

Woodland Management Plan

To be completed by the plan author:	
Woodland or Property name	Wilmaston
Woodland Management Plan case reference	
The landowner agrees this plan as a statement of intent for the woodland	Yes / No
Plan author name	Tom Whitchurch

For FC Use only:			
Plan Period <i>(dd/mm/yyyy - Ten years)</i>	Approval Date:		Approved until:
Five Year Review Date			

Revision No.	Date	Status (draft/final)	Reason for Revision

Template user support:

The functionality in this version of the management plan template has been downgraded to ensure compatibility with Word 2003. This document is not protected and as such rows can be added & deleted or copied and pasted from tables where needed.

UK Forestry Standard management planning criteria

Approval of this plan will be considered against the following UKFS criteria.
Prior to submission review your plan against the criteria using the check list below.

UKFS management plan criteria		Minimum approval requirements	Author check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	<p>Plan Objectives: Forest management plans should state the objectives of management and set out how an appropriate balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives will be achieved.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan objectives are stated. Consideration is given to environmental, economic and social objectives relevant to the vision for the woodland. 	Yes/No
2	<p>Forest context and important features in management strategy: Forest management plans should address the forest context and the forest potential and demonstrate how the relevant interests and issues have been considered and addressed.</p>	<p>Management intentions communicated in Sect. 6 of the management plan are in line with stated objective(s) Sect. 2.</p> <p>Management intentions should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant features and issues identified within the woodland survey (Sect. 4) Any potential threats to and opportunities for the woodland, as identified under woodland protection (Sect. 5). Relevant comments received from stakeholder engagement and documented in Sect. 7. 	Yes/No
3	<p>Identification of designations within and surrounding the site: For designated areas, e.g. National Parks or SSSI, particular account should be taken of landscape and other sensitivities in the design of forests and forest infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey information (Sect. 4) identifies any designations that impact on woodland management. Management intentions (Sect. 6) have taken account of any designations. 	Yes/No
4	<p>Felling and restocking to improve forest structure and diversity: When planning felling and restocking, the design of existing forests should be re-assessed and any necessary changes made so that they meet UKFS requirements.</p> <p>Forests should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context.</p> <p>Forests characterised by a lack of diversity, due to extensive areas of even-aged trees, should be progressively restructured to achieve age class range.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felling and restocking proposals are consistent with UKFS design principles (for example scale and adjacency). Current diversity (structure, species, age structure) of the woodland has been identified through the survey (Sect. 4). Management intentions aim to improve / maintain current diversity (structure, species, and ages of trees). 	Yes/No
5	<p>Consultation: Consultation on forest management plans and proposals should be carried out according to forestry authority procedures and, where required, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement is in line with current FC guidance and recorded in Sect. 7. The minimum requirement is for statutory consultation to take place, and this will be carried out by the Forestry Commission. Plan authors undertake stakeholder engagement (ref FC Ops Note 35) relevant to the context and setting of the woodland. 	Yes/No
6	<p>Plan Update and Review: Management of the forest should conform to the plan, and the plan should be updated to ensure it is current and relevant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 year review period is stated on the 1st page of the plan. Sect. 8 is completed with 1 indicator of success per management objective. 	Yes/No

Section 1: Property Details

Woodland Property Name		Wilmaston	
Name	Trustees of the Portman Estate	Owner	Tenant
Email		Contact Number	
Agent Name (if applicable)		Tom Whitchurch	
Email	tom.whitchurch@silviculture.co.uk	Contact Number	07384 250663
County	Herefordshire	Local Authority	Herefordshire
Grid Reference (e.g. ST 625 785)	SO 343 406	Single Business Identifier	106696654
What is the total area of this woodland management plan? (In hectares)		40.52	
You have included an Inventory and Plan of Operations with this woodland management plan?		Yes/No	
You have listed the maps associated with this woodland management plan? (PLEASE NOTE: Google Maps/ images of maps will not be accepted because they are copyright protected and should not be used commercially without the appropriate licencing from Google).		Yes/No	
Do you intend to use the information within this woodland management plan and associated Inventory and Plan of Operations to apply for the following?		Felling Licence	Yes/No
		Thinning Licence	Yes/No
		Woodland Regeneration Grant	Yes/No
You declare that there is management control of the woodland detailed within the woodland management plan?		Yes/No	
You agree to make the woodland management plan publicly available?		Yes/No	

Section 2: Vision and Objectives

To develop your long term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland(s) and how you envisage it will be in the future. This covers the duration of the plan and beyond.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s). (*Suggest 300 words max*)

Wilmaston utilises its woodland blocks as shelter belts for arable and livestock production and also providing species diversity to the area incorporating both broadleaf and coniferous species within its blocks. The Golden Valley has scattered woodland block cover and it is important that Wilmaston continues to contribute that. The long term management of the woodlands will consist of the removal of high risk species through thinning and clear felling, utilising the traditional forestry technique of coppicing as well as providing shelter for the farm found around the blocks. It is important to secure the borders of the Estate with Moccas park to prevent deer from roaming and providing deer management.

2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management demonstrating how sustainable forest management is to be achieved. Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that represent what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision.

No.	Objectives (include environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Ensure woodlands are resilient against pests and diseases now and in the future.
2	Sustain deadwood throughout the woodland blocks to increase biodiversity benefits to bird and insect populations.
3	Maintain the ratio of broadleaf and conifer species increase resilience and to allow for a differing view throughout the seasons.
4	Ensure resilience against climate change and other environmental factors.
5	Management of deer and squirrel populations across the Estate and ensuring a strong control is in place to reduce the number of deer working their way onto the property.
6	Utilise minimal intervention techniques to ensure consistent woodland cover is found across the Estate, clear felling where final spacing is already achieved or it has historically been heavily thinned.
7	Ensure woodlands are accessible for management operations
8	Continue to ensure tree safety where public rights of way and access is through the woodlands.

Section 3: Plan Review – Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Objectives	Achievement
Ensure woodlands are resilient against pests and diseases now and in the future.	
Sustain deadwood throughout the woodland blocks to increase biodiversity benefits to bird and insect populations.	
Maintain the ratio of broadleaf and conifer species increase resilience and to allow for a differing view throughout the seasons.	
Ensure resilience against climate change and other environmental factors.	
Management of deer and squirrel populations across the Estate and ensuring a strong control is in place to reduce the number of deer working their way onto the property.	
Utilise minimal intervention techniques to ensure consistent woodland cover is found across the Estate, clear felling where final spacing is already achieved or it has historically been heavily thinned.	
Ensure woodlands are accessible for management operations	
Continue to ensure tree safety where public rights of way and access is through the woodlands.	

Section 4: Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints i.e. designations.

4.1 Description

Brief description of the woodland property:

The Estate is located to the north of Peterchurch in the Golden Valley (River Dore), just off the B4348. The woodland sits within the heart of the Estate's landholding comprising primarily of mixed broadleaf/conifer plantations. The woodland has been relegated to the wetter, steeper ground within a matrix of pastoral and arable fields. These woodlands are highly visible over the Dore Valley, providing seasonal contrasts with evergreen and deciduous canopy cover. On the ridgeline, several linear, broadleaved shelterbelts provide both arable and pastoral fields with some protection against prevailing winds.

The two largest, older woods, Cwm Wood and Crick Dee Wood, have a more native feel and Crick Dee is designated as an Ancient Woodland.

The woodlands are all generally South-West facing, with them sited at altitudes between 140 and 283 metres above sea level. The Estate backs onto Moccas Park National Nature Reserve, which is home to several hundred wild deer, which frequently encroach onto the Estate, destroying restocked woodlands and arable crops.

The underlying geology is composed of sedimentary bedrock of the St Maughans Formation, leaving interbedded layers of argillaceous rock and sandstone. Over laying the bedrock is a slightly acidic loamy clay soil, which has impeded drainage. Hence there are several ponds within the woodland areas, and the woodland do sit wet for most of the year.

Public access is relegated to a handful of public rights of way that criss-cross the Estate. There is a small team of wildlife controllers, but the woodlands are very peaceful and secluded, with stoned access to almost a third of the woodland areas.

4.2 Information

Use this section to identify features that are both present in your woodland(s) and where required, on land adjacent to your woodland. It may be useful to identify known features on an accompanying map. Woodland information for your property can be found on the [Magic website](#) and the [Forestry Commission Land Information Search](#).

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Adjacent to Woodland(s)	Map No
Biodiversity - Designations				
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Special Area of Conservation	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Tree Preservation Order	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Conservation Area	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Special Protection Area	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Ramsar Site	Yes/No		Yes/No	
National Nature Reserve	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Local Nature Reserve	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No		Yes/No	
Notes				

Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Biodiversity - European Protected Species				
Bat	Species (if known)	Yes/No		No record of bats recorded
Dormouse				
Great Crested Newt				
Otter				
Sand Lizard				
Smooth Snake				
Natterjack Toad				
Biodiversity - Priority Species				
Schedule 1 Birds	Species:	Yes/No		
Mammals (Red Squirrel, Water Vole, Pine Marten etc)		Yes/No	4a	Brown hare and deer are highly prevalent
Reptiles (grass snake, adder, common lizard etc)		Yes/No		
Plants		Yes/No		
Fungi/Lichens		Yes/No		
Invertebrates (butterflies, moths, beetles etc)		Yes/No		
Amphibians (pool frog, common toad)		Yes/No		



Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
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Historic Environment				
Scheduled Monuments	Yes/No			
Unscheduled Monuments	Yes/No	7b, d		
Registered Parks and Gardens	Yes/No			
Boundaries and Veteran Trees	Yes/No	1a,2b, 4a,6c		
Listed Buildings	Yes/No			
Burial Grounds	Yes/No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
Landscape				
National Character Area (please Specify): 99 - Black Mountains and Golden Valley				
National Park	Yes/No			
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Yes/No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
People				
CROW Access	Yes/No			
Public Rights of Way (any)	Yes/No	3c,4a, 5a,5b		
Other Access Provision	Yes/No			
Public Involvement	Yes/No			
Visitor Information	Yes/No			
Public Recreation Facilities	Yes/No			
Provision of Learning Opportunities	Yes/No			
Anti-social Behaviour	Yes/No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			
Water				
Watercourses	Yes/No	1a, 2a,2b, 6a, 6c, 7a, 7b, 8a, 8b		
Lakes	Yes/No			
Ponds	Yes/No	6a, 3d		3 ponds present in cpt 6a. 1 pond present in 3d.
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			

4.3 Habitat Types

This section is to consider the habitat types within your woodland(s) that might impact/inform your management decisions. Larger non-wooded areas within your woodland should be classified according to broad habitat type where relevant this information should also help inform your management decisions. Woodlands should be designed to achieve a diverse structure of habitat, species and ages of trees, appropriate to the scale and context of the woodland.

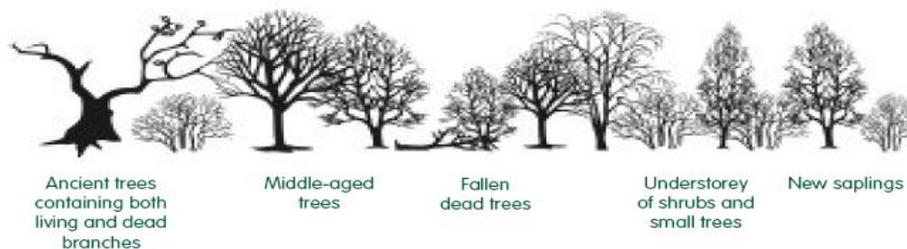
Feature	Within Woodland(s)	Cpts	Map No	Notes
Woodland Habitat Types				
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland	Yes/No	1a, 1b, 2a, 2b	2	
Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)	Yes/No			
Semi-natural features in PAWS	Yes/No			
Lowland beech and yew woodland	Yes/No			
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	Yes/No			
Upland mixed ash woods	Yes/No			
Upland Oakwood	Yes/No			
Wet woodland	Yes/No			
Wood-pasture and parkland	Yes/No			
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No	4a, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7a, 7c, 7d, 8a, 8b		Mixed conifer broadleaf woodlands
Non Woodland Habitat Types				
Blanket bog	Yes/No			
Fenland	Yes/No			
Lowland calcareous grassland	Yes/No			
Lowland dry acid grassland	Yes/No			
Lowland heath land	Yes/No			
Lowland meadows	Yes/No			
Lowland raised bog	Yes/No			
Rush pasture	Yes/No			
Reed bed	Yes/No			
Wood pasture	Yes/No			
Upland hay meadows	Yes/No			
Upland heath land	Yes/No			
Unimproved grassland	Yes/No			
Peat lands	Yes/No			
Wetland habitats	Yes/No	3d,6a	2	
Other (please Specify):	Yes/No			

4.4 Structure

This section should provide a snapshot of the current structure of your woodland as a whole. A full inventory for your woodland(s) can be included in the separate Plan of Operations spreadsheet. Ensuring woodland has a varied structure in terms of age, species, origin and open space will provide a range of benefits for the biodiversity of the woodland and its resilience. The diagrams below show an example of both uneven and even aged woodland.

Woodland Type (Broadleaf, Conifer, Coppice, Intimate Mix)	Percentage of Mgt Plan Area	Age Structure (even/uneven)	Notes (i.e. understory or natural regeneration present)
Broadleaf	23.34%	Even/Uneven	Where restock is present, semi-mature trees were left
Coppice	5.21%	Even	
Intimate mix	51.46%	Even/Uneven	Where restock is present, semi-mature trees were left

Uneven-aged woodland – many wildlife habitats because of high diversity



Even-aged woodland – tidy but of low diversity



Section 5: Woodland Protection

Woodlands in England face a range of threats; this section allows you to consider the potential threats that could be facing your woodland(s). Use the simple Risk Assessment process below to consider any potential threats to their woodland(s) and whether there is a need to take action to protect their woodlands.

Note: To add more tables, Copy the table and Paste below.

5.1 Risk Matrix

The matrix below provides a system for scoring risk. The matrix also indicates the advised level of action to take to help manage the threat.

Impact	High	Plan for Action	Action	Action
	Medium	Monitor	Plan for Action	Action
	Low	Monitor	Monitor	Plan for Action
		Low	Medium	High
Likelihood of Presence				

5.2 Plant Health

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback , Phytophthora , Needle Blight etc)	Ash dieback
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Multiple compartments planted roughly 10 years ago have already been cleaned of planted ash and replaced with other native species.</p> <p>Ash continues to be present throughout the woodlands and shall be monitored with a view to remove the trees from the woodland to reclaim lost timber value. This is especially important around PRowS where the trees represent a significant hazard to the public, staff and operators.</p>

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, Phytophthora , Needle Blight etc)	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	High

Response (inc protection measures)	The estate lies within the area designated as risk zone 2 (medium risk). While not identified across any of the woodlands, larch represents a common tree across the woodlands. Statutory plant health notice was recorded approx. 10km away. Ongoing monitoring shall be undertaken to inform management decisions in the future.
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Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	<i>Phytophthora pluvialis</i>
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Within 0.5 km of the demarcated mapped area of confirmed outbreak. DMA enforced 17 th Feb 2022. Ongoing monitoring shall be undertaken to inform management decisions in the future.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Oak processionary moth
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	There are not any known sites within the area that are affected by oak processionary moth. Ongoing monitoring of the spread of this pest from the Forest Research resources will be conducted.

Threat (e.g. Ash Dieback, <i>Phytophthora</i> , Needle Blight etc)	Acute oak decline
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	There are not currently any signs of acute oak decline on the estate. Further monitoring of the Forest Research resources will be conducted.

5.3 [Deer](#)

Species - Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Roe, Muntjac, Fallow - Very High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Deer are a major threat to young areas of broadleaved re-stocking and can cause damage to conifers at high population densities. Continued control is essential to reduce all populations of roe, fallow and muntjac.</p> <p>In the short-term, temporary deer fences and tree shelters are installed to protect restock areas.</p> <p>In some woods the damage could be significant, and there is an ecological impact from browsing of ground flora and understorey shrubs, natural regeneration and coppice.</p> <p>Culling is presently being undertaken but this will need to increase if the pressure is to be reduced to any great effect. Wilmaston lies within a particularly densely populated area, neighbouring Moccas Park, a national nature reserve and ancient deer park.</p> <p>Control strategies should seek to severely reduce roe, fallow and muntjac populations. A more detailed deer management plan is required to determine the strategy and cull targets for the future.</p> <p>Additional high seats to cover a larger area of the woodland are required to increase control over the population.</p>

5.4 Grey Squirrels

Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Present
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Squirrel control is essential in all young establishing restocking compartments.</p> <p>The estate carries out limited culling using traps and shooting. This needs to be increased to reduce pressure on the establishing crops present throughout the woodlands.</p>

5.5 Livestock and Other Mammals

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Sheep & Cattle
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium (high for restock areas)
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Wilmaston woodlands exist amongst a mixed livestock and arable farm. Livestock graze on the lower slopes in the shelter of the valley while the plateau is farmed for arable crops.</p> <p>This dynamic results in many areas where livestock pastures border woodlands. Some of the fences are increasing in disrepair, with increasing instances of livestock entering woodlands due to failing fences, increasing browsing pressure on understorey and natural regeneration.</p> <p>In areas of compromised fencing, maintenance, repair, and replacement is required to ensure the establishment of young crops and shrub layers.</p> <p>Ongoing program of fence replacement is underway.</p>

Threat (Sheep, Horse, Rabbit etc)	Rabbits & hares
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low (high for restock areas)
Response (inc protection measures)	All areas of broadleaf re-stocking will need protecting through fencing or individual guards. Very high rabbit populations can also cause problems for conifers – control is recommended in this situation.

5.6 Water & Soil

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Soil Erosion and/or damage to soil structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Some of the woodlands are situated on moderate to steep slopes. Machinery operations risk ground disturbance, runoff and damage to soil structure. Programmes will need to take account of soil conditions, weather and undertake sensitive areas in suitable conditions.

Threat (Soil Erosion, Acidification of Water, Pollution incidents etc)	Pollution incidents
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	All forest operations to be assessed for likelihood of pollution. All machinery to carry appropriate spill kits.

5.7 Environmental

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Wind
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium

Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Wilmaston is a west facing slope with the Northeastern blocks being on the ridgeline.</p> <p>There are areas of windblow which need to be cleared.</p> <p>The risk of windblow will be reduced through consistent, light thinning and the careful design of felling coupes to incorporate existing green edges where possible.</p>
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Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Fire
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	<p>Woodlands are surrounded by a mixture of pasture and arable crops. With the increase in longer periods of dry weather, conditions for a wildfire could increase.</p> <p>Plan careful brash management where public rights of way intersect woodland and coordinated removal of windblow to reduce amount of excess flammable woody material.</p>

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Drought
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium/High
Response (inc protection measures)	Any restocking to be undertaken during the core planting season. Consider restocking with drought tolerant species.

Threat (Pollution, Fire, Flood, Wind, Invasive Species, etc)	Invasive species
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High

Response (inc protection measures)	Continued monitoring of woodland compartments and from updates from forest research.
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5.8 Social

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights, Anti-social Behaviour etc)	Anti-social behaviour
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Monitor fly tipping and report to local authority. There is only one access onto the farm with permanent residents living nearby which acts as a deterrent.

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	Public Rights of Way
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Public rights of way exist across the farm, including through compartments 3c, 4a and 5b. Indicative usage is low.

Threat (Rights of Way, CROW, permissive access, events sporting rights etc)	CROW
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Continue to monitor with nearby Moccas recently being designated as an NNR.

5.9 Economic

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber haulage access
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Medium
Impact (high/medium/low)	Medium
Response (inc protection measures)	Consider maintenance of shared access forest/farm road within the 10-year plan.

Threat (Timber forecasting, markets, products, operational costs etc)	Timber markets & timber products
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	The combination of conifer and broadleaf woodlands allows for a greater need for varied markets. Herefordshire has a large national softwood sawmill in the county and also numerous hardwood buyers for all timber types including firewood.

5.10 [Climate Change Resilience](#)

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Stressed oaks due to climate pressure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	Low
Impact (high/medium/low)	Low
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensure mixed species planting and consider using more southerly provenance. Check FC/FR for latest guidance.

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Seed Provenance
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Utilising seed provenances from the south/warmer climates to take into account the changing climate

Threat (Uniform Structure, Provenance, Lack of Diversity etc)	Uniform Structure
Likelihood of presence (high/medium/low)	High
Impact (high/medium/low)	High
Response (inc protection measures)	Ensuring to leave veteran trees in clear fell sites. To plant both shrub and timber species to incorporate an uneven structure into compartments.

Section 6: Management Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features identified within the previous sections of the plan. A detailed work programme by sub-compartment can be added to the Plan of Operations.

Management Objective / Feature	Management Intention
Ensure woodlands are resilient against pests and diseases now and in the future.	Monitor and reduce the risk of diseases and pests being brought onto the estate. Continue to monitor woodlands for signs of new diseases.
Sustain deadwood throughout the woodland blocks to increase biodiversity benefits to bird and insect populations.	Allow for Veteran trees and large Oaks to drop deadwood and it be left in situ
Maintain the ratio of broadleaf and conifer species increase resilience and to allow for a differing view throughout the seasons.	Continue to restock with a variety of conifer and broadleaf species to maintain the current balance of species
Ensure resilience against climate change and other environmental factors.	Utilise local and national knowledge to ensure the woods remain resilient to Climate change factors.
Management of deer and squirrel populations across the Estate and ensuring a strong control is in place to reduce the number of deer working their way onto the property.	Increase deer stalkers and equipment of the Estate to severely reduce the number of deer damaging arable and woodland crops. Liaison with the Golden Valley Deer management group Liaison with the Moccas Park NNR Officer to discuss boundary fencing
Utilise minimal intervention techniques to ensure consistent woodland cover is found across the	A series of thinning with reduce the risk of windthrow as well as reduce the need for large scale clearfelling

Estate, clear felling where final spacing is already achieved or it has historically been heavily thinned.	
Ensure woodlands are accessible for management operations	Continue to mow grass rides and maintain stone tracks throughout the woodlands
Continue to ensure tree safety where public rights of way and access is through the woodlands.	Carry out tree safety surveys periodically in agreement with the Estate
Veteran Trees	Veteran trees (and future veteran trees) are to be identified and mapped. This map will then be used to inform contractors their location so that suitable measures can be taken to protect them.

