



Photo: Compartment 1a

Claife and Wray

Woodland Management Plan September 2018- August 2028

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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 Claife and Wray in Cumbria. The detail of the plan focusses on tree thinning and felling works at the site. Detail relating to the landscape, 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 Claife and Wray

Wray

The Wray woodlands (compartments 1-5) all lie between Lake Windermere and the minor High Wray-Colthouse road. The underlying geology is Silurian (Wray Castle and Coldwell formation) with glacial till. During the 1800s the area was part of the Wray Castle estate created by John Dawson. The compartments cover all the woods within the grounds of Wray Castle and Low Wray Campsite. These include prominent lakeshore woodlands and the island of Bee Holme. Wray Castle was gifted to the Trust in 1929 and Low Wray Farm was purchased by the Trust in 1948.

The woodlands are a mix of ancient semi-natural, restored PAWS, and secondary woodland with an arboretum and one small plantations. The woods are mainly oak-birch plus a significant area of wet woodland at Low Wray Campsite with alder and willow.

Prior to the creation of the Wray Castle Estate, much of the woodland would have been managed as part of a farmed landscape. Many of the woodlands were actively coppiced. After the establishment of the estate in 1836 the whole area, including the woodland, was radically changed as part of a designed landscape, with the removal of some areas of woodland, realignment of woodland boundaries, creation of parkland on former woodland, and planting of exotic tree species. This is described in detail in the Wray Castle Historic Designed Landscape Survey written in 2005.

Claife

Claife is an extensive woodland on the east facing valley side above Lake Windermere. The woods form an almost unbroken canopy for five kilometres from High Wray village in the north to Ash Landing in the south. The underlying geology is Silurian (Poolscar, Yewbank and Bannisdale formations). The woods were given to the Trust in 1962 by the Curwen family of Belle Isle in lieu of death duties. The woods are highly diverse and include ancient semi-natural woodland, plantation on ancient woodland site, and plantation. The ASNW is highly modified by historical management and planting, but gills and crags within the woods are probably largely untouched.

...Background to the Woodlands at Claife and Wray – Continued from page 1

From the lake shore, the woodlands rise nearly 200m (600ft) to the crest of Claife Heights. The steep slopes and predominantly thin soils give rise to oak-birch woodland, but this is interspersed with areas of richer soils where ash and hazel are more common. Beech and sycamore are frequent and dominant in some areas. Natural woodland structure and species composition are more or less confined to crags and stream gorges where small leaved lime can be found. The conifer plantations are mostly mature larch and Douglas fir with some spruce, with smaller areas of more recent planting. The woodland adjoins Forestry Commission plantations along much of the western boundary, and one area is leased to the Commission.

The Claife woodlands have significant biological interest. They support a rich assemblage Atlantic bryophytes and several locally notable plants including Wilson's filmy fern and small leaved lime. Netted carpet moth occurs in several locations. The woods are also likely to support an assemblage of rare and declining birds typical of Atlantic oak woodland. Nor Moss is part of the Claife Tarns and Mires SSSI.

The woodlands are an extremely important feature in the landscape providing backdrop to the lake from virtually any viewpoint on the eastern side of Windermere. The network of public rights of way and permissive paths through the woods are very popular with walkers.

From the 1600's to the early 1900's, the woodlands of Claife were heavily worked by coppicing to provide bark for tanning and wood for charcoal for iron production. This has left an extremely rich legacy of archaeology with charcoal pitsteads, huts and track ways. By the beginning of the 20th Century the woodland was largely managed as high forest and since the 1920's conifer and broadleaf plantations have been established.

Many of the plantations were established when the woods were part of the Curwen Estate. The earliest commercial plantations date from the 1920's. Douglas fir, larch and spruce were favoured. Through careful management, many of these mature conifers are now a valuable timber crop and also have value in the landscape.

Since the Trust acquired the estate in 1962, the establishment of new conifer plantations continued until 1994, particularly around Compartment 10, Beyond Fields, but also at Compartment 19a, Pate Crag plantation, and Compartment 15c, Jubilee Plantation. Small areas of new broadleaved woodland have also been established for example Compartment 20b, Swine Syke and Compartment 18a, Belle Grange Plantation

Section 2: Our Biodiversity



Habitats

Water

At Wray, there are two main watercourses; Blelham Beck which is the outflow of Blelham Tarn and flows through Compartment 1c, and an un-named beck which rises to the north of High Wray Village and flows through compartment Compartment 1a, into Windermere at High Wray Bay. Compartments 1b, 2, and 3a are all located on the shore of Windermere. Compartment 1c, Congo Fen is an area of willow carr. There are few water courses of any size within the Claife woodlands. Here, wetland habitats are restricted to Nor Moss and Waterson Moss. Lake Windermere forms the eastern boundary of these woods.

Veteran Trees

At Wray, veteran trees are found in Compartment 1a, 2, 3a, and 3b, with the main concentrations being Compartment 3b Wray Castle Wood (13 trees) and Compartment 3a Watbarrow Wood (6 trees). Compartment 3b is the arboretum established by John Dawson and many of the unusual trees planted here are recognised as national or county champions. See Veteran Tree Survey 2010 for details.

At Claife there are fewer veteran trees reflecting intensive past management, however the following compartments do have concentrations of veteran trees; Compartment 11, Arthur Wood (6), Compartment 16a, The Heald (12), Compartment 19b, Pate Crag (5), Compartment 20a, Well Head Coppice (5), Compartment 21a, Station Scar Wood (4) and Compartment 22b, Jemmy Crag Wood. Particularly notable is the concentration of veteran yews and small leaved limes. Hawkshead and Claife Veteran Tree Survey 2010 has more detail about the location and condition of these.

Upland Oak Woodland

The main woodland type is W11 Quercus petraea- Betula pubescens- Oxalis acetosella community (oak-hazel wood) with abundant bluebell, wood sorrel, wood anemone, and honeysuckle . Within the stands of W11 are areas of more base rich soils along streams or at the base of slopes where richer communities occur with ash, hazel and alder in wetter areas. These areas typically have wild garlic, dog’s mercury, and dog violets. Small pockets of W17 Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Dicranum majus community (upland acid oak wood) are present on thinner soils and typically have a ground flora of bilberry, grasses and bryophytes. Upland oak woodland is important for our ferns, bryophytes and lichens

Wet Woodland

There are two areas of wet woodland; part of Compartment Compartment 1c, around Blelham Beck (known as Congo Fen) and compartment 1a. Compartment 1c, is willow dominated with a ground flora of sedges, canary grass, yellow iris, and meadowsweet. See Biological Survey 1991. Compartment 1a, is dominated by alder with a ground flora of marsh marigold, yellow iris, marsh valerian, meadowsweet, wild garlic, wood anemone. NVC-W7

Basin Mire

Basin mire- Nor Moss is the largest basin mire within the Claife Tarns and Mires SSSI.

Species

Although no thorough bird survey has been carried out, the woodlands are likely to support a breeding bird assemblage typical of Atlantic oak woodland including wood warbler, tree pipit, (Red List species), redstart, pied flycatcher (Amber List species). Wood warbler and tree pipit are both BAP species. The 1991 Biological Survey mentions lesser spotted woodpecker and marsh tit as being present, these are also a Red list and BAP species.

A nationally scarce caddisfly Phacopteryx brevipennis occurs at Compartment 1c, Congo Fen. A nationally scarce mud snail Lymnea glabra has been recorded at Compartment 1b, Shore Wood. A nationally scarce skullcap beetle Phyllobrotica quadrimaculata has been recorded in small wetland at Compartment 2, Calf Parrock Coppice . The Netted carpet moth Eustroma reticulata is a Red Data Book and BAP species. Latest surveys suggest that the moth occurs in Compartment 18, at Slape Scar and Compartment 21a, Station Scar Wood (J. Hooson pers com)

White faced darter dragonfly Leucorhinia dubia is also a Red Data Book and BAP species. The tarns and mires on Claife Heights are one of a handful of locations for this species in Cumbria. It is not thought to occur on the Trust’s woodland holding (J Hooson pers com), but suitable habitat is present at Nor Moss Compartment 10c.

The woodlands support a number of other rare invertebrates, many of which are associated with ancient woodlands or dead wood habitats. See 1991 Biological Survey for more details.

Touch me not balsam Impatiens noli-tangere is nationally scarce occurring in only 16 10km2 in the UK. In 1990/1 it was found in Compartment 7 Slack Wood, Compartment 9b, Pinstones, Compartment 18, Slape Scar, Compartment 19b, Pate Crag Coppice, Compartment 21a, Station Scar Wood, and it is also known to occur in Compartment 10a, Beyond Fields, Compartment 22a, Ash Landing Nature Reserve and near Belle Grange. It is important as it is the food plant of the netted carpet moth. No comprehensive survey has been carried out to date.

Juniper was found in two compartments in 2011; Compartment 10c, Nor Moss where a single specimen was found, and Compartment 10d where two wetland areas within young plantation were found to support small stands. Juniper is a BAP species.

Beech fern and oak fern which are confined to moist woodlands in the north of the UK occur frequently throughout the woods, particularly in gorges. Wilson’s filmy fern is restricted to two locations, Compartment 16b, The Heald where it grows on a crag at SD384976, and Compartment 9a, Red Nab on rocks at SD385995 (Biological Survey 1991).

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 page 2.</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>

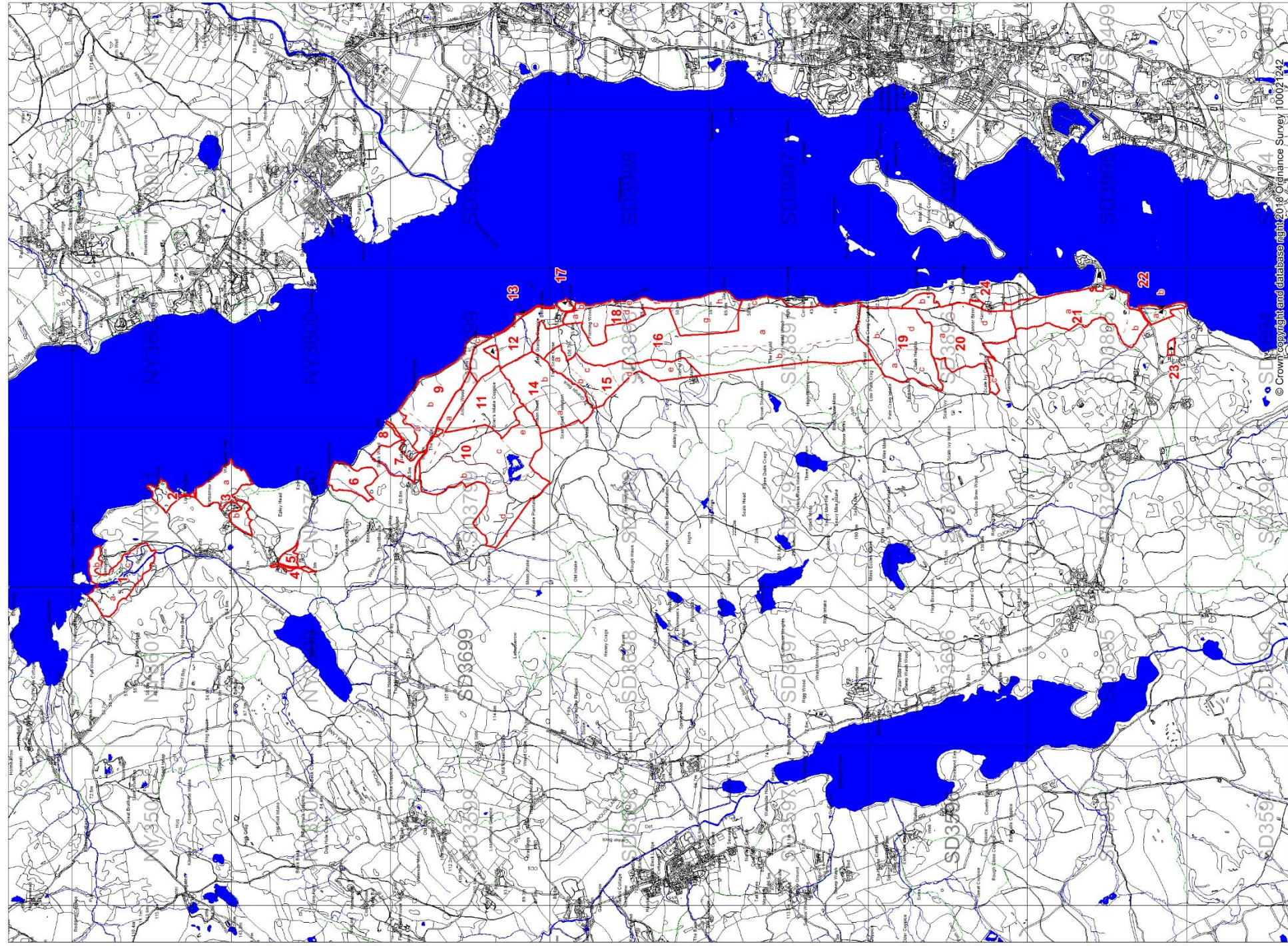
What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
To improve access for management and enhance and encourage safe and sympathetic public access, extending opportunities for education, recreation and participation where this does not conflict with the other objectives.	The quality of experience 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>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>
Reduce our carbon footprint	<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?
Contribute to the local economy	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>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>
Ensure the woodland habitats are resilient to climate change and new plant diseases	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>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>
To manage Health and Safety in our woodland.	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>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?
Conserve the Lake District World Heritage Site.	We recognise the international importance of the Lake District and our responsibility towards protecting it’s Cultural and Historic Landscape.	<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>

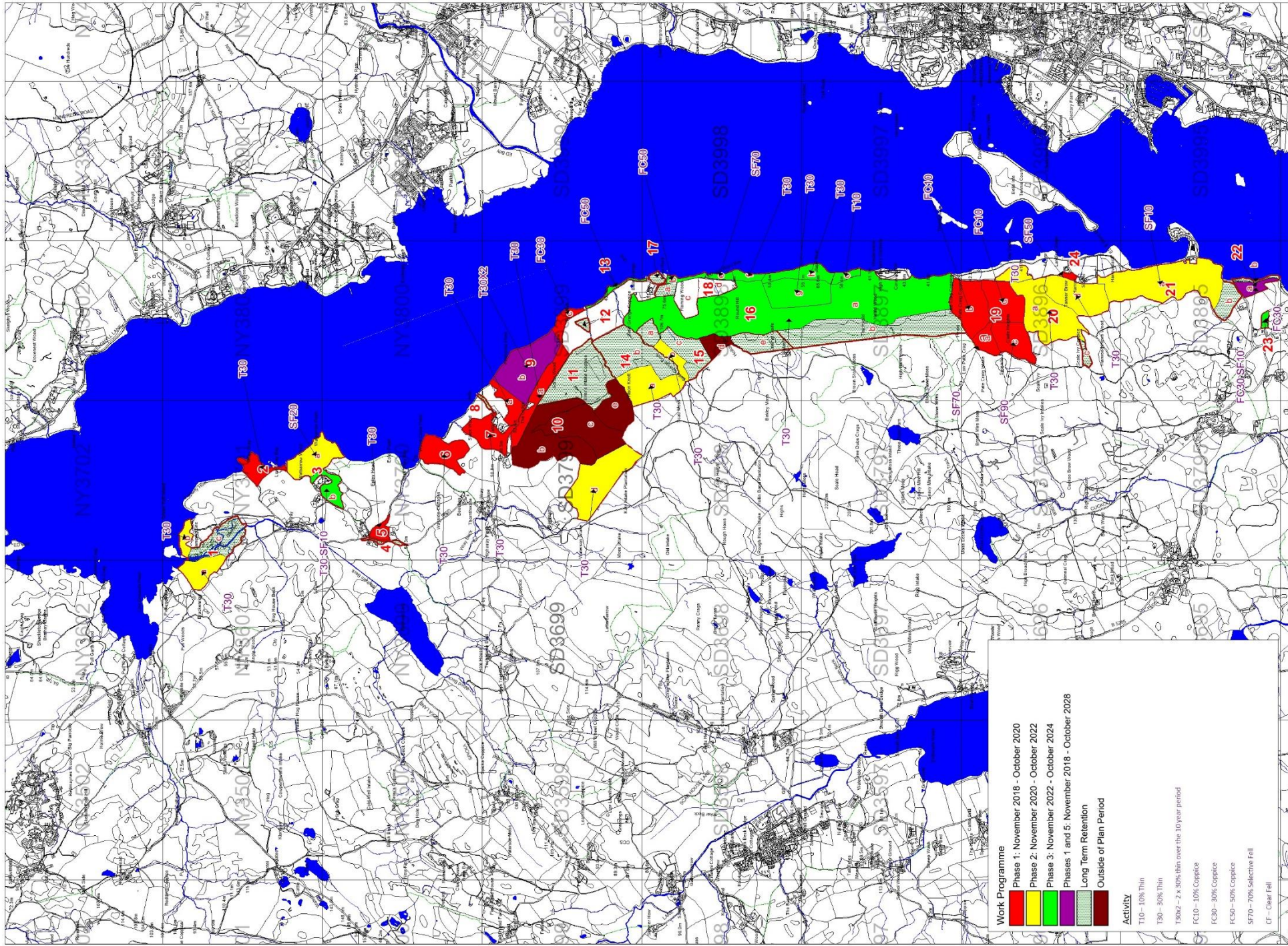
Section 4: Site Maps





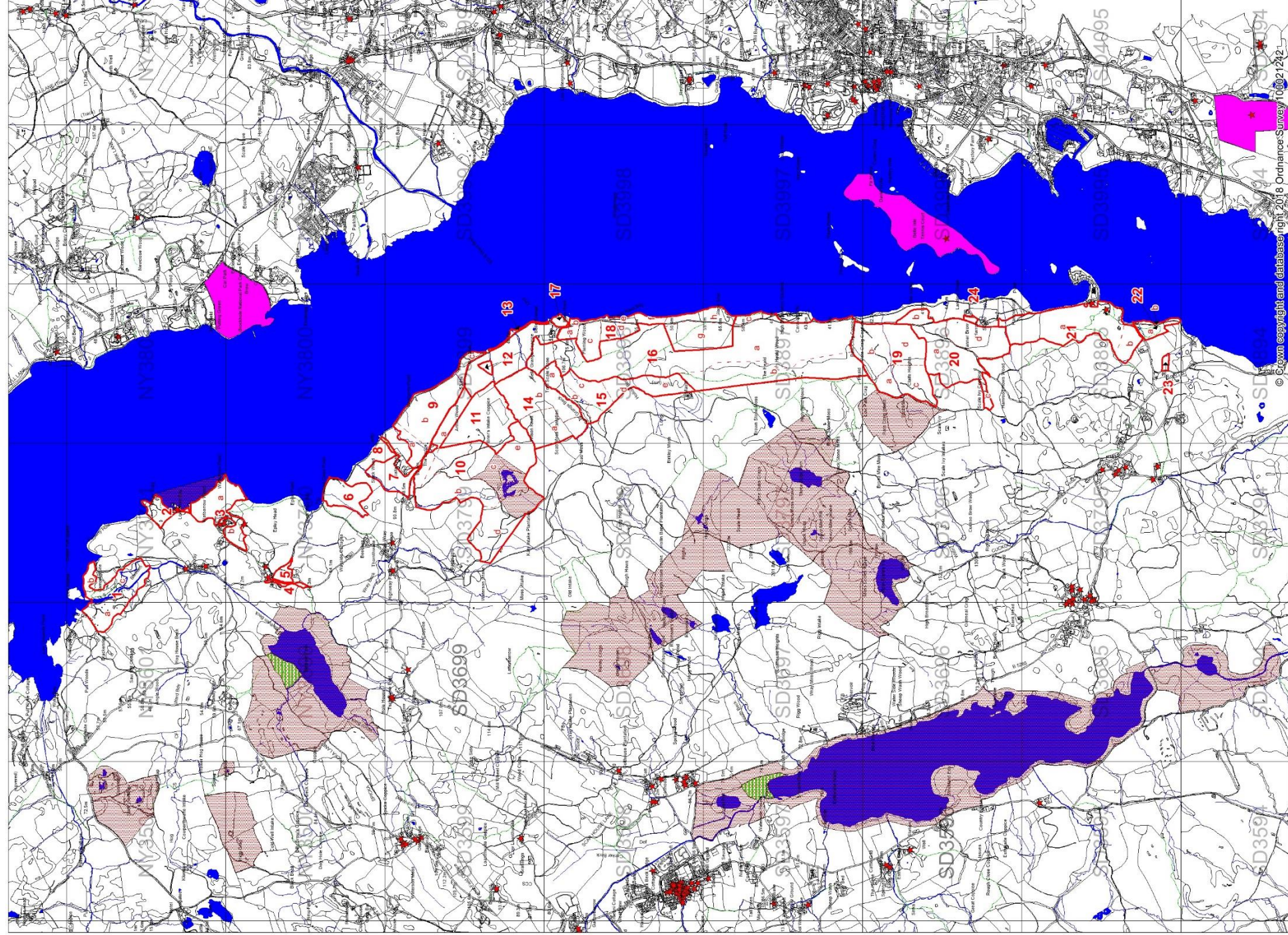
Claife and Wray: Map 1 - Compartments
Scale 1:20000 at A3









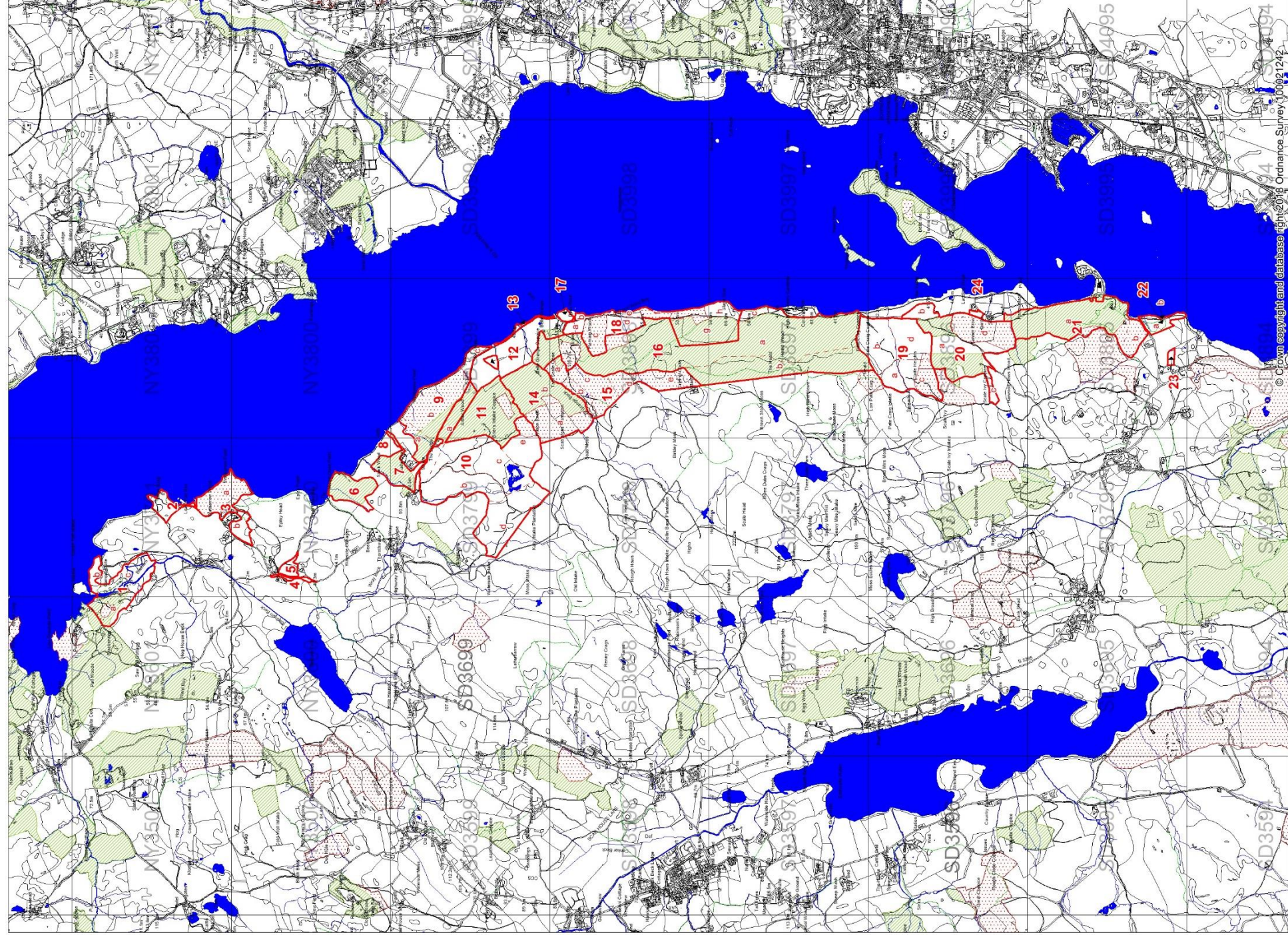
Claife and Wray: Map 3 - Work Programme

Scale 1:20000 at A3





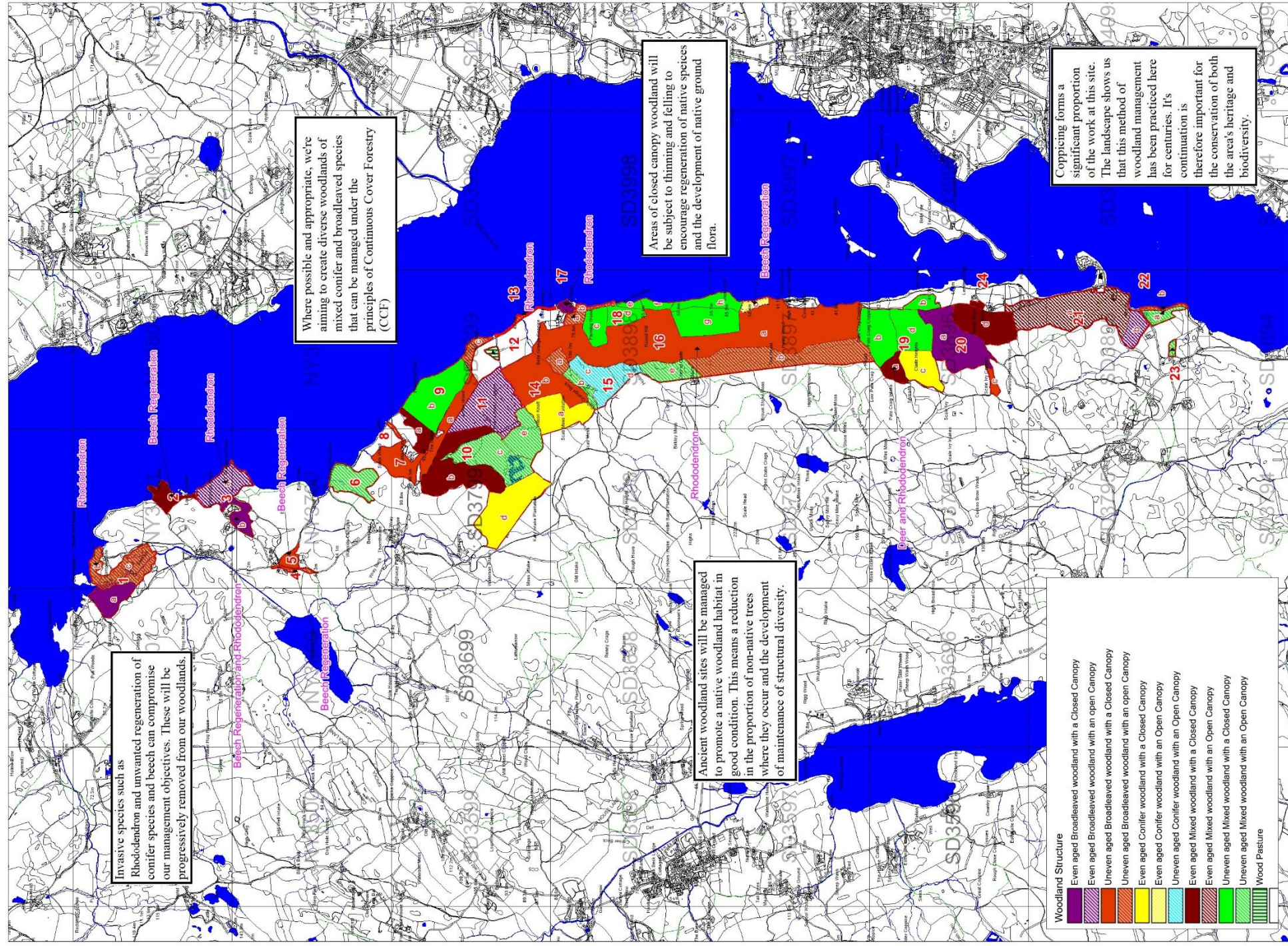
Claife and Wray: Map 4 - Statutory Designations
Scale 1:20000 at A3

-  National Nature Reserve
-  Registered Park and Garden
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
-  Used Building



Claife and Wray: Map 5 - Ancient Woodland Inventory
Scale 1:20000 at A3

-  Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
-  Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site



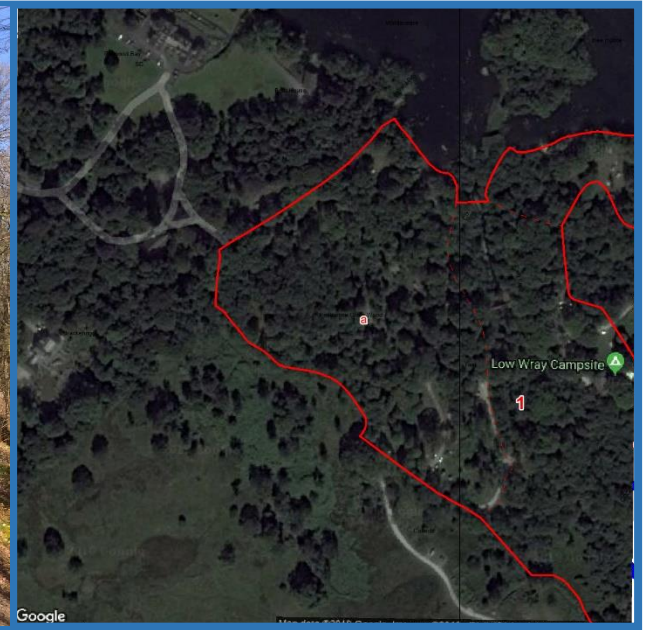
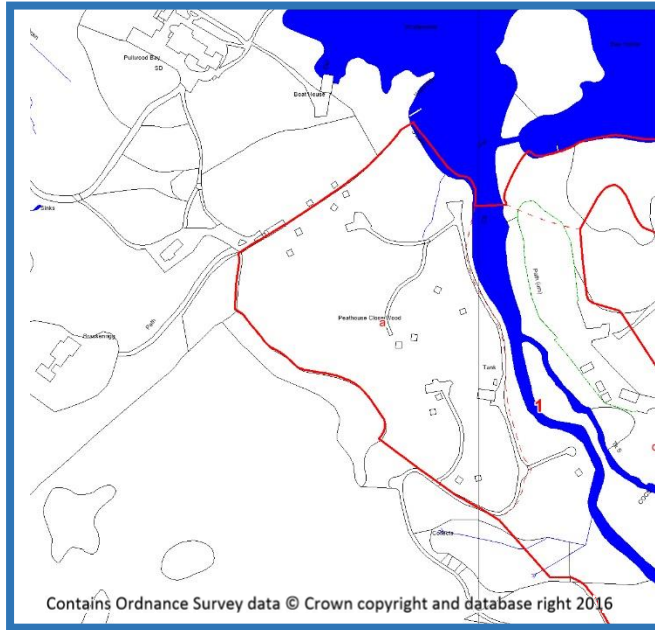
Clafie and Wray: Map 6 - Structure, Issues, and Concept

Scale 1:20000 at A3



Section 5: Compartment Summaries





Compartment 1a **Hectares** 3.47 **Area** Wray **Name** Peathouse Close

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

Species Sessile Oak, Birch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 1b **Hectares** 1.21 **Area** Wray **Name** Shore Wood and Bee Holme

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

Species Sessile Oak with Holly

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 1c

Hectares 5.09

Area Wray

Name

Congo Fen

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Willow with Alder and Birch

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 2 **Hectares** 2.12 **Area** Wray **Name** Calf Parrock Coppice

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

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

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 3a

Hectares 5.04

Area Wray

Name Watbarrow Wood

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

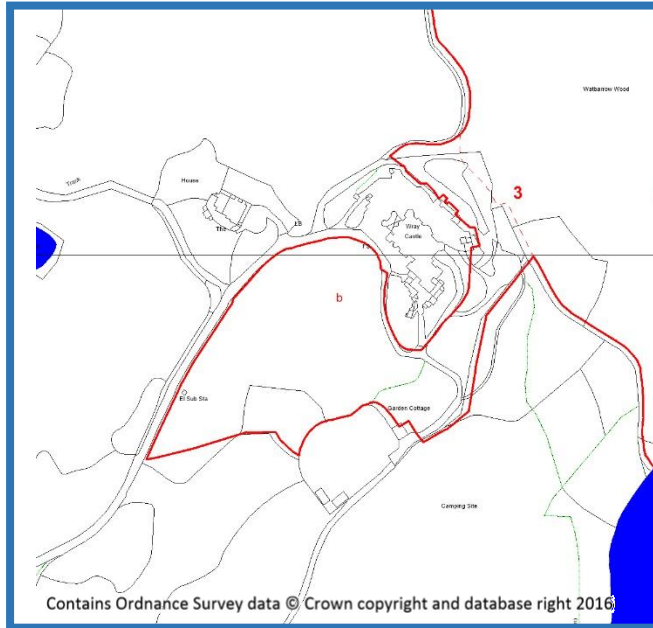
Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Beech

Activity 20% Selective fell targeting beech

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 3b

Hectares 2.1

Area Wray

Name Wray Castle Wood

Issues Beech Regeneration and Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

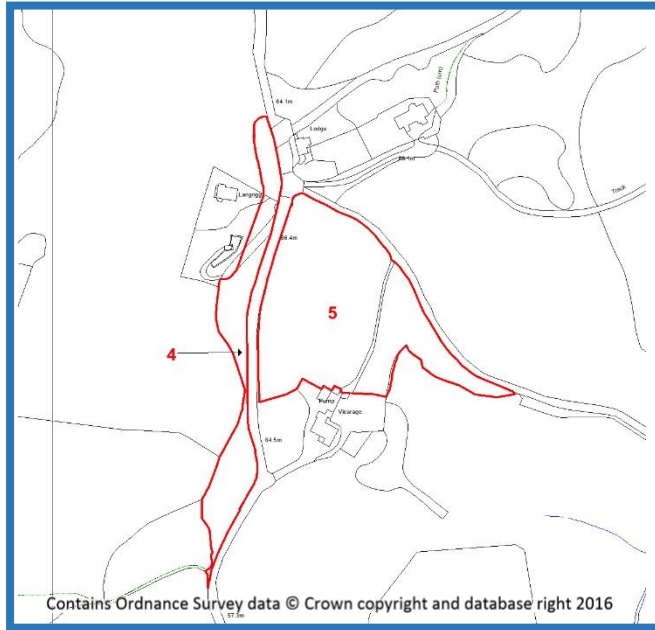
Species Sessile Oak and Yew with Beech, Sycamore, Holly and Mixed Conifer

Activity 30% Thin and 10% selective fell to open up drive

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 4 **Hectares** 0.37 **Area** Wray **Name** Lodge Wood

Issues Beech Regeneration

Work Phase Long Term Retention

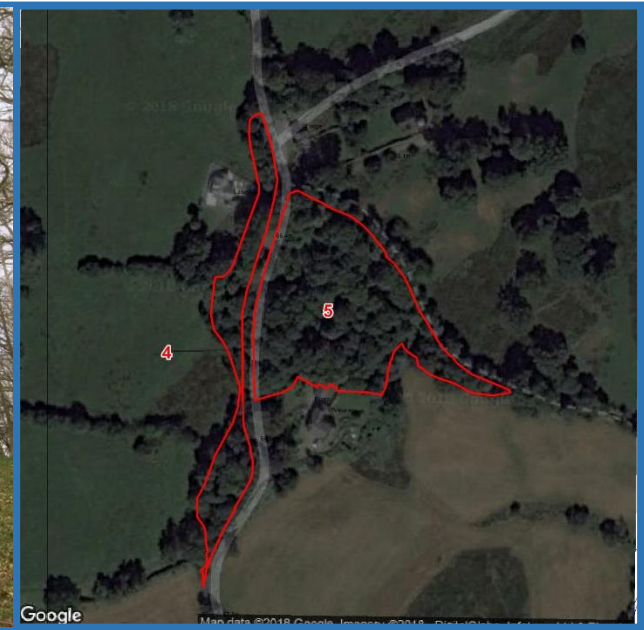
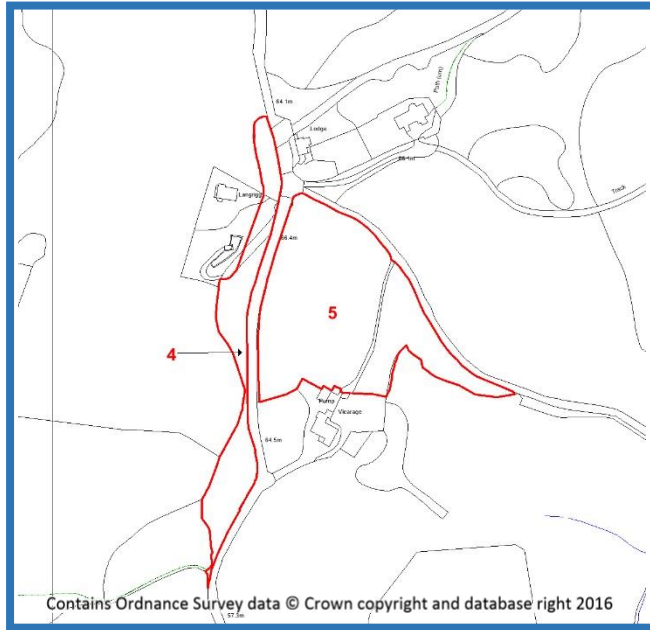
Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Beech

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 5 **Hectares** 1.01 **Area** Wray **Name** Ben Hessel Coppice

Issues Beech Regeneration, Japanese Knotweed, Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Ash, Sycamore and Beech

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 6 **Hectares** 4.46 **Area** Claife **Name** Wood Close

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

Species Sessile Oak, Douglas Fir and European Larch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 7 **Hectares** 3.97 **Area** Claife **Name** Slack Wood

Issues Japanese Knotweed, Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

Species Sessile Oak with Beech, Ash and Sycamore

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 8 **Hectares** 0.22 **Area** Claife **Name** Slack Wood

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

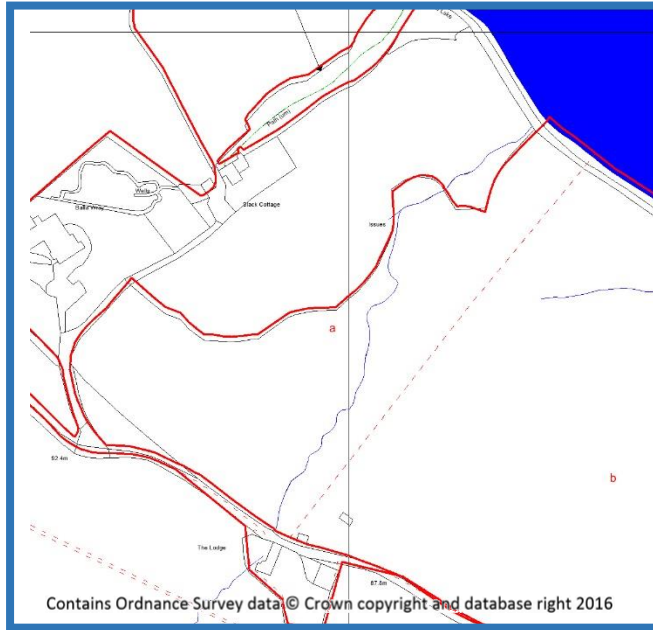
Species Sessile Oak with Hazel, Ash and Sycamore

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 9a **Hectares** 2.25 **Area** Claife **Name** Pinstones Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

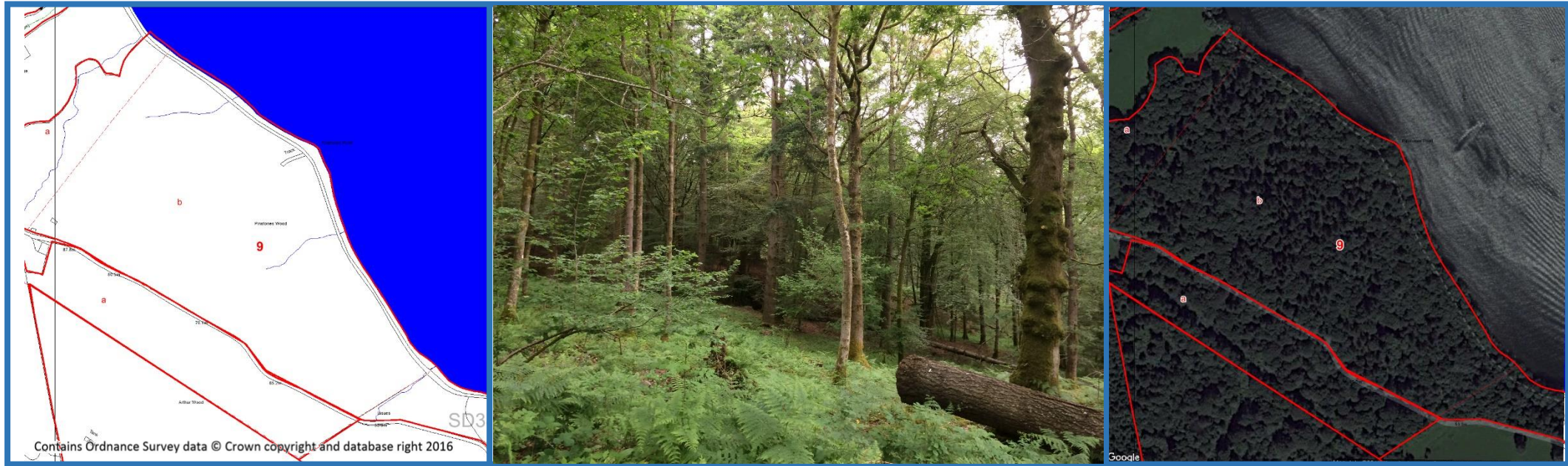
Species Beech and Sessile Oak with Birch, Alder and Douglas Fir

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 9b **Hectares** 9.28 **Area** Claife **Name** Pinstones Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Phases 1 and 5: November 2018 - October 2028

Species Douglas Fir and Sessile Oak with Birch and Alder

Activity 30% ThinX2

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 9c

Hectares 1.33

Area Claife

Name

Red Nab

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

Species Alder with Sycamore and Ash

Activity 30% Coppice

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 10a

Hectares 4.29

Area Claife

Name

Beyond the Fields

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

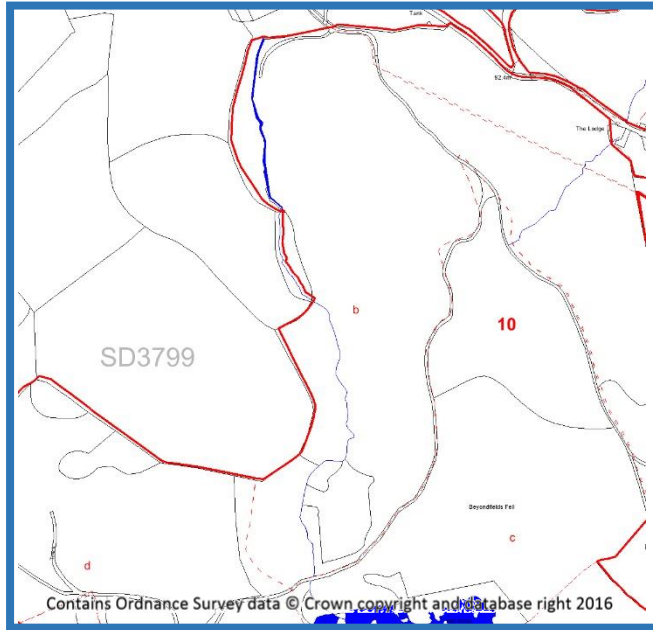
Species Sessile Oak with Holly, Beech and Yew

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 10b **Hectares** 8.5 **Area** Claife **Name** Beyond the Fields

Issues None **Work Phase** Outside of Plan Period

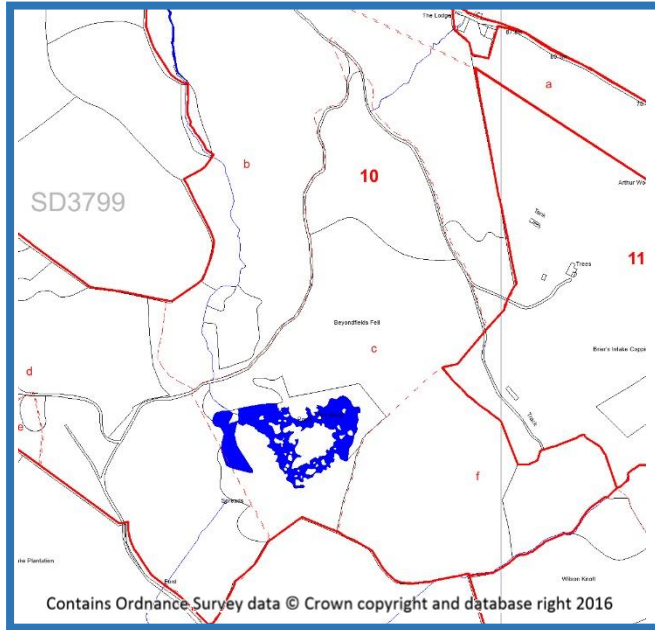
Species Hybrid Larch and Norway Spruce with Birch

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

Aim To allow the stand to mature until a point at which interventions are required.



Compartment 10c

Hectares 8.6

Area Claife

Name

Nor Moss

Issues Spruce Regeneration

Work Phase Outside of Plan Period

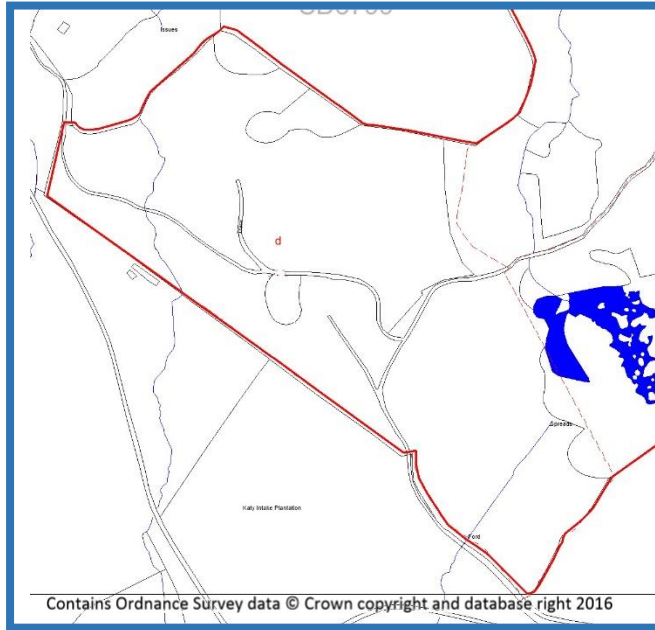
Species Birch and Norway Spruce

Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

Aim To allow the stand to mature until a point at which interventions are required.



Compartment 10d

Hectares 9.39

Area Claife

Name Basecamp Plantation

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

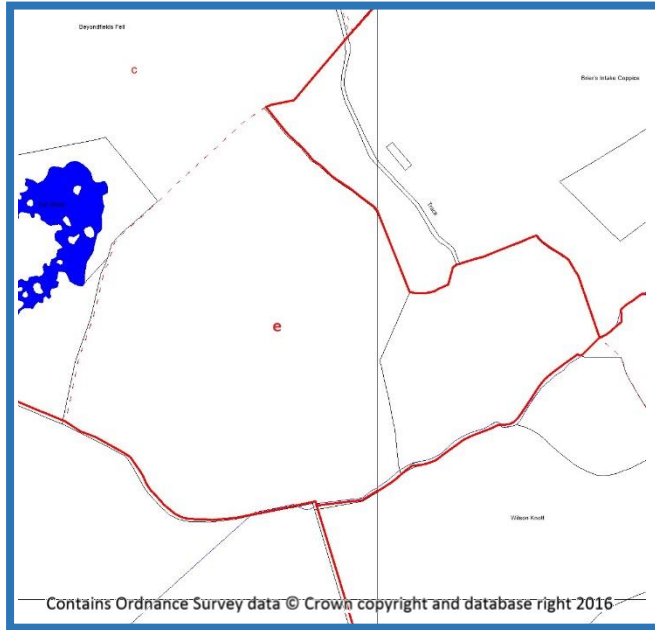
Species Hybrid Larch with Norway Spruce

Activity 30% Thin and Restock previously felled areas

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Conifer Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 10e

Hectares 4.88

Area Claife

Name

Nor Moss

Issues None

Work Phase Outside of Plan Period

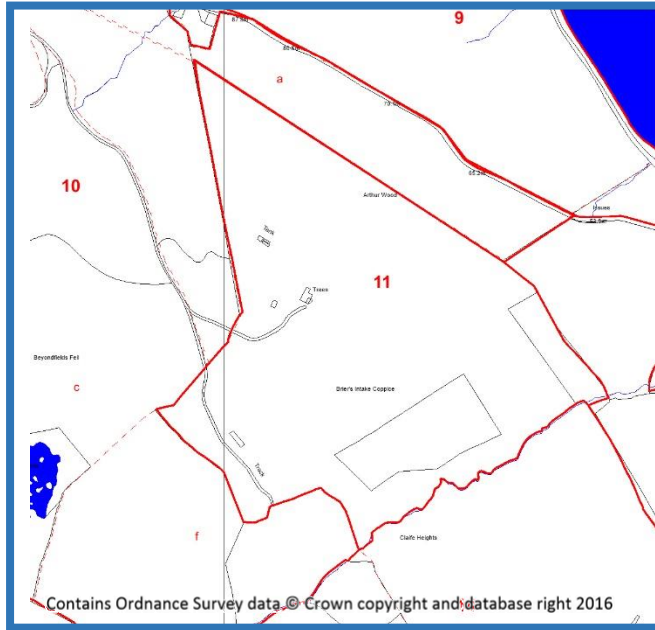
Species Hybrid Larch, Norway Spruce and Birch

Activity None

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

Aim To allow the stand to mature until a point at which interventions are required.



Compartment 11

Hectares 11.15

Area Claife

Name

Arthur Wood

Issues Deer Browsing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

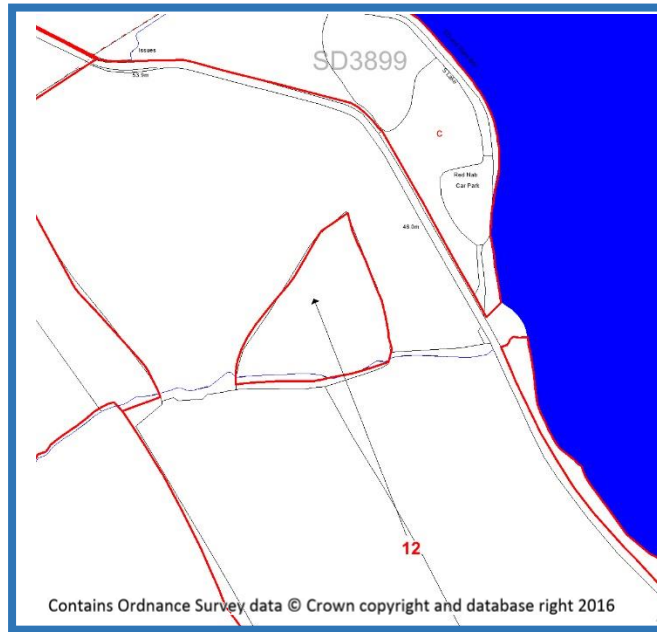
Species Sessile Oak

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 12

Hectares 0.37

Area Claife

Name

Triangle Wood

Issues Trespass Grazing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Birch and Wild Cherry

Activity None

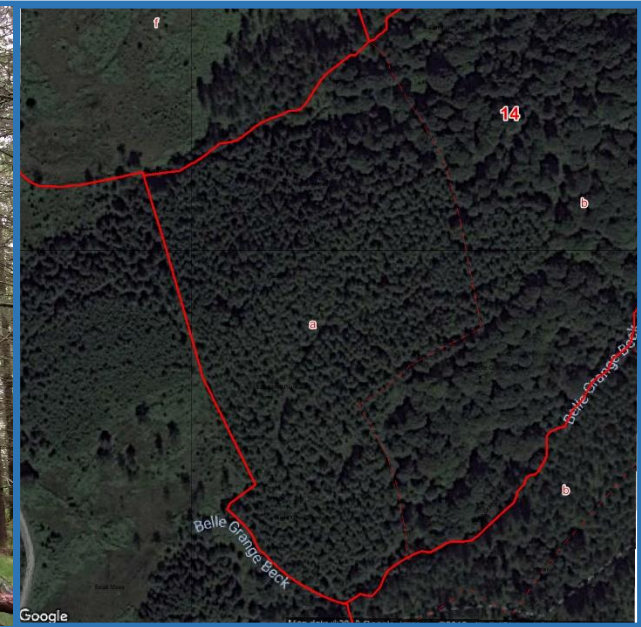
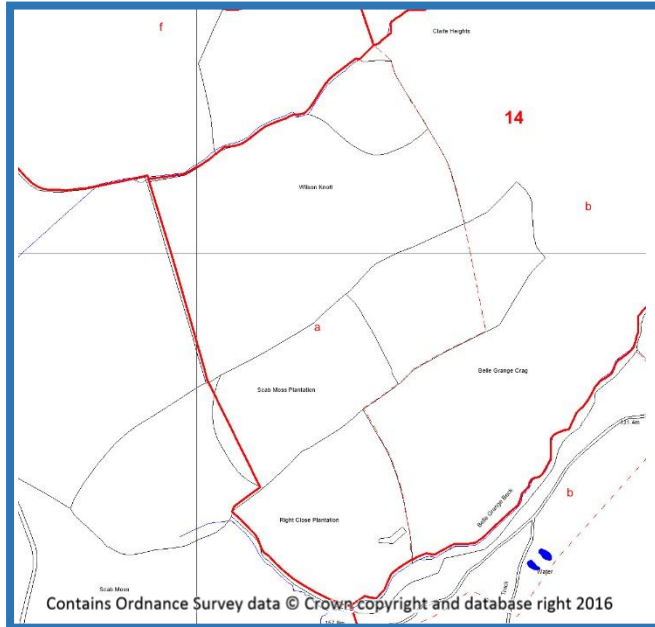
Designations None

Woodland Type Wood Pasture

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



Compartment 13	Hectares 0.46	Area Claife	Name Sandbeds Lakeshore
Issues None	Work Phase Phases 3 and 5: November 2022 - October 2028		
Species Alder, Sessile Oak and Sycamore			
Activity 50% Coppice			
Designations None			
Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy			
Aim To diversify the stand structure, improve the habitat and increase resilience to disease.			



Compartment 14a

Hectares 6.37

Area Claife

Name

Wilson Knott

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

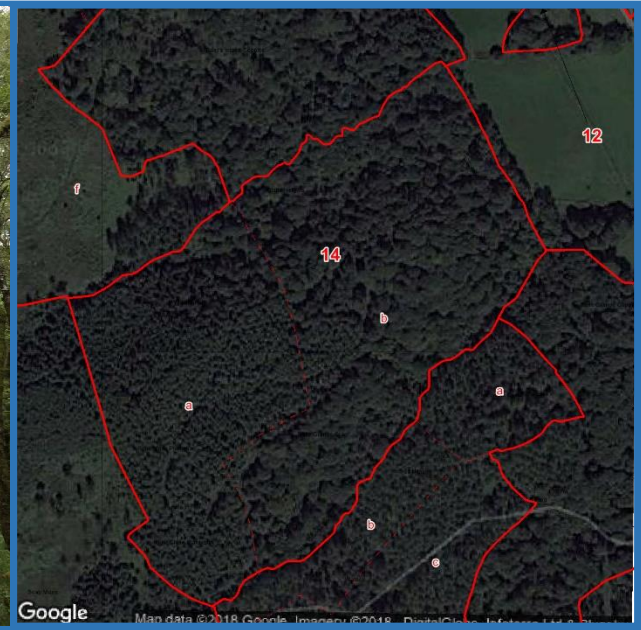
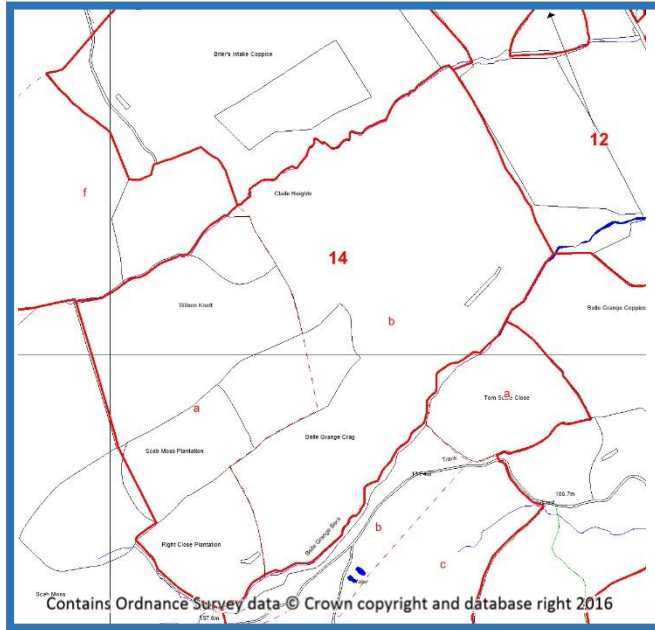
Species Hybrid Larch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Conifer Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 14b

Hectares 9.52

Area Claife

Name

Belle Grange Crag

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

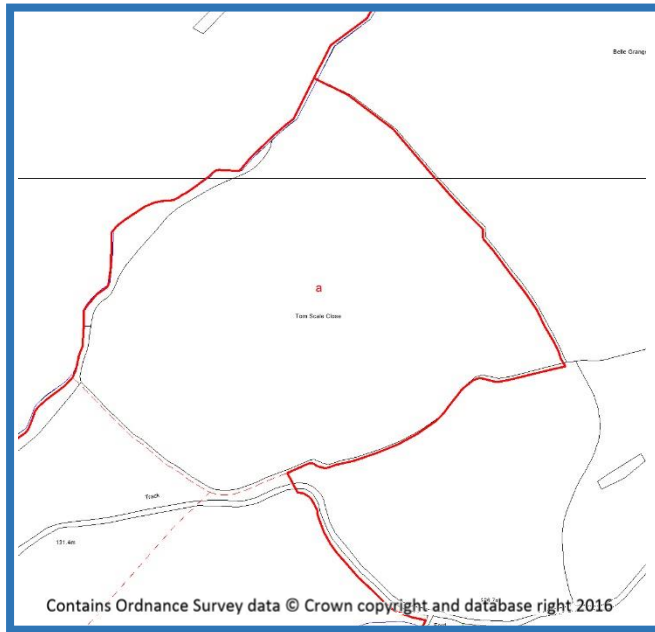
Species Sessile Oak with Birch, Beech and Alder

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 15a

Hectares 1.6

Area Claife

Name

Tom Scale Close

Issues Deer

Work Phase Long Term Retention

Species Beech with Sessile Oak

Activity No felling but restocking

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 15b **Hectares** 1.66 **Area** Claife **Name** Heald Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

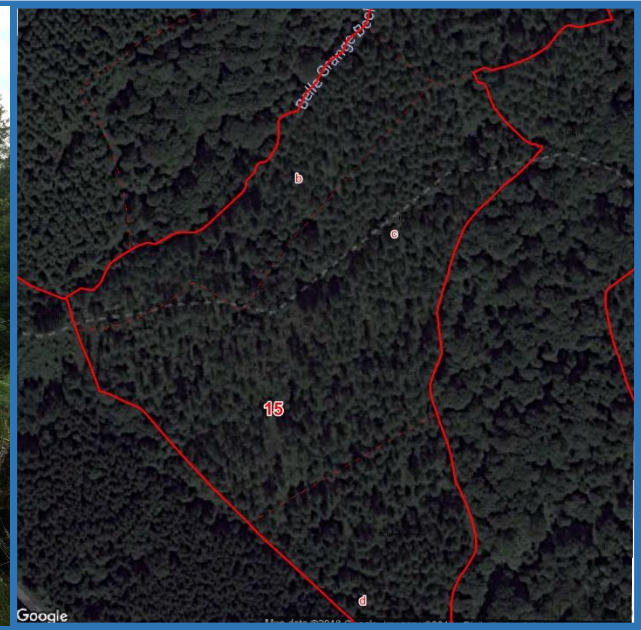
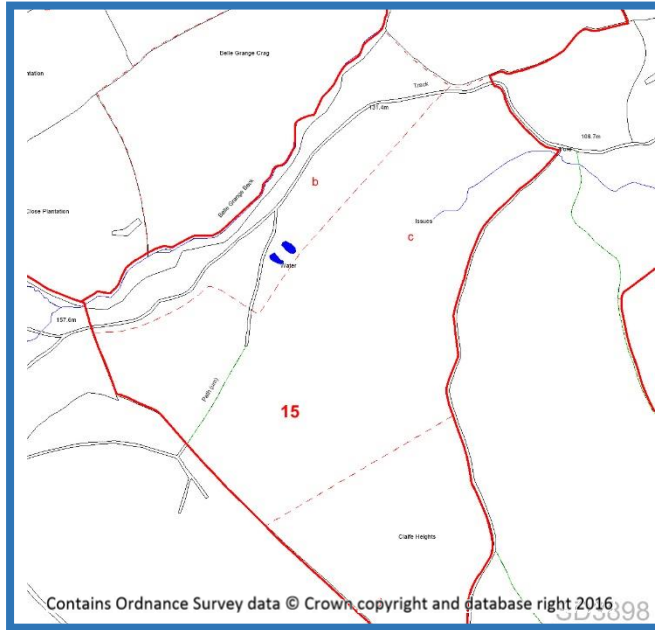
Species Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir, Birch and Hybrid Larch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 15c

Hectares 4.59

Area Claife

Name

Heald Wood

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

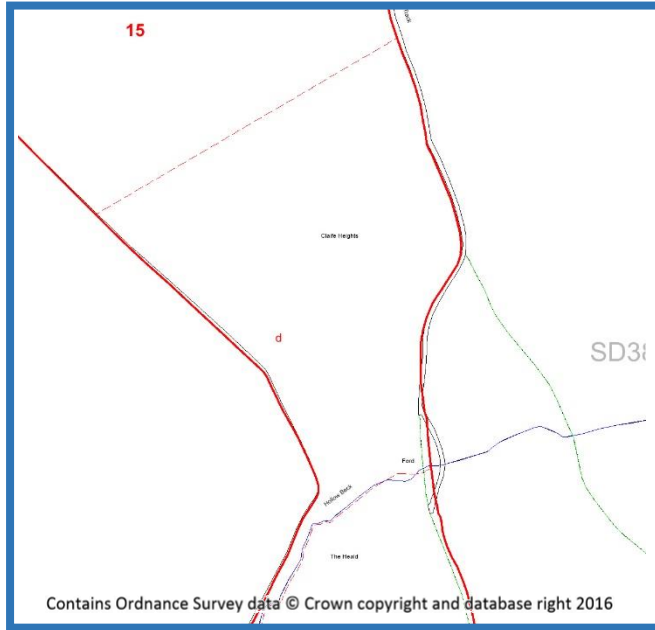
Species Norway Spruce, Douglas Fir and Scots Pine

Activity No felling but restocking with native broadleaved trees

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Conifer Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 15d **Hectares** 1.87 **Area** Claife **Name** Jubilee Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Outside of Plan period

Species Douglas Fir with Sessile Oak and scots Pine

Activity None

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Recently cleared conifer stand with remnant trees

Aim To manage under low impact continuous cover forestry principles



Compartment 15e

Hectares 3.69

Area

Claife

Name

Heald Wood

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

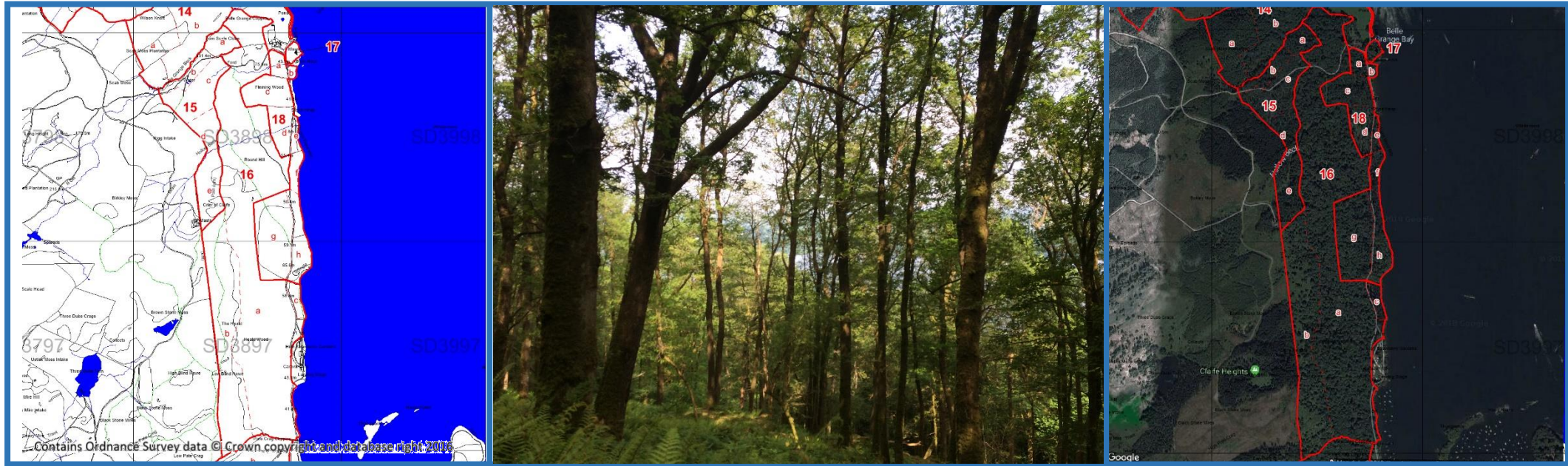
Species Norway Spruce and Sessile Oak

Activity No felling but restocking with native broadleaved trees

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 16a **Hectares** 43.73 **Area** Claife **Name** Heald Wood

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

Species Sessile Oak with Sycamore, Beech, Ash, and Sweet Chestnut

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 16b **Hectares** 14.27 **Area** Claife **Name** Heald Wood

Issues Deer **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Sweet Chestnut, Beech and Yew

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 16c **Hectares** 0.9 **Area** Claife **Name** Heald Wood

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

Species Norway Spruce with Beech

Activity 10% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 17

Hectares 0.54

Area Claife

Name

Belle Grange Mount

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Long Term Retention

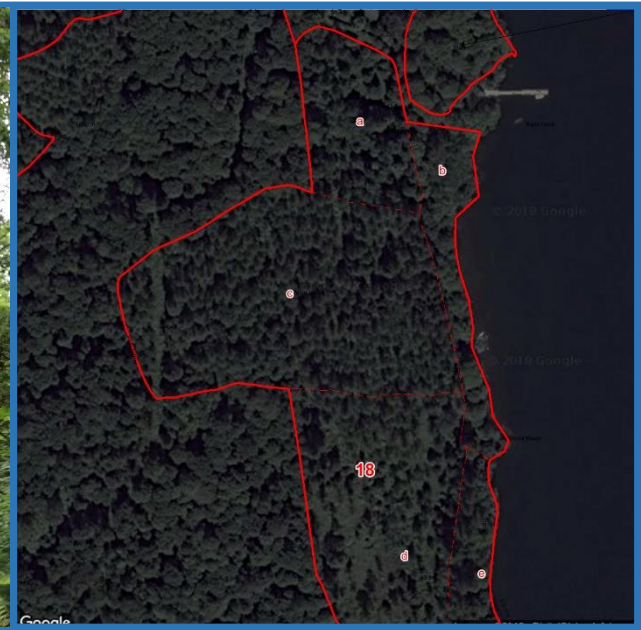
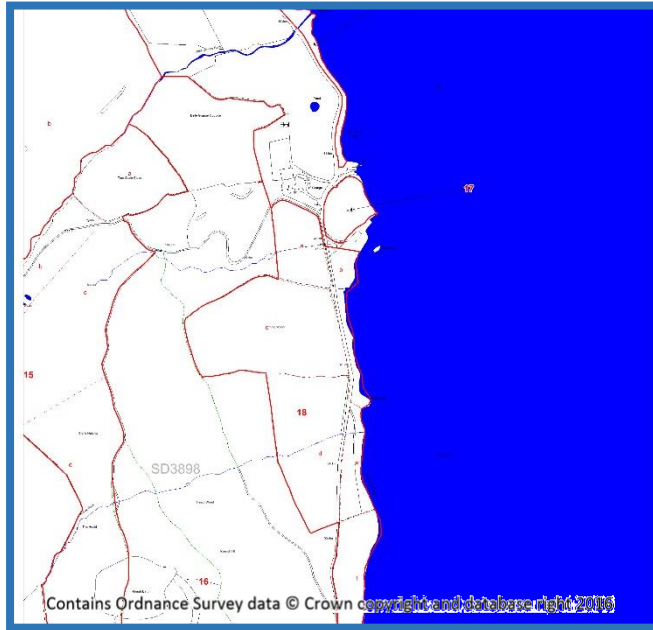
Species Sessile Oak with Beech

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18a **Hectares** 0.93 **Area** Claife **Name** Belle Grange Plantation

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

Species Lime with Ash and Alder

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 18b

Hectares 0.64

Area

Claife

Name

Bark Barn Wood

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

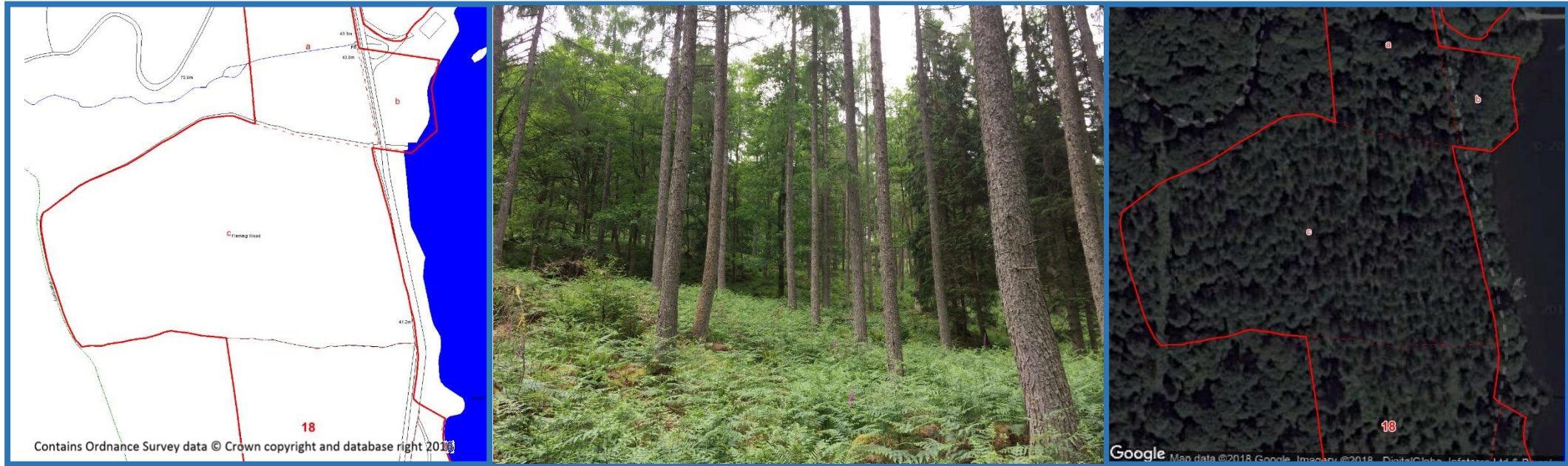
Species Alder with Birch and Wild Cherry

Activity 50% Coppice

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 18c **Hectares** 3.11 **Area** Claife **Name** Flemming Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Within terms of SPHN

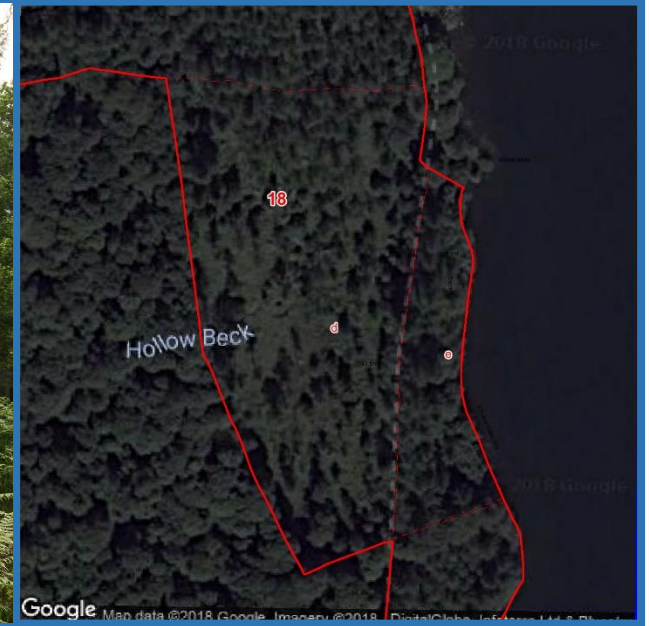
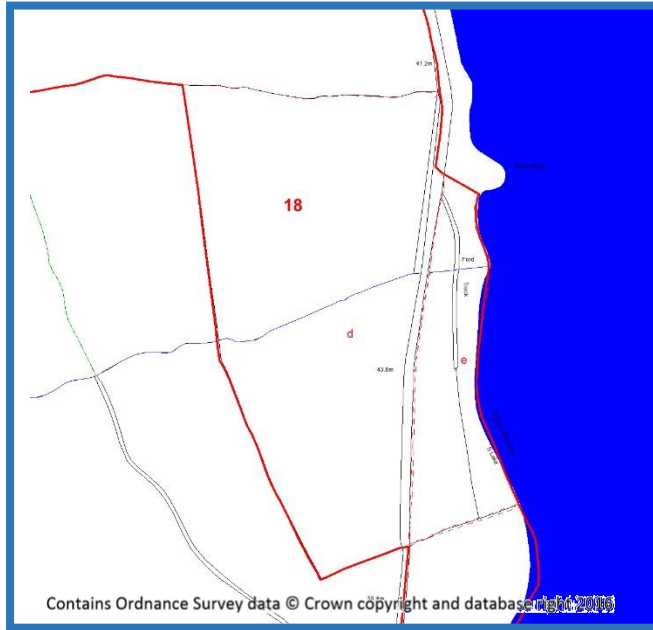
Species European Larch with Norway Spruce and Sessile Oak

Activity Subject to Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) due to confirmed *Phytophthora ramorum* outbreak in larch

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18d **Hectares** 2.32 **Area** Claife **Name** Hollow Becks Stoneheaps

Issues None

Work Phase Within terms of SPHN

Species European Larch with Sessile Oak

Activity Subject to Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) due to confirmed *Phytophthora ramorum* outbreak in larch

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18e

Hectares 0.58

Area Claife

Name Hollowbecks Shore

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

Species Hybrid Larch with Douglas Fir, Sycamore and Sessile Oak

Activity 70% Selective Fell

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18f **Hectares** 0.97 **Area** Claife **Name** Slape Scar

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

Species Hybrid Larch with Douglas Fir, Sycamore and Sessile Oak

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18g

Hectares 6.65

Area Claife

Name

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

Species Japanese Larch, Douglas Fir, Sessile Oak and Sycamore

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 18h

Hectares 2.99

Area Claife

Name

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

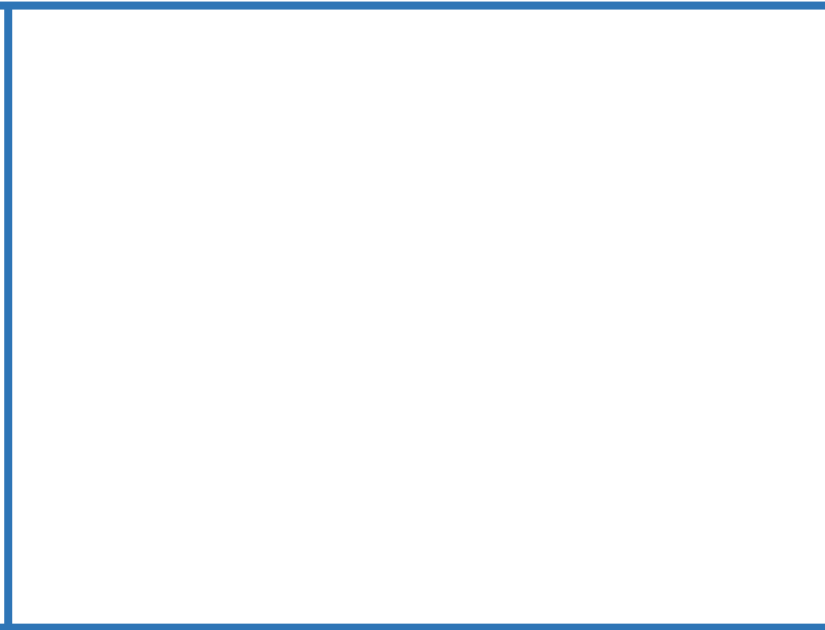
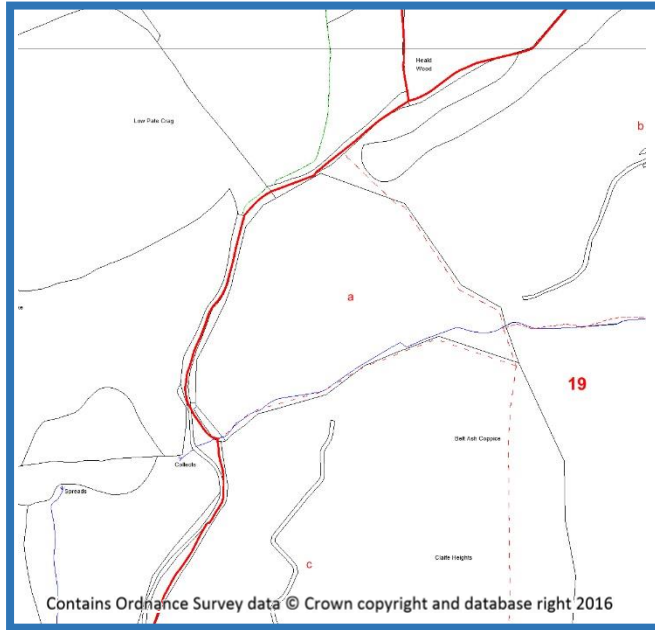
Species Japanese Larch, Douglas Fir, Sessile Oak and Sycamore

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 19a

Hectares 1.92

Area Claife

Name

Issues Deer and Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2028 - October 2020

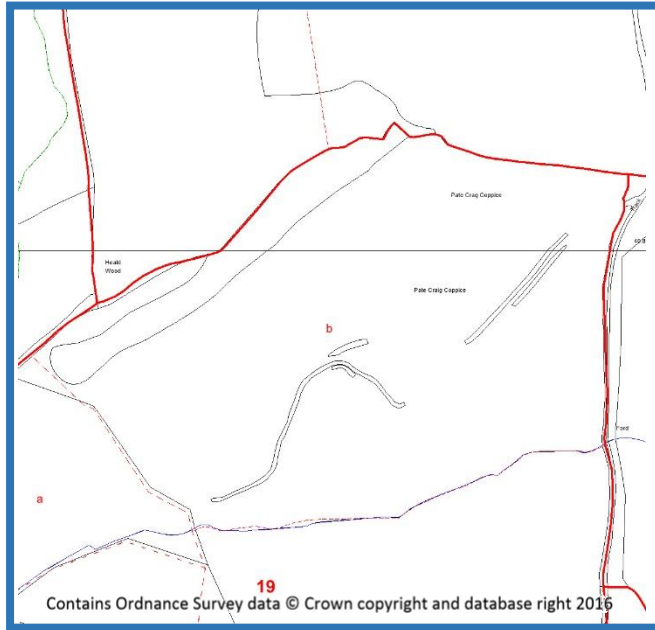
Species Sitka Spruce, Japanese Larch with Scots Pine and Beech

Activity 70% Selective fell

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 19b

Hectares 6.44

Area Claife

Name

Pate Crag

Issues Deer and Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

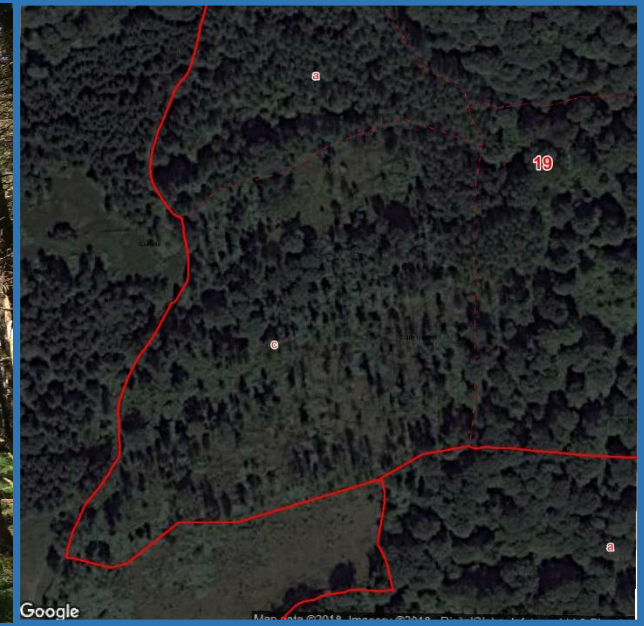
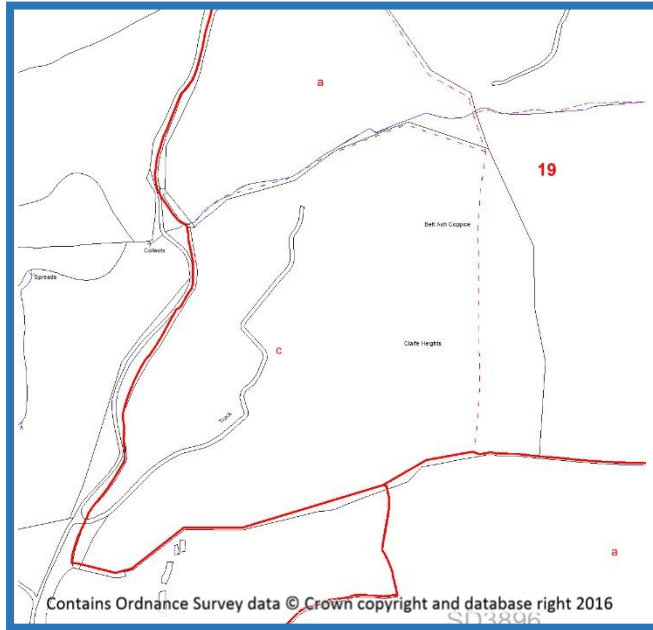
Species Sycamore and Sessile Oak with Alder and Yew

Activity 10% Coppice

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 19c	Hectares 4.57	Area Claife	Name Belt Ash Coppice
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Issues None	Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020
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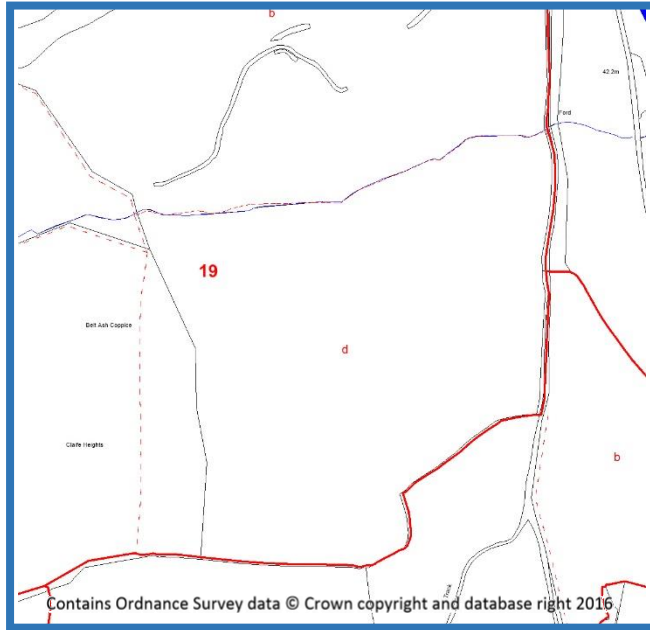
Species Norway Spruce and Japanese Larch

Activity 90% Selective Fell

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Conifer Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 19d

Hectares 5.54

Area Claife

Name Lower Belt Ash Coppice

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

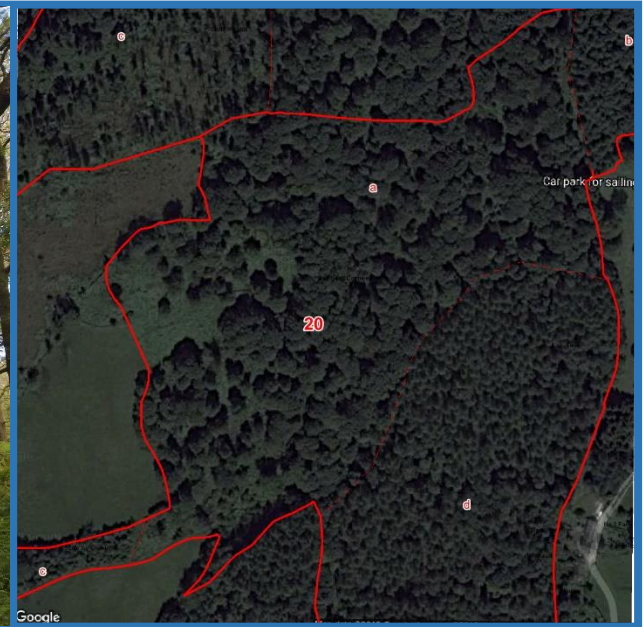
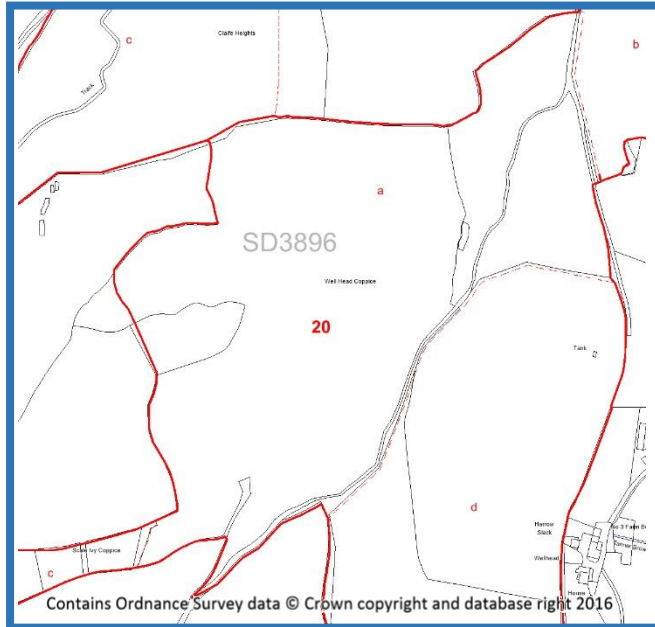
Species Sycamore with Yew

Activity 10% Coppice

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 20a

Hectares 10.02

Area Claife

Name

Well Head Coppice

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

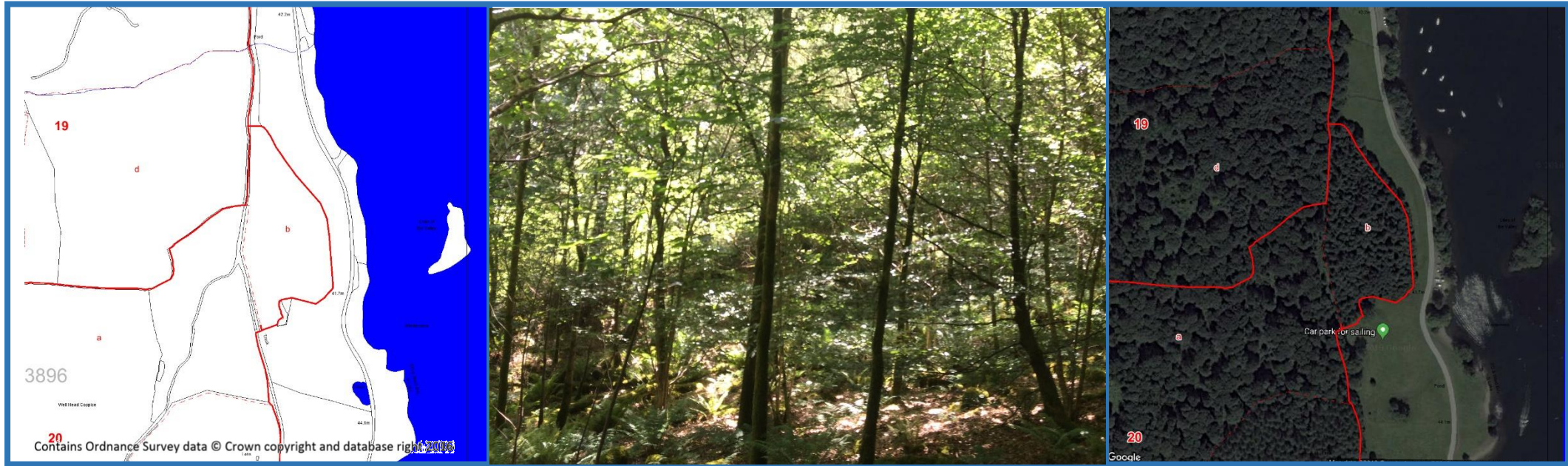
Species Sessile Oak

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 20b **Hectares** 1.54 **Area** Claife **Name** Swine Syke

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

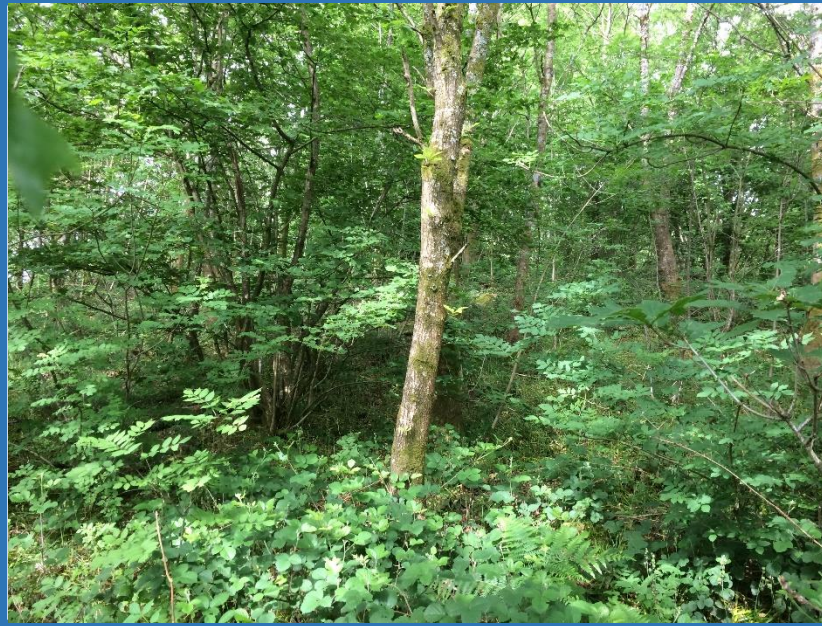
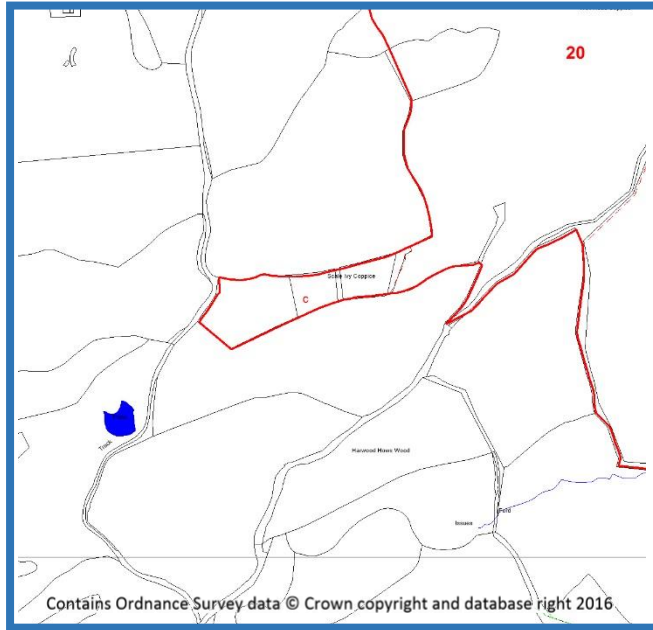
Species Sessile Oak with Birch, Hybrid Larch and Hazel

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 20c **Hectares** 0.62 **Area** Claife **Name** Scale Ivy Coppice

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Ash and Holly

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 20d **Hectares** 6.94 **Area** Claife **Name** Tanner Brow

Issues Deer and Himalayan Baslam **Work Phase** Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

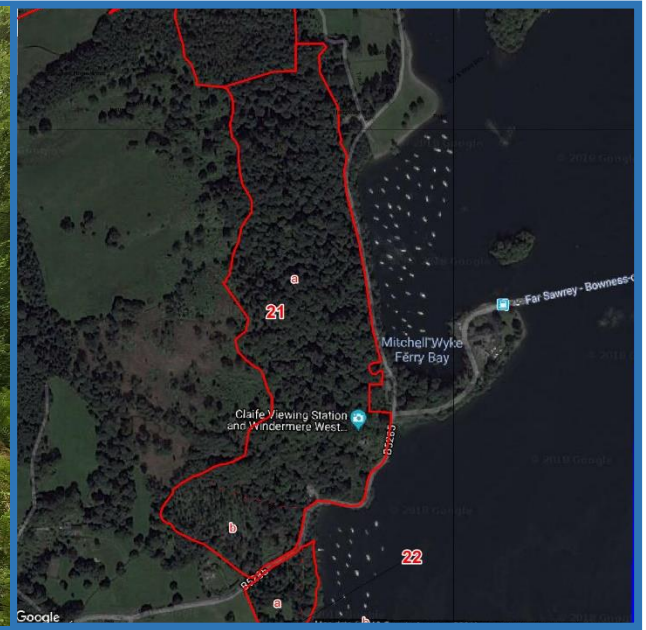
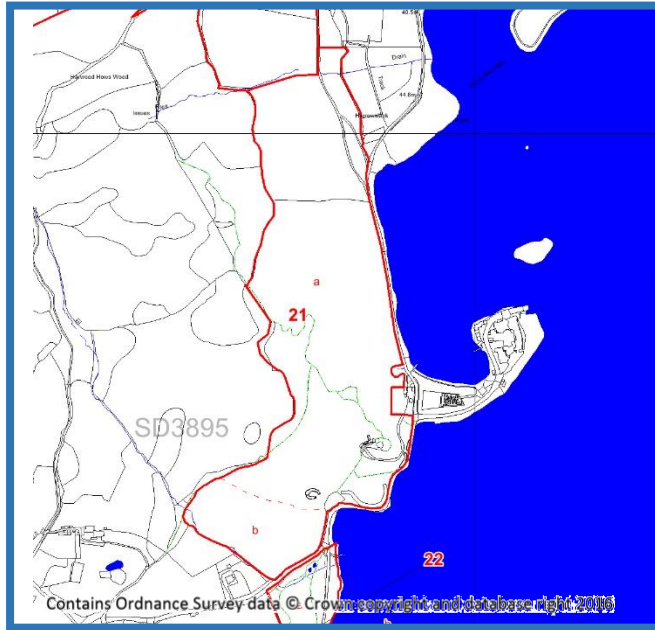
Species European Larch with Beech

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 21a

Hectares 15.02

Area Claife

Name

Station Scar Woods

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: November 2020 - October 2022

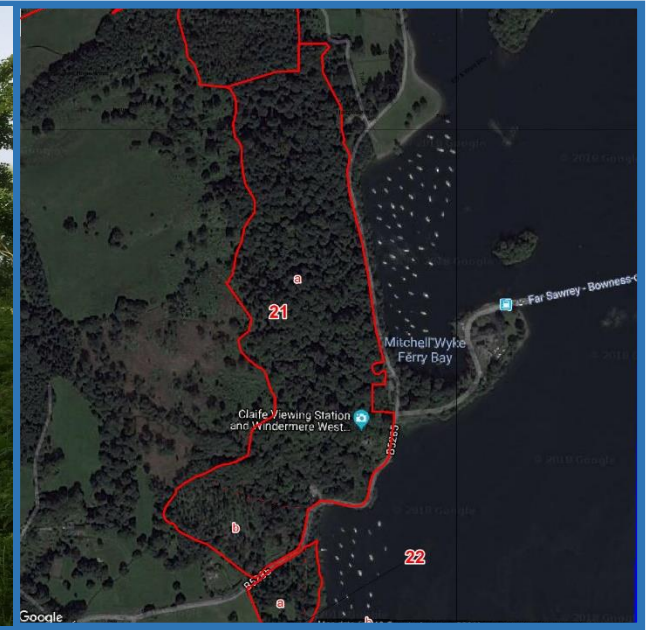
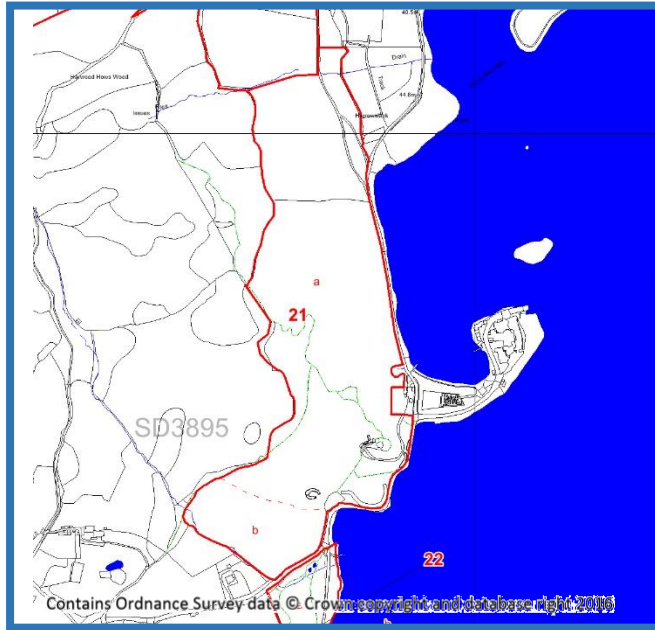
Species Sessile Oak with Yew, Scots Pine, Ash and Sycamore

Activity 10% selective felling of sycamore to open up Yew

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 21b

Hectares 2.35

Area Claife

Name

Ash Landing Wood

Issues Deer Browsing

Work Phase Long Term Retention

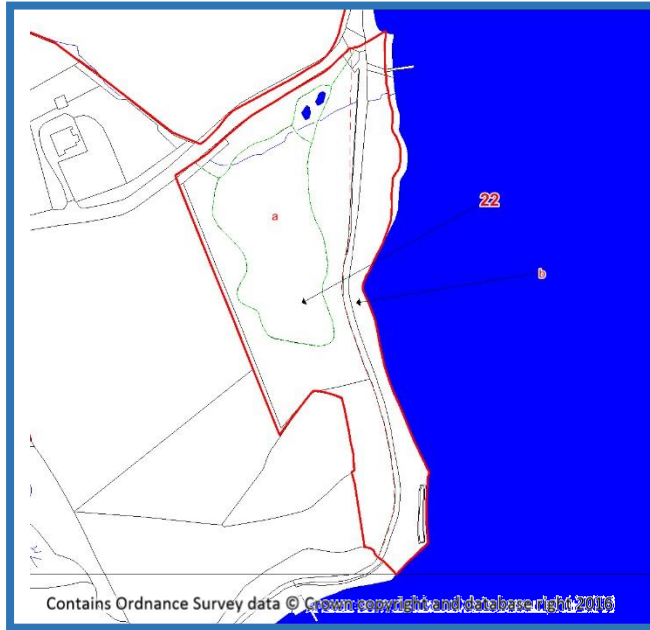
Species Sessile Oak, Sycamore, Birch and Ash

Activity None

Designations Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 22a

Hectares 1.46

Area Claife

Name Ash Landing Nature Reserve

Issues None

Work Phase Phases 2 and 4: November 2020 - October 2026

Species Sessile Oak, Ash and Hazel with Mixed Conifer

Activity 30% coppice and 10% selective felling of conifers

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 22b

Hectares 0.54

Area Claife

Name

Jemmy Crag

Issues Camping and litter

Work Phase Long Term Retention

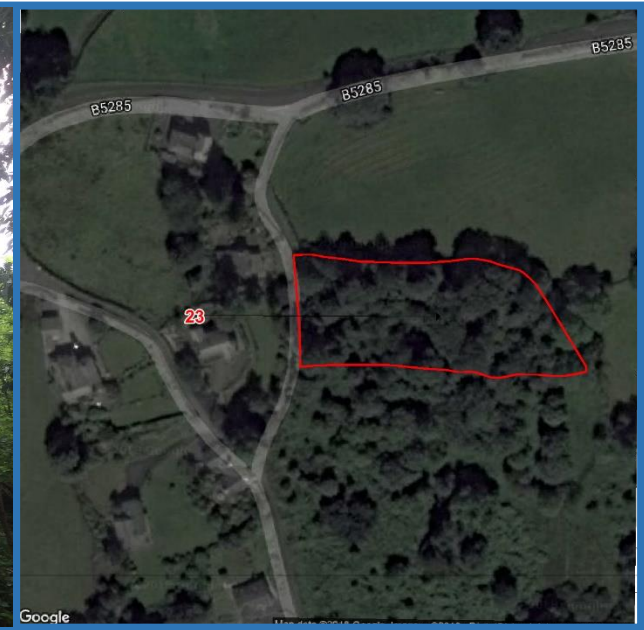
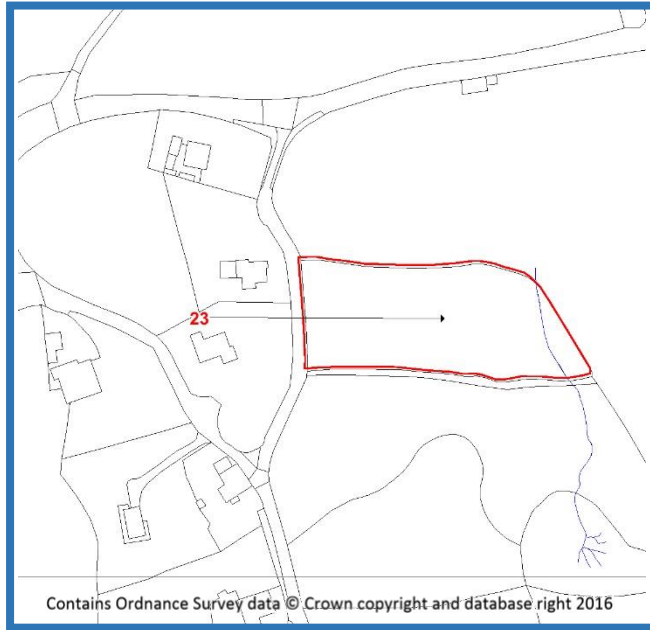
Species Sessile Oak with Sycamore, Ash and Beech

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 23 **Hectares** 0.39 **Area** Claife **Name** Ridding Wood

Issues Deer **Work Phase** Phase 3: November 2022 - October 2024

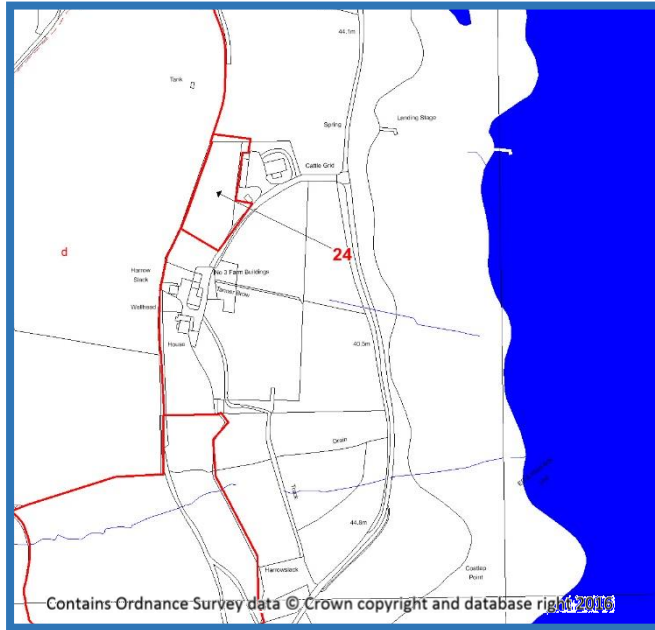
Species Sessile Oak, Sycamore, Birch, Ash and Hazel

Activity 30% Coppice

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland With an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 24

Hectares 0.29

Area

Claife

Name

Drying Sheds Wood

Issues Deer

Work Phase Phase 1: November 2018 - October 2020

Species Norway Spruce with Birch, Cherry and Sycamore

Activity 50% Selective fell

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland With Closed Canopy

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