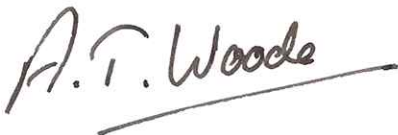


## HOCKERIDGE & PANCAKE WOODS

Date	2013 to 2033
Date of last review	N/A
Owner	Mr. Andrew T. Woods, BSc(For/Econ), Chairman of the Management Committee, Royal Forestry Society.
Agent	Mr. Duncan J. Webster. BSc(For), Abbey Forestry.
Signed declaration of tenure rights and agreements to public availability of the plan.	

### 1 Background information

#### 1.1 Location

Nearest town	Berkhamstead
Grid reference	SP 975 062
Total area	74.43ha

#### 1.2 Description of the woodlands in the landscape

Hockeridge and Pancake Woods lie to the south west of Berkhamstead astride the Buckinghamshire/Hertfordshire border and are very important landscape features in an area of agricultural land interspersed with mainly broadleaved woodlands. They are adjacent to but outside the Chilterns AONB. They do however lie on the Chiltern plateau rising from 130m in Hockeridge Bottom to 170m in Pancake Wood. With roads running along the northern and south eastern boundaries, and another dividing the two woods, the near view is also important to those members of the public that use them. The mixture of species, both broadleaves and conifers, makes them particularly pleasing to the eye with varying colours and textures, particularly in the spring and autumn.

## 1.3 History of Management

Documentary evidence about the woods this century is patchy and incomplete. They were probably typical Chiltern beech woods that were largely felled during the 1930's by a developer hoping to extend Berkhamstead southwards. During the second World War, and up to the 1950's, the area was a common playground for all. Small areas of woodland remained standing but gorse, heather, bracken, birch and blackthorn dominated.

In 1952 Miss Mary Wellesley acquired the areas and started converting them back to woodlands. The enormous task was overseen by Brown and Merry, local land agents and from 1954 by John Bolton-King, the woodland agent. She planted a wide variety of trees including about fifty specimen trees on the ridesides including red oaks, tulip trees, holm oaks and liquidamber.

In 1986 Miss Wellesley very generously gifted the woods to the Royal Forestry Society in memory of her father. Sixteen tree species are being grown commercially, both pure and in mixture and are ideal for the Society's demonstration purposes.

In 2005 compartment 25a was felled and restocked with site native broadleaves and more recently in 2009 compartment 6f was felled and restocked with broadleaves by natural regeneration. Both these areas were previously classified as PAWS but have now been restored to ASNW status.

## 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)			
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)	X		X
Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)			
TPO / Conservation Area (CA)			
Details: <b>Adjacent to the Chilterns AONB.</b>			
Rare and important species	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Red Data Book or BAP species			
Rare, threatened, EPS or SAP species	1	X	
Details: <b>Edible Dormice (Glis Glis) are present in the woods mainly in the north east of Pancake Wood. They are a European Protected Species and are monitored by the use of nest boxes.</b>			



# Woodland Management Plan

Habitats	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	1	X	
Other semi-natural woodland			
Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)	1	X	
Semi-natural features in PAWS	1	X	
Woodland margins and hedges	1	X	
Veteran and other notable trees	1	X	
Breeding sites			
Habitats of notable species			
Unimproved grasslands			
Rides and open ground	1	X	
Valuable wildlife communities			
Feeding area			
Peatlands			
Others			

Details: **43 sub-compartments are ASNW's with some containing a small proportion of conifers. The other 34 sub-compartments are PAWS. Sub-compartments 2c, 4a, 6b, 6e, 7c, 7d, 8b, 11a, 12b, 16b, 16c, 17d, 18b and 18d are PAWS which contain a good proportion of native broadleaves.**

**There is still evidence of centuries old banks and ditches inside the present boundaries. Particularly important are the hedges containing well grown beech on the sides of Johns Lane which runs between the two woods and the county boundary which can still be seen in Hockeridge Bottom (the west side of Cpt. 19) where Medieval double banks topped with old hedgerow trees mark the line.**

**Sub-compartments 5a, 6d, 7e, 17b and 21c contain veteran Beech and Oak in excess of 100 years of age.**

**There are 102m of roads in Pancake Wood and 1596m in Hockerage Wood.**

**There are also 1266m of rides in Pancake Wood and 4852m in Hockeridge Wood.**

Water	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Watercourses			
Lakes			
Ponds	1	X	
Wetland habitats			

Details: **There are small ponds in sub-compartments 12c and 20e.**

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

Details: **Johns Lane, Northchurch Lane and Chesham Road are all adjacent to the woods.**

**The woodlands can be seen from Berkhamstead, Ashley Green and several other farms and settlements.**

## Woodland Management Plan

Cultural features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Public rights of way	1	X	X
Prominent viewing points			
Existing permissive footpaths	1	X	
Proposed permissive footpaths			
Areas managed with traditional management systems			
<b>Details: A public footpath runs outside the western boundary of Pancake Wood and there are several public footpaths within Hockeridge wood.</b> <b>All other roads and rides are open to the public for quiet recreation.</b>			
Archaeological Features	Map No.	In Woodland	Adjacent to woodland
Scheduled monument			
Historical feature	1	X	
Other			
<b>Details: A centuries old bank and ditch surrounds the woods.</b> <b>The county boundary between Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire can still be seen in Hockeridge Bottom, where Medieval double banks topped with ancient hedgerow trees mark the line.</b>			

## 2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

**Species and Age Classes.** The woodlands currently contain the following species: Beech 35.97ha (48%), Ash 7.14ha (10%), Oak 5.14ha (7%), MB including Wild Cherry, Lime Sycamore, Birch, etc. 2.65ha (4%), Norway Spruce 7.28ha (10%), Western Red Cedar 2.17ha (3%), European Larch 3.22ha (4%), Western Hemlock 3.13ha (4%), Scots Pine 4.58ha (6%), Japanese Larch 1.90ha (2%), and MC including Douglas Fir, Grand Fir, Corsican Pine and Sequoia 0.89ha (2%).

18% of the trees are between 1 and 20 years old, 17% between 21 and 40, 56% between 41 and 60, 4% are between 61 and 100 and 5% are over 100 years old.

**Growth and Yield Management.** The Oak is yield class 4 and the Beech and the other broadleaves yield class 8.

The Western Hemlock and Western Red Cedar average yield class 18, The Norway Spruce yield class 14 and the other conifers average yield class 8.

## 2.3 Site description

Hockeridge Wood is mainly flat with the northern end dropping gently down to the north east. Pancake wood is generally flat. Lying over the Upper Chalk that was laid down during the Cretaceous age, the soil is composed of deep clay with flints except for occasional areas where the chalk is very near the surface. It is moderately fertile, particularly good for the growing of beech but for other broadleaves and conifers the growth rates are only average. The majority of the woodlands are Ancient Semi-natural (ASNW) with areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) scattered throughout.



### 2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats

**Hazards.** There are no major hazards other than those normally found in well managed estate woodlands. Both the woods lie on relatively flat terrain. Good roads run through Hockeridge Wood and good ride systems run through them both. The extraction of timber is therefore hazard free. The ride running through compartments 20, 22, 23 and 25 is also the route of an 11kv powerline. Due care will be taken when felling alongside it and when extracting timber under it.

**Restraints.** There are 44 compartments or sub-compartments that are classified as ASNW's. These will be managed to ensure the minor species present are retained and site native species favoured following thinning and felling. Both woods are open to the general public and warning signs will be displayed during harvesting operations.

**Threats.** Grey squirrels pose a considerable threat and control is carried out by the use of warfarin baited hoppers. Muntjac deer visit the woods but at present there is very little damage. The situation will be monitored and control measures undertaken as necessary. There are approximately 1280 metres of woodlands adjoining public roads. Inspections of the roadside trees will be undertaken at least annually and remedial action taken if necessary to make them safe. Ash Dieback (*Chalara Fraxinea*) has become established in the UK and inevitably it will affect the trees in these woods. Fortunately in all cases where ash is present it is in mixture with other trees and can be thinned out if necessary without seriously affecting the quality of the woods and the landscape. Inspections will be undertaken regularly to determine if other tree diseases such as *Phytophthora Ramorum* become present. If so remedial action will be undertaken.

## 3 Long term vision, management objectives and strategy

### 3.1 Long term vision

The main objective is to meet the charitable aims of the Royal Forestry Society by providing good examples of forestry practice for the general public and the wider Forest Industry. The woods will be managed as high forest by growing good quality timber whilst maintaining and enhancing the flora and fauna that lives within them. Some PAWS will be returned to ASNW status.

**All management will be in accordance with UKWAS standard best practice and within the "Managing Ancient and Native Woodlands in England" practice guide.**

### 3.2 Management Objectives

1. To meet the charitable aims of the RFS.
2. To manage the woodlands to produce good quality timber and firewood.
3. To manage the woodlands with due regard to the landscape.
4. To protect the woodlands from squirrel and deer damage.
5. To take remedial action in the event of tree diseases becoming present.
6. To manage in strict compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act.



## 3.3 Strategy

The primary objective is to meet the charitable aims of the RFS by providing good examples of forestry practice and the provision of woodland walks, information boards etc.

Thinning will continue to improve stand stability and growth and to raise revenue.

Objectives for conservation within the woodlands will be realised through sensitive silvicultural practice to enhance bio-diversity, mainly through diversification of the age structure in the long term, stand types and the provision of open space.

Squirrel and deer control will be undertaken as necessary.

Local seed sources will be used by way of natural regeneration where required.

Herbicides will only be used when there are no reasonable alternatives.

Individual trees will be selected and retained as veterans (hulks) into the future.

Rides and glades will be maintained, widened and scalloped to encourage bio-diversity.

Deadwood habitats, both standing and fallen, will be retained where safe to leave.

## 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

**Thinning.** This will take place where required to ensure the good development of the better stems. All thinning work will be carried out on a silvicultural basis and all harvesting programmes will not exceed the sustainable yield. In the broadleaved areas the long term aim is to create crops that can be selectively felled.

**Selective felling.** This is the long term objective within the broadleaved areas. In any case selective felling will be undertaken whenever it is necessary to remove trees that are suffering diseases or for the removal of mature trees before they decline.

**Clearfelling.** This will be undertaken in the pure conifer areas but only as a last resort in the broadleaves. During the first 5 years of the plan just 0.45ha of Corsican pines will be felled. If however *Phytophthora Ramorum* takes hold in any of the other coniferous species remedial felling will be undertaken.

### 4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

The aim is to grow the pure broadleaved crops, particularly the beech, for as long as possible to create fine old woodlands for the general public to enjoy. 13 sub-compartments covering 12.22ha are PAWS which contain good percentages of native broadleaves. During thinning operations the conifers will be removed to leave them as pure broadleaved ASNW's. The only area programmed to be clearfelled during the first five years of the plan are the Corsican Pine in sub-compartment 3a. The other pure conifer crops will be felled when they have reached maturity with good quality sawlog diameters.



## Woodland Management Plan

### 4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

The restocking of felled areas, probably during the second half of this plan period, will be with species appropriate to each site, sometimes by natural regeneration but often by planting with both broadleaves and conifers. This will mean that the woods remain diverse and thus interesting for visitors and also as good educational examples of management of the various species for both RFS members and for foresters in general. There will be no more than 20% conifers planted in the ASNW areas.

## 4.2 New planting

None planned.

## 4.3 Other operations

**Education and recreation.** This is very important to the Royal Forestry Society as part of its charitable aims. Already there are over 50 specimen trees growing on ridesides each with its own information board. There is a picnic area in sub-compartment 4c which will be kept mown annually. Road verges and the rides will be swiped. Whenever possible timber extraction will take place during periods of dry weather to avoid damage to the woodland walks. Consideration will be given to maintain, enhance and add to the educational and recreational facilities and activities during this plan period.

**Ride Maintenance.** All rides will be maintained by swiping the centres at least annually and re-coppicing the scrub edges as necessary to provide good wildlife habitats.

**Safety.** The trees adjacent to public roads and those alongside the public rights of way and permissive footpaths will be inspected at least annually for hazards. Remedial action will be taken to keep them as safe as possible.

**Veteran trees.** Well crowned but poorer quality timber trees will be selected for long term retention. They will be halo thinned as necessary to keep them vigorous.

**Tree health.** On-going inspections will be carried out. Diseased trees will be removed in line with Forestry Commission recommendations.

## 4.4 Protection and maintenance

### 4.4.1 Pest and disease management

The woodlands will be protected with stockproof fences.

Young trees will be protected with deer guards if necessary. Damage is currently minimal.

Squirrels will be controlled with warfarin baited hoppers.

Diseased trees as outlined in paragraphs 2.4 and 4.3 will be removed.



## Woodland Management Plan

### 4.4.2 Fire plan

There have been no fires in the woodlands except for the disposal of lop and top. In the very unlikely event of a woodland fire the Fire Brigade will be called.

### 4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

The use of herbicides and pesticides will be kept to a minimum and wetting agents used where practicable to do so. Where viable mechanical methods of weed control will be used. The disposal of chemical containers will be in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and legal requirements.

Bio-oil will be used as a chainsaw lubricant.

Harvesting and maintenance machines will carry spillage kits.

### 4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

Fly-tipping is a problem along Johns Lane. The owners require the council to keep the woodland verges clear of rubbish. Litter within the woods will be collected and removed.

### 4.4.5 Protection of other identified services and values

The powerline which runs through Pancake Wood, clearly indicated on the map, is a potential hazard. When working in its vicinity safe working distances will be strictly adhered to.

## 4.5 Game management

N/A. There is no shoot.

## 4.6 Protecting and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and special features

### 4.6.1 Management of designated areas

N/A. There are no designated areas.

### 4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity and other special features

Bluebells. Care will be taken to keep damage to the ground flora to a minimum during harvesting operations.

The ancient bank and ditch which surrounds the woods and the double Medieval banks that mark the Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire boundary (the western side of Cpt. 19) will be preserved by ensuring that the felling and extraction of adjacent timber is away from these features.

There are Edible Dormice present in the woods. Roger Trout B.A. PhD. is a consultant ecologist who monitors the species by recaptures and the logging of new arrivals with teams of inspectors.



## Woodland Management Plan

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

The occasional conifers that remain in some areas will be removed during thinning operations. Standing and fallen deadwood will be retained where safe to leave for the benefit of the invertebrates that live within it. Rides and glades will be maintained as previously outlined. They will be widened and scalloped during harvesting operations where possible. Thinning will enhance the ground flora and will be undertaken outside the birds nesting season. Trees will be selected for long term retention as veterans (Hulks) and halo thinned as needed.

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

Just one small area of mainly Corsican Pines will be felled during the first five years of the plan. The area will be restocked by natural regeneration with broadleaves enriched with planted oaks. Sub-compartments 4a, 6b, 6e, 7c, 7d, 8b, 11a, 12b, 16b, 16c, 17d, 18b and 18d, covering 12.22 hectares, contain a good percentage of native broadleaves. The conifer element will be removed from them over time during thinning operations thus returning them all to ASNW status by the end of this plan period.

### 4.6.5 Measures to mitigate impacts on landscape and neighbouring land

Felled timber is extracted through the road and ride system directly on to Johns Lane. There is no effect whatsoever to neighbouring land. The felling and restocking of the pure conifer areas will have no significant effect on the landscape in the long view.

## 4.7 Management of social and cultural values

### 4.7.1 Special Features

The management of the banks and ditches is described in full in paragraph 4.6.2. There are no other archaeological features.

### 4.7.2 Public access and impacts on local people

Both woods are open to the general public for quiet recreation. They are moderately well used by walkers, often with their dogs, in all weathers. The aim of the society is to encourage more visitors to come and enjoy the recreational and educational facilities that are available, already advertised on the internet, and through other initiatives.

Parking is not too difficult along Johns Lane but consideration will be given to provide more if the need arises.



## 5 Consultation

Organisation/individual	Date received	Comment	Response/action
Forestry Commission	On-going	Various	Future management, Licences, Grant aid etc.
Dr. Roger Trout B.A.	Annually	Edible Dormice	To receive information on monitoring etc.
General Public	On-going by visitor comments.	Signage, condition of woodland walks etc.	Maintenance and replacement of information signs as necessary. Ride swiping etc.
Chilterns AONB (Woods are adjacent)	On-going	Website	Description, History, Public access etc.

## 6 Monitoring plan summary

Objective number, issue or UKWAS Requirement	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used
Charitable Aims	Visitor Response	Inspections. Local Contacts.	On-going	Development Director.	Signage quality. Maintenance of rides. Planned visits etc.
Thinning Control	Standing Volume	Visual	Prior to each operation	Woodland Agent	Volume not to exceed increment.
Landscape	Prominence	Inspections from external viewpoints	Every five years	Owners and Woodland Agent	Review of felling and re-stocking proposals.
Squirrel and Deer Control	Damage	Visual	On-going	Warden and Woodland Agent	Squirrel hopper requirements. Deer culling needs. Use of tree guards.
Tree Diseases	Dead and dying trees	Visual	On-going	Warden and Woodland Agent	Removal and disposal of infected trees. Hygiene measures.
Health and Safety	Working practices	Inspections	On-going	Woodland Agent and Contractors.	Discipline of workers.



### 7 Work programmes

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

Cpt. Ref or Name	Activity	Year (tick)	
		6-10	11-20
All	Thinning	X	X
As needed	Felling of mature conifers and restocking with both broadleaves and conifers to maintain diversity and educational examples of forestry practice.		X
All	Roadside and ride maintenance	X	X
All	Maintenance of trees adjacent to public roads and PRW's	X	X
All	Maintenance of trees adjacent to permissive footpaths.	X	X
ASNW's	Encourage advanced natural regeneration	X	X
All	Halo thin trees designated as long term veterans as needed.	X	X
All	Inspect for tree diseases. Take remedial action.	X	X
All	Maintenance of fences and gates etc.	X	X



## 7.2 Short-term work programme (2013 - 2018)

12

### 8 Costing Operations

The Society will be relying on 30% of the cost of management to come from grant aid, 60% from timber sales and the rest (10%) to come from their own funds.

### 9 Maps and other documents

Map no./Title	Description
Location Map	OS map showing the location of the woodlands.
Constraints Map	Compartments, sub-compartments, ASNW's, PAWS, Roads, Rides, Ponds, PRW's and the picnic area.
Harvesting Map.	Felling and thinning areas for first 10 years of the plan.
Woodland Features.	Ancient woodbanks/ditches, power line, picnic area, rides for widening/ scalloping during the period of the plan.
Pye Chart	Species percentages at the start date of the plan.
Pye Chart	Age classes at the start date of the plan.
Cpt. Records	Areas, planting years, species, percentages of species, woodland types.



## Woodland Management Plan

### 10. Thinning, felling and restocking proposals

**EWGS 16963 includes a licence for the thinning of the woodlands until 16<sup>th</sup> December 2013.**

#### 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	%			
1a	2.7	30	SF	-	100	C	PAWS	Nat	11/12	POK	40%	10%	1(i)	example
3a	0.45	100	F		100	C	CON- PAWS	NBL	14/15	POK MB	20%	80	1(ii)	P1965 CP/SP Enrichment planting with Oak amongst the NR.
1a	0.55	100	T		100	U								P1970 NS
1b	0.34	100	T	100		U								P.1965 AH/SY
2a	0.99	100	T	100		U								P1920 BE
2b	0.93	100	T		100	U								P.1965 DF/SP
2c	0.75	100	T	80	20	U								P.1975 BE/AH/SP/EL
3b	1.03	100	T		100	U								P.1998 NS

## Woodland Management Plan

Cpt	Area	%	Type	%BIs	%Cfs	Licence	From	To	Claim Yr	Spps	%	NR	SP	Notes/Details
4a	1.85	100	T	50	50	U								P.1970 BE/SP/NS/JL
4b	0.40	100	T		100	U								P.1965 SP/SEQ
4d	0.30	100	T	80	20	U								P.1970 BE/EL
5a	1.08	100	T	50	50	U								P.1900 BE/OK
5b	1.43	100	T	80	20	U								P.1970 BE/EL
6a	0.91	100	T	80	20	U								P.1070 BE/EL
6b	0.96	100	T	34	66	U								P.1970 BE/RC/EL
6c	1.31	100	T	80	20	U								p.1970 BE/SP
6d	1.31	100	T	100		U								P.1900 BE/OK
6e	0.78	100	T	80	20	U								P.1995 BE/AH/SP
7a	0.98	100	T	80	20	U								P.1970 BE/SP
7b	1.12	100	T	80	20	U								P.1965 BE/AH/SP
7c	0.46	100	T	50	50	U								P.1988 BE/NS
7d	0.73	100	T	34	66	U								P.1995 BE/NS/SP
7e	0.57	100	T	100		U								P.1900 BE/OK
7f	0.26	100	T		100	U								P.1998 GF
8a	1.50	100	T	80	20	U								P.1970 BE/SP
8b	1.15	100	T	50	50	U								P.1970 BE/NS
8c	0.75	100	T		100	U								P.1970 NS



## Woodland Management Plan

Cpt	Area	%	Type	%Bis	%Cfs	Licence	From	To	Claim Yr	Spps	%	NR	SP	Notes/Details
9	2.10	100	T	100		U								P.1965 BE/AH
10a	0.15	100	T		100	U								P.1970 EL
10b	1.20	100	T		100	U								P.1985 JL/WH
10c	0.14	100	T	100		U								P.1970 BE
11a	2.02	100	T	50	50	U								P.1965 BE/EL
11b	0.54	100	T		100	U								P.1965 EL/NS/WH
12a	2.30	100	T	100		U								P.1965 BE/AH
12b	0.86	100	T	50	50	U								P.1995 OK/JL
12c	1.88	100	T	80	20	U								P.1965 BE/EL
13a	1.51	100	T	100		U								P.1995 BE/OK
13b	0.05	100	T		100	U								P.1980 WH
13c	0.92	100	T		100	U								P.1975 SP
13d	2.91	100	T	80	20	U								P.1965 BE/EL
13e	0.40	100	T		100	U								P.1975 SP
14	3.26	100	T	100		U								P.1975 BE/AH
15a	0.81	100	T	100		U								P.1955 BE
15b	0.68	100	T	100		U								P.1970 BE
16a	1.05	100	T		100	U								P.1970 RC/SP
16b	1.37	100	T	60	40	U								P.1970 BE/RC

## Woodland Management Plan

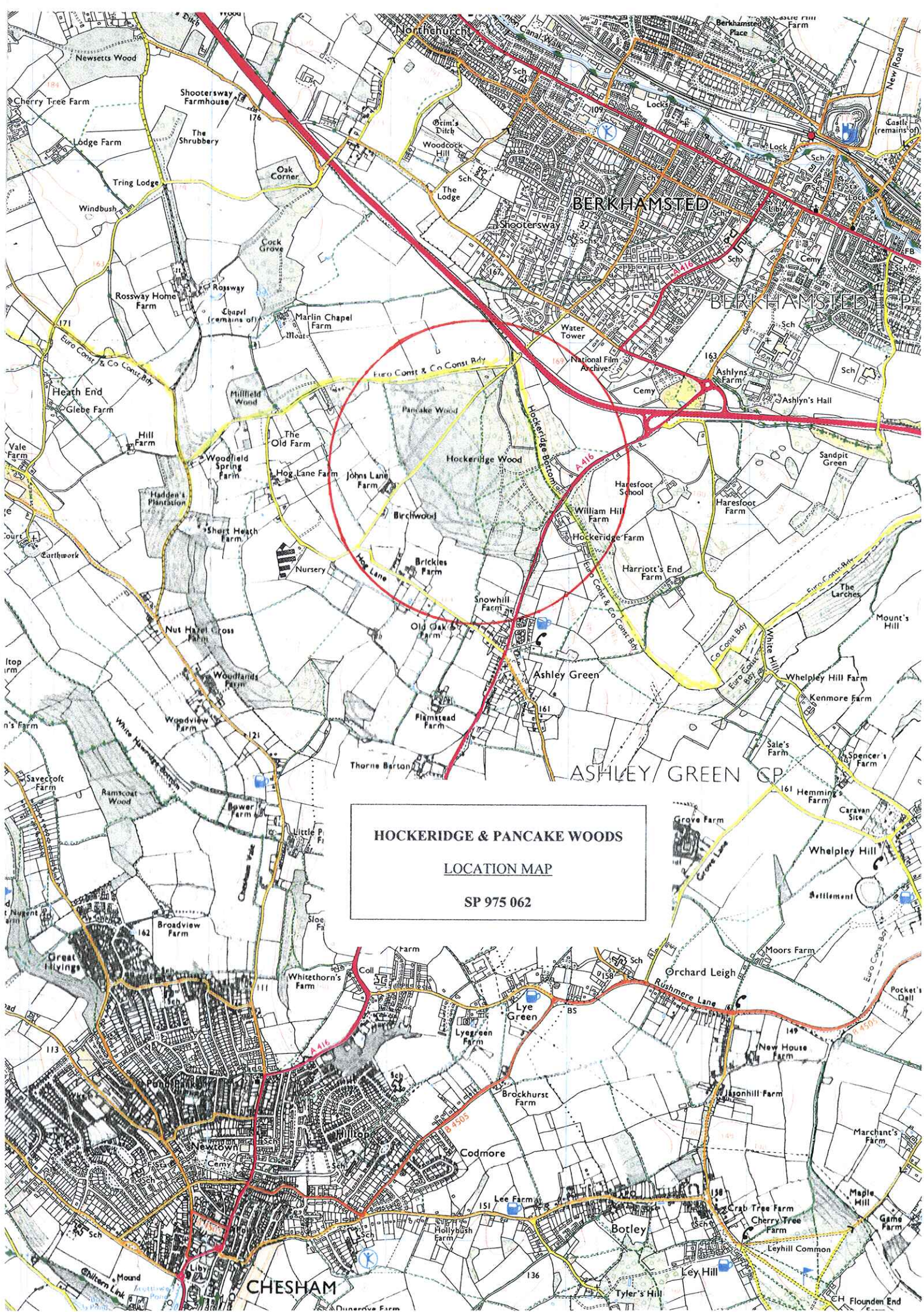
Cpt	Area	%	Type	%BIs	%Cfs	Licence	From	To	Claim Yr	Spp	%	NR	SP	Notes/Details
16c	0.23	100	T	60	40	U								p.1970 BE/RC
17a	0.11	100	T	100		U								P.1995 OK
17b	0.16	100	T	100		U								P.1901 BE
17c	0.18	100	T		100	U								P.1990 RC
17d	0.45	100	T	50	50	U								P.1970 BE/NS
17e	0.67	100	T		100	U								P.1970 NS
18a	0.78	100	T	100		U								P.1975 BE
18b	0.68	100	T	50	50	U								P.1970 BE/NS
18c	0.53	100	T	100		U								P.1970 BE
18d	0.68	100	T	50	50	U								P.1970 BE/NS
18e	0.32	100	T	100		U								P.1920 BE/OK
19a	1.83	100	T	100		U								P.1965 BE
19b	3.12	100	T	100		U								P.1965 BE
20a	1.31	100	T		100	U								P.1965 WH
20b	1.47	100	T	100		U								P.1975 BE/AH
20c	0.83	100	T	100		U								P.1975 BE/AH
20d	0.37	100	T	100		U								P.1975 WCH/OK
20e	1.40	100	T	100		U								P.1993 WCH/OK
21a	0.87	100	T	100		U								P.1985 BE/AH



## Woodland Management Plan

Cpt	Area	%	Type	%Bis	%Cfs	Licence	From	To	Claim Yr	Spps	%	NR	SP	Notes/Details
21b	0.66	100	T		100	U								P.1970 RC/NS
21c	0.34	100	T	100		U								P.1901 BE/OK/SY
22a	0.39	100	T	80	20	U								P.1985 OK/BE/JL
22b	1.11	100	T	100		U								P.1975 BE/AH
22c	0.35	100	T		100	U								P.1970 RC/NS
22d	0.31	100	T		100	U								P.1970 NS
23a	2.24	100	T	100		U								p.1990 BE/WCH/LI
23b	0.38	100	T	80	20	U								P.1930 BE/JL
23c	1.29	100	T	100		U								P.1990 BE/WCH/LI
24	0.59	100	T	100		U								P.1992 OK/WCH
25b	0.87	100	T		100	U								P.1970 NS

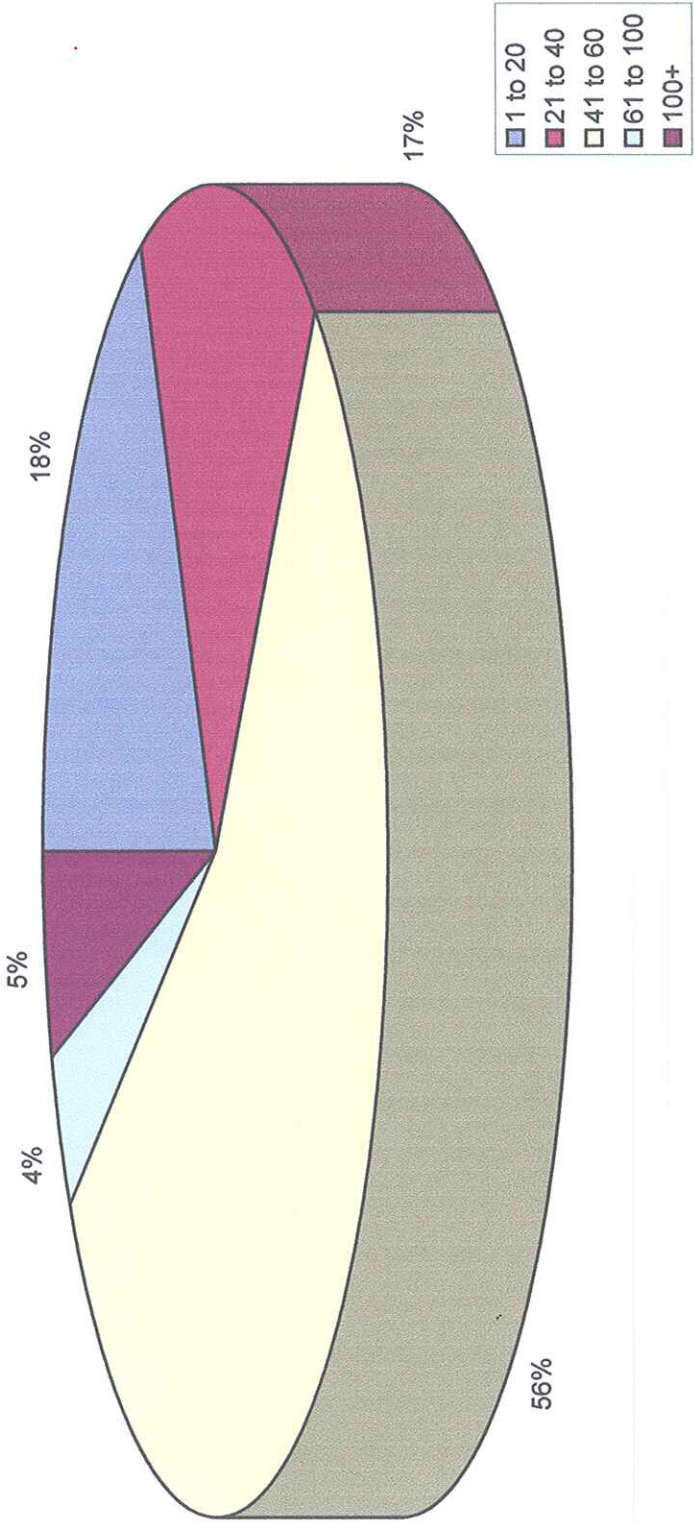




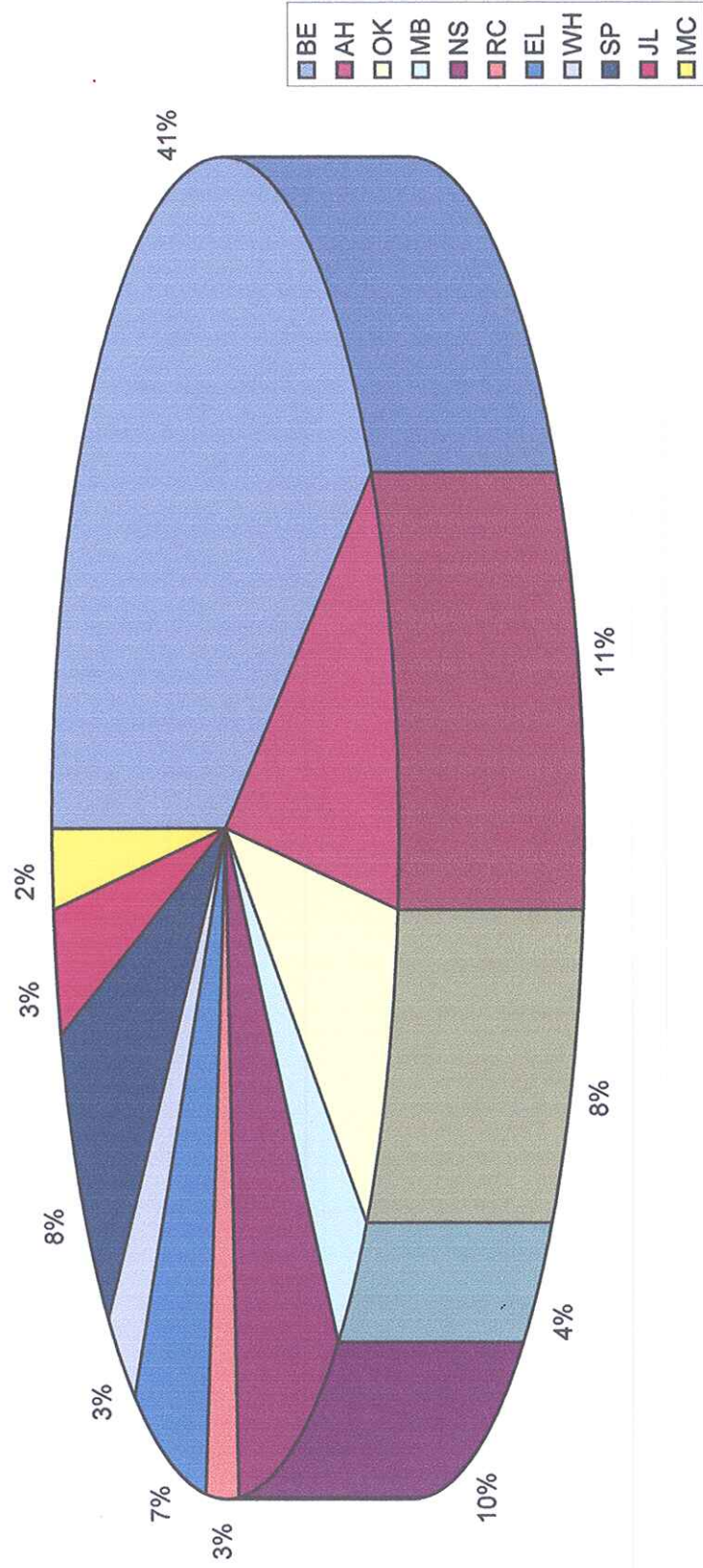
HOCKERIDGE & PANCAKE WOODS  
LOCATION MAP  
SP 975 062



**HOCKERIDGE & PANCAKE WOODS - Age Classes**



# HOCKERIDGE & PANKAKE WOODS - Species Percentages





## HOCKERIDGE and PANCAKE WOODS – Compartment Record – January 2013

Cpt.	Area	P. Year	Species	Percentage	Type	Cpt.	Area	P. Year	Species	Percentage	Type
1a	0.55	1970	NS		PAWS	13c	0.92	1975	SP		PAWS
1b	0.34	1965	AH/SY	50.50	ASNW	13d	2.91	1965	BE/EL	80.20	ASNW
2a	0.99	1920	BE		ASNW	13e	0.40	1975	SP		PAWS
2b	0.93	1965	DF/SP	50.50	PAWS	14	3.26	1975	BE/AH	80.20	ASNW
2c	0.75	1975	BE/AH/SP/EL	40.40.10.10	ASNW	15a	0.81	1955	BE		ASNW
3a	0.45	1965	CP/SP	80.20	PAWS	15b	0.68	1970	BE		ASNW
3b	1.03	1998	NS		PAWS	16a	1.05	1970	RC/SP	50.50	PAWS
4a	1.85	1970	BE/SP/NS/JL	25.25.25.25	PAWS	16b	1.37	1970	BE/RC	60.40	PAWS
4b	0.40	1965	SP/SEQ	80.20	PAWS	16c	0.23	1970	BE/RC	60.40	PAWS
4c	0.08	1965	BE		ASNW	17a	0.11	1995	OK		ASNW
4d	0.30	1970	BE/EL	80.20	ASNW	17b	0.16	1901	BE		ASNW
5a	1.08	1900	BE/OK	50.50	ASNW	17c	0.18	1990	RC		PAWS
5b	1.43	1970	BE/EL	80.20	ASNW	17d	0.45	1970	BE/NS	50.50	PAWS
6a	0.91	1970	BE/EL	80.20	ASNW	17e	0.67	1970	NS		PAWS
6b	0.96	1970	BE/RC/EL	34.33.33	PAWS	18a	0.78	1975	BE		ASNW
6c	1.31	1970	BE/SP	80.20	ASNW	18b	0.68	1970	BE/NS	50.50	PAWS
6d	1.31	1900	BE/OK	50.50	ASNW	18c	0.53	1970	BE		ASNW
6e	0.78	1995	BE/AH/SP	40.40.20	PAWS	18d	0.68	1970	BE/NS	50.50	PAWS
6f	0.85	2009	AH/SY/OK	34.33.33	ASNW	18e	0.32	1920	BE/OK	50.50	ASNW
7a	0.98	1970	BE/SP	80.20	ASNW	19a	1.83	1965	BE		ASNW
7b	1.12	1965	BE/AH/SP	40.40.20	ASNW	19b	3.12	1965	BE		ASNW
7c	0.46	1988	BE/NS	50.50	PAWS	20a	1.31	1965	WH		PAWS
7d	0.73	1995	BE/NS/SP	34.33.33	PAWS	20b	1.47	1975	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW
7e	0.57	1900	BE/OK	50.50	ASNW	20c	0.83	1975	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW
7f	0.26	1998	GF		PAWS	20d	0.37	1975	WCH/OK	40.60	ASNW
8a	1.50	1970	BE/SP	80.20	ASNW	20e	1.40	1993	WCH/OK	40.60	ASNW
8b	1.15	1970	BE/NS	50.50	PAWS	21a	0.87	1985	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW
8c	0.75	1970	NS		PAWS	21b	0.66	1970	RC/NS	50.50	PAWS
9	2.10	1965	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW	21c	0.34	1901	BE/SY/OK	34.33.33	ASNW
10a	0.15	1970	EL		PAWS	22a	0.39	1985	OK/BE/JL	40.40.20	ASNW
10b	1.20	1985	JL/WH	50.50	PAWS	22b	1.11	1975	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW
10c	0.14	1970	BE		ASNW	22c	0.35	1970	RC/NS	50.50	PAWS
11a	2.02	1965	BE/EL	50.50	PAWS	22d	0.31	1970	NS		PAWS
11b	0.54	1965	EL/NS/WH	34.33.33	PAWS	23a	2.24	1990	BE/WCH/LI	34.33.33	ASNW
12a	2.30	1965	BE/AH	50.50	ASNW	23b	0.38	1930	BE/JL	80.20	ASNW
12b	0.86	1995	OK/JL	50.50	PAWS	23c	1.29	1990	BE/WCH/LI	34.33.33	ASNW
12c	1.88	1965	BE/EL	80.20	ASNW	24	0.59	1992	OK/WCH	60.40	ASNW
13a	1.51	1995	BE/OK	80.20	ASNW	25a	1.94	2005	BI/AH/OK	34.33.33	ASNW
13b	0.05	1980	WH		PAWS	25b	0.87	1970	NS		PAWS

74.43

**There are also many individual specimen trees situated throughout the woods, each with it's own information notice.**