

Stanley Farm

Date (from/to)	2013 to 2033
Date of last review [UKWAS 2.1.3]	First Management Plan
Owner/tenant	Mr W Mills
Agent/contact	Mr S Marston (Marston Forestry)
Signed declaration of tenure rights and agreements to public availability of the plan [UKWAS 1.1.3/1.1.5/2.1.2]	Mr W Mills

1 Background information

1.1 Location

Nearest town, village or feature	Liphook
Grid reference	SU862299
Total area (ha)	69.76 ha.

1.2 Description of the woodland(s) in the landscape

Stanley Farm lies just inside the northern boundary of the South Downs National Park on relatively level ground in a well wooded landscape at an elevation of about 180 metres. It sits on the western edge of its associated woodland which partially encloses it to the north and south. The main body of woodland straddles steeply sloping land, punctuated by occasional ridges and deep valleys, which falls away sharply to the north and east to an elevation of some 100 metres. Smaller detached and linked woodlands lie on more level ground along the western edge of the farm.

In geological terms Stanley Farm lies near the boundary of the Weald Clay and Lower Greensand. The former giving rise to typically heavy soils with impeded drainage and the latter to free draining, coarse, loamy and sandy soils. In places the sandy soils become bleached with subsurface horizons found on heaths and in woodlands. There is considerable risk of water erosion on such sites.

1.3 History of Management

Much of the woodland is stocked with sweet chestnut coppice which has been routinely coppiced on rotation for many years. The formal nature of this management is well illustrated by the paint markings showing the exact location and size of individual cants. Other parts of the woodland are occupied by mixed broadleaved high forest containing some impressive veteran trees which have been managed by thinning and singling at various times in the past together with a maturing larch plantation and a significant area of wet woodland stocked mainly with alder coppice.

The history of the past management is limited but the large Augustinian Shulbrede Priory situated in nearby Linchmere must have been a considerable factor in the past management and can be linked to the very impressive boundary banks throughout the woodlands and some indeterminate archaeological features linked to past agricultural/industrial management of the area. Remains of weirs and former ponds within woodlands in the valley bottom point to intensive management in these areas in the historic past.

2 Woodland Information

2.1 Areas and features

Designated Areas	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Special areas for conservation (SACs)			
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)			
Ramsar Sites (see note on Guidance)			
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)			
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)			
Other designations (e.g. National Park (NP) / World Heritage Site)	1b	X	X
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)			
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)			
TPO / Conservation Area (CA)			
Details: South Downs National Park			
Rare and important species	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Red Data Book or BAP species			
Rare, threatened, EPS or SAP species	4	X	X
Details: In the absence of specific records and as habitats exist which could support woodland bats, dormice and crested			

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newts it would be advisable to plan woodland operations with these species in mind.

Habitats	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	4	X	X
Other semi-natural woodland	4	X	X
Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)	4	X	X
Semi-natural features in PAWS	4	X	X
Woodland margins and hedges	4	X	X
Veteran and other notable trees	4	X	X
Breeding sites	4	X	X
Habitats of notable species	4	X	X
Unimproved grasslands			
Rides and open ground	6	X	X
Valuable wildlife communities		X	X
Feeding area		X	X
Lowland heath			
Peatlands			
Others			

Details: The woodlands include ancient semi natural areas together with plantations on ancient woodland sites and other semi-natural crops which all contribute to the range of habitats noted above.

Water	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Watercourses	4	X	X
Lakes			
Ponds			
Wetland habitats	4	X	X

Details: Wet woodland which has developed around a water course in the eastern part of the woodland.

Landscape	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Landscape designated areas	1b	X	X
Landscape features		X	X
Rock exposures			
Historic landscapes			
Areas of the woodland prominent from roads			
Areas of the woodland prominent from settlements			

Details: Within the South Downs National Park and the woodland straddles a greensand ridge.

Cultural features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
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Public rights of way	3	X	X
Prominent viewing points			
Existing permissive footpaths			
Proposed permissive footpaths			
Areas managed with traditional management systems	6	X	X
Details: Public footpaths pass through the woodland and sweet chestnut areas have been managed on traditional coppice rotations for many years.			
Archaeological Features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Scheduled monument			
Historical feature (Inc. designed landscapes, registered parks and gardens)			
Other	2	X	X
Details: Well preserved boundary banks with ancient coppice stools are present on some external boundaries and within the woodland.			

2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

Extensive areas of sweet chestnut coppice, accounting for approximately 65% of the woodland area, some of which is now moving out of the classic fencing rotation but well suited to other markets including wood fuel. Stocking is generally good with significant standing volumes probably due to the lack of overhead cover in the form of standards.

The area of wet woodland provides a unique habitat which should be carefully fostered in any management plan. Mainly stocked with alder coppice which in the past will have been coppiced on rotations which met local demand for this timber.

Broadleaved high forest of mature oak over weak hazel with birch groups occupies much of the main block with outliers being more varied in terms of species and age composition. Stocking is locally variable but generally good. Some group replanting of individually guarded broadleaves has taken place in recent years which are still in the formative stages.

The main conifer presence is that of larch in compartment 2s which is reaching the stage where clear felling can be considered.

2.3 Site description

The woodland is a significant resource which has a history of active management but this appears to have been more limited in recent years.

Being situated on the greensand ridge the relatively steep slopes and valleys make management access to some parts of the woodland difficult. The extensive network of tracks and forest roads are well defined but in some cases damaged by erosion and in others totally enclosed by adjacent crops. The heavy shading and lack of light and air available to the driving surface means that they remain water-logged for long periods of the year which restrict their use to two wheel drive vehicles and result in significant damage when used by four wheel drive vehicles or forwarders.

2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats

Wayleaves and known hazards within the woodland including steep gullies will need to be mapped and pointed out to those involved in management operations.

Planning will also need to take account of ancient monuments, public rights of way and wildlife considerations including nesting birds, bats and any active badger setts to meet all the statutory requirements associated with these protected sites, species and habitats.

Current threats to tree health include phytophthora ramorum and chalara fraxinus. Phytophthora which has recently been found on larch crops in Surrey and Sussex, has been linked to the presence of rhododendron, affects many tree and shrub species. Chalara is a specific threat to ash but as this species is not particularly numerous in these woodlands it is unlikely to have a significant impact.

In view of the current threat from these two diseases increased monitoring of larch and ash will be needed in order to identify any disease at an early stage and allow the necessary remedial action to be taken.

3 Long term vision, management objectives and strategy

3.1 Long term vision

To continue the sustainable management of the woodland by maintaining the production of coppice products and quality timber while enhancing its value to wildlife and maintaining it as a strong feature in the landscape.

Improvement of all year round access and the provision of a stacking and loading area to facilitate future economic management.

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3.2 Management Objectives

1. Continue sustainable management of the woodland and maintain its productivity.
2. Ensure that the woodland remains a strong feature in the local landscape.
3. Create robust woodland in terms of climate change and disease.
4. Increase dead wood habitat, control invasive, non-native, species and promote native woody shrubs and ground flora to support wildlife and increase biodiversity.
5. Increase the area of woodland open ground particularly along ride and track edges and at junctions for management by selective cutting to create a variety of wildlife habitats.
6. Improve and maintain all-weather woodland management access for four wheel drive vehicles using locally quarried materials and increase security at entrances to limit unauthorized entry.
7. Provide a permanent stacking and loading area for the transport of woodland produce.

3.3 Strategy

Areas of broadleaved high forest will be thinned selectively to maintain their vigour and contribute to the productivity of the woodland while having minimal impact in terms of landscape and amenity. Conifer areas will be selectively thinned to marginal intensity and felled on reaching commercial maturity or if threatened by damaging disease. On ancient woodland sites they will be replanted with native broadleaves.

Existing coppice crops will be cut routinely and re-grown to continue the use of this traditional management system in the woodlands at Stanley Farm. The local demand created by the instillation of a biomass heating system in the neighbouring school will guarantee a ready market for all grades of produce.

Improvements to internal access will provide immediate and long lasting benefits for general management of the woodland and harvesting operations in particular.

The management proposed above should secure the future of the woodland as a strong feature while having little short-term impact on the local landscape given the size of the woodland, its location in a well-wooded area and the lack of public vantage points from which it can be viewed.

Control of invasive non-native plants, extension of managed open ground and the retention of a wide range of trees at various stages of maturity will help to promote the development of native species with attendant gains in biodiversity and minimise the risk from most forms of natural damage.

3.4 Woodfuel Initiative

Would you be interested in receiving information on funding opportunities for the purchase of harvesting machinery or wood fuel boilers, or for grants that support timber production from your woodlands?

Yes

4 Management prescriptions/operations

4.1 Silvicultural systems

4.1.1 Harvesting

Areas of broadleaved high forest will be thinned on a 10 year rotation subject to market conditions being favourable. Thinning will aim to retain a wide range of tree species, sizes and ages together with veteran trees, potential veterans and dead wood both standing and fallen.

Conifer crops will be thinned on a 5 to 10 year cycle, depending upon maturity, until felled and replanted.

Sweet chestnut coppice will be cut on cycles of 2 to 30 years to suit local markets for walking sticks, fencing and woodfuel for the neighbouring schools biomass system.

4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

Regular management of the significant areas sweet chestnut coppice over many years has ensured that the woodland has retained good structural diversity which has been further enhanced by the retention of reasonable numbers of over-mature trees. The pattern of management established by previous coppice operations will continue and any additional areas of felling are likely to be restricted to relatively small conifer blocks which will be restocked with native broadleaves where they involve ancient woodland sites.

Broadleaved high forest will be managed on a continuous cover system utilising selective and small group felling to facilitate restocking by natural regeneration.

4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

Felled sites will be restocked by replanting, natural regeneration or a combination of these two methods.

Coppiced areas will be restocked with re-growth from existing stools with gapping up by replanting where stool density falls below 1100 per hectare.

Any replanting will need to be protected from deer and rabbits using individual tree guards or, on larger areas, deer and rabbit proof fencing.

Any protective measures should be used in conjunction with the management of deer and rabbit populations within and adjacent to the woodland.

4.2 New planting

No new planting is proposed at this stage though some small scale planting to form specimen trees will be carried out to ensure integrity of woodlands at a landscape scale is conserved

4.3 Other operations

Access tracks are to be improved to allow all-year-round access to four-wheel drive vehicles. This will entail the grading and surfacing of some routes with suitable local materials after selective widening to ensure an appropriate level of light and air to reach the driving surface to aid drying. Thinning adjacent crops within one tree length of each side of the track and opening up junctions on a diamond pattern will help to create conditions favourable for regular use.

A permanent stacking and loading area for woodland produce will also need to be constructed in a suitable position with minimum ecological, landscape and amenity impact.

Removal of rhododendron, which is present on a significant proportion of the area, needs to be given a high priority in order to stop its spread and control its impact on tree crops and general biodiversity of the woodland.

4.4 Protection and maintenance

4.4.1 Pest and disease management

Levels of damage by deer, rabbits and squirrels will be carefully monitored and approved control measures in the form of fencing, guarding, shooting, trapping or poisoning will need to be implemented should it prove necessary.

Recently cut coppice areas are particularly vulnerable but they also provide temporary areas of open ground which, together with a well structured system of rides and junctions, can be used effectively in managing deer populations to the benefit of the establishing woodland and any adjoining farm crops.

The more diverse structure, particularly in terms of species and age, resulting from management operations proposed in this plan should also help to make the woodland more resistant to attack by commercially important pests and diseases which are often species or age specific.

Rhododendron control as mentioned above will require an ongoing programme of treatment in order to remove it as a potential host of *Pytophthora ramorum*.

4.4.2 Fire plan

Being a predominantly broadleaved woodland the fire risk is considered to be low but in the event of a fire being reported the County Fire Service will be called immediately and given details such as best point of access and availability of local water supplies.

4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

Contractors working in the woodland will be required to handle all materials with the potential to pollute such as fuel, oil and herbicides in accordance with approved guidelines including those covering the safe disposal of containers and waste.

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4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

The erection of secure gates on the main points of entry and well maintained perimeter fences, particularly against roads and tracks open to the public will help to limit any unauthorised vehicle access to the woodland.

Should access by pedestrians, horse riders or motor cyclists prove to be a problem further step will be taken in the form of appropriate barriers or signage to discourage the activity.

4.4.5 Protection of other identified services and values

Any agreements relating to wayleaves through the woodland will be observed and if necessary discussed with the service providers concerned.

The owner will agree any informal access by local people, beyond those available on public rights of way, and if necessary monitor usage to ensure that conditions of use are observed.

4.5 Game management

Game management is taking place in the woodlands at present but at relatively low levels with little obvious impact beyond the presence of a release pen in Kiln Copse. The owner will ensure that appropriate codes of conduct are observed in respect of all matters relating to this activity to ensure that they have no adverse impact on the woodland biodiversity.

4.6 Protecting and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and special features

4.6.1 Management of designated areas

The woodlands are wholly within the South Downs National Park and although not prominent in the wider landscape these proposals seek to maintain them as significant and robust features.

4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity and other special features [UKWAS 2.1.1/6.1.1]

Invasive non-native species including rhododendron will be controlled while native trees, woody shrubs and ground flora will be favoured in all proposed management operations. Although a native plant, bracken can dominate on some sites to the detriment of more beneficial native ground flora and where this is happening specific areas should be identified for bracken control on a long term basis.

The positive management of existing tracks, glades and coppice crops to form rotational open ground will contribute significantly to the extent and range of habitats available in the woodland.

Species dependant on old trees and dead wood will benefit from the retention and management of veteran and potential veteran trees together with a steadily increasing

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volume of fallen dead wood.

Wet woodland will be maintained to protect its unique features and if possible managed by coppicing to increase the range habitats presently provided through the creation of rotational open ground.

In the absence of specific records of the presence of rare or protected species such as bats, dormice or crested newts any crops providing appropriate habitat will be managed to maintain their holding potential. Should any European Protected Species be identified in these woodlands management will follow the relevant good practice guidelines or licensing option.

Any active badger setts will be mapped and subject to recommended exclusion zones during management operations.

4.6.3 Special measures for ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and semi-natural woodland (SNW)

Ancient semi-natural woodland is mainly represented at Stanley Farm by broadleaved high forest although the area of wet woodland referred to above is also included. Characteristics typical of ASNW and other semi-natural woodland will be enhanced by the biodiversity thinning and rotational coppicing described in detail in section 4.1.1 above which seek to maintain and if possible extend the range of potential habitats available.

4.6.4 Special measures for plantation on ancient woodland site (PAWS)

A high proportion of the plantations on ancient woodland sites at Stanley Farm are occupied by sweet chestnut coppice which, in view of its long history of planting and management in this part of the country, could be regarded as locally native.

Continuation of coppicing with all the benefits to wildlife associated with this form of traditional management will help to maintain surviving ancient woodland interests which can be enhanced by the introduction of standard trees of other native species and the retention of standing and fallen dead wood provided these measures are compatible with the main objectives of managing these sites.

Conifer stands on ancient woodland sites should be felled when commercially mature or other factors such as phytophthora dictate for restocking with native species of tree and shrub.

4.6.5 Measures to mitigate impacts on landscape and neighbouring land [UKWAS 3.1.2]

As it is proposed to manage high forest areas on a continuous cover system by thinning and or small group felling and restocking it should not have significant visual impact even from adjacent public vantage points.

Coppice coupes may be visible to neighbours and in the local landscape but should not appear out of place given the relatively limited scale of work and size of woodland in which it is taking place, and the traditional form of coppice management.

4.7 Management of social and cultural values

4.7.1 Archaeology and sites of cultural interest

The location of any features of archaeological interest such as tumuli and ancient boundary banks or track-ways will be mapped and identified to those working in the woodland so they can be avoided during forestry operations and, in particular, to ensure no new crossing points are established through earth banks.

The veteran trees which are sited on the historic boundary banks create a unique management problem of protecting the archaeological interest of the banks whilst trying to conserve the high genetic/ecological value of these veteran trees. Help and advice should be sought from experts in veteran tree management.

4.7.2 Public access and impacts on local people

There are no public facilities in these woodlands at present and no permissive access has been agreed.

Trees adjacent to neighbouring properties, public roads and rights of way will be inspected on a regular basis and any necessary remedial work carried out in order to avoid safety issues arising.

The proposed upgrading of the access to these woodlands will not cause any problems within the site. The shared access across Stanley Common will require careful consultation with the Linchmere Society and other who feel they have a stake in this area of high amenity and ecological value.

5 Consultation

Organisation/individual	Date received	Comment	Response/action
Chichester District Council and South Downs National Park Authority via The Public Register of Felling and New Planting or by Planning Application	When woodland operations are proposed.	Any licensable felling or coppicing, new planting and certain forest road proposals.	Owner and Forestry Commission will take comments into account before approval for felling or grant is given.
Owners of Stanley Common	When forest management work is proposed	Need to upgrade existing access to woodlands across common	Tailor management track to fit in with stakeholders interests.
Forestry Commission	When woodland operations are proposed.	Any amendments to approved grant or felling consents and new proposals.	Discuss and agree any necessary changes with owner.

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Neighbours	When woodland operations are proposed.	Informal contact by owner if proposed work is likely to be of concern.	Owner to take into consideration when formulating proposals.
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6 Monitoring plan summary

Objective number, issue or UKWAS Requirement	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used
1	Volume of wood produced.	Sale and wood fuel consumption records.	Annually	Agent and/or Owner	To confirm validity of management plan and inform any necessary updates.
2	General appearance from public vantage points.	Fixed point photography	Annually	Agent and/or Owner	As above.
3/4	Age and species structure. Presence of disease, quantity of dead wood and non-native species.	Visual inspection.	At least once a month during summer	Agent and/or Owner	As above.
5	Number and condition of tracks, glades and their margins.	Fixed point photography	Annually	Agent and/or Owner	As above.
6/7	Ease of management access, loading/haulage of produce and incidents of trespass.	Agent's and/or Owner's records.	Ongoing.	Agent and/or Owner	As above.
8	Deer pressure	Visual inspection/d	Annually	Agent/Owner	To address excessive damage and used to

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		eer exclosures			adjust cull levels to reach an acceptable level of pressure.
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7 Work programmes

7.1 Outline long-term work programme (2019- 2033)

(Use this table to outline medium to long term areas of work)

Cpt. Ref or Name	Activity	Year (<i>tick</i>)	
		6-10	11-20
All sweet chestnut compartments	Coppice on rotation to meet local markets.	X	X
All high forest compartments.	Selective thinning on a 10 year cycle.	X	X
All compartments	Control rhododendron and bracken.	X	X
All compartments	Maintain track surfaces, stacking and loading areas and gates.	X	X
All compartments	Manage track edges, junctions and glades.	X	X
All compartments	Maintain young plantations.	X	X
All compartments	Carry out tree safety inspections and any necessary remedial work.	X	X
Cpt 2u/2z	Extend open ground working to facilitate the restoration of these PAWS area to native broadleaves	X	X
Wet woodland	Coppice when surface conditions allow.	X	X

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7.2 Short-term work programme (2013 - 2018)

(Use this table to collect basic inventory data for the woodland areas you propose to work during the next 5 years)

Cpt. Ref / Name	Area (ha)	Main Species	P. Year	Yield Class	Activity	Year				
						1	2	3	4	5
Sweet chestnut compartments	10.0	Sweet chestnut	Mixed	6	Coppice on rotation to suit local markets.	X	X	X	X	X
High forest areas	25.0	NBL	1900	4	Selective thinning on a 10 year rotation.	X	X	X	X	X
All compartments	70.0	MB	Mixed	4	Control rhododendron and bracken.	X	X	X	X	X
All compartments	70.0	MB	Mixed	4	Maintain track surfaces, stacking and loading areas and gates.	X	X	X	X	X
All compartments	70.0	MB	Mixed	4	Manage track edges, junctions and glades.	X	X	X	X	X
All compartments	70.0	MB	Mixed	4	Maintain young plantations.	X	X	X	X	X
All compartments	70.0	MB	Mixed	4	Carry out tree safety inspections and any necessary remedial work.	X	X	X	X	X
Wet woodland	2.0	Alder	1960	6	Coppice when surface conditions allow.	X	X	X	X	X
2s	2.0	Larch	1960	10	Fell and replant with individually guarded native broadleaves.		X			

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8 Costing Operations

Outline projected costs and income over plan period. Please read guidance note for further information.

Produce from thinning, coppicing and felling will be sold after the owner has taken any woodfuel needed on the estate.

Grant aid will be sought for appropriate management operations in the form of Woodland Management Grant for ongoing management and Woodland Improvement Grant for capital works. Both are administered under the English Woodland Grant Scheme.

It is hoped that the combination of grant aid and income from surplus produce will account for more than 50% of the cost of managing this woodland.

9 Maps

It is recommended that you show as much information on subject based maps as possible. For example, a map showing site constraints or a concept map showing the main proposals.

List all maps here and append to plan:

Map no./Title	Description
1a/b	General Location in Relation to Public Roads.
2	EWGS Compartment Layout.
3	Public Rights of Way .
4	Ancient Woodland and Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites.
5	Aerial Photograph.
6	Work areas for first five year period
7	Ride network planned upgrade
Appendix 1	Site Photographs
2	FC Open ground management best practice guide
3	Rhododendron control

10 Thinning, felling and restocking proposals

The template and guidance should be carefully followed to aid production of a good management plan, and ensure that we can pay the grant.

Most of the template will need to be completed by everyone, but the following sections are not compulsory, unless you wish to apply for woodfuel grants or Category B approval.

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- You must complete **Section 10, Table A** if you want to use the plan to gain Wood Fuel WIG support or seek funding through other wood fuel initiatives.
- You must complete **Section 10, Table B** if you want to gain 10 year thinning and felling approval and / or meet the requirements of Category B.

This section **should not be completed** for any other applications.

10.1 Table A

Applicants seeking funding through a woodfuel initiative for harvesting machinery or wood fuel boilers, or wishing to apply for **EWGS Woodfuel WIG** must provide basic inventory data (WPG template 7.2) and estimate the total volume that is to be thinned and felled during the period of this plan, **by completing Table A.**

(Using inventory data from table 7.2, complete a timber volume estimate)

Cpt(s) (from table 7.2)	Main Species (BL/Con)	Total work Area (ha)	Estimated volume to be harvested during work periods (m3)		
			Yr 1 - 5	Yr 6 - 10	Yr 11 - 20
<i>Example 1a, 2, 3</i>	<i>Con</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Sweet chestnut compartments.	Sweet chestnut	40.0	3,000	3,000	6,000
High forest compartments.	Native broadleaves	25.0	750	–	750
2s	Larch	2.0	500	–	–
Totals		67.0	4,250	3,000	6,750

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10.2 Table B

This section must be fully completed by the applicant if they wish to gain felling licence approval from the Forestry Commission. The work detailed below must match the proposals set out in the plan. For details on how to complete this table, please refer to **EWGS4 – Woodland Regeneration** for guidance and Tree Felling guidance.

4. Cpt. / Sub Cpt.	5. Area (ha)	6. % area to be worked	7. Type of felling	8. % of felled area comprising:		9. Felling licence type	10. Change in woodland type		11. Preferred claim year	13. Restock mixture		14. % Estab. by natural regen	Standard proposals	12. Notes / Details
				BL	CON		From	To		Species	%			
				<i>1a</i>	2.7		30%	SF		-	100			
Sweet chest- nut	20.0	100	FC	100	-	C	PAWS	Nat	N/A	SC	100	100	1(ii)	Coppice sweet chestnut on rotation.
High forest	25.0	100	T	100	-	U	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Selective thinning of mixed broadleaves to favour better trees while retaining the existing range of species and ages..
2s	2.0	100	CF	-	100	C	PAWS	Nat	14/15	NBL	100	10	1(i)	Clear felling mature larch and replanting with native broadleaves including oak, beech and lime.

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STANLEY FARM MAPPING



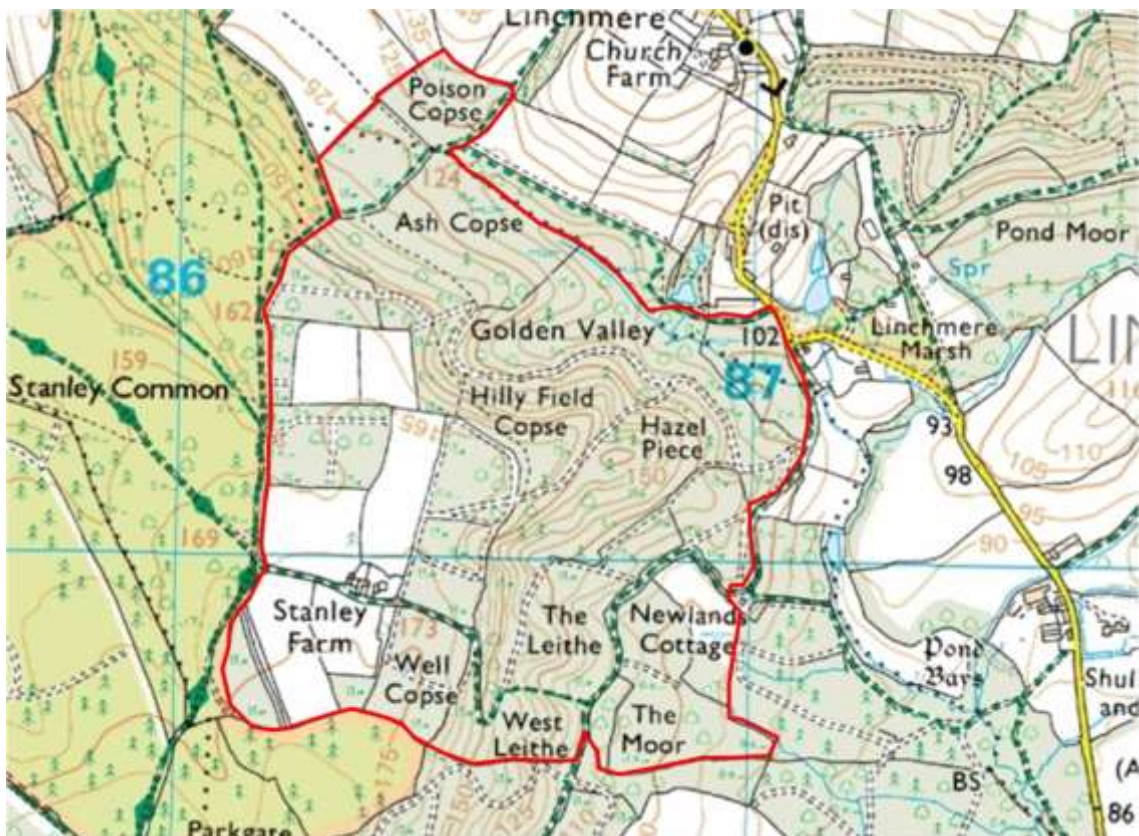
Map 1a: General Location



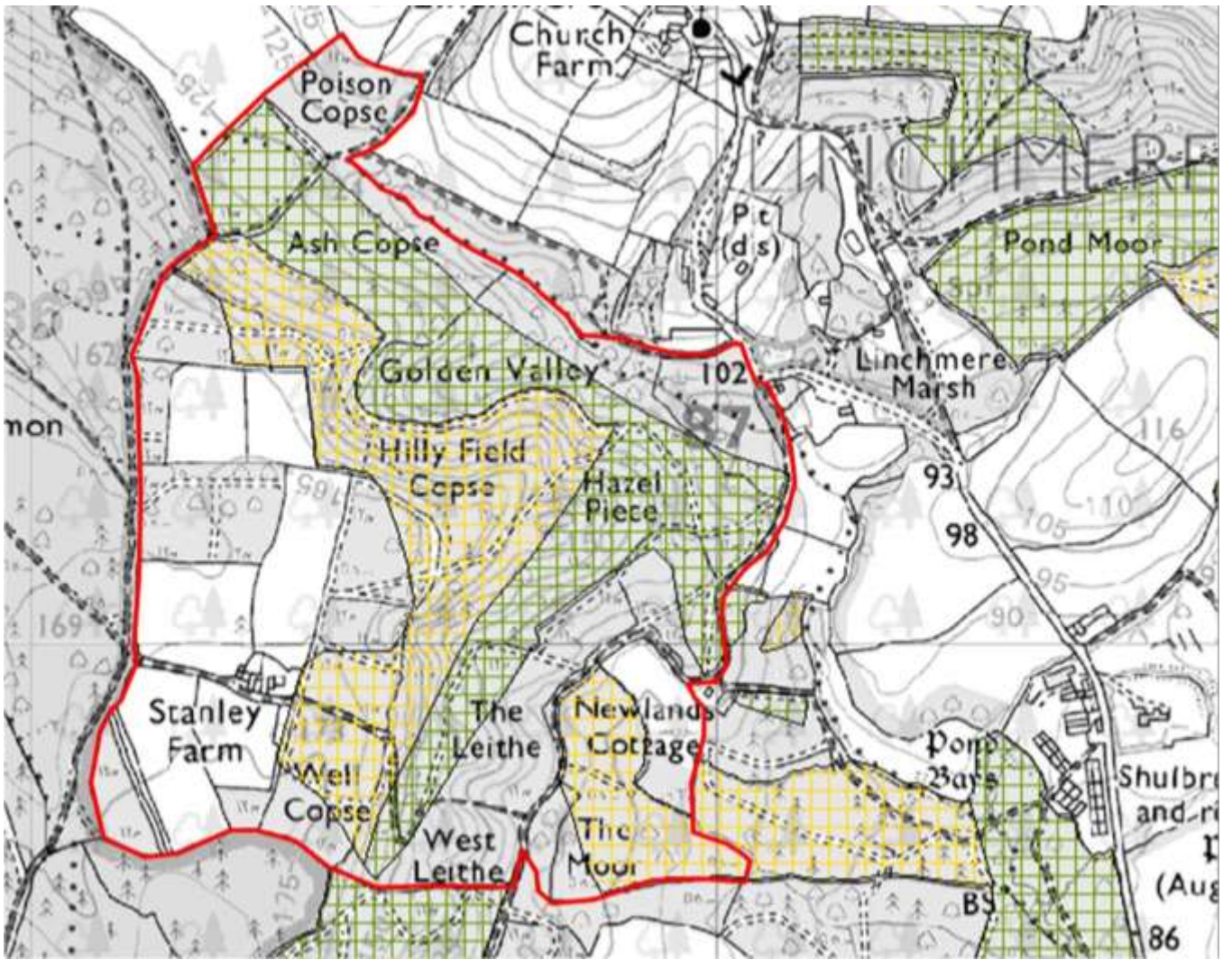
Map 1b: General Location (National Park Boundary in yellow)



Map 2: Compartment Map



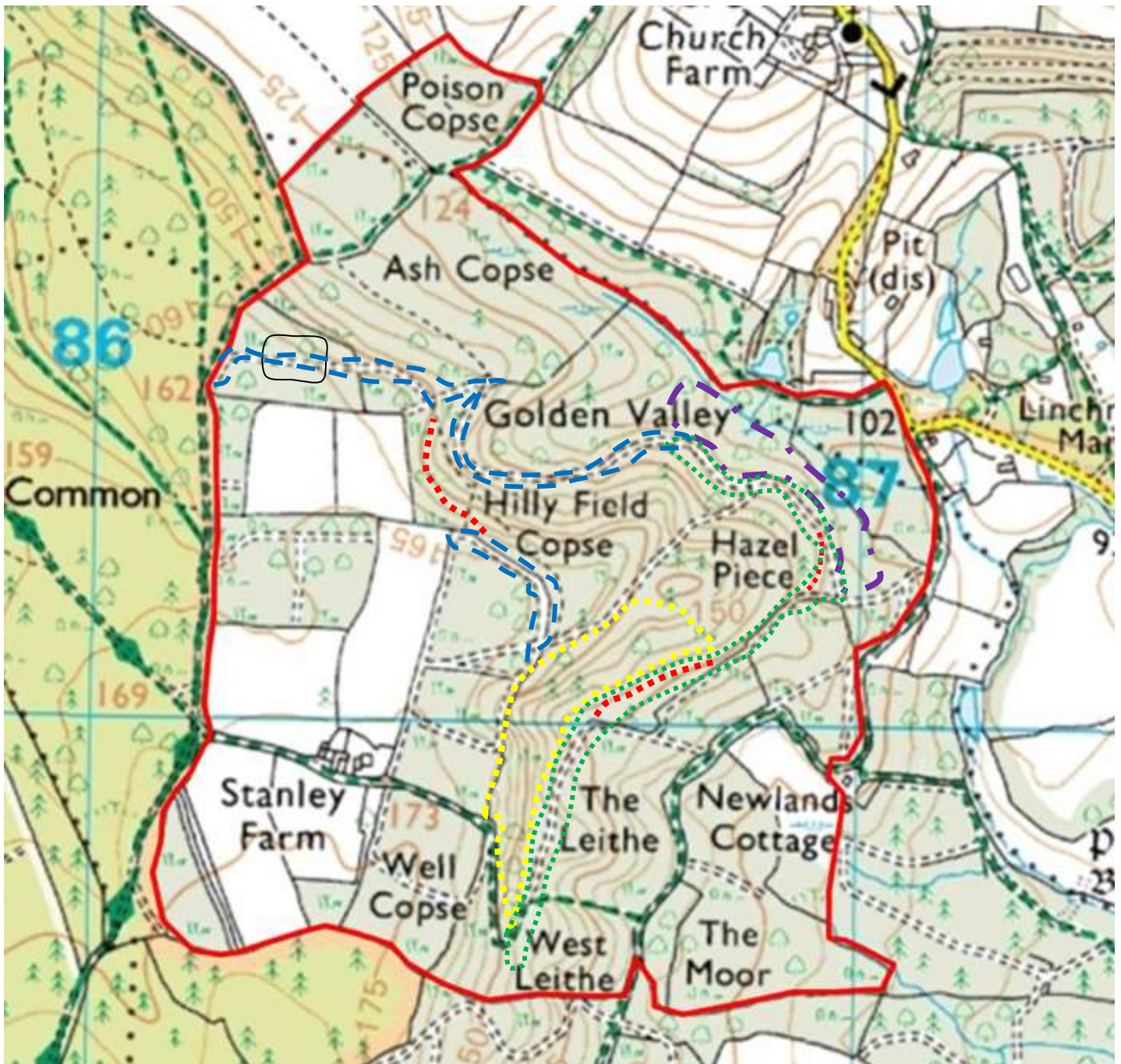
Map 3: Public Rights of Way







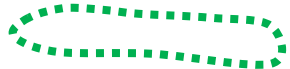

Map 4: Map of ASNW (green) and PAWS (yellow)

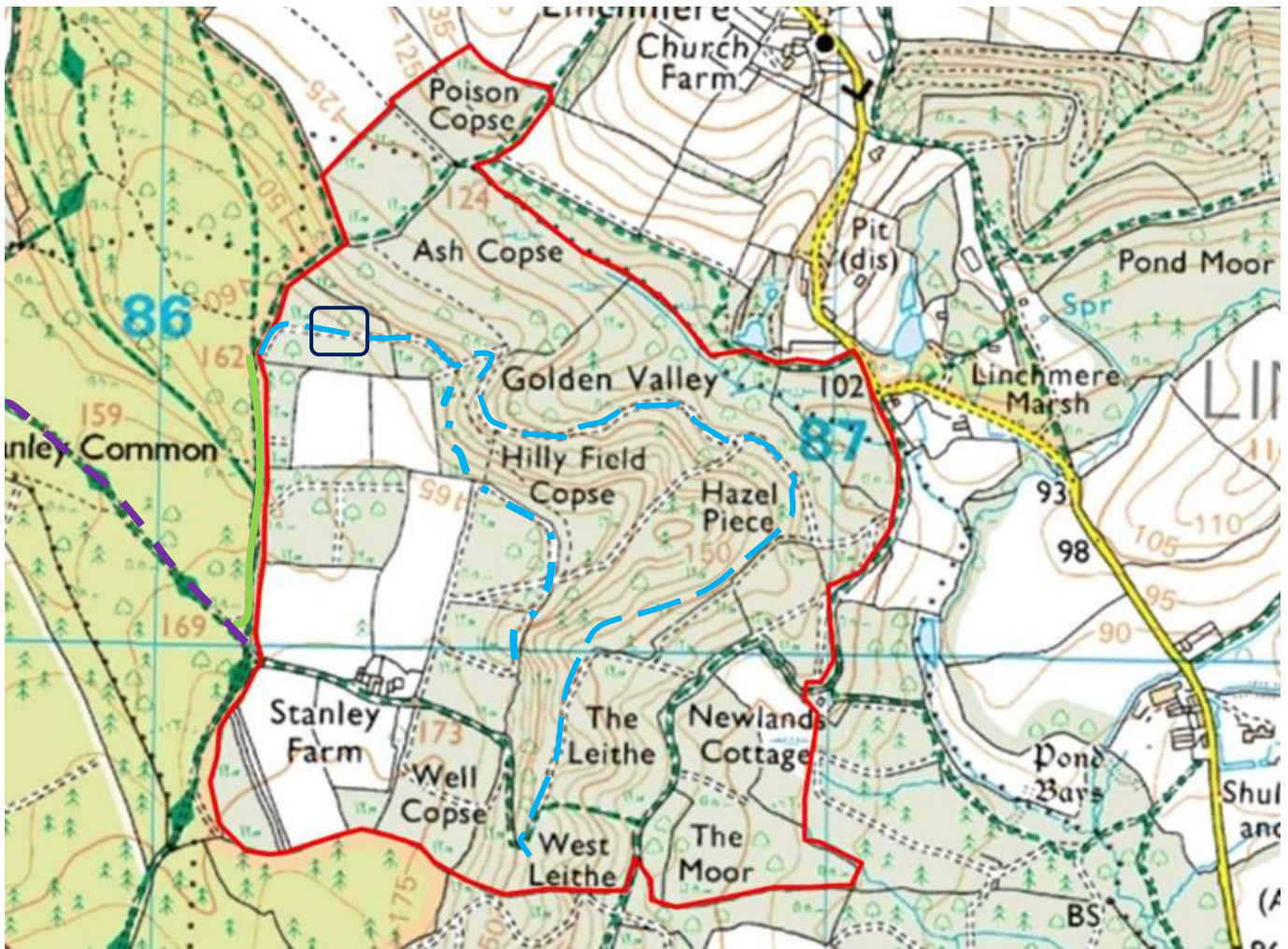


Map 5: Aerial Photograph








Map 6 Stanley Farm Woodlands Upgrade Work

	0.25 ha clearance for timber drying area
	New track construction following contours of the slope to avoid steep runs and tight corners.
	Area of hanger woodland managed for its high amenity value and altered to improve vista and the biodiversity value. Could link to extending ancient woodland area.
	Area of existing chestnut cleared from ancient woodland site and linked back to mixed woodland in valley bottom.
	Track management. 3 zone cutting as per Forestry Commission guidelines. Aimed at maximising wildlife value.
	Track management. 2 zone cutting as above



Map 7 Proposed track work for Stanley Farm 2013/14

Key

	Main road linking Stanley Farm to public highway through Stanley Common. 1628 meters
	Track linking woodlands to main road running through Stanley Common. 427 meters
	Main track running through Stanley Farm Woodlands on lower level. 1776 meters
	Woodland track upper level with new section following contour back into network at top. 580 meters
	Timber stacking area for drying and working coppice. 0.25 ha