Allen Banks and Staward Gorge

Woodland Management Plan January 2018- January 2028

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

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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 Allen Banks and Staward Gorge in Northumberland. The detail of the plan focusses on tree thinning and felling works at the site. Detail relating to the access and built structures at the site form the content of other plans.

Background to the Woodlands at Allen Banks and Staward Gorge

These woodlands form part of the National Trust Hadrian's Wall and Tyne Valley Group of properties. The woodlands covered in this plan include compartments 1-18. The remaining compartments can be seen in the plans for Bellister and the plan for Hadrian's Wall woodlands.

Allen Banks historic landscape consists of a mainly mature woodland structure with small pockets of natural regeneration. Among the mix of broadleaves, beech (non-native to the site) is dominant in Walks Wood on the western side of the valley and oak dominant on the eastern side. Specimen conifer also grow on the steep valley sides and on higher ground on the eastern side of the valley (Morralee Wood) conifer plantations comprising mainly of Scots pine, European larch, Western hemlock and Sitka spruce can be found. Stawardpeel SSSI and other PAWS sites are on the whole a mixture of native broadleaves together with conifer planted during the 1950' and 1960's. The over-story where conifer plantations have failed or where conifer has been removed is upland mixed ash, alder-ash wet wood, acid oak-birch wood or upland oak wood. The main conifer species planted are Norway spruce, western hemlock, Douglas fir, European larch, Scots pine, western red cedar and noble fir.

In total there are 18 woodland compartments covering 188.2 hectares.

Topography:
The river Allen and its tributaries have cut steep sided valleys. The woodlands are on the whole very sheltered with a particularly humid microclimate. Altitudes range from 120 m to 200 m above sea level. The extraction of timber in places can be difficult because of poor access (physically and legally) as well as terrain.

Geology:
The solid geology (bedrock) of the area recorded on the British Geological survey Sheet 19 for the area is mapped as predominately limestone of the Upper Carboniferous Series. However, upon inspection the exposed rocks are found to be sandstones, grits, siltstones and shales/mudrocks which cast some doubt upon the accuracy of the map. The limestone sequence does include gritstones/sandstones sills, occasionally coals and some mudrock horizons. A Whin Dyke (quartz/dolerite igneous intrusion) cuts across the property in a west/east direction between NY798634 and NY800636. It is therefore concluded that due to faulting in the area the actual rocks exposed are higher or lower than those sequences portrayed on the map.

Soils:
Glacial deposits occur within parts of the valley system. In these places impeded drainage has resulted in gleyed soils but on steeper slopes the drift thins and there is better drainage with brown earth or immature ranker soils.

'The Tarn' at compartment 1e
Photo Credit: Chris Johnson

Section 2: Our Aims and Objectives

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 and to conduct management throughout our woodlands that creates a diverse age structure and sustainable, dynamic forest ecosystems. The work we do will aim to protect and enhance biodiversity in all woodlands 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 listed as being of high conservation importance, these are listed below: Bats: Myotis, pipistrelle, brown long eared and noctual. Birds: Kingfisher, Wood Warbler, spotted flycatcher, pied flycatcher Mammals: Red squirrel, otter, badger, dormouse Notable Fungi Amphibians: Frogs, toads, and newts	Phased removal of invasive species from ASNW and PAWS sites including cutting and spraying of rhododendron. Continue removal of conifer via a programme of selective felling, thinning and clearfell. Where access permits phased, economic, silvicultural operations; the conifer stands will be selectively thinned prior to final felling (conifer removal) at economic maturity or they will be gradual transitioned towards a system of continuous cover forestry. Alternatively, where severe access constraints make thinning operations uneconomic either, selective/clear felling i.e. of conifer stems in the stand or waste felling over many years will be carried out. Both methods will facilitate subsequent regeneration and recolonisation of native broadleaved species. Use a combination of natural regeneration and enrichment planting with native species to regenerate or restock sites to favour red squirrel and dormouse habitat. Evaluate the current nature conservation value of the woodlands through stakeholder communications and survey work. Monitor 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. Manage and control deer populations where possible and appropriate. 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 away from areas of high public access. Identify and conserve veteran trees. Avoid felling large/veteran trees for safety reasons unless absolutely necessary. Protect wildlife and ancient woodland features by marking them on the ground during operations and including them in operational constraints maps. Ensure regeneration is protected from adjacent livestock farming through fence maintenance and when restocking, consider provenance and species in relation to climate change

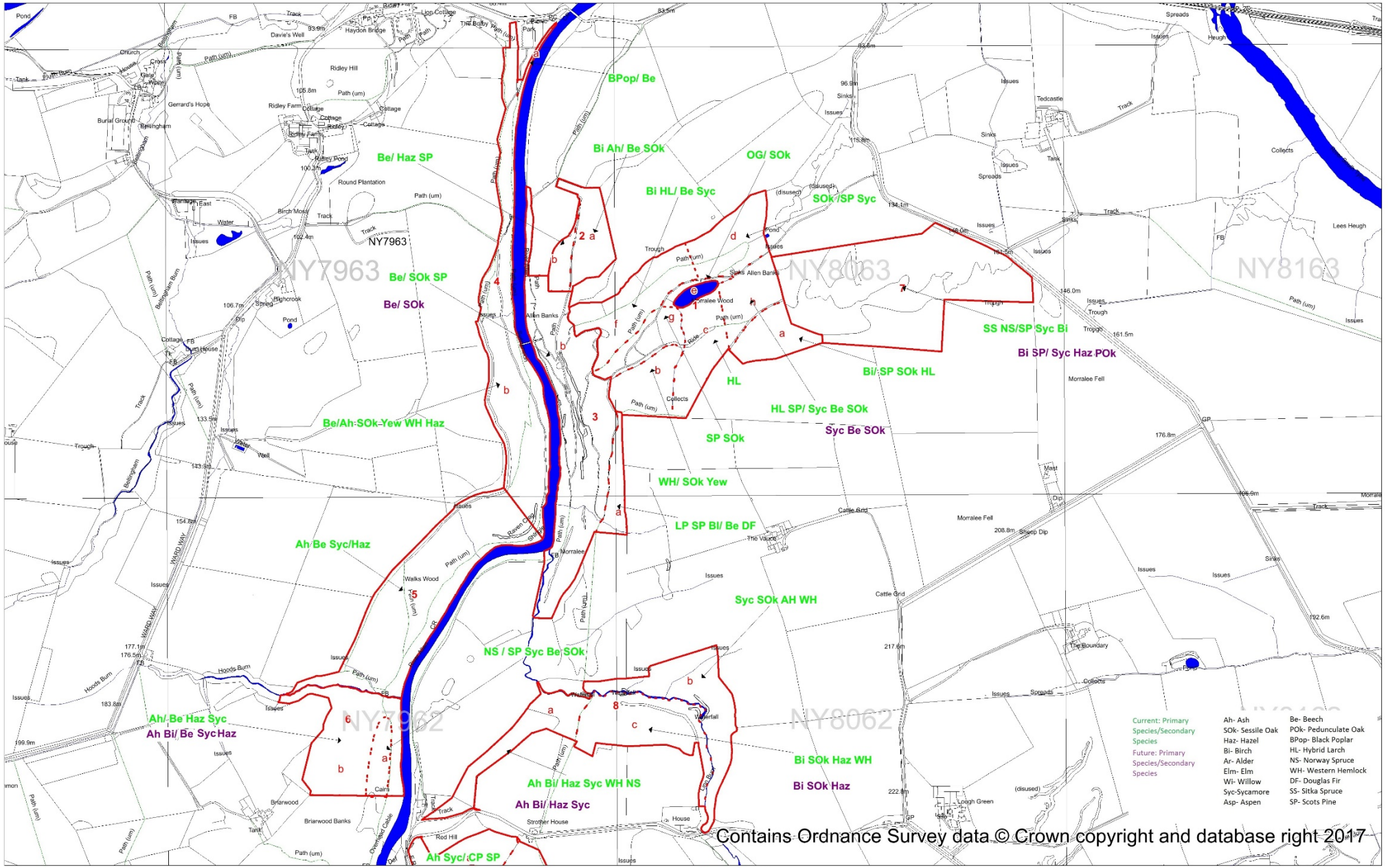
What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
To improve access for management and enhance and encourage safe and sympathetic public access, extending opportunities for education, recreation and participation where this does not conflict with the other objectives	The quality of experience for our visitors is of high importance. This plan aims to maintain the woodlands' wild feel and to ensure that our woodlands can be enjoyed by generations to come.	Assess the current access situation and map where access can be improved/created. Establish a program of access improvement/ creation. Develop opportunities for the local community of Tyne Valley to get involved in the site through the volunteer programme. Work with local schools to enable them to use our woodlands to get outdoors and closer to nature. Use the programme of woodland management as a tool to engage visitors and educate them about the importance of conservation and what our sites can offer. Create access which facilitates woodland management and compliments the existing public access infrastructure.
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. We therefore wish to minimise carbon outputs and sequester as much carbon as possible through natural processes.	To 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. To undertake silvicultural practices which minimise soil erosion and promote soil formation. Work which allows more light to the woodland floor will facilitate this process.
Improve the capacity of our woodlands for resource protection and flood resilience, slowing the flow of water across our land to improve water quality coming off our land and play a part in protecting downstream communities at risk of flooding	Flooding is becoming an increasing risk to both urban and rural communities. We wish to play our part in the mitigation of the impacts of these storm events.	Undertake management works which increase the structural diversity of the woodland stand and increase the density and diversity of ground flora. Use brash arisings to create small leaky dams in tributaries and feeder streams to slow the flow of water in storm events where appropriate. Undertake best practice during operations to protect soils using brash mats and avoid watercourses.

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. One of the ways we seek to achieve this is by contributing to the local economy.	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 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 woodlands with access issues.
Ensure the woodland habitats are resilient to climate change and plant diseases	Climate change presents 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 structural and species diversity where ever possible through harvesting to allow natural regeneration where possible. Remove species known to increase the likelihood of disease transmission e.g Rhododendron Seek opportunities to increase habitat connectivity Survey HWTVG to identify the potential for habitat creation.
To manage health and safety at the site in line with the 'Tree Safety Management in the National Trust' procedure Sep 2015	There are risks of injury to staff, volunteers and the public from falling trees and branches. There are also risks of damage to buildings, property and vehicles. 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 members of the public, staff and volunteers. Therefore there is a need to inspect trees in and near public places and adjacent to buildings and working areas, to assess whether they represent a risk to life and/or property, and to take remedial action as appropriate.	By following National Trust Health and Safety procedures.

What we want to do	Why we want to do it?	How can we achieve it?
Conserve the historic and cultural landscape in ways that enhance the Spirit of Place	We recognise our responsibility towards the protection of our historic environment and seek to maintain and enhance it for ongoing enjoyment and education.	Using the Site and Monuments register record the condition of the archaeological features across HWTVG. 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. The historic environment report highlights a certain number of management concerns and recommendations address these as part of the management of the sites. Maintain and protect designed woodland landscape elements across the site. i.e. Allen Banks Victorian wilderness garden.

Section 3: Site Maps

Compartment 1d



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 2a: Species Current And Future (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - North)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

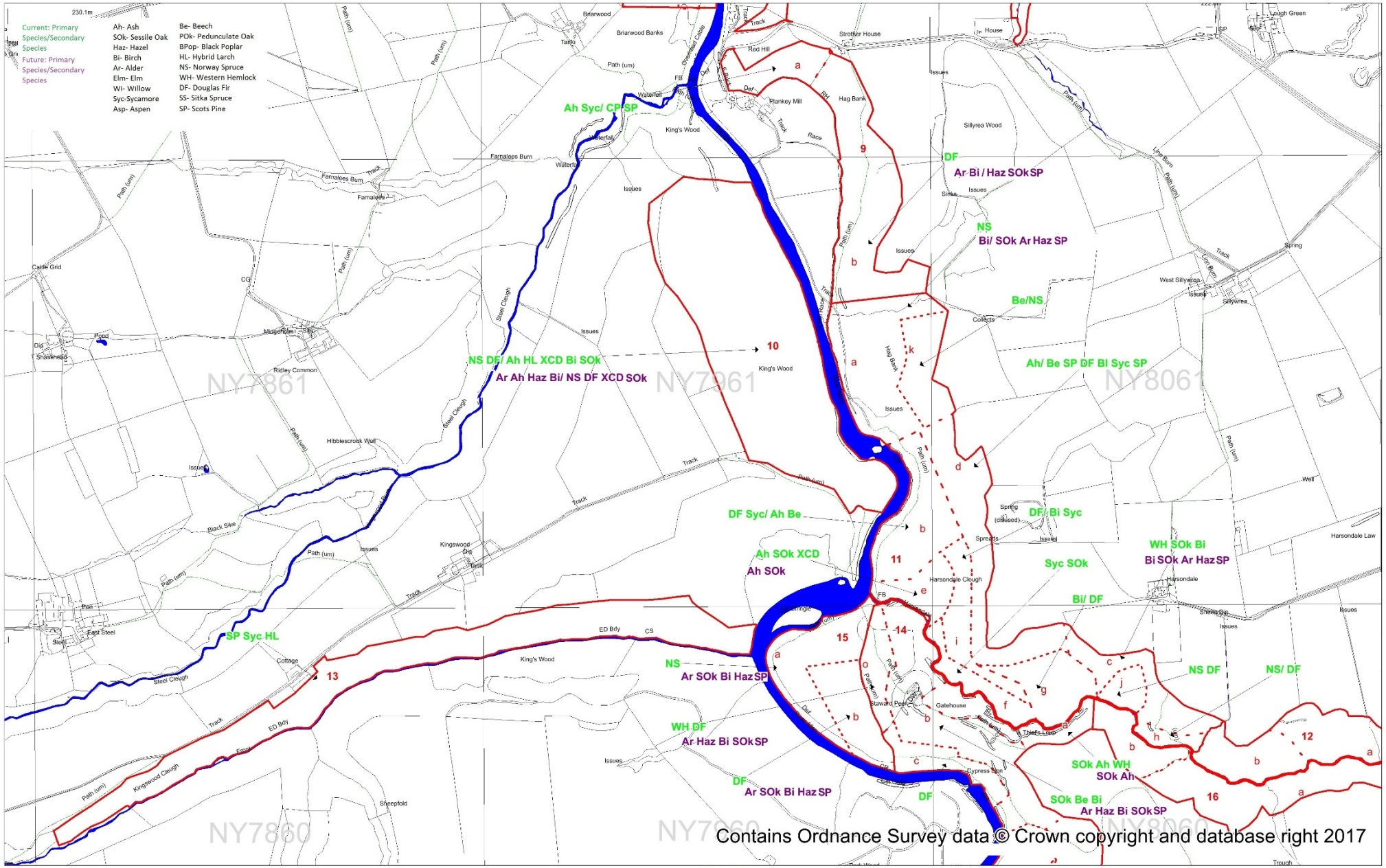
n Compartment

X Sub-Compartment

Path

Water

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

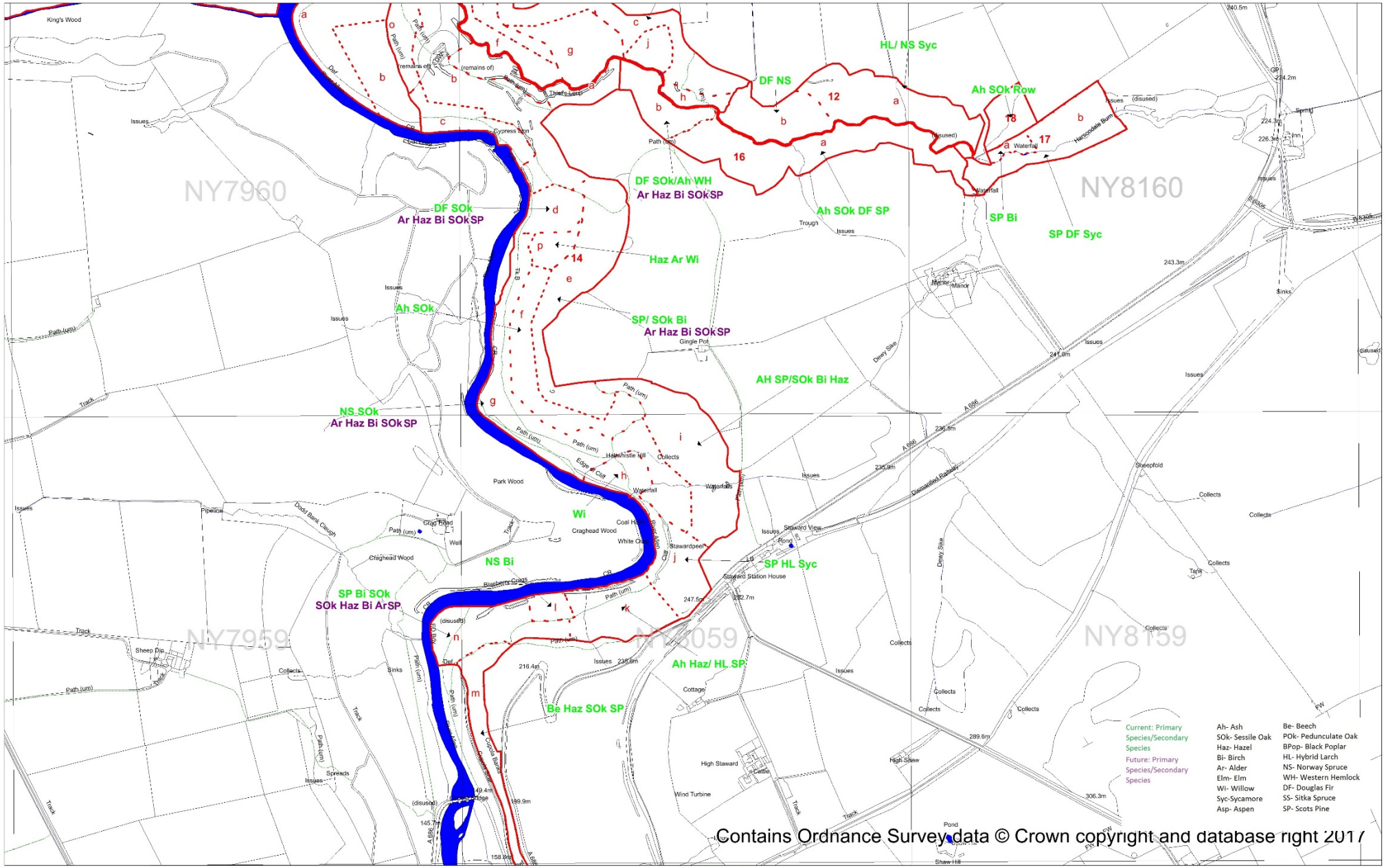


Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 2b: Species Current and Future (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - Central)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

n Compartment
X Sub-Compartment
Path
Water

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 2c: Species Current and Future (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - South)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

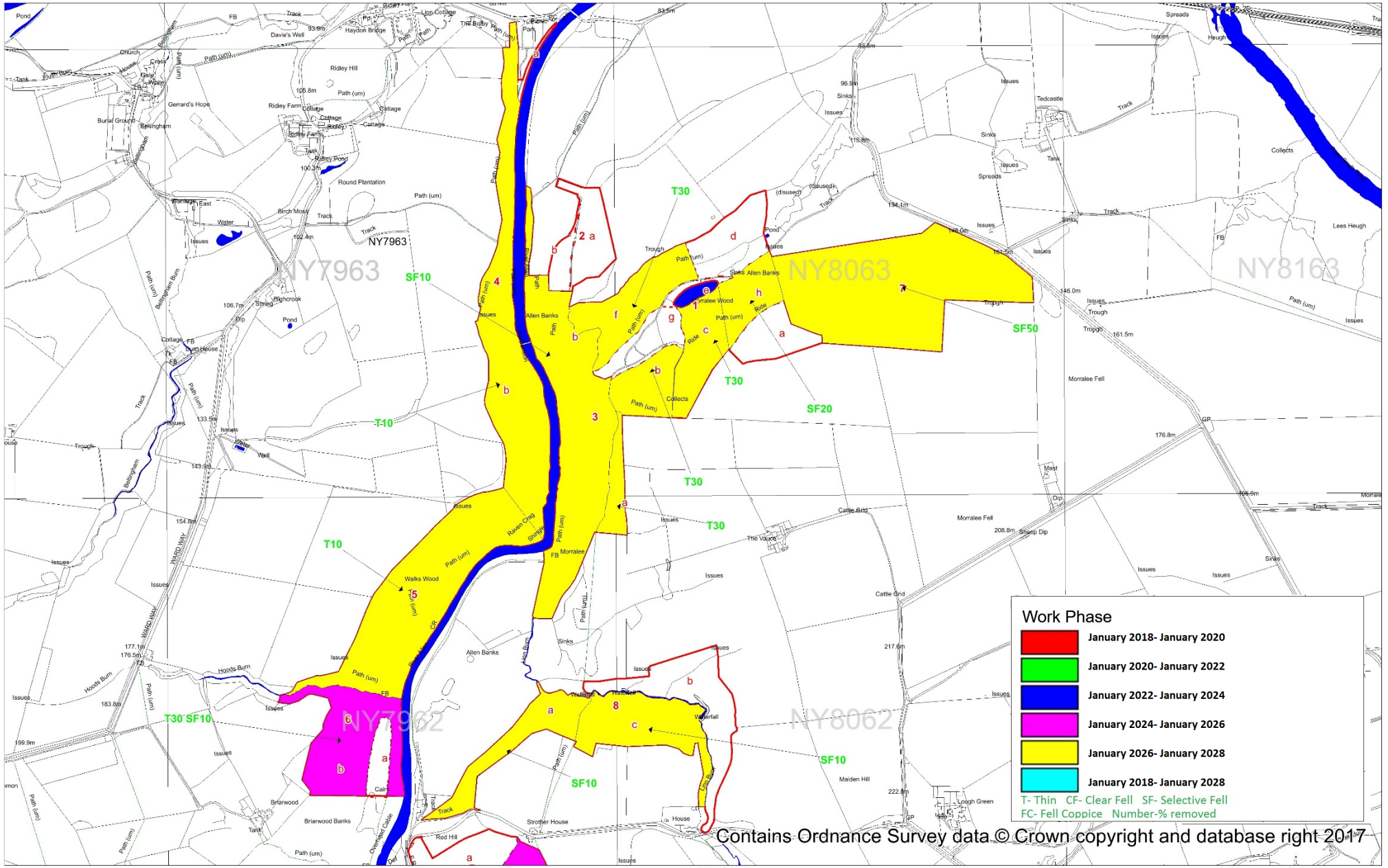
n Compartment

X Sub-Compartment

Path

Water

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 3a: Work Programme (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - North)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

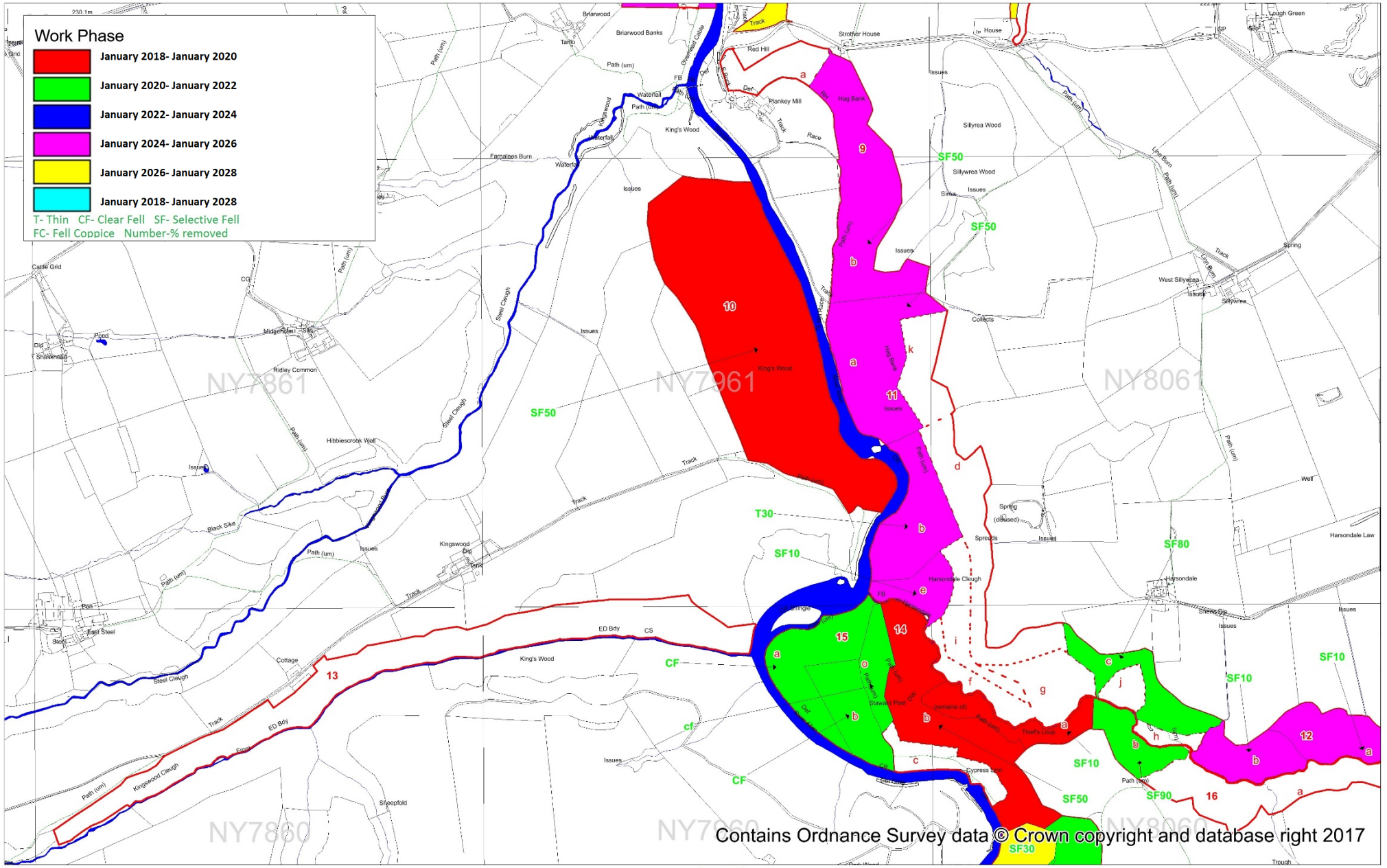
n Compartment

x Sub-Compartment

Path

Water

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 3b: Work Programme (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - Central)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

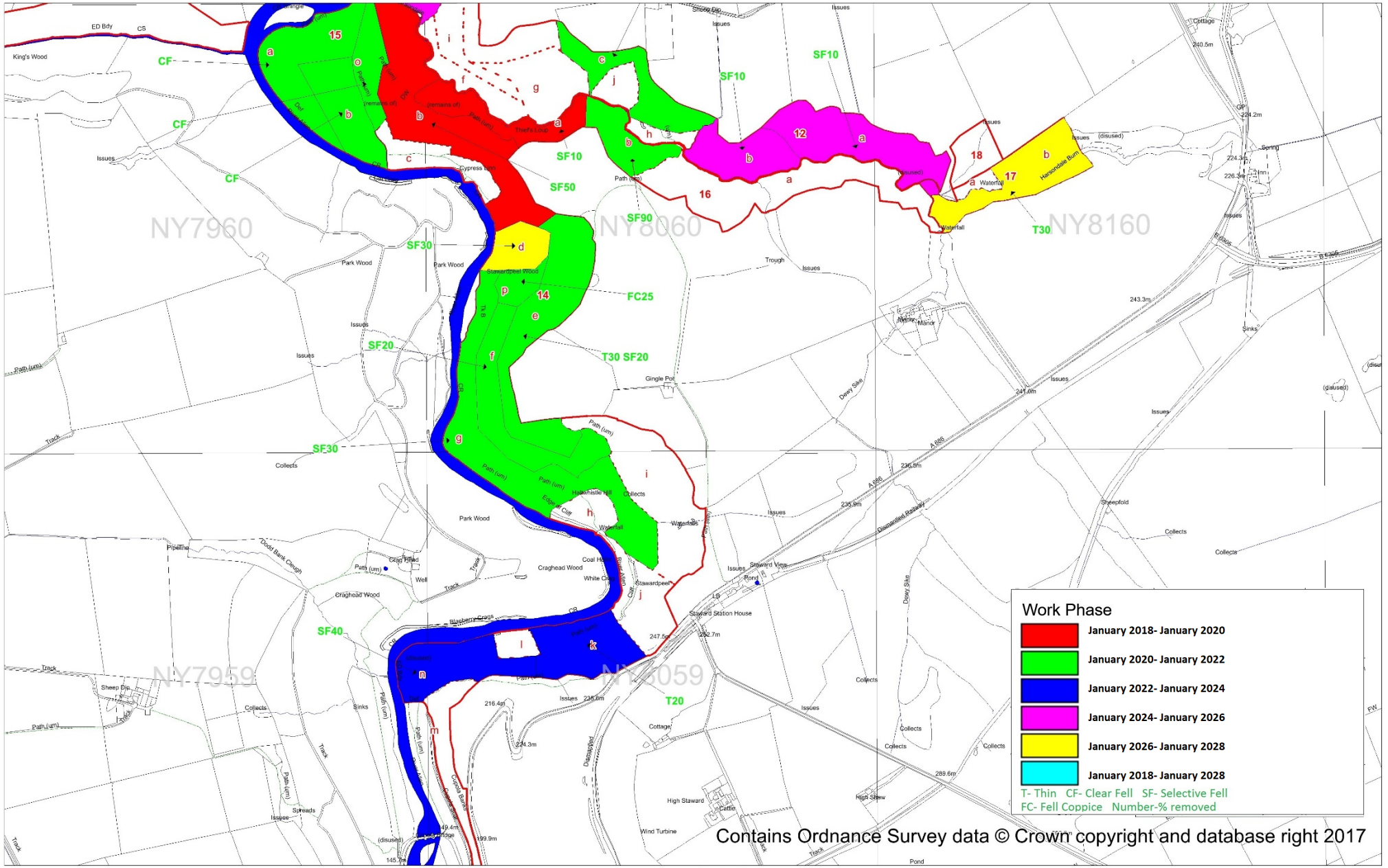
n Compartment

X Sub-Compartment

Path

Water

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 3c: Work Programme (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge - South)

Scale 1:7500 at A3

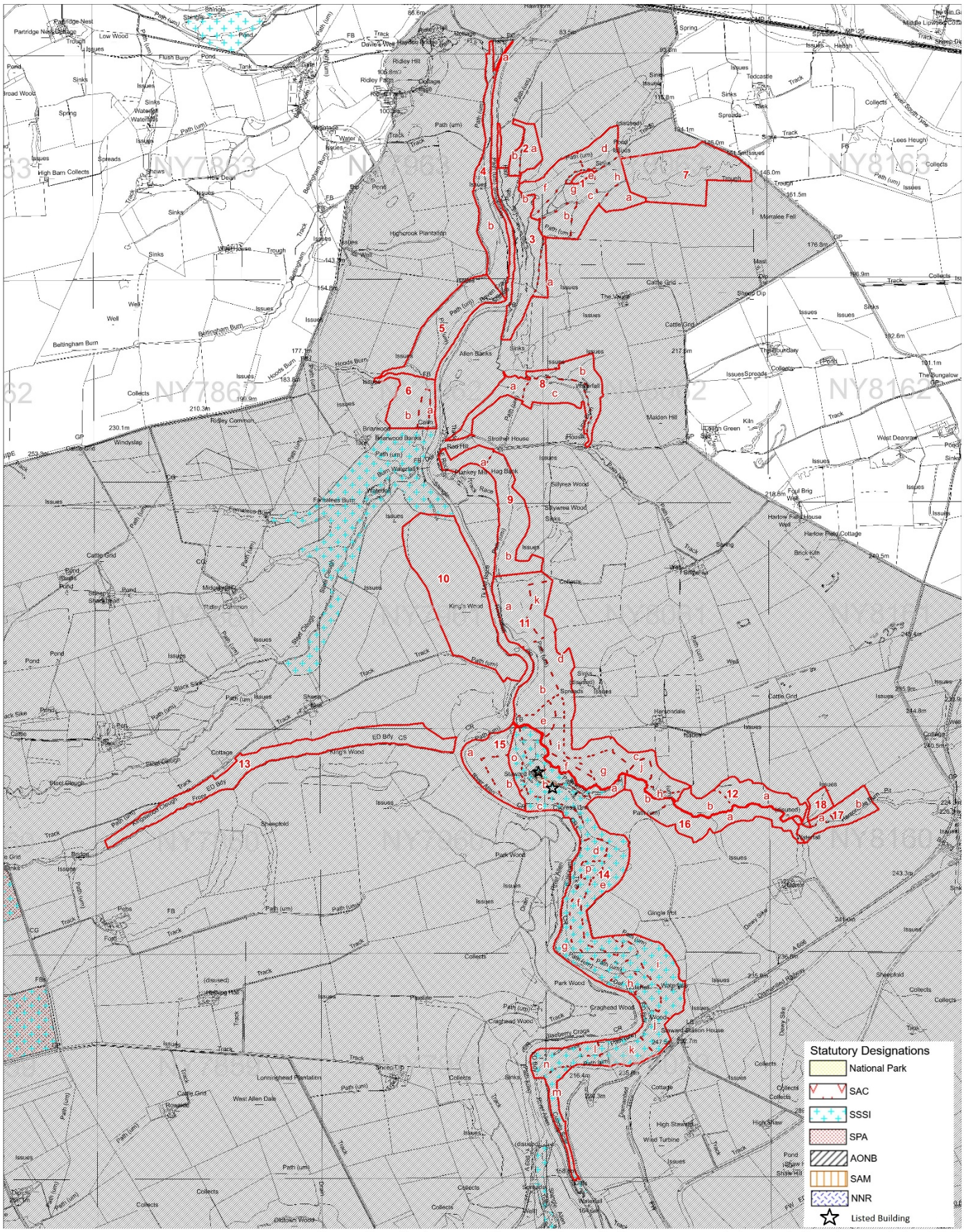
n Compartment

x Sub-Compartment

Path

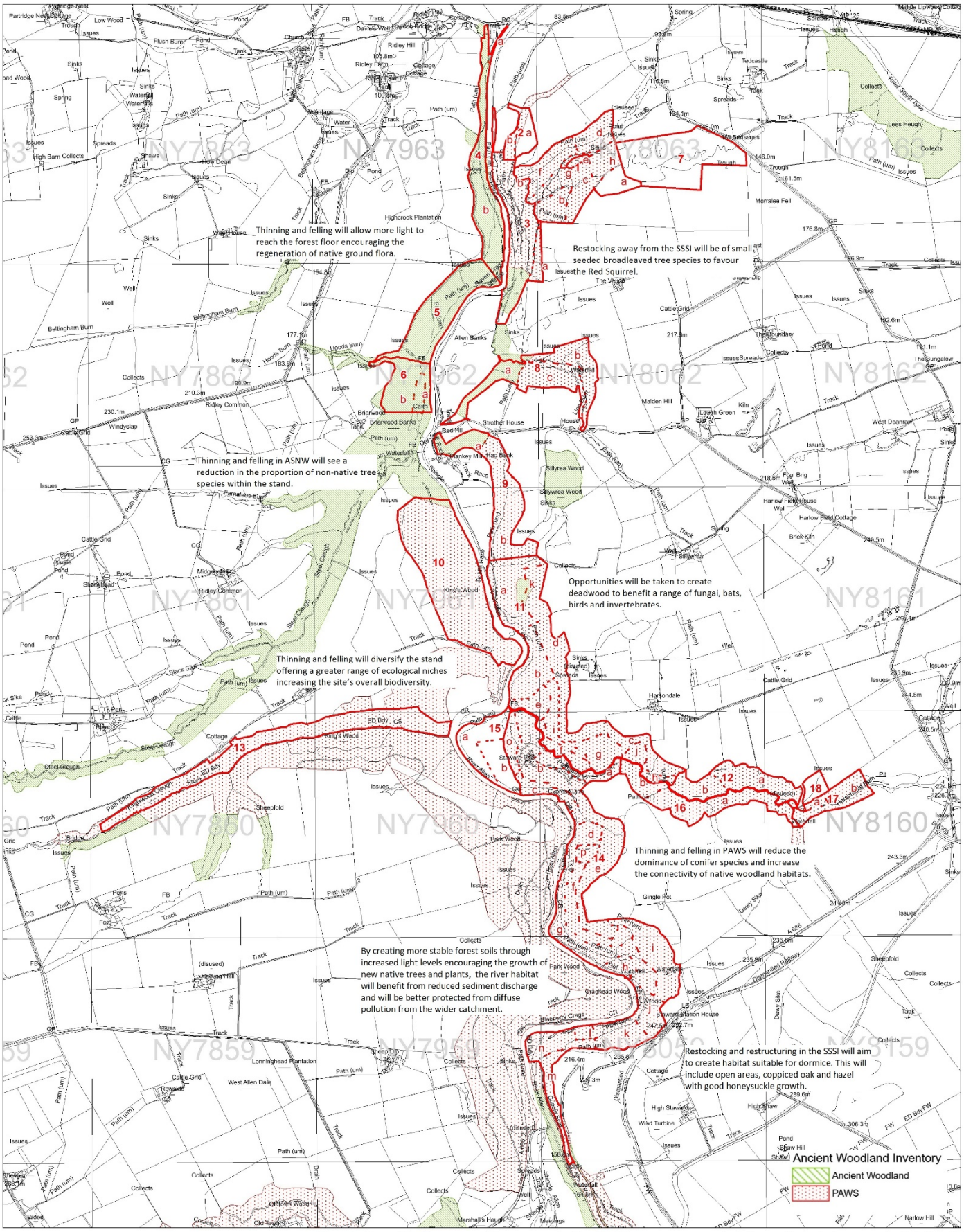
Water

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



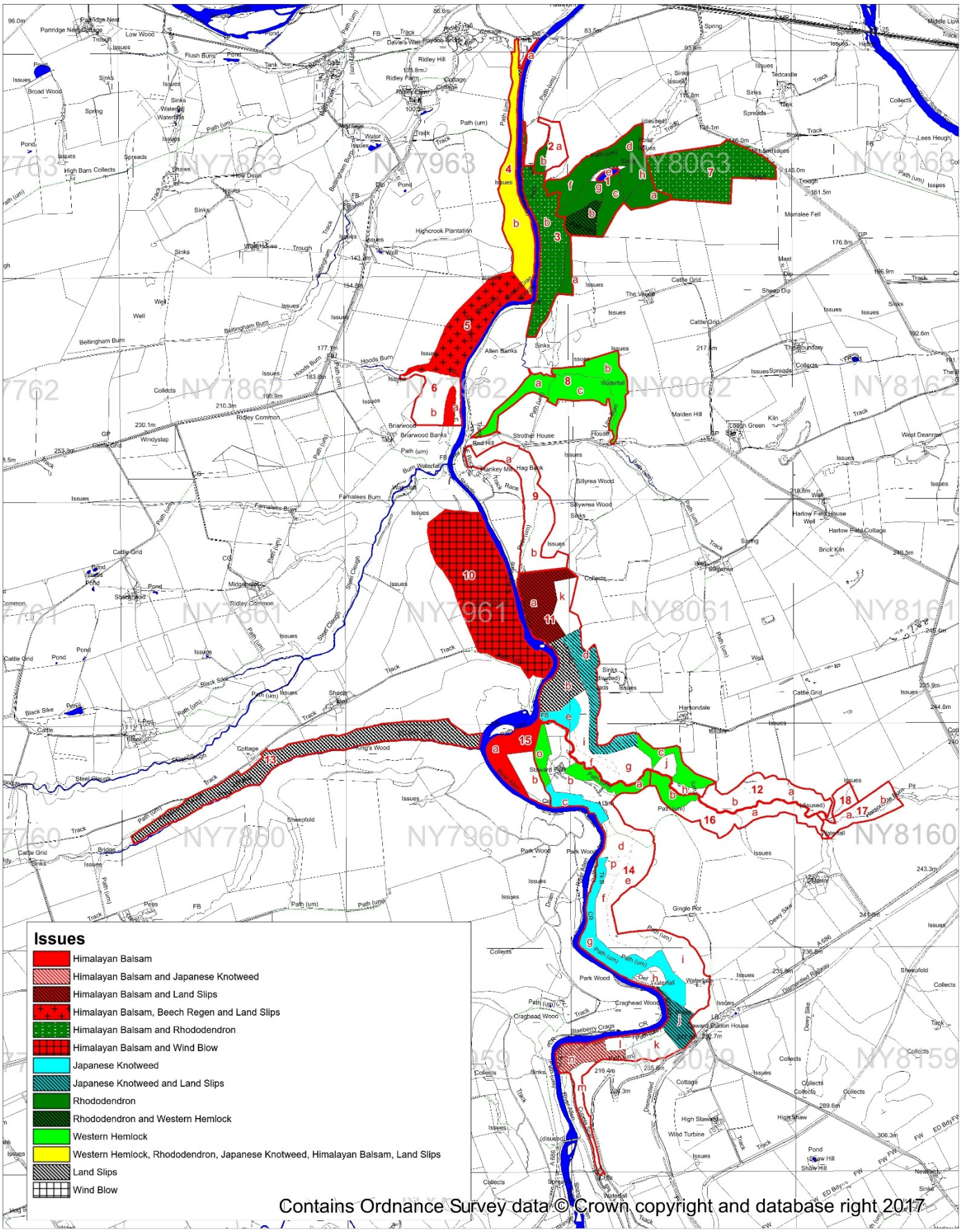
Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 4a: Statutory Designations (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge)
Scale 1:15000 at A3

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group Forest Plan
Map 5a: Ancient Woodland Inventory and Biodiversity Objectives
Scale 1:15000 at A3 (Allen Banks and Staward Gorge)

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



Hadrian's Wall Country Group
Forest Plan
Map 6a: Issues- Allen Banks and Staward Gorge
Scale 1:10000 at A3

n Compartment

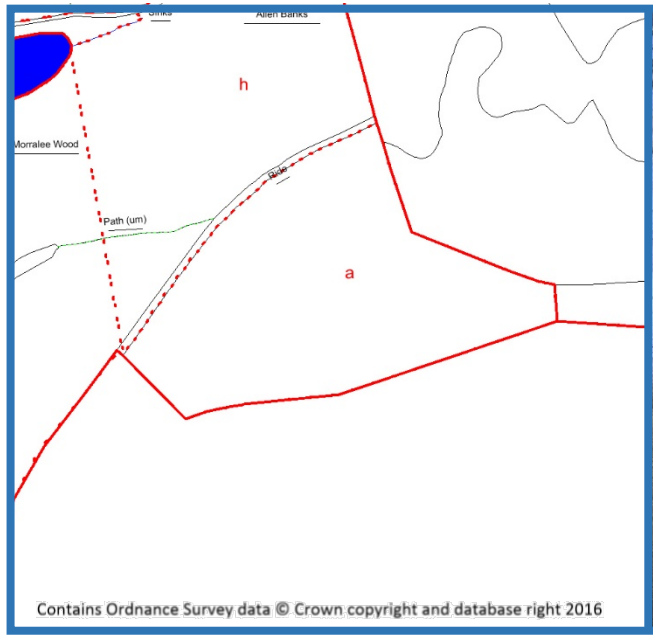
x Sub-Compartment

Water

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

Section 4: Compartment Summaries

Compartment 11f

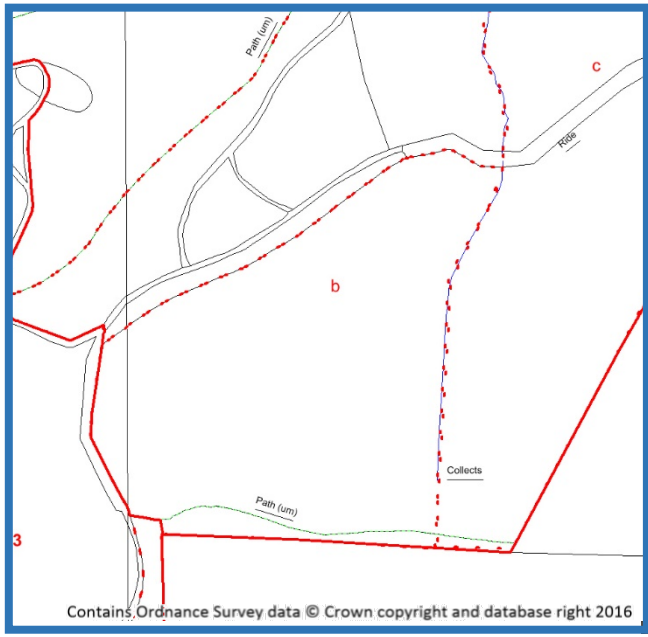


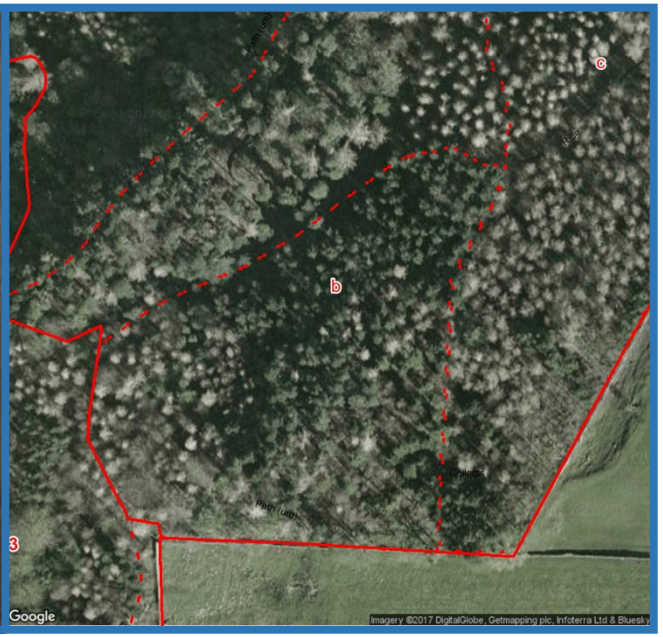
Compartment: 1a **Species**: Birch with Scots Pine, Sessile Oak, and Hybrid Larch **Hectares**: 1.5

Designations: AONB **Issues**: Rhododendron **Intervention**: Invasive species control

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and varied age structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: **1b** **Species**: Western Hemlock, Yew, Sessile Oak **Hectares**: 1.72

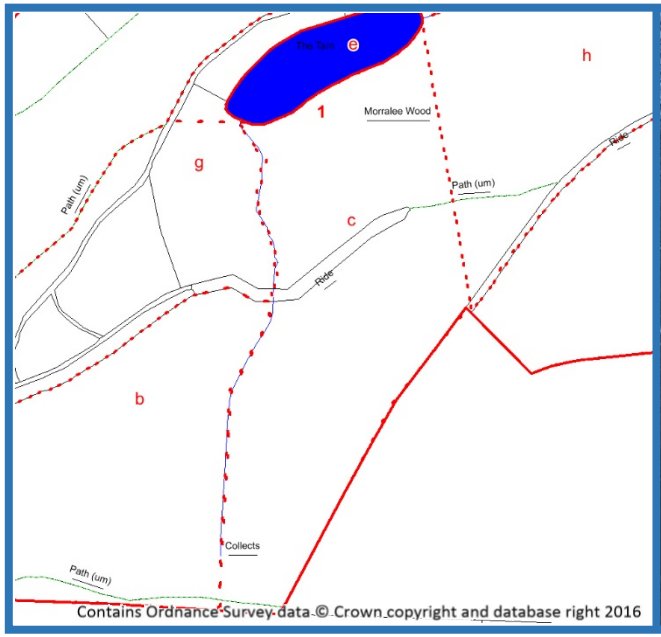
Designations: PAWS & AONB

Intervention: 30% thin. Invasive species control **Work Period**: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Lack of understory, poor age structure, Rhododendron and Western Hemlock.

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and uniform age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: **1c**

Species: Hybrid Larch

Hectares: 2.1

Designations: PAWS & AONB

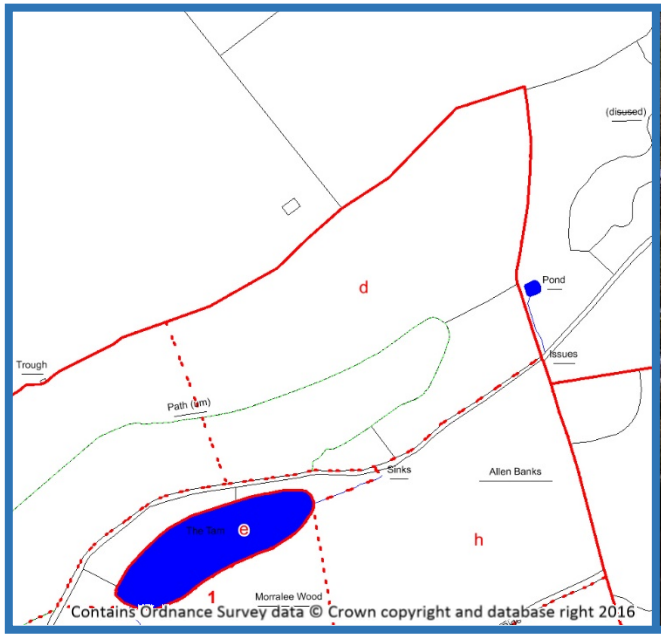
Intervention: 30% Thin. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024 -January 2028

Issues: Rhododendron

Description: A mature conifer woodland with uniform age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



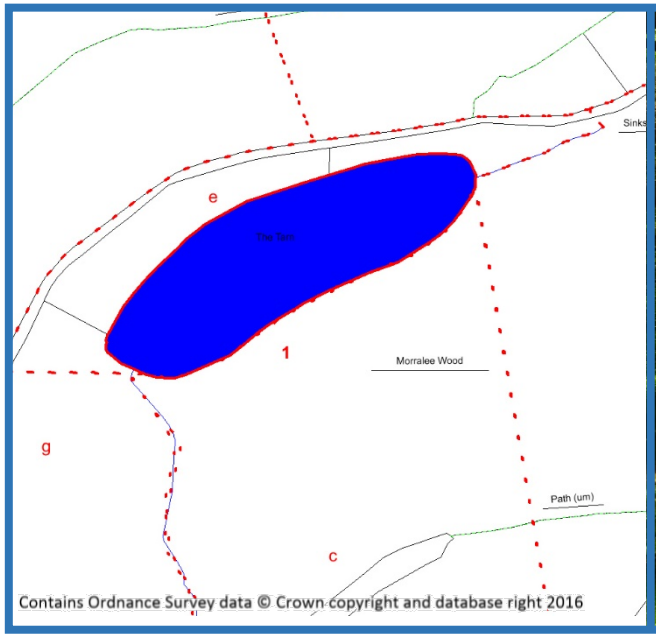
Compartment: 1d **Species**: Sessile Oak with Scots Pine, and Sycamore **Hectares**: 2.1

Designations: PAWS, AONB **Intervention**: Invasive species control

Issues: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and uniform age structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: **1e** **Species**: Open ground (Tarn) **Hectares**: 0.52

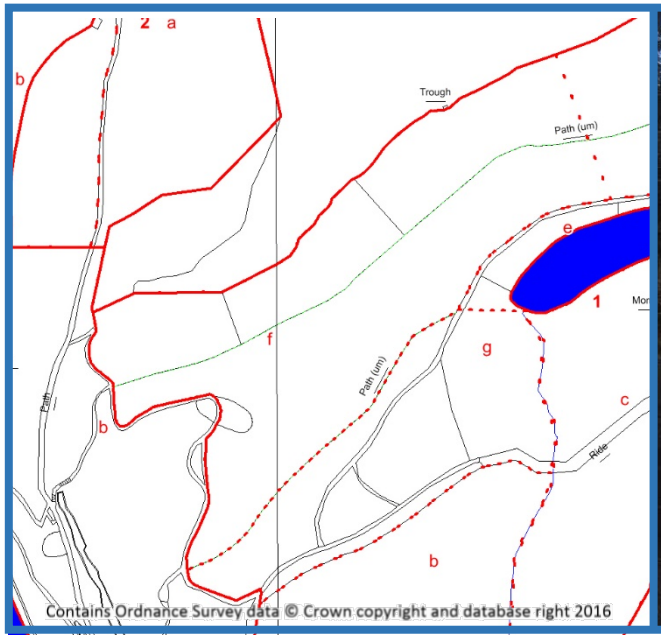
Designations: PAWS, AONB

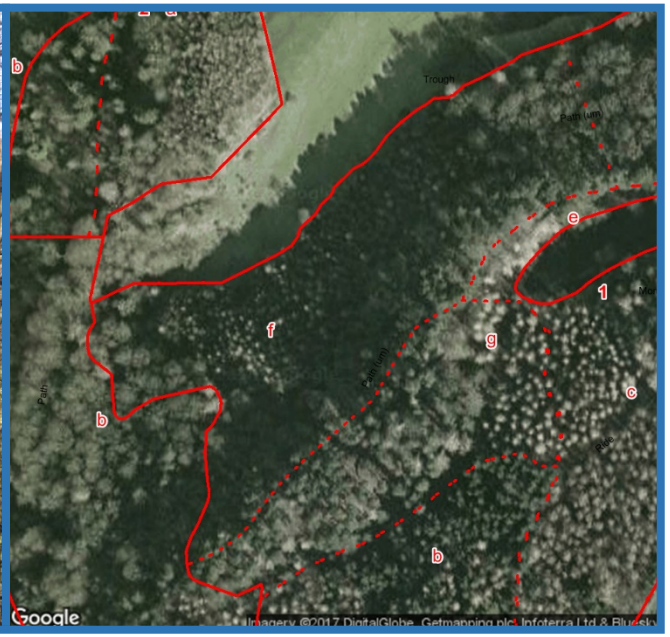
Intervention: None

Issues: None

Description: Open water

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: 1f **Species**: Birch and Hybrid Larch with Beech and Sycamore **Hectares**: 2.84

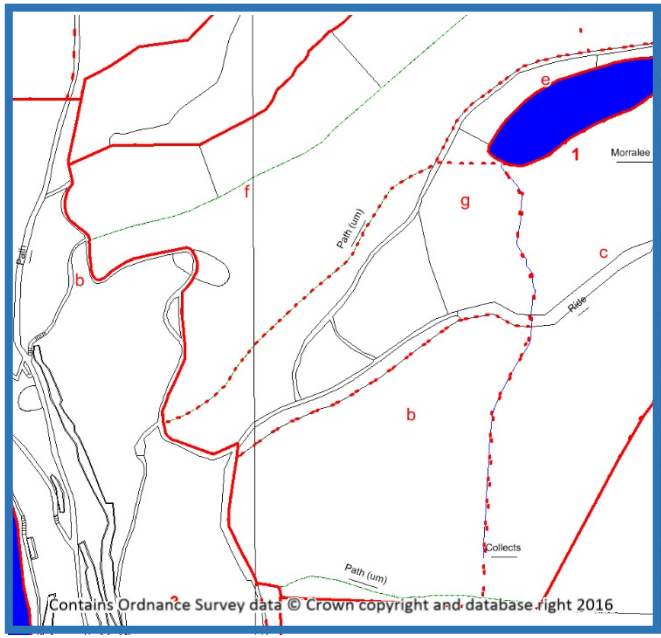
Designations: PAWS, AONB **Intervention**: 30% thin. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: 1g

Species: Scots Pine, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 1.35

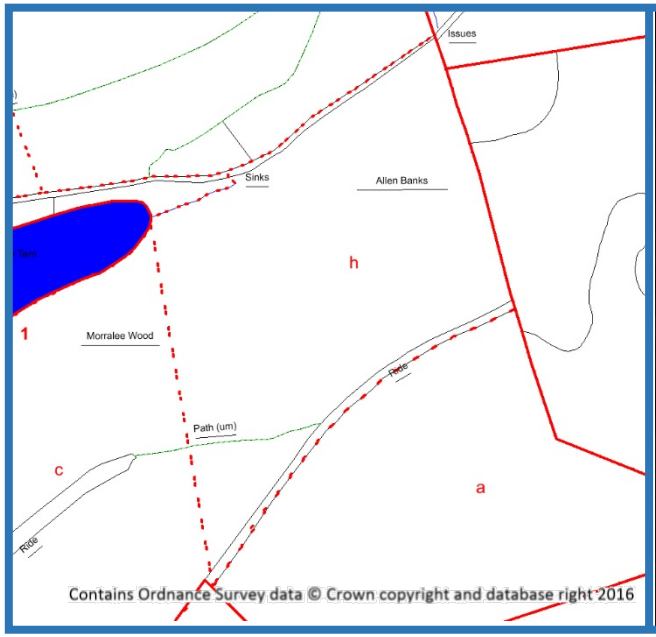
Designations: PAWS, AONB

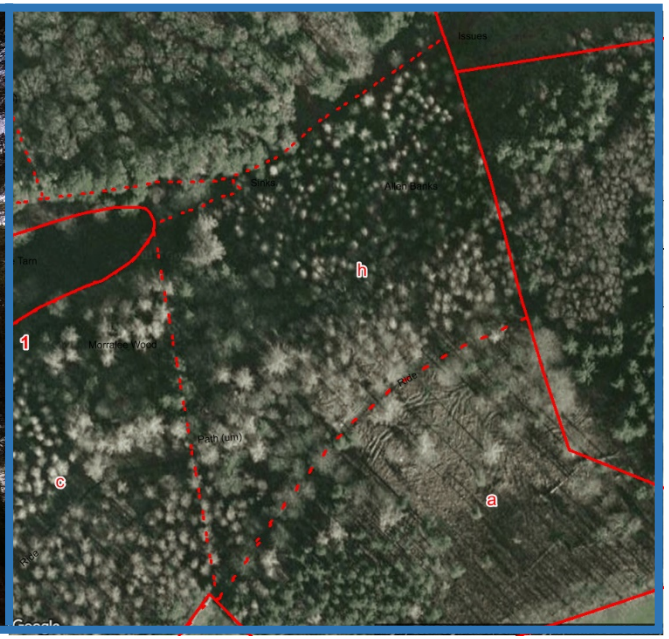
Intervention: Invasive species control

Issues: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: **1h** **Species**: Hybrid Larch and Scots Pine with Sycamore, Beech and Sessile Oak **Hectares**: 1.59

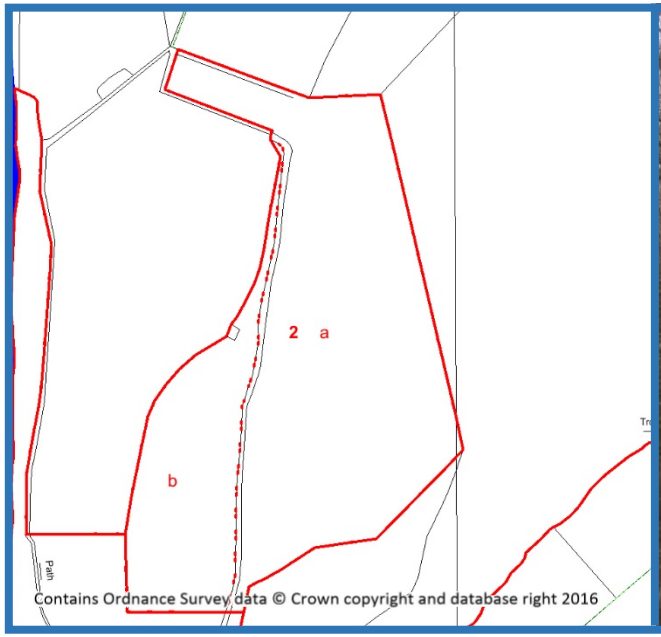
Designations: PAWS, AONB

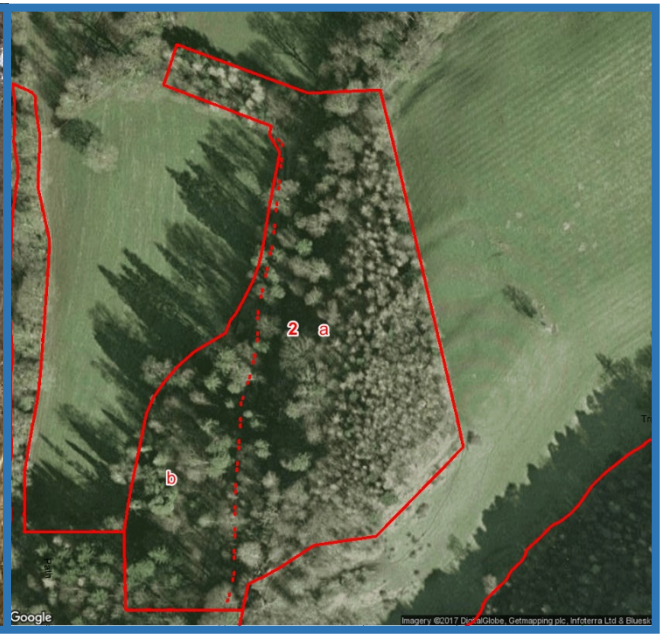
Intervention: Fell Hybrid Larch and Scots Pine to no more than 20% of the stand. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and increase the native component of the stand.



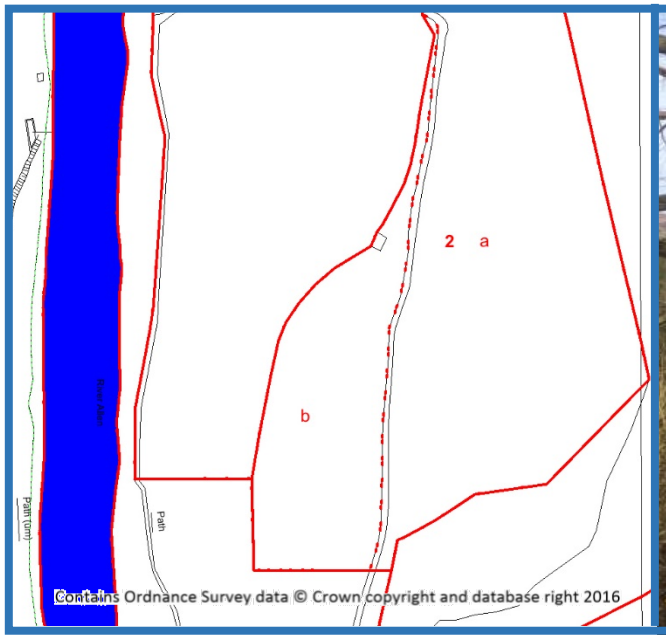


Compartment: **2a** **Species**: Birch and Ash with Beech and /sessile Oak **Hectares**: 1.59

Designations: PAWS & AONB **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native broadleaved species and a varied age structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: **2b**

Species: Beech with Hazel and Scots Pine

Hectares: 0.56

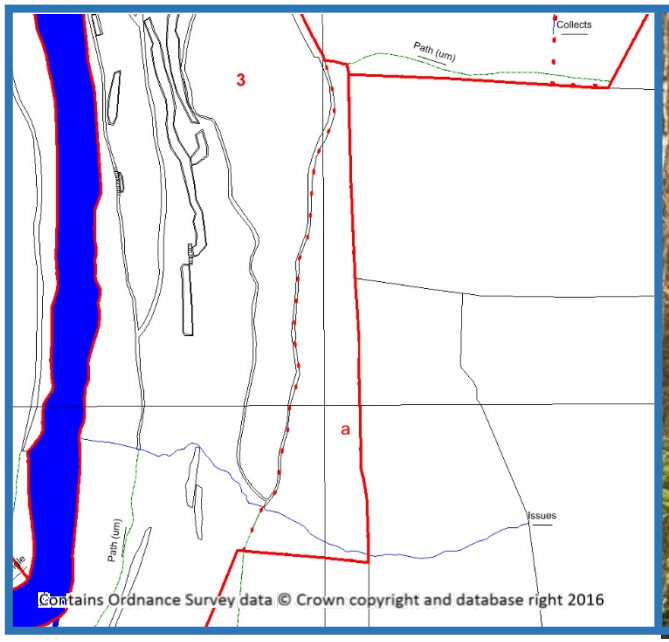
Designations: AONB

Intervention: Invasive species control

Issues: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native broadleaved species and a varied age structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



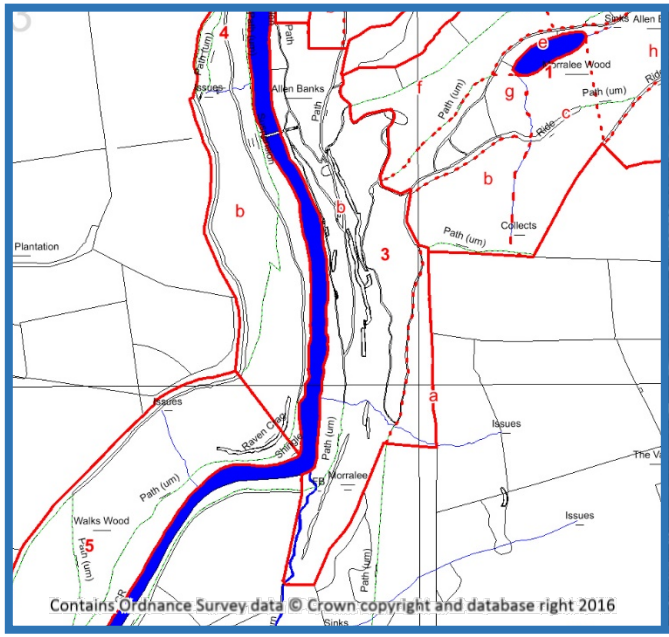
Compartment: 3a **Species**: Lodgepole Pine, Scots Pine and Birch with Beech and Douglas Fir

Hectares: 0.86 **Designations**: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: 30% thin. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: Rhododendron

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: **3b**

Species: Beech and Sessile Oak with Scots Pine

Hectares: 8.03

Designations: PAWS, AONB, ASNW

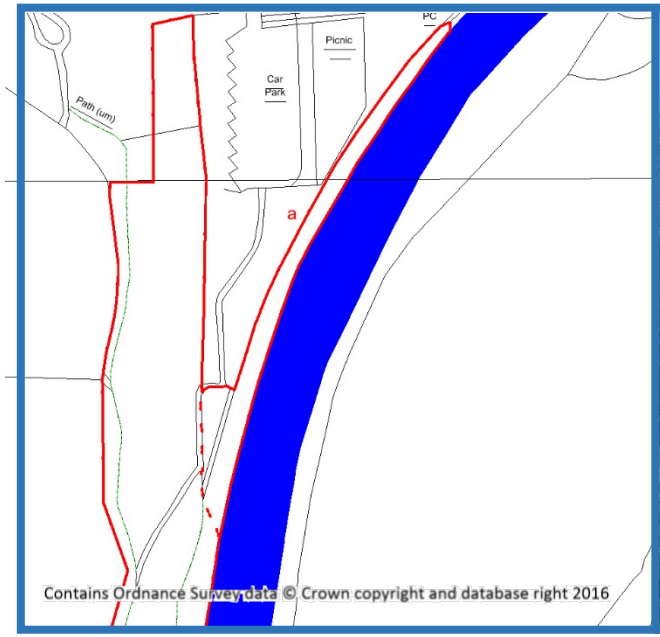
Intervention: Fell Beech and Scots Pine at Northern end of sub-compartment to no more than 10% of the stand. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: **4a** **Species**: Black Poplar with Beech **Hectares**: 0.14

Designations: AONB **Intervention**: None **Issues**: Land slip

Description: A small but mature riverside plantation of non native broadleaved trees.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

Compartment: **4b** **Species**: Beech with Ash, Sessile Oak, Yew, Western Hemlock, and Hazel **Hectares**: 7.07

Designations: AONB & ASNW

Intervention: 10% Thin. Invasive species control **Work Period**: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Western Hemlock, Rhododendron, Himalayan Balsam, Japanese Knotweed and Land slips

Description: An area of mixed mature woodland with a relatively even age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and increase native tree component and light levels.

Compartment: 5 **Species**: Ash, Beech and Sycamore with Hazel **Hectares**: 7.87

Designations: AONB, ASNW **Intervention**: 10% thin. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Beech regeneration, Himalayan Balsam, land slip

Description: A predominantly native woodland with varied structure.

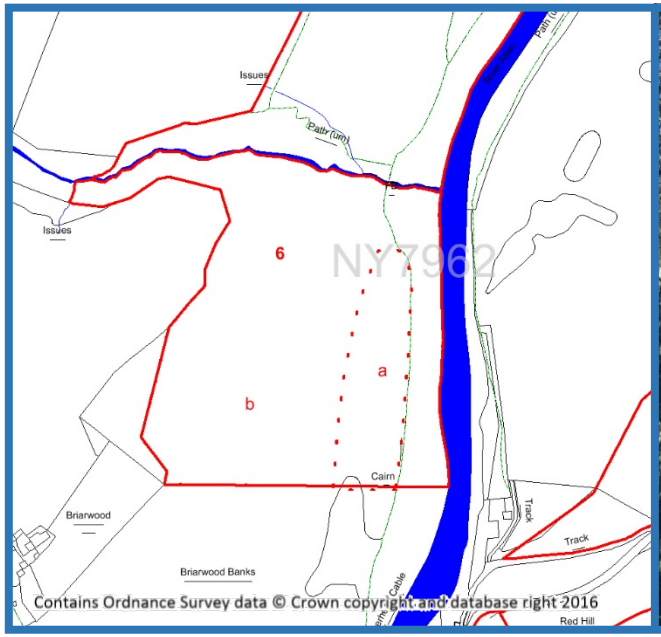
Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.

Compartment: 6a **Species**: Norway Spruce with Scots Pine, Sycamore, Beech and Sessile Oak **Hectares**: 0.73

Designations: AONB, ASNW **Intervention**: Invasive species control **Issues**: Himalayan Balsam

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: **6b**

Species: Ash with Beech, Hazel, Sycamore

Hectares: 3.9

Designations: AONB, ASNW

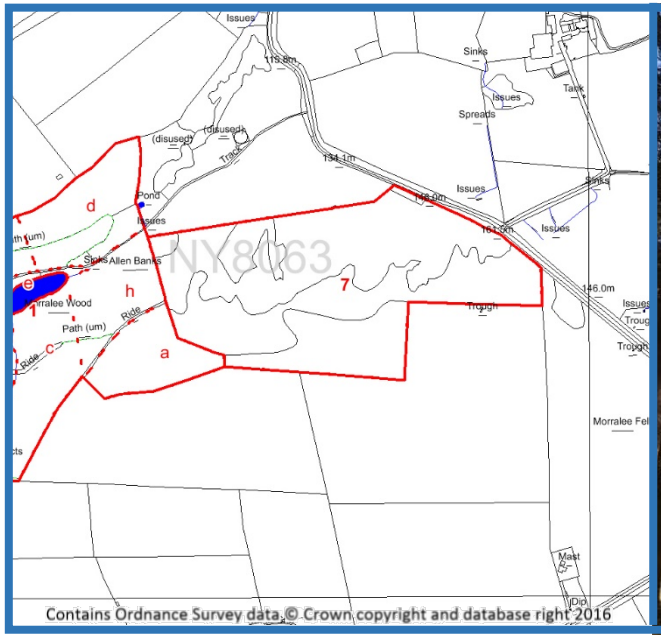
Intervention: 30% thin and fell groups of 5-10 trees representing 20% of the stand. Restocking will be 50% open ground, 50% Birch

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native broadleaved species and a varied age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: 7 **Species**: Sitka Spruce and Norway Spruce with Scots Pine, Sycamore and Birch

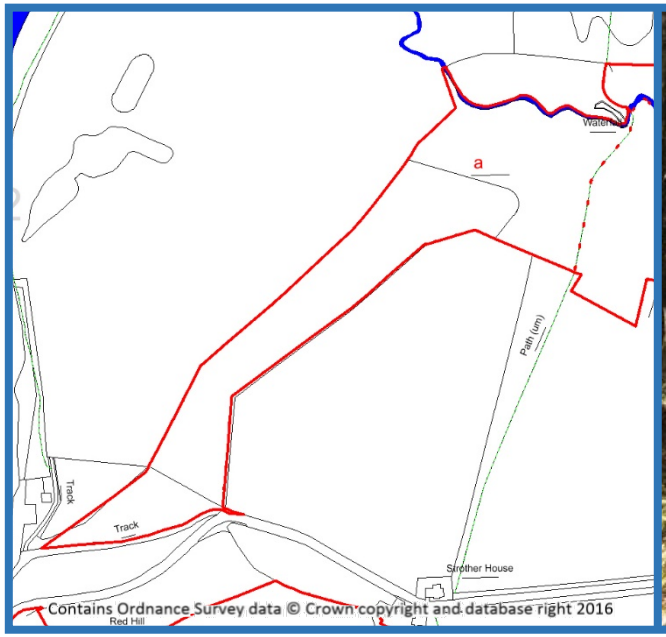
Hectares: 10.33 **Designations**: AONB, PAWS

Intervention: Fell Spruce to no more than 80% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 10% Pedunculate Oak, 10% Hazel 5% Scots Pine and 55% Birch. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: Rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To restore PAWS to native woodland and increase habitat for red squirrel.



Compartment: **8a** **Species**: Ash and Birch with Hazel, Sycamore, Western Hemlock and Norway Spruce **Hectares**: 2.15

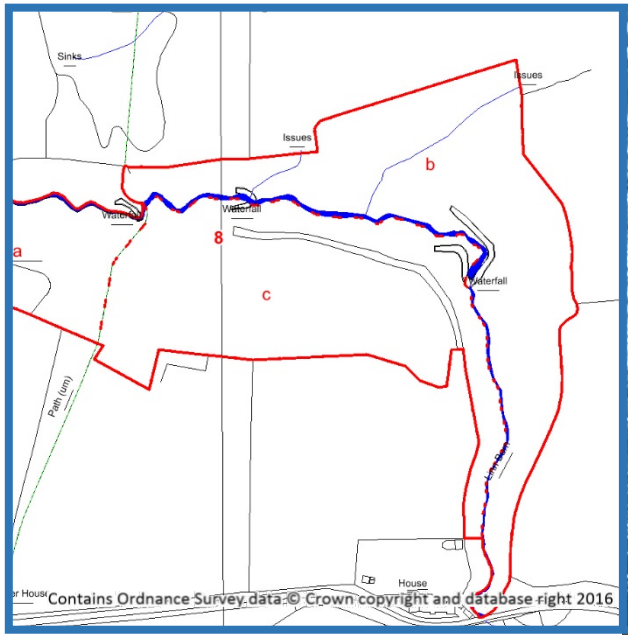
Designations: ASNW & AONB

Intervention: Fell Norway Spruce and Western Hemlock to no more than 10% of the stand.

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: Western Hemlock

Description: An area of mixed woodland with an uneven age structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and increase native tree component and light levels..

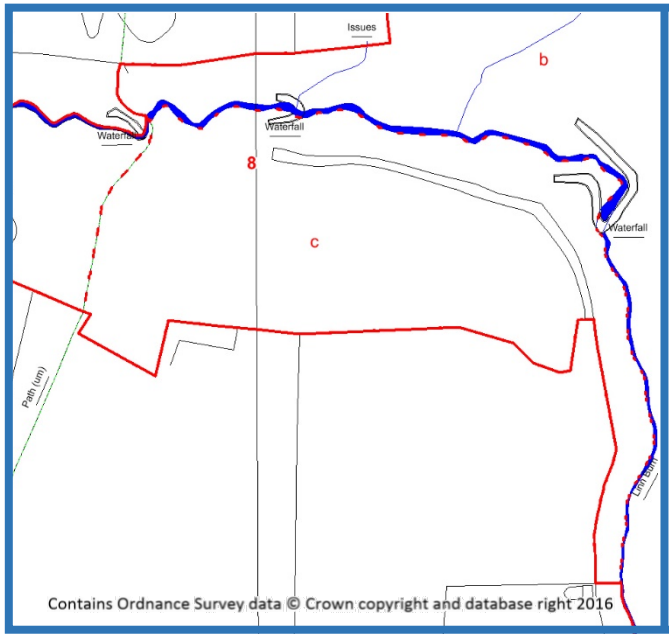


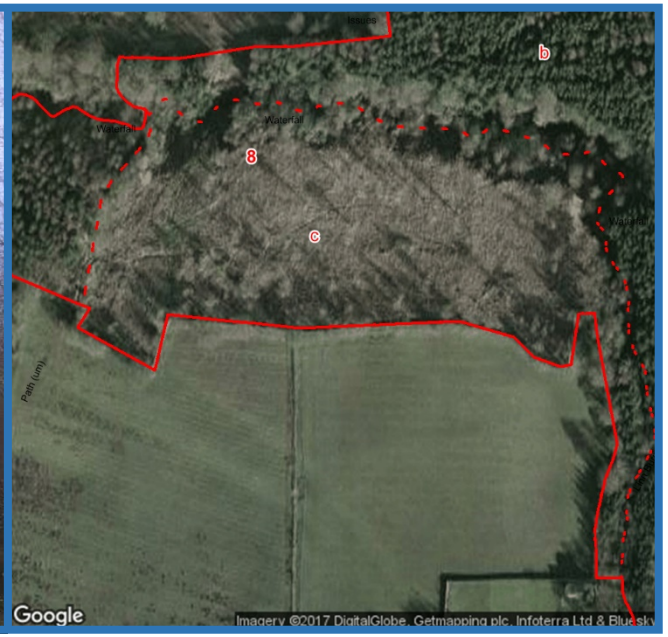
Compartment:**8b** **Species**: Sycamore, Sessile Oak, Ash, Western Hemlock **Hectares**: 3.37

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: Western Hemlock

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





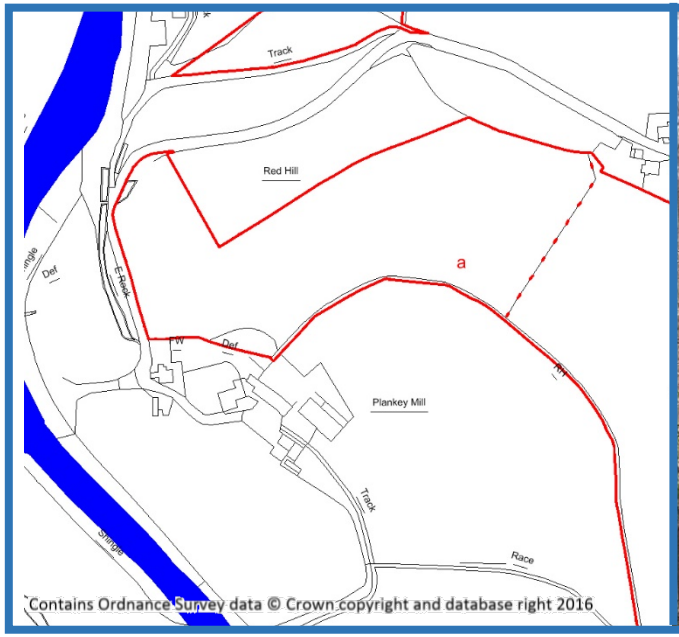
Compartment: **8c** **Species**: Birch, Sessile Oak, Hazel, Western Hemlock **Hectares**: 3.28

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: Fell Western Hemlock to no more than 10% of the stand

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues:** Western Hemlock

Description: A young woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.

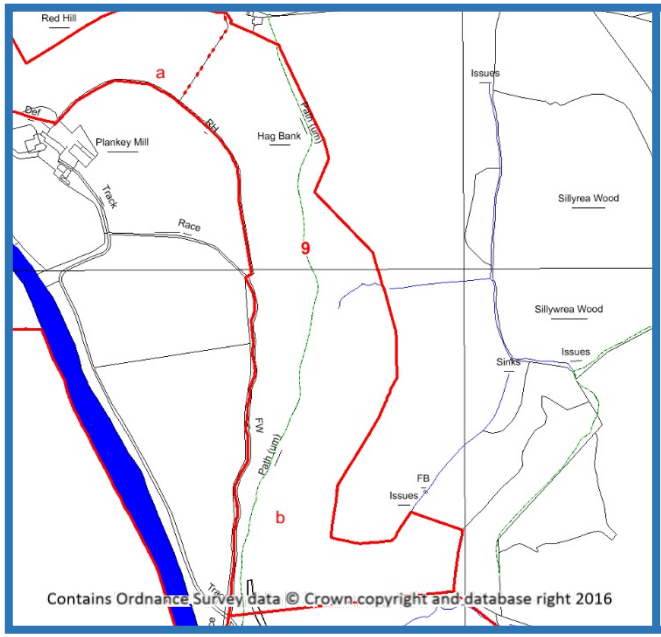


Compartment: 9a **Species**: Ash and Sycamore with Corsican and Scots Pine **Hectares**: 1.62

Designations: AONB, ASNW **Intervention**: None **Issues:** None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: **9b**

Species: Douglas Fir

Hectares: 6.38

Designations: AONB, PAWS

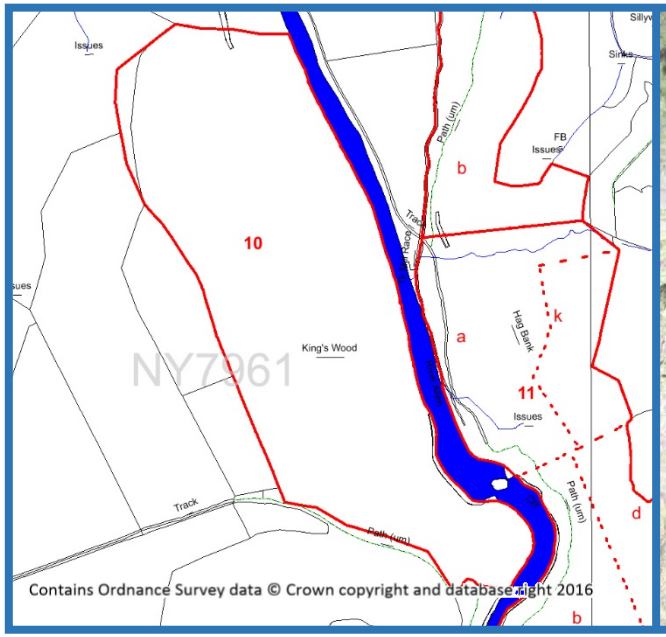
Intervention: Fell conifers to wind firm edges and restock with native broadleaved trees to no more than 50% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 30% Birch, 25% Alder, 10% Hazel and 10% Sessile Oak and 5% Scots Pine.

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: None

Description: A mature conifer woodland with a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix, restocking will aim to restore PAWS and increase habitat for Red Squirrel



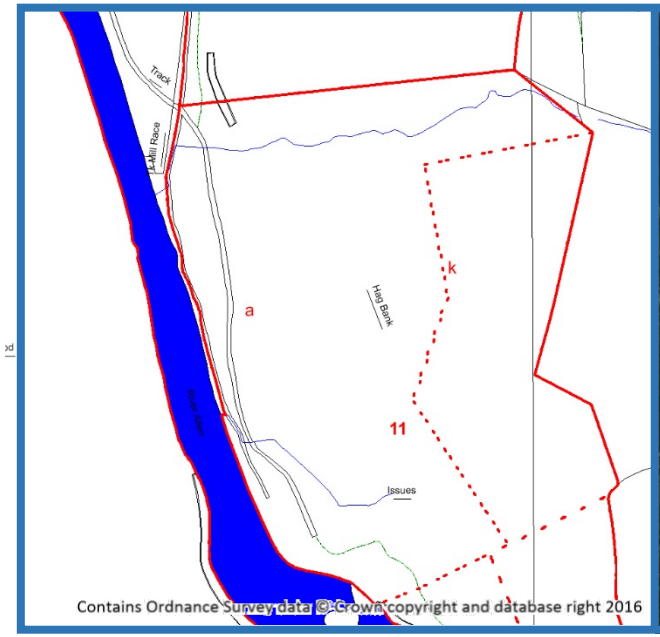
Compartment: 10 **Species**: Douglas Fir with Ash, Hybrid Larch, Birch, **Hectares**: 17.88

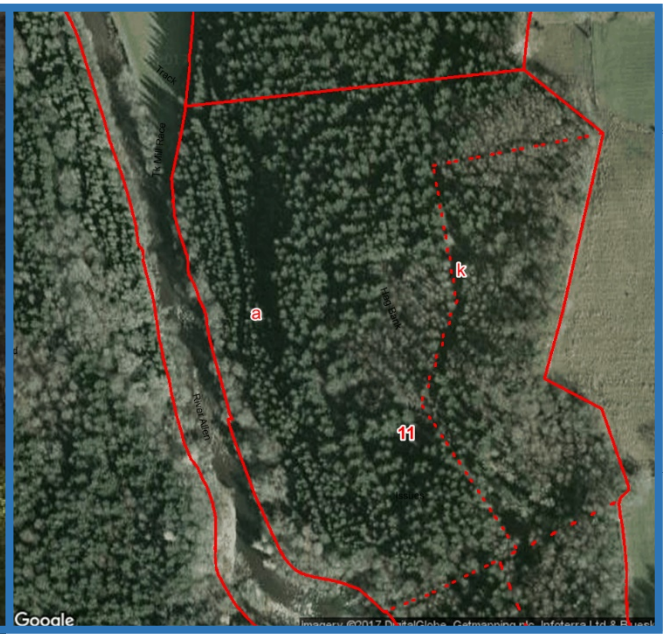
Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: Fell 50% of stand to wind firm edges and restock with native broadleaved trees Restocking will be 20% open ground, 40% Birch, 10% Alder, 10% Hazel and 25% Scots Pine. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2018 -January 2020 **Issues**: Wind blow, Himalayan Balsam

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix, restocking will aim to restore PAWS and increase habitat for Red Squirrel





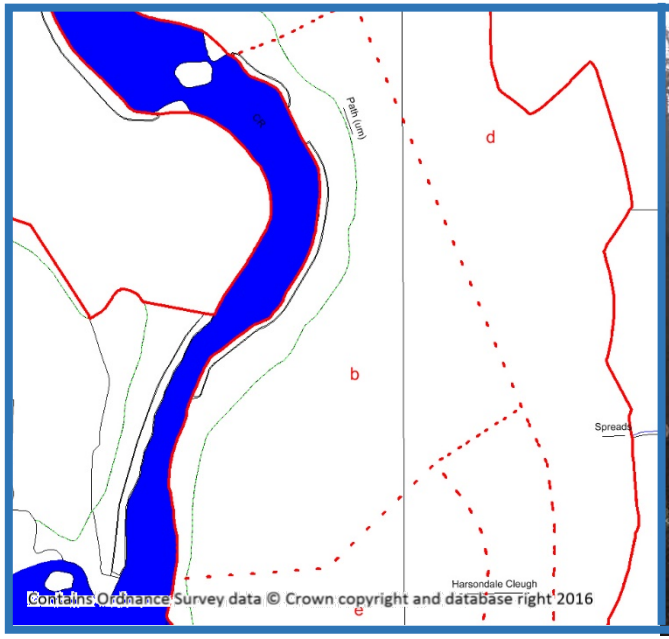
Compartment: 11a **Species**: Norway Spruce **Hectares**: 4.97

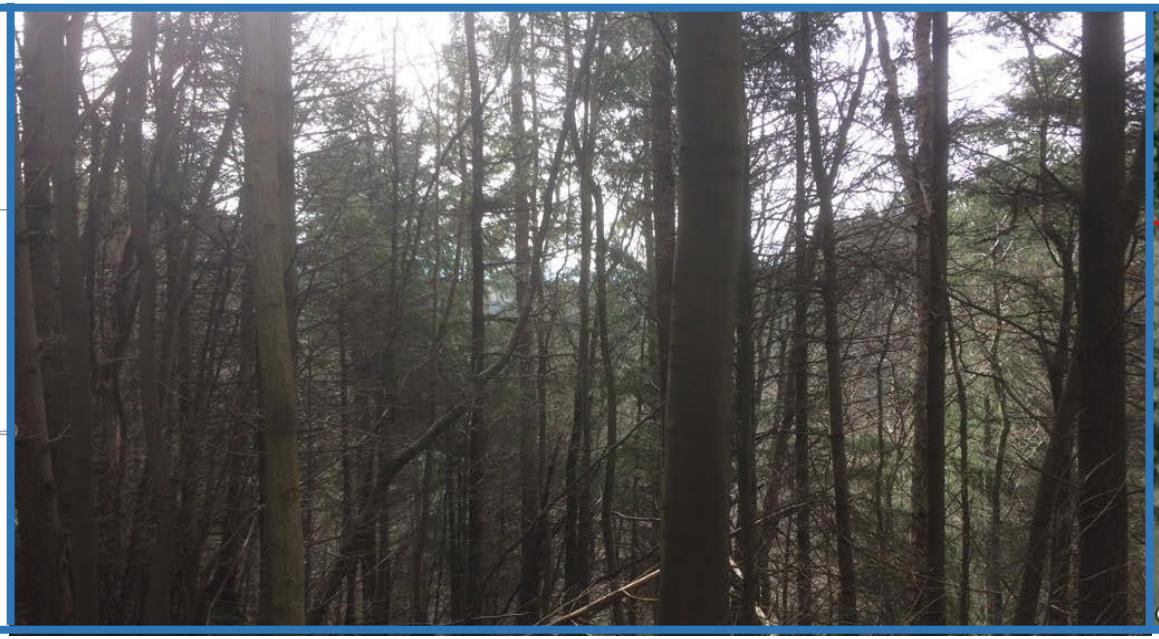
Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: Fell 50% of stand to wind firm edges and restock with native broadleaved trees to no more than 50% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 15% Sessile Oak, 10% Alder, 15% Hazel, 35% Birch and 5% Scots Pine. Invasive species control

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: Land slip, Himalayan Balsam

Description: A mature conifer woodland with a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix, restocking will aim to restore PAWS and increase habitat for target species.





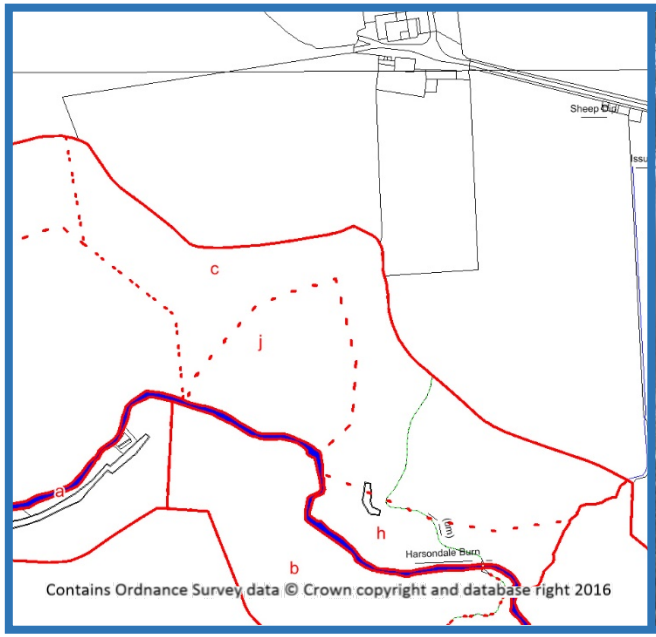
Compartment: 11b **Species**: Douglas Fir and Sycamore with Ash and Beech **Hectares**: 3.53

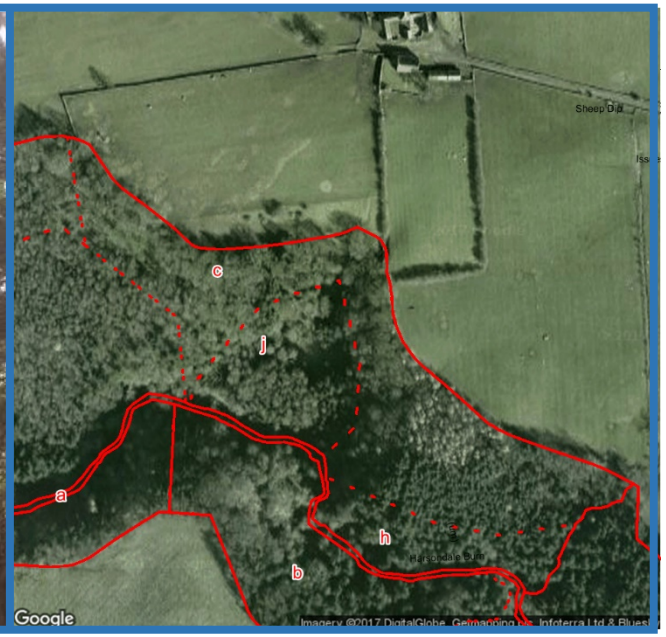
Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: 30% thin **Work Period**: January 2024-January 2028

Issues: Land slip

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.





Compartment: **11c**

Species: Western Hemlock, Sessile Oak, Birch **Hectares**: 2.24

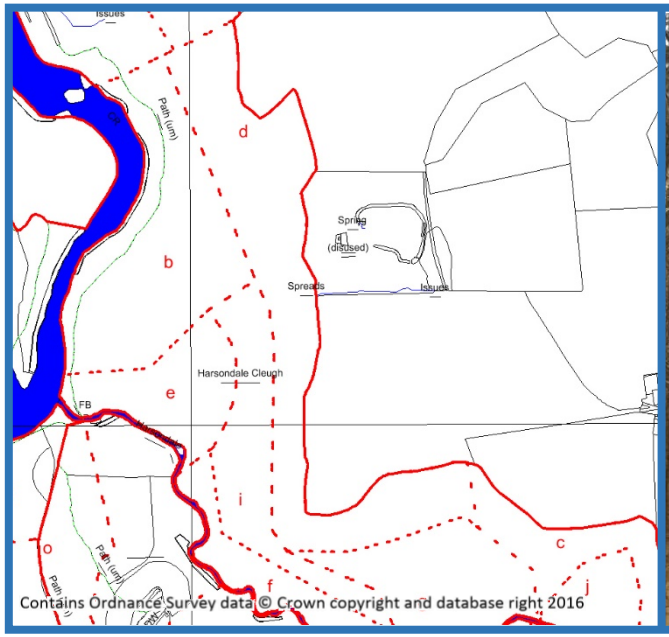
Designations: AONB, PAWS

Intervention: Fell Western Hemlock to no more than 80% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 15% Sessile Oak, 10% Alder, 15% Hazel, 35% Birch, 5% Scots Pine.

Issues: Western Hemlock

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix, restocking will aim to restore PAWS and increase habitat for Red Squirrel



Compartment: **11d**

Species: Ash with Beech, Douglas Fir, Birch, Sycamore, Scots Pine

Hectares: 4.36

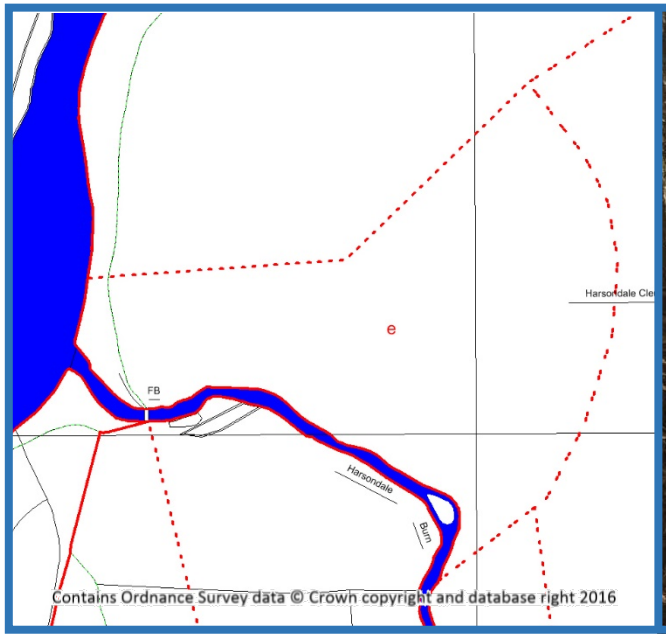
Designations: AONB, PAWS

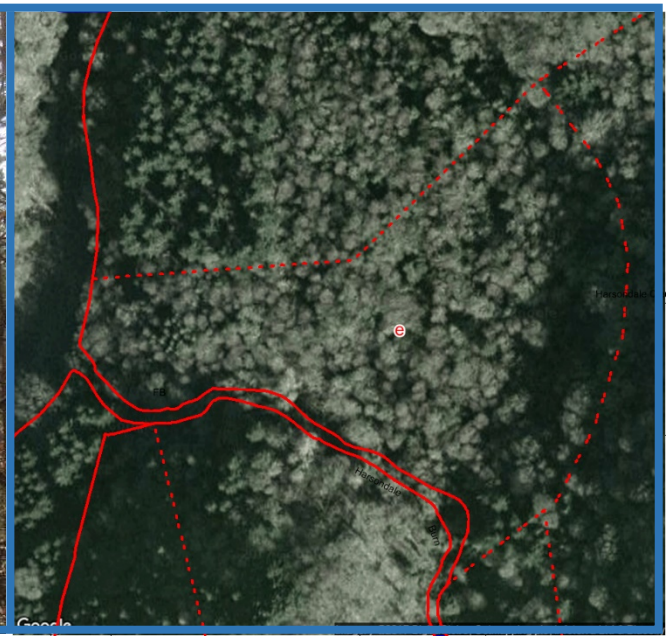
Intervention: None

Issues: Land slip

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





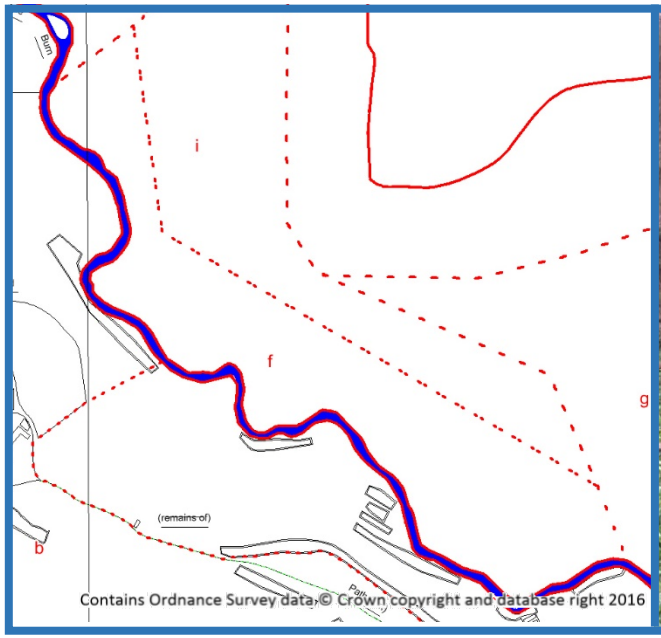
Compartment: 11e **Species**: Ash, Sessile Oak, Cypress **Hectares**: 1.43

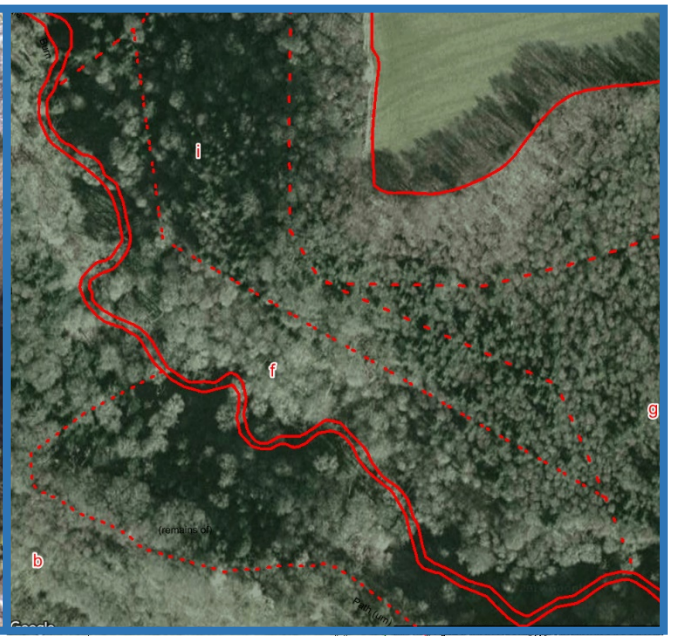
Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: Fell Cypress to no more than 10% of the stand.

Work period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix.





Compartment: **11f**

Species: Sycamore, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 1.3

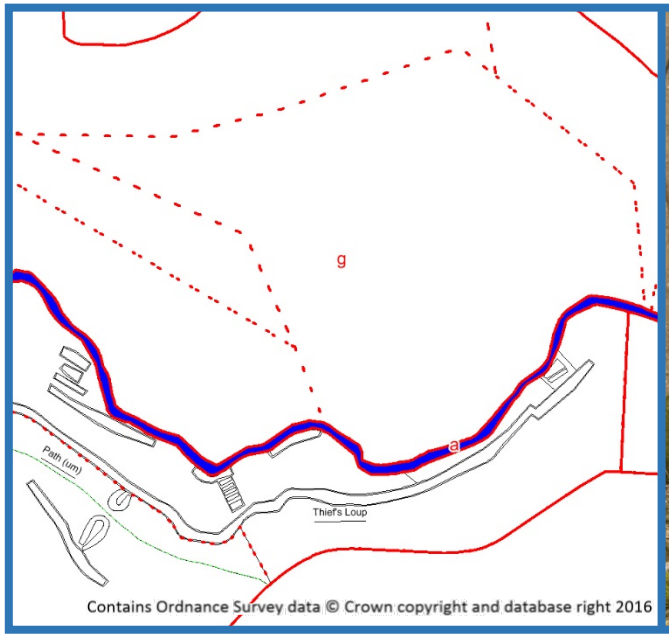
Designations: AONB, PAWS

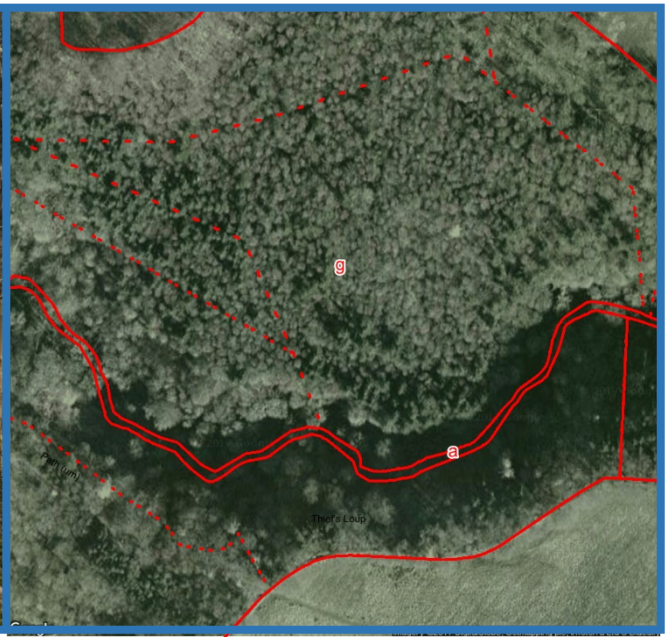
Intervention: None

Issues: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native broadleaved species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: **11g**

Species: Birch with Douglas Fir

Hectares: 2.18

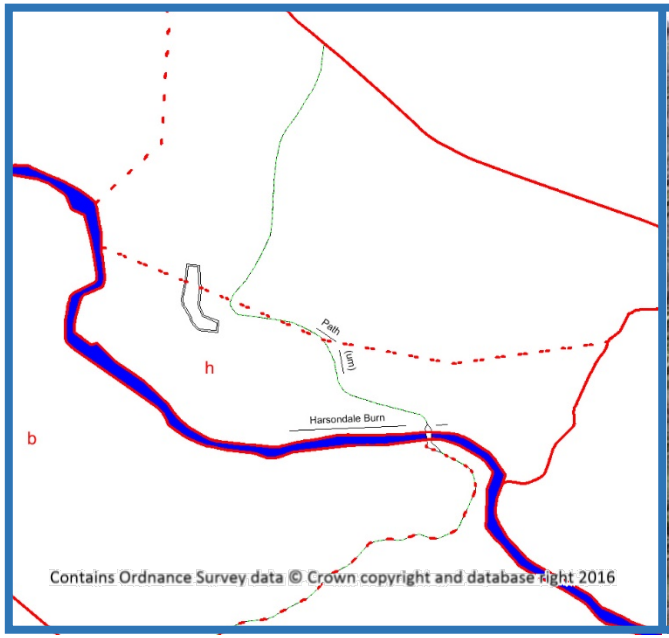
Designations: AONB, PAWS

Intervention: None

Issues: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a varied age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

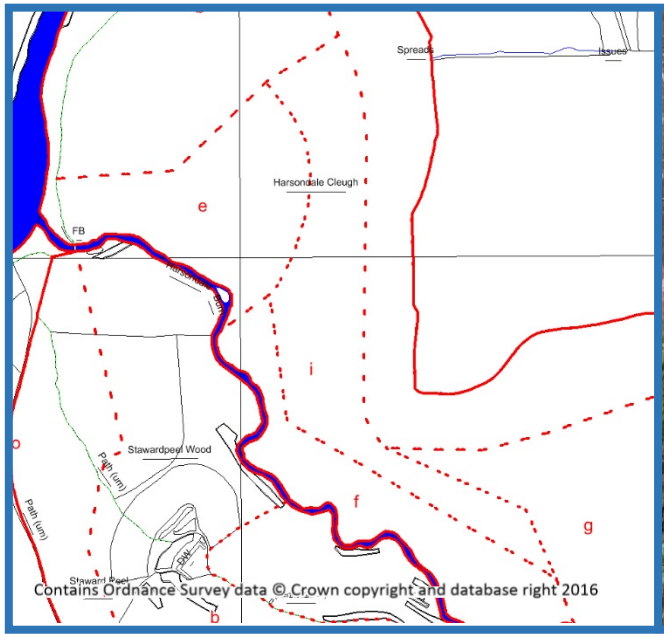


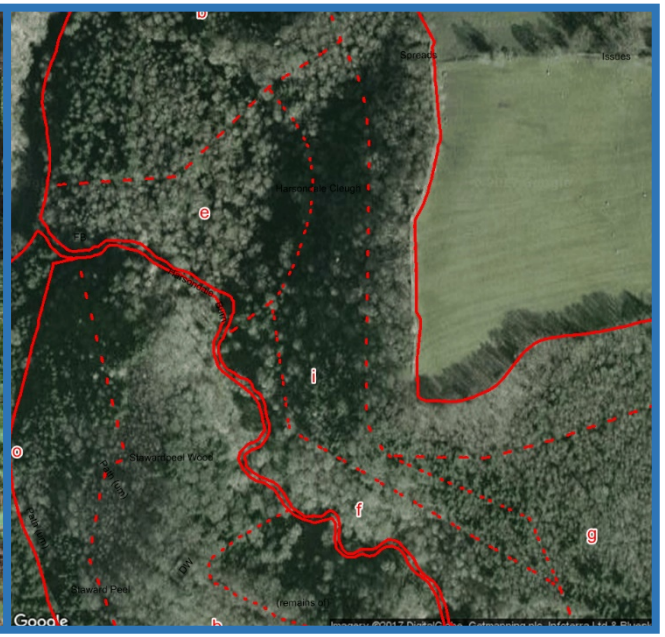
Compartment: **11h** **Species**: Norway Spruce with Douglas Fir **Hectares**: 0.5

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A conifer plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



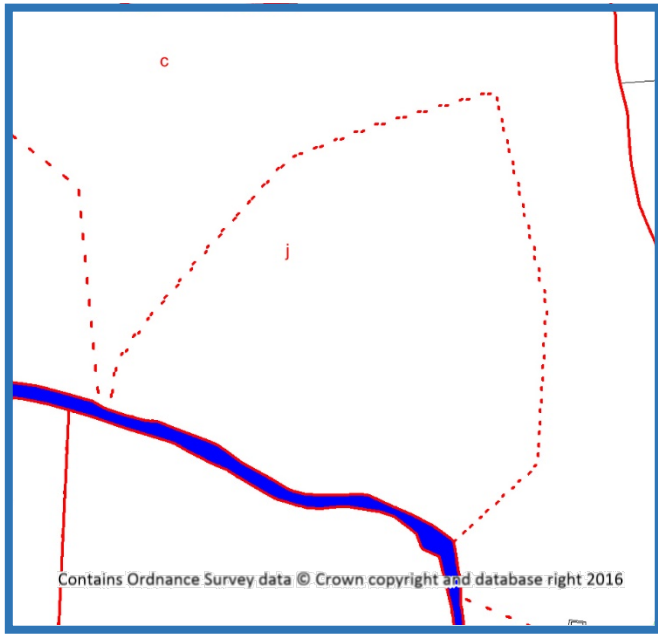


Compartment: **11i** **Species**: Douglas Fir with Birch and Sycamore **Hectares**: 1.76

Designations: PAWS, AONB **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mature woodland with mixed native and non-native species and a uniform age structure

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

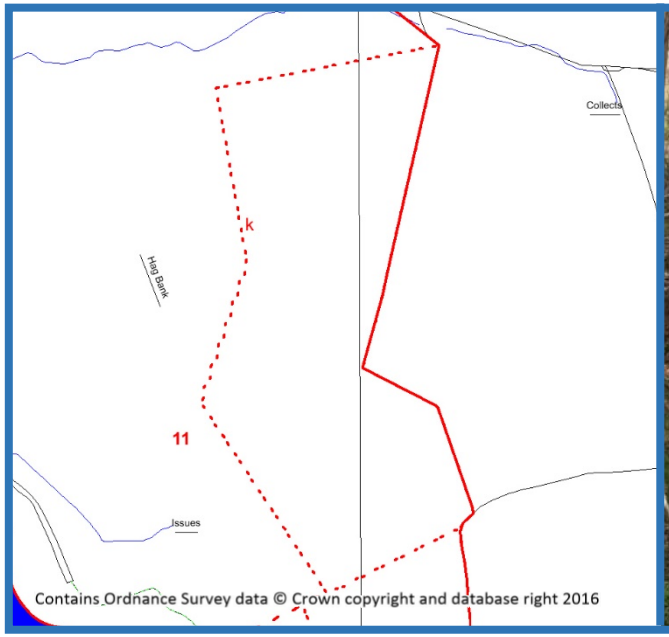


Compartment: 11j **Species**: Norway Spruce, Sycamore and Douglas Fir **Hectares**: 0.74

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mixed plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

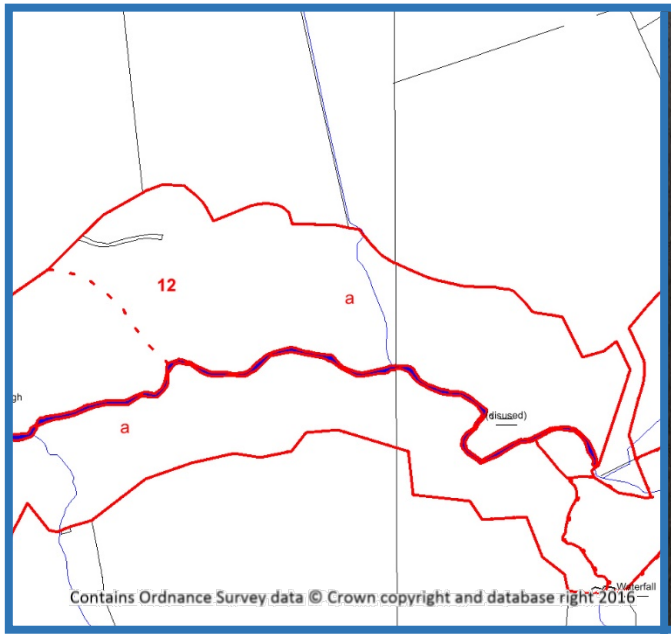


Compartment: **11k** **Species**: Beech with Norway Spruce **Hectares**: 2.04

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mixed non-native plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



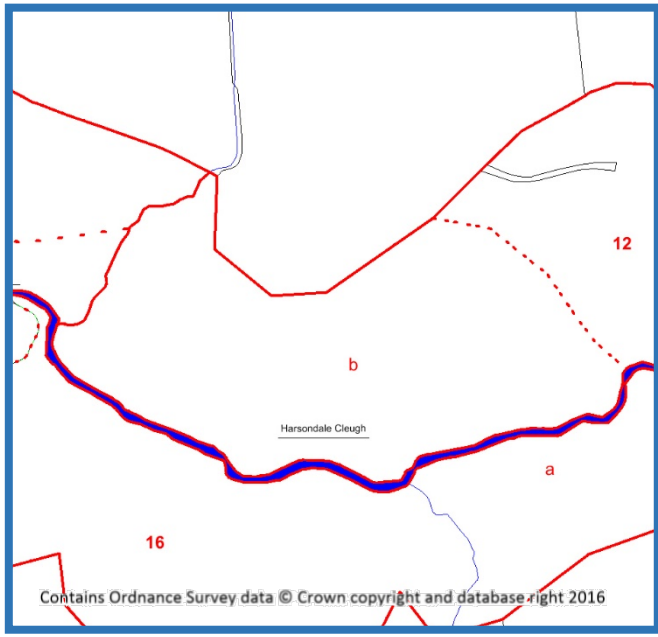
Compartment: 12a **Species**: Hybrid Larch with Norway Spruce and Sycamore **Hectares**: 0.65

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: Halo thin around scattered native trees to no more than 10% of the stand

Work Period: January 2024-January 2028 **Issues**: None

Description: A mixed non-native plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To release veteran trees from competition and to diversify age structure and species mix.



Compartment: **12b**

Species: Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce

Hectares: 2.02

Designations: AONB, PAWS stand

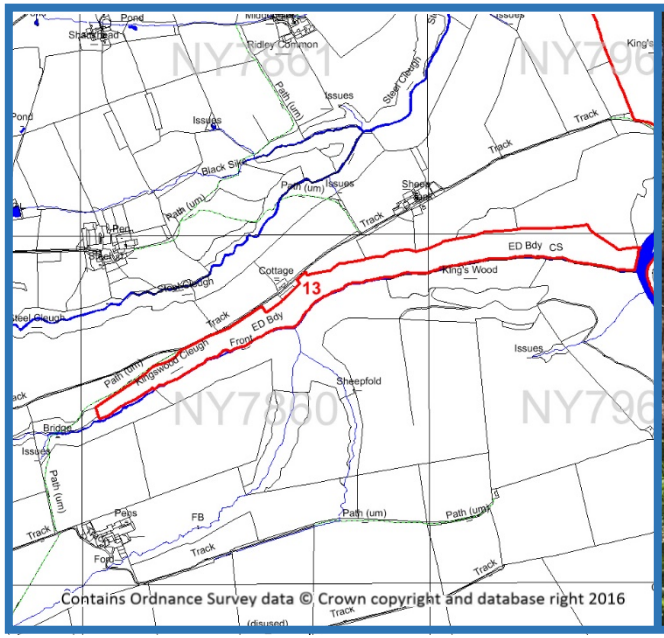
Intervention: Halo thin around scattered native trees to no more than 10% of the

Issues: None

Work period: January 2024 -January 2028

Description: A mixed conifer plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To release veteran trees from competition and to diversify age structure and species mix.



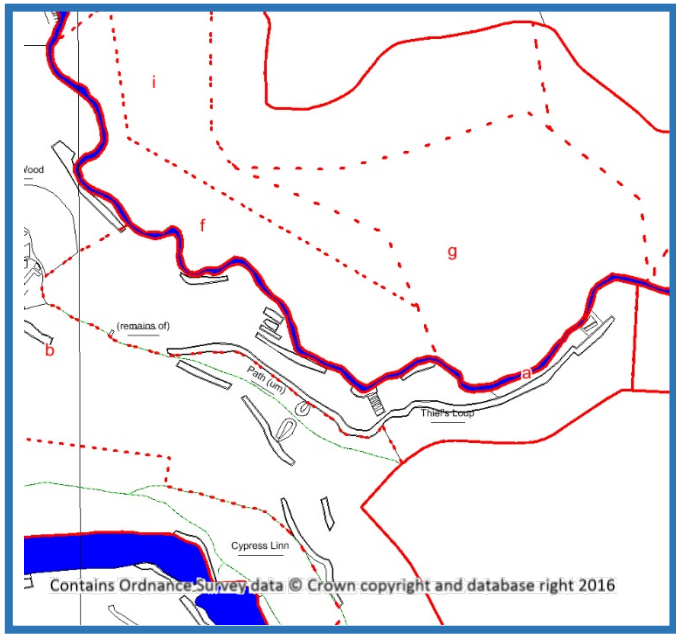
Compartment: 13 **Species**: Scots Pine, Sycamore, Hybrid Larch **Hectares**: 11.26

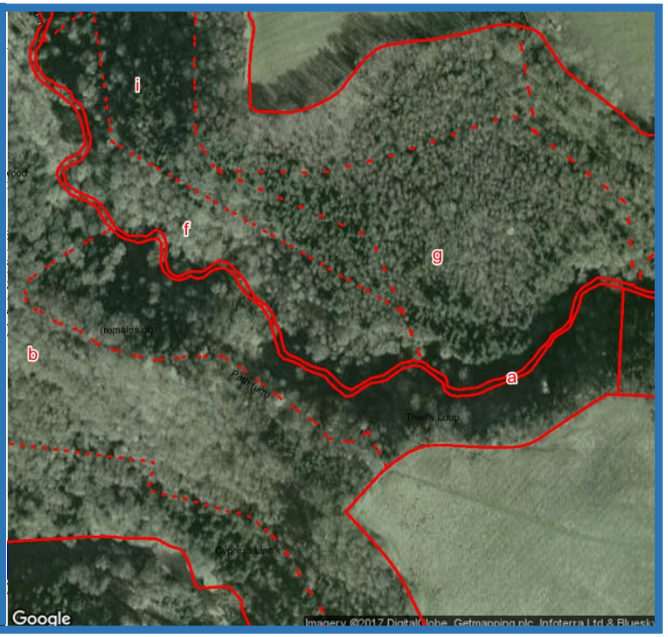
Designations: PAWS **Intervention**: None

Issues: Land slip

Description: A mixed non-native plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





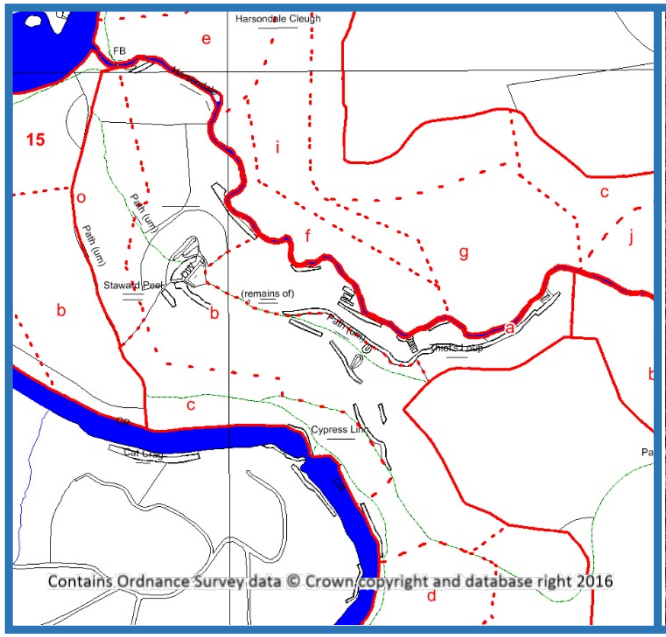
Compartment: 14a **Species**: Sessile Oak, Ash, Western Hemlock **Hectares**: 1.86

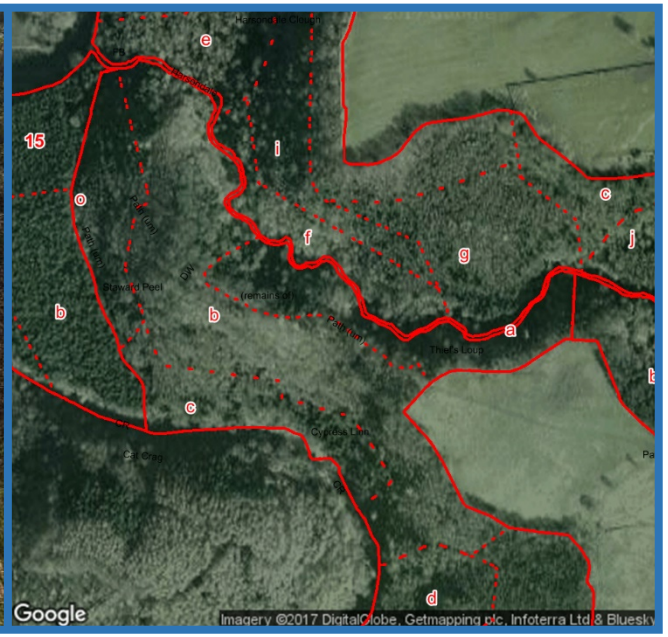
Designations: AONB,SSSI/PAWS **Intervention**: Fell Western Hemlock to no more than 10% of the stand

Issues: Western Hemlock **Work Period:** January 2018 -January 2020

Description: A mature native woodland

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix





Compartment: **14b**

Species: Sessile Oak, Beech, Birch

Hectares: 5.51

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

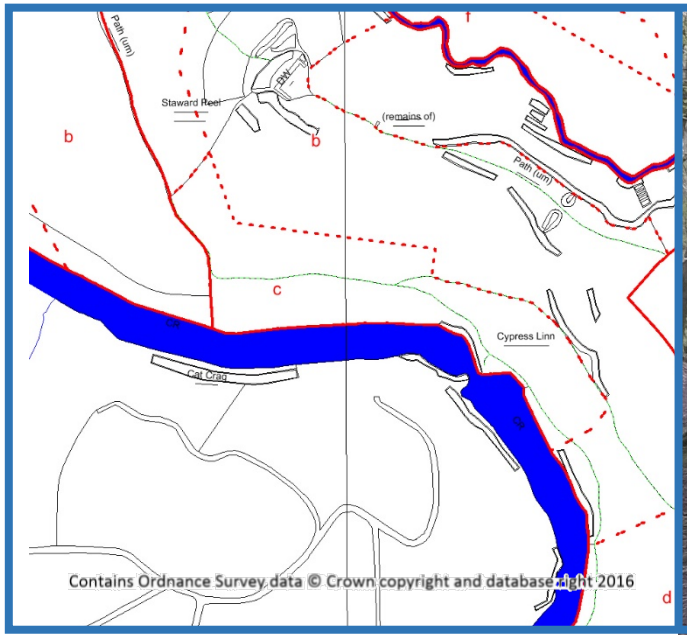
Intervention: Fell 50% of the stand in groups of 5-10 trees. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 15% Sessile Oak, 10% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, 5% Scots Pine.

Issues: None

Work period: January 2018 -January 2020

Description: A mature broadleaved woodland with a predominantly native species mix.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.



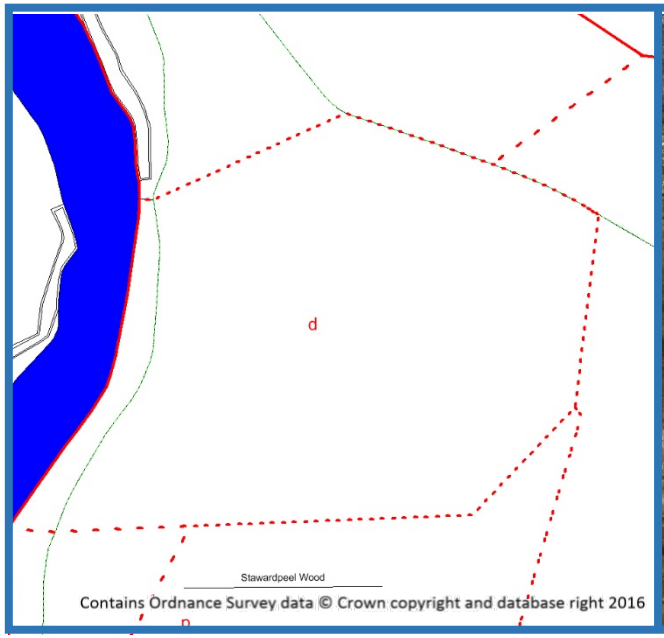
Compartment: 14c **Species**: Douglas Fir **Hectares**: 1.53

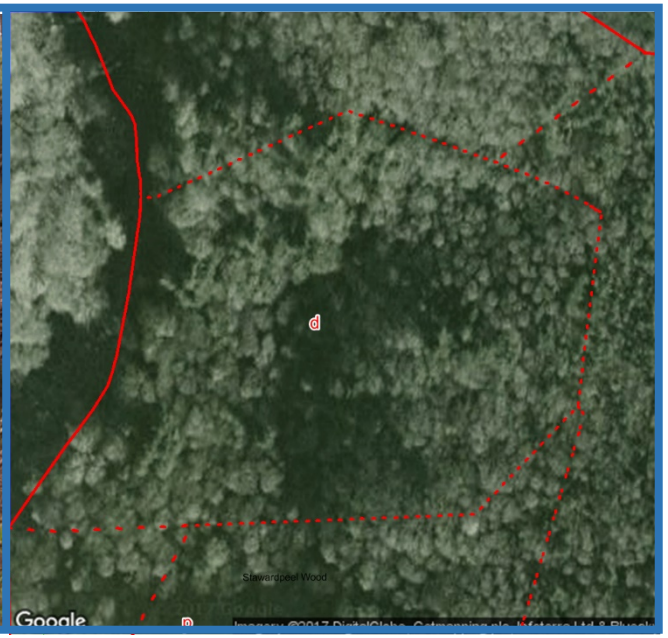
Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS **Intervention**: Invasive species control

Issues: Japanese Knotweed

Description: A mature conifer plantation with uniform structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: **14d**

Species: Douglas Fir, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 1.19

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

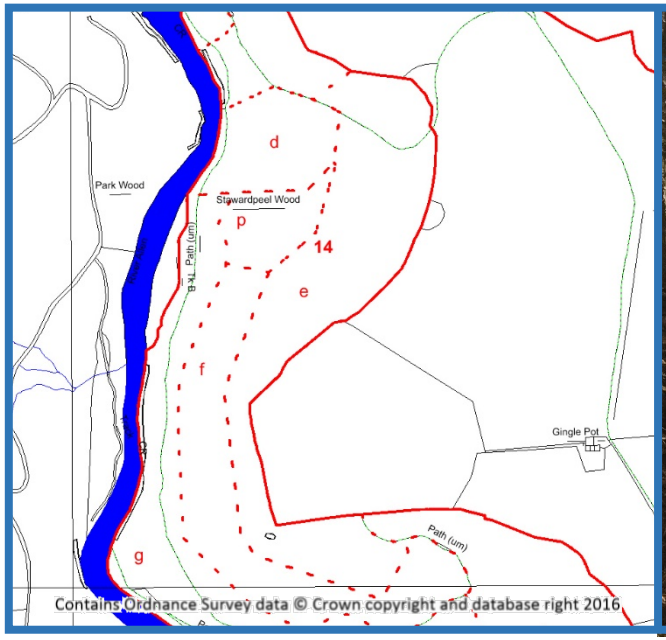
Intervention: Fell Douglas Fir to no more than 30% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 5% Sessile Oak, 20% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, 5% Scots Pine

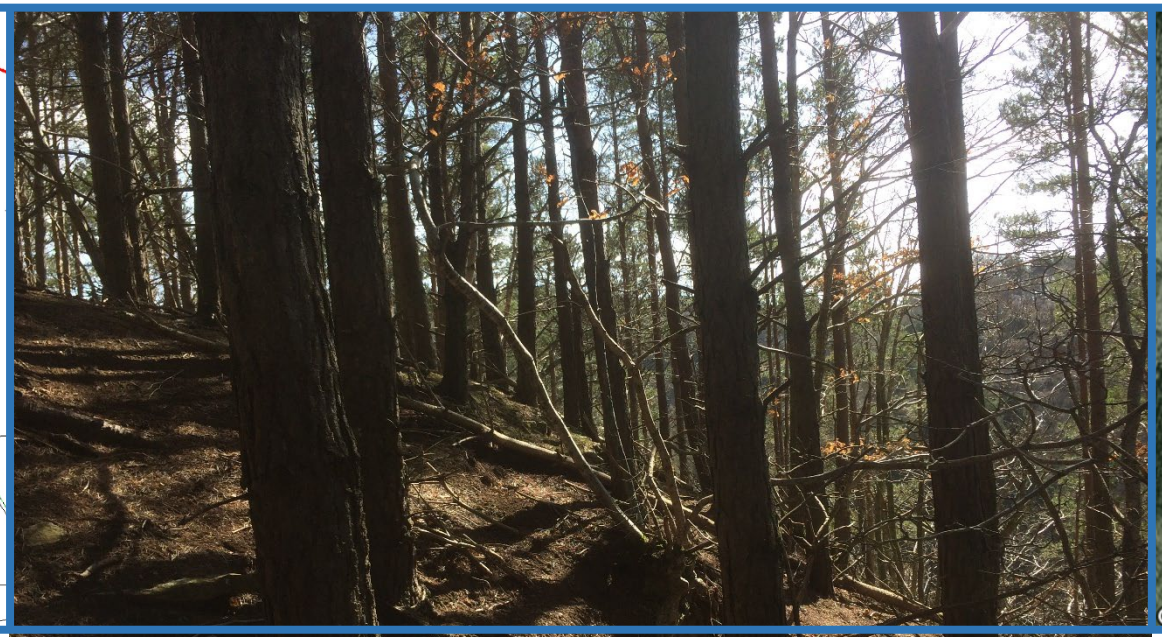
Issues: None

Work period: January 2024-January 2028

Description: A mixed mature woodland with uniform structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.





Compartment: 14e

Species: Scots Pine with Sessile Oak and Birch

Hectares: 4.44

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

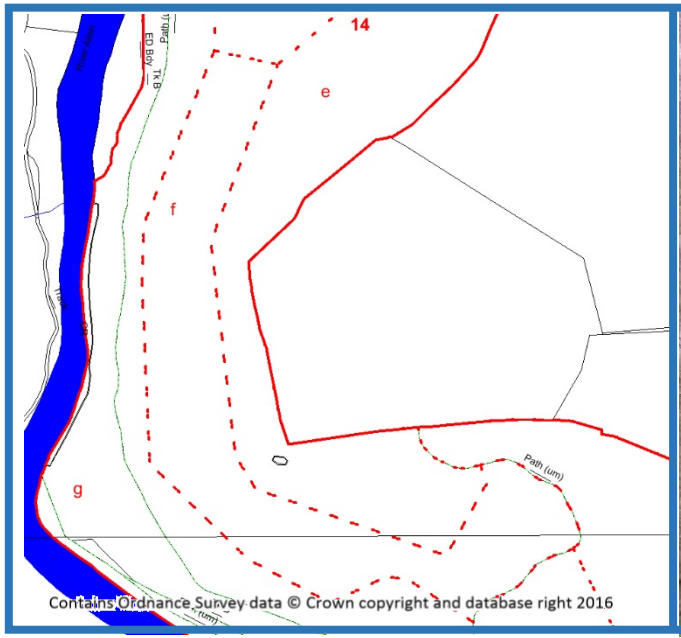
Intervention: 30% thin and fell Scots Pine to no more than 20% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 25% Sessile Oak, 5% Alder, 25% Hazel, 20% Birch, 5% Scots Pine

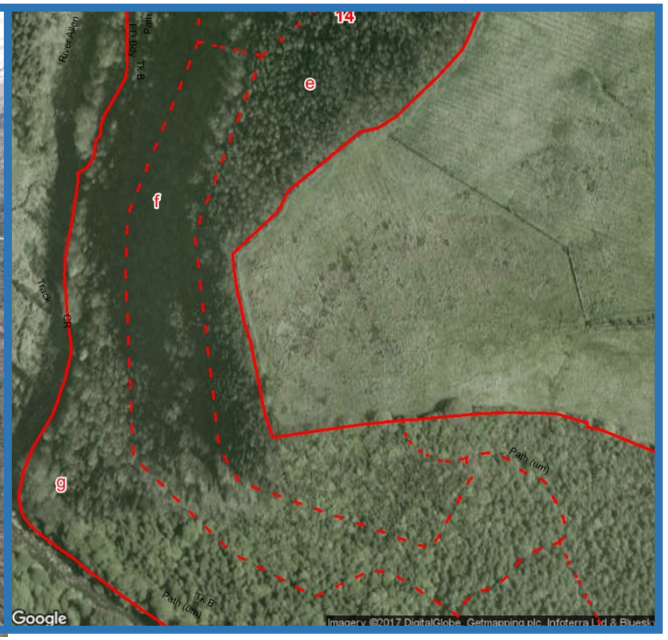
Issues: None

Work period: January 2020 -January 2022

Description: A mixed mature woodland with uniform structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.





Compartment: **14f**

Species: Ash, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 2.83

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

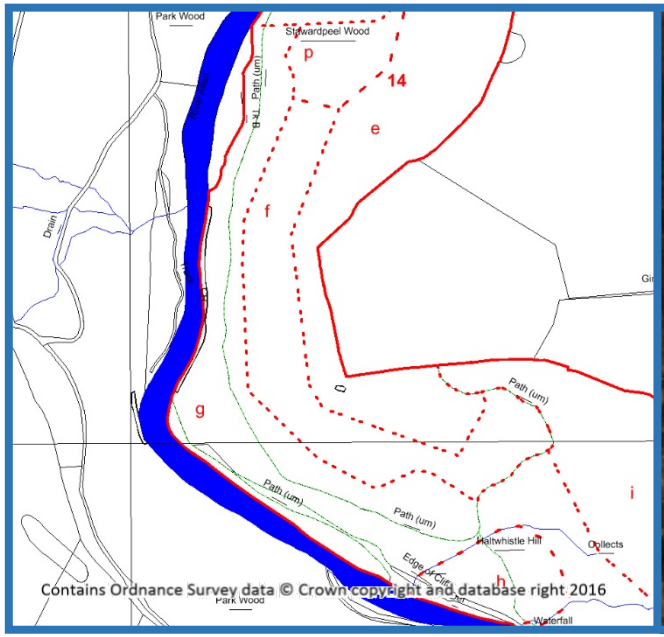
Intervention: Fell groups of 5-10 of Ash and Oak to remove 20% of the compartment to no more than 20% of the stand. Restocking will be 50% open ground, 50% Hazel.

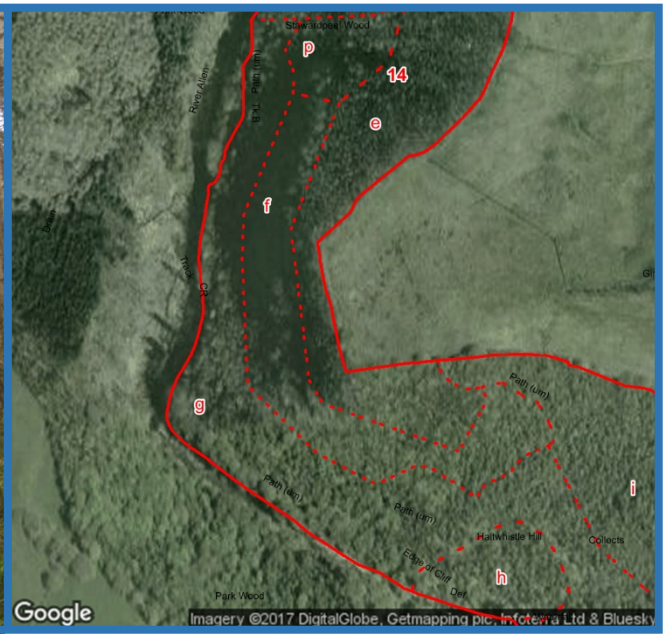
Issues: None

Work period: January 2020 -January 2022

Description: A mature native woodland .

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.





Compartment: **14g**

Species: Norway spruce, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 5.78

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

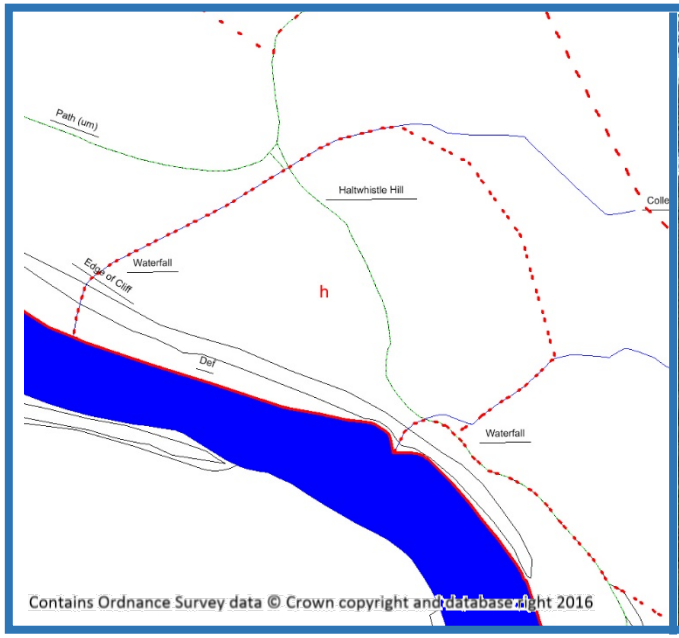
Intervention: Fell Norway Spruce to no more than 30% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 5% Sessile Oak, 20% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, 5% Scots Pine. Invasive species control

Issues: Japanese Knotweed

Work period: January 2020 -January 2022

Description: A mixed mature woodland with uniform structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.

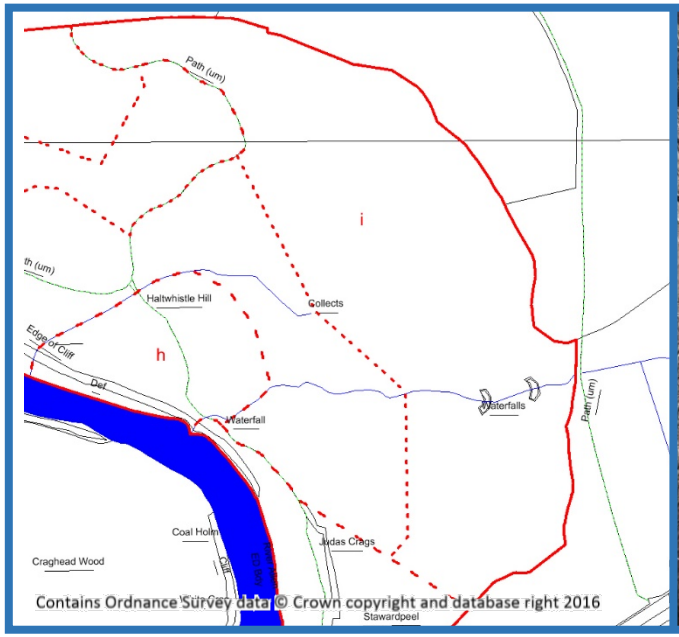


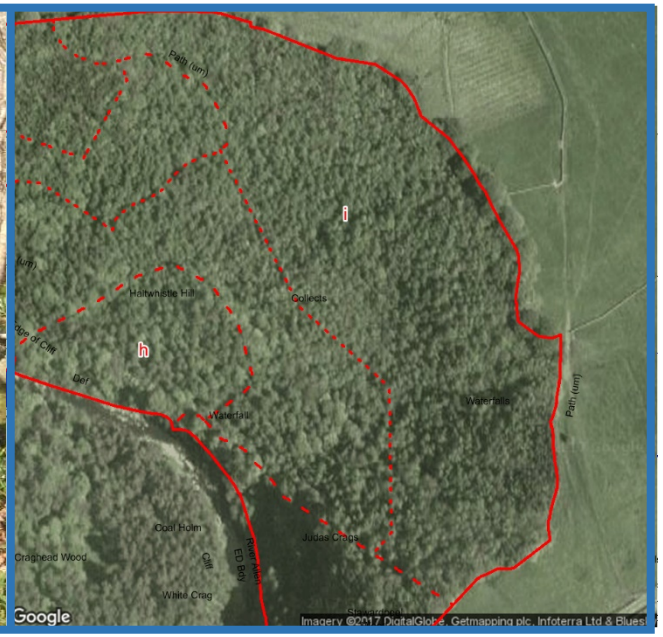
Compartment: **14h** **Species**: Willow and Birch **Hectares**: 0.96

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A native woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: **14i** **Species**: Ash and Scots Pine with Sessile Oak, Birch and Hazel

Hectares: 4.55 **Designations**: AONB, SSSI/PAWS **Intervention**: None

Issues: None

Description: A predominantly native woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

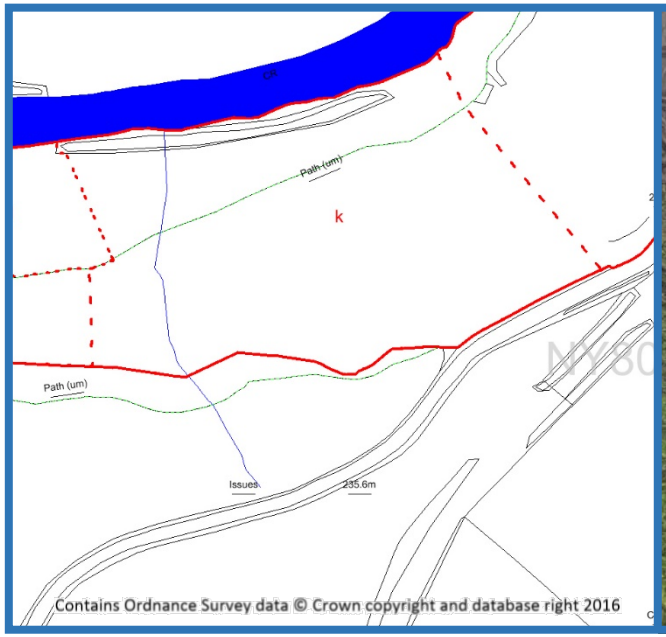
Compartment: 14j **Species**: Scots Pine, Hybrid Larch, Sycamore **Hectares**: 2.16

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS **Intervention**: Invasive species control

Issues: Land slip, Japanese Knotweed

Description: A mixed non-native woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: 14k

Species: Ash and Hazel with Hybrid Larch and Scots Pine

Hectares: 2.58

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

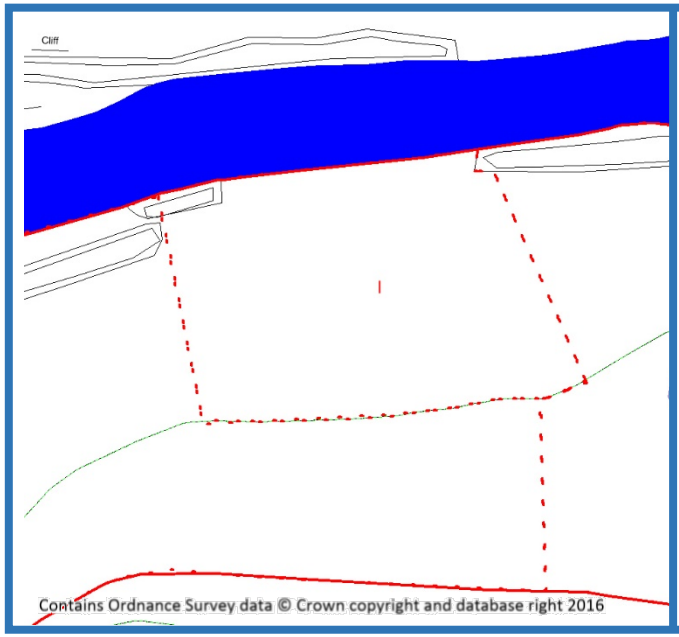
Intervention: 20% thin

Issues: None

Work period: January 2024-January 2028

Description: A mixed woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.



Compartment: **14l**

Species: Norway Spruce, Birch

Hectares: 0.53

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

Intervention: None

Issues: None

Description: A mixed woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.

Compartment: **14m** **Species**: Beech, Hazel, Sessile Oak, Scots Pine **Hectares**: 1.79

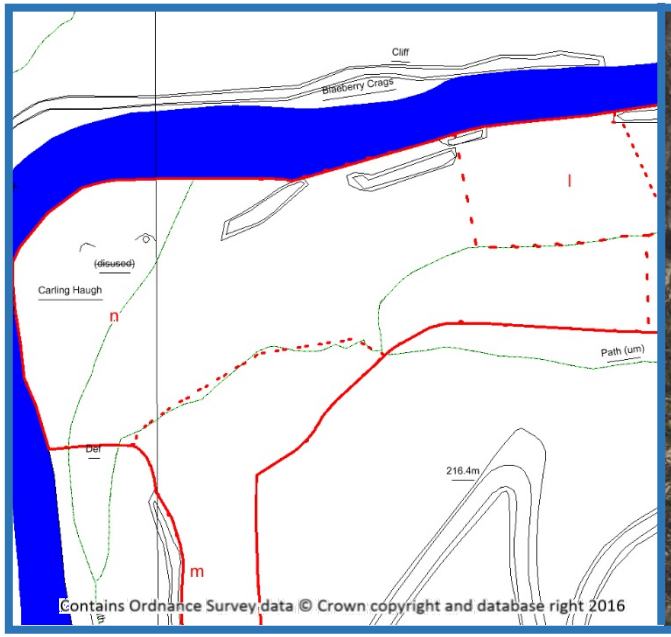
Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

Intervention: None

Issues: None

Description: A mixed woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.



Compartment: **14n**

Species: Scots Pine, Birch, Sessile Oak

Hectares: 2.55

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

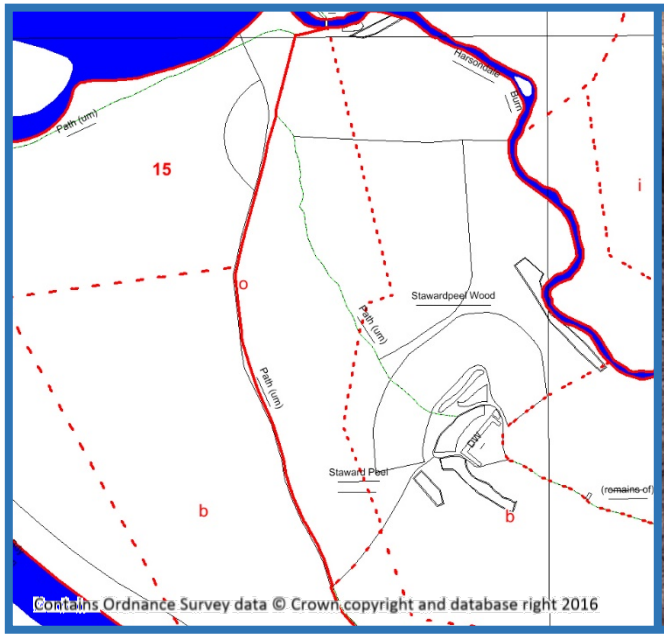
Intervention: Fell Scots Pine, Birch and Sessile Oak to no more than 40% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 25% Sessile Oak, 5% Alder, 25% Hazel, 20% Birch, 5% Scots Pine. Invasive species control

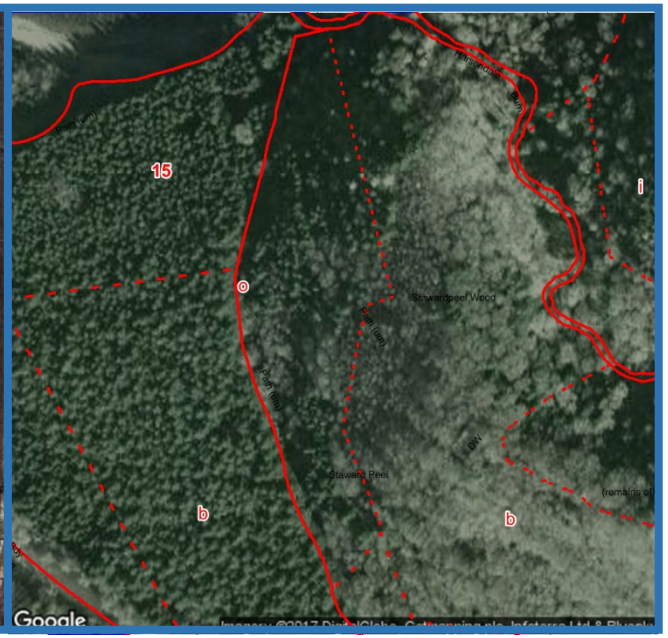
Issues: Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam

Work period: January 2024 -January 2028

Description: A mixed woodland with varied structure.

Aims: To diversify age structure and species mix and coppice some broadleaved trees to create habitat suitable for Dormouse.





Compartment: 14o **Species**: Western Hemlock, Douglas Fir **Hectares**: 1.31

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

Intervention: Clear fell and restock with native broadleaved trees. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 5% Sessile Oak, 20% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, Scots, 5% Scots Pine

Issues: Western Hemlock

Work period: January 2020 -January 2022

Description: A mature conifer woodland with uniform structure.

Aims: To restore PAWS and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.

Compartment: **14p**

Species: Hazel, Alder, Willow

Hectares: 0.71

Designations: AONB, SSSI/PAWS

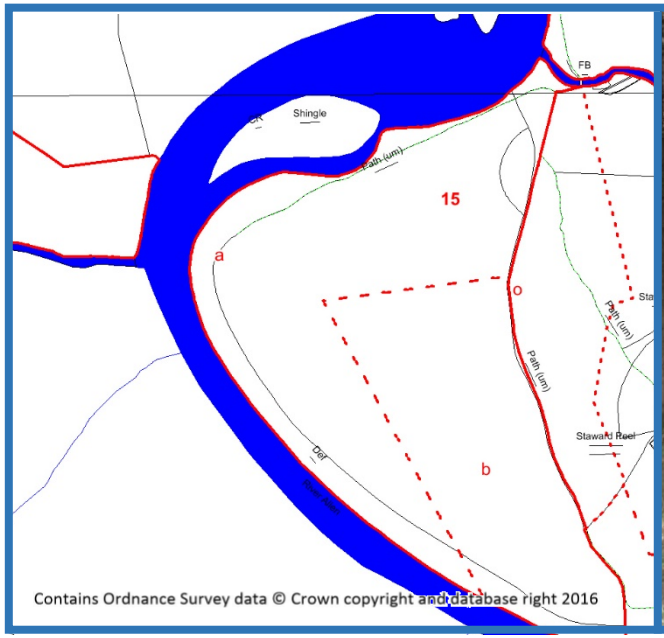
Intervention: Coppice 25% of the stand

Issues: None

Work period: January 2020 -January 2022

Description: A native woodland with diverse structure.

Aims: To diversify structure and create habitat suitable for Dormouse.



Compartment: 15a

Species: Norway Spruce

Hectares: 3.34

Designations: AONB

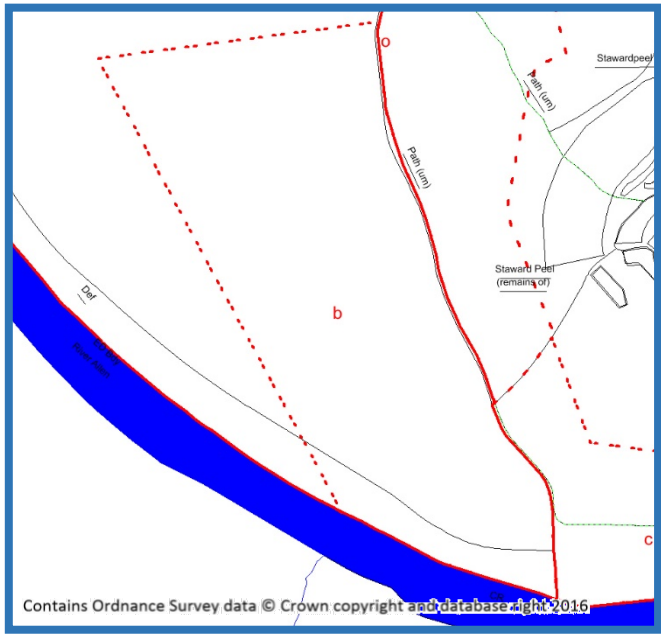
Intervention: Clear fell and restock with native broadleaved trees. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 5% Sessile Oak, 20% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, 5% Scots Pine. Invasive species control

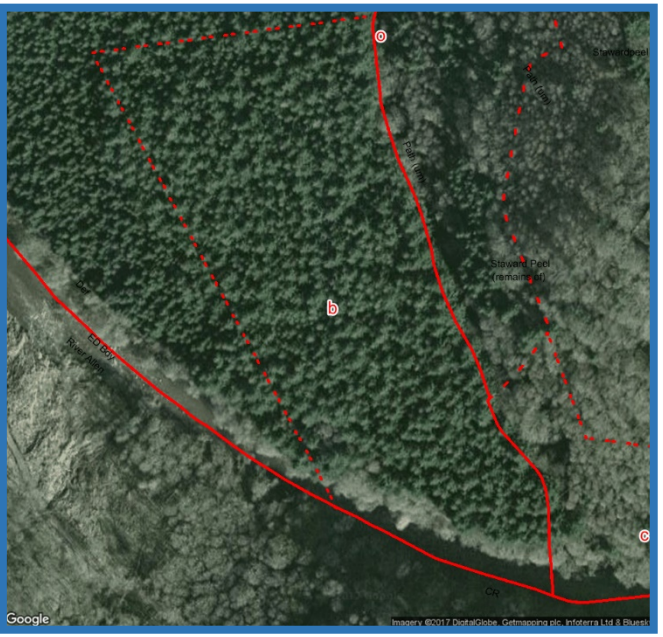
Issues: Himalayan Balsam

Work period: January 2020 -January 2024

Description: A mature conifer woodland with uniform structure.

Aims: To create habitat suitable for Dormouse and Red Squirrel.





Compartment: **15b** **Species**: Douglas Fir **Hectares**: 2.25

Designations: AONB **Intervention**: Clear fell and restock with native broadleaved trees. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 5% Sessile Oak, 20% Alder, 25% Hazel, 25% Birch, 5% Scots Pine.

Issues: None **Work period:** April 2019-March 2021

Description: A mature conifer woodland with uniform structure.

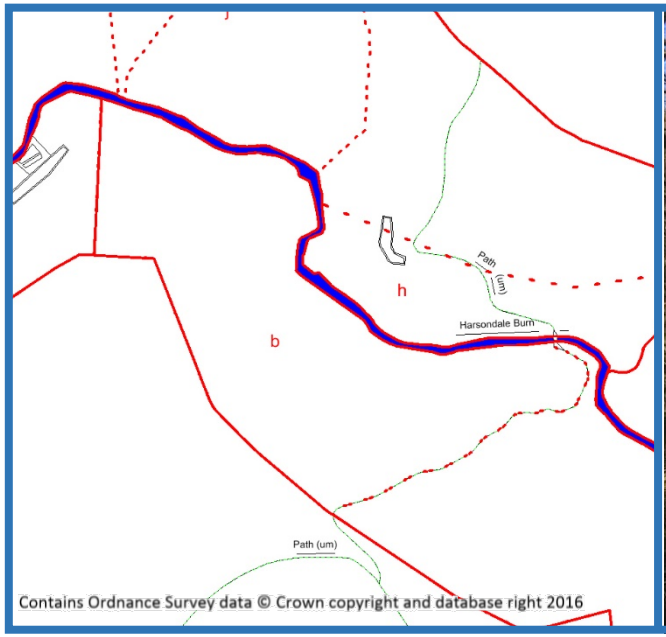
Aims: To create habitat suitable for Dormouse and Red Squirrel.

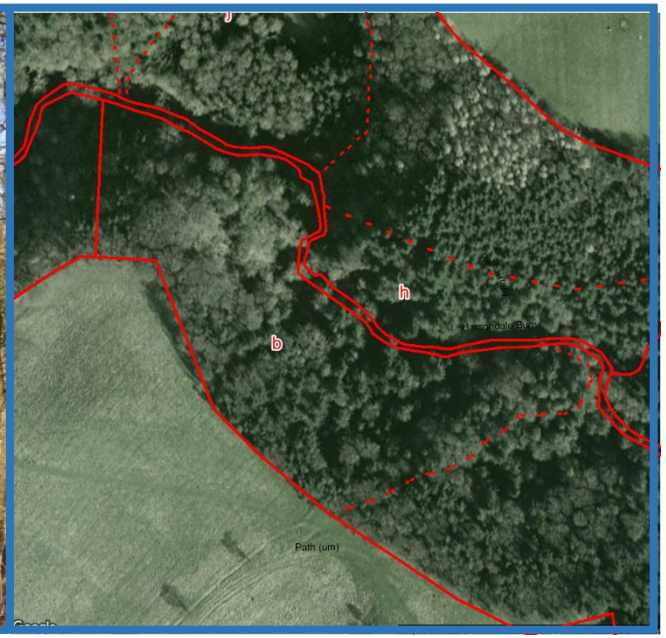
Compartment: 16a **Species**: Ash, Sessile Oak, Douglas Fir, Scots Pine **Hectares**: 4.8

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mature mixed woodland with a varied structure.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





Compartment: 16b **Species**: Douglas Fir and Sessile Oak with Ash, Scots Pine and Western Hemlock **Hectares**:1.53

Designations: AONB, PAWS

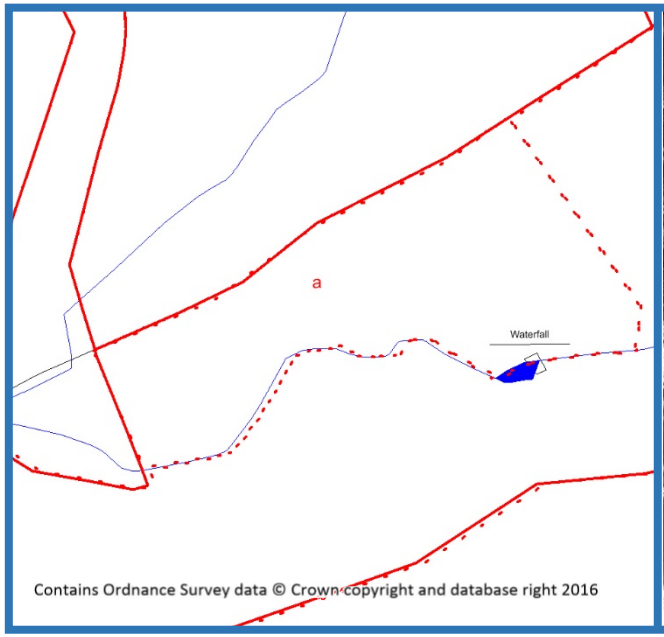
Intervention: Fell Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock to no more than 90% of the stand. Restocking will be 20% open ground, 25% Sessile Oak, 5% Alder, 25% Hazel, 20% Birch, 5% Scots Pine

Issues: Western Hemlock

Work period: January 2020 -January 2024

Description: A mature mixed woodland with a varied structure.

Aims: To create habitat suitable for Dormouse and Red Squirrel.

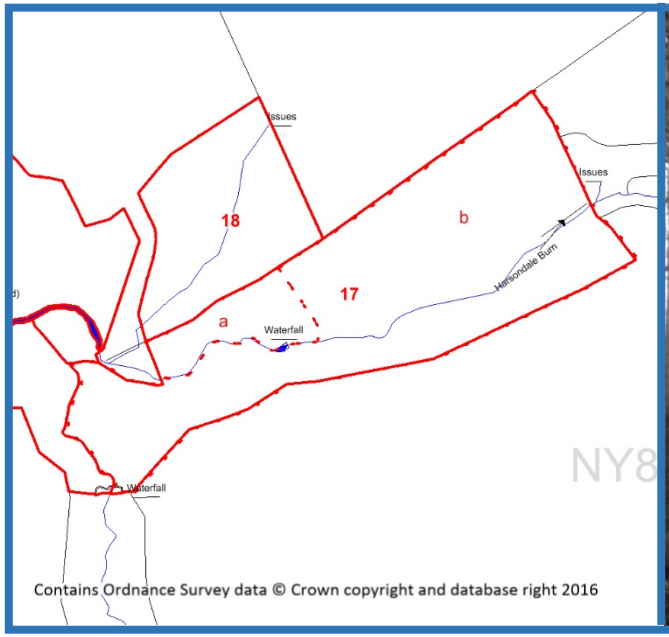


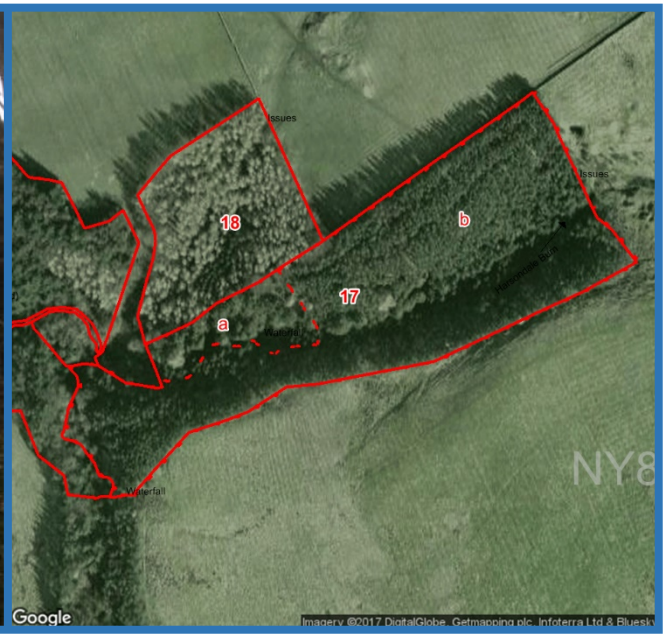
Compartment: **17a** **Species**: Scots Pine, Birch **Hectares**: 0.33

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: A mature mixed woodland.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.





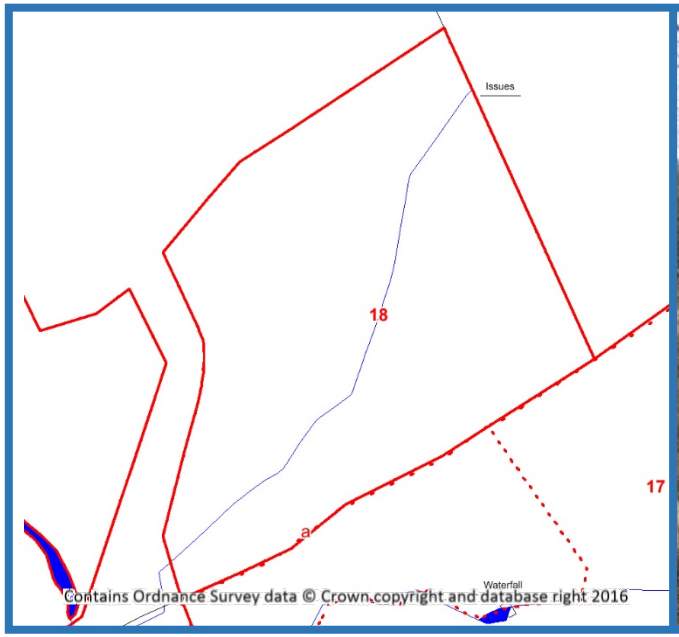
Compartment: 17b **Species**: Scots Pine, Douglas Fir, Sycamore **Hectares**: 2.87

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: 30% thin **Issues**: None

Work period: January 2024-January 2028

Description: A mature mixed woodland with a uniform structure.

Aims: To diversify species mix and structure.



Compartment: 18 **Species**: Ash, Sessile Oak, Rowan **Hectares**: 1.03

Designations: AONB, PAWS **Intervention**: None **Issues**: None

Description: An establishing native broadleaved woodland.

Aims: To manage for visual amenity, health and safety, and biodiversity.