



Upper valley, slopes and moorland edges.
 Area for establishing native broadleaved woodland within fenced boundaries/exclosures.
 Early clearance of immature conifer.
 Thinning to waste of mature conifer to facilitate natural broadleaved regeneration.
 Retention of scots pine matrix at interface with conifer areas to blend into broadleaved woodland.

Area within SSSI designated for natural regeneration of native woodland - subject to agreement with English Nature

Upland plateau.
 Improve interface with moorland edge by taking conifer crop back - replace with native broadleaves grading to open habitat.
 Use clearfell silviculture to optimise use of productive conifer.

Scarp Slope of upland plateau and lower valley slopes.
 Use continuous cover silvicultural systems to maintain permanent landscape components.
 Increase broadleaf content with site native species.
 Ensure species composition and structure are correlated to adjacent woodland.

Open broadleaf woodland

Scattered trees and open areas converted to semi-natural broadleaf woodland by planting of new native woodland

Native broadleaf woodland

Principally open habitat with scattered open canopied broadleaf woodland

Mixed native broadleaved / Scots pine woodland

Scattered trees and open areas converted to semi-natural broadleaf woodland by natural regeneration

Plantation converted to semi-natural broadleaf woodland.

Middle Slopes - Periphery of continuous cover areas.
 An interface between coniferous and broadleaved woodland.
 Clearfell conifers and allow/encourage regeneration of broadleaves and conifers.
 Design clearfell coupes to enhance visual and age diversity.

Lower slopes and valley bottom.
 Use continuous cover silvicultural systems to maintain permanent woodland.
 Predominantly mixed conifer. Regeneration by planting and natural regeneration to diversity species and structure.

Upper slopes, locally sensitive sites and riparian zones.
 Native woodland and semi-open habitats. An interface between woodland and moorland edge.
 Conifer to be removed to allow regeneration to native broadleaved woodland.
 Moorland fringes and riparian zones to be provide transition zone of open canopied woodland

Poorer access for harvesting - favour wildlife conservation objectives

Most extensive areas of potentially productive forest - improve diversity and long term structure

- Re-shape boundary following felling to reflect landform and link to adjacent woodland
- Re-shape way leave corridor at replanting to create informal corridor
- Manage boundary /edge to create graded margin integrating into adjacent landscape
- Most intensively used recreation areas - enhance woodland diversity, manage as continuous cover where feasible / conserve some areas of woodland pasture and enhance views to wider landscape
- SSS** --- Re-shape boundary after felling and favour broadleaves in replanting plan on upper slopes and in gullies
- Create age and species links to adjacent forest property

Legend
 Upper Derwent Valley - Study Area
 Other woodlands

Upper Derwent Valley Conservation Management Plan
 Map 5
 Design Concept

Date: March 2006
 Scale: 1 : 25 000 @ A1
 Mid-site NGR: SK 161906
ECUS
 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
 www.ecusll.co.uk
 Tel: 0114 266 9292