Photo: Compartment 15a

Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston

Woodland Management Plan September 2018- August 2028

Prepared By Matt Taylor of Forest and Land Ltd. On Behalf of the National Trust

Contents

Section 1: Background to the Woodlands

Photo: Compartment 1a

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 Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston 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 Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston

The main woodland areas are split into Monk Coniston and Guards Wood, Tarn Hows Wood, Yewdale Woods, Holme Fell, Big Wood, Tarn Hows, and Iron Keld.

Tarn Hows SSSI overlaps with Yewdale woodlands (such as Lane Head Coppice) and also with plantings undertaken by the Marshall family which form the core of the Tarn Hows landscape as typified by the exotic trees so prominent here.

In general the woods are split between ancient semi-natural stands (ASNW) such as those on Holme Fell and parts of Yewdale, and the largely man-made woods of Tarn Hows proper, which spill into Yewdale and south to Boon Crag.

This is an important holiday and recreational area. Over 300,000 people a year visit Tarn Hows. The management of Tarn Hows is on the national curriculum and is therefore an important educational resource.

Monk Coniston is an important culturally designed landscape that is set within the magnificent Lakeland countryside. The Arboretum at Monk Coniston Hall has several significant specimen trees, primarily exotic conifers. Many of these trees are some of the first of their species planted in this country

The significant woodland ownership in the wider area is that of the Forestry Commission, which has land adjoining the NT holding at Tarn Hows and the much larger area of Grizedale Forest. Recreationally these areas are linked, with easy access between the two possible on foot or bicycle. In general there is excellent public access provision over the plan area, with particularly good circular routes being available from Coniston and Skelwith Bridge.

Tarn Hows lies on the geological junction between the Borrowdale volcanic Group (Ordovician) to the North West and the sedimentary Windermere Group (Silurian) to the South East. Along this boundary there are outcrops of the dent Group- localised rocks previously known as the Coniston limestone series. The Borrowdale Volcanics weather more slowly and tends to produce more acid soils than the Windermere group. Typically these are leached lime-free soils, which become increasingly shallow and fragmented as altitude increases. These soils are typified by mor humus accumulations (humic rankers over bedrock) and grade into podzolic profiles with more developed humus as they move down the valley. Typically oak/birch woodland is the dominant type with localised enrichment in the valley bottoms and along flush lines.

History of the Landscape

The Early landscape

The Monk Coniston estate was once part of the large medieval landholding of Furness Abbey. The Monks farmed land mostly as sheep pasture from 1129 until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1536. They also encouraged other activities such as charcoal burning and iron production. Richard Harrison acquired Monk Coniston by 1655 and the estate remained in the Harrison family until the 1760's when it was passed on to the Knott Family in the 1770's.

18th Century landscape development: The Coniston Waterhead Estate

The Knot family had considerable interests in the Iron industry in the area. Maps from this era indicate only small plantings around the house, Guards is a bare hillside and the only significant block of woodland is a plantation roughly in the position of Tarn Hows Wood.

19th Century landscape Development : the creation of the Monk Coniston Estate

In 1835 the Estate was bought by James Garth Marshall, wealthy textile mill owner from Leeds. Over the next 60 years he expanded his landholdings including the Tarn Hows Estate. Considerable changes were made to the estate to create a designed landscape, including the planting of new areas of woodland and an arboretum. One of his major achievements was the creation of Tarn Hows with the enlargement of three Tarns to a single water body and ornamental tree planting on the surrounding hillsides.

The landscape during the early 20th Century

The Estate developed by Marshall during the 19th Century was sold to Mrs Heelis (Beatrix Potter) in 1930 with the intention of passing it on to the National Trust. The national Trust has maintained the tradition of tree planting on the estate and has introduced both conifers and broadleaves to the plantations and woodlands in Monk Coniston and Tarn Hows.

Iron Keld is a conifer plantation bought by The National Trust from the Forestry Commission in 1996. The woodland is predominantly a mixture of Larch and Sitka Spruce. The main area having been planted in 1954 with a subsequent planting in 1977. This area was cleared of conifers in 2004.

Section 2: Our Biodiversity

Photo: Compartment 35c

Habitats

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

Upland Oak Woodland These are characterised by the predominance of sessile oak and birch with varying amounts of Holly, rowan and Hazel and covers most of theses woodlands. The ground flora varies according to the underlying soil type and degree of grazing. The oak woods are one plant community (Rodwell). An NVC survey of high altitude woodlands e.g. Holme fell may reveal that W17 *Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens –Dicranum majus* or upland acid woods may be present. W11 *petraea-Betula pubescens –Oxalis acetosella* Oak Hazel woodland. This type of woodland is rich in blue bells, 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. 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.

Ash Woodland occurs where the soil becomes more alkaline often accompanied by small stands of alder occurring in peaty hollows (see below). These variations in woodland type are an important part of the broader upland oak wood system. The ferns, mosses and liverworts are particularly rich and there is also a diverse lichen community. There is a distinctive breeding bird assemblage including wood warbler, redstart, pied and spotted flycatcher and nuthatch.

Wet woodland. Occurs on poorly drained and seasonally wet soils. Here are numerous wet hollows in the plan area. The tree species are usually alder, birch and willows and sometimes oak. This type of woodland occurs on the margins of tarns and also on the edge of basin mires.

Upland Heathland. Characteristically this habitat is found at higher altitudes, particularly Holme Fell and Tom Heights. There is a gradual succession from high forest through thorn and juniper scrub to upland heathland. Distinctive species include Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris)* Bilberry, Ling and cross leaved Heath. However, there is considerable encroachment of bracken. It is envisaged that heathland will be restored on Iron Keld and only after 2 years of clear felling the site heather and bilberry regeneration was seen to be occurring.

Mesotrophic standing waters. Primarily Tarn Hows which is considered the best example of its type in Cumbria. Mesotrophic lakes are particularly vulnerable to increases in nutrient levels (eutrophication) which may lead to changes and loss of conservation value. Woodland operations and management in the catchment can have a profound influence on these levels.

Rivers and Streams Numerous watercourses flow through the woodlands in this plan. A high proportion can be considered as retaining a significant degree of naturalness. Riparian woodlands within the river corridor significantly contribute to the nature conservation interest of the rivers and streams... Similarly any woodland operation will influence the water quality and wildlife value of the watercourse. This can be from causing silt run off into the stream, accidental pollutions incidents and nutrient enrichment. The canalisation of Yewdale Beck has altered the drainage pattern of this small river. Recent work involved the knocking down of man-made banks in Tarn Hows Wood to allow the river to flow again through wet woodland in times of spate.

Basin Mire. There are numerous and diverse basin mires within the woodlands showing a range of vegetation communities. They are characterised by species such as *sphagnum* bog mosses, bog asphodel, scabious, Cotton grasses, cross leaved heath and gale. Woodland operations can have a profound influence on this habitat. Trampling, vehicle access, pollution and drainage can cause damage. Additionally the seeding of tree species onto the wetland can also be detrimental. Shading by trees can alter species composition and transpirational loss will result in the drying out of the wetland and again the loss of this habitat.

Other Habitats Wood Pasture, especially in the environs around Monk Coniston Hall is an extremely important habitat with many veteran trees in the landscape. This habitat also provides a corridor for woodland species between blocks of woodland

Species

There are numerous bat roosts in this area. **Bats** seen feeding over large waterbodies and rivers. Little is known about the bat populations. Research is needed to determine their distribution, habitats threats. Numerous sightings of **red squirrel** are reported, especially in Tarn Hows and Sawrey Ground area. There are two **badger** sets in the woods near Boon Crag. **Otters** have bred in the Labyrinth near Boon Crag. **Brown hare** are also seen in woodland and open grassland around Hawkshead Hill.

There are significant areas of **juniper** on Holme Fell, Old Close, Tom Heights, Tarn Hows and Iron Keld. Harry Field Wood and Lane Head Coppice have particularly rich **epiphytic lichen flora**. This includes **lungwort** (*Lobaria pulmmonaria)* and ancient –forest indicators ***Thelotrema lepadinum and Lecidea cinnebarina.*** Tom Gill is also the location for the uncommon **Wilson's filmy fern** *Hymenophyllum wilsonii.* Great Briery Coppice, Whins and Scroggs Woods also have a rich flora of lower order plants. The woods in Yewdale also have extensive areas of **bluebells**. At Tarn Hows Wood and Big Wood, **tutsan** and **touch-me-not balsam** can be found along streamsides. These areas also support lime-rich outcrops and adjacent to the balsam colony is such an outcrop with small leaved lime, **wych elm** and **calcicolous bryophytes** being a feature. Species here *i*nclude ***Ctenedium molluscum, Cratoneuron commutatum, Porella arboris-vitae*** **and** ***Tortella tortuosa****.* The rock-face only appears to be flushed were water is leaching through the stone.

Woodland birds include **pied flycatcher, wood warbler, green and greater spotted woodpecker**. **Buzzards** nest in Tarn Hows Wood. **Kingfishers** have been seen in Guards Wood. **Tawny owls** breed in the grounds of Monk Coniston Hall. There is a nesting pair of **barn owls** in alder tree at Boon Crag. There are numerous breeding pairs of **song thrush**, especially in wood pasture. In Ash dominated areas there is a distinctive breeding bird assemblage including **wood warbler, redstart, pied and spotted flycatcher** and **nuthatch**.

There are good numbers of **small pearl bordered fritillary** and **dark green fritillary** principally around open areas of wetland and rough grassland.

Section 3: Our Aims and Objectives

Photo: Compartment 33

What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
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.	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	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. 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. 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. Continue to evaluate the current nature conservation value of the woodlands through stakeholder communications and survey work and respond accordingly. Monitor selected priority species and habitats to help assess improvement and gain a better understanding of current position. Control non-native invasive species including rhododendron and grey squirrel. Encourage the development of greater structural and species diversity through supplementary tree planting where natural regeneration is not apparent or of the desired species. Increase dead wood volumes by ring barking selected trees where this fits within the National Trust Tree safety Management Policy. Identify and conserve veteran trees. Avoid work to mature/veteran trees unless absolutely necessary for safety reasons. Protect wildlife and ancient woodland features by marking them on the ground during operations and including them in operational constraints maps. Ensure woodland is protected from trespass grazing through boundary maintenance and replacement. Take an active role in local deer management groups to deliver sustainable landscape scale deer control.

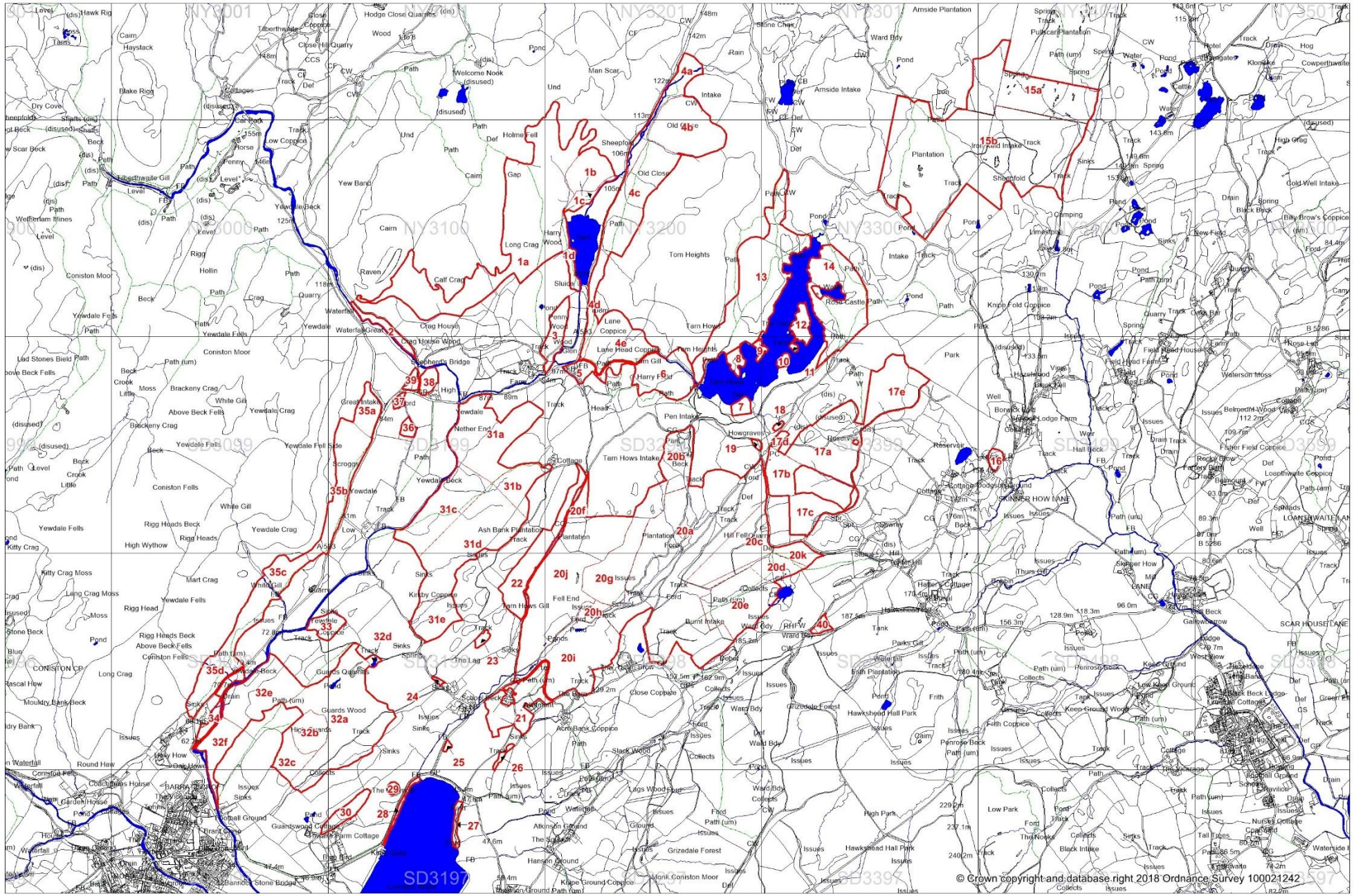
What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
To improve access for management and enhance and encourage safe and sympathetic public access, extending opportunities for education, recreation and participation where this does not conflict with the other objectives.	The quality of experience 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.	Continue to assess the current access situation and map where access can be improved/created. Develop opportunities for the local community to get involved in our woodlands through volunteer opportunities. Work with local schools to enable them to use our woodlands to get outdoors and closer to nature. Improve access and facilities throughout the woodland to facilitate management programmes and enable people to enjoy and get more from their visit. 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. Ensure our woods are safe to visit and that our trees are inspected in line with the Trust Tree Safety Management Policy.
Reduce our carbon footprint	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. 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. 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. 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.	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. Identify suitable new sites for tree planting.

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.	Where possible and appropriate, trees will be harvested when they achieve their optimal economic potential. Apply for appropriate woodland/countryside grant schemes and regional funding to achieve stated objectives. Where possible generate timber income through thinning/harvesting programmes to help fund the ecological restoration process and wider woodland improvement programmes. Work with regional contractors to develop a contractor base adapted to local woodland conditions ie. Small scale, steep, sensitive, access issues.
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.	Increase resilience by increasing structural and species diversity where ever possible through thinning/harvesting to allow natural regeneration where possible. Seek alternative native species to replace ash & larch and broaden the area of provenance to favour appropriate southern species. Remove species known to increase the likelihood of disease transmission e.g Rhododendron Seek opportunities to increase habitat connectivity through tree planting.
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.	By following National Trust's Tree safety Management Policy. When employing contractors by following the Trust's guidance documents ; General Requirement for Countryside and Garden Work & Special Requirements for Arboricultural Work

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.	Using the Site and Monuments register record the condition of the archaeological features across South Lakes Woodland. When carrying out woodland work ensure that the historic environment is protected in line with guidance from Historic England. Working with the NT archaeologist discuss the further research recommendations from historic environment report (where applicable) and the potential to achieve them. Maintain and protect designed woodland landscape elements across the site. Protect woodland archaeology during management operations by marking sites on the ground and on job sheets and operations maps. Understanding the Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) for the South Lakes property and how woodland management can impact upon them.

Section 4: Site Maps

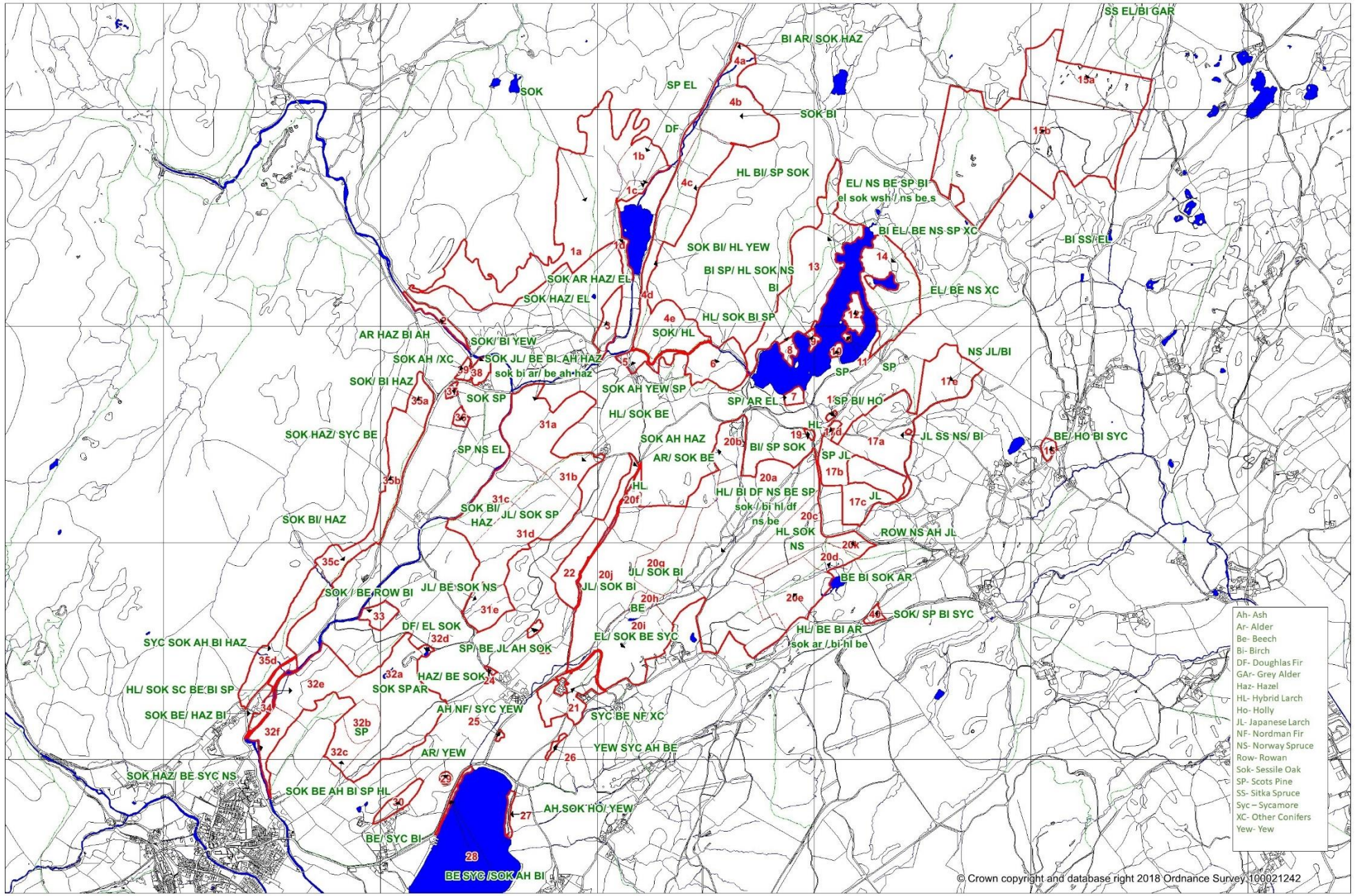
Photo: Compartment 15b



Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 1 - Compartments

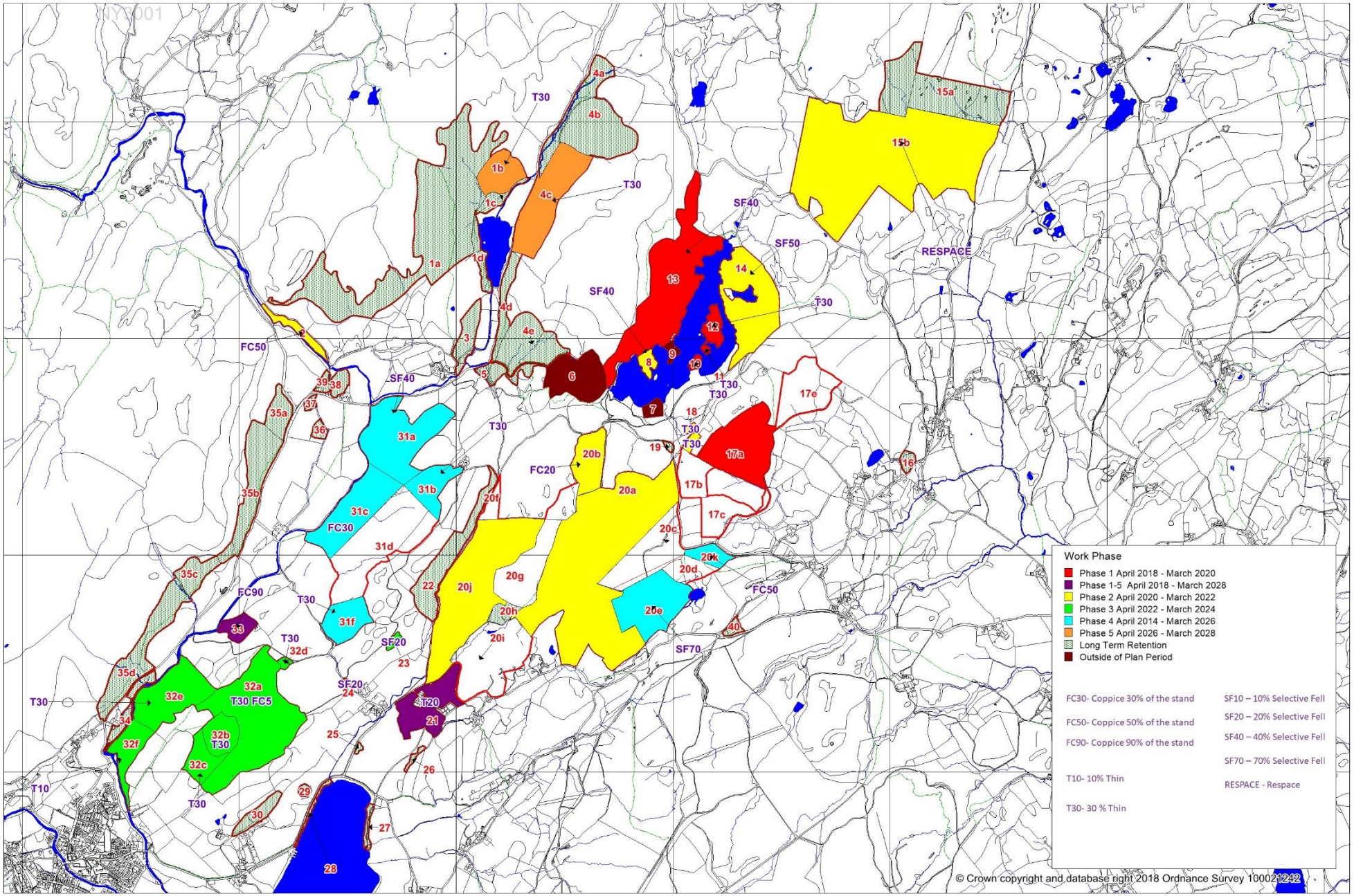
Scale 1:15000 at A3

Prepared By Matt Taylor of Forest and Land Ltd. On Behalf of the National Trust



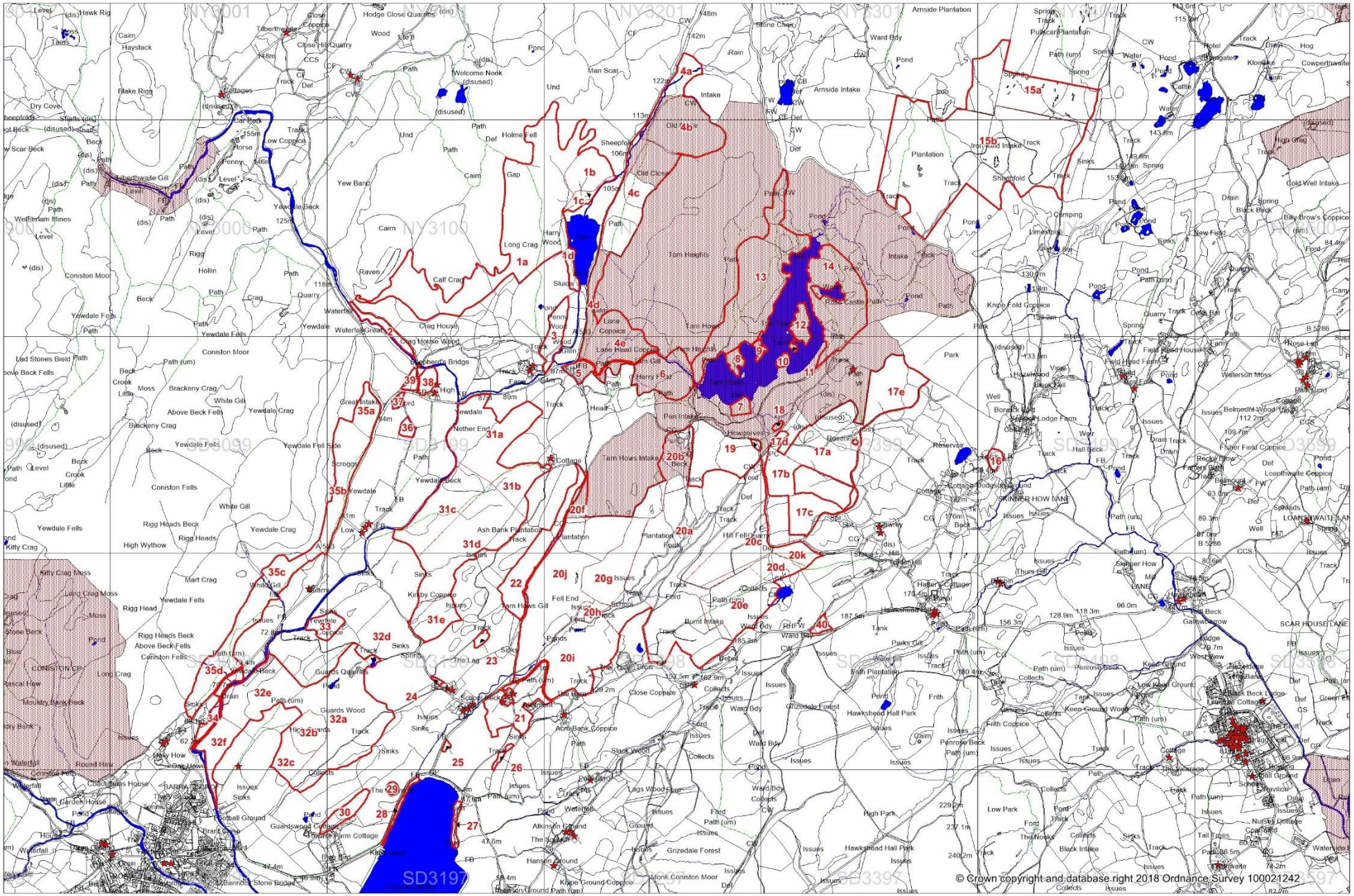
Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 2 - Species

Scale 1:15000 at A3



Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 3 - Work Programme

Scale 1:15000 at A3



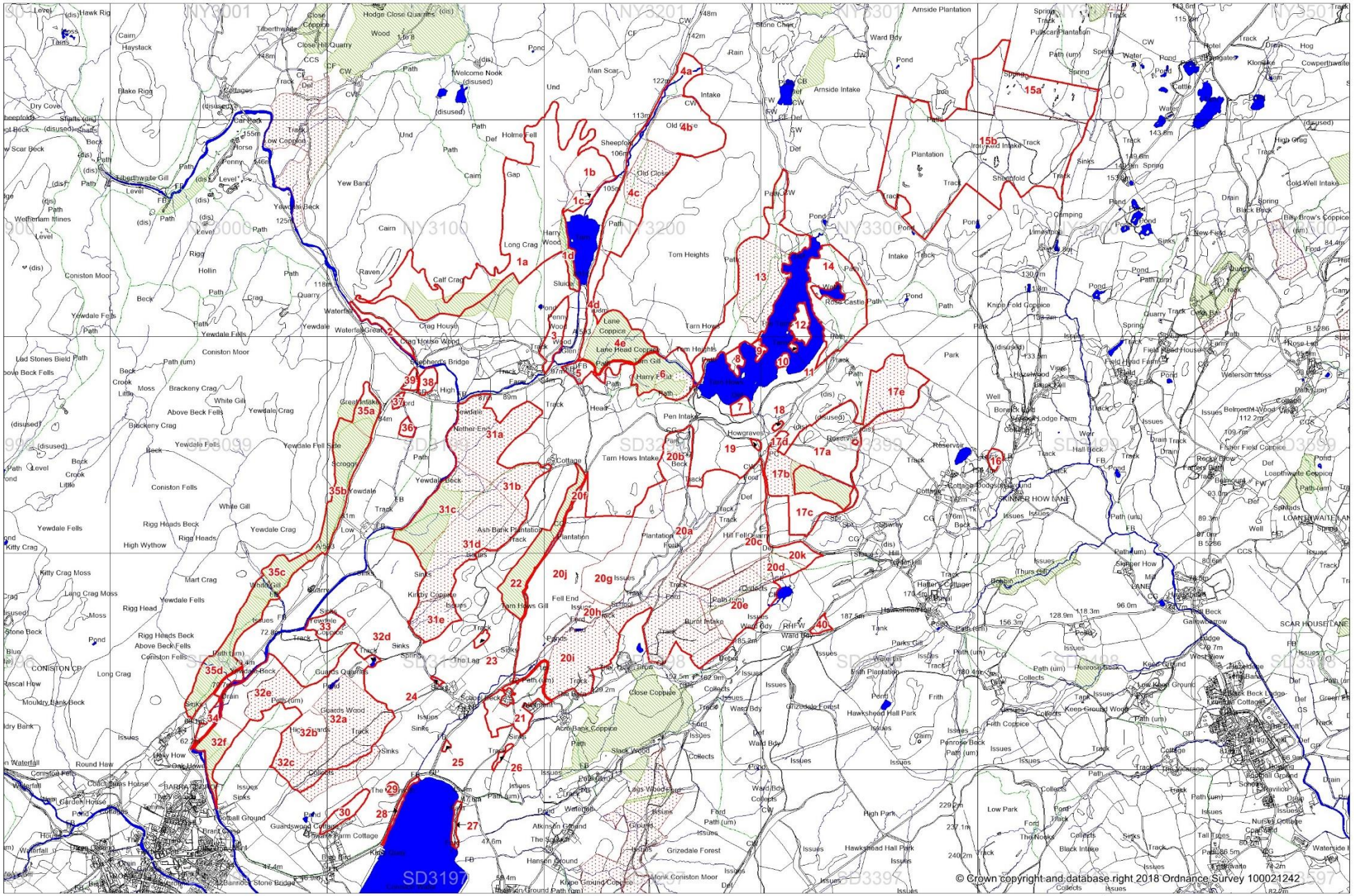
Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 4 - Statutory Designations

Scale 1:15000 at A3

Listed Buildings

SSSI

Prepared By Matt Taylor of Forest and Land Ltd. On Behalf of the National Trust



Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 5- Ancient Woodland Inventory

Scale 1:15000 at A3

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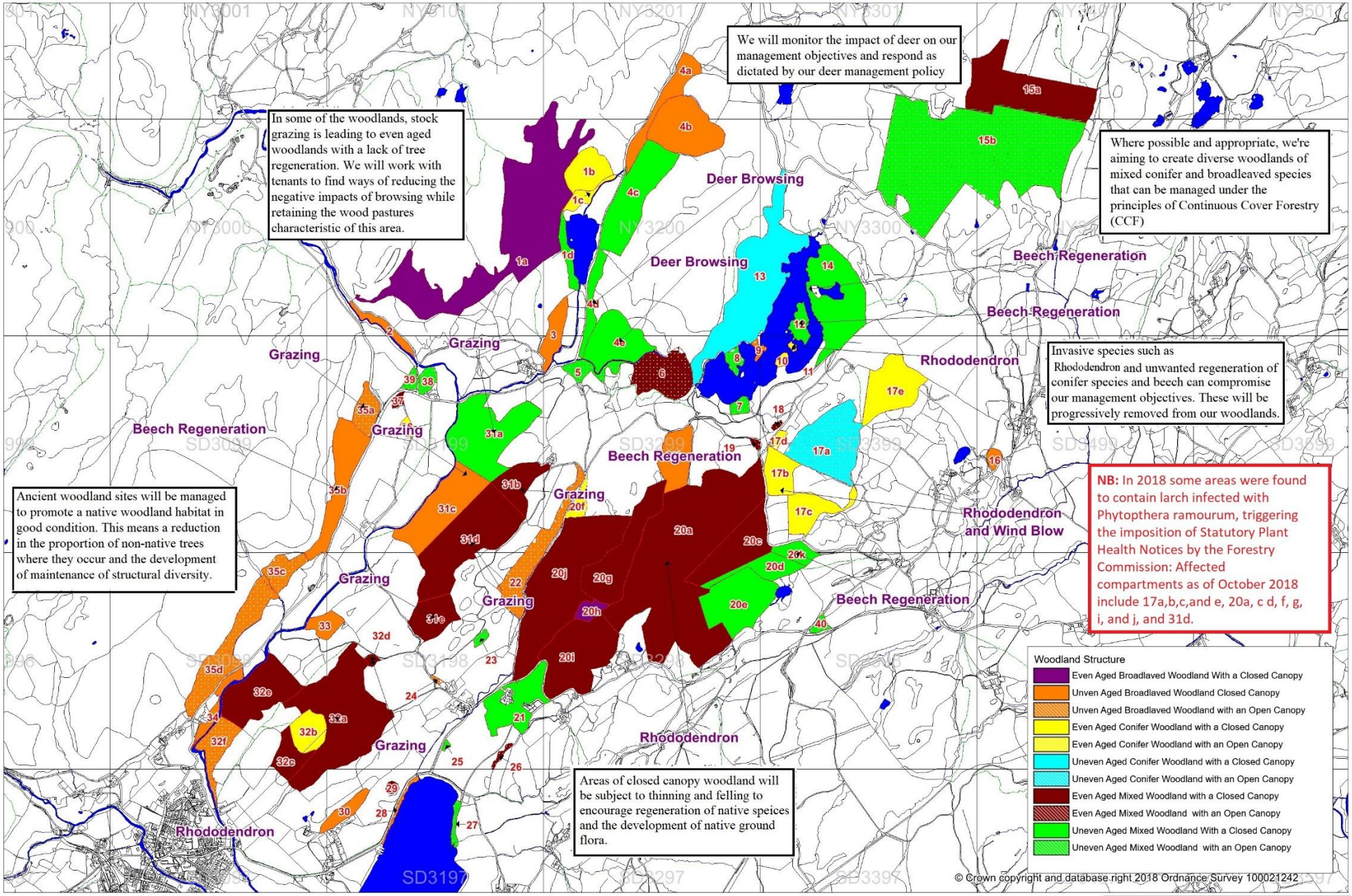

Tarn Hows, Yewdale, and Monk Coniston Forest Plan: Map 6 - Structure, Issues and Concept

Scale 1:15000 at A3

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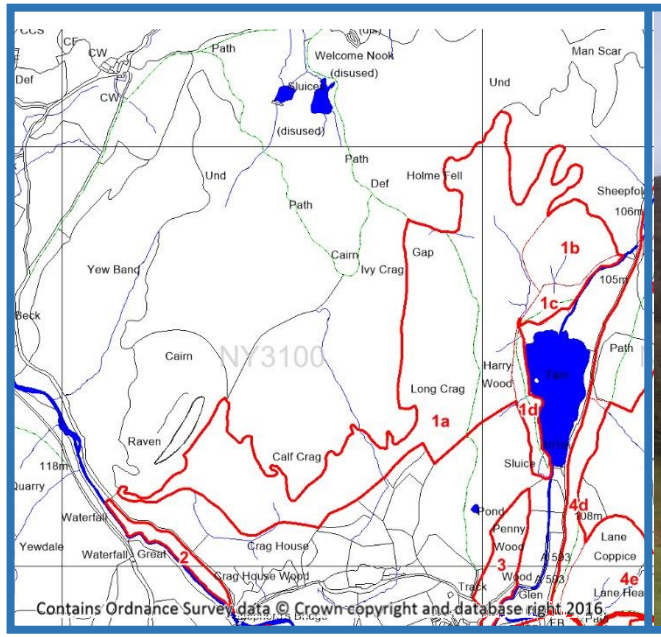
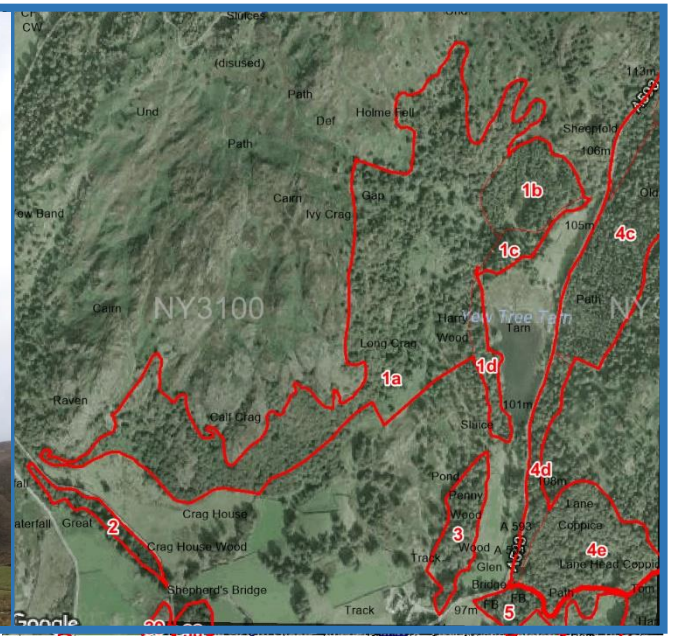
Section 5: Compartment Summaries

Photo: Compartment 1c





Compartment 1a **Hectares** 25.48 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Holme Fell

Issues Deer **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

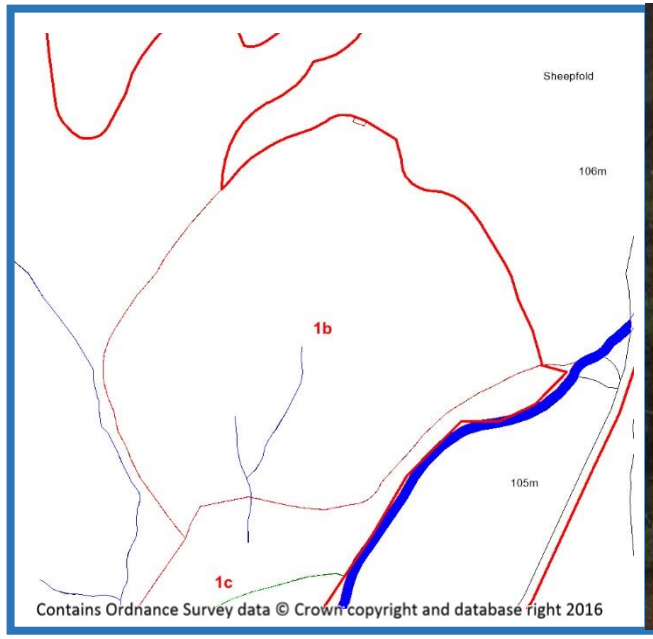
Species Sessile Oak

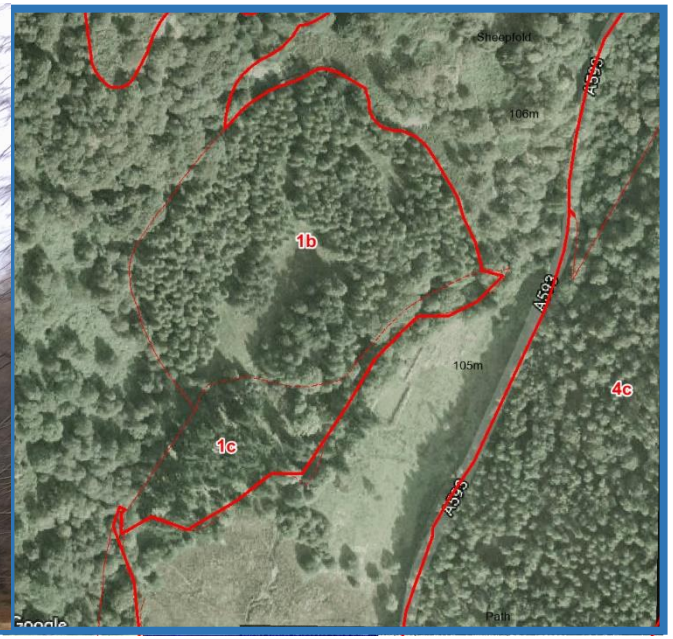
Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Even Aged Broadleaved Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 1b **Hectares** 3.1 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Holme Fell

Issues Nothofagus **Work Phase** Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

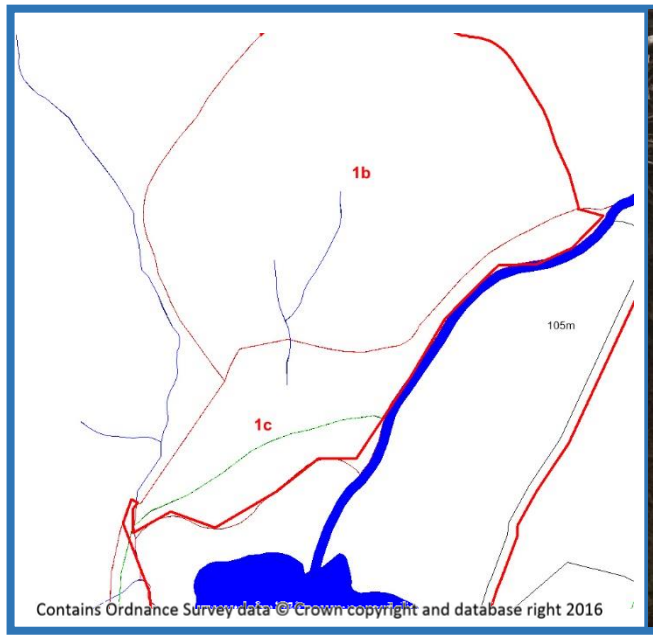
Species Scots Pine and European Larch

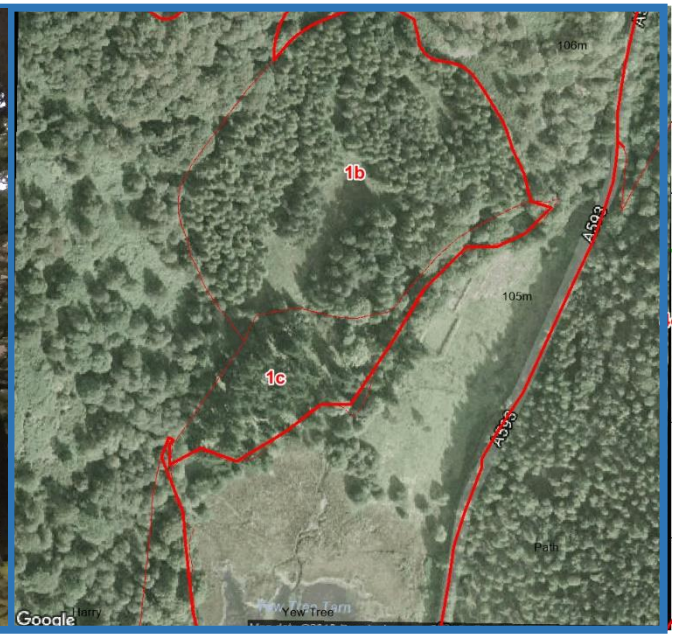
Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 1c **Hectares** 0.96 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Yew Tree Tarn Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

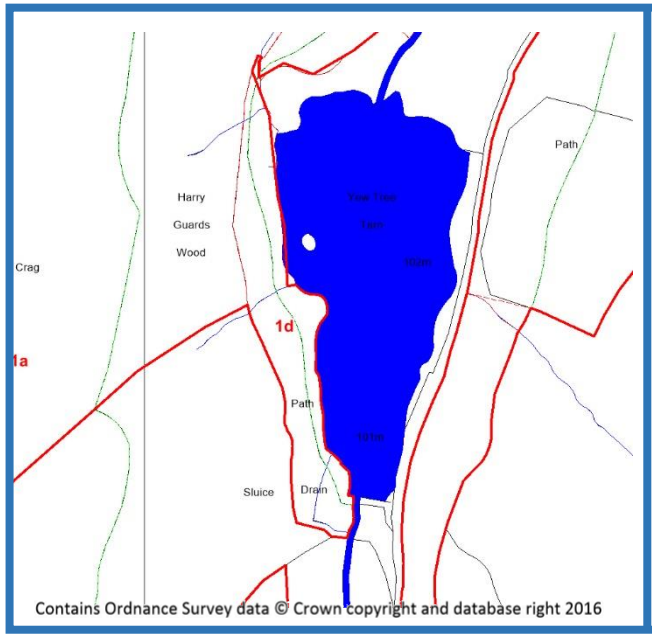
Species Douglas Fir

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 1d **Hectares** 1.27 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Harry Guards Wood

Issues Azalea Regeneration **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak, Alder Hazel with European Larch

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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

Compartment 2 **Hectares** 1.07 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Yewdale Beck Gill Wood

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

Species Alder, Hazel, Birch and Ash

Activity 50% Coppice

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 3 **Hectares** 2.1 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Penny House Wood

Issues Sheep Trespass **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

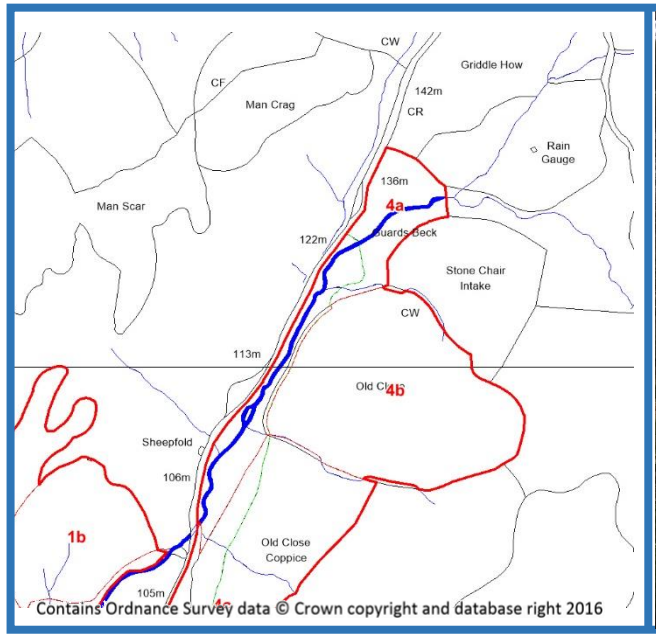
Species Sessile Oak, Hazel with European Larch

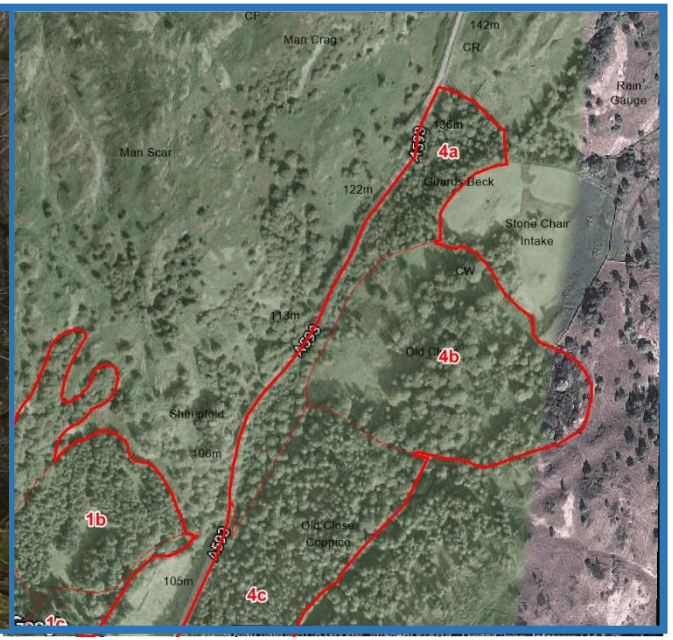
Activity None

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 4a **Hectares** 3.23 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Guards Beck

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

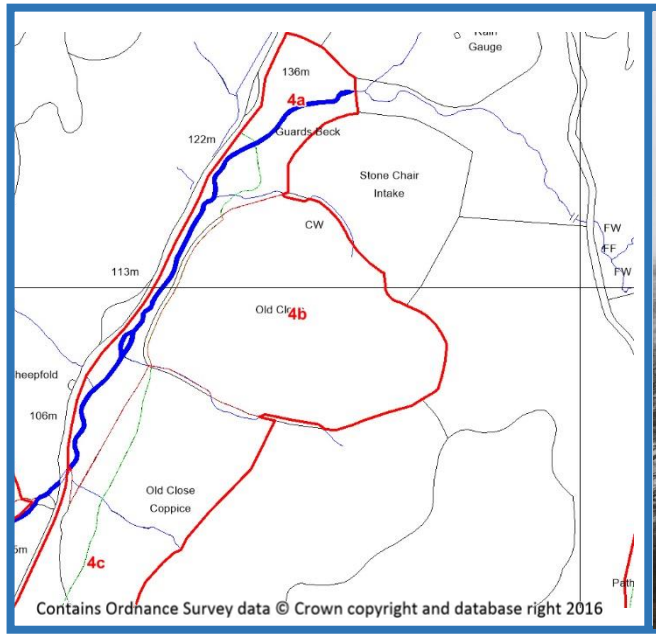
Species Birch and Alder with Sessile Oak and Hazel

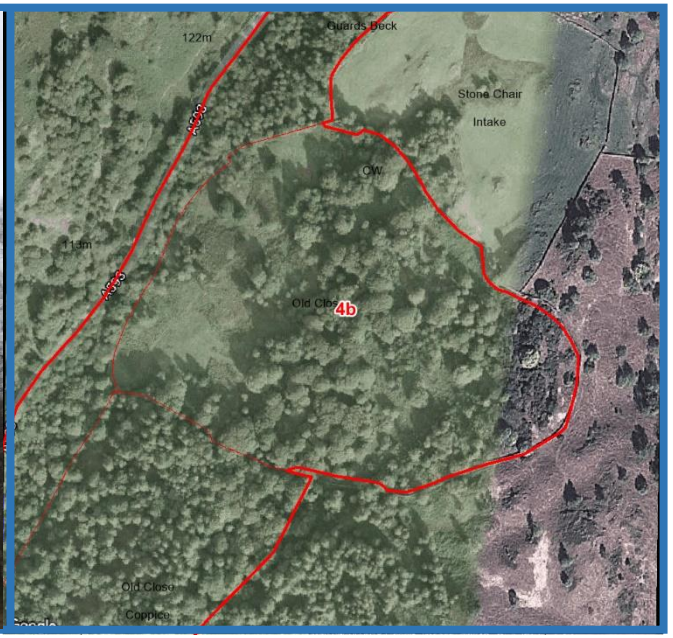
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 4b **Hectares** 6.76 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Old Close

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

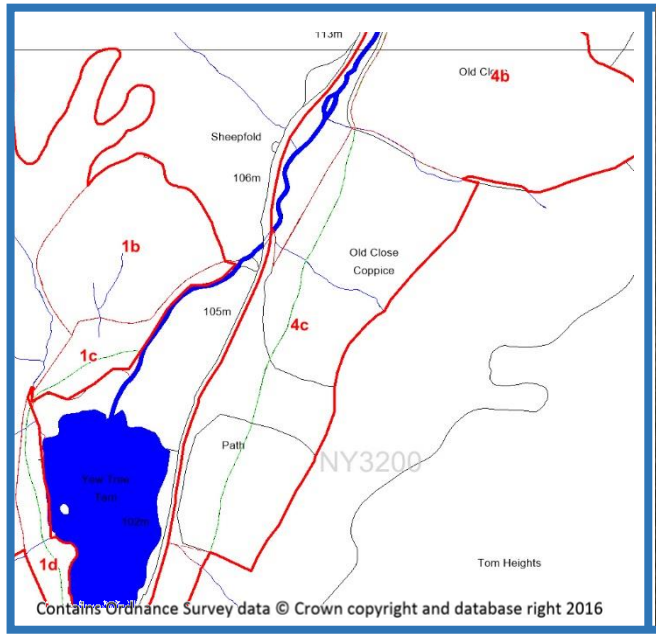
Species Sessile Oak and Birch

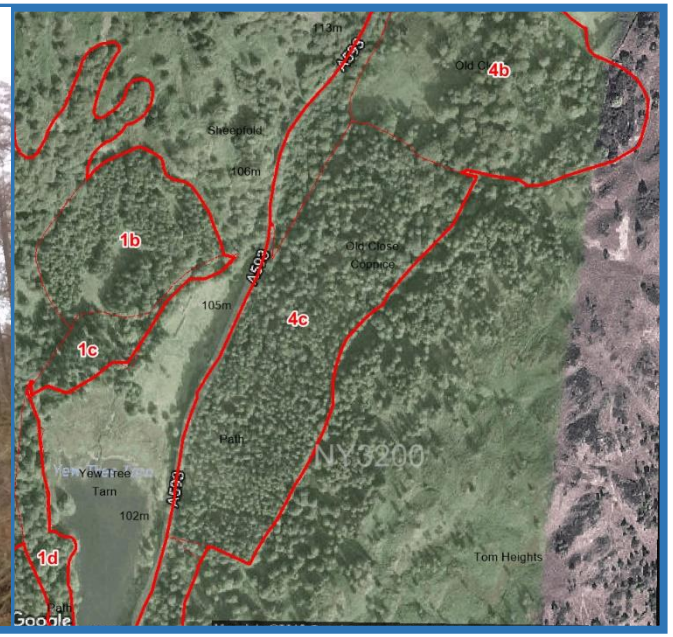
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 4c **Hectares** 7.96 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Old Close Coppice

Issues Sheep and Deer Browsing **Work Phase** Phase 5: April 2026 - March 2028

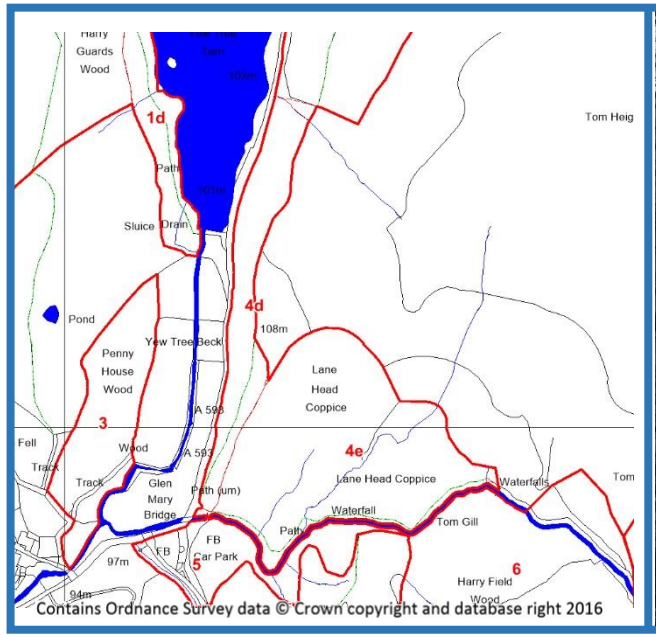
Species Hybrid Larch and Birch with Scots Pine and Sessile Oak

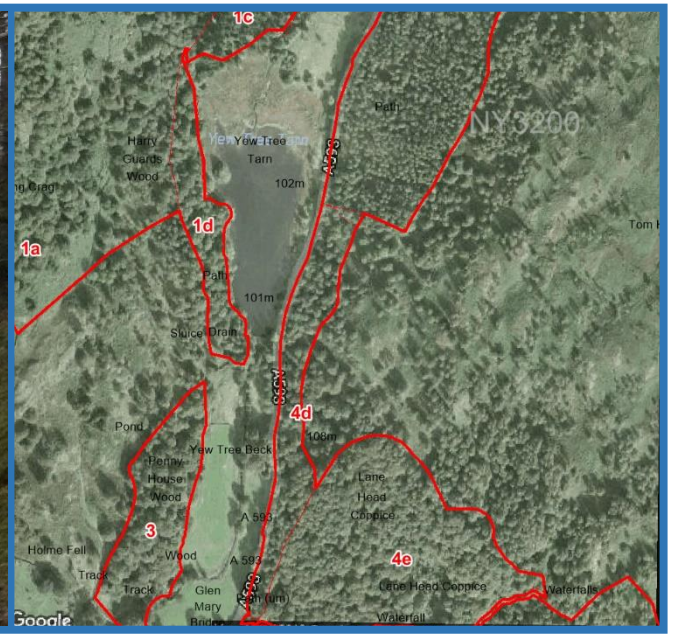
Activity 30% Thin

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest

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 4d **Hectares** 1.85 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Tom Heights Roadside

Issues Deer Browsing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

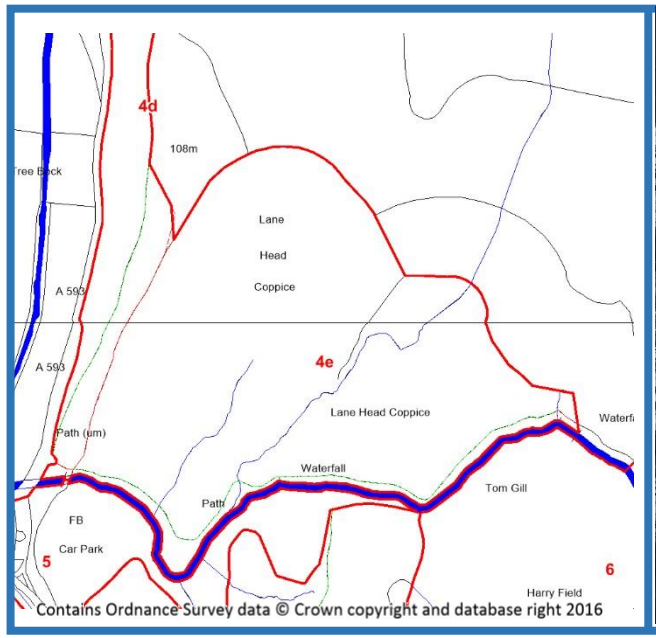
Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Hybrid Larch and Yew

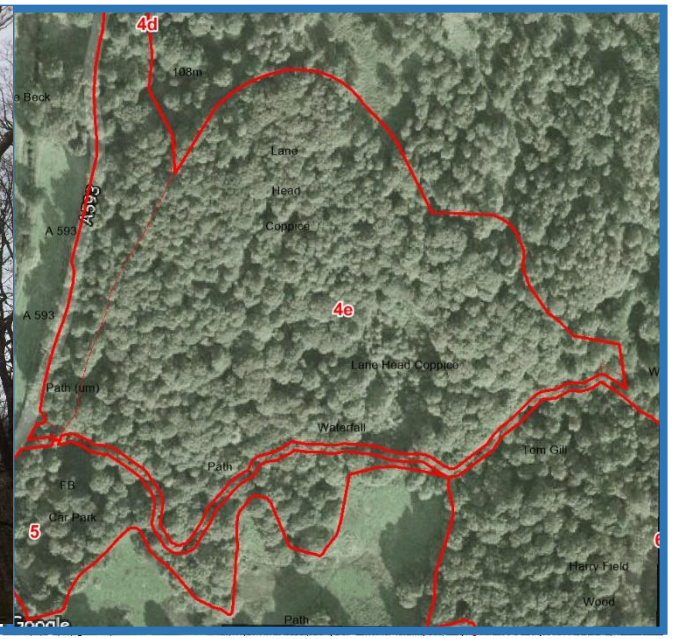
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 4e **Hectares** 5.27 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Lane Head Coppice

Issues Deer Browsing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

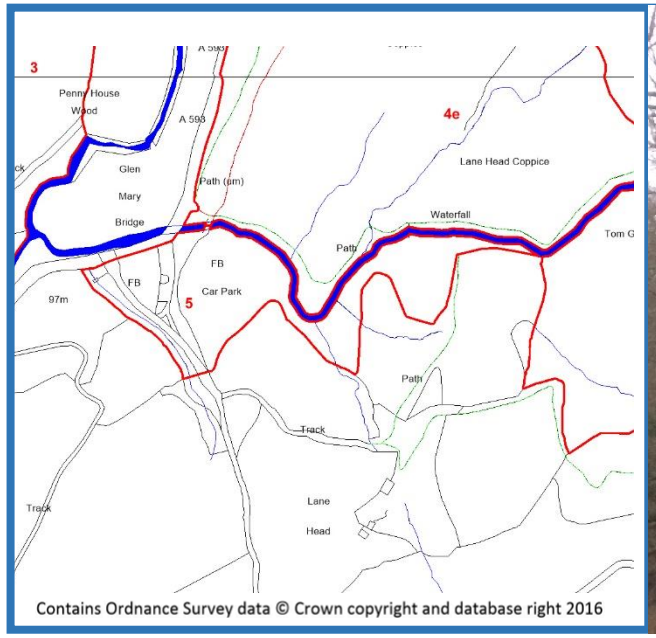
Species Sessile Oak with Hybrid Larch

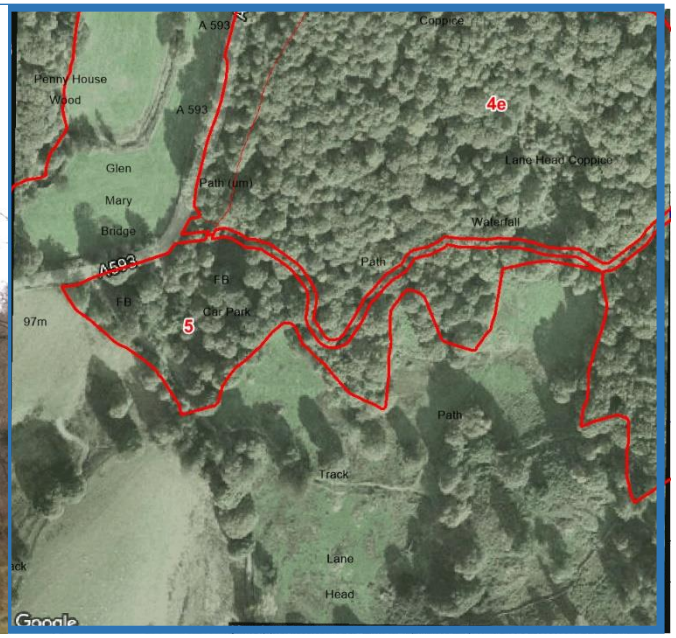
Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 5 **Hectares** 1.43 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Lane Head Coppice

Issues Deer Browsing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

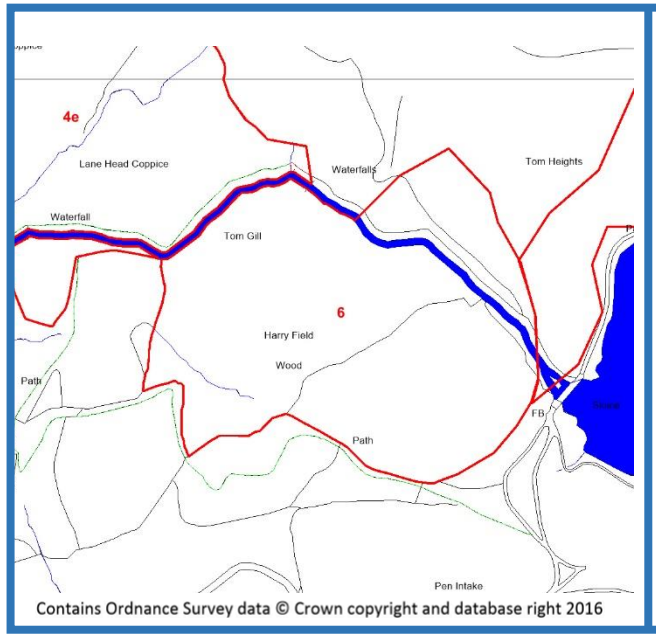
Species Sessile Oak, Ash, Yew and Scots Pine

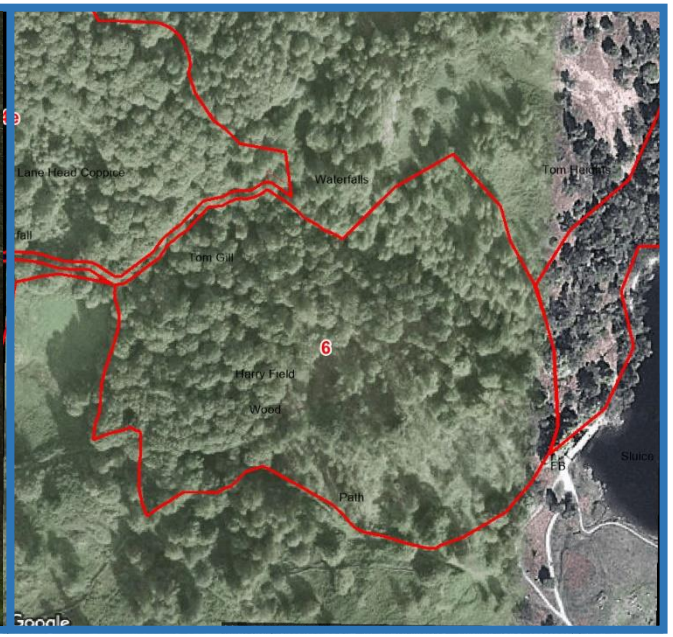
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 6 **Hectares** 4.82 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Harry Field Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Outside Plan Period

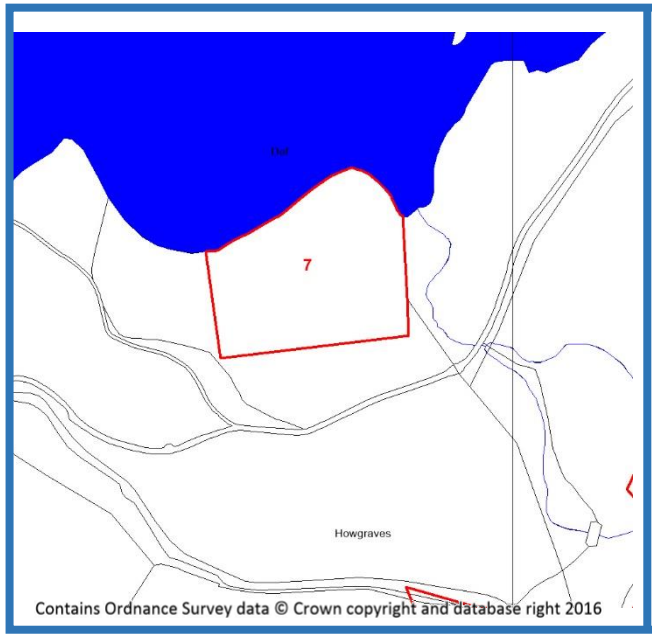
Species Sessile Oak with Hybrid Larch, Birch, Scots Pine

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland, Planted Ancient Woodland Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 7 **Hectares** 0.59 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Hargreaves Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Outside Plan Period

Species Scots Pine with Alder and European Larch

Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest within Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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

Compartment 8 **Hectares** 0.66 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tarn Hows Promentry

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 2: April 2020- March 2022

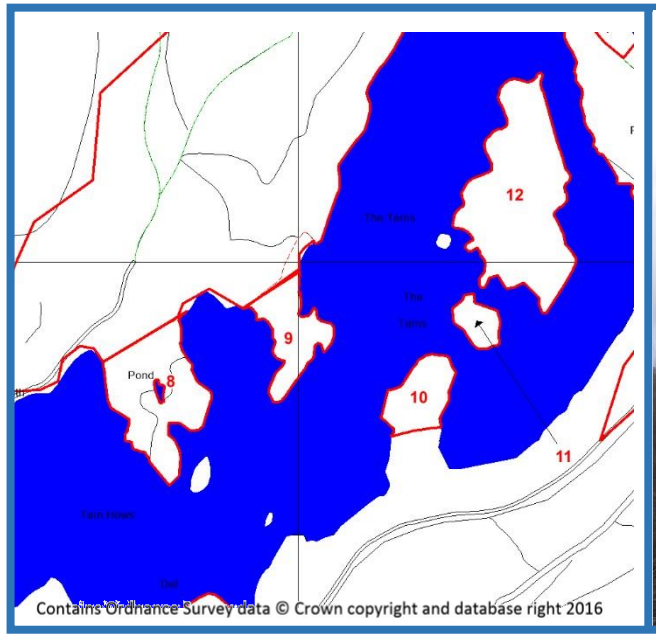
Species Birch and Scots Pine with Hybrid Larch, Sessile Oak and Norway Spruce

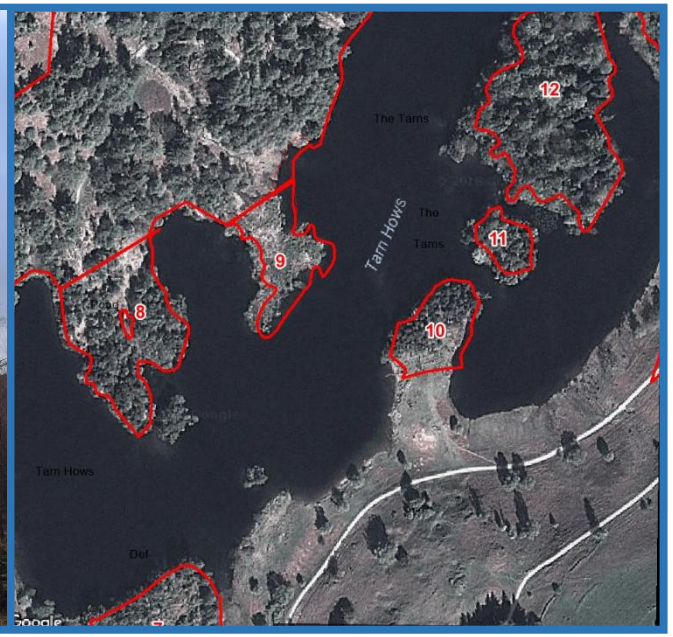
Activity Selectively fell 40% to create open ground

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest in Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 9 **Hectares** 0.3 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Little Italy

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

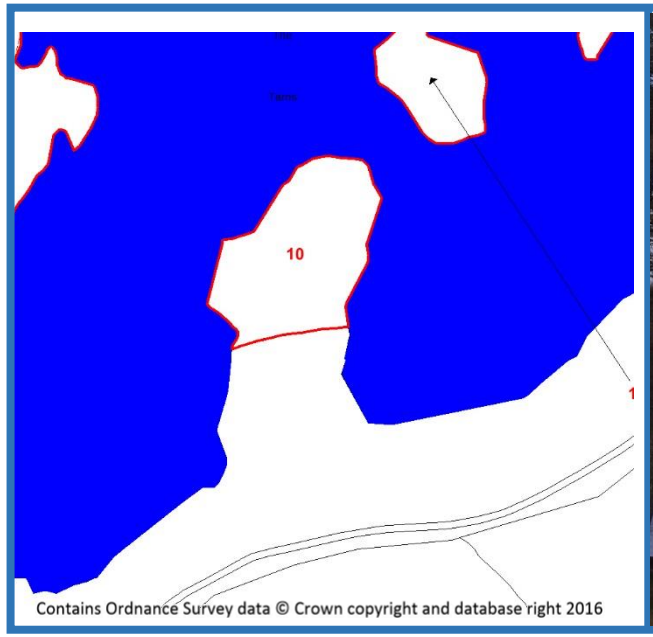
Species Birch

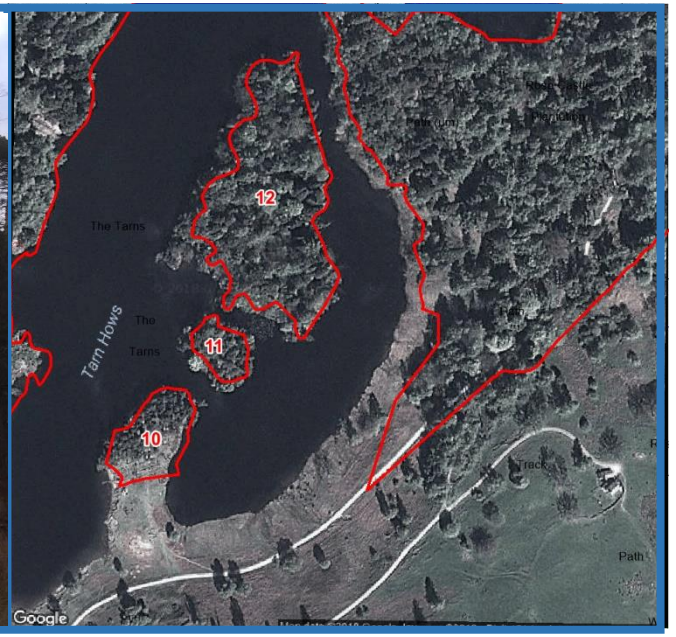
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest In Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 10 **Hectares** 0.27 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Howgreaves Promentary

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

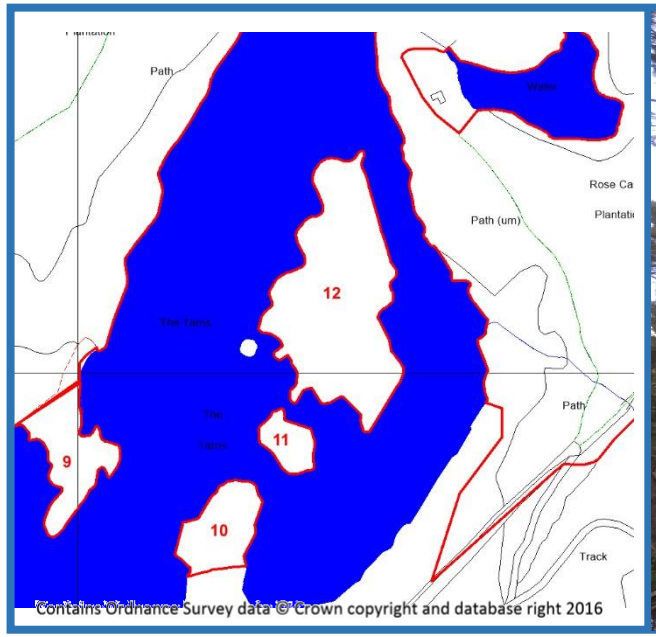
Species Scots Pine

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 11 **Hectares** 0.12 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tarn Hows Island

Issues Rhododendron

Work Phase Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

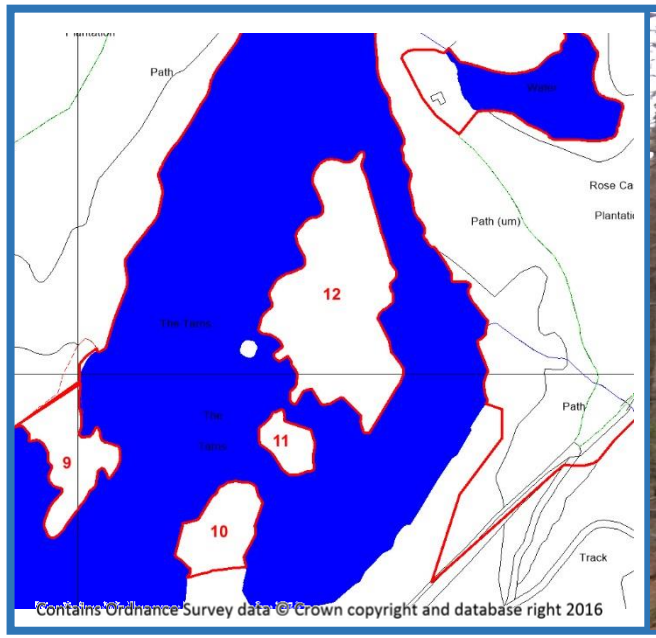
Species Scots Pine

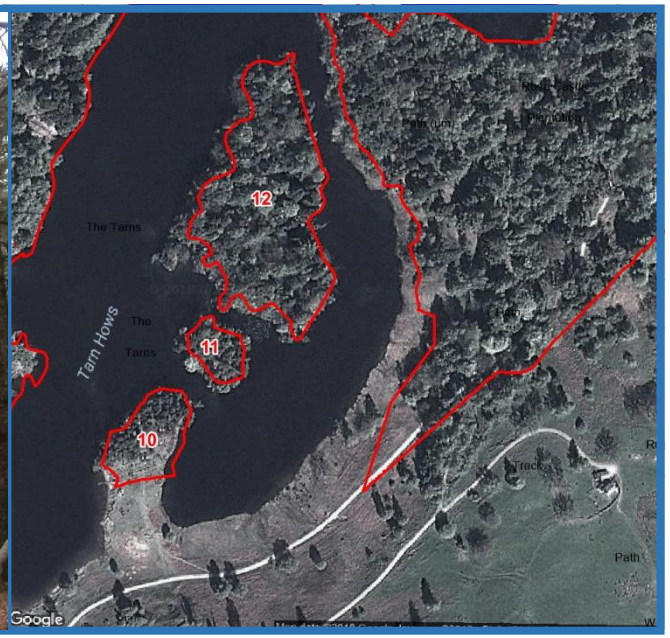
Activity 30% Thin

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest in Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 12 **Hectares** 1.16 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tarn Hows Island

Issues Beech Regeneration and Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

Species European Larch with Beech, Norway Spruce and Other Conifers

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

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 13 **Hectares** 14.96 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tom Heights Intake

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 1: April 2018 - March 2020

Species European Larch with Norway Spruce, Beech, Scots Pine and Birch

Activity 40% Slective fell of Larch, Norway Spruce and Mixed Broadleaved trees, creating open ground with scattered Sessile Oak, Hawthorn, Birch and Holly

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest in Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To diversify the species mix and increase habitat resilience to disease and restored the designed landscape

Compartment 14 **Hectares** 8.89 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Rose Castle Plantation

Issues Beech Regeneration, Phytopthera ramorum

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

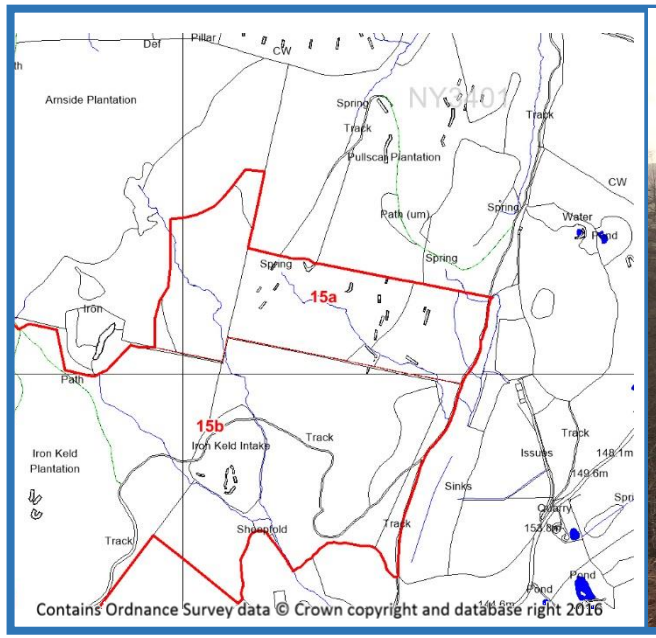
Species Birch and European Larch with Beech, Norway Spruce, Scots Pine and Other Conifers

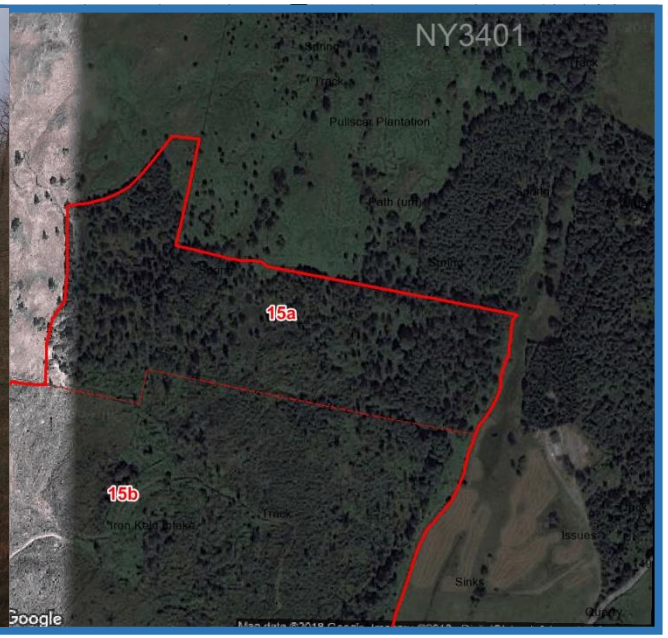
Activity 50% Thin and work relating to Statutory Plant Health Notice

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

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 15a **Hectares** 11.22 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Iron Keld

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

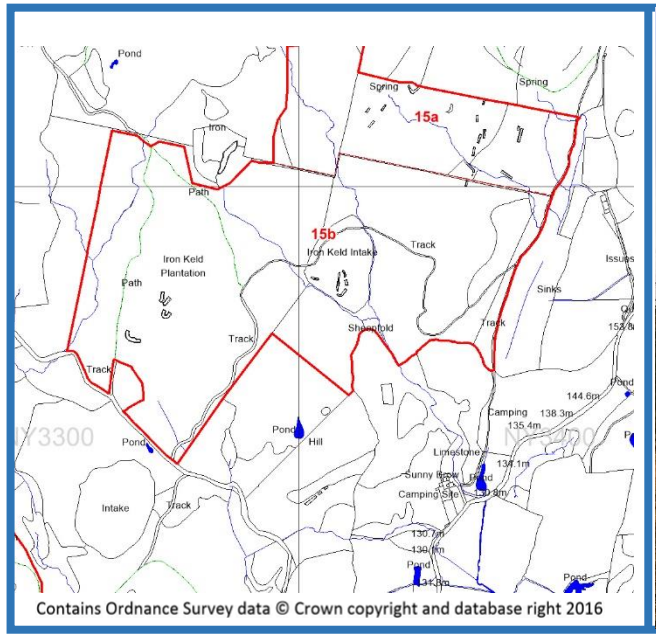
Species Sitka Spruce and European Larch with Birch and Grey Alder

Activity None

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 15b **Hectares** 35.89 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Iron Keld

Issues Deer **Work Phase** Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

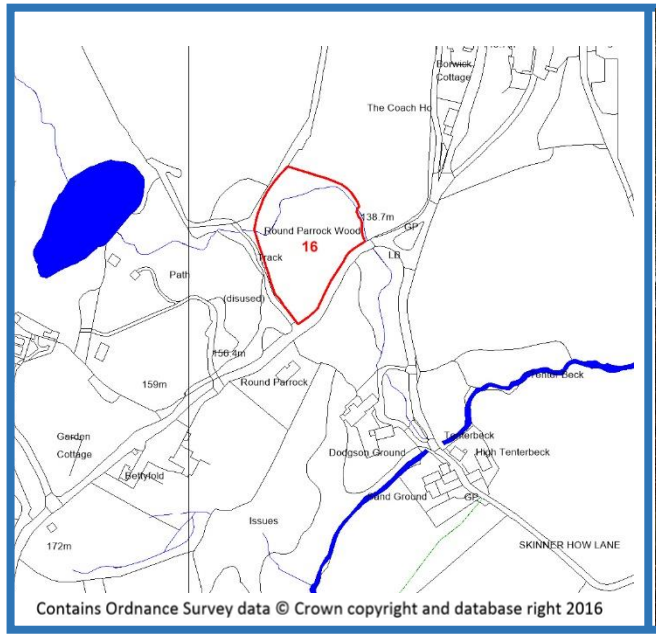
Species Birch and Sitka Spruce with European Larch

Activity Respace

Designations None

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 16 **Hectares** 0.51 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Round Parrock Wood

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

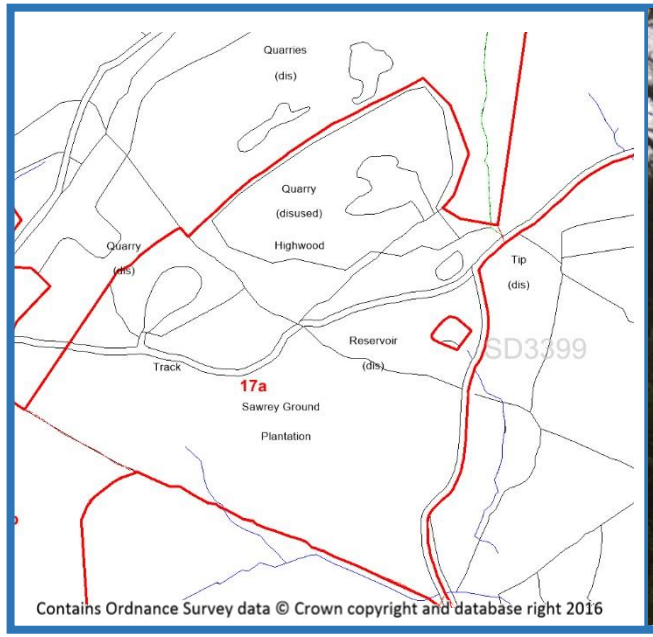
Species Beech with Holly, Birch and Sycamore

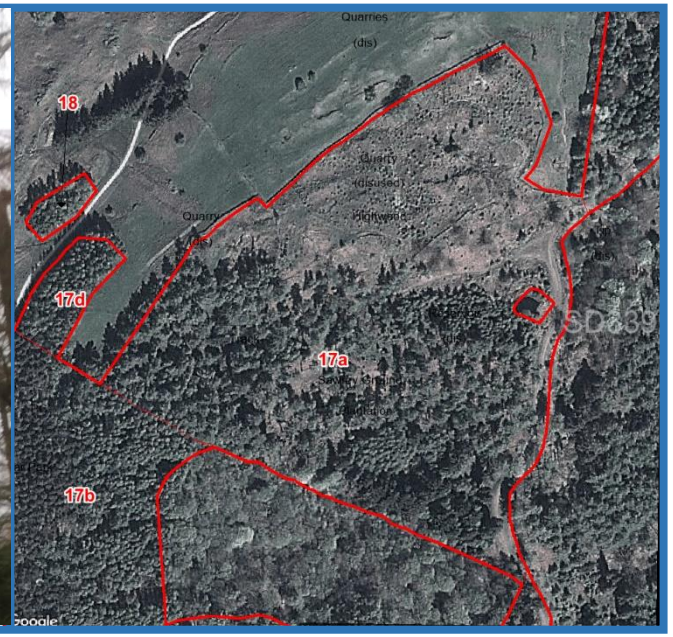
Activity None

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 17a **Hectares** 8.17 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Sawrey Ground Quarry

Issues Phytopthera ramorum **Work Phase** In Line with SPHN

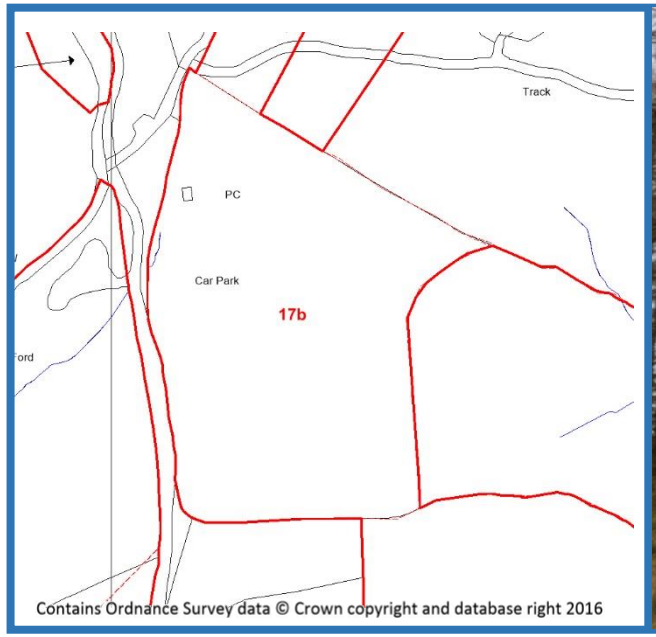
Species Japanese Larch, Sitka Spruce and Norway Spruce with Birch

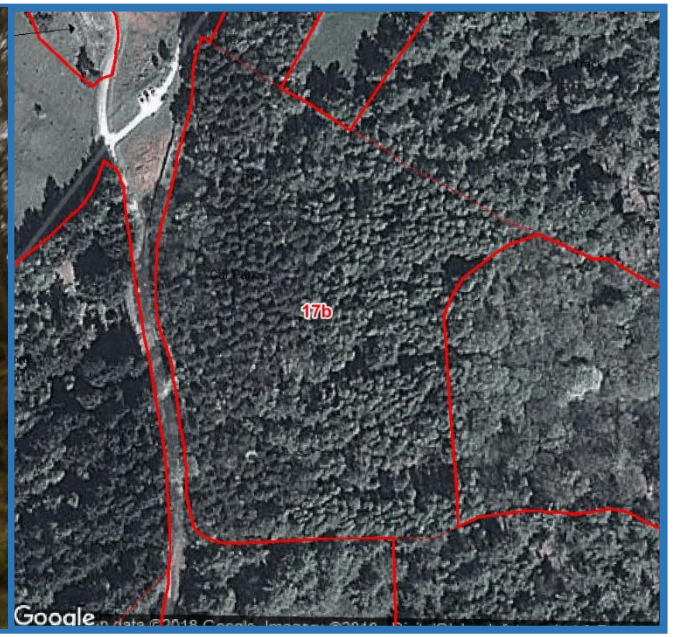
Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Coniferous Woodland with an Open Canopy

Aim To respond to the SPHN





Compartment 17b **Hectares** 2.58 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Sawrey Ground Car Park

Issues Rhododendron, Phytopthera ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

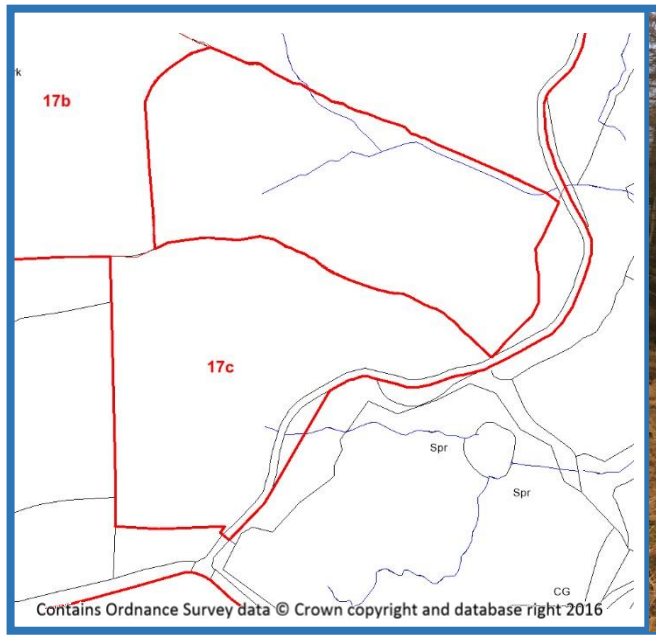
Species Scots Pine and Japanese Larch

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 17c **Hectares** 3.29 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Sawrey Ground Plantation

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

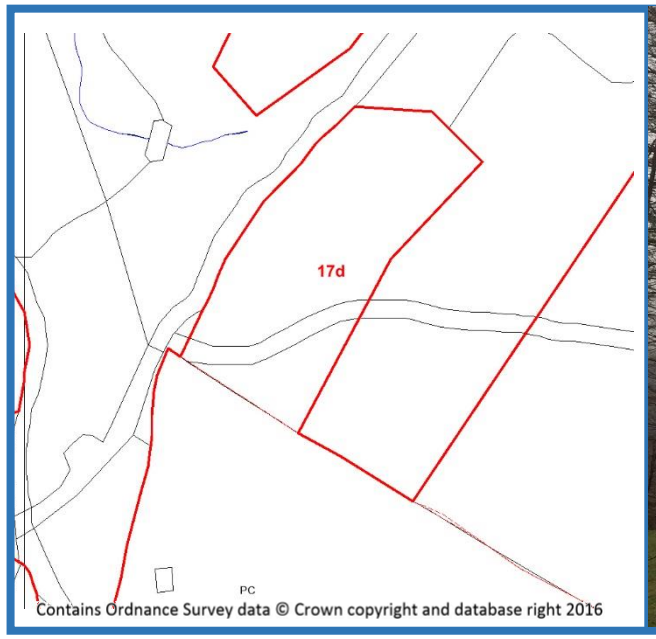
Species Japanese Larch

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 17d **Hectares** 0.35 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Disabled Car Park Plantation

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

Species Hybrid Larch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with an Open Canopy

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

Compartment 17e **Hectares** 5.47 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Sawrey Ground Plantation

Issues Phytopthera ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

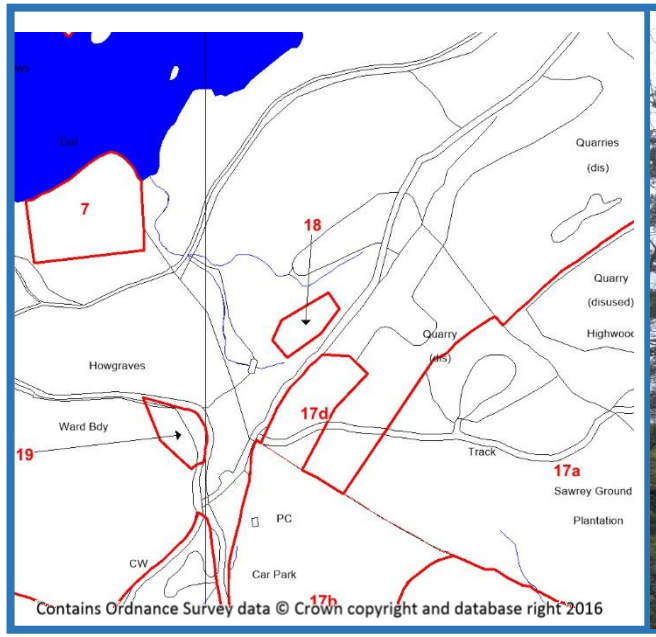
Species Norway Spruce and Japanese Larch with Birch

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN




Compartment 18 **Hectares** 0.13 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Disabled Car Park Plantation

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

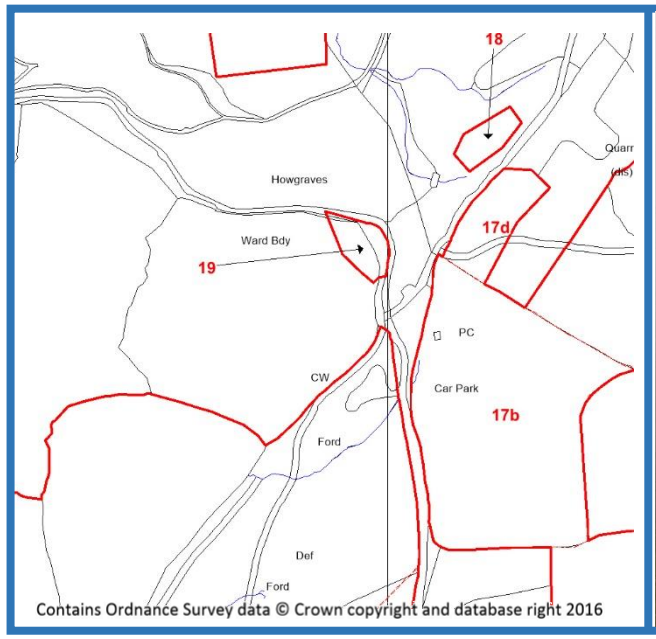
Species Scots Pine and Birch with Holly

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 19 **Hectares** 0.15 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Howgreaves Roadside

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

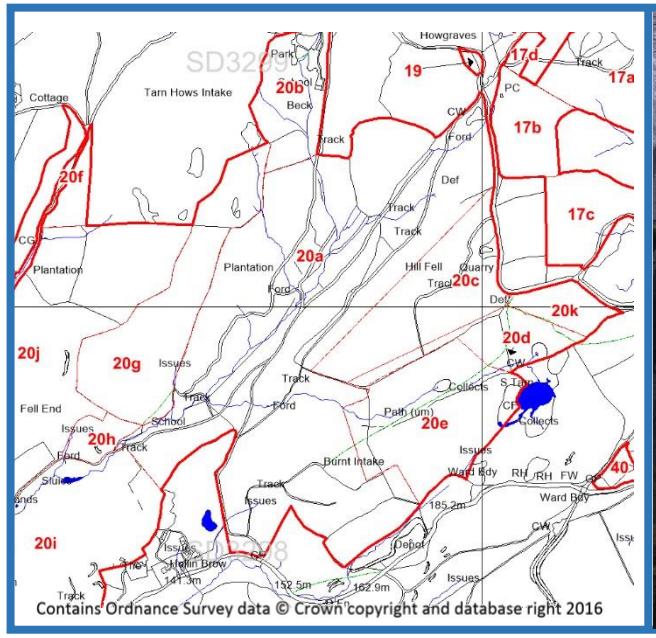
Species Birch with Scots Pine and Sessile Oak

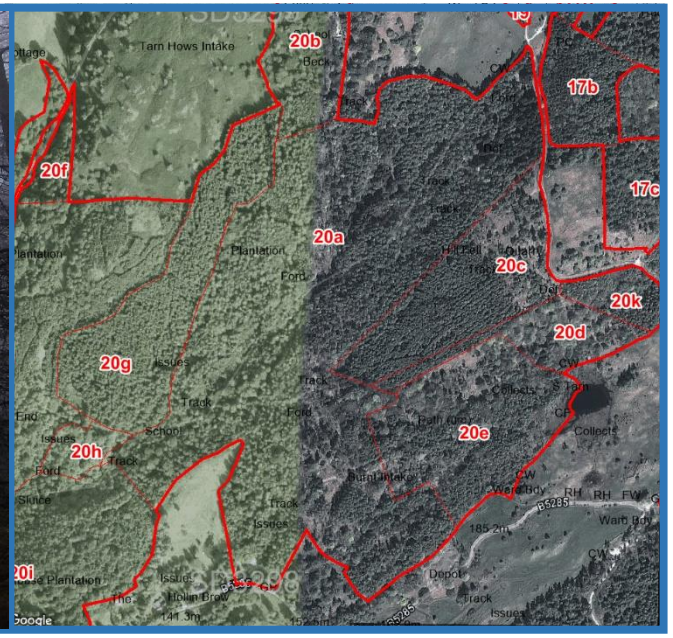
Activity None

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 20a **Hectares** 32.38 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Hill Fell Plantation

Issues Rhododendron, Phytopthera Ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

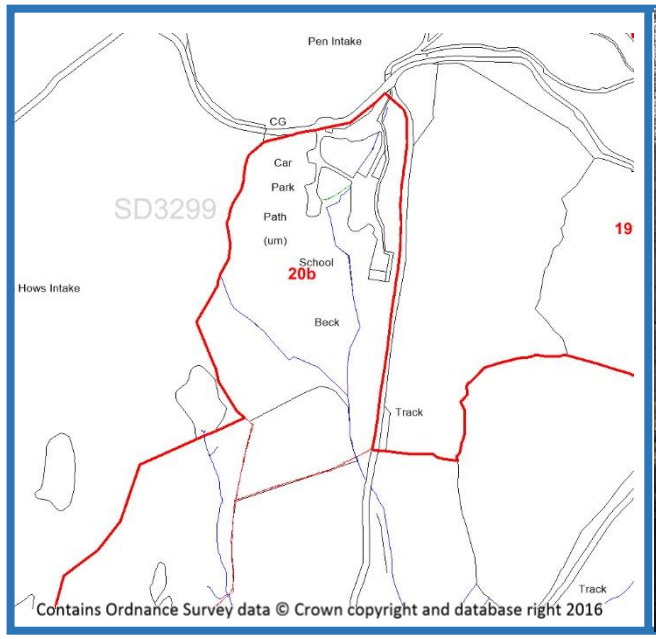
Species Hybrid Larch with Birch, Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce, Beech and Scots Pine

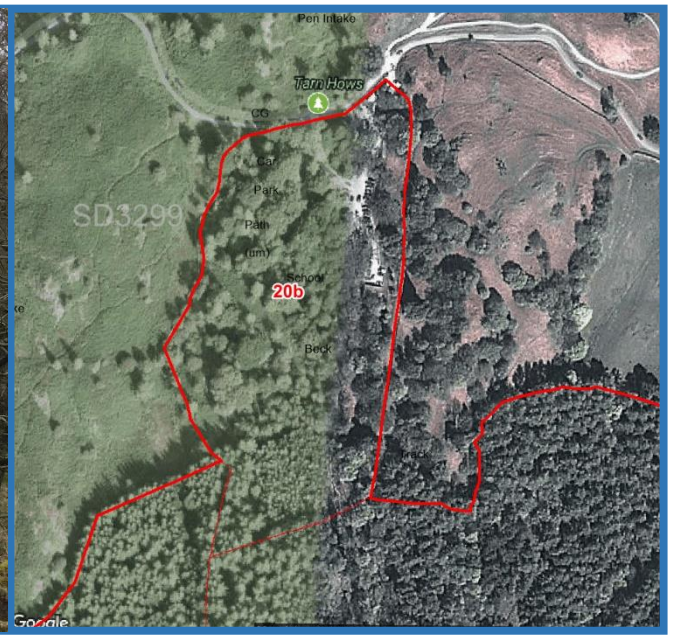
Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Designed Landscape

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN





Compartment 20b **Hectares** 3.48 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tarn Hows Carpark

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

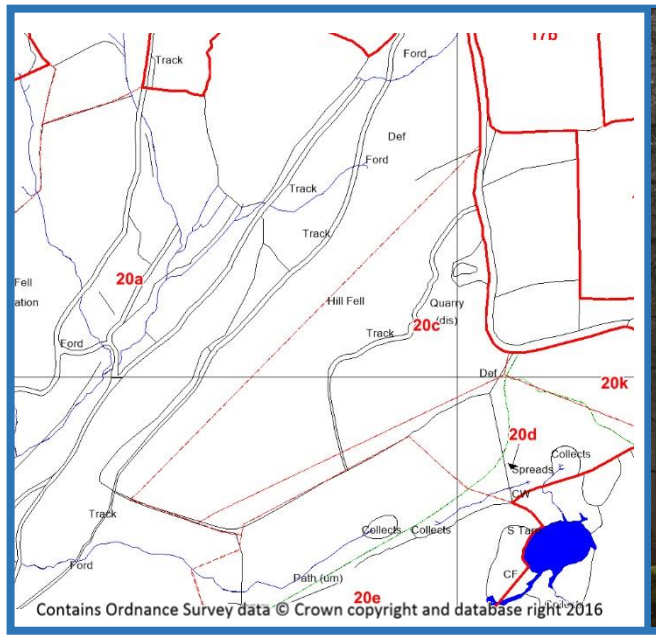
Species Alder with Sessile Oak and Beech

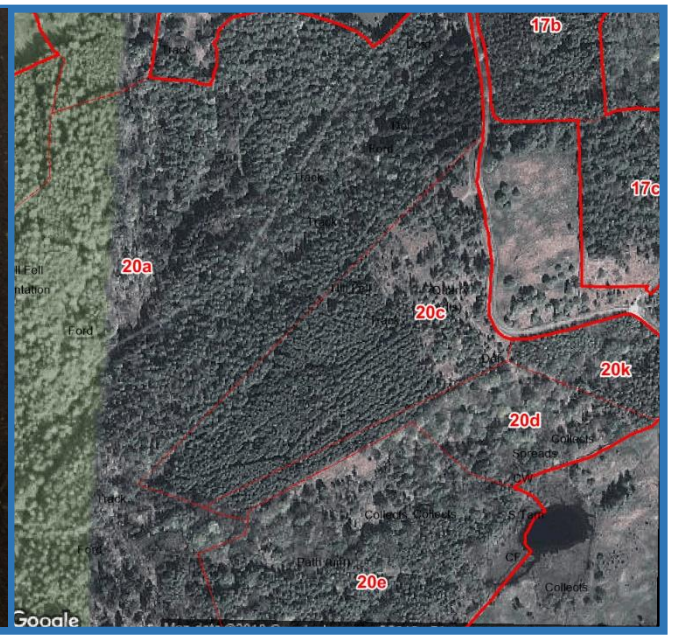
Activity 20% Coppice

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 20c **Hectares** 5.89 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Hill Fell Plantation

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum, Rhododendron **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

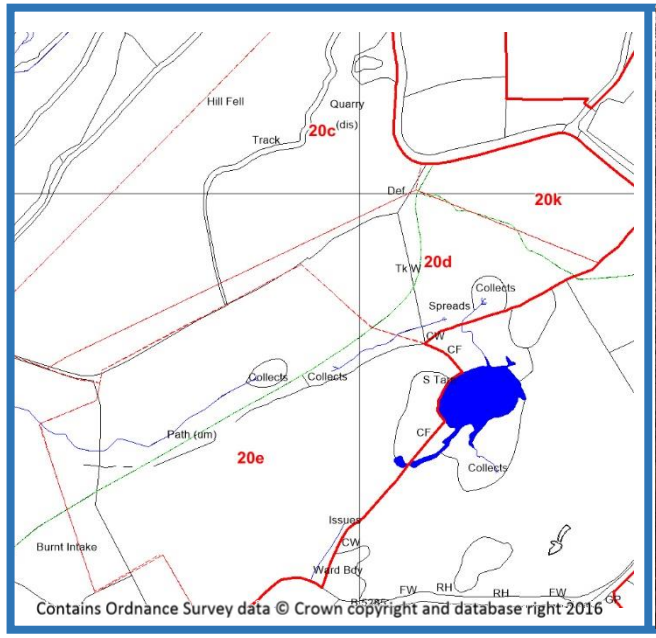
Species Hybrid Larch, Sessile Oak and Norway Spruce

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 20d **Hectares** 2.53 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Wharton Tarn

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

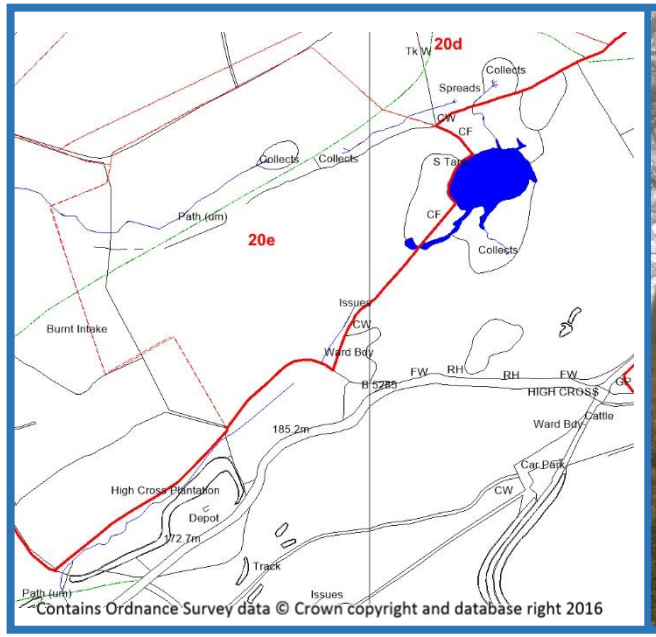
Species Beech, Birch, Sessile Oak and Alder

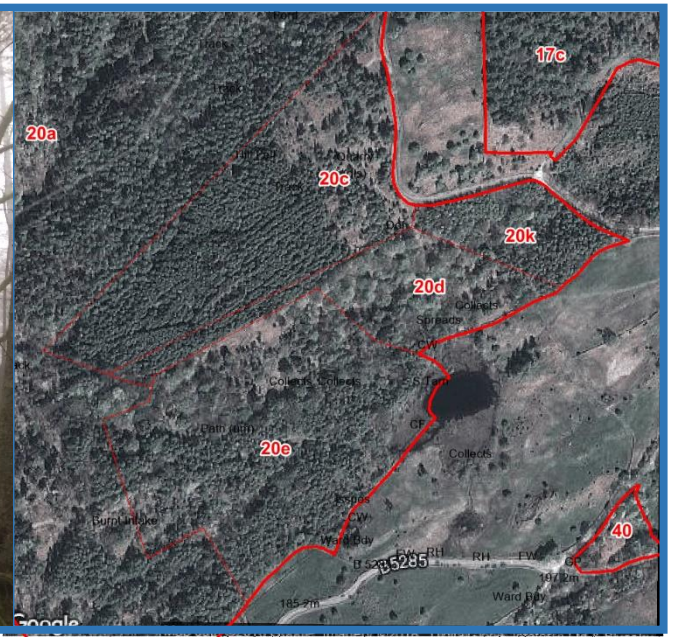
Activity None

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 20e **Hectares** 7.07 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Wharton Tarn

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

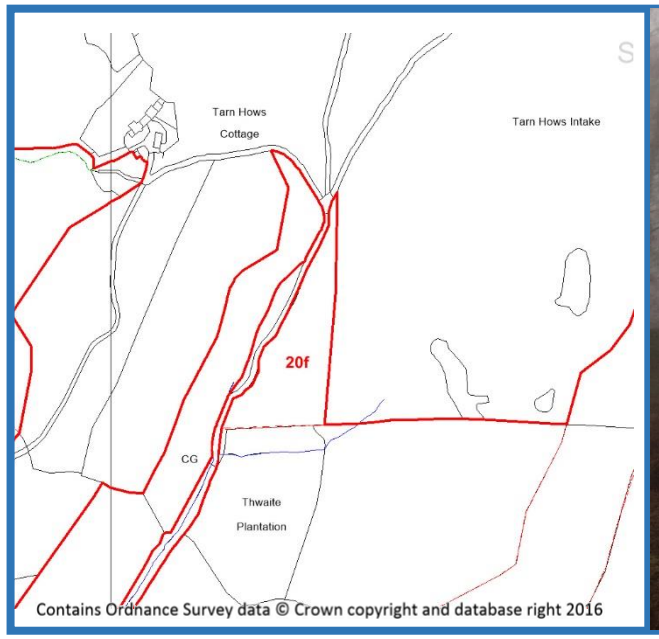
Species Hybrid Larch with Beech, Birch and Alder

Activity Statutory Plant Heath Notice (SPHN)

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to the SPHN



Compartment 20f **Hectares** 0.89 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Tarn Hows Intake

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

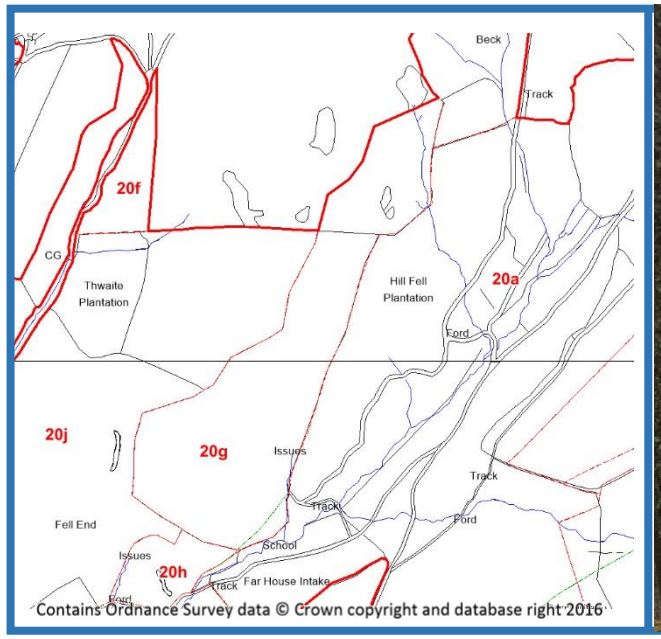
Species Hybrid Larch

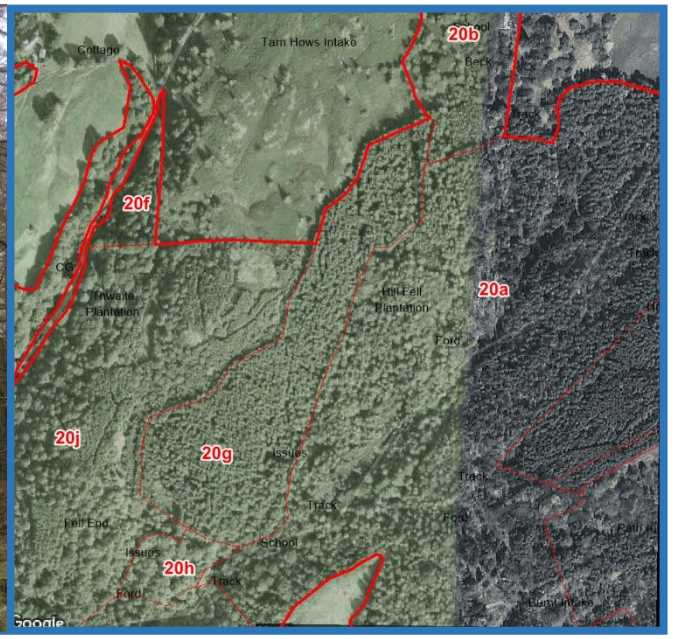
Activity Statutory Plant Heath Notice (SPHN)

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with an Open Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN





Compartment 20g **Hectares** 7.15 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Hill Fell Plantation

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum, Rhododendron **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

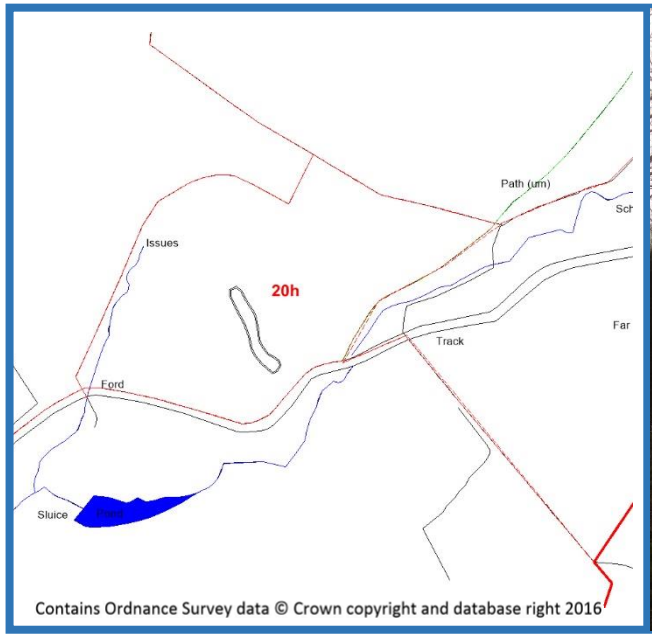
Species Japanese Larch with Sessile Oak and Birch

Activity Statutory Plant Heath Notice (SPHN)

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 20h **Hectares** 0.93 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Far House Plantation

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

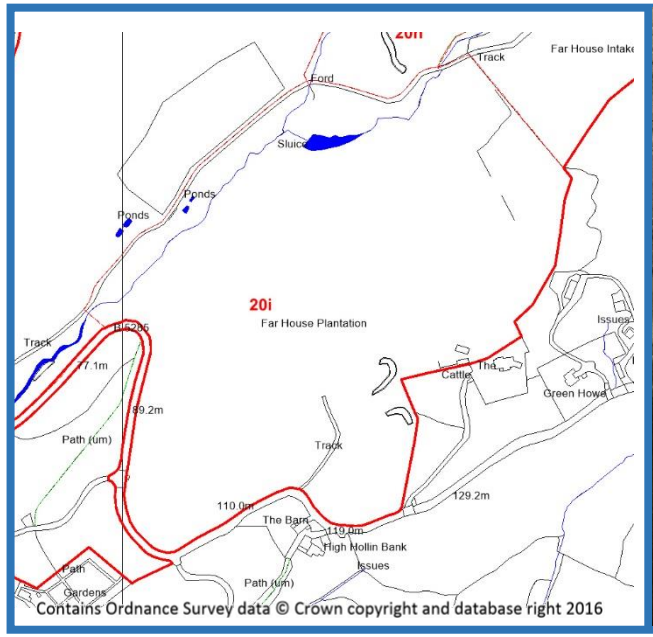
Species Beech

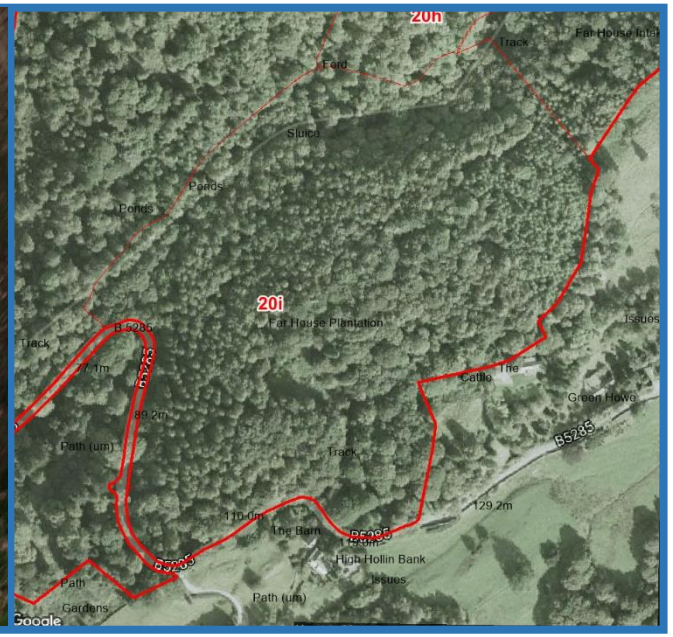
Activity None

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 20i **Hectares** 9.01 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Far House Plantation

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum, Rhododendron **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

Species European Larch with Sessile Oak, Beech and Sycamore

Activity Statutory Plant Heath Notice (SPHN)

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN

Compartment 20j **Hectares** 16.38 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Fell end

Issues Phytopthera Ramorum, Rhododendron **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

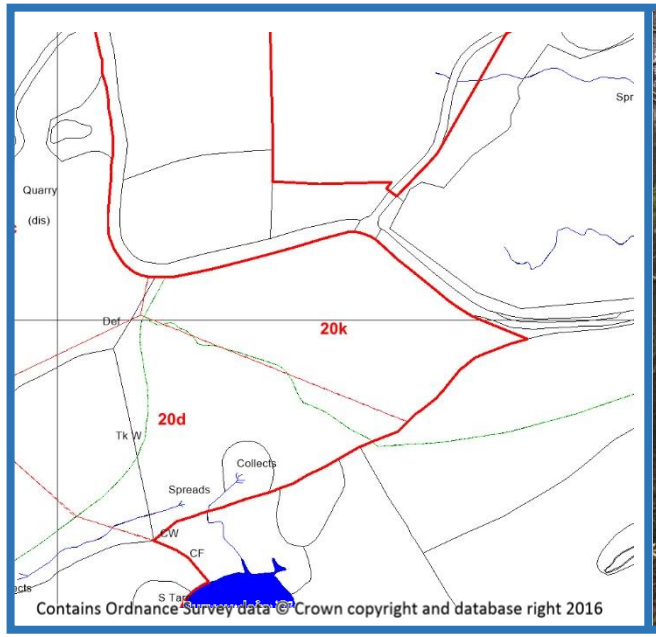
Species Japanese Larch with Sessile Oak and Birch

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations Site of Special Scientific Interest

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 20k **Hectares** 1.4 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Hill Fell Roadside

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

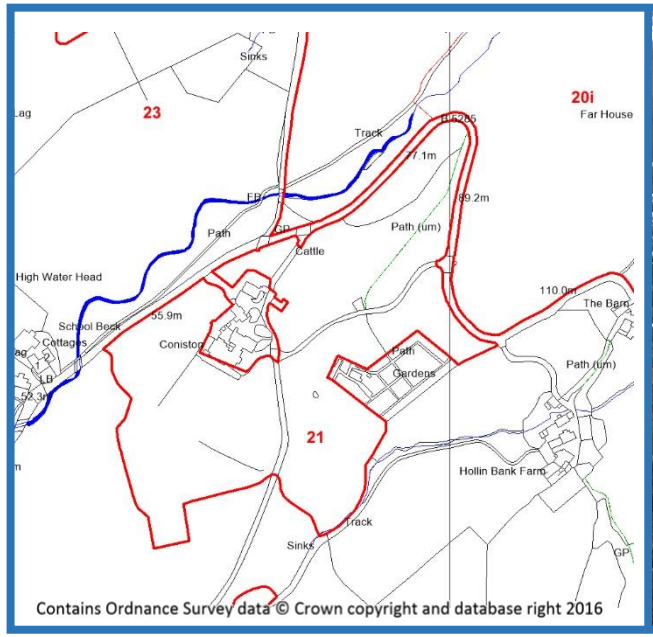
Species Rowan, Norway Spruce, Ash and Japanese Larch

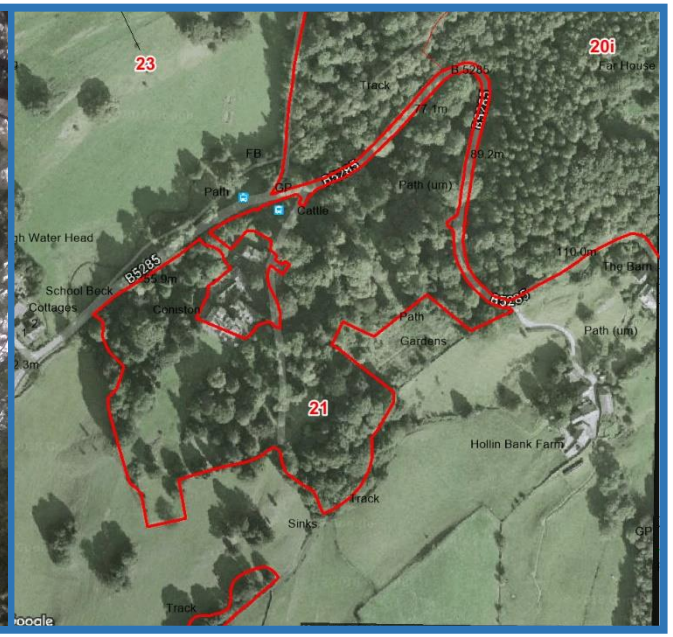
Activity 50% Coppice

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 21 **Hectares** 4.8 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** Monk Coniston Gardens

Issues None **Work Phase** Phases 1 and 3

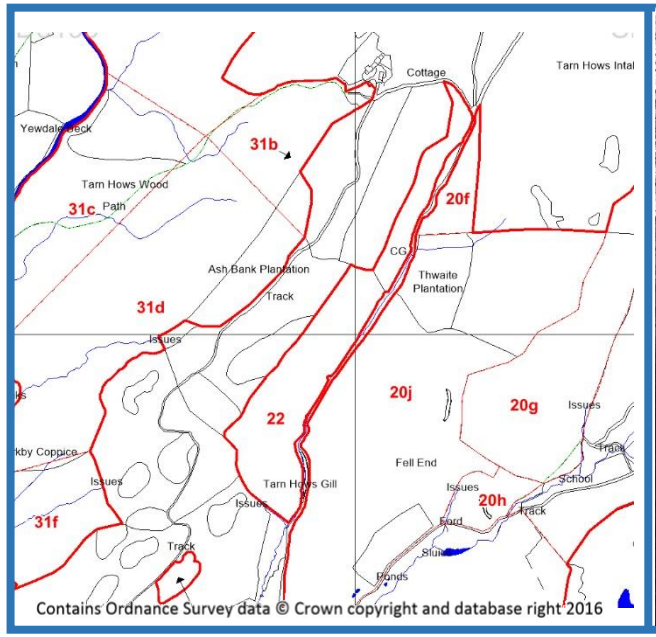
Species Sycamore, Beech, Noble Fir and Other Conifers

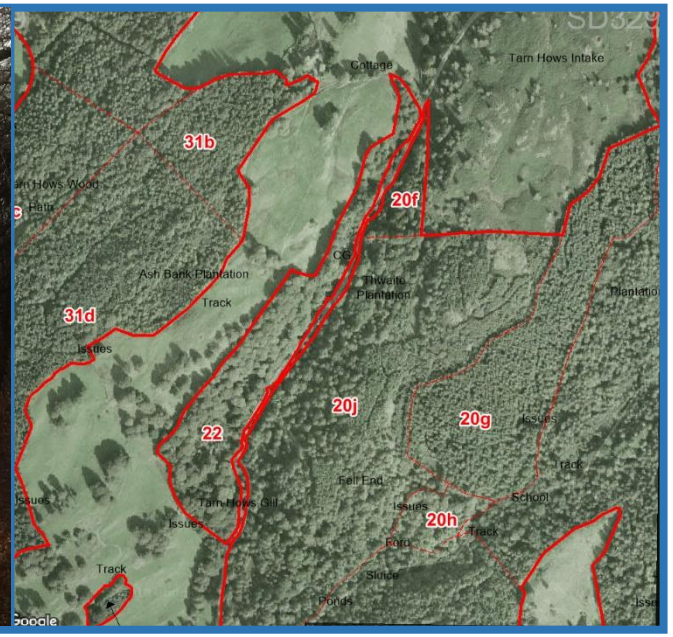
Activity 20% Halo thin around specimen trees

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 22 **Hectares** 4.98 **Area** Tarn Hows Name Lags Coppice

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

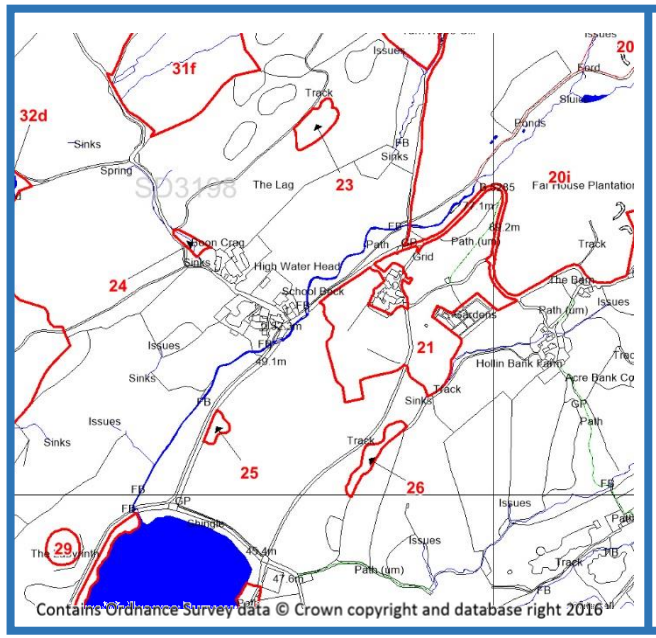
Species Sessile Oak, Ash and Hazel

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

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** 0.32 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Boon Crag

Issues None **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

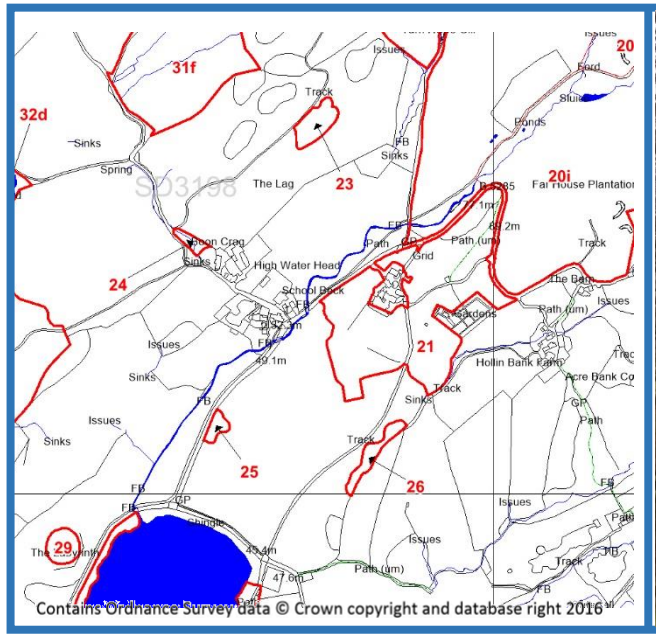
Species Scots Pine with Beech, Japanese Larch, Ash and Sessile Oak

Activity 20% Halo Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 24 **Hectares** 0.1 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Boon Crag Clump

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2: April 2020 - March 2022

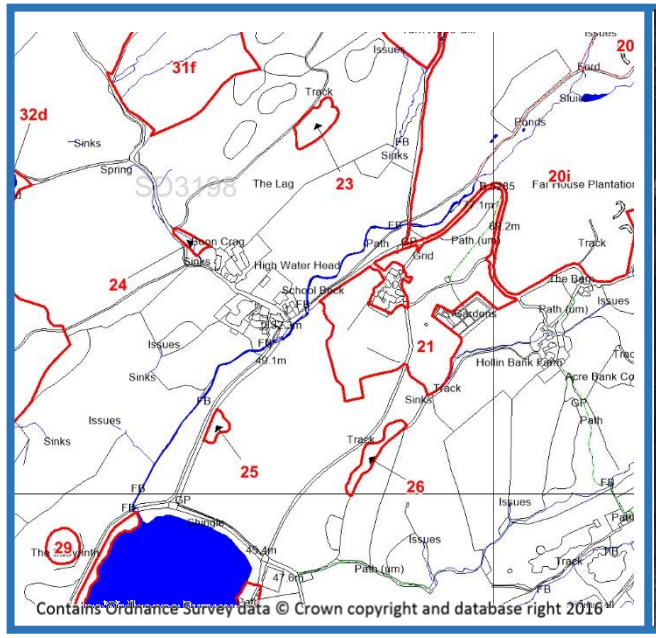
Species Hazel with Beech and Sessile Oak

Activity 20% Halo Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 25 **Hectares** 0.12 **Area** Monk Coniston Name Sub-Station Clump

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

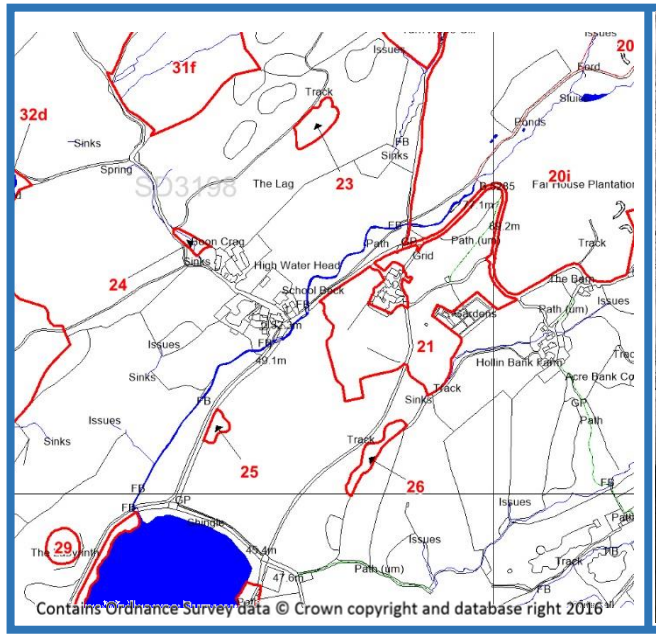
Species Ash and Noble Fir with Sycamore and Yew

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 26 **Hectares** 0.24 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Boon Crag Clump

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

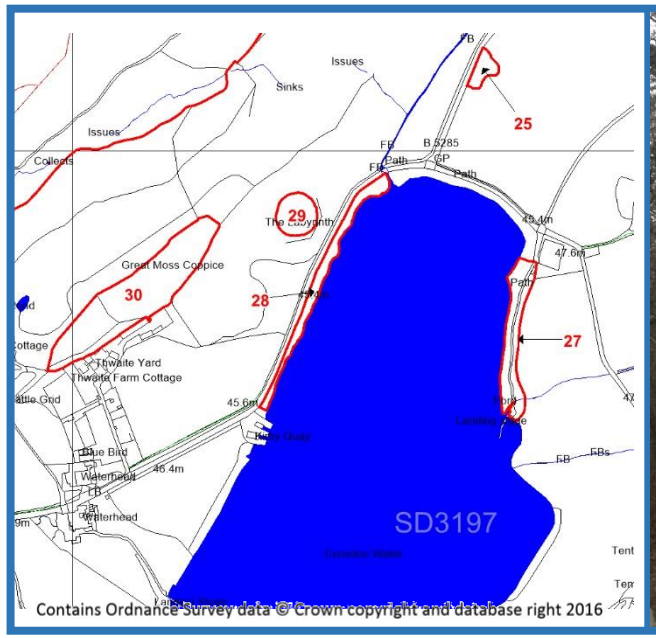
Species Yew, Sycamore, Ash and Beech

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 27 **Hectares** 0.5 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Coniston Lakeshore

Issues Himalayan Balsam **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

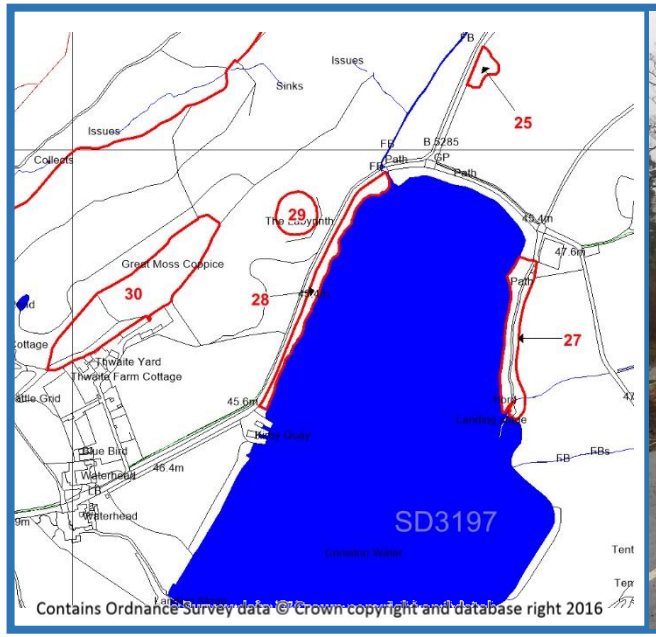
Species Ash, Sessile Oak and Holly with Yew

Activity None

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 28 **Hectares** 0.39 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Coniston Lakeshore

Issues Himalayan Balsam **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

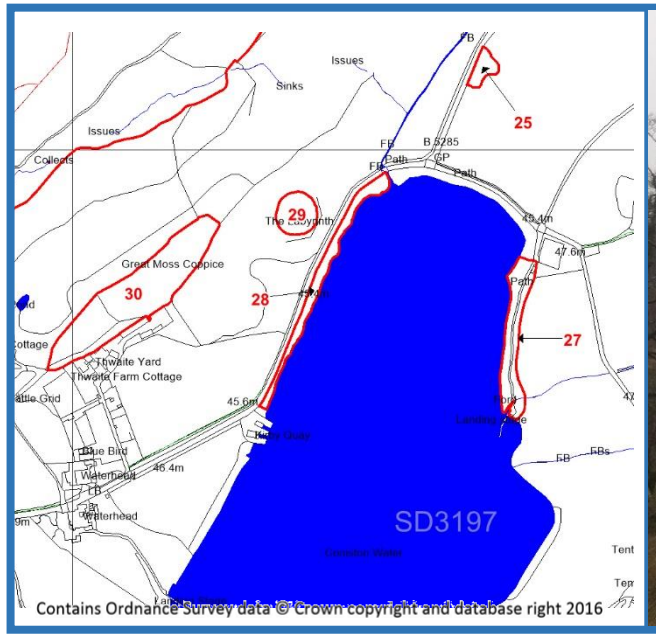
Species Beech and Sycamore with Sessile Oak, Ash and Birch

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 29 **Hectares** 0.25 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** The Labyrinth

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

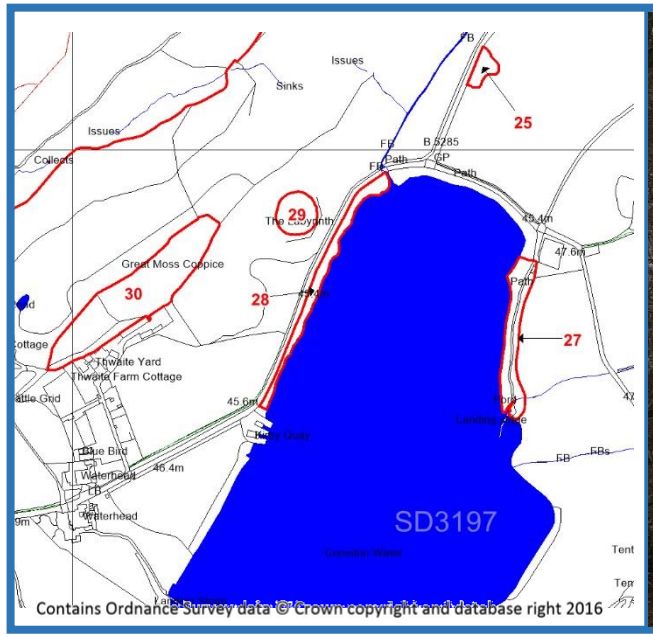
Species Alder with Yew

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 30 **Hectares** 1.44 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Great Moss Coppice

Issues None

Work Phase Long Term Retention

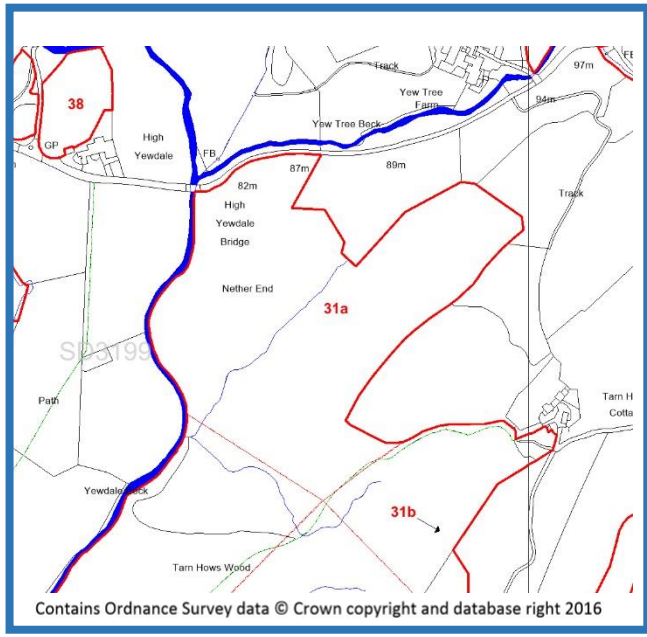
Species Beech with Sycamore and Birch

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 31a **Hectares** 9.34 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Nether End

Issues Grazing, Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

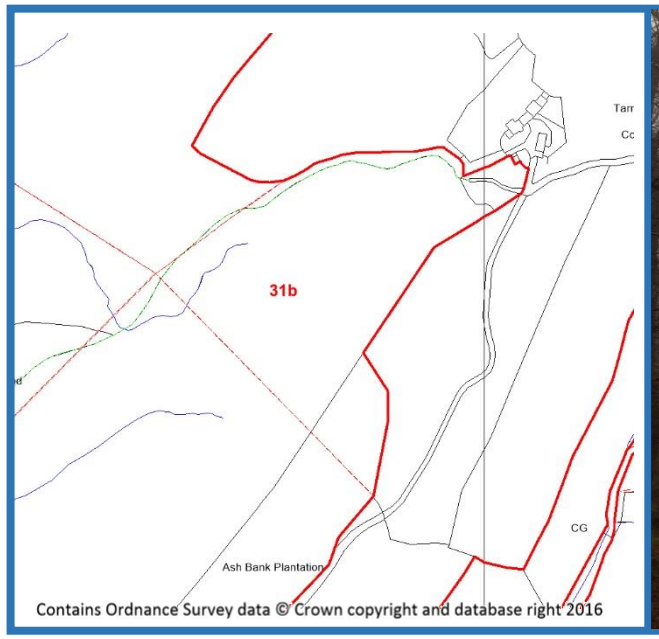
Species Sessile Oak and Japanese Larch with Beech, Birch, Ash and Hazel

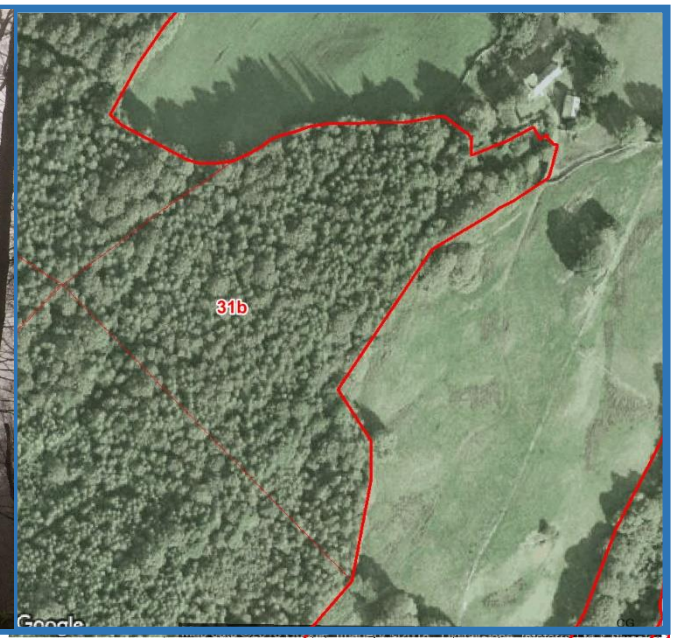
Activity Selectively felling 40% of the Larch and Beech and restocking with Alder and Birch

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 31b **Hectares** 3.02 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Kirby Coppice

Issues Grazing, Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

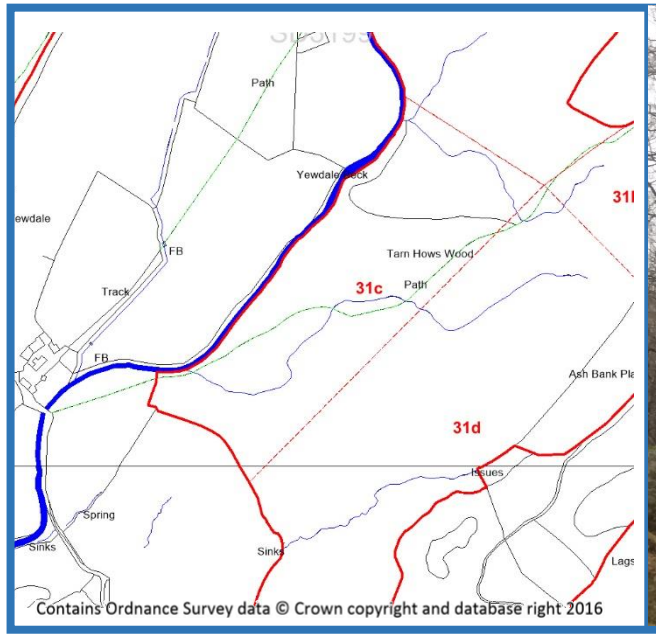
Species Hybrid Larch with Sessile Oak and Beech

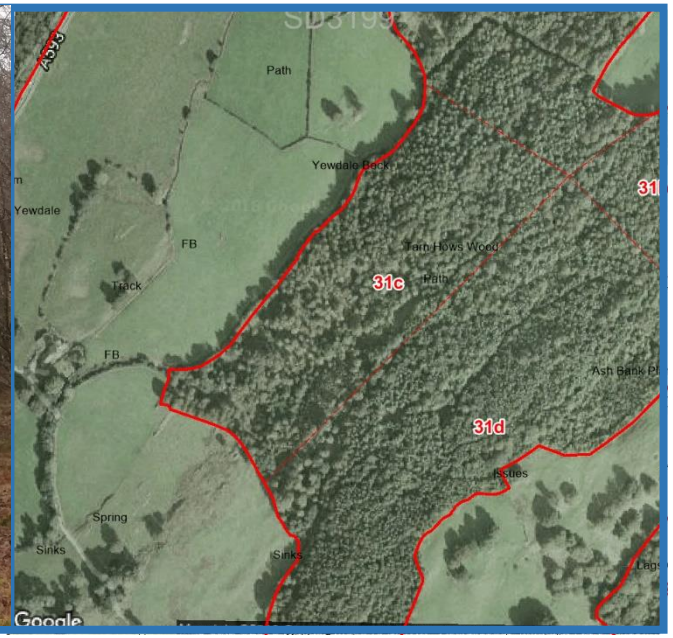
Activity 30% Thin

Designations Planted 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 31c **Hectares** 7.11 **Area** Yewdale Name Tarn Hows Wood

Issues Grazing and Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

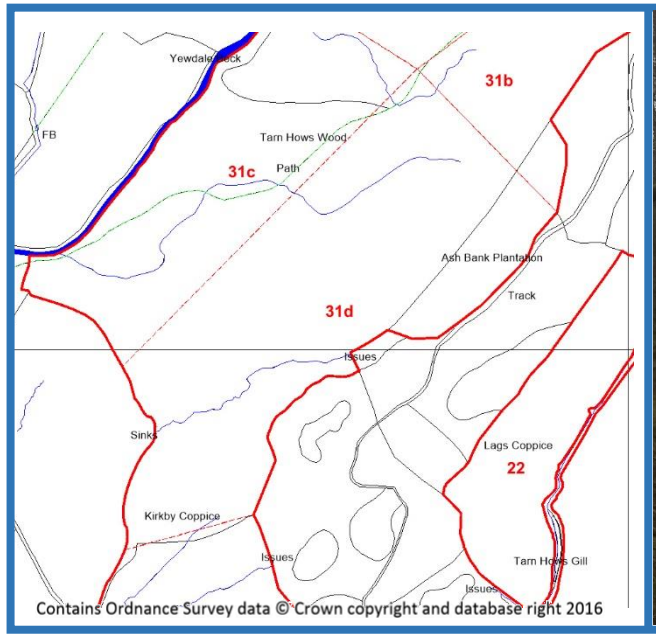
Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Hazel

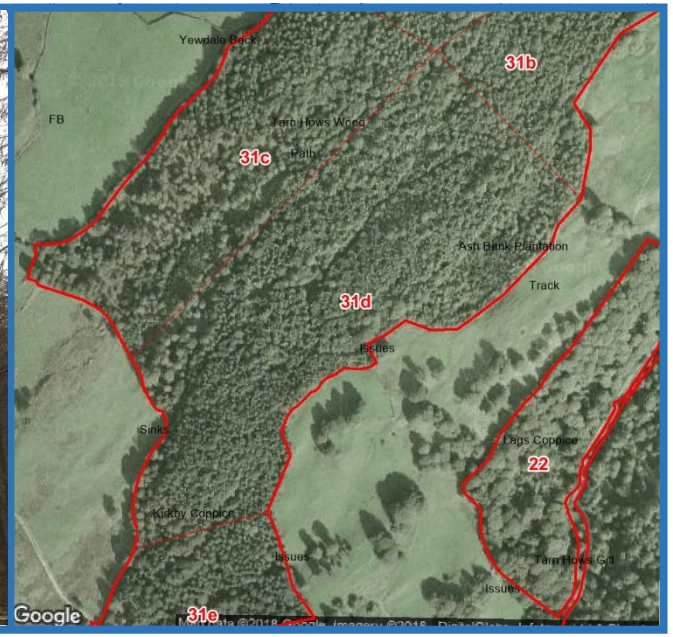
Activity 30% Coppice

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and Planted 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 31d **Hectares** 11.51 **Area** Yewdale Name Kirby Coppice

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** In line with SPHN

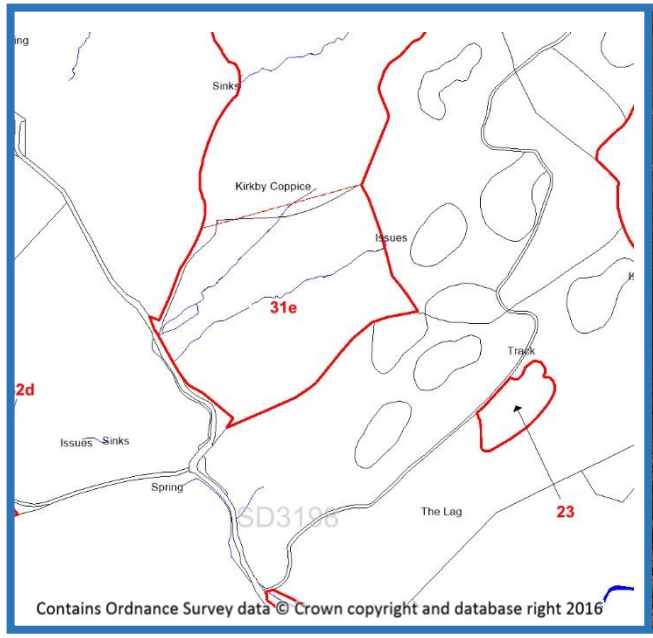
Species Japanese Larch with Sessile Oak and Scots Pine

Activity Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN)

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Woodland Type Even Aged Mixed Woodland with a Closed Canopy

Aim To respond to SPHN



Compartment 31e **Hectares** 3.22 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Kirby Coppice

Issues Grazing, Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 4: April 2024 - March 2026

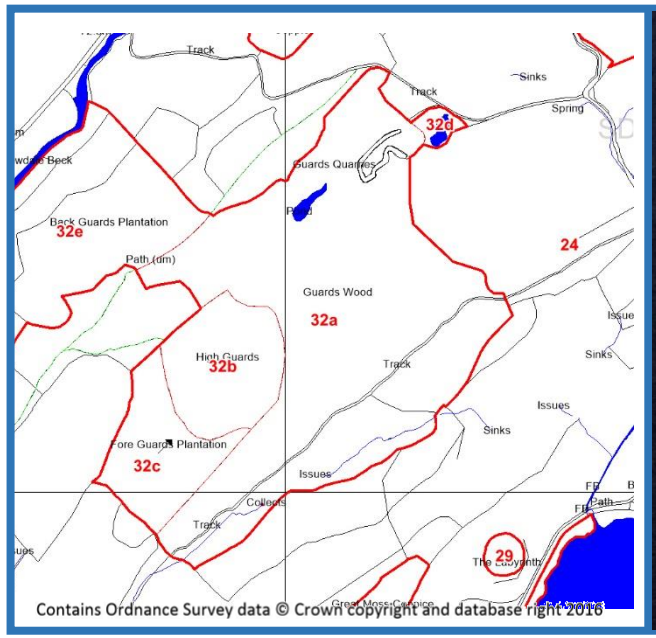
Species Japanese Larch with Beech, Sessile Oak and Norway Spruce

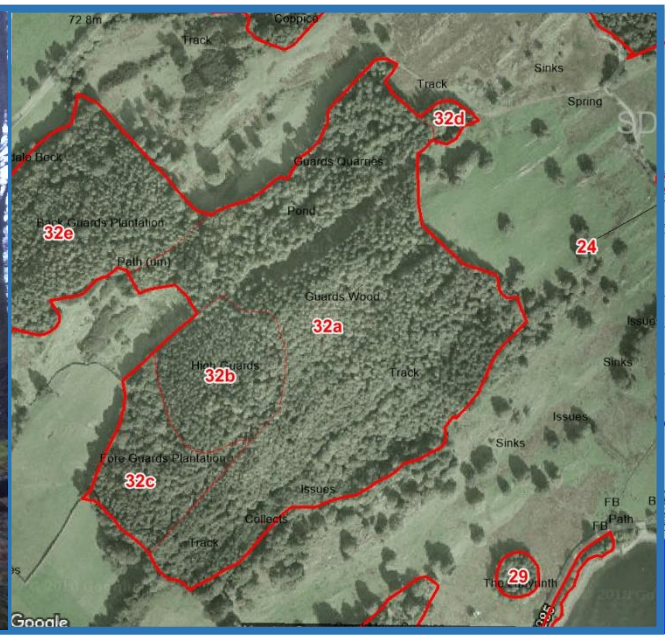
Activity 30% Thin

Designations Planted 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 32a **Hectares** 14.89 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Guards Wood

Issues Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

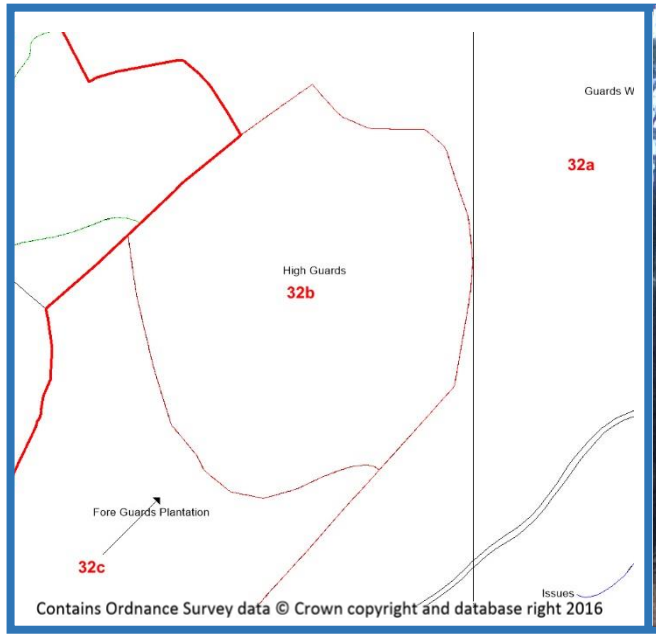
Species Sessile Oak With Alder and Scots Pine

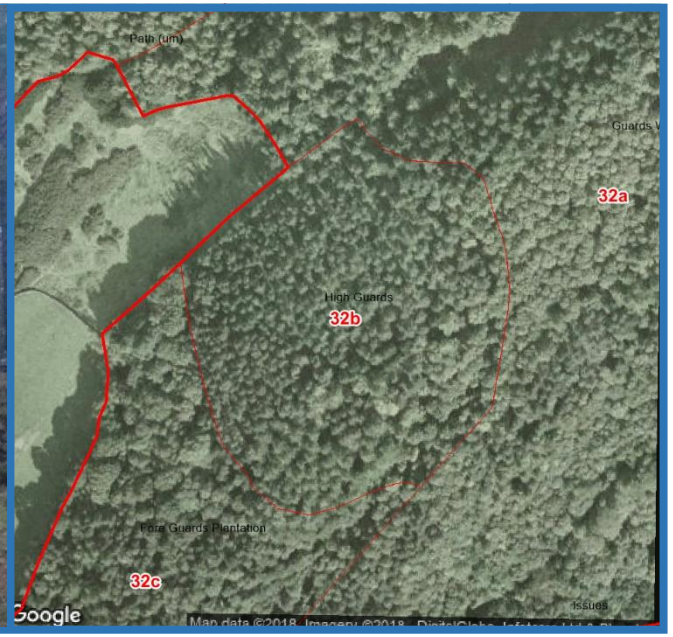
Activity 30% Thin and Coppice Alder

Designations Planted 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 32b **Hectares** 2.51 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** High Guards

Issues Grazing and Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

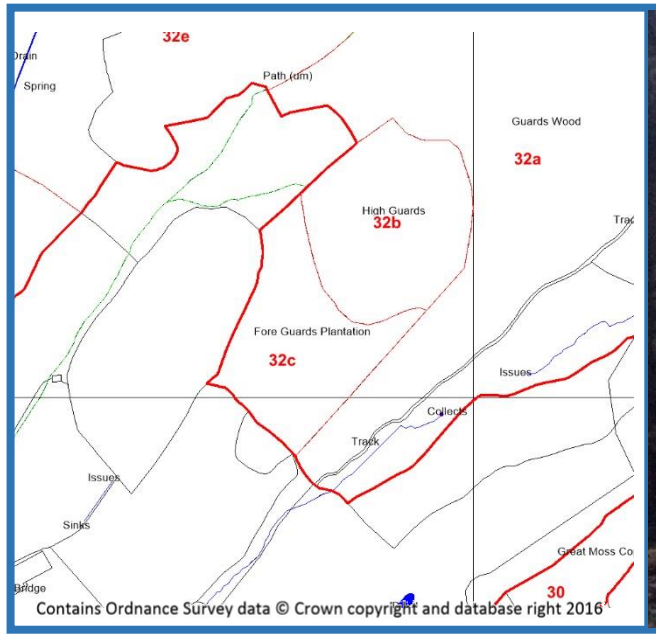
Species Scots Pine

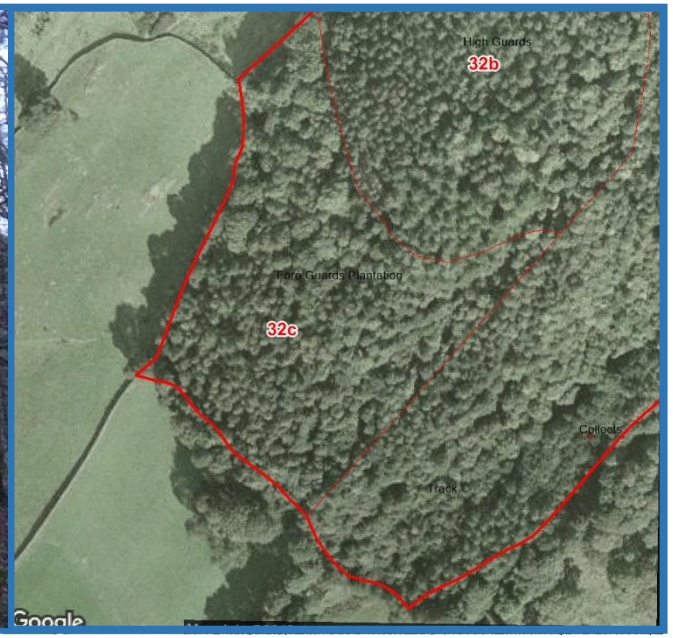
Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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





Compartment 32c **Hectares** 2.22 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Far Guards Plantation

Issues Grazing and Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

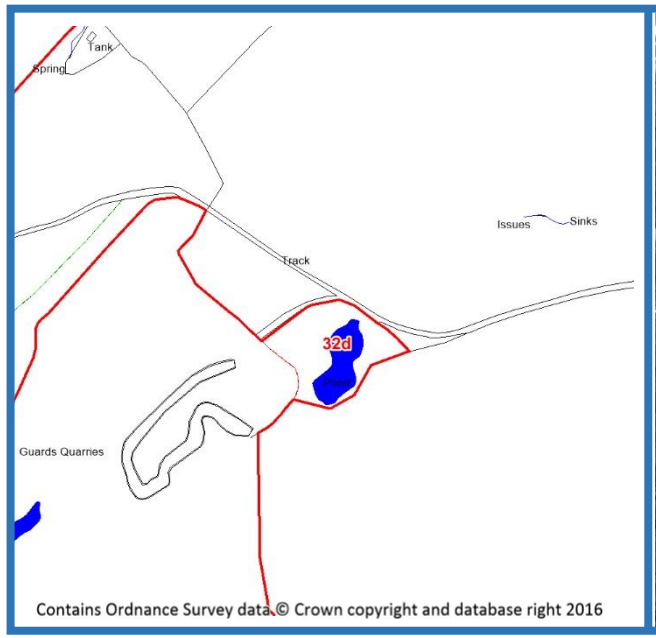
Species Sessile Oak, Beech, Ash, Birch, Scots Pine and Hybrid Larch

Activity 30% Thin

Designations Planted 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 32d **Hectares** 0.24 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Guards Quarry

Issues Grazing and Rhododendron **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

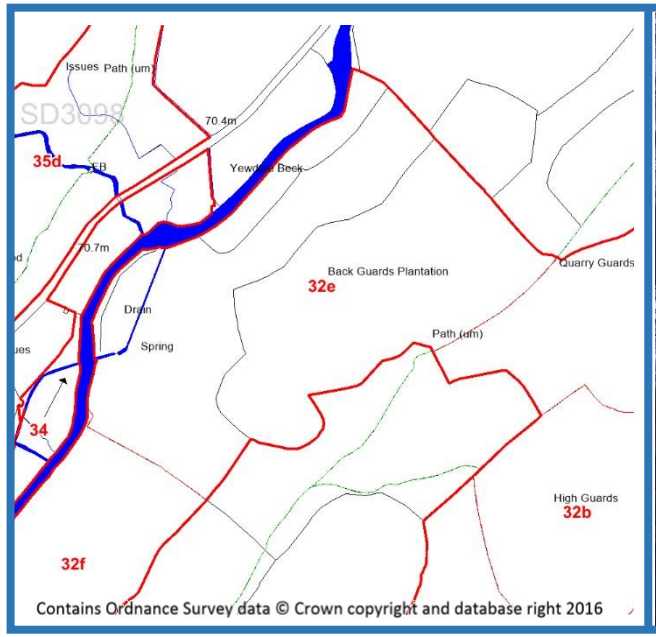
Species Douglas Fir with European Larch and Sessile Oak

Activity 30% Thin

Designations None

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 32e **Hectares** 6.61 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Back Guards Plantation

Issues Phytopthera ramorum **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

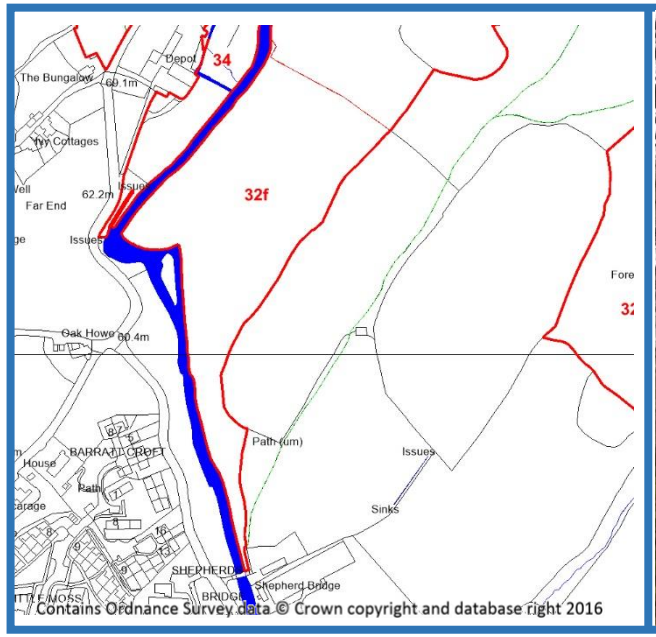
Species Hybrid Larch with Sessile Oak, Sweet Chestnut Beech, Birch and Scots Pine

Activity 30% Thin and respond to Statutory Plant Health Notice

Designations Planted Ancient Woodland Site and Site of Special Scientific Interest

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 32f **Hectares** 2.78 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Great Briery Coppice

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** Phase 3: April 2022 - March 2024

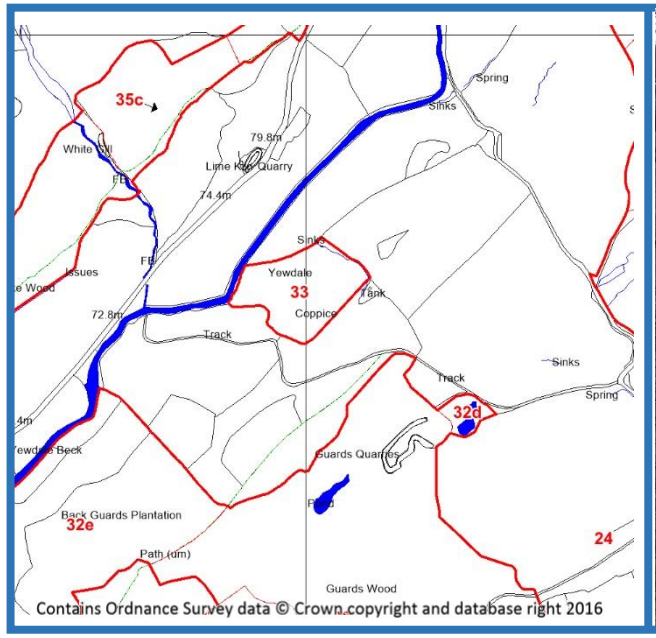
Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Beech, Sycamore and Norway Spruce

Activity 10% Thin

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

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 33 **Hectares** 1.39 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Guards Coppice

Issues None

Work Phase Phase 2-4: April 2020 - March 2026

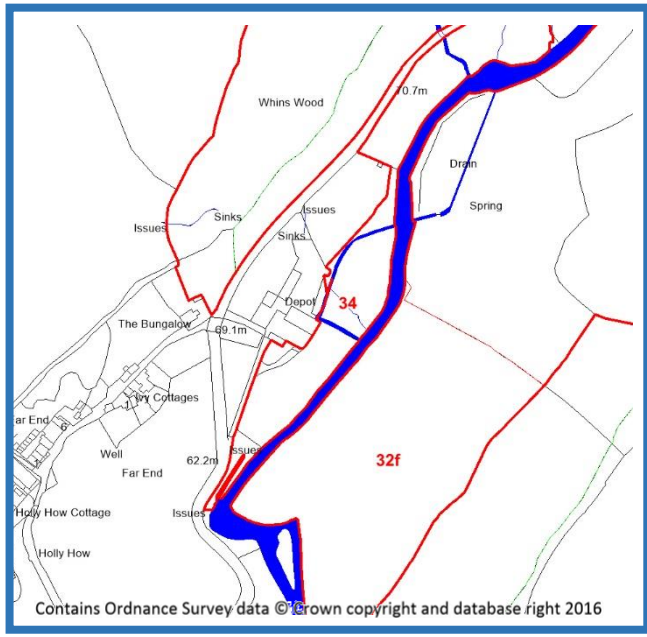
Species Sessile Oak with Beech, Rowan and Birch

Activity 90% Coppice

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 34 **Hectares** 1.3 **Area** Monk Coniston **Name** Far End

Issues Rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

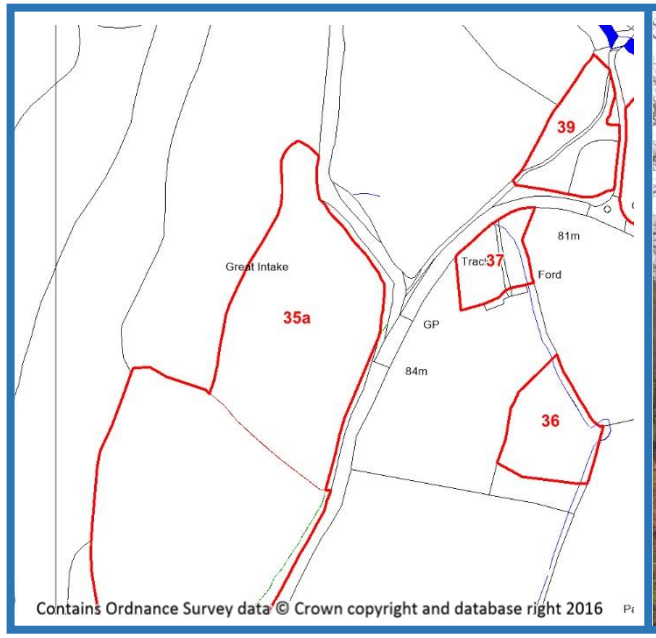
Species Sessile Oak and Beech with Hazel and Birch

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 35a **Hectares** 1.87 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Great Intake

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

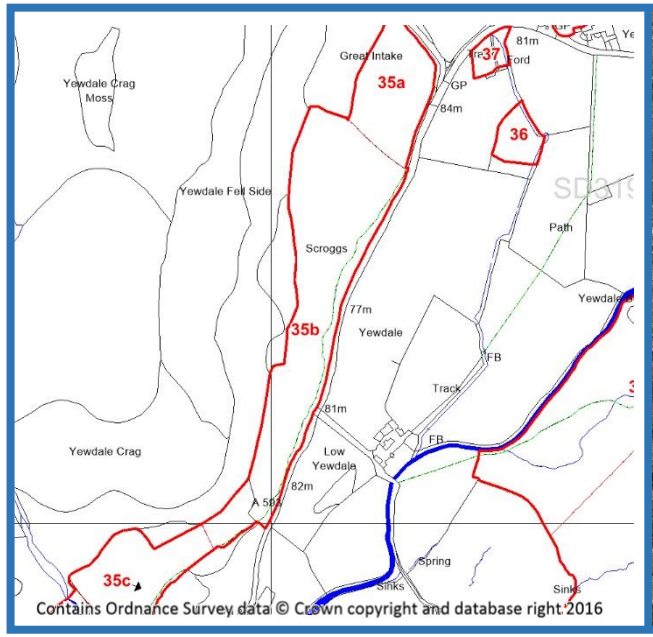
Species Sessile Oak with Birch and Hazel

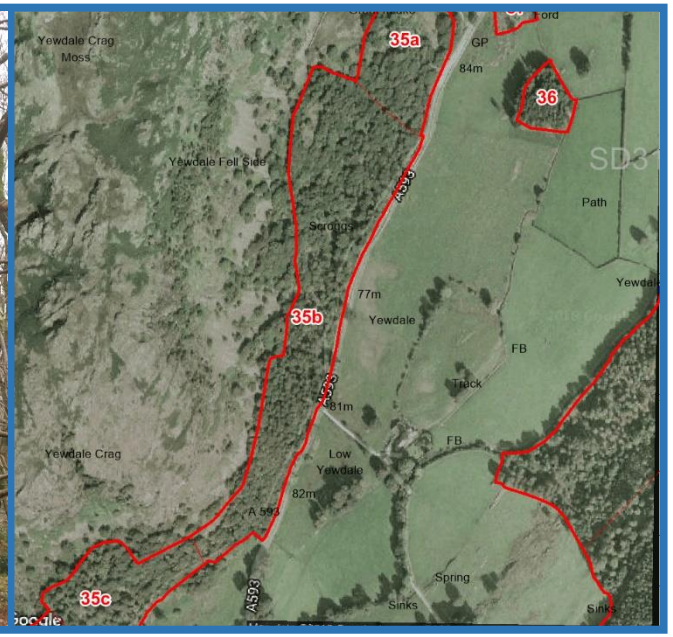
Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 35b **Hectares** 5.88 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Scroggs Wood

Issues Beech Regeneration **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

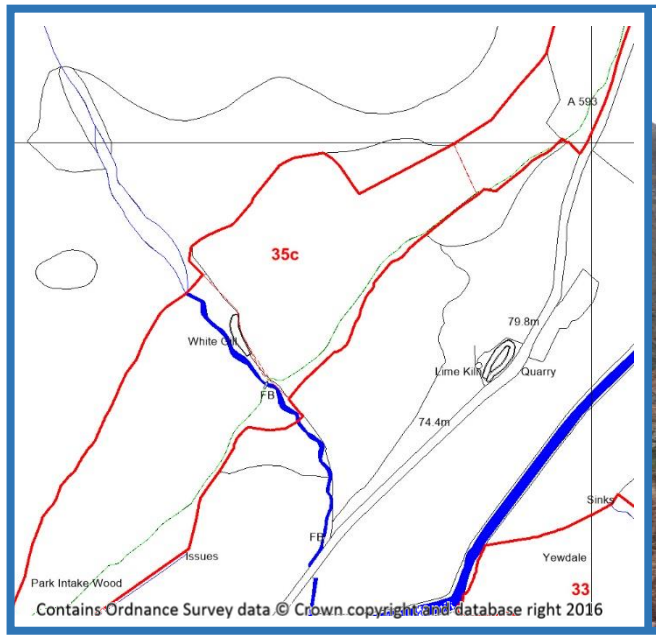
Species Sessile Oak and Hazel with Sycamore and Beech

Activity None

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 35c **Hectares** 1.95 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Scroggs Wood

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

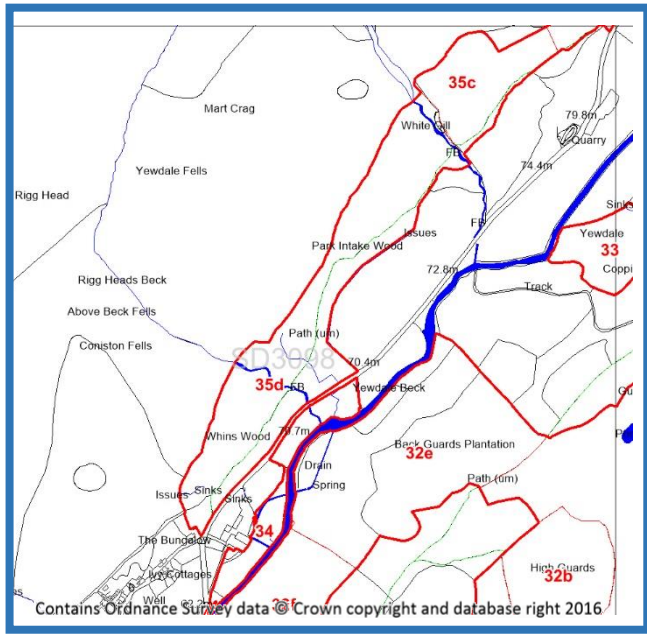
Species Sessile Oak and Birch with Hazel

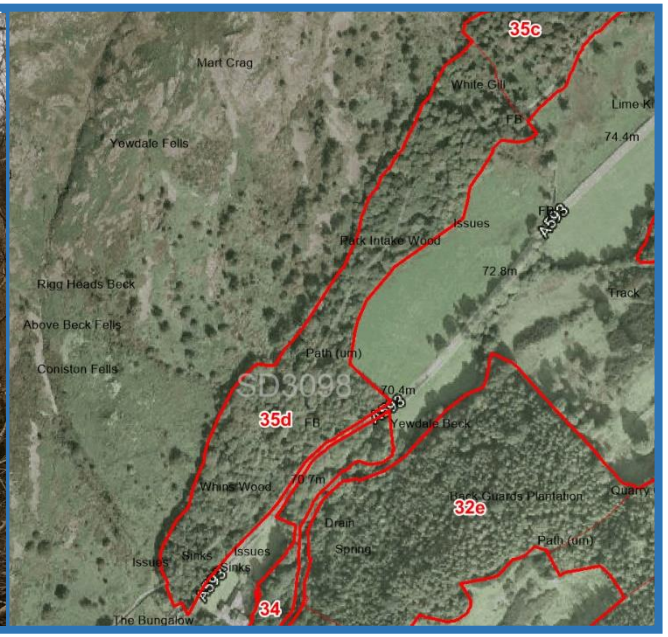
Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with an Open Canopy

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





Compartment 35d **Hectares** 6.33 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Whinns Wood

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

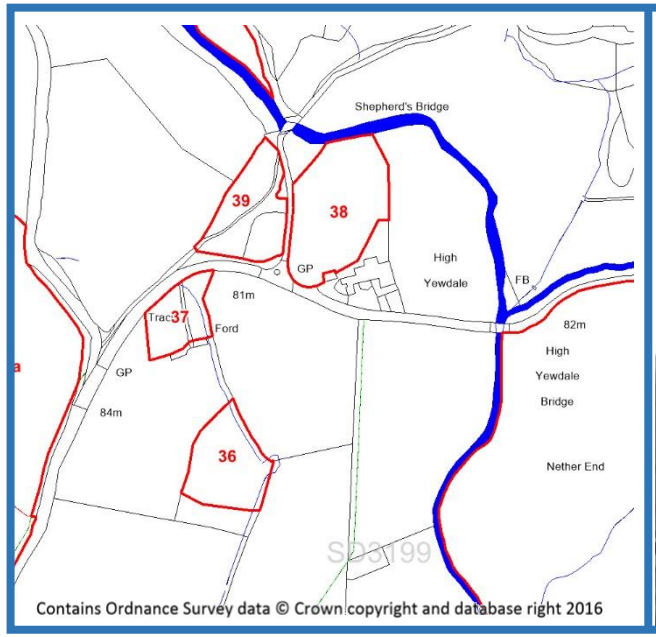
Species Sycamore, Sessile Oak, Ash, Birch and Hazel

Activity None

Designations Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Woodland Type Uneven Aged Broadleaved Woodland with an Open Canopy

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



Compartment 36 **Hectares** 0.47 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Yewdale Knoll

Issues Grazing **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

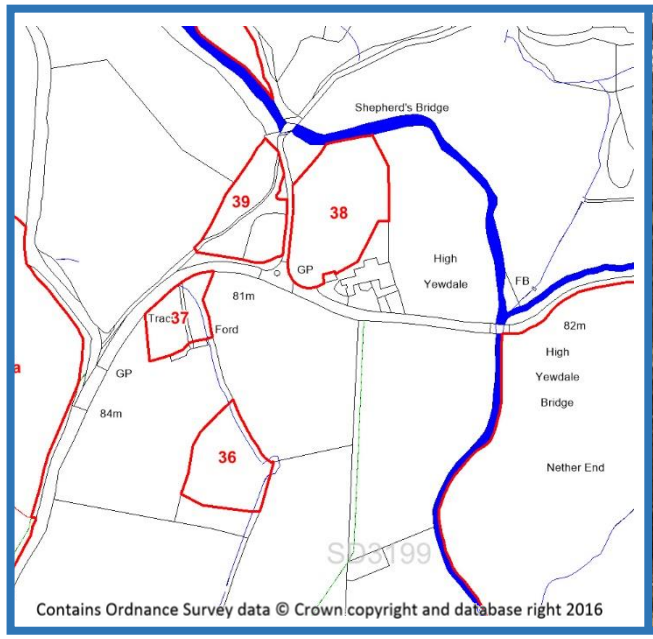
Species Scots Pine, Norway Spruce and European Larch

Activity None

Designations None

Woodland Type Even Aged Coniferous Woodland with a Closed Canopy

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



Compartment 37 **Hectares** 0.28 **Area** Yewdale **Name** Yewdale Knoll

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

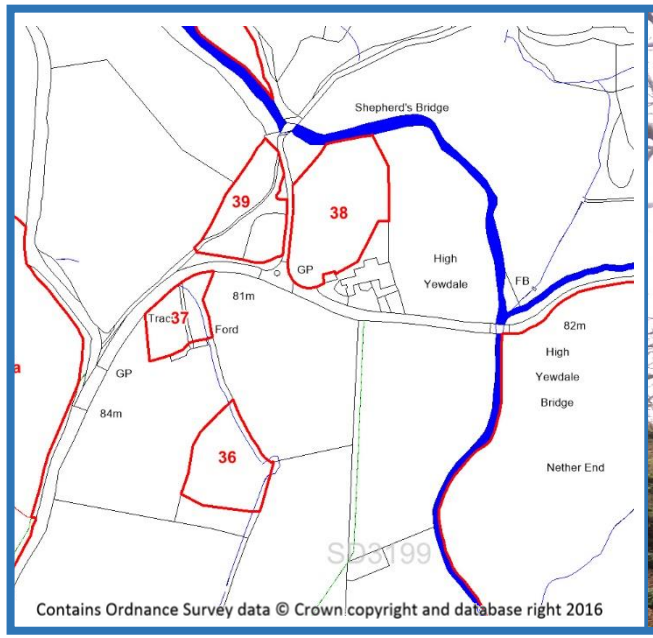
Species Sessile Oak and Scots Pine

Activity None

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 38 **Hectares** 0.81 **Area** Yewdale **Name** High Yewdale Roadside

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

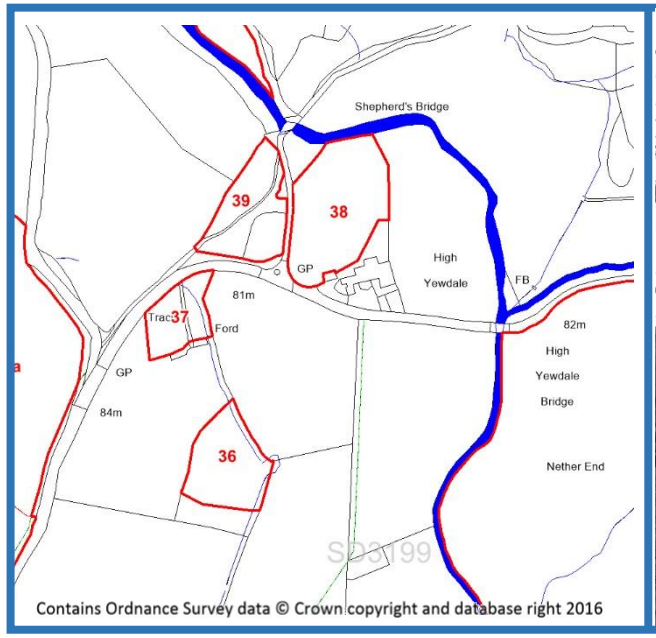
Species Sessile Oak with Birch and Yew

Activity None

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 39 **Hectares** 0.49 **Area** Yewdale **Name** High Yewdale Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

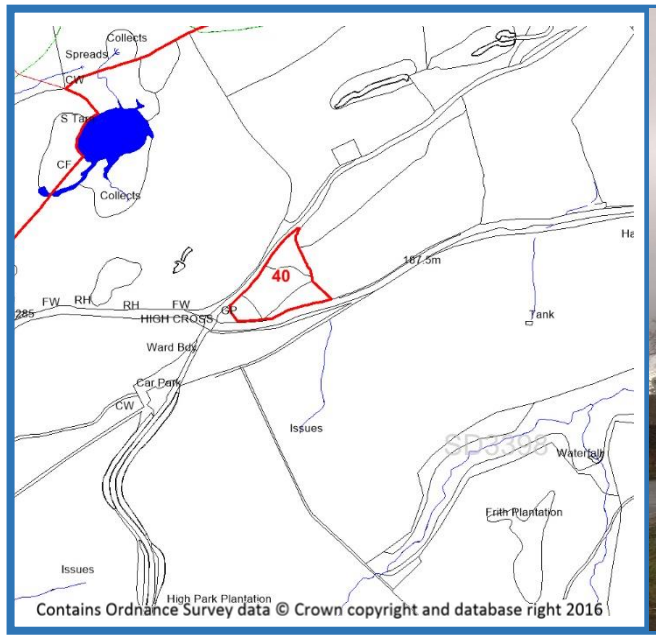
Species Sessile Oak and Ash with Other Conifers

Activity None

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 40 **Hectares** 0.44 **Area** Tarn Hows **Name** High Cross Wood

Issues None **Work Phase** Long Term Retention

Species Sessile Oak with Scots Pine, Birch and Sycamore

Activity None

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.