

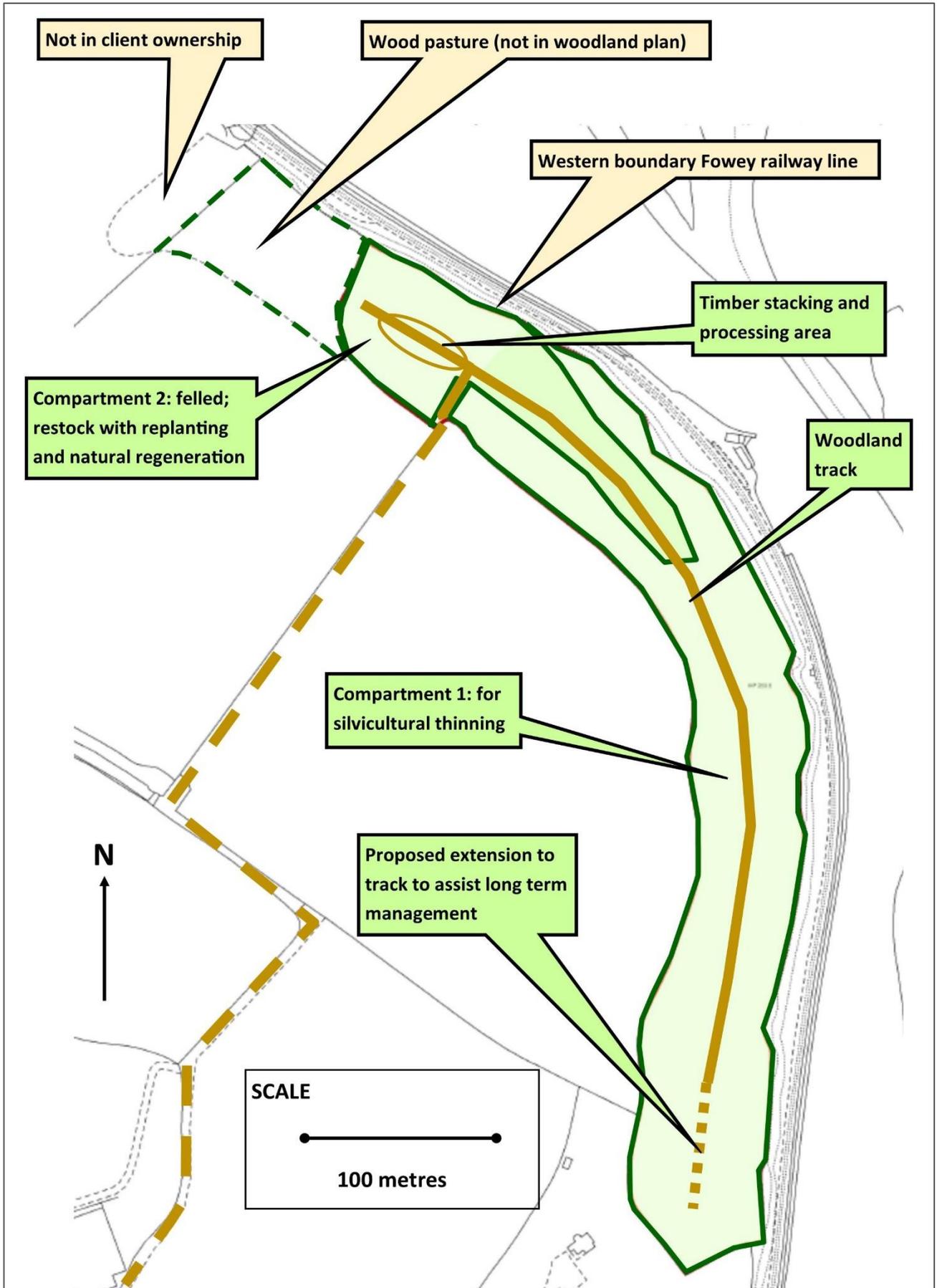
Penquite Wood Woodland Management Plan



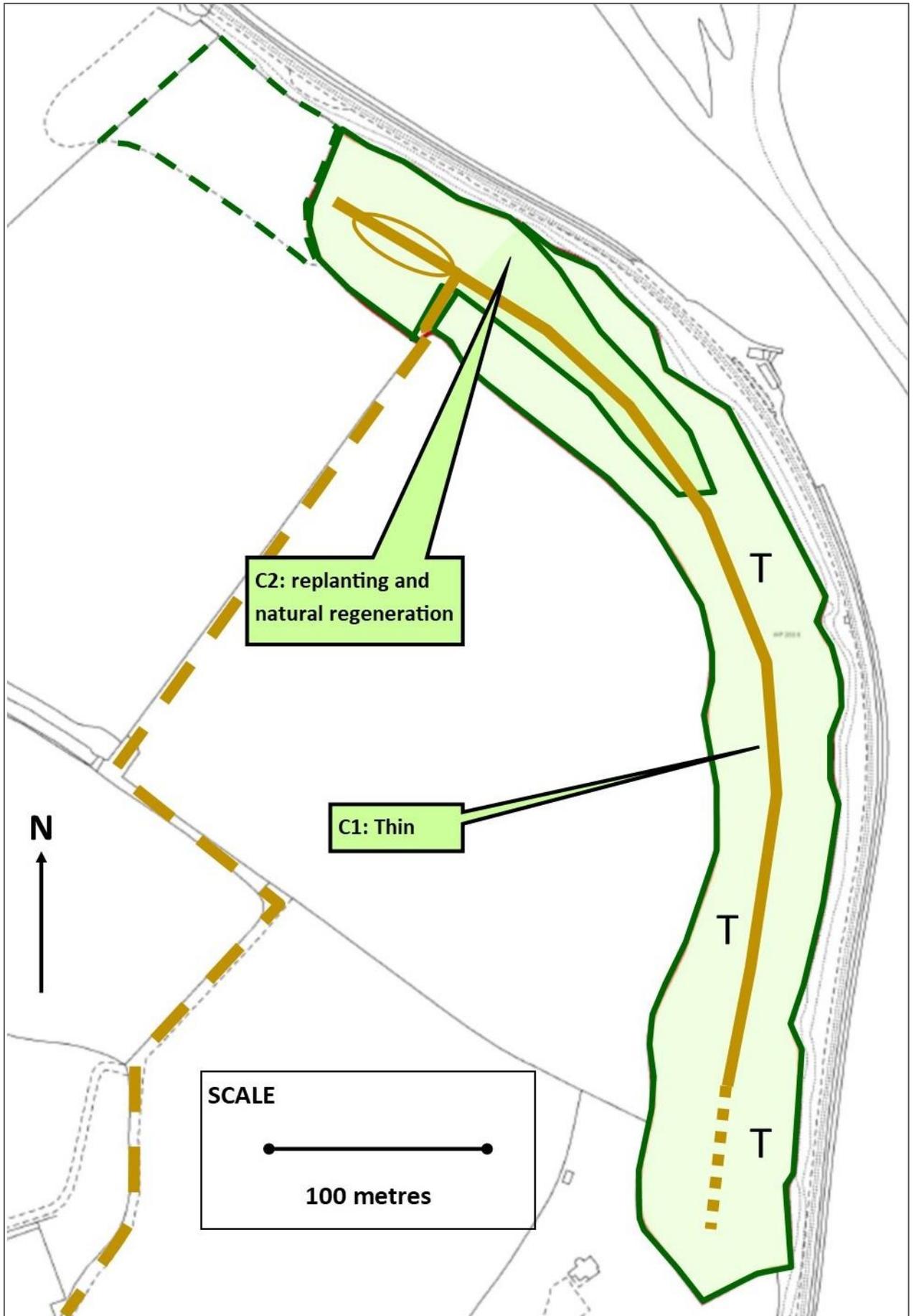
Appendices

1. Maps
2. Compartment notes and descriptions
3. History and Heritage
4. Tree Preservation Order
5. Forestry Commission Ecological Site Classification and Yield Classes
6. Year 1 felling

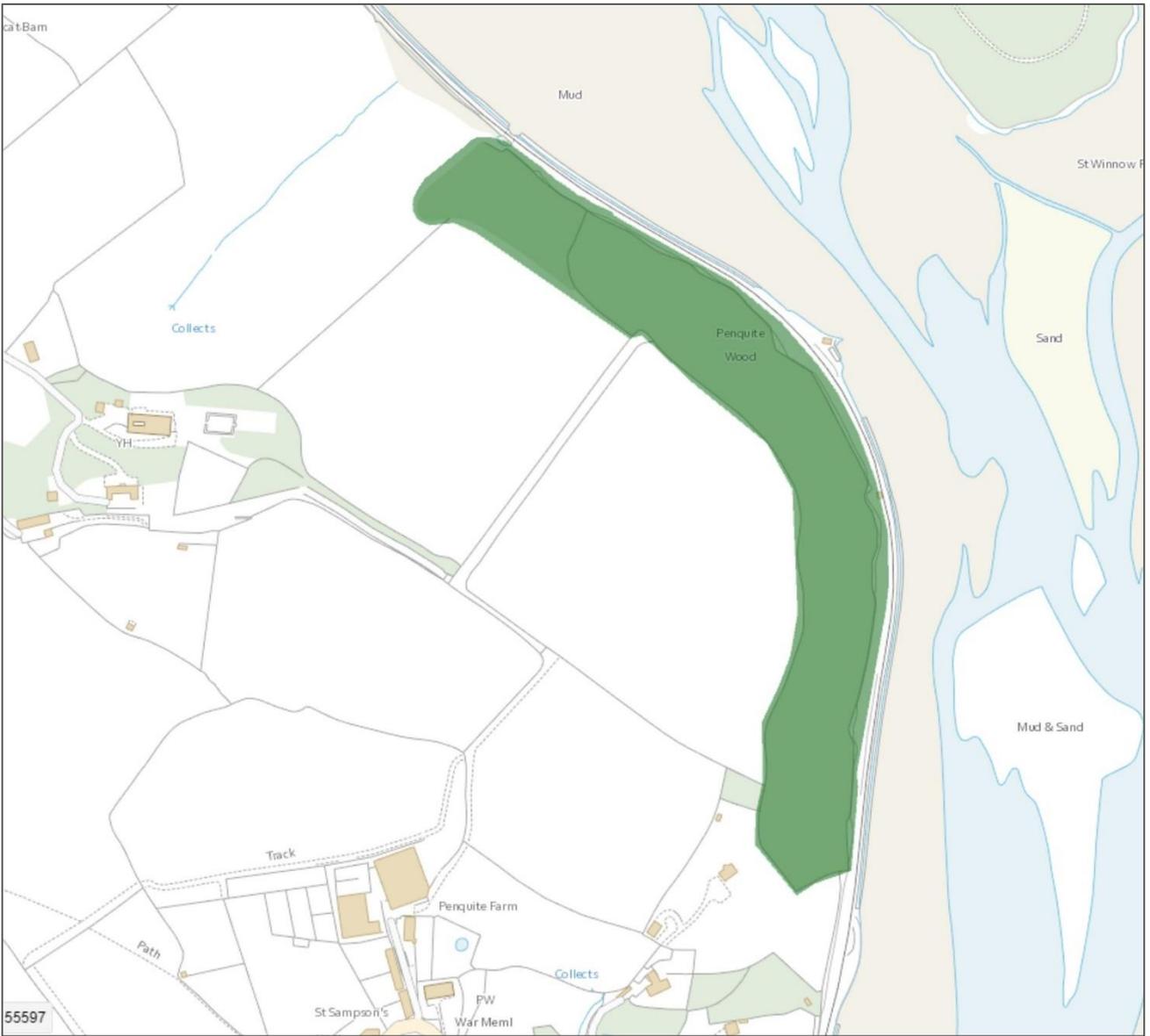
Appendix 1: Maps of Wood



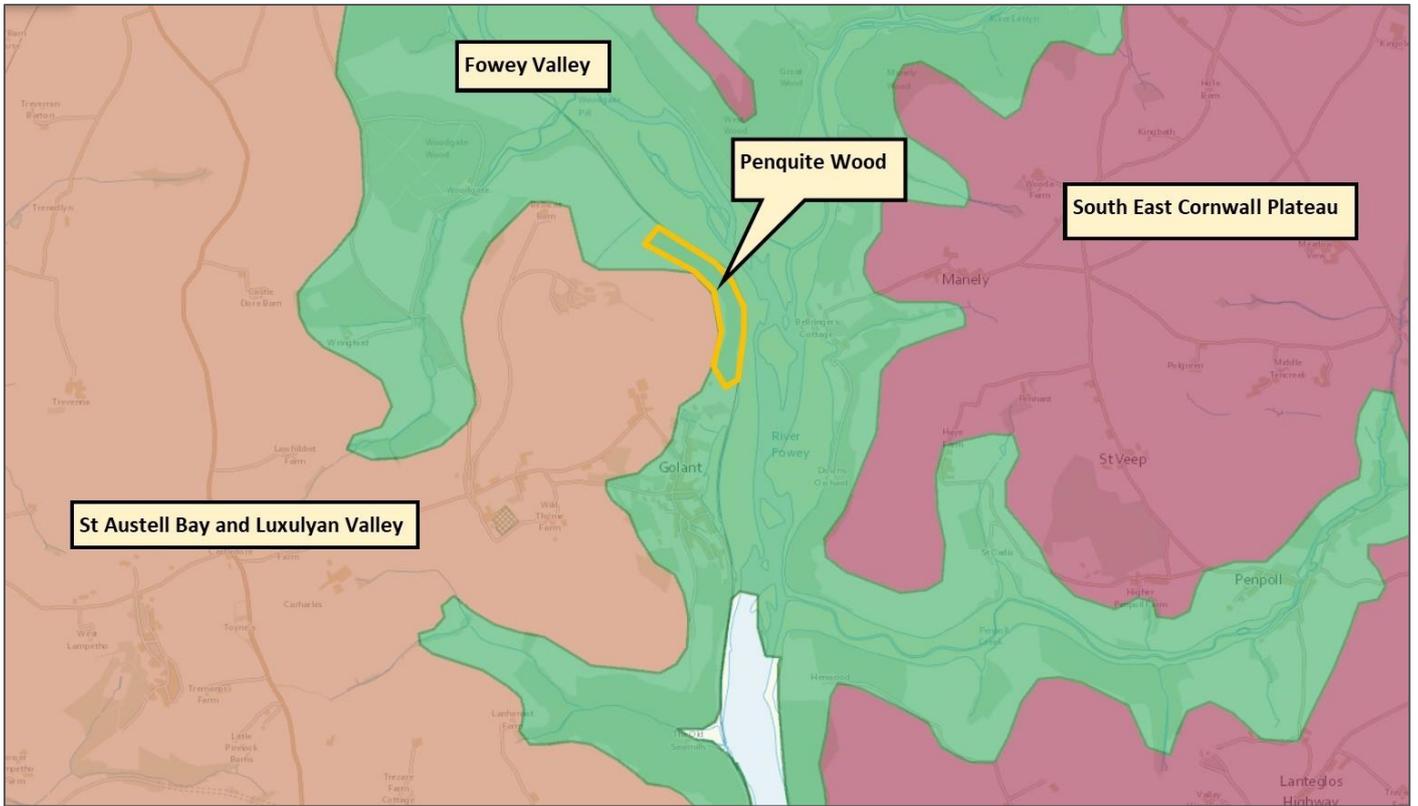
Map 1: Compartment Numbers



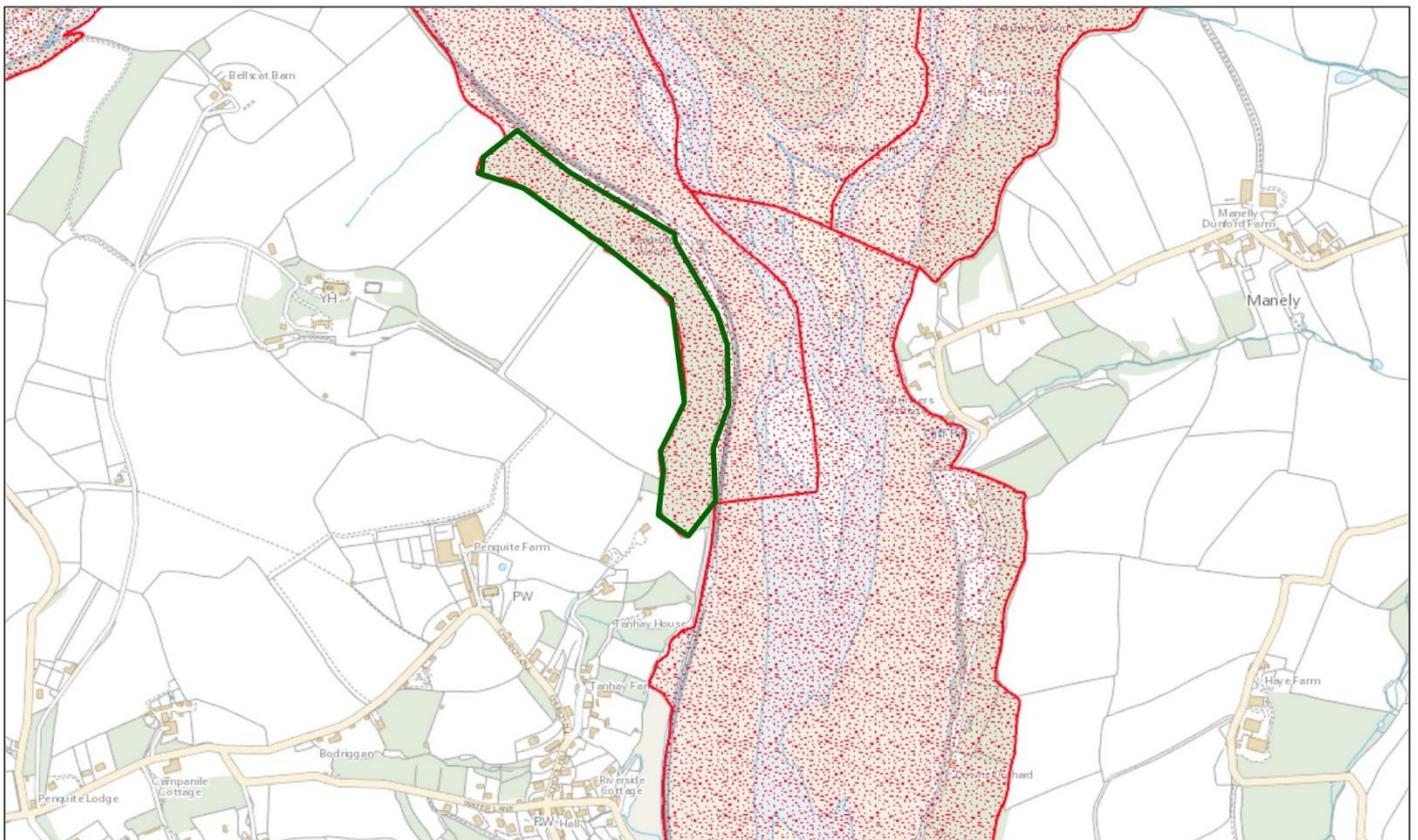
Map. 2 Felling Proposals



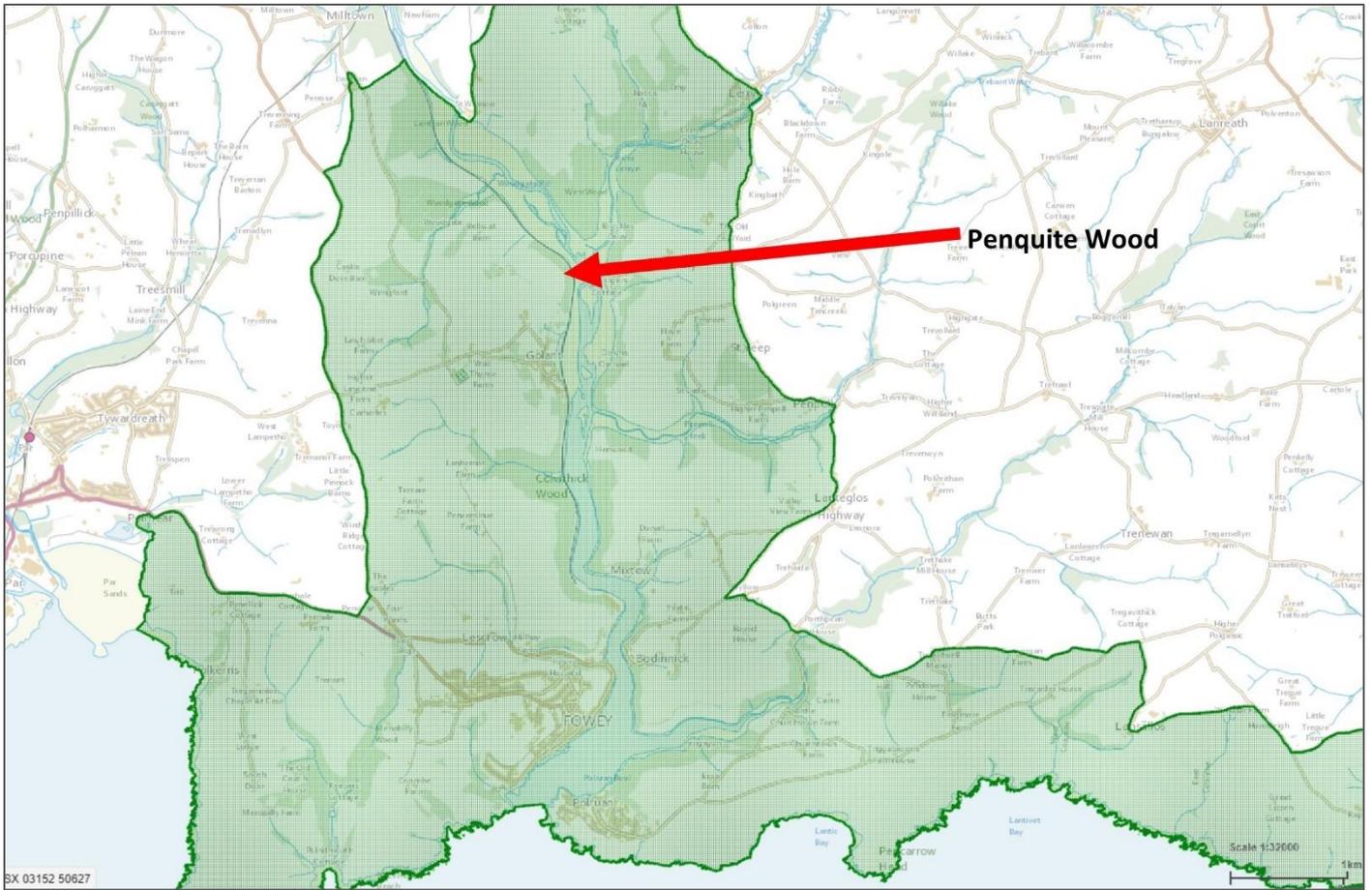
Map 3: Tree Preservation order TPO19/00002



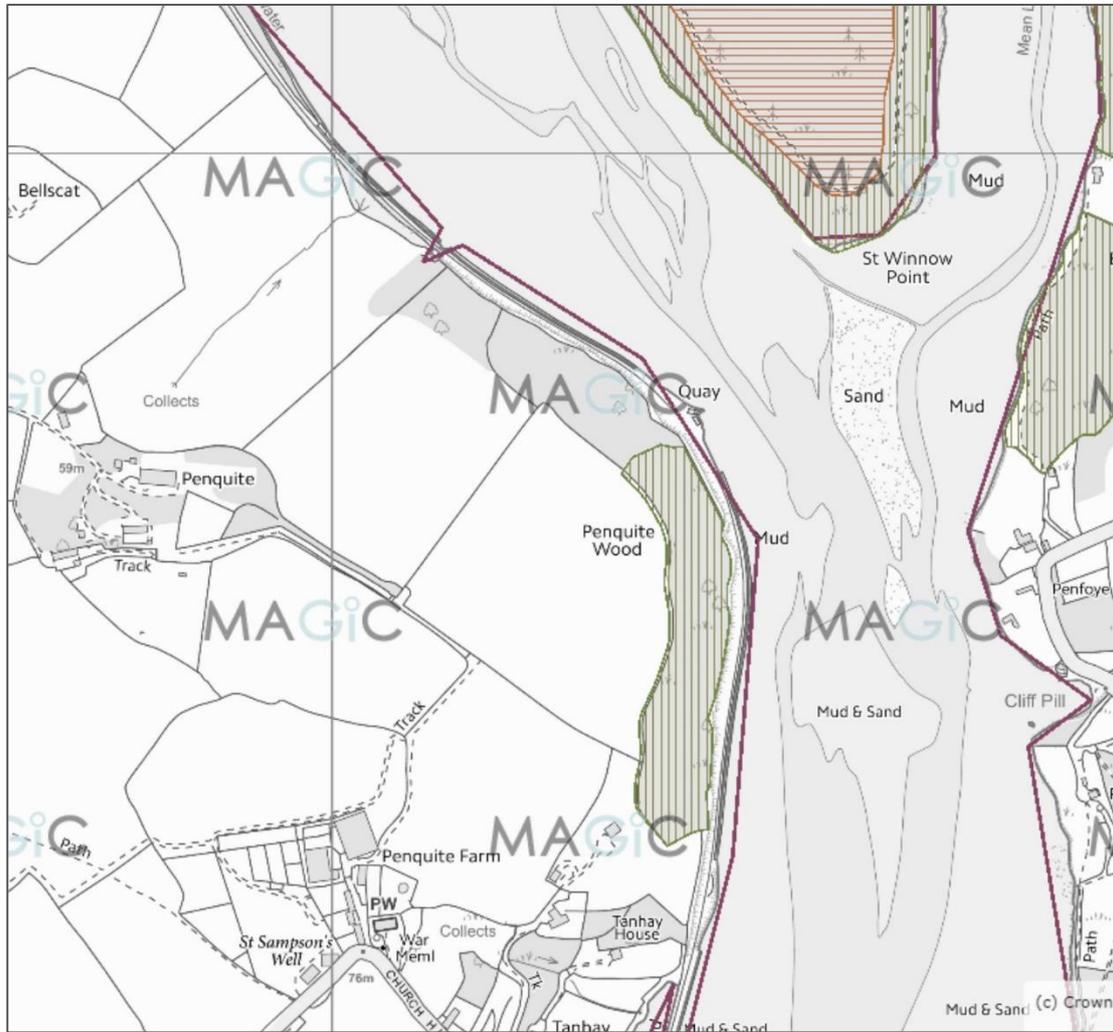
Map 4: Cornwall Council Landscape Character Areas



Map 5: Cornwall County Wildlife Site



Map 6. Cornwall AONB



Map 7: woodland classed as ancient semi-natural woodland

Appendix 2: Compartment notes and descriptions

General description

The woodland is a mixed broadleaved woodland on the valley slopes of the River Fowey. The dominant timber species is sessile oak, but there are also significant numbers of large beech, some sycamore and a few ash. The understorey and groundflora are generally well developed, although there are significant numbers of deer passing through the site. There are also several areas of laurel growing, which would be best cleared to encourage native species and a more diverse groundflora.

The woodland had been unmanaged for many years, until a track was recently installed and a significant area at the northern end of the wood cleared. The Forestry Commission have served a restocking notice on land felled in winter 2018/2019 although the area requiring planting and/or natural regeneration covers a larger area (compartment 2 in this plan)



Woodland track

FUTURE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- The unmanaged southern end requires some thinning
- The northern end requires some replanting of open areas
- Thinning should open up the canopy and allow natural regeneration. This will allow a more diverse age structure to gradually develop within the woodland.
- Thinning volumes will be kept within the maximum sustainable yield of the wood.
- Thinning regime to be on a minimum five year intervention cycle i.e. leave five years before returning to re-thin an area.
- Thinning must select against ash, as this will be susceptible to ash dieback disease. Leave oak where possible as beech and sycamore likely to dominate natural regeneration.
- Areas for future thinning will be managed to encourage coppicing and natural regeneration.
- Active deer management will be instigated to assist and facilitate regeneration.

Compartment 1 (hectares): Unthinned woodland, 3.2 hectares

General description

This compartment is generally heavily stocked, with a relatively uniform tree canopy and limited regeneration and smaller shrubs. There are occasional small suppressed beech seedlings. Sycamore has established within the wood but is generally sub-dominant.

With a relative lack of management, structural diversity is limited, and the management intention is to increase structural diversity through a system of sustainable thinning.



Area of denser old oak coppice



Localised laurel for clearance



Trees marked for thinning (1)



Trees marked for thinning (2)



Proposed track extension

FUTURE MANAGEMENT

- Undertake a silvicultural thin, allowing thinned trees to re-coppice and natural regeneration of seedlings, to provide an understorey / shrub layer within the wood.
- Based on a yield class of 6, the compartment has a sustainable yield of approximately 19 cubic metres per annum.
- With recent heavy clearance in Compartment 2, a harvesting volume of circa 15 cubic metres per annum is proposed, but this will be subject to retaining a 70% canopy cover, or no more than 30% clear sky.
- Because of the tree preservation order in force Cornwall Council will be notified annually of planned works, with trees for felling marked in advance. Permission is not however required, subject to FC approval of this management plan and issuing of a felling licence.
- A possible extension of the track to enable thinning of the most southerly section of wood will require application to Cornwall Council as a Permitted Development Prior Notification for forestry tracks. See
 - <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-advice-and-guidance/application-forms-for-planning-with-guidance/planning-application-forms/>
 - https://ecab.planningportal.co.uk/uploads/appPDF/D0840Form017_england_en.pdf

Compartment 2 (hectares): Felled Woodland, 1.1 hectares

General description

The northern part of this compartment is relatively bare on the lower slopes, but on the higher slopes and southern section brambles are spreading back into previously felled areas. There is some coppice regrowth, which is beginning to establish in areas of bramble, but is showing signs of mammal browsing in more open areas. The numbers of coppice stools are insufficient to restock the compartment without some enrichment planting.



Northern area



Area further south, subject FC restocking notice



Some coppice regrowth is "getting away", but mammal browsing is also apparent



Coppice regrowth among brambles



Electric fence on northern boundary: to be replaced with permanent stock-proof fence.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT

- 80 trees were planted during winter 2019/2020, to meet Forestry Commission restocking requirements (Notice RN40/18-19, file reference AIF/018/10/18-19)
 - Replanting mix:
 - 100% Sessile oak
- Trees to be planted as 30-45cm transplants and protected with 1.2 metre tree shelters.
- This plan also proposes planting a further 120 trees to the north, to supplement natural regeneration in the northern part of this compartment, in addition to the restock required above. The restock species here will be 50% Sessile Oak, but also some beech and mixed broadleaves.
 - Protect coppice regrowth present within the compartment with brash from thinning / felling work.
 - Fence northern edge with stock netting (either C8/80/15 or HT8/80/30) with two strands of barbed wire, tannalised timber posts to standard agricultural specification.
 - Increase active deer management by use of local deer stalker.
 - Consider additional tree planting if stocking levels have not recovered after five years.

Outside Woodland Plan: Wood Pasture



DESCRIPTION

The area has gradually moved from grazed woodland to a more open wood-pasture over many years. There are now the remains of some terracing work on the slope, undertaken for a short-lived eco-camping business operated by a third party. There are a number of tree stumps within the field, indicating the denser woodland once on site. The remaining oak trees are covered by the tree preservation order which applies to the adjacent woodland.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT

- The area will be managed as wood pasture.
- Herbicide inputs will be minimised to encourage a diverse meadow flora.
- Five individual oak trees will be planted in timber shelters, winter 2020 / 2021, to help secure a future generation of standard trees.

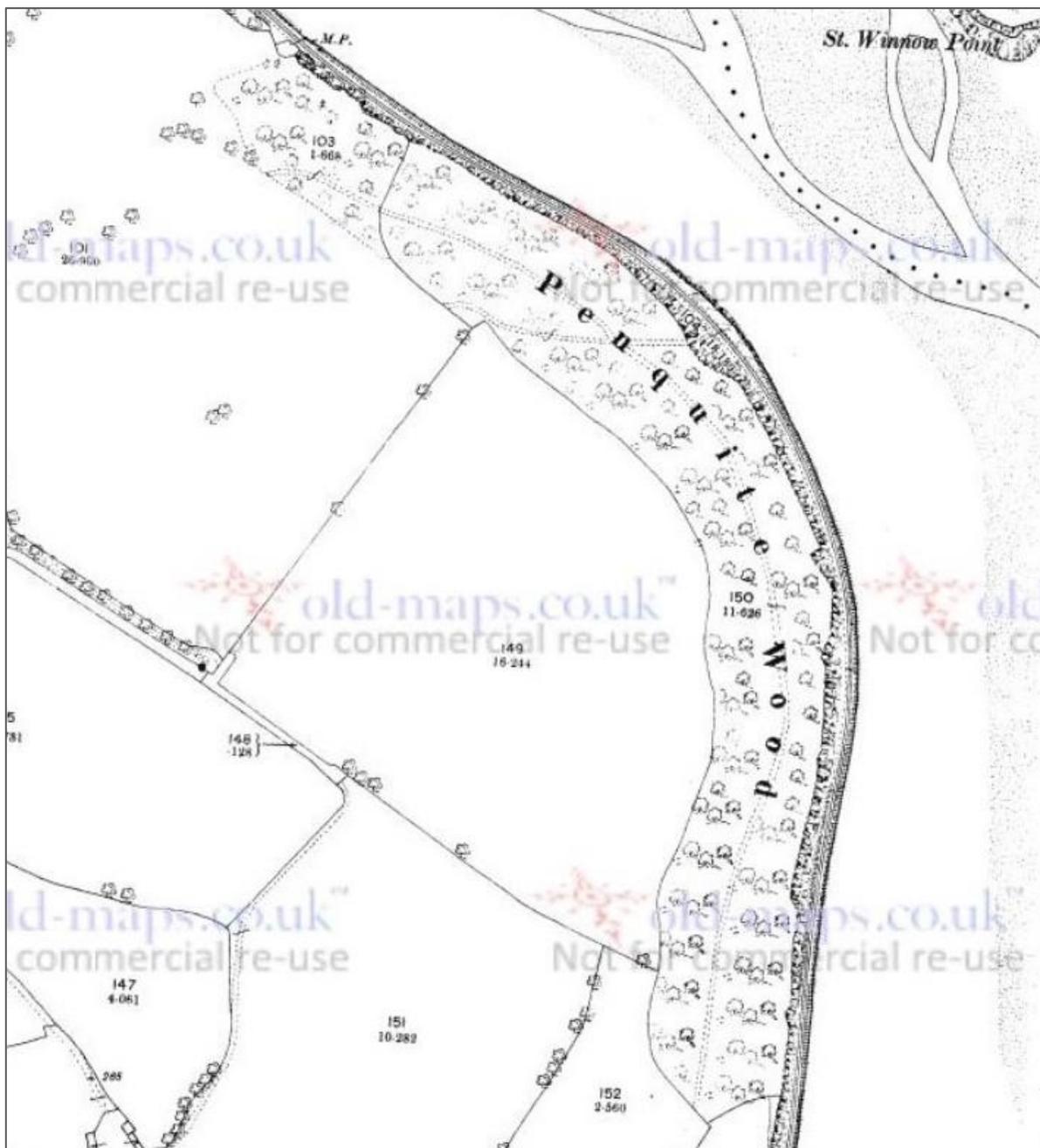
Appendix 3: History and Heritage

Ancient semi-natural woodland

The southern half of the wood is classed as ancient semi-natural woodland and has probably been woodland since at least 1600. In reality the whole woodland is likely to be of similar status and history.

Past Management

The woodland is shown on the 1882 Ordnance Survey Maps as broadleaved woodland, with a major track running through the wood (see below). The northern part of the wood is shown as unfenced and probably grazed, though also as denser woodland than now present.



Trees in the wood include some quite mature specimens of both oak and beech. These are larger than many similarly located woodlands on Cornish hillsides. If the wood was coppiced historically it would seem likely that coppicing ceased earlier than in many woods, where active woodland management often ceased after the First World War.

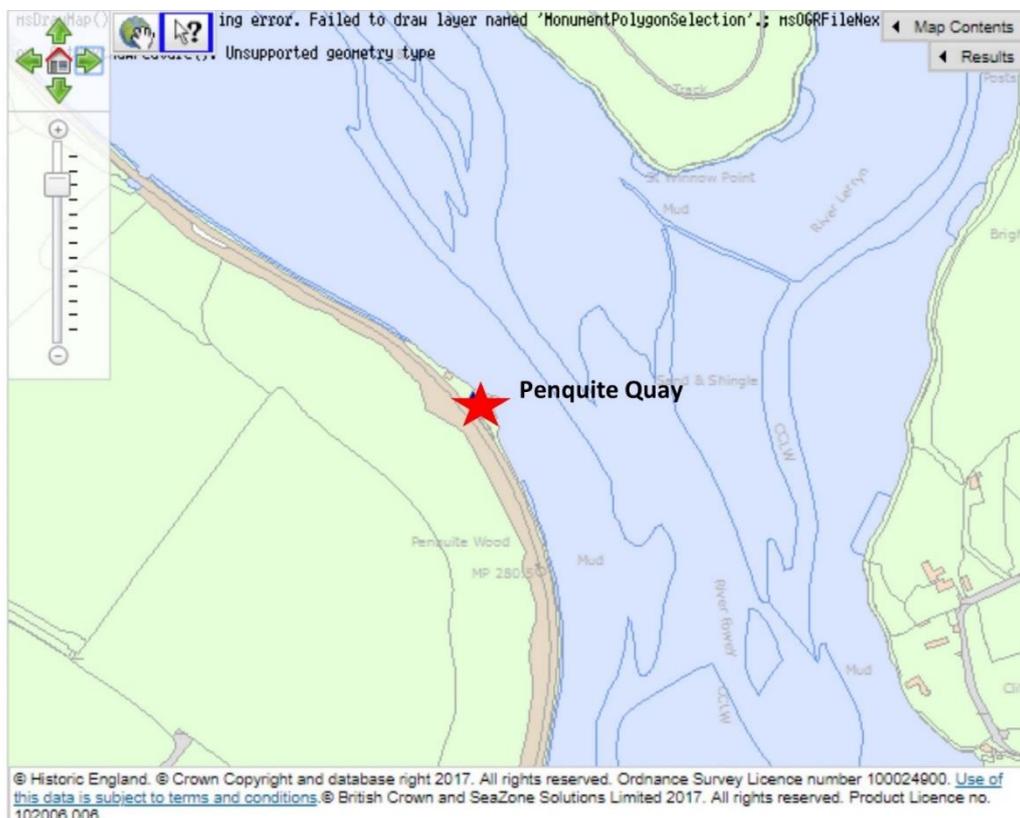
By 1970 the woodland track no longer shows on Ordnance Survey maps; the northern section of wood pasture still shows as unfenced, grazed woodland.

There has been a significant loss of trees since 1970. The area shows some signs of ground terracing, which dates back to a short-lived eco-camping adventure run by a third party.

The woodland was purchased by the current owner in 2016, since when there has been a programme of felling work. This has included reinstating the old woodland track shown on early Ordnance Survey maps and felling work at the northern end of the wood. The felling work during winter 2018/19 exceeded felling licence limits, with nearly 20 cubic metres felled. The landowner was unaware of Forestry Commission felling licence requirements, and this has subsequently led to both the imposition of a Tree preservation Order by Cornwall Council, and the commissioning of this woodland management plan by the landowner.

Penquite Quay (from Heritage Gateway)

Although adjacent to Penquite Wood it is actually separated from the woodland by the railway line to Fowey, which is used to transport china clay to the docks. The steep embankments of the railway line form a significant physical barrier between the quay and the woodland.



A quay, probably of late-C19 date with granite walls, jetty and slipway; a rebuilt late-C19 boathouse, an infilled bathing pool and a rebuilt ornamental bridge.

Reasons for currently not Listing the Building

Penquite Quay and former boathouse are not listed for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

- Penquite Quay is substantially of late-C19/ early-C20 date, which is relatively late in terms of listing;
- although well-built using Cornish Killas stone and granite, the quay walls, jetty and slipway are not of sufficiently high quality design to outweigh the impact of the poor survival of the ornamental bridge and bathing pool; * while the late-C19 boathouse retains some of its original appearance it was much rebuilt in the late C20.

Historic interest:

- the possible historic association with Edward, Prince of Wales is not proven nor intrinsically legible in the fabric of the structures;
- the subsequent use of the quay as a landing place for King Edward VII is not sufficiently of interest to raise the overall significance of the quay sufficiently.

Group value:

- while occupying a picturesque setting on the River Fowey, and contributing to the historic rural setting, there are no other listed buildings in close proximity, which might have added group value;
- the quay is some considerable distance from and not intervisible with Penquite House (Grade II), the building with which its ownership was linked from the late-C19.

History

Penquite Quay on the River Fowey once served nearby Penquite House, which was the home of John Whitehead Peard (1811-1880) in the 1860s. Peard, a native of Fowey, was a colonel in the Royal Army of Savoy and known as 'Garibaldi's Englishman'. When the Italian nationalist Giuseppe Garibaldi made a visit to England in 1864 he stayed with Peard at Penquite. Sometime after Peard's death the house and estate was bought by Frank Parkyn (1850-1940), a local china clay mine owner and member of a prominent family in the area.

The quay is not shown on the tithe map of about 1840 or on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1888. The boathouse dates from 1890, following Parkyn's purchase of the house and estate, and the quay itself may also be of this date. Edward, Prince of Wales (1841-1910), who was a friend of Parkyn, visited the house in the late C19 and is said to have enjoyed leisure pursuits at the quay, which was close to the platform where he alighted from the Royal Train. A granite block, formerly in the quay walls and since installed in the former boathouse wall, has a carved inscription commemorating a visit by the King Edward VII during his coronation year.

The tidal bathing pool and ornamental bridge next to the boathouse date to the late-C19 or early-C20. The bridge parapet was damaged in the mid-C20 and restored in the late C20, when the bathing pool was infilled with concrete and the former boathouse partly rebuilt. There has been some repairwork to the quay walls in the C20.

Details

Quay walls, jetty and slipway of approximate late-C19 date; a late-C19 boathouse, bathing pool and ornamental bridge, partly rebuilt and otherwise altered in the mid-late C20. MATERIALS: Killas stone with granite copings and paving. The former boathouse roof is covered in slate and the exterior walls appear to be faced in modern materials. The ornamental bridge is built of brick with a stone arch, stone copings and parapet.

DESCRIPTION: the quay is on the south bank of the river with a west quay wall adjoining a central curving jetty. To the east of the jetty is a stone groyne. The quay wall continues to the east, enclosing the later tidal bathing pool, and ends with a slipway at the south-east end. The brick ornamental bridge with a round arch and a decorative parapet is set behind the pool, which has been infilled with concrete. The former boat house has applied timbering and timber window and door frames with steel shutters to the openings. The double doors facing the river are part-glazed and in the wall above them is a granite stone of 1902 inscribed: EDWARDVS VII REX/1902/PENQUITE QUAY. The hipped roof has oversailing eaves, decorative ridge tiles and a terracotta chimney pot. On the quayside in front of the former boathouse are granite bollards and iron posts from former railings.

Selected Sources

Websites

Lerryn History Society - Frank Parkyn, accessed 06.03.2018 from

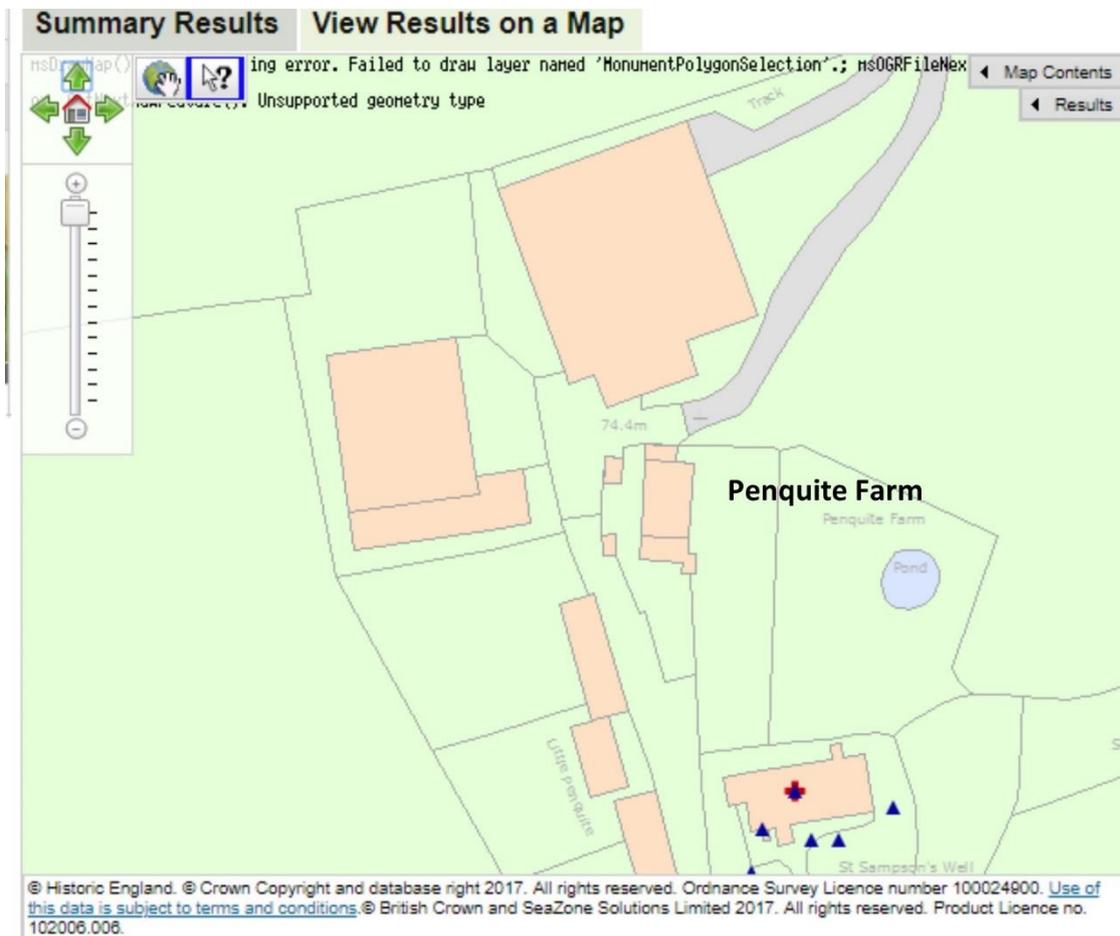
<http://lerrynhistory.co.uk/feature.cfm?featid=21>

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography - John Whitehead Peard (1811-80) , accessed 06.03.2018

from <http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/10.1093/ref:odnb/9780198614128.001.0001/odnb-9780198614128-e-21695?rskey=0XLtXc&result=1>

Map

National Grid Reference: SX1238355717



Legend

- | | |
|---|---|
| ▲ Listed Building (NHLE) | ■ Scheduled Monument (centre point) |
| ■ EH PastScape | ■ Registered Park/Garden (centre point) |
| ○ Local HER record points | ■ Registered Battlefield (centre point) |
| ▲ Local HER record polygons | ■ Protected Wreck Site (centre point) |
| ○ National Trust HBSMR | ■ World Heritage Site |
| ■ Building Preservation Notice | ■ Certificate of Immunity |
| ◆ Designation Decision Records De-listed | ✱ Designation Decision Records Non-designated |
| ● Parks and Gardens (Non Statutory Data) | ✱ NMR Excavation Index |
| ✱ Church Heritage Record (Non Statutory Data) | |

A series of listed buildings / structures, including **St Sampson's Church** and **St Sampson's Well** are located to the south of Penquite Farm and Penquite Wood, but are not affected by the woodland management plan.

Penquite House to the west is now a youth hostel and is grade 2 listed. It dates from circa 1840 and is also unaffected by the proposed woodland management plan.

Appendix 4: Tree Preservation Order

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990
THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREE PRESERVATION)(ENGLAND)
REGULATIONS 2012**

**PENQUITE WOOD GOLAN FOWEY CORNWALL
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2019**

THE CORNWALL COUNCIL, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as **PENQUITE WOOD GOLAN FOWEY CORNWALL TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 2019**

Interpretation

2. (1) In this Order "the authority" means **THE CORNWALL COUNCIL**

(2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation so numbered in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012.

Effect

3. (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of, any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C", being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

DATED THIS 21st day of January 2019
Signed on behalf of THE CORNWALL COUNCIL



Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

This Order was confirmed by THE CORNWALL COUNCIL without modification on the day
of
OR

This Order was confirmed by THE CORNWALL COUNCIL, subject to the modifications indicated by

on the day of
Signed on behalf of THE CORNWALL COUNCIL

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by THE CORNWALL COUNCIL on the day
of
Signed on behalf of THE CORNWALL COUNCIL

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

VARIATION OF ORDER

This Order was varied by THE CORNWALL COUNCIL on the day of
by a variation order under the reference number a copy if which is attached
Signed on behalf of THE CORNWALL COUNCIL

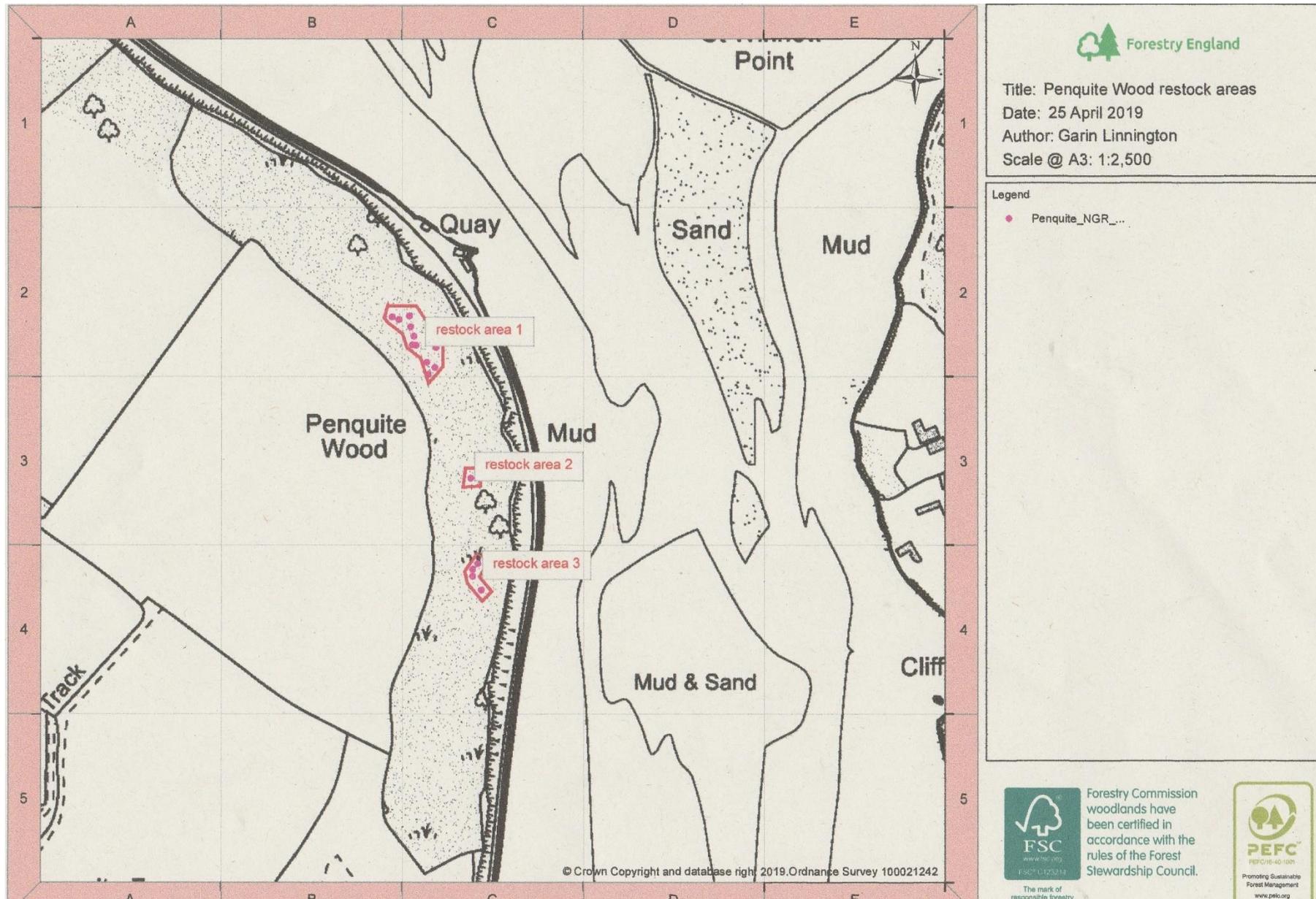
Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

REVOCAION OF ORDER

This Order was revoked by THE CORNWALL COUNCIL on the day of
Signed on behalf of THE CORNWALL COUNCIL

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

Areas for Replanting 2019/20



Appendix 6: Year 1 felling

A number of trees have been marked with bright orange crosses for felling in the first winter of an approved plan.

Trees Marked

- 14 Sycamore: mainly smaller sub-dominant trees
- 9 Oak: mainly smaller / singling of coppice to favour dominant stems
- 1 Beech
- 2 Ash (select against because of ash dieback)

The approximate volume of standing timber marked is 10 cubic metres. In addition there are some fallen dead trees marked for extraction. These have fallen naturally from gales / windblow in the past and would not require a felling licence.