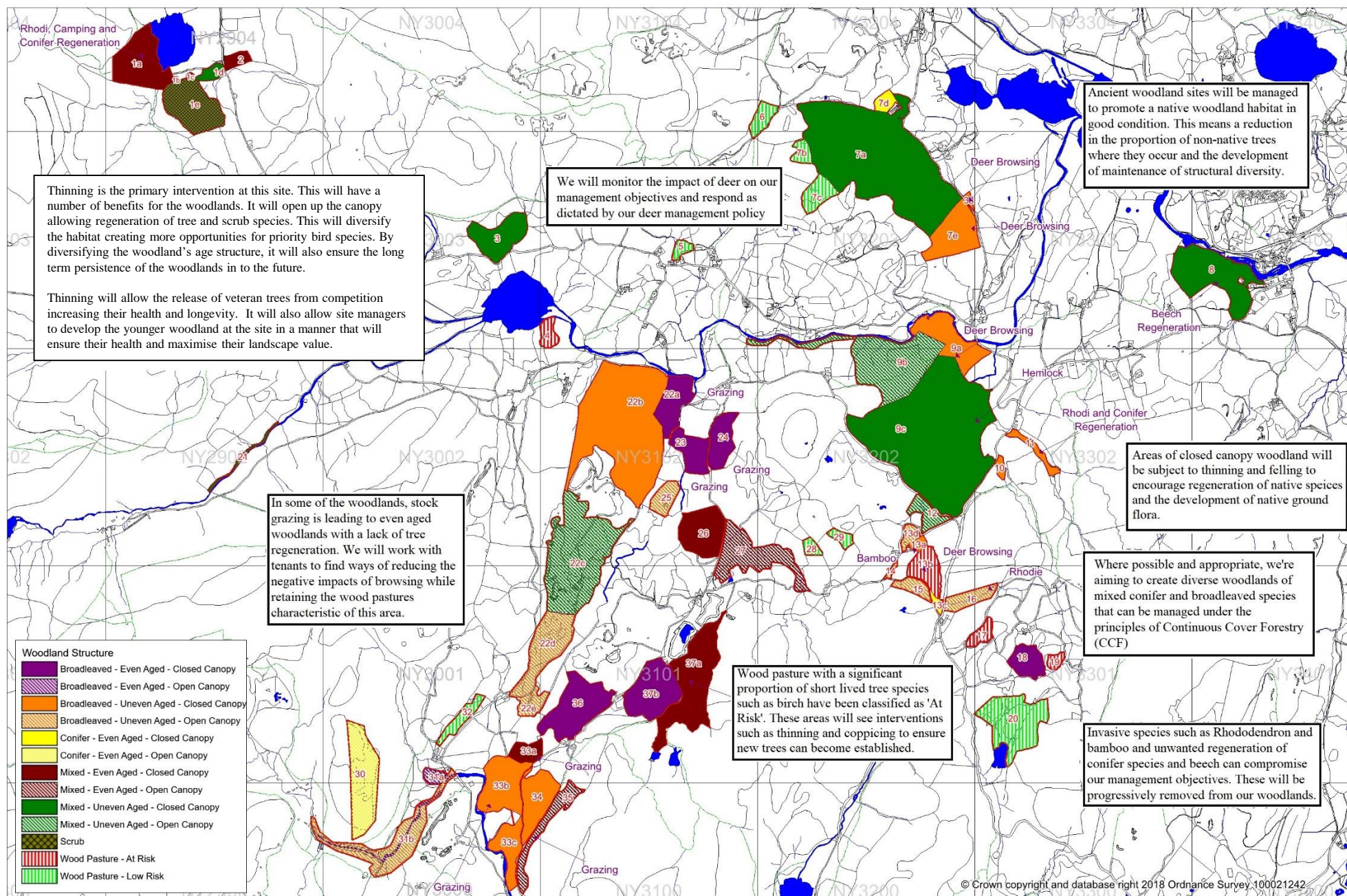
Prepared by Matt Taylor of
 Forest and Land Ltd. On behalf of the
 National Trust



Colwith, Little Langdale and Tilberthwaite Forest Plan: Map 5- Ancient Woodland Inventory

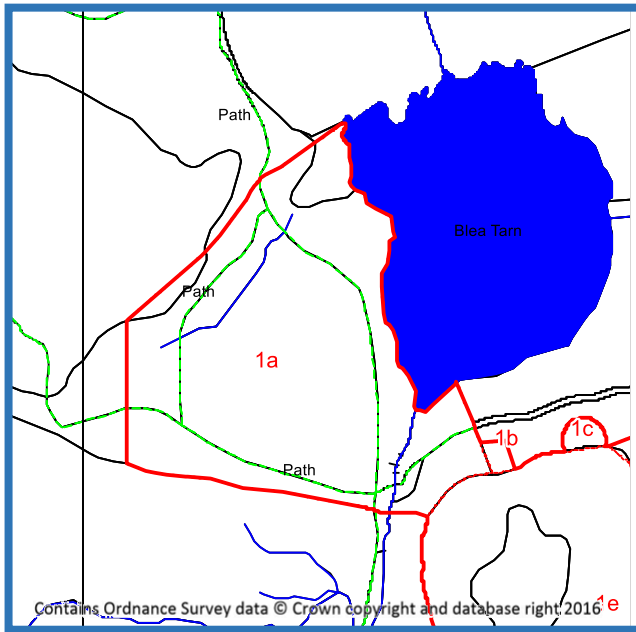
Scale 1:15000 at A3





Section 5: Compartment Summaries





Compartment 1a

Blea Tarn

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 4.95

Issues Rhododendron, Camping and Conifer Regeneration

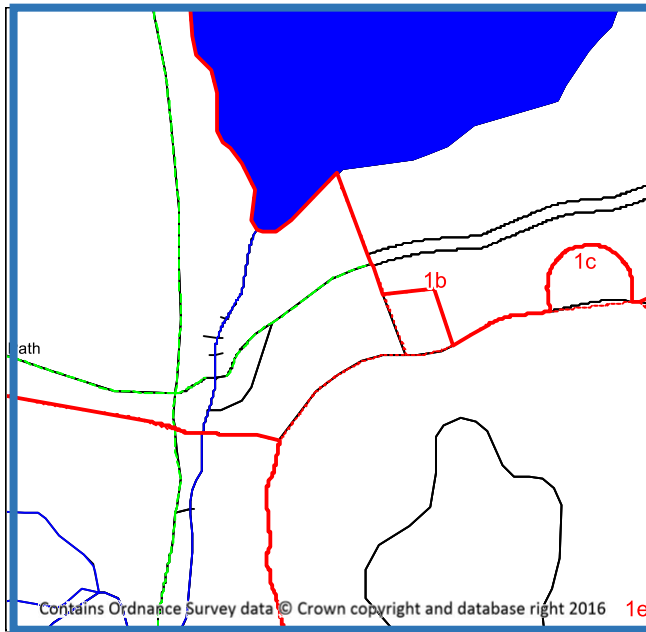
Work Phase Phases 2 and 4

Species Norway Spruce and Hybrid Larch with Scots Pine, Birch and Willow

Activity 10% selective felling of larch to windfirm edges and two 30% thins towards a Continuous Cover Forestry management system

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To convert to Continuous Cover Forestry with a greater native tree component



Compartment 1b

Blea Tarn

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.05

Issues None

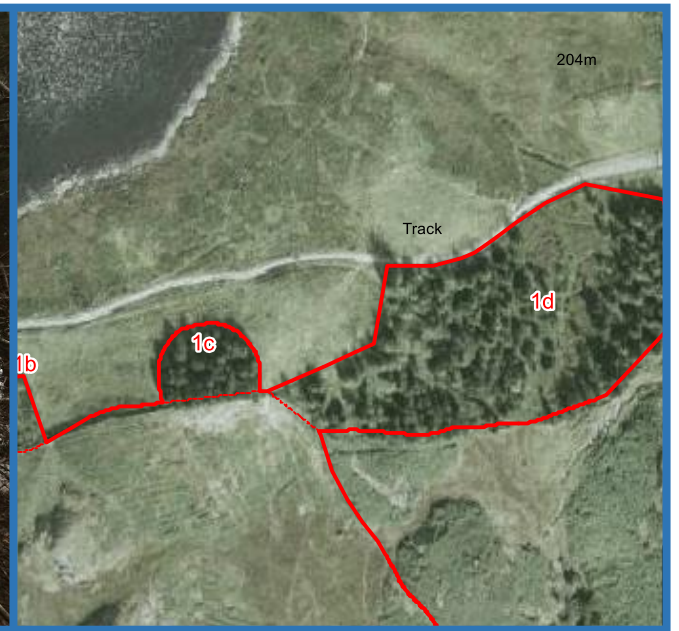
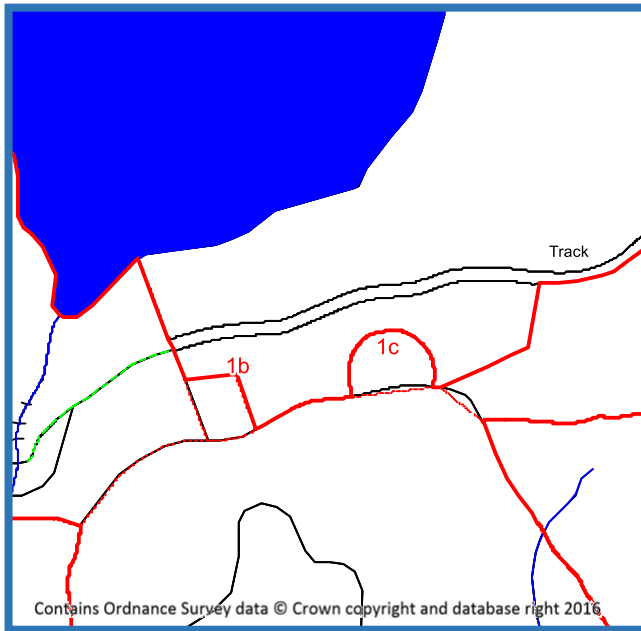
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Aspen and Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 1c

Blea Tarn

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.07

Issues None

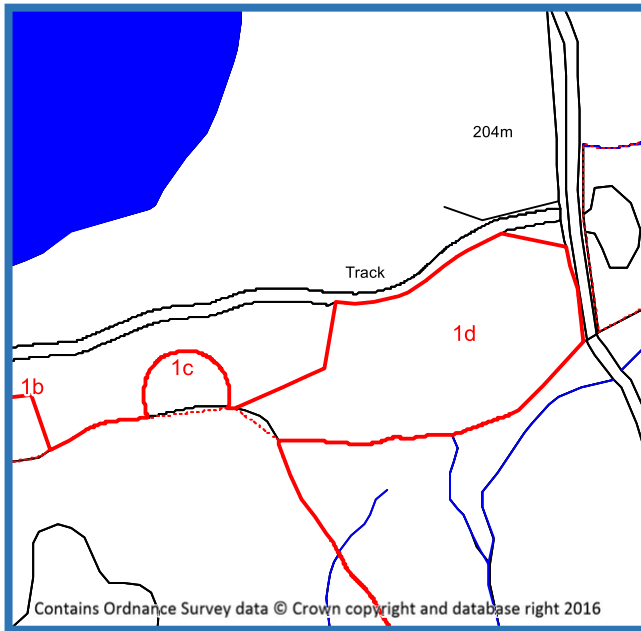
Work Phase Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

Species Scots Pine with Sessile Oak and Aspen

Activity 30% Thin

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and enhance existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 1d

Blea Tarn

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.65

Issues None

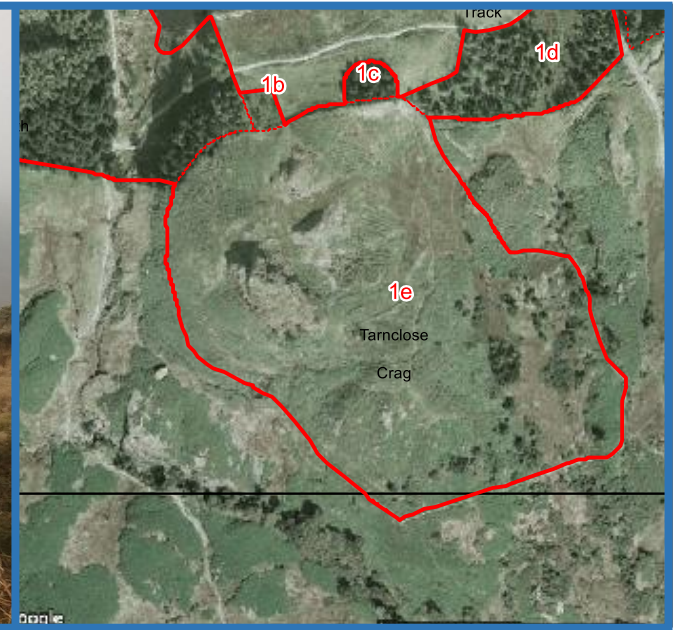
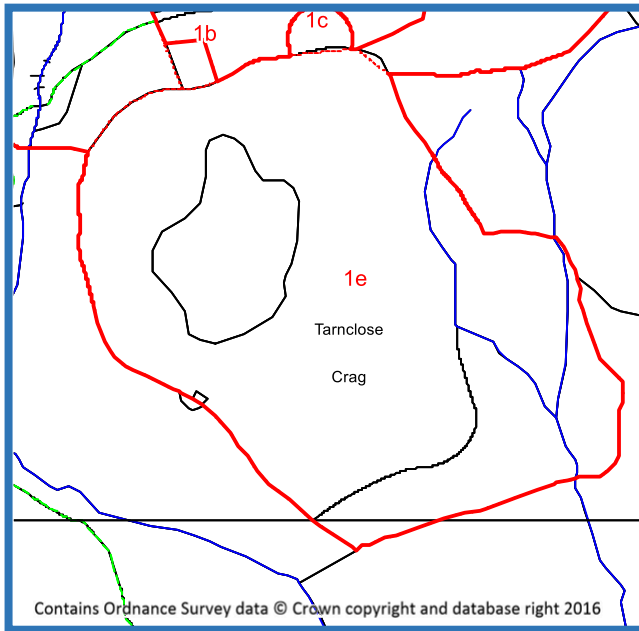
Work Phase Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

Species Hybrid Larch, Scots Pine, with Birch, Sessile Oak

Activity 30% thin

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 1e Tarn Close Crag

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 4.79

Issues None

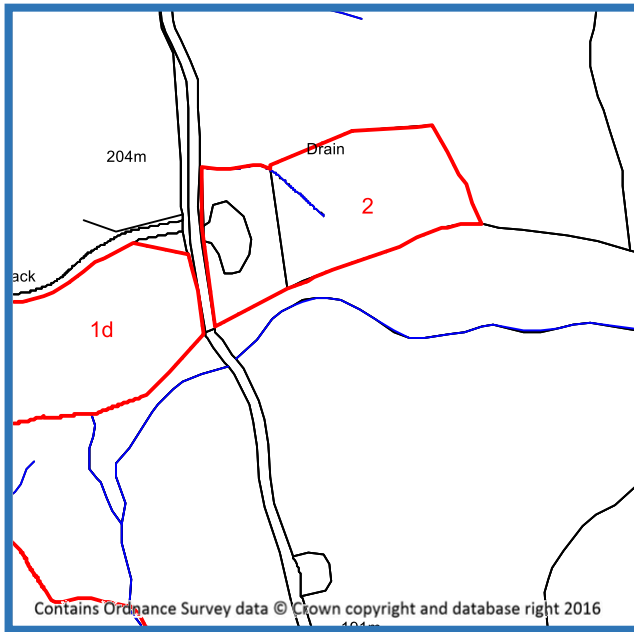
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Juniper with Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Scrub

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 2

Blea Tarn

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.68

Issues None

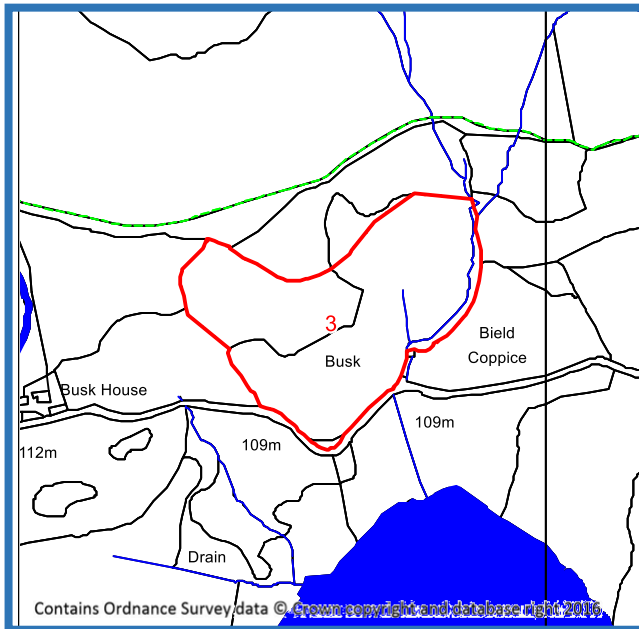
Work Phase Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

Species Hybrid Larch and Scots Pine with Birch and Sessile Oak

Activity 30% thin

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 3 Busk Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 3.49

Issues None

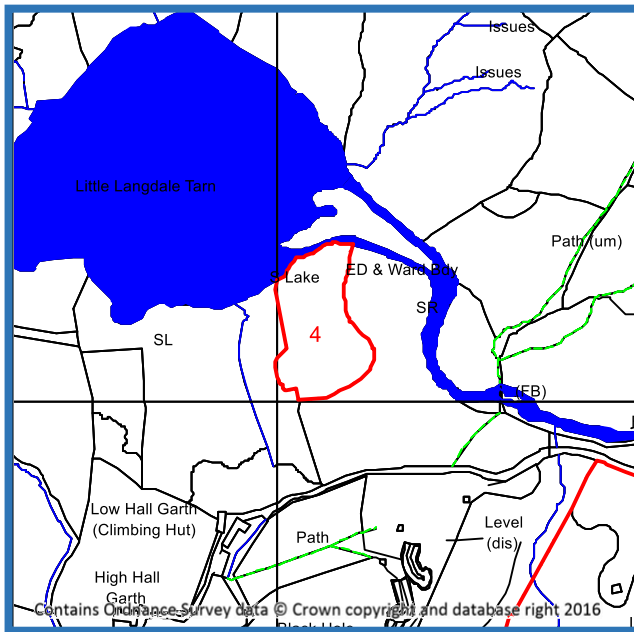
Work Phase Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

Species Hybrid Larch and Sessile Oak with Birch and Sycamore

Activity Fell 40% of the stand focusing on larch removal

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To convert to native oak woodland



Compartment 4 Little Langdale Tarn Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.9

Issues Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

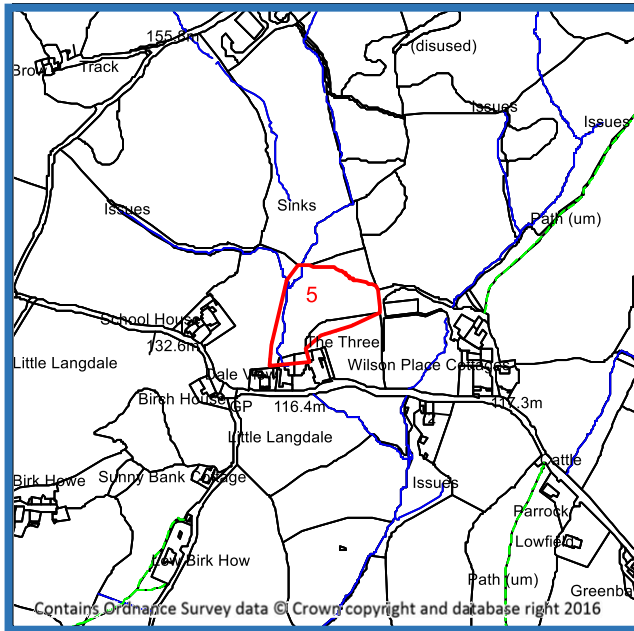
Species Hybrid Larch with Sessile Oak

Activity Fell 40% of the stand focusing on larch removal

Designations SSSI

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - At Risk

Aim To reduce the non-native component of the stand to increase habitat for priority species



Compartment 5

Three Shires

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.56

Issues None

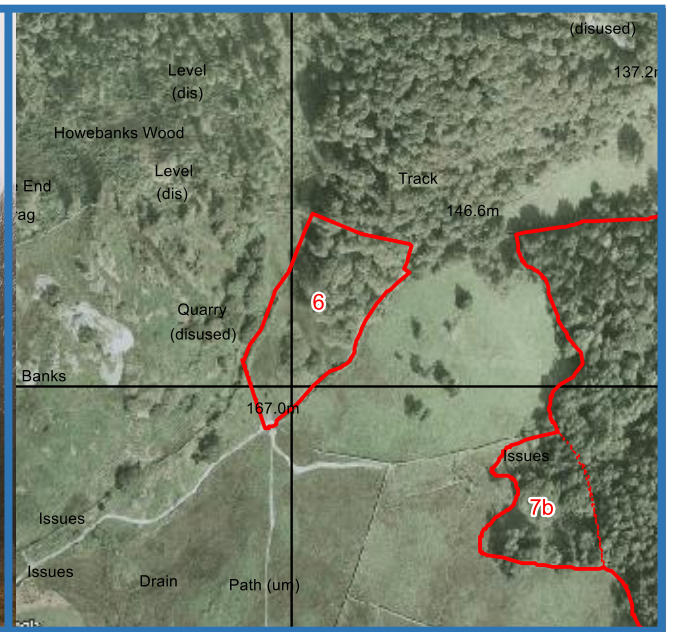
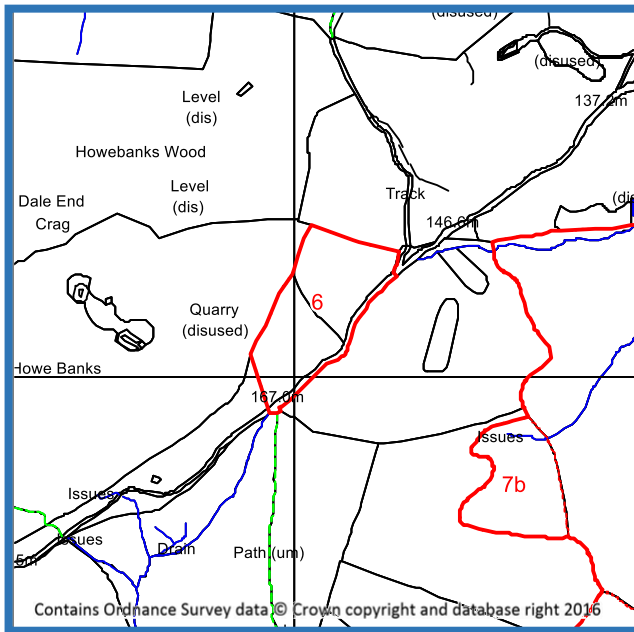
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 6 Howe Banks Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 1.16

Issues None

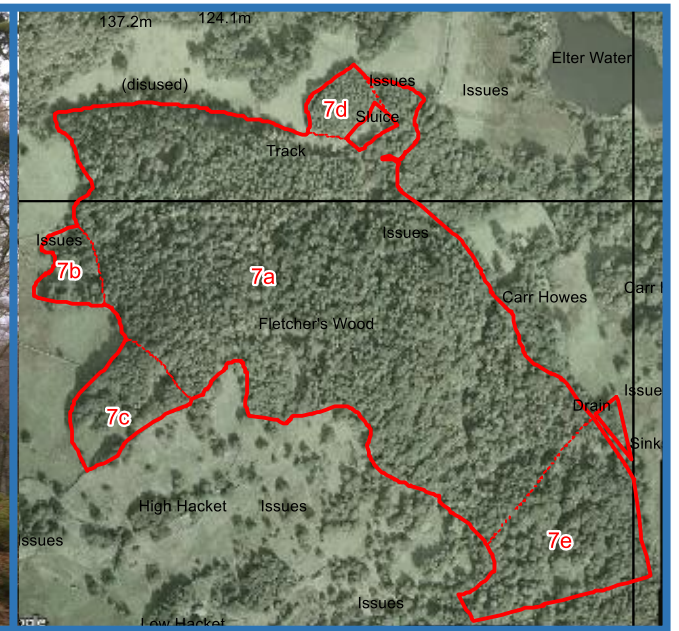
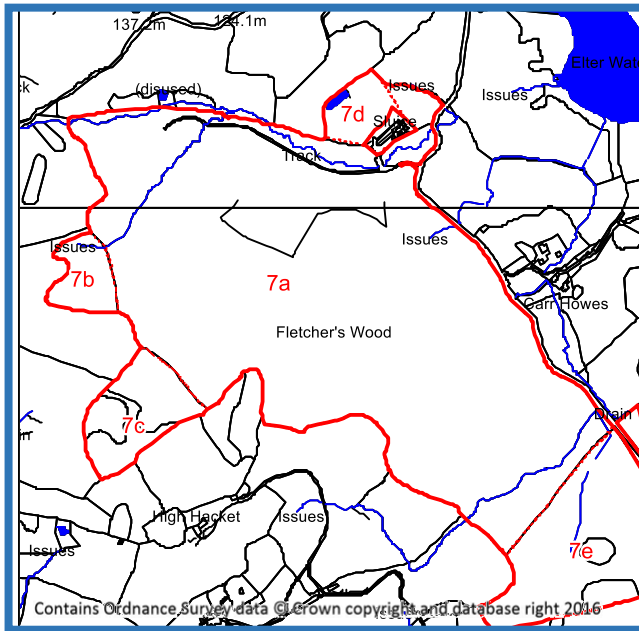
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 7a Fletcher's Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 24.86

Issues Rhododendron, Trespass Grazing, Deer Browsing

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

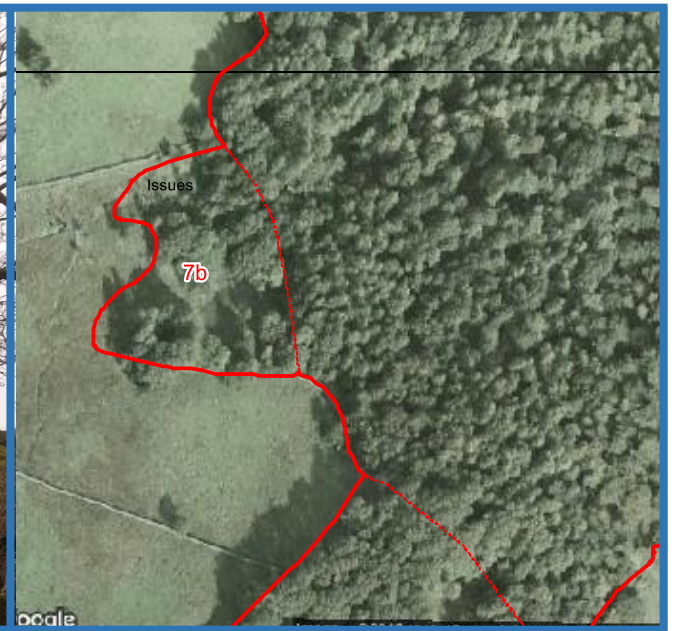
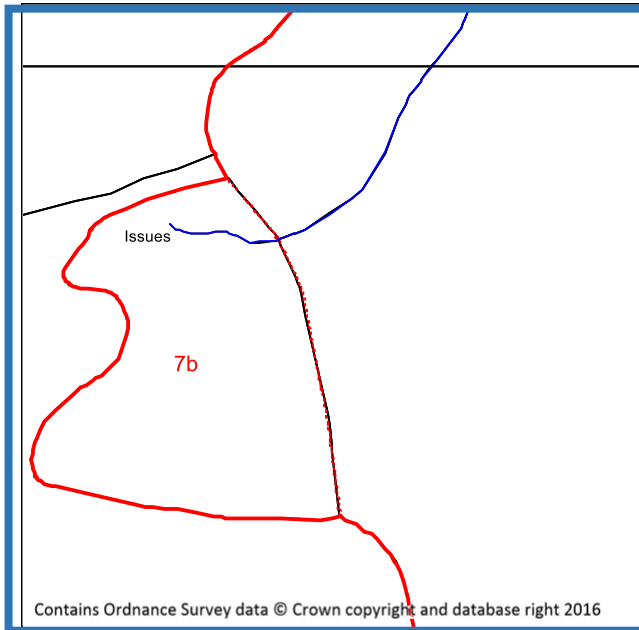
Species Hybrid Larch and Sessile Oak with Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir, Alder, Birch and Beech

Activity 30% thin

Designations PAWS

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 7b Fletcher's Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.76

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

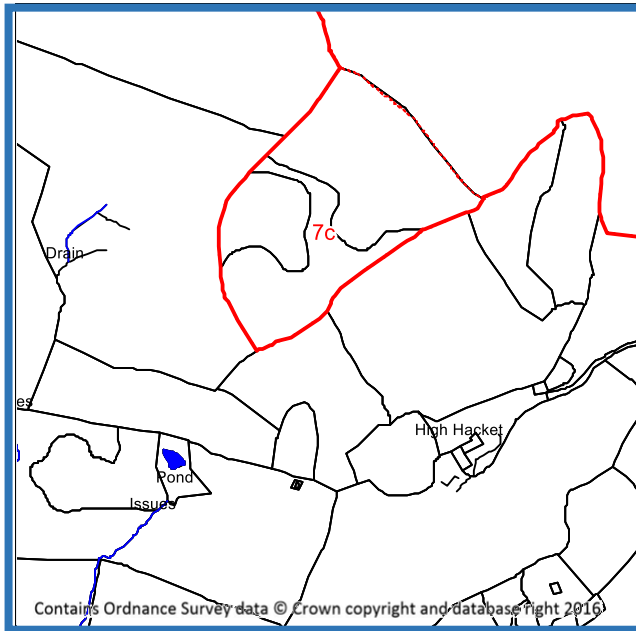
Species Alder with Sessile Oak, Holly and Ash

Activity None

Designations PAWS (Part)

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 7c Fletcher's Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 1.64

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

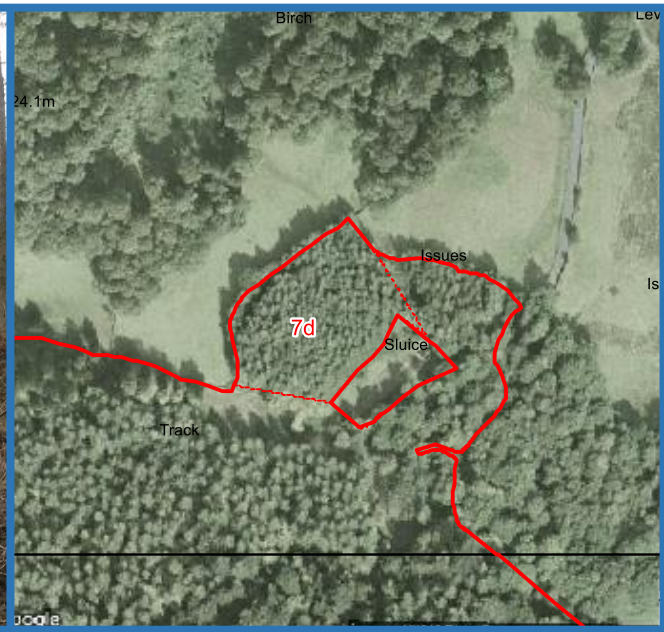
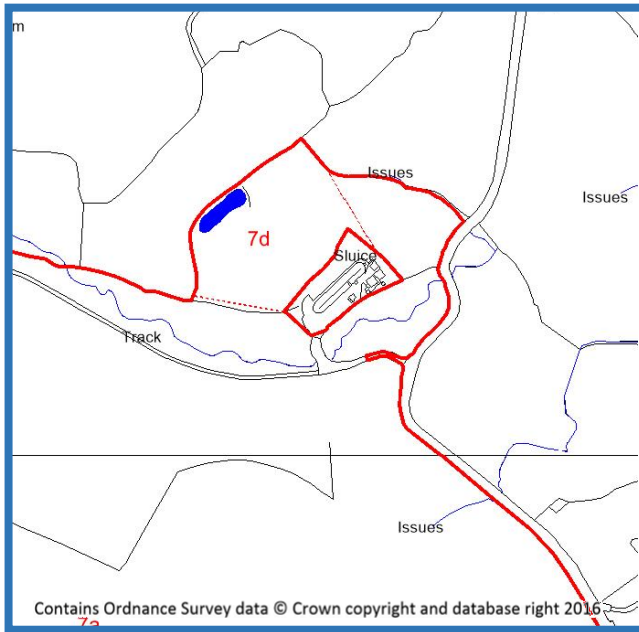
Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Designations PAWS (Part) and ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To diversify the stand structure, improve the habitat and increase resilience to disease.



Compartment 7d Fletcher's Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.68

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

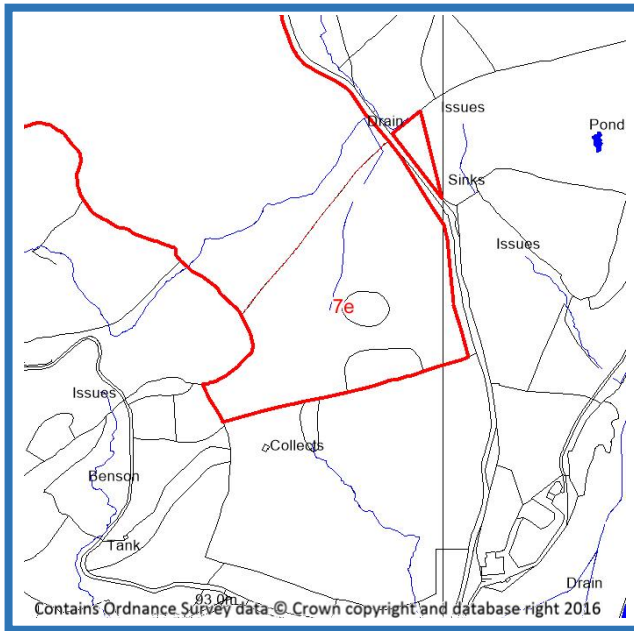
Species Japanese Larch

Activity Clear Fell

Designations PAWS (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Conifer Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To convert to native oak woodland



Compartment 7e Fletcher's Wood

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 4.06

Issues Deer Browsing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

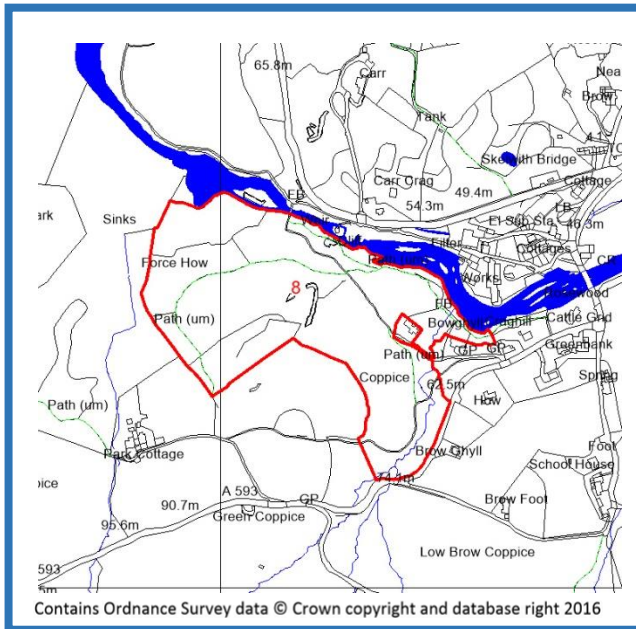
Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Beech

Activity

Designations None

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 8 Bridge How Coppice

Area Colwith

Hectares 7

Issues Beech Regeneration

Work Phase Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

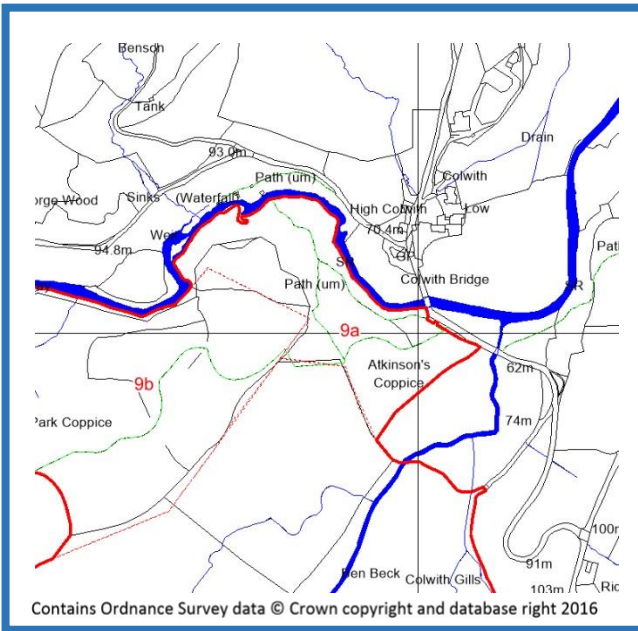
Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Sycamore, Beech, Scots Pine and Norway Spruce

Activity 30% thin

Designations PAWS (Part) and ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 9a Atkinson Coppice

Area Colwith

Hectares 3.9

Issues Deer Browsing

Work Phase Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

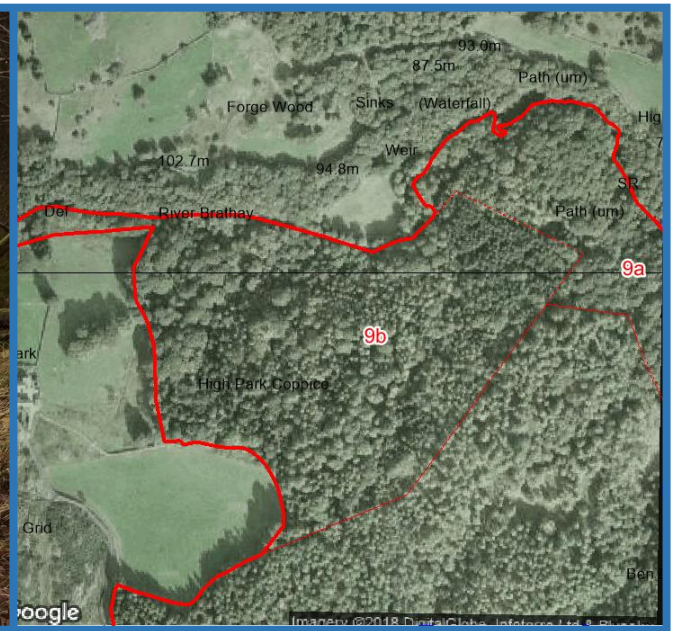
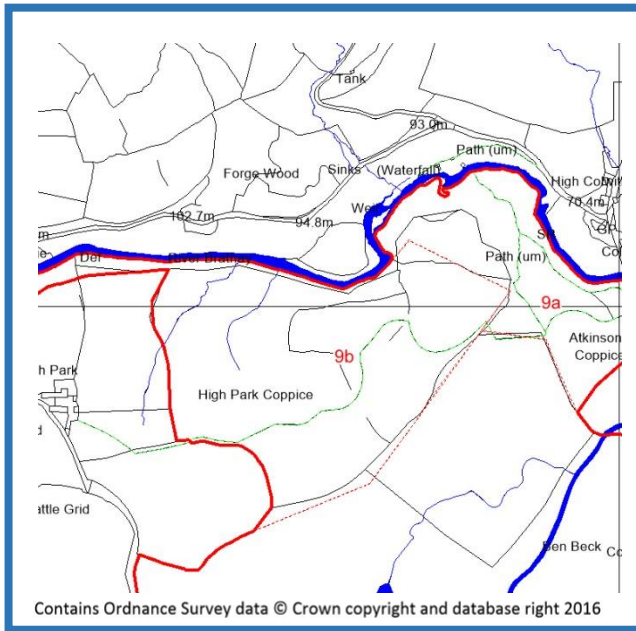
Species Sessile Oak with Alder

Activity 30% thin

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 9b High Park Coppice

Area Colwith

Hectares 9.77

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

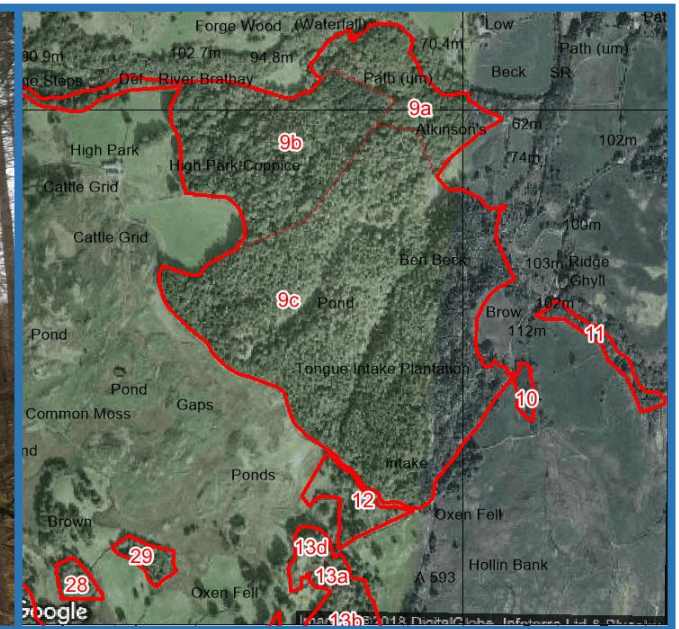
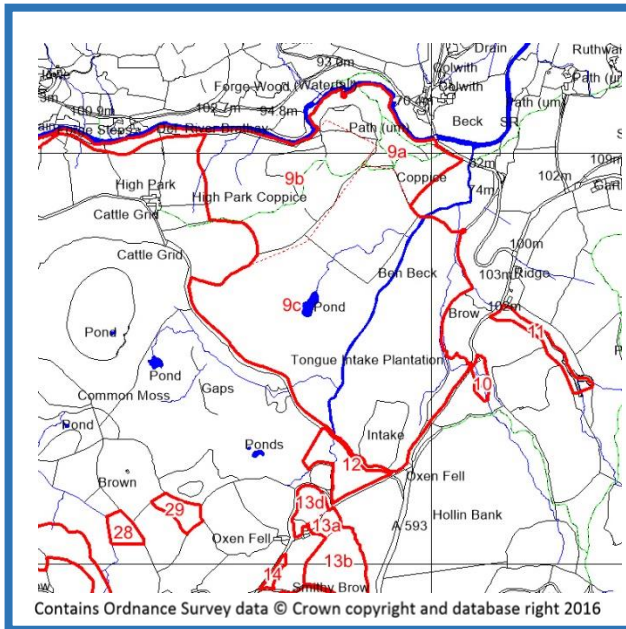
Species Sessile Oak with Birch, Alder, Hybrid Larch and Norway Spruce

Activity 30% thin

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 9c Tongue Intake

Area Colwith

Hectares 27.48

Issues Hemlock Regeneration and Deer Browsing

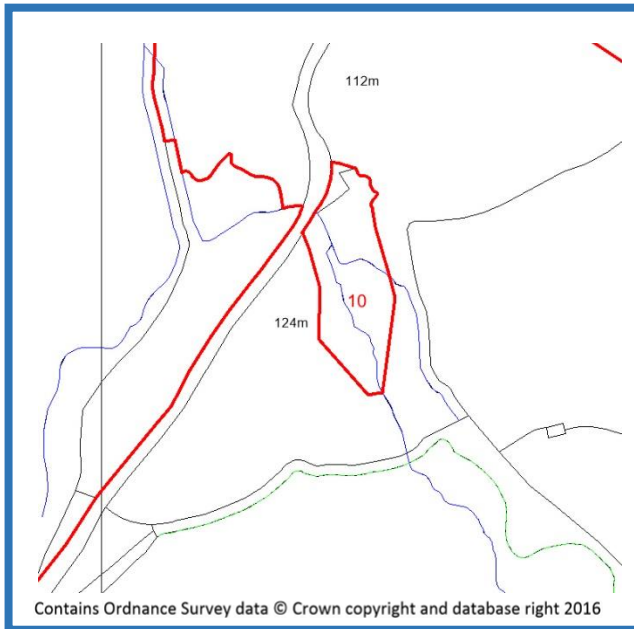
Work Phase Phases 1 and 3

Species Japanese Larch with Scots Pine, Sessile Oak, Birch and Beech

Activity Two 30% thins towards a Continuous Cover Forestry management system

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To convert to Continuous Cover Forestry



Compartment 10 Barrowmire Wood

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.31

Issues None

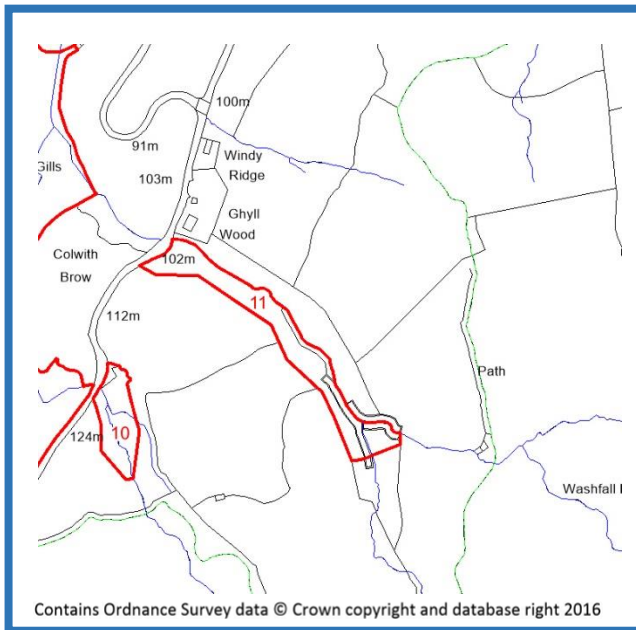
Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

Species Alder with Ash

Activity Coppice 30% focusing on Alder

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the stand structure, improve the habitat and increase resilience to disease.



Compartment 11 Ghyll Wood

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.74

Issues Rhododendron and Conifer
Regeneration

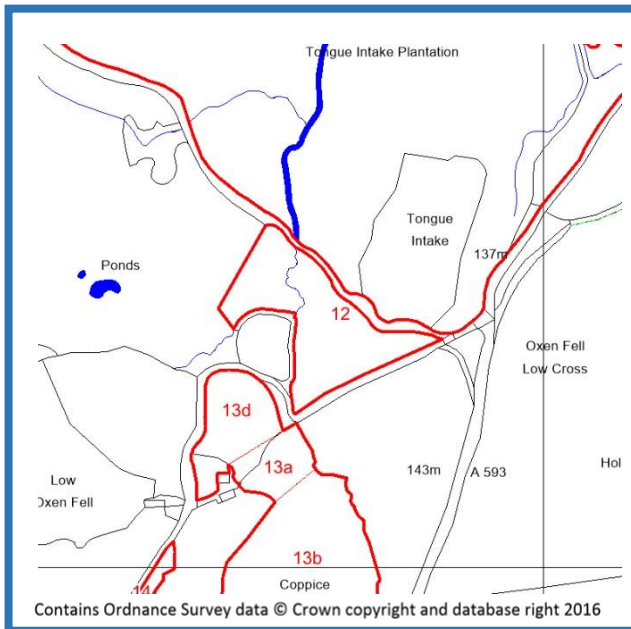
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Holly

Activity None

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 12 Oxen Fell High Cross

Area Colwith

Hectares 1.34

Issues None

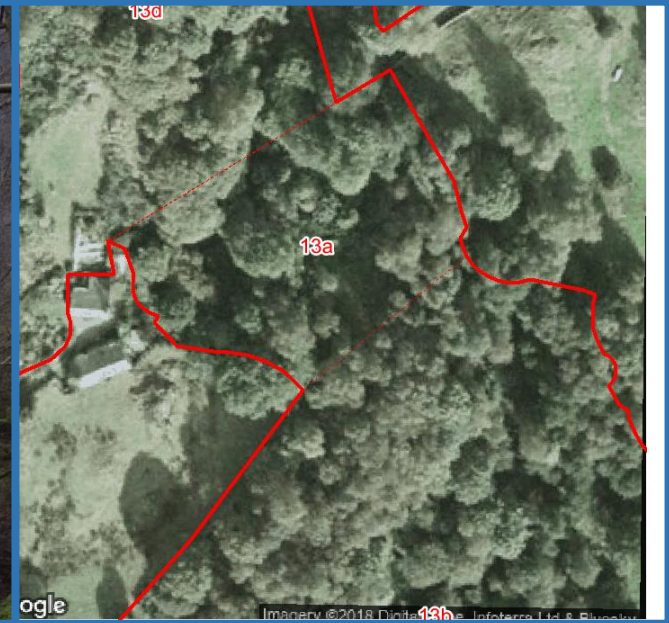
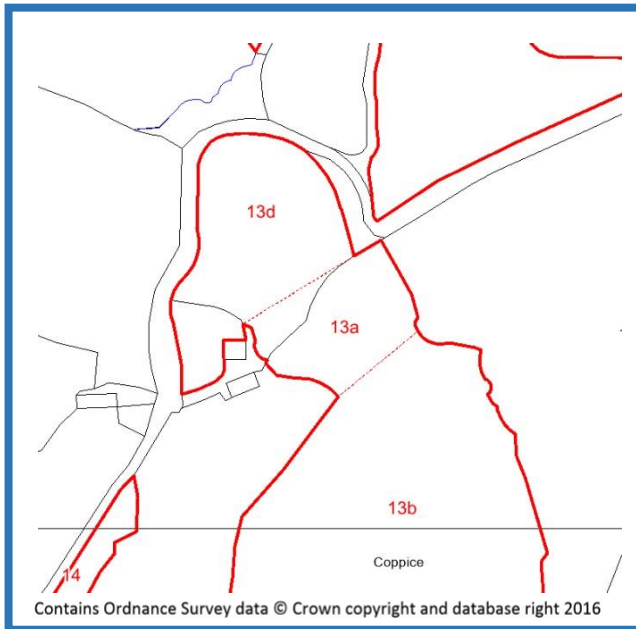
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Hybrid Larch and Birch with Scots Pine and Ash

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 13a Low Oxen Fell

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.35

Issues Bamboo

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

Species Hazel with Ash, Alder and Birch

Activity Coppice 30% focusing on Hazel

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the stand structure, improve the habitat and increase resilience to disease.



Compartment 13b Gale Cross Coppice

Area Colwith

Hectares 2.18

Issues Deer Browsing and Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

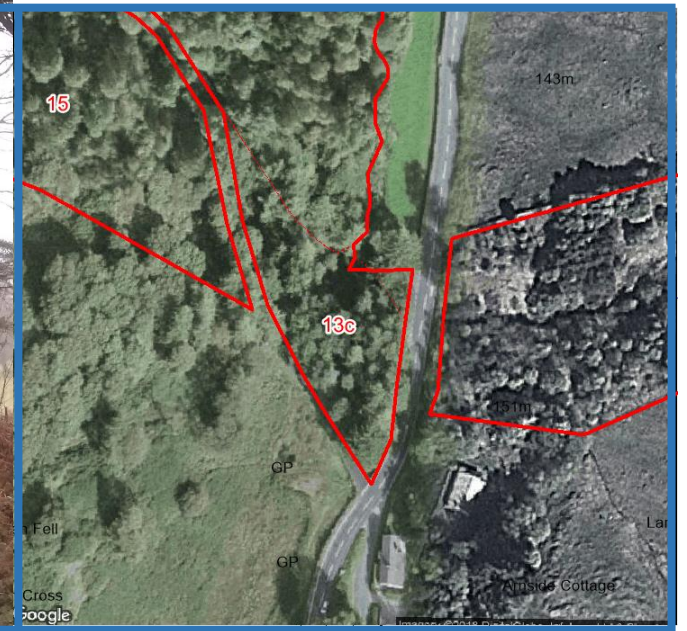
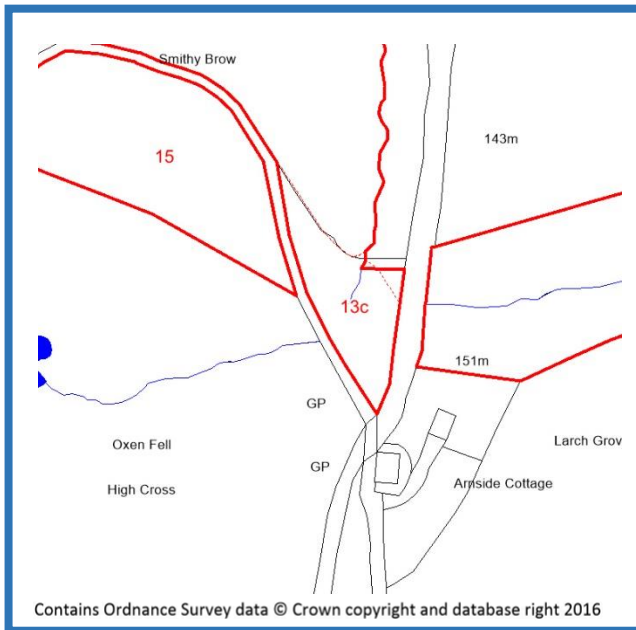
Species Birch

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - At Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 13c High Cross Triangle

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.27

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

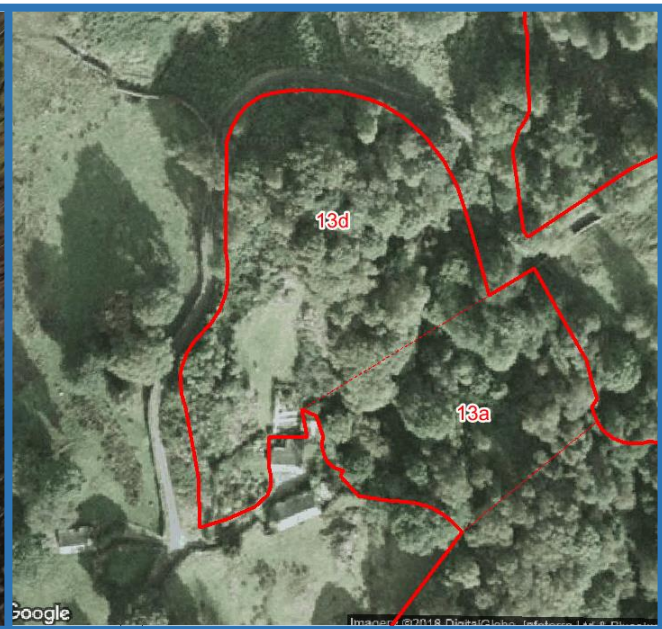
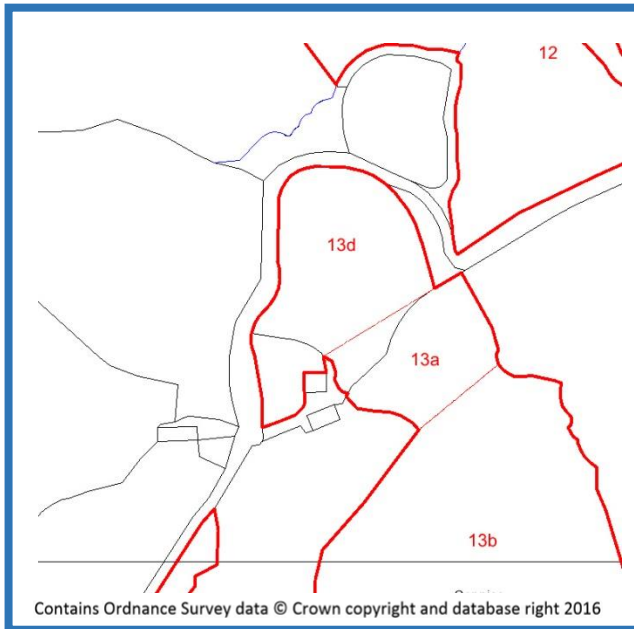
Species Scots Pine, Japanese Larch and Norway Spruce

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Conifer Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 13d Low Oxen Fell

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.62

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

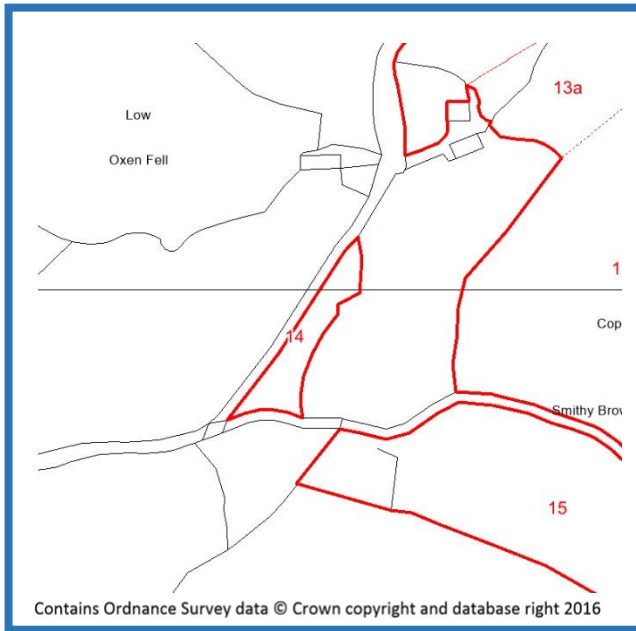
Species Sessile Oak with Hazel

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 14 Smithy Brow Roadside

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.14

Issues None

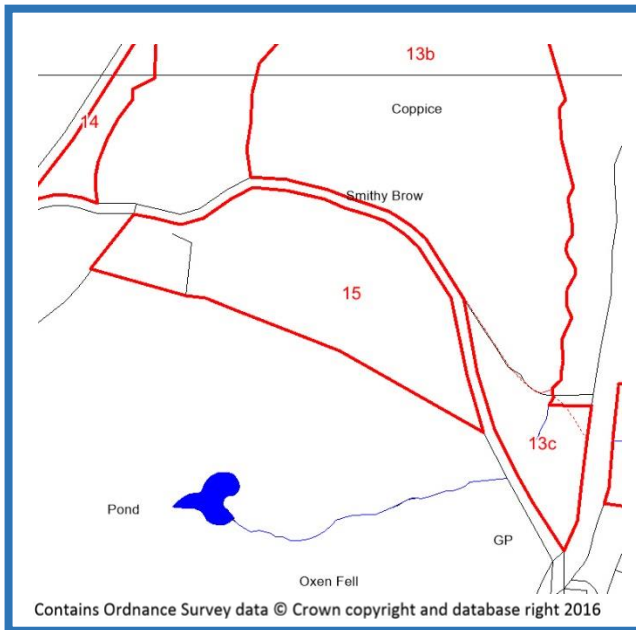
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Birch and Cherry

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 15 Smithy Brow

Area Colwith **Hectares** 0.96

Issues None

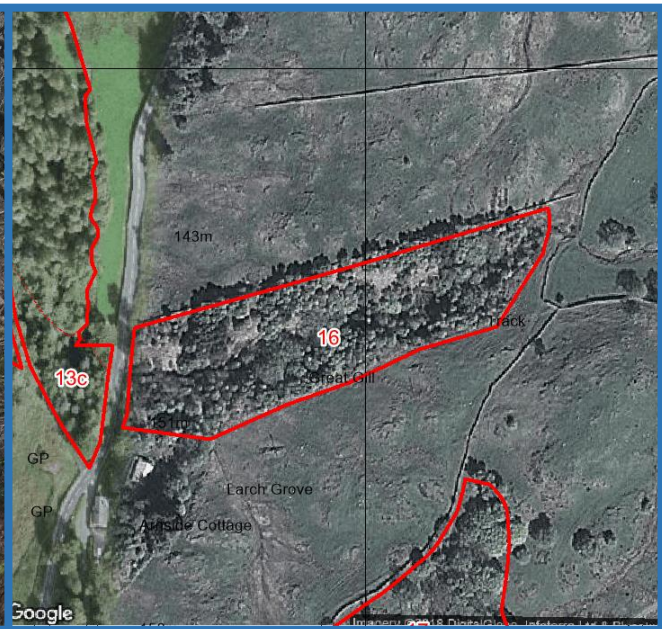
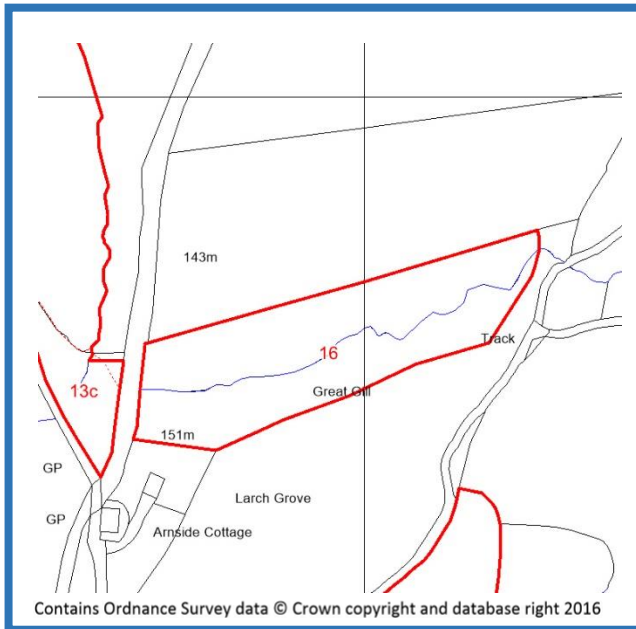
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Hybrid Larch

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 16 Great Gill

Area Colwith

Hectares 1.49

Issues Rhododendron

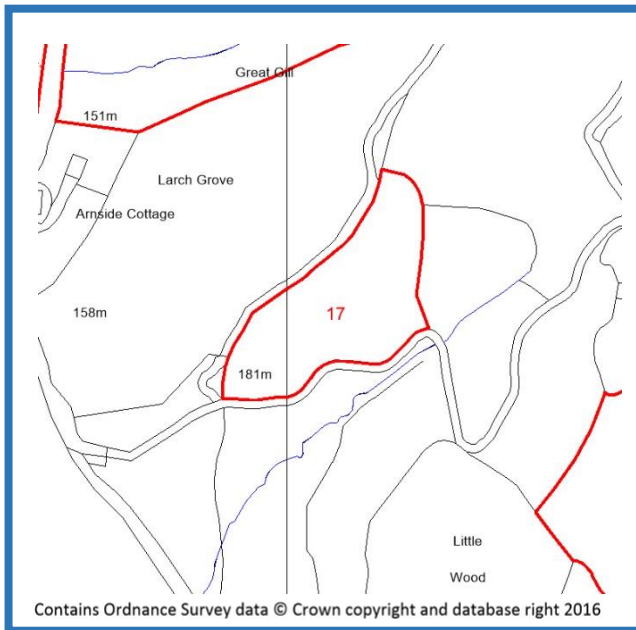
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 17 High Arnside Approach

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.85

Issues Trespass Grazing

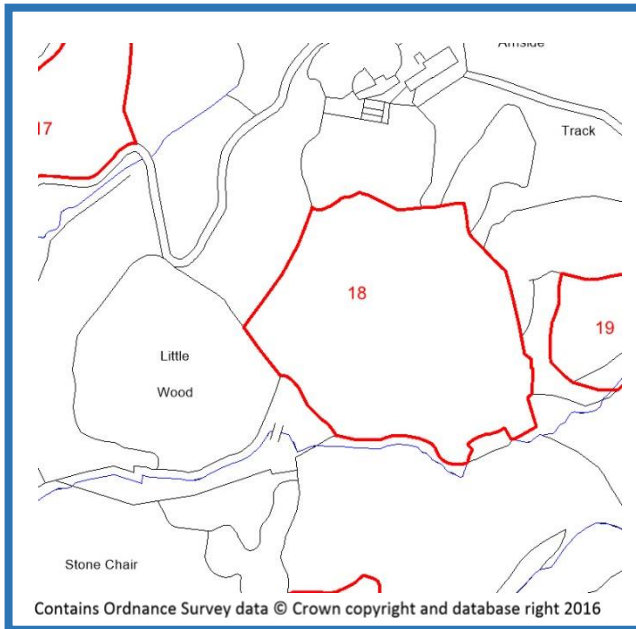
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - At Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 18 Great Wood

Area Colwith

Hectares 1.91

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

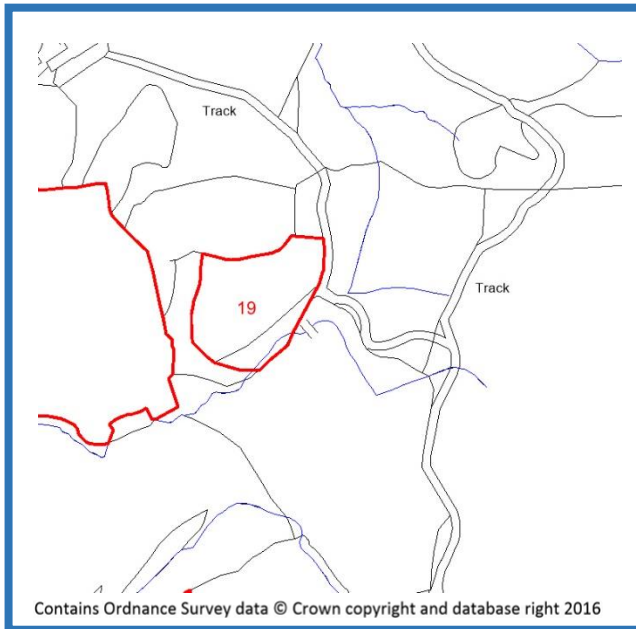
Species Sessile Oak

Activity 30% thin

Designations ASNW

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 19 Great Wood

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.45

Issues None

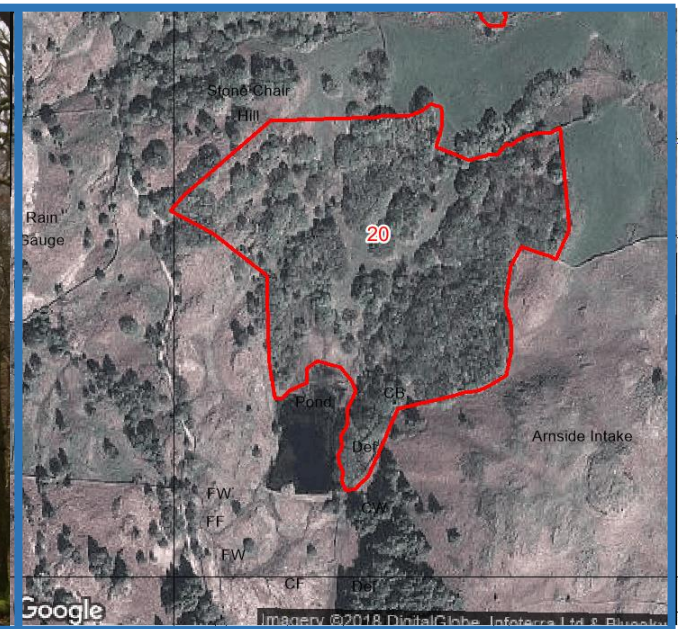
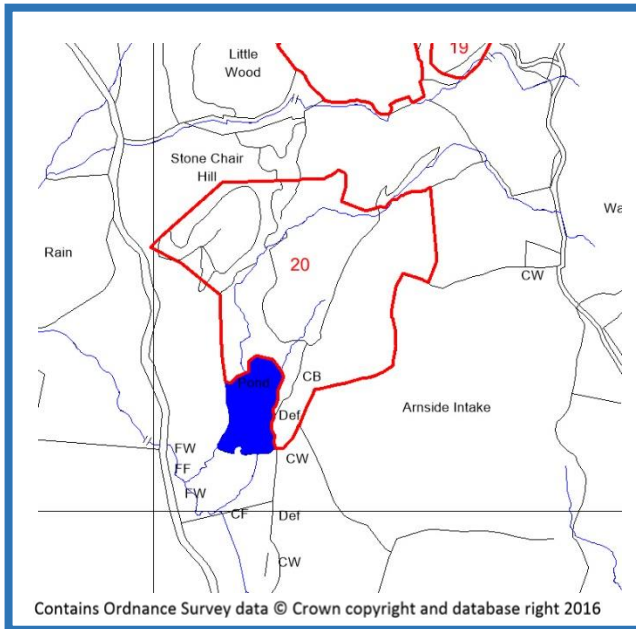
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - At Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 20 Stone Chair

Area Colwith

Hectares 6.01

Issues None

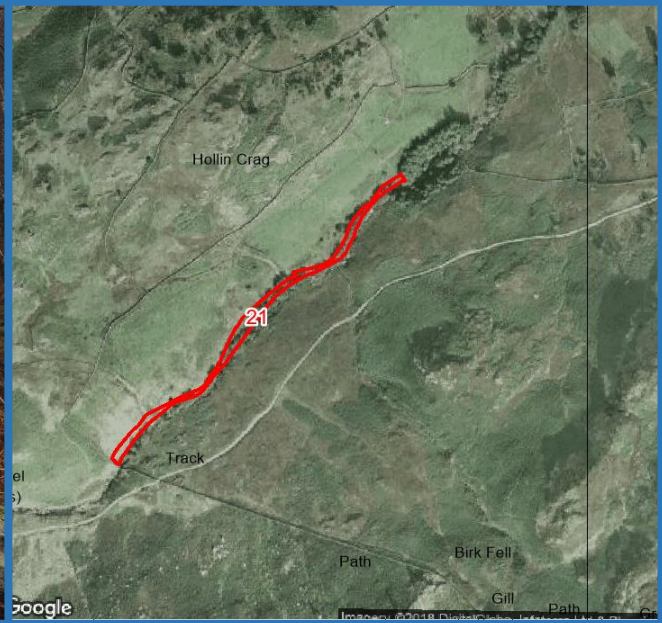
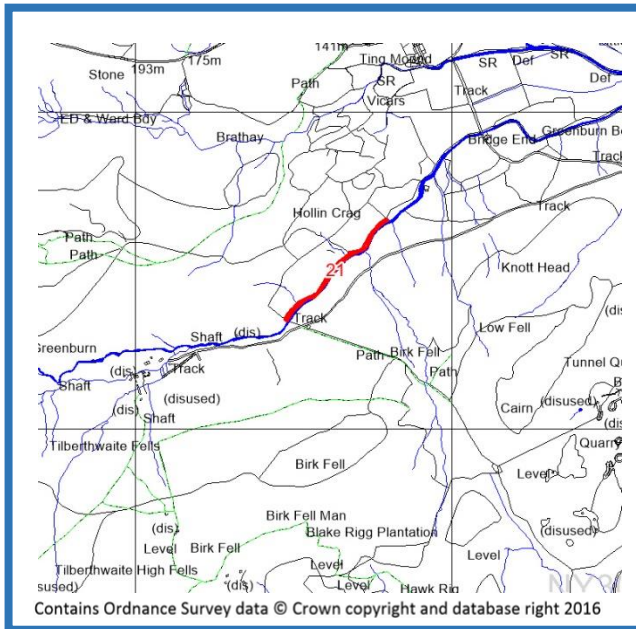
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 21 Greenburn Beck

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.33

Issues None

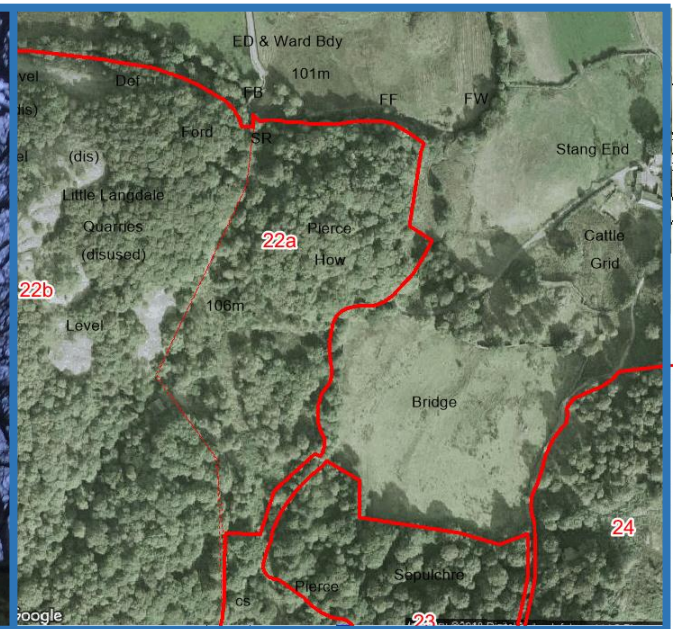
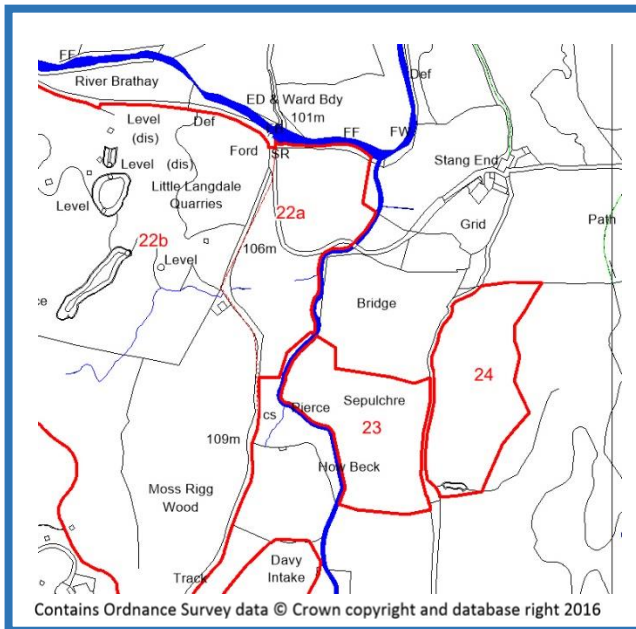
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Hybrid Larch and Birch with Sycamore

Activity None

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 22a Pierce How

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 2.87

Issues Stock Grazing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

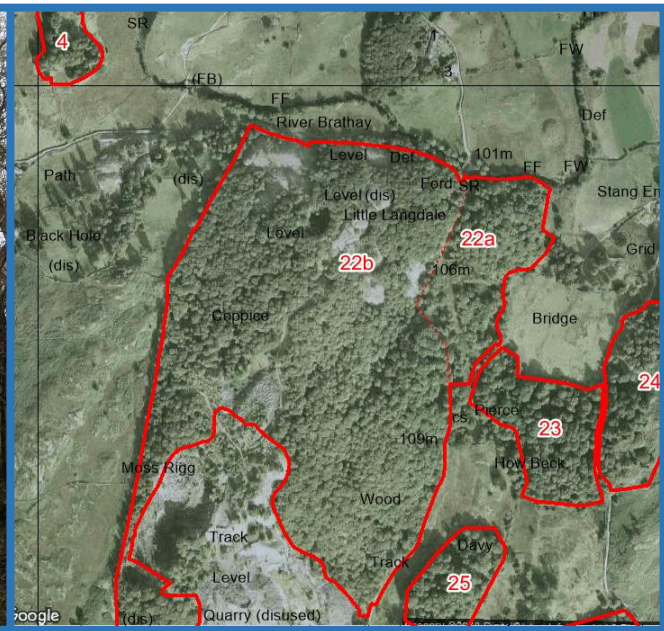
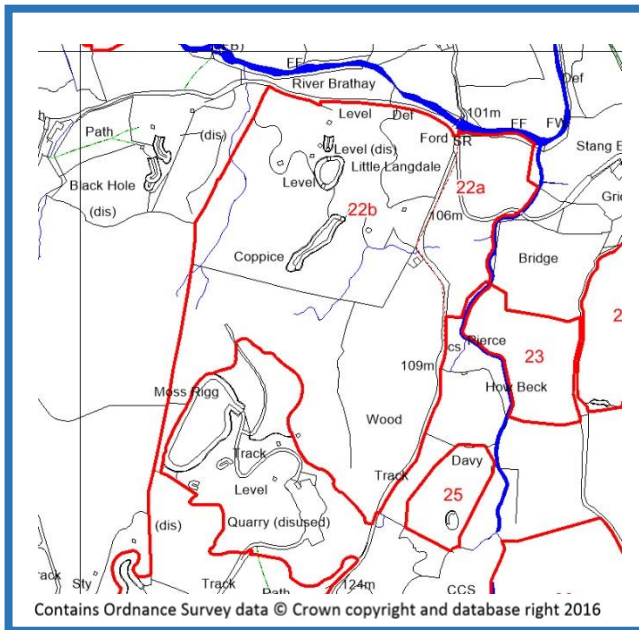
Species Sessile Oak, Birch and Willow

Activity None

Designations ASNW, PAWS, Listed Building

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 22b Atkinson Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 18.94

Issues Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

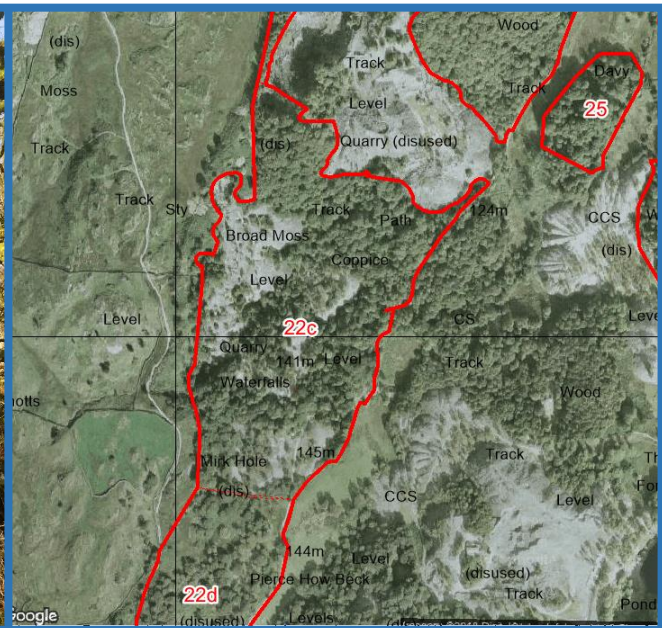
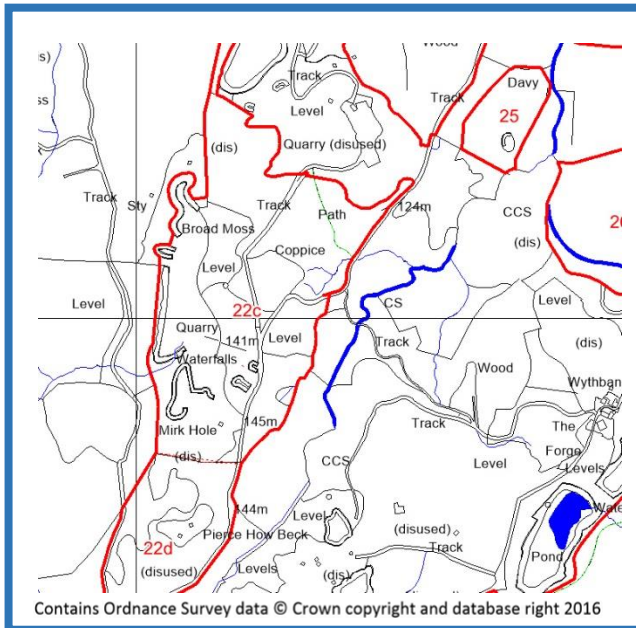
Species Sessile Oak with Hazel and Birch

Activity 30% thin

Designations ASNW

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 22c Broad Moss Quarry

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 12.17

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

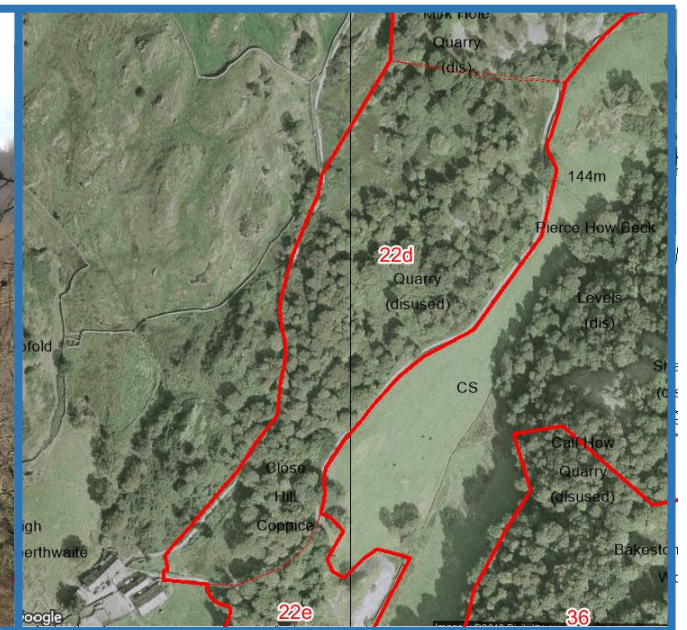
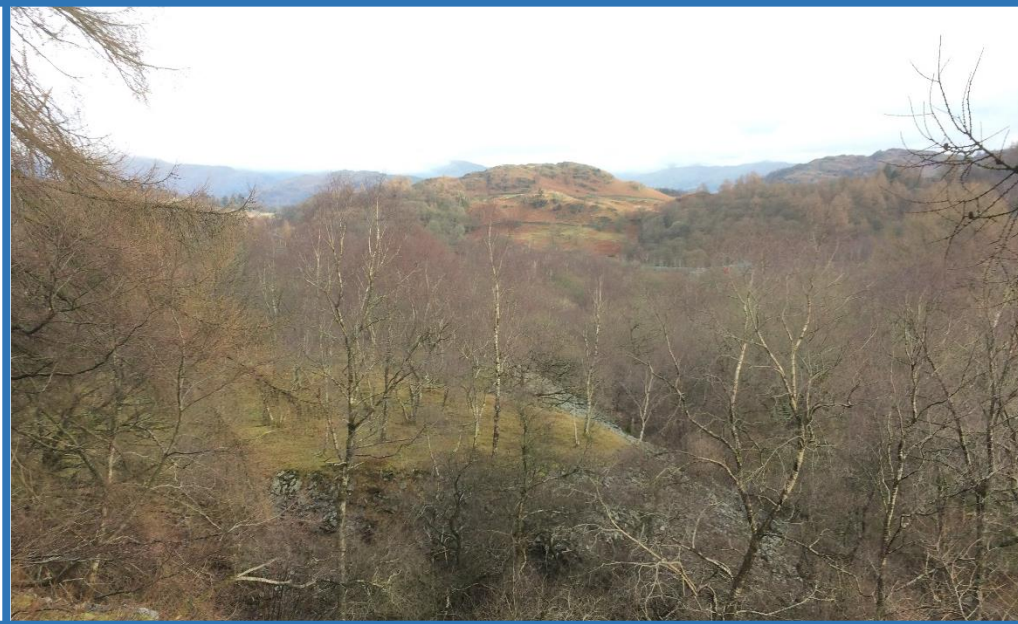
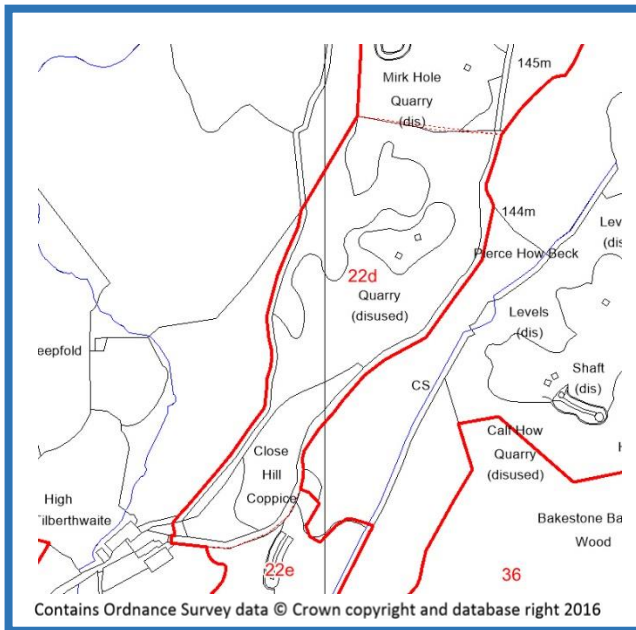
Species Birch with Sessile Oak, Sycamore, Scots Pine and European Larch

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 22d Close Hill Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 4.81

Issues Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Long term retention

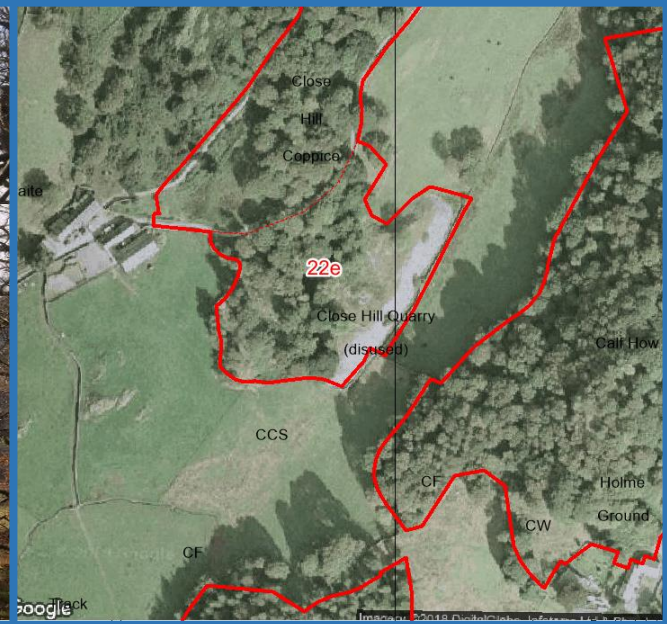
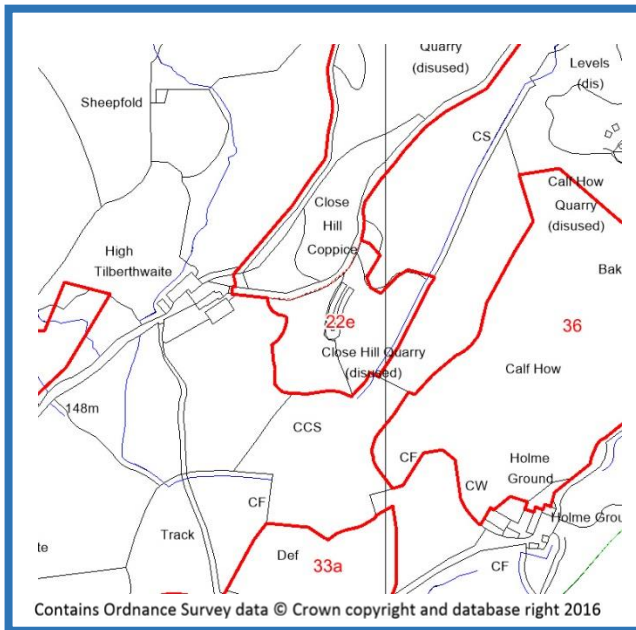
Species Sessile Oak with Sycamore, Birch and Hazel

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 22e Close Hill Quarry

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 1.19

Issues Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

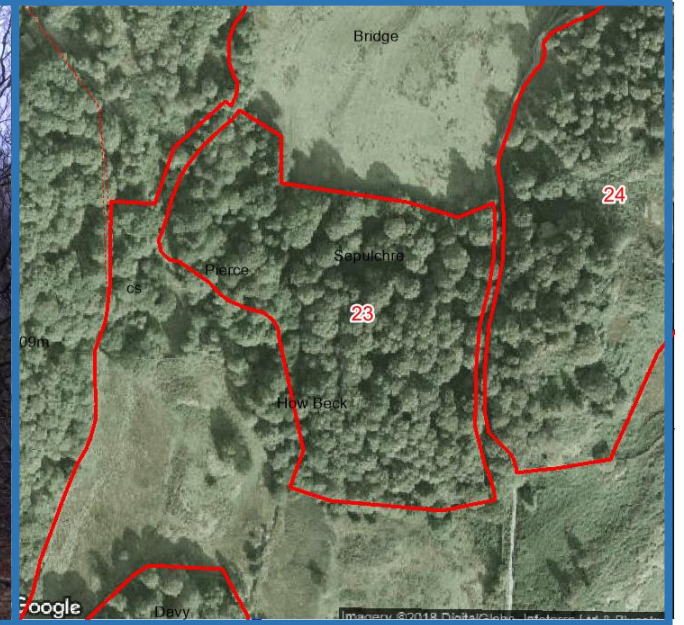
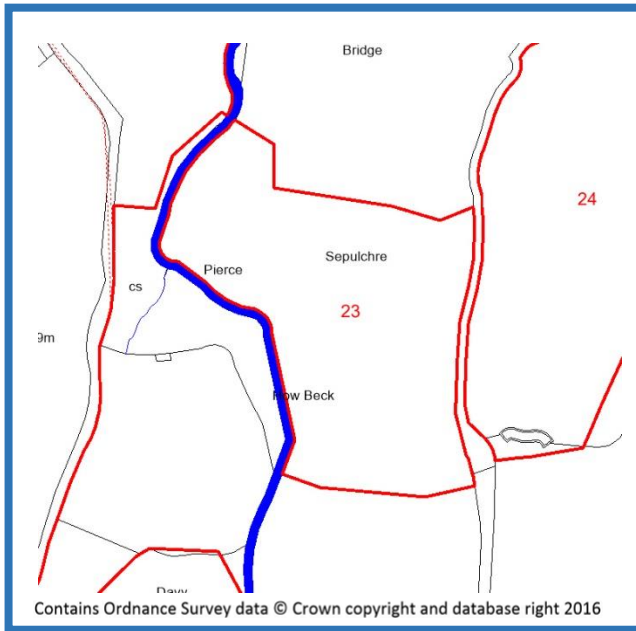
Species Sessile Oak with Birch and Holly

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 23 Sepulchre Wood

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 2.29

Issues Stock Grazing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

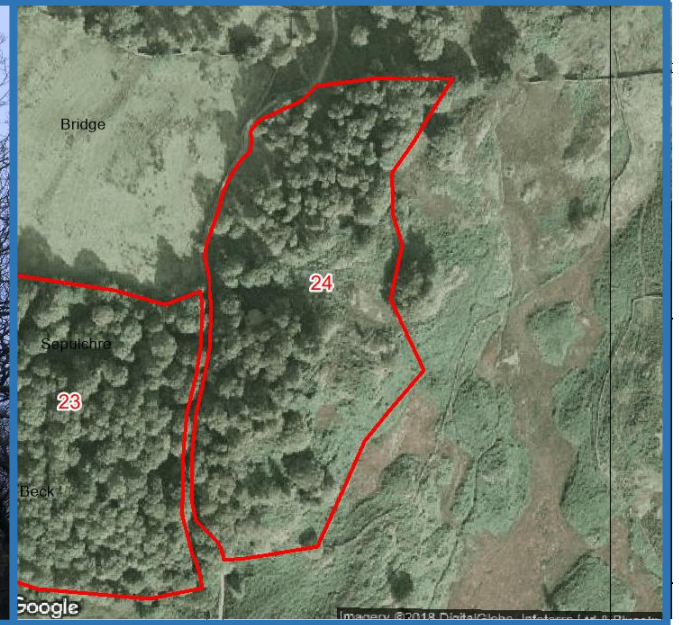
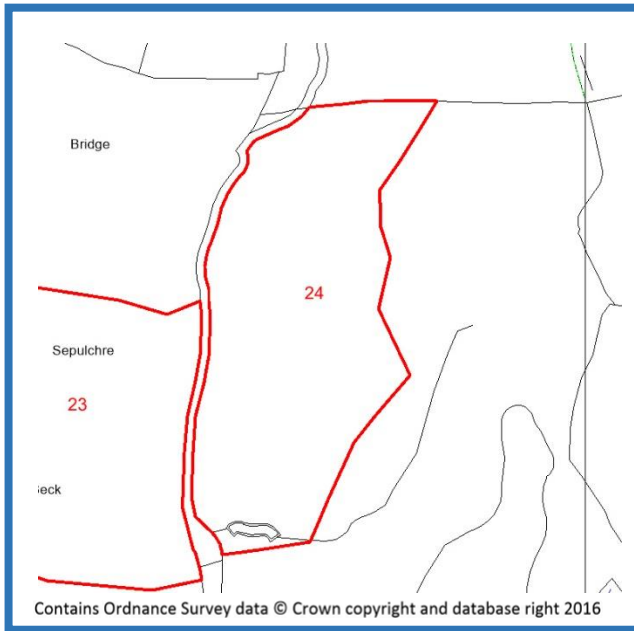
Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 24 Little Fell

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 2.4

Issues Stock Grazing

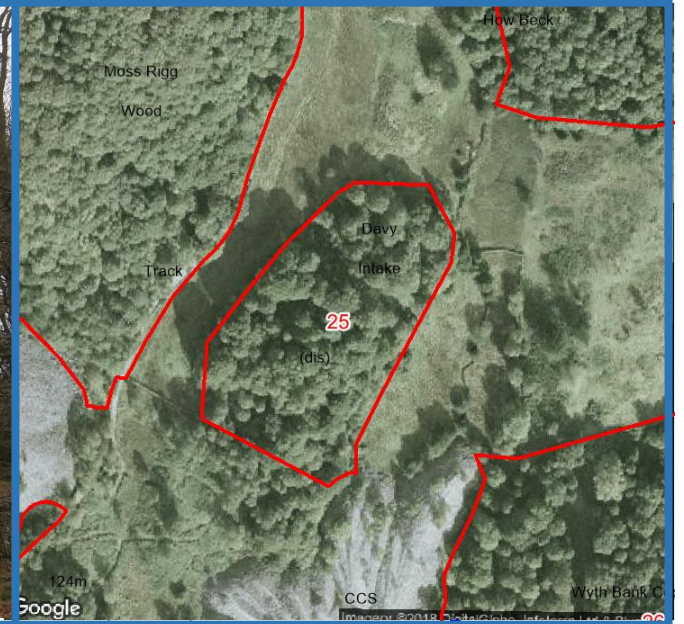
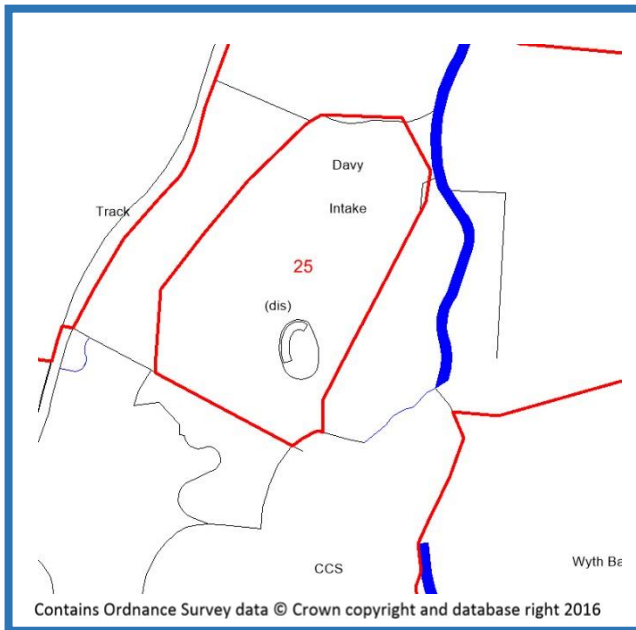
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 25 Davey Intake

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 1.37

Issues None

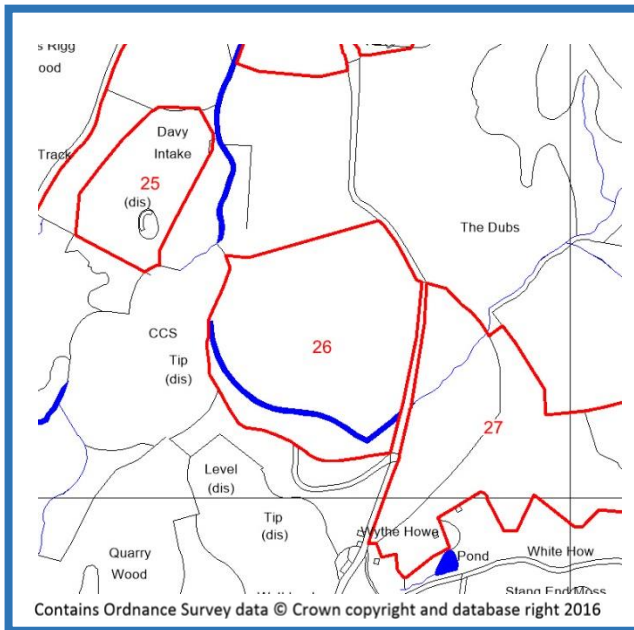
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Beech and Birch

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 26 Wythe Bank Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 3.89

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

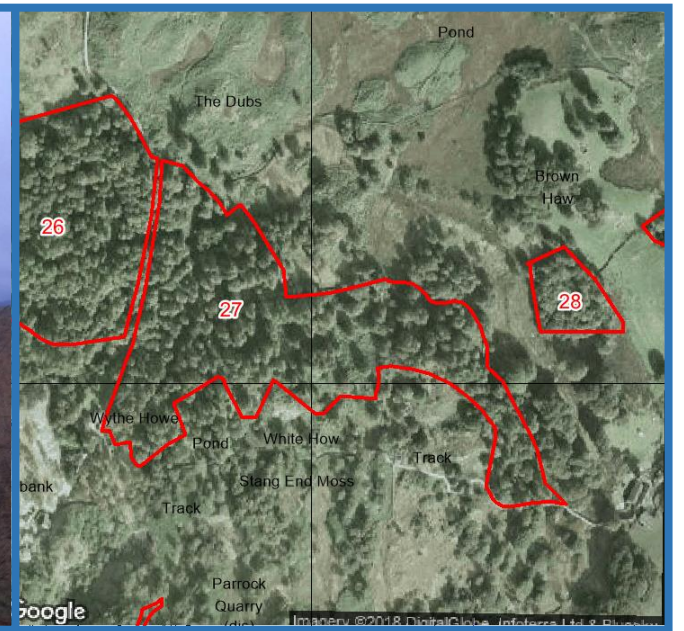
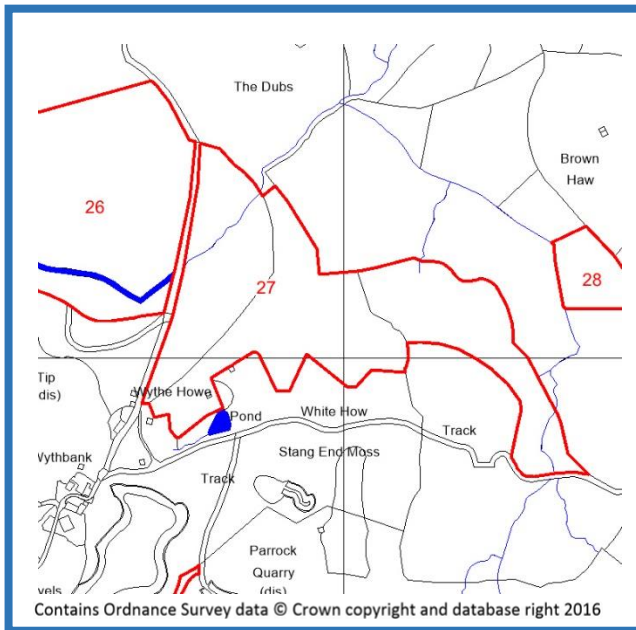
Species Sessile Oak with Hybrid Larch

Activity 30% thin

Designations ASNW

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 27 White How

Area Colwith **Hectares** 5.17

Issues Sheep

Work Phase Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

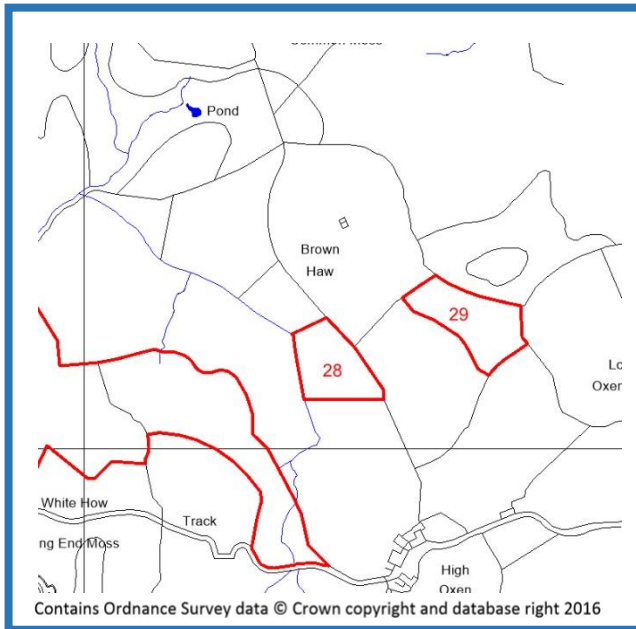
Species European Larch with Birch, Scots Pine and Alder

Activity Fell 40% of the stand focusing on larch removal

Designations ASNW (Part)

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To convert to native oak woodland



Compartment 28 Brown How

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.49

Issues None

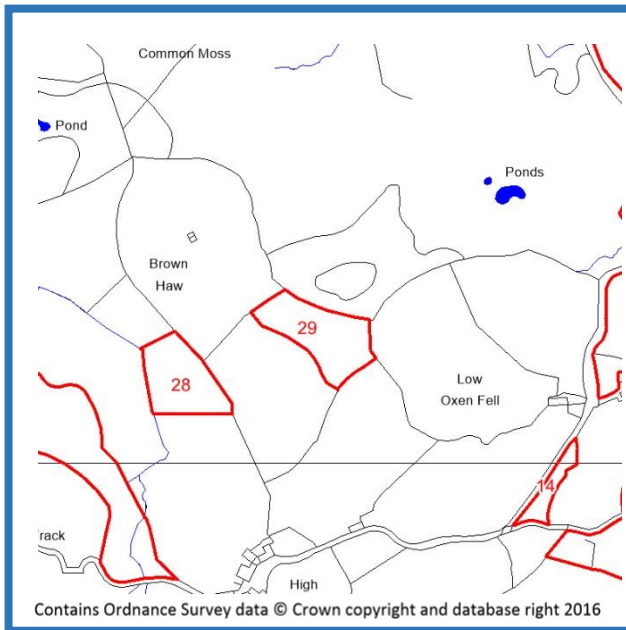
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 29 Brown How

Area Colwith

Hectares 0.58

Issues None

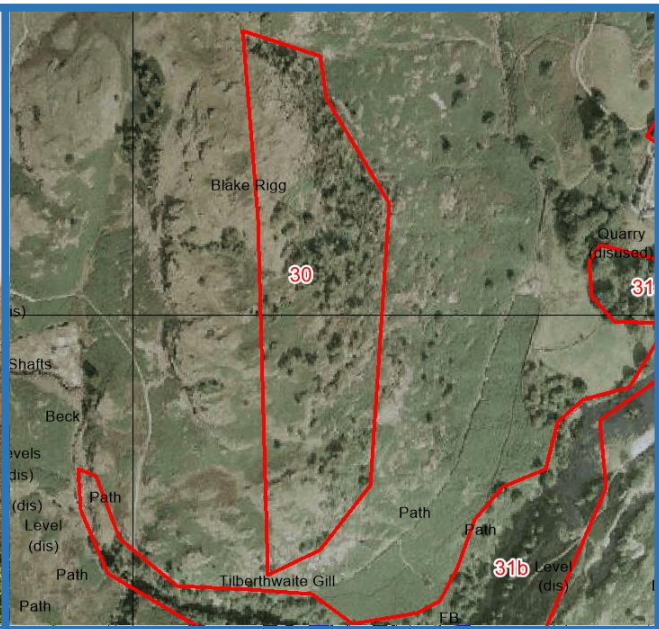
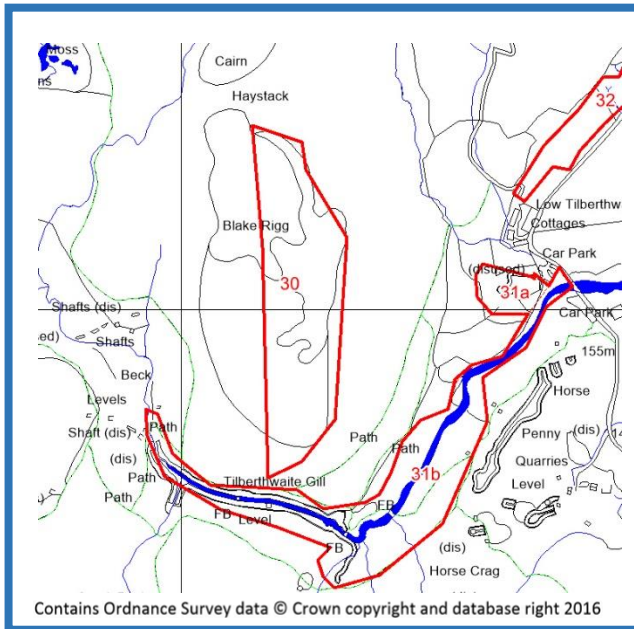
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 30 Blake Rigg

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 5.54

Issues None

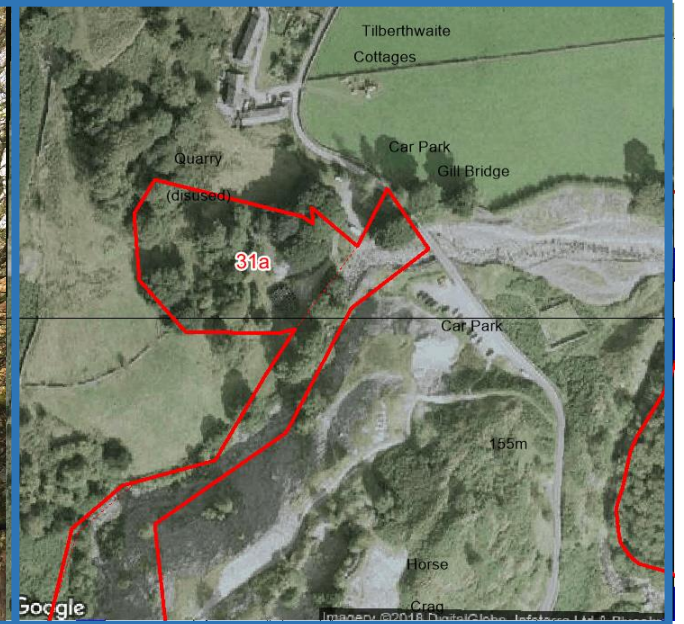
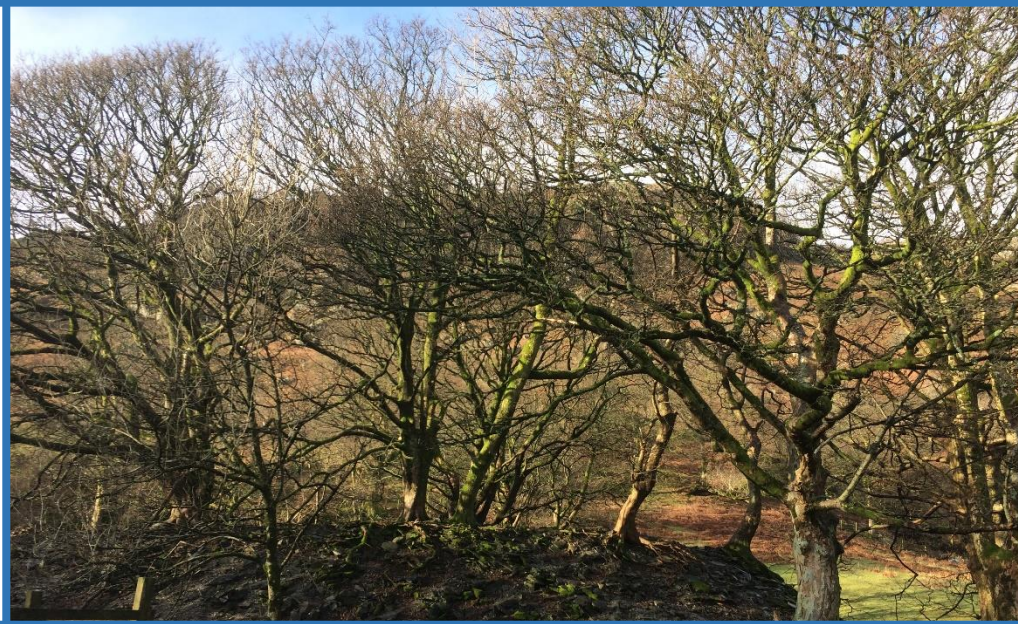
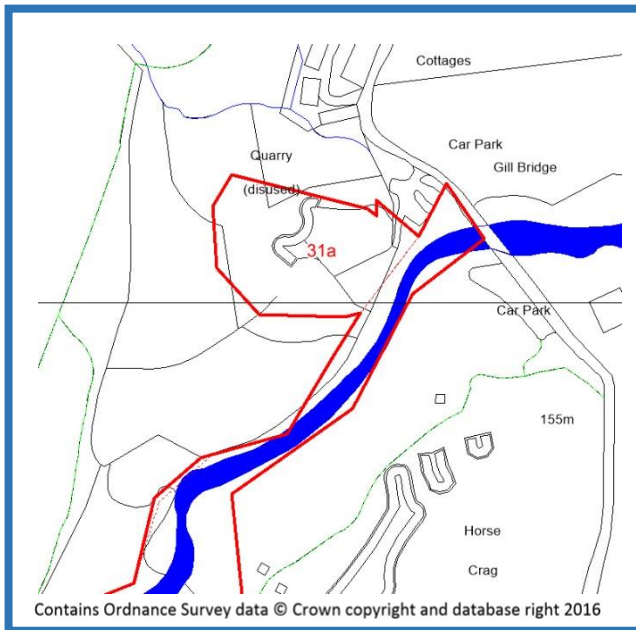
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Hybrid Larch

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Conifer Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 31a Low Tilberthwaite Quarry

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 0.63

Issues Trespass Grazing

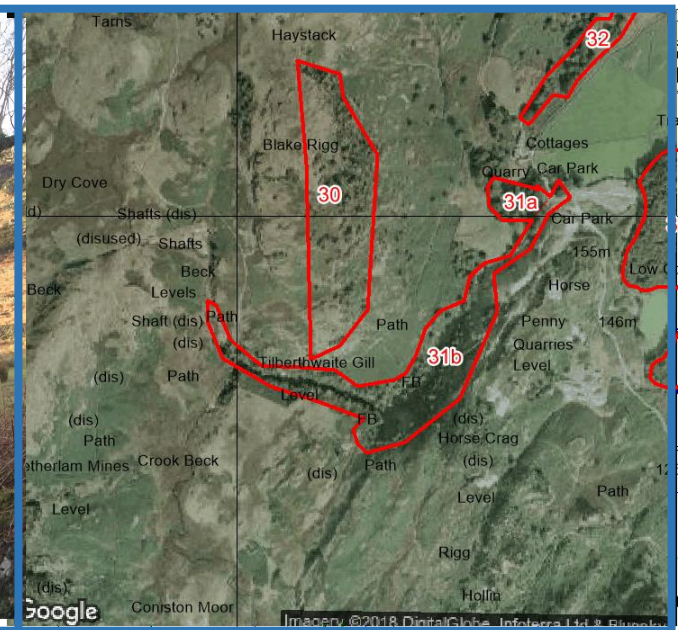
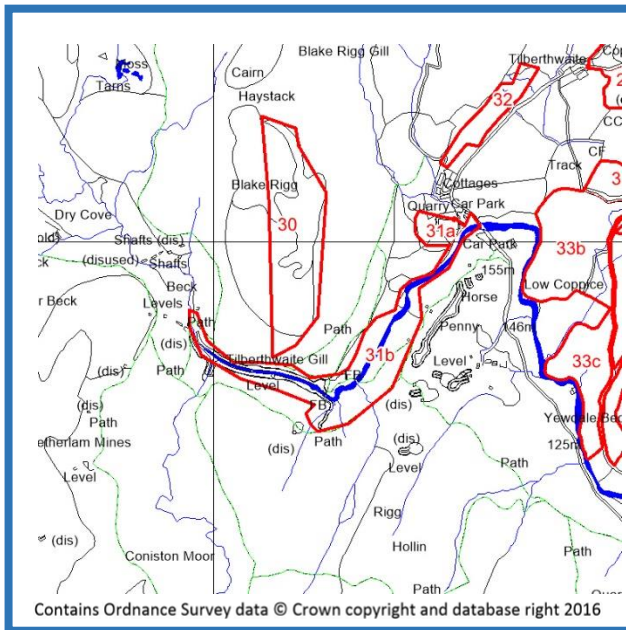
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sycamore with Ash

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 31b Tilberthwaite Gill

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 5.56

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

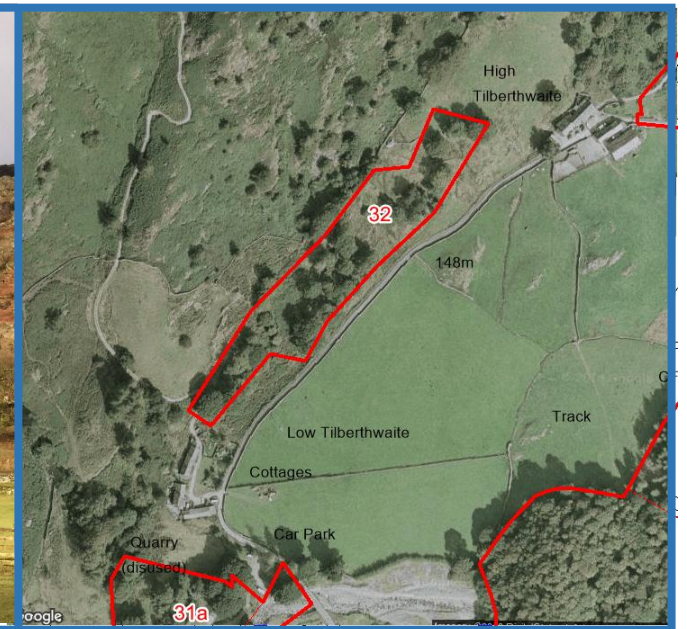
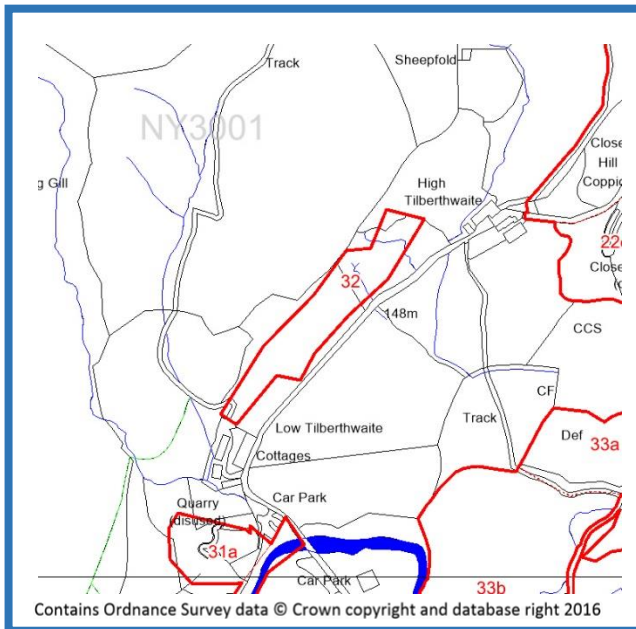
Species Sessile Oak with Hazel, Ash and Birch

Activity None

Designations ASNW (Part) and SSSI

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 32 Low Tilberthwaite

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 1.23

Issues None

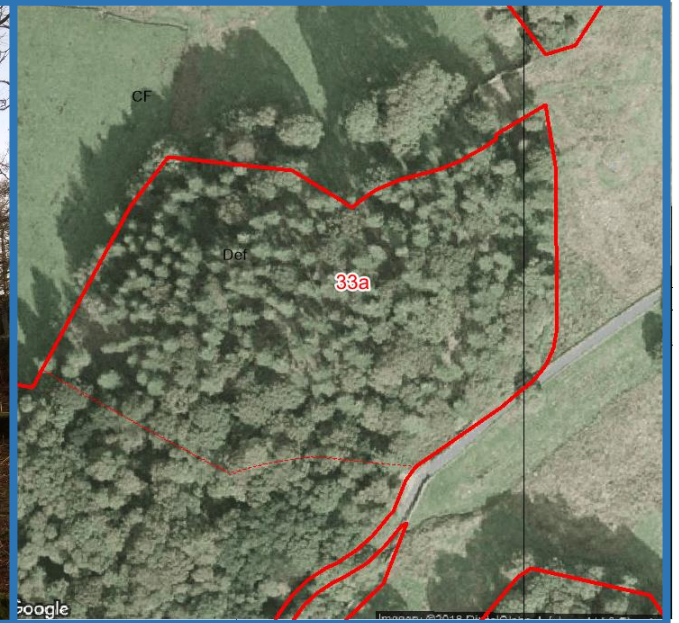
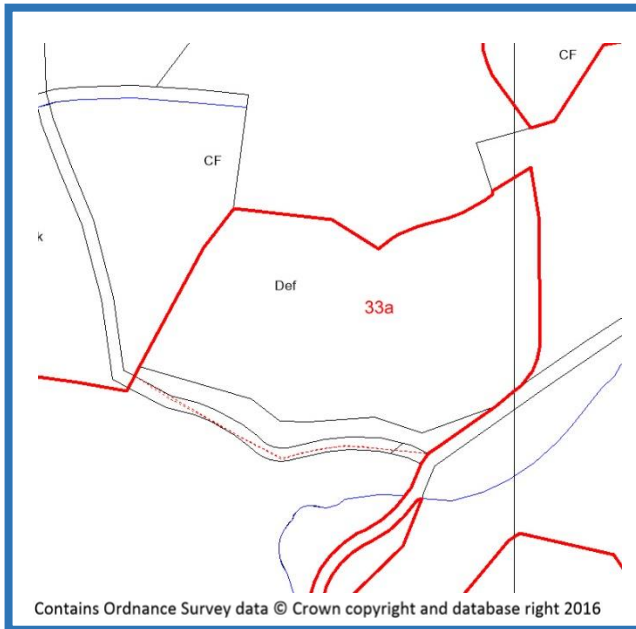
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture - Low Risk

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 33a Low Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 1.21

Issues Stock Grazing

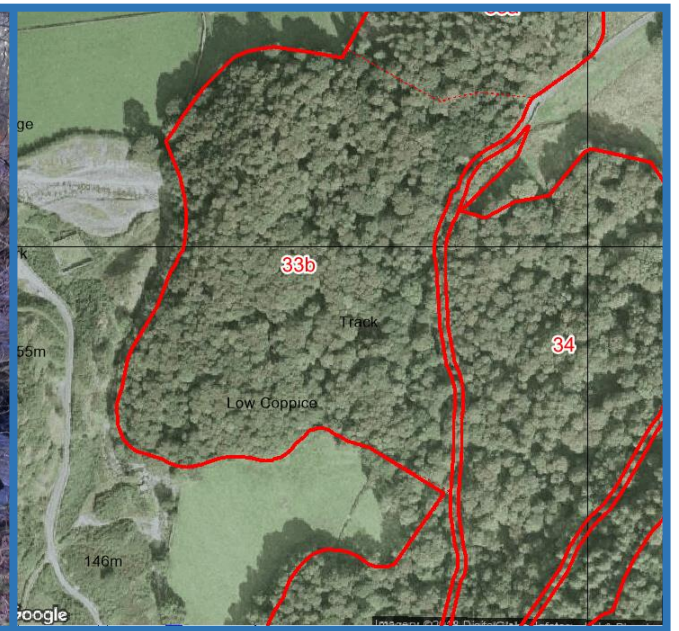
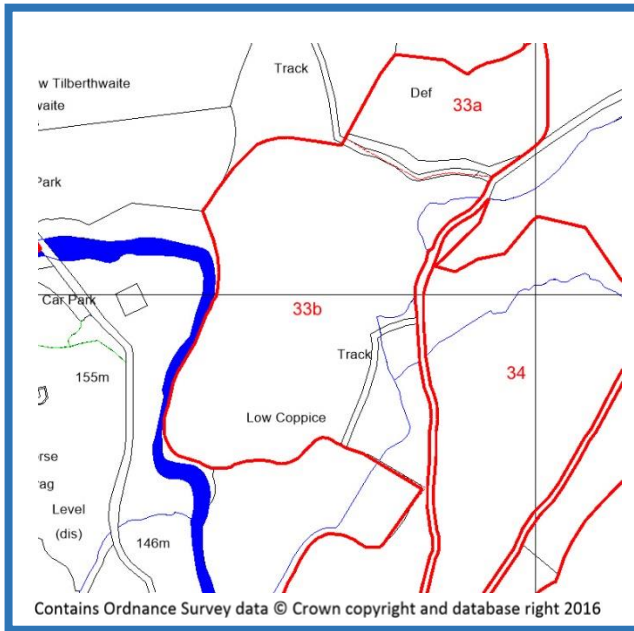
Work Phase Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

Species Japanese Larch and Sessile Oak

Activity Fell 70% of the stand focusing on larch removal

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To convert to native oak woodland



Compartment 33b Low Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 4.42

Issues Stock Grazing

Work Phase Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

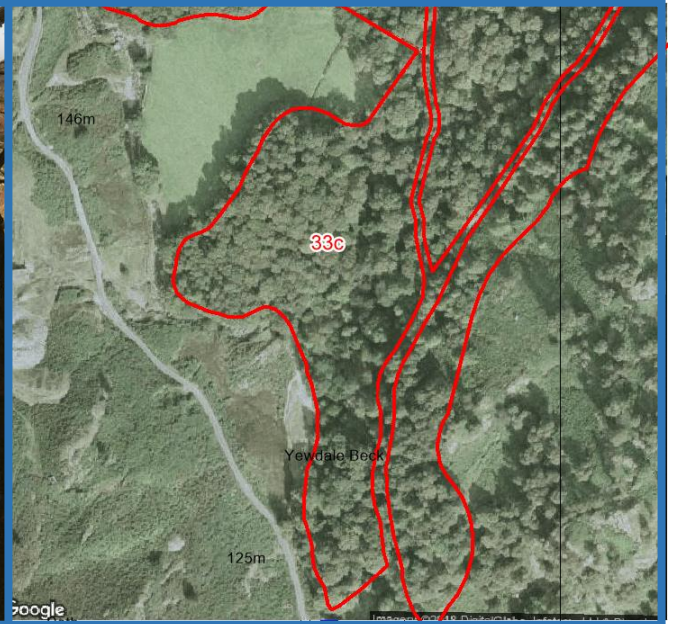
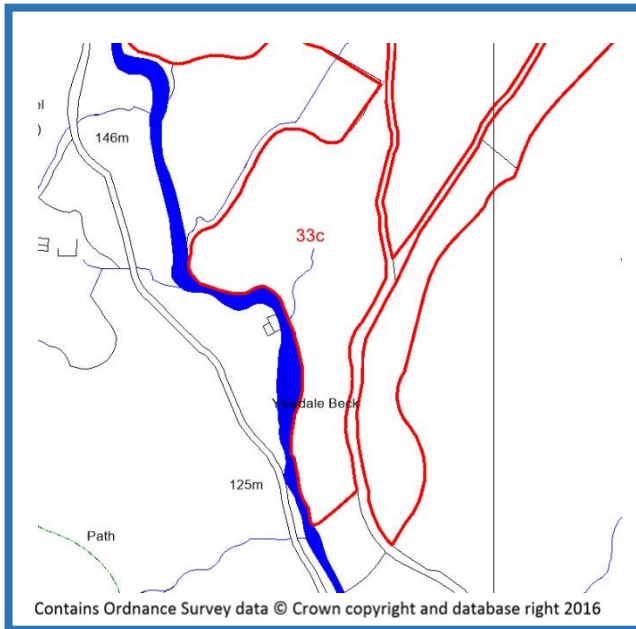
Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity 30% thin

Designations PAWS

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 33c Low Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 2.37

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

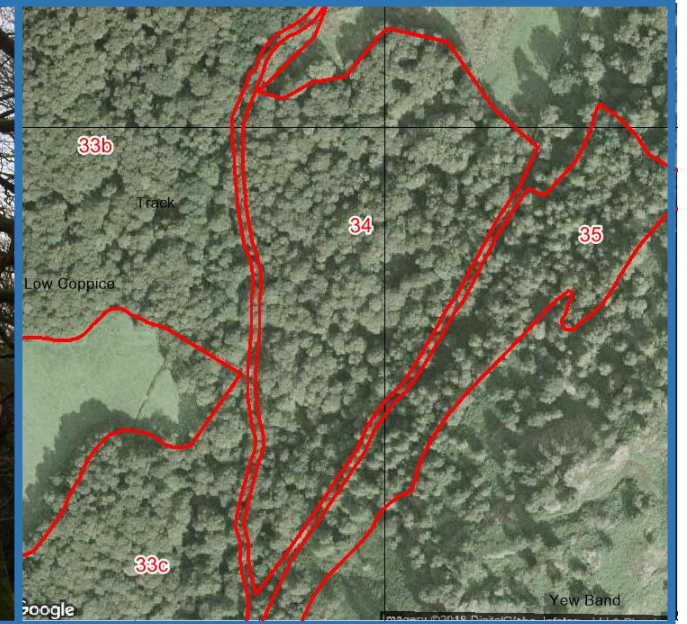
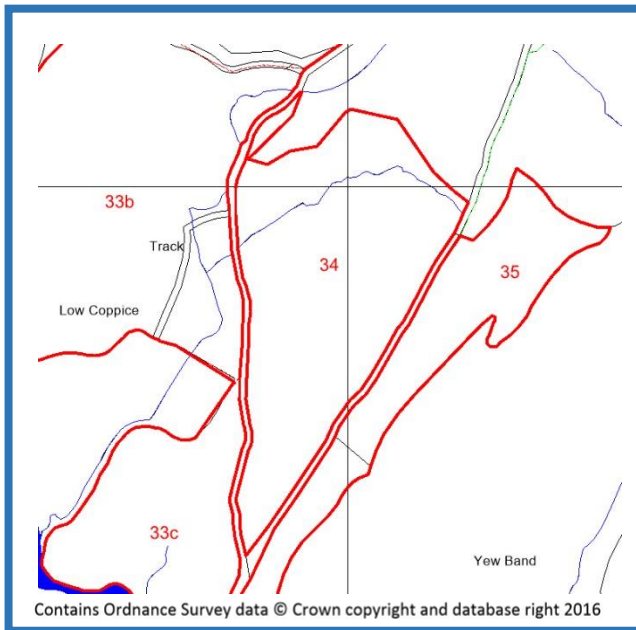
Species Sessile Oak and Birch

Activity 30% thin

Designations PAWS

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 34 Low Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 3.41

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

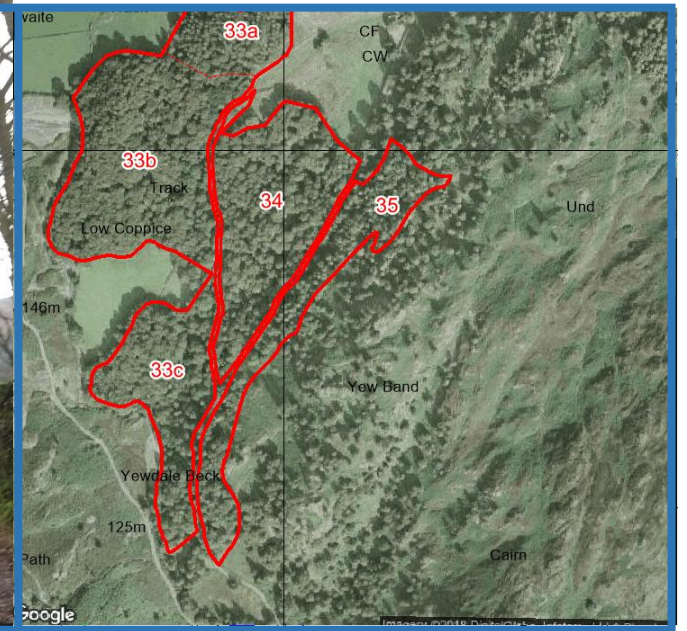
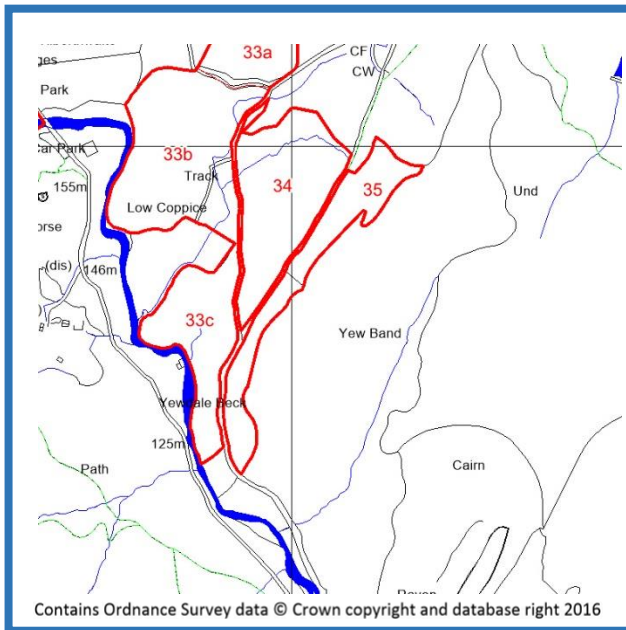
Species Sessile Oak with Birch and Holly

Activity 30% thin

Designations PAWS

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 35 Low Coppice

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 2.37

Issues Stock Grazing

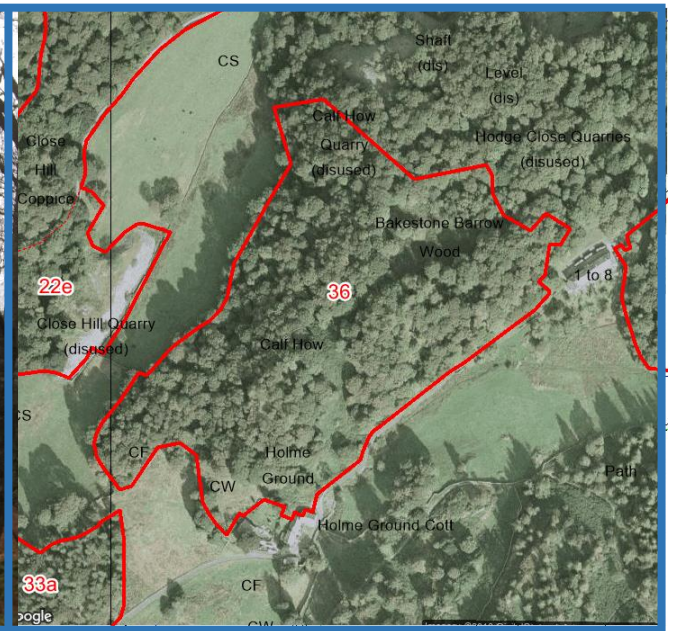
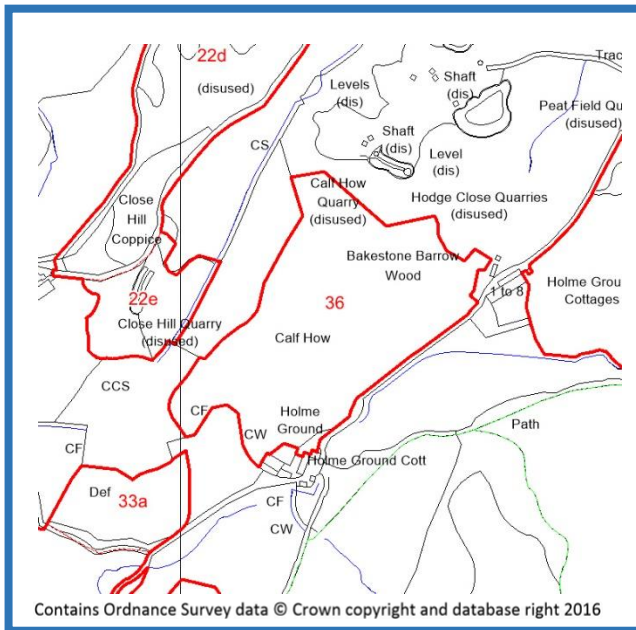
Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Birch and Sessile Oak with Yew and Hybrid Larch

Activity None

Woodland Type Open Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 36 Calf How

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 5.45

Issues Foiewood theft

Work Phase Long Term Retention

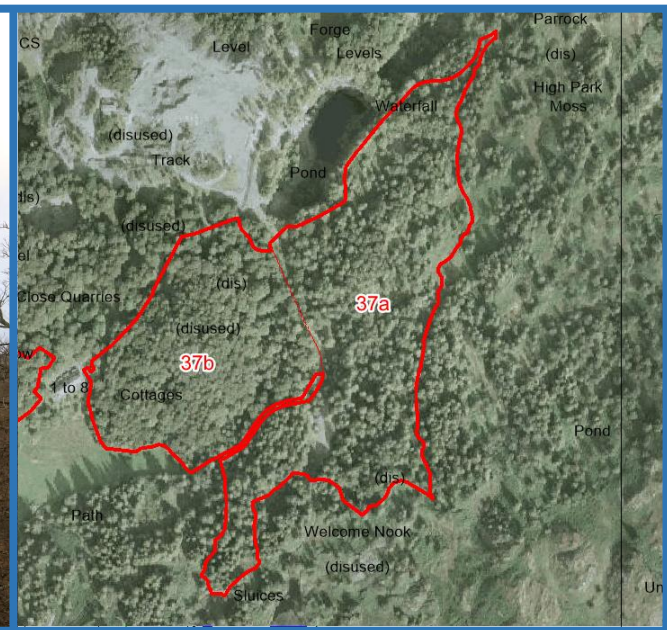
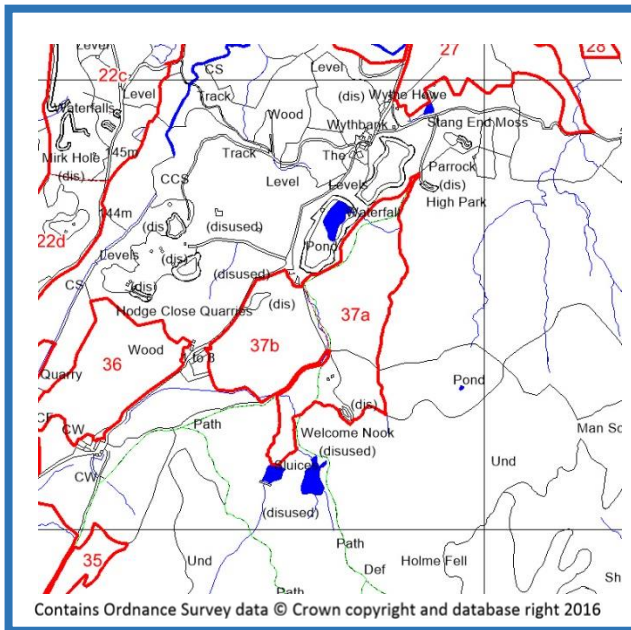
Species Sessile Oak with Birch

Activity None

Designations ASNW

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To maintain the woodlands characteristics, and protect existing biodiversity and landscape value.



Compartment 37a Bakestone Barrow

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 7.68

Issues Stock Grazing

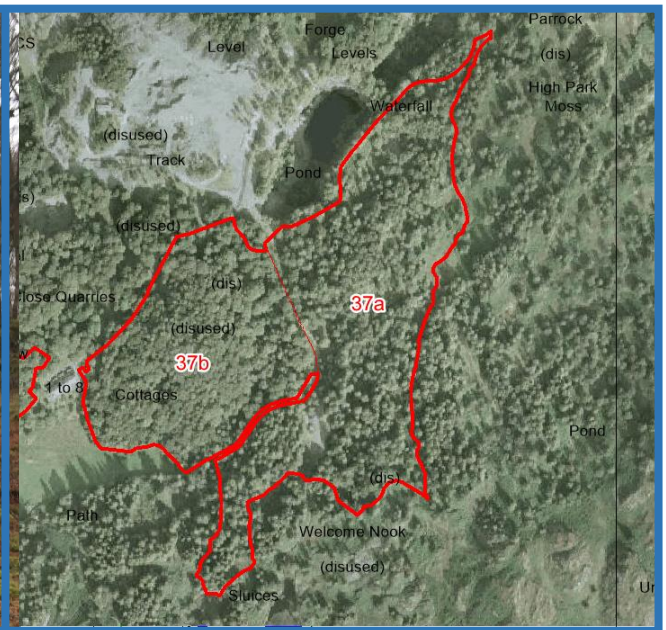
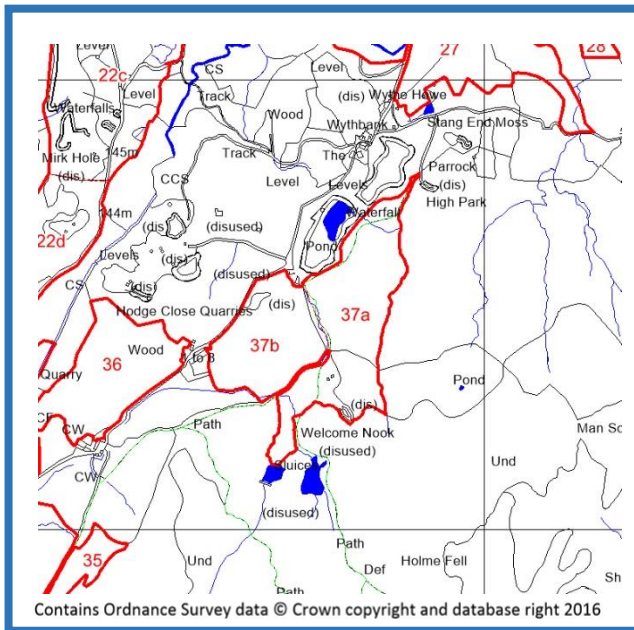
Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

Species European Larch with Birch

Activity 30% thin

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Mixed Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 37b Bakestone Barrow

Area Tilberthwaite

Hectares 4.8

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

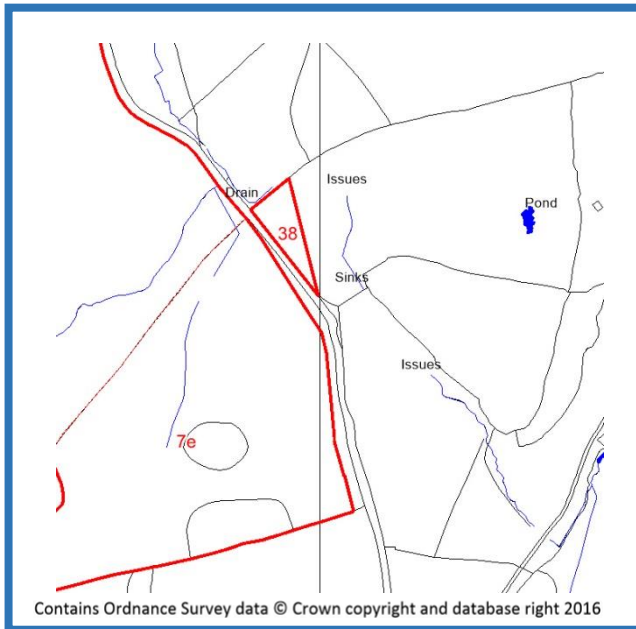
Species Sessile Oak

Activity Fell 40% of the stand

Designations ASNW

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Even Age Structure

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease.



Compartment 38 Fletcher's Roadside

Area Little Langdale

Hectares 0.16

Issues Deer Browsing

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

Species Birch with Alder

Activity Coppice 30% focusing on Alder

Woodland Type Closed Canopy, Broadleaved Woodland With An Uneven Age Structure

Aim To diversify the stand structure, improve the habitat and increase resilience to disease.