



# Kingsettle Wood

## Management Plan 2017-2022

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## THE WOODLAND TRUST

### INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

### PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website [www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto:wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk)) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

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## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website [www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk). Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

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## SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

## 1.0 SITE DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Kingsettle Wood
<b>Location:</b>	Shaftesbury
<b>Grid reference:</b>	ST865255, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 183
<b>Area:</b>	20.93 hectares (51.72 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

This ancient woodland enjoys a scarp location that gives it stunning views across the open countryside that surrounds it. Walkers come from a wide area to enjoy the wood, which has retained its natural wildness, the views and the wide range of flora and fauna that the wood supports.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Kingsettle Wood is an attractive 21 ha mixed broadleaf and coniferous woodland on the Dorset / Wiltshire border one mile north of Shaftesbury. It lies within the Blackmore Vale and Vale of Wardour National Character Area (133) and is also within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB. The wood is believed to be a remnant of the former Royal Forests of Selwood and Gillingham.

Situated on top of a scarp, the wood is prominent in the local landscape from the A350 adjoining to the east and from the roads and villages to the west. The attractive landscape, often the setting for historic parks, is characterised by sweeping valleys and rounded Upper Greensand hills with a dominance of woodland on the slopes. The rich clay vales are in mixed agricultural use but pasture predominates. Soils developed on the Upper Greensand are characteristically freely draining neutral to acidic. Kingsettle connects to a long thin strip of ancient wood at the southern end of the Wood and is surrounded by small fragments of ancient woodland. Duncliffe Wood and the woodland around Wardour Castle provide larger areas of ancient woodland to the south west and the east respectively.

Although an Ancient Woodland Site, it has largely been planted with conifers and non-native broadleaves, a process that started over 150 years ago and in the 1950s / 1960s almost the entire wood was felled and replanted. Currently the main species include ash, sycamore, beech, oak, Norway spruce, Douglas fir and Scots pine. Only since the Trust's acquisition in 1984 has the restoration of this Planted Ancient Woodland Site become an important issue.

Kingsettle is a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) due to its historically rich ground flora including Dorset notables such as Pignut, Yellow Archangel and Wood sorrel. Wildlife known to inhabit the site includes roe deer, badgers, tawny owls and an array of birds such as buzzards, woodpeckers and tree-creepers.

Visitors can access the wood along the public footpath which runs north/south through the western section of the site. There is a permissive path leading into the Wood from the north eastern side, off the A350 but the volume of traffic using the A350 and the lack of parking here make the public footpath entrance points mentioned above a better way to access the wood.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

#### Directions to main entrance:

There is no parking onsite.

From Shaftesbury, head north on the A350 for 1 mile. Opposite the Wincombe Business Centre, take the public footpath north west from the A350. This footpath leads into the southern entrance of Kingsettle Wood.

Alternatively, use the public footpaths or public bridle path that head east from the village of Motcombe, found just to the north of Shaftesbury.

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There is no parking onsite.

From Shaftesbury, head north on the A350 for 1 mile. Opposite the Wincombe Business Centre, take the public footpath north west from the A350. This footpath leads into the southern entrance of Kingsettle Wood.

Alternatively, use the public footpaths or public bridle path that head east from the village of Motcombe, found just to the north of Shaftesbury.

#### Paths

There are a number of permissive paths in the woodland which are managed for public access which link to the public right of way. They are un-surfaced and can be steep in places. The woodland is prone to seasonal water-logging in some areas and the paths can be un-even and muddy underfoot.

#### Bus

There are no services which go past the wood. The nearest bus stop is located on Grosvenor Road, (A350) which is approximately 1.5 miles south from the woodland. It is serviced by route number 26 Salisbury Reds Salisbury-Shaftesbury service (correct at time of Management Plan review). The northern half of the route to the wood from the bus stop is along the A350 and there are no pavements.

### 3.2 Access / Walks

### Access

There is no parking onsite.

From Shaftesbury, head north on the A350 for 1 mile. Opposite the Wincombe Business Centre, take the public footpath north west from the A350. This footpath leads into the southern entrance of Kingsettle Wood.

Alternatively, use the public footpaths or public bridle path that head east from the village of Motcombe, found just to the north of Shaftesbury.

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### Bus

There are no services which go past the wood. The nearest bus stop is located on Grosvenor Road, (A350) which is approximately 1.5 miles south from the woodland. It is serviced by route number 26 Salisbury Reds Salisbury-Shaftesbury service (correct at time of Management Plan review). The northern half of the route to the wood from the bus stop is along the A350 and there are no pavements.



## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

In fifty years, all areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWS) will have been restored through a gradual restoration approach to a predominantly broadleaved composition, although mature specimens of conifer will be retained up to 20% of the canopy spread out across the area. PAWS and secondary woodland areas will be managed seamlessly through a Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) approach utilising regular selective thinning interventions to create and maintain an irregular woodland structure with a diverse range of predominantly native broadleaved species supporting the highest levels of biodiversity. Sustainable deer populations will be maintained at levels enabling natural regeneration processes to occur unimpeded by browsing. Open space will be created and maintained through a network of rides promoting transitional woodland habitat and associated species. Existing veteran trees and veterans of the future will be protected and actively managed for as part of the adopted silvicultural strategy through halo and selective thinning.

The wood will be welcoming for visitors, with paths maintained in a good condition having regard to their locations and natural limitations.

## 5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

### 5.1 Ancient Woodland Site

#### Description

The majority of the wood is designated as a Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) (compartments 1a, 1b, 1d, 1e, 1f and most of 1c) and was largely felled and re-planted in the 1950s / 1960s, predominantly with Douglas Fir and Norway spruce, with some areas of beech (compartments 1c, northern half of 2a, eastern third of 1e and the eastern half of 1f). There was also some coniferisation taking place before that time. There is an area of secondary woodland to the east of the PAWS area (compartment 2a and a small part of compartment 1c and 1e). For the purposes of this plan, PAWS and secondary woodland are treated seamlessly.

Despite its past, there is also a high proportion of broadleaves with the composition, notable in the south western corner, (compartment 1d, in the centre of the wood and along the western edge within compartment 1e) of predominantly oak, ash, birch and hazel with occasional elm. A significant number of veteran broadleaved trees (Conservation feature CF2) several species also remain throughout the wood, notably a very large hornbeam.

Under the Woodland Trust's ownership, a gradual PAWS restoration approach has included a number of thinning interventions designed to promote broadleaved natural regeneration and conversion from predominantly conifer dominated stands which better supports associated remnant ancient woodland flora and fauna.

The woodland supports a high diversity of flora - the springtime the prominence of bluebells is a fantastic sight, particularly in the eastern third of the wood. 14 "Dorset Notable" species were recorded in 2015 which are characteristic for ancient woodland habitats, thus have limited distribution and are often in decline. The majority of the site (the area designated as PAWS) has been designated a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) by the local wildlife trust. An earth/wood bank runs the length of the wood in the eastern third (historic feature HF1) and was once the boundary between the counties of Dorset and Wiltshire.

The wood is home to an array of wildlife such as bats, badgers and bird life including tawny owls.

There is a small area of Japanese knotweed at the top of the roadside bank.

#### Significance

Kingsettle is a prominent woodland just within the Cranbourne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB. The site is locally important as remnant ancient woodland largely isolated in the landscape and thus acting as a local refuge for associated species. Kingsettle Wood contains specialist woodland flora, which are a key characteristic of ancient woods, as well as other important species such as veteran trees (conservation feature CF2).

## Opportunities & Constraints

### Opportunities:

Upgrade areas of tracks to facilitate PAWS restoration process and ongoing management.

### Constraints:

Steep slopes in the wood areas and heavy clay soils throughout the site which get quickly waterlogged, potentially restricts the timing of any management works.

Management access into the site is currently limited due to the turnings on/off the busy A350,

## Factors Causing Change

Damage from deer browsing

Squirrel damage (less of an issue at this stage of PAWS restoration)

Ash dieback - may potentially lead to tree safety concerns associated with roadside/paths, and may require other species to be promoted at early stages to increase resilience with the predicated long term decline in ash.

Windblow particularly of remaining conifers or exposed broadleaves following PAWS intervention and potential to impact on future management by limiting access and/or prohibiting natural regeneration (through dense shading of conifers on ground when windblown).

Continued decline of habitat condition unless harvesting interventions are enabled to proceed as part of a PAWS restoration process

Spread of non native invasive plants such as Japanese knotweed

## Long term Objective (50 years+)

All areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWS) will have been restored through a gradual restoration approach to a predominantly broadleaved composition, although mature specimens of conifer will be retained up to 20% of the canopy spread out across the area. PAWS and secondary woodland areas will be managed seamlessly through a Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) approach utilising regular selective thinning interventions to create and maintain an irregular woodland structure with a diverse range of predominantly native broadleaved species supporting the highest levels of biodiversity. Sustainable deer populations will be maintained at levels enabling natural regeneration processes to occur unimpeded by browsing. Open space will be created and maintained through a network of rides promoting transitional woodland habitat and associated species. Existing veteran trees and future veterans of the future will be protected and actively managed for as part of the adopted silvicultural strategy through halo and selective thinning.

## Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

As part of a gradual restoration approach, implement regular selectively thinning programme across all PAWs areas (compartments 1a - 1f) removing approximately 20% basal area at each intervention in order to gradually open the canopy, create more light reaching the ground, diversify stand structure and provide natural regeneration opportunities .

Actively protect existing veteran and/or feature trees, veteran trees of the future by halo thinning around suppressed/threatened trees as part of the above process

Actively create deadwood habitat as part of the above process, leaving a proportion of harvested timber on site to decay and support associated species.

Implement 2-zone ride management programme across the site on the track edges to provide transitional woodland edge habitat supporting associated species.

Upgrade both management entrances and main track network within a designed infrastructure upgrade package to allow effective harvesting as part of the PAWS restoration to proceed, enabling timber extraction, stacking and transport by lorry.

Compartment 2a (eastern area) - manage via coppicing /felling to reduce and maintain the tree safety threat- lower roadside 6-8m every 2 years and upper sections every 5 years.

Carry out deer impact assessment and develop any necessary subsequent deer control strategy

Undertake control of Japanese knotweed to achieve eradication.

## 5.2 Informal Public Access

### Description

Kingsettle is an attractive wood but due to the rural location and lack of suitable car parking it is very infrequently used. However, a bridleway runs along a tarmac track to the north of the Wood, from which a public footpath leads through the north western side of the wood, exiting at the southern side.

Thus the public right of way network allows reasonably easy access to the Wood from the villages to the north and from Shaftesbury to the south. The site contains a good network of permissive paths but there are many steep slopes that can be wet, muddy and slippery for much of the year. There are good views from the southern and north western entrances.

Volunteers known locally as the Friends of Duncliffe, Fifehead and Kingsettle Group, including a volunteer warden have been involved on the site since the Wood's acquisition in 1984 helping with ongoing management and wildlife monitoring.

### Significance

The wood's forms an important part of the Landscape Character Area of the region (North Blackmore Rolling Vales LCA) and its size and prominent position make it a natural attraction for local people.

Informal public access to Kingsettle Wood fulfills the Trust's corporate objective to inspire visitors to enjoy and value woods and trees and adds interest to the local area, proving a place for visitors to walk and enjoy quiet recreation and its size and prominent position make it a natural attraction for local people.

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### Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: Lack of suitable parking severely restricts public use. Some of the tracks can be very wet in winter and much of the site has very steep slopes.

Opportunities:

Work to improve car parking facilities to permit better access to the wood

### Factors Causing Change

Significant deterioration of path network further limiting access  
Increase in anti-social activity

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

The wood will be welcoming for visitors, with paths maintained in a good condition having regard to their locations and natural limitations.

### **Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)**

As part of the designed infrastructure upgrade to enable harvesting, improved paths will provide better public access and enjoyment of the wood.

All signage to be refreshed in accordance with WT strategy.

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## 6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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## APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	1.46	Douglas fir	1960	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order

Sub-compartment 1a contains mainly conifers with intruded broadleaves and more dominant broadleaves, along the western edge of the compartment.

Douglas fir is the main conifer species, estimated to have been planted around 1960.

There is also a significant amount of Norway spruce, again planted around 1960.

Understorey is made up of ash regen and hazel, where it has been actively coppiced near the more open northwest boundary.

Ground flora is dominated by ramsons, along with ferns and grasses in the damper areas, patches of bluebells under the beech and large oak as well as wood sorrel, foxglove and great wood-rush.

Pasture lies over the fenced northern boundary, from where a public footpath enters the wood.

The sub-compartment has a westerly aspect and is moderate to steep in places.

The public footpath shown on statutory maps is incorrect and follows the permissive path route as shown on WT maps. Dorset RoW team were informed (2017) of the discrepancy. The permissive path forms the eastern boundary of the sub compartment.

Sub compartment 1a in MP 2018-23 forms the western third of compartment 1a in plan 2012-17



1b	4.24	Douglas fir	1960	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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Sub-compartment 1b contains mainly conifers with intruded broadleaves. Douglas fir is the main conifer species, estimated to have been planted around 1960. There is also a significant amount of Norway spruce, again planted around 1960 concentrated in the centre of the sub-compartment. There are areas of ash and oak along with some beech, birch, alder, a few large poplar and the odd elm. Understorey is made up of ash regen and hazel. Ground flora is dominated by ramsons, along with ferns and grasses in the damper areas, patches of bluebells under the beech and large oak as well as wood sorrel, foxglove and great wood-rush. Pasture lies over the fenced northern boundary, from where a public footpath enters the wood in the north eastern corner of the sub compartment. The sub-compartment has a westerly aspect and is moderate to steep in places. The public footpath shown on statutory maps is incorrect and follows the permissive path route as shown on WT maps. Dorset RoW team were informed (2017) of the discrepancy. The permissive path forms the western and southern boundaries of the sub compartment with a further permissive path forming the eastern boundary of the sub compartment. Sub compartment 1b in MP 2018-23 formed the majority of compartment 1a in MP 2012-17

1c	1.57	Ash	1955	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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Predominantly a stand of ash, sycamore and beech. Tall even aged stand. Has been thinned to waste in past. Ground flora including bluebell and ramsons, dogs mercury, OL golden saxifrage, wood sorrel, foxglove, ferns, red campion

An earth bank runs approx. north south through the eastern third of the compartment. (historic feature HF1). There are some interesting landforms in the north eastern section.

Permissive paths form the eastern and southern boundaries.

Sub compartment 1c in MP 2018-23 was sub compartment 4a in MP 2012-17

1d	2.58	Ash	1950	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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A mixed stand, predominantly 50 - 60 year old ash and oak with some Douglas fir, established around 1960 dotted sparcely throughout. . There's also some sycamore and beech in the northwest corner.

Understorey consists of frequent holly and a small amount of naturally regenerating ash.

Ramsons and sedges are common in the wet areas along with tall grasses and considerable amounts of nettles.

Some elder and brambles are also present

The lower half has more dominant sycamore of maiden and coppice origin, established around 1940 thus there are some large coppice specimens (conservation features CF2)

A few pole stage ash, beech and Douglas fir are also present. Ash and sycamore regen is noticeable in the understorey and near the southern boundary there is frequent holly, hazel and beech regen. Ground flora is fairly dense, with grass, ferns, honeysuckle and bluebells all present. Separating the wood from adjacent pasture are several mature beech and oak growing in the boundary hedge (conservation feature CF2). The compartment has a gentle westerly aspect, and contains a couple of small streams.

Permissive paths form the eastern and northern boundaries of the compartment.

Sub compartment 1d was formed from sub compartments 2a and 2b in MP 2012-17

1e	5.44	Beech	1965	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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The eastern third of 3b is fairly flat and runs along the ridge of the hill. It contains beech and the occasional Scots pine, planted around 1965. There is the occasional mature oak and beech and a few young birch and sycamore. Understorey is sparse hazel. Ground flora is patchy but is mainly bluebells and some ferns.

The southern tip contains some Douglas fir, established around 1955. The occasional oak and some pole stage ash, birch and sycamore are found along the ride edges and scattered throughout. There is sparse understorey and minimal ground flora. PAWS works under previous management plan period resulted in some felling of conifers adjacent to the rides, therefore starting to open up this area.

The middle of the sub compartment has a mixed species and age range. Scattered throughout are mature oak, ash and beech. The majority of the stand, however, comprises ash and sycamore, established around 1965. Also present are a small proportion of 30 year old Scots pine, Norway spruce, Douglas fir and beech. There is also one or two larch and a mature hornbeam next to the western footpath (conservation feature CF2). Understorey is predominantly ash regen, with occasional hazel and holly. Ground flora is dominated by bluebells and ramsons during the spring months. In the damper parts are pendulous sedge and common ferns.

The sub compartment has a westerly aspect and is extremely steep in places.

Sub compartment 1e was formed from sub compartments 3a-3f in MP 2012-17

In the northern part of the compartment is a flattish area at the bottom of very steep slopes on three sides. Main species are Norway spruce and ash and alder.

Permissive paths run the entire boundary of the compartment with the public right of way running along the lower half of the western side of the sub compartment.

An earth bank runs approx. north south and then turns to run approx. SW-NE through the eastern third of the compartment. (historic feature HF1)

1f	2.42	Beech	1965	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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The eastern half has a steep westerly aspect. It contains beech and Scots pine, planted around 1965. There is the occasional mature beech (conservation feature CF2) and a few young birch and sycamore. Understorey is sparse and ground flora consists of dense bluebell and ramsons.

The western half is predominantly a stand of Douglas fir high forest, estimated to have established around 1955. Sycamore grows throughout the sub-compartment but is heavily concentrated near the western and southern boundaries where there are some huge oak, ash and beech edge trees (conservation feature CF2). There is some hazel, with flora including ramsons and bluebells.

An earth bank runs approx. north south through the lower south eastern corner of the compartment. (historic feature HF1)

Permissive paths form the western, northern and eastern sides of the compartment with a public footpath entering in the NE corner.

Sub compartment 1f was formed from sub compartment 6a and 6b in MP 2012-17

2a	3.21	Mixed broadleaves	1950	High forest	Archaeological features, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Informal Public Access	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order
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The northern part is a mixed stand of ash, beech and sycamore with a few scots pine all established around 1965. Beech becomes more dominant in the middle section of the sub compartment. The lower section is more varied, predominantly made up of old oak and beech, estimated to have established around 1880 (Conservation feature CF2). There is also some birch, ash and willow.

Understorey is sparse, but consists of hazel, holly and some elder. Rare naturally regenerating oak and beech are also present. An earth bank runs along the western side, adjacent to the permissive path and was once the county boundary of Wiltshire and Dorset (Historical feature HF1). A further earth bank runs approx. east-west through the centre of the compartment. (historic feature HF1) Ground flora consists of brambles, nettles and grass as well as areas of bluebells, ferns, ivy and honeysuckle.

There is a large multistem sweet chestnut tree on the eastern side of the compartment. (Conservation feature CF2)

The eastern third is a very steep slope running along the eastern boundary adjacent to the main road (A350). It was felled and re-planted with hazel, birch and associated shrubs in 1988 for safety reasons. It was coppiced in 1998 and again in 2003 and the lower and upper areas are coppiced on rotation every 2 and 5 years respectively. There is one area of a few Japanese knotweed stems which are being monitored and controlled. Bramble, bracken, ferns, nettles and bluebell are all present.

A permissive path forms the western boundary of the compartment.

Sub compartment 2a was formed from sub compartments 5a-d in MP 2012-17

## Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Thin	1.46	21	30
2020	1b	Thin	4.24	19	80
2020	1c	Thin	1.57	19	30
2020	1e	Thin	5.44	18	100
2020	1f	Thin	2.42	21	50
2020	2a	Thin	3.21	20	65
2024	1a	Thin	1.46	21	30
2024	1b	Thin	4.24	19	80
2024	1c	Thin	1.57	19	30
2024	1d	Thin	2.58	19	50
2024	1e	Thin	5.44	18	100
2024	1f	Thin	2.42	21	50
2024	2a	Thin	3.21	20	65
2029	1a	Thin	1.46	21	30
2029	1b	Thin	4.24	19	80
2029	1c	Thin	1.57	19	30
2029	1d	Thin	2.58	19	50
2029	1e	Thin	5.44	18	100
2029	1f	Thin	2.42	21	50
2029	2a	Thin	3.21	20	65
2034	1a	Thin	1.46	21	30
2034	1b	Thin	4.24	19	80
2034	1c	Thin	1.57	19	30
2034	1d	Thin	2.58	19	50
2034	1e	Thin	5.44	18	100
2034	1f	Thin	2.42	21	50
2034	2a	Thin	3.21	20	65

## GLOSSARY

### **Ancient Woodland**

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

### **Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland**

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

### **Ancient Woodland Site**

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

### **Beating Up**

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

### **Broadleaf**

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

### **Canopy**

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

### **Clearfell**

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

### **Compartment**

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

### **Conifer**

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

### **Continuous Cover forestry**



A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

### **Coppice**

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

### **Exotic (non-native) Species**

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

### **Field Layer**

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

### **Group Fell**

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

### **Long Term Retention**

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

### **Minimum Intervention**

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

### **Mixed Woodland**

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

### **National vegetation classification (NVC)**

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

### **Native Species**

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

### **Natural Regeneration**

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

## **Origin & Provenance**

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

## **Re-Stocking**

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

## **Shrub Layer**

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

## **Silviculture**

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

## **Stand**

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

## **Sub-Compartment**

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

## **Thinning**

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

## **Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes**

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

## **Weeding**

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

## **Windblow/Windthrow**

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.