

South Hampshire Blocks

Rownhams Wood
Lord's Wood
Hut Wood
Home Wood

Forest Plan 2019-2029

South/2/19

South England Forest District



The mark of
responsible forestry

Forestry Commission
woodlands have
been certified in
accordance with the
rules of the Forest
Stewardship Council.



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FORESTRY ENGLAND - Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals in England

Forestry England - Property

Forest District: South
Woodland or property name: South Hampshire Forest Blocks
Nearest town, village or locality: Chilworth
OS Grid reference: SU 418 179
Local Authority district/Unitary Authority: Test Valley District Council, Hampshire County Council

Areas for approval

	Conifer	Broadleaf
Felling	14.65	N/A
New planting (complete Appendix 4)	N/A	N/A

1. I apply for Forest Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.
2. I confirm that the pre-consultation, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders which FS agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the Plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the Consultation Record.
3. I confirm that the proposals contained in this Plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.
4. I undertake to obtain all permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed  Signed 

Bruce Rothnie, Deputy Surveyor Andy Glover- Field Manager - Regulations

District SOUTH Area ...SE&L.....

Date 13/8/19

Date of Approval.....13/8/2019.....

Date approval ends.....13/8/2029.....

Summary of Forestry Operations within Approval Period

A separate felling licence provides approval for standard silvicultural thinning across the South Forest District estate as a whole.

Forestry Operations	Area (ha)
Clearfelling	14.65
PAWS restoration managed under a low impact selection silvicultural system	79.87
Conifer woodland shelterwood silvicultural systems	87.76
Mixed woodland shelterwood silvicultural systems	9.12
Native woodland shelterwood silvicultural systems	50.69
Management of young plantations	29.30
Minimum intervention within wet woodland	7.37
Coppicing	0.75
Management of character woodland	1.52
Management of permanent open habitat	8.36
Clearfelling beyond approval period	6.14
TOTAL AREA	295.53

Forest Planning

Forest Plans define the long term vision for a woodland or a collection of woodlands, usually looking 50 to 100 years ahead. It sets objectives and illustrates how management will move towards achieving this vision over the initial 10 years. Forest Plans largely deal with silvicultural management and not the management of non-forestry activities which may arise during the plan period.

This plan represents the first major review of the South Hampshire Forest Plan that was originally consulted upon and approved in 1999. The revised Forest Plan has been prepared following a review of the original plan undertaken by FE staff, and in consultation with stakeholders. It has incorporated developments in policy and local initiatives that have occurred in the intervening years.

Consultation and Approval Process

At key points throughout the forest planning process, we seek the views of external stakeholders, including local communities and organisations involved with nature conservation, public recreation and the timber industry. Through this consultation process we can ensure that an appropriate balance of objectives is achieved.

Approval of the Forest Plan is granted by the regulatory arm of the Forestry Commission, known as Forest Services. This regulatory approval is valid for 10 years and grants a 10 year felling licence.

The approved plan will be internally reviewed at year 5 to ensure proposals are still relevant, suitable and in line with current policy and guidance. This will also be an opportunity to evaluate the success of management over the 5 year period and make any amendments to the forest plan that may be required.

Objectives of the Plan

- 1 Maintain and increase the native composition of ancient semi-natural woodland.**
- 2 Initiate restoration of planted ancient woodland sites to native and honorary native woodland.**
- 3 Increase the conservation value of existing habitats and enhance and support the creation of non wooded semi-natural areas.**
- 4 Maintain and increase the species and age diversity of the woodlands.**
- 5 Control invasive plant and animal species and reduce their impact across the sites.**
- 6 Provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries.**

Location

Reference: Aerial View Map

The South Hampshire Block woodlands are situated on the Northern edge of the city of Southampton between the towns on Eastleigh, Chandler's Ford and North Baddesley.

Landscape and Historical Context

In total the woodlands cover an area of 295.5ha and provide important areas of green space in the landscape. Due to the narrow altitudinal ranges and gentle topography many of the woodlands cannot be seen in their entirety and external landscaping issues are negligible.

The woodlands all lie in an area which historically been a dynamic and changing landscape. During the 18th Century, the surrounding areas were largely common land with a mosaic of heathland, grassland, wood pasture and enclosed woodland, as reflected on the Ancient Woodland map. Over the course of the next two hundred years, the land was more formally farmed, with hay meadows appearing and more woodland being enclosed. It was during the mid to late 19th Century that the woodlands appear as more or less the shape as we see them today. Likely heavy harvesting of oak and beech during the two World Wars was followed by conifer and beech planting in the 1950s and 1960s, which has led to the current woodland composition.

Altitude ranges from 75m above sea level to a maximum of 130m.

The climate is typical of Southeast England, with rainfall below 700mm per annum and temperatures ranging from a mean 14.2 degrees C for the warmest month and 5.3 degrees C for the coldest month.

The woodlands falls within South England Forest District and are managed by Forestry England, an agency of the Forestry Commission.

Tenure

Forestry England manages these woodlands under a leasehold agreement.

Current Structure

Large areas of the woods were planted in the 1950's and 1960's this means that the current age structure is rather uniform. The timing of clearfells and subsequent restocking as well as the introduction of Low impact silvicultural systems (LISS) will help to promote a more varied age structure and produce more resilient woodlands for future generations.

There is a significant coniferous component in the blocks with a large percentage being either *Pinus sylvestris* (Scots Pine) or *Pinus nigra* (Corsican Pine). With *Tsuga heterophylla* (Western Hemlock) and *Larix* (larch) species being the next largest components (see Statistics).

According to Natural England's current Ancient Woodland Inventory, 33% of the woodland is classified as ancient.

Silvicultural Systems

The Forest Plan favours the use of LISS for the majority of stands, with the aim to create a continuous cover woodland structure. This 'close to nature' approach has been deemed appropriate due to the large amounts of semi natural woodland across the forest blocks and the freely regenerating understorey. Management will aim to transform even aged plantations to an irregular forest structure over the long term. Such lower impact systems aim to provide a balance of objectives and a sustainable timber resource, as well as safeguard important habitats and improve the woodlands' resilience into the future.

In a minority of stands a clearfell/restock system is deemed more suitable.

For more specific prescriptions please see the Habitat Restoration map.

Open Space

Open space is an important feature of a forested environment and this plan aims to provide a minimum of 10% open space in the woodlands at any one time. Due to the nature of the harvesting operations, some of this will be rotational in nature and mostly consist of areas between 0.25–2ha in size. Permanent areas will be created and maintained along the ride and road network in accordance with best practice guidance to encourage a variety of key flora and fauna. They will also provide habitat connectivity throughout the forest blocks.

Veteran Trees and Deadwood

Veteran trees are an important feature of a forested environment. The UKFS classifies a veteran tree as 'a tree of considerable age that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition, including the presence of deadwood micro habitats'. Management interventions will aim to leave a proportion of standing and fallen deadwood in areas of high ecological value and create linkages where appropriate. Existing veteran trees will be retained where appropriate and management will focus on selecting individuals to eventually take their place. This is also in line with LISS, which include the retention of a proportion of trees beyond rotation length.

Biodiversity and Conservation

All the woodlands have been designated as SINC's (Sites Important for Nature Conservation). Notable records include Wood Horsetail (*Equisetum sylvaticum*) and Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

The biodiversity interest in the woodlands has been enhanced and maintained through a history of sustainable forest and open habitat management. Interventions during the period of this plan will seek out opportunities for further ride enhancement to improve structural diversity and ecological connectivity across the blocks. This will be of principal benefit to invertebrates associated with open and warm conditions as well as any resident reptile populations. Other areas of conservation interest include wet woodland, which will be managed under minimum intervention or under a coppice regime, looking to increase the light levels on a cyclical basis.

People

The woodlands are managed under a leasehold, and due to restrictions on the lease public access is limited to any rights of way that exist in the blocks. The Public Rights of Way (PROW) will be managed as part of the ride & road management programme. Refer to Ancient Woodland, Historic Environment and PROW map.

Historic Environment

Some of the woodlands are home to a variety of historic features including, an enclosed settlement in Hutt Wood and Scheduled Ancient Monument at Castle Hill in Lords Wood. Operational planning before management interventions will look to safeguard these important in line with guidance set out in the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS). All scheduled features are also covered by an individual management plan.

Water

Water is an important feature in a forested environment. All forest management operations follow the guidance set out in the UKFS regarding good practice when working around waterbodies, taking into account issues such as acidification, sediment delivery and nutrient enrichment. Water bodies are mapped on the relevant maps. Some of the woodlands contain a network of permanent and seasonal watercourses and drains and a scattering of important wildlife ponds.

Tree Diseases, Pests and Invasive Plants

The main diseases of concern currently are Dothistroma Needle Blight on Corsican Pine (*Pinus nigra*), *Phytophthora ramorum* on larch species) and Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea*). Corsican Pine and Larch are both significant components within the Forest Plan area. However, the move toward a more diverse range of species should make the woodland more resilient if a significant pathogen does arise.

Invasive rhododendron (*R. ponticum*) and Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) are also present and continued management will be required.

Guidance and action plans regarding plant health are constantly evolving to adapt to plant health threats. The sudden emergence of a disease can result in the need to fell a coupe earlier than planned or alter restocking plans. We will continue to monitor for disease as required and take appropriate action. Any changes to the Forest Plan will be notified or agreed with the Forestry Commission in accordance with Practice Delivery Note 01.

Deer

Deer will be managed in accordance with the South Forest District Deer Management Strategy and in the wider landscape through partnership work with relevant agencies such as the Deer Initiative.

Climate Change

Climate change represents one of the greatest long-term challenges facing the world today. Conventional forest management systems have developed in a climate that has undergone fluctuations but remained relatively stable since the end of the last ice age (around 10,000 years ago). However, the average global temperature is now rising and there is evidence that rainfall patterns are changing. There is also likely to be an increase in the incidence of extreme weather and the frequency and severity of summer drought.

Climate change is likely to represent the greatest threat to woodlands in the UK over the coming decades. UK forest management needs to respond to these threats in two principal ways:

- Through mitigation (including ensuring management is sustainable)
- adaptation (including species diversification)

Wildfire Resilience

Reducing the number of incidences and impact of wildfires in forests through planning is important for sustainable forest management and the protection of forest ecosystems.

This plan will aim to build on the wildfire resilience already present in the woodland by acting on the following points:

- Managing the vegetation to maintain a network of fire breaks, reducing fuel across an entire site especially along roads and rides.
- Using LISS forestry to develop a more diverse woodland structure.
- Where appropriate fragmenting high risk species and habitats into smaller areas to reduce the risk of fire spread.
- Increasing broadleaved native woodland, particularly around high risk areas.
- Using appropriate species relative to the forests wildfire risk when restocking.

These principals will be implemented during the operational stage and are intended as a guide only.

A site specific wildfire risk assessment for all the woodlands can be found in this plan and should be should used in conjunction with the South England Forest District Wildfire Management Plan.

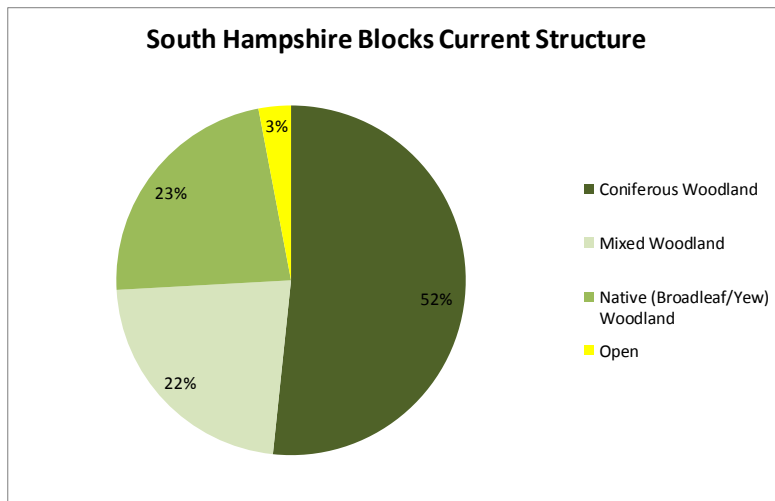


Chart shows the current structure of the woodlands separated into generalised habitat types. Additional open space exists on a rotational basis.

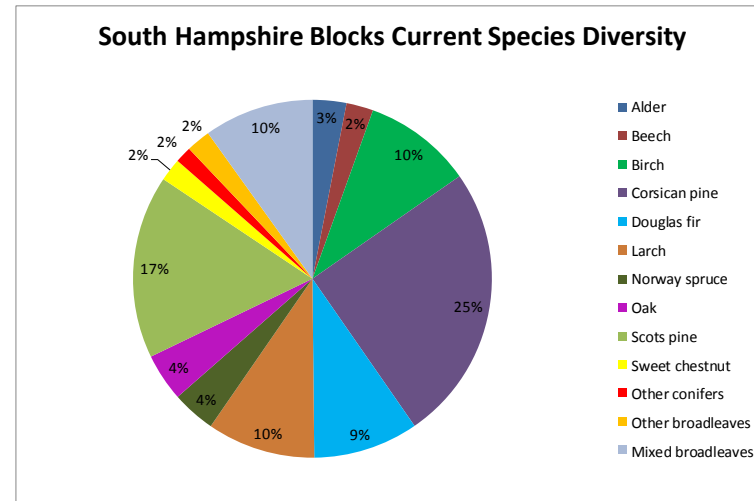


Chart shows the main components of the woodlands.

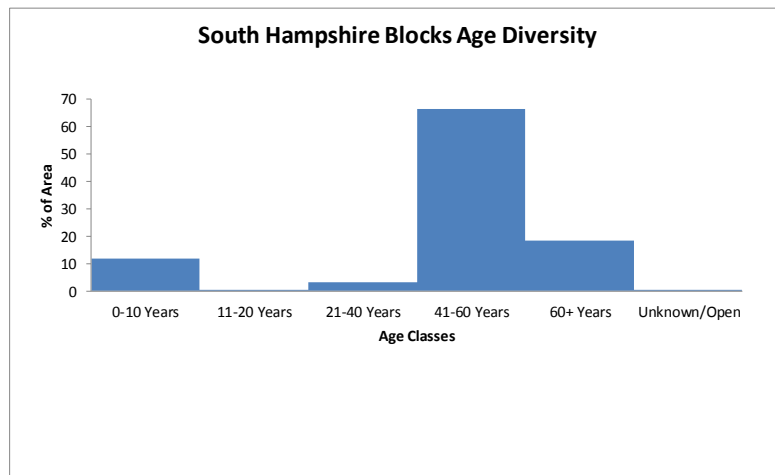


Chart shows the age of trees and what percentage of the woodland they cover.

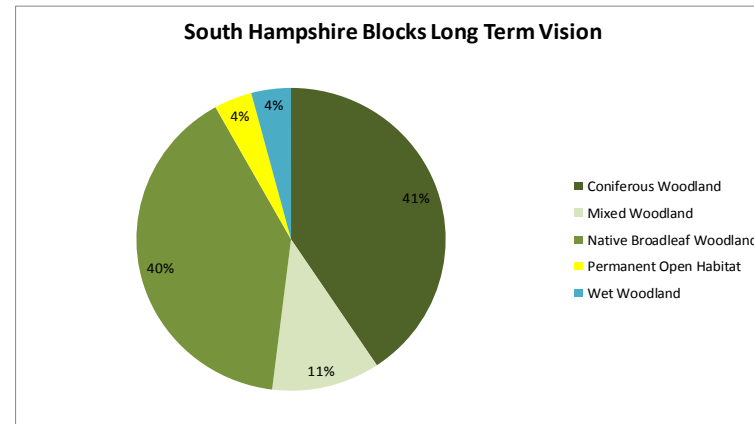


Chart shows the long term structure separated into generalised habitat types. Time scale is around 100 years. Additional open space will exist on a rotational basis.

Timber Production Forecast

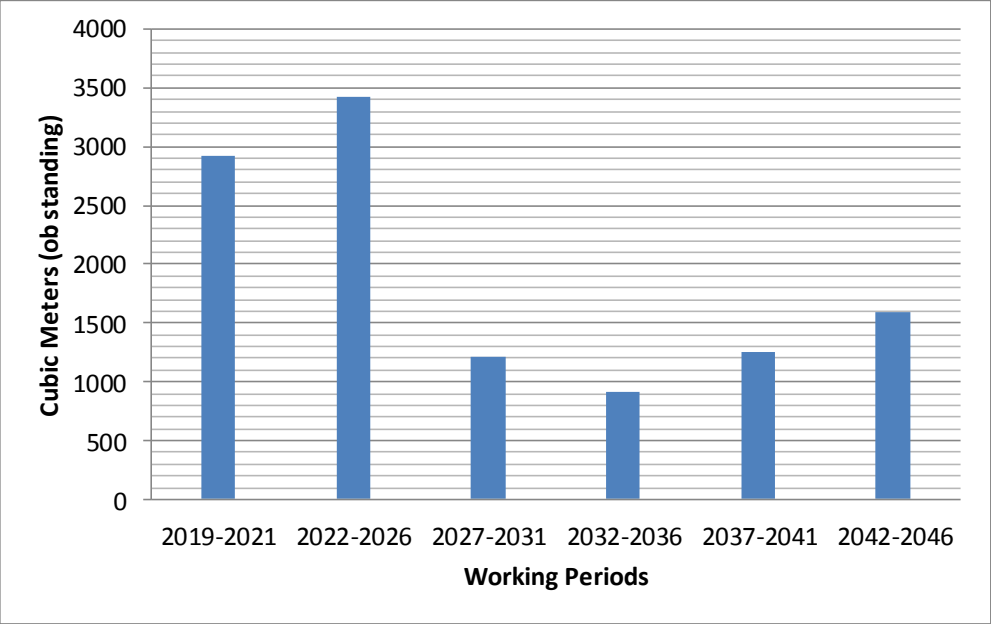


Chart shows the average forecasted annual timber production from thinning and felling for the plan period and beyond.

Forest Plan Maps

The following maps are attached to this plan:

Aerial View

Shows the location of the woodlands in the wider landscape using aerial photography.

Ancient Woodland, Historic Environment & Public Right of Ways

Shows which areas are categorised as ancient woodland (woodland which has existed for several centuries or more), the known historic features and any public rights of way through the woodlands.

Age Class Distribution

Shows the planting year and age of the trees in the woodland at present.

Fire Risk

Shows the current fire ratings for the South Hampshire woodlands as well as the existing fire break network and water sources.

Current Structure

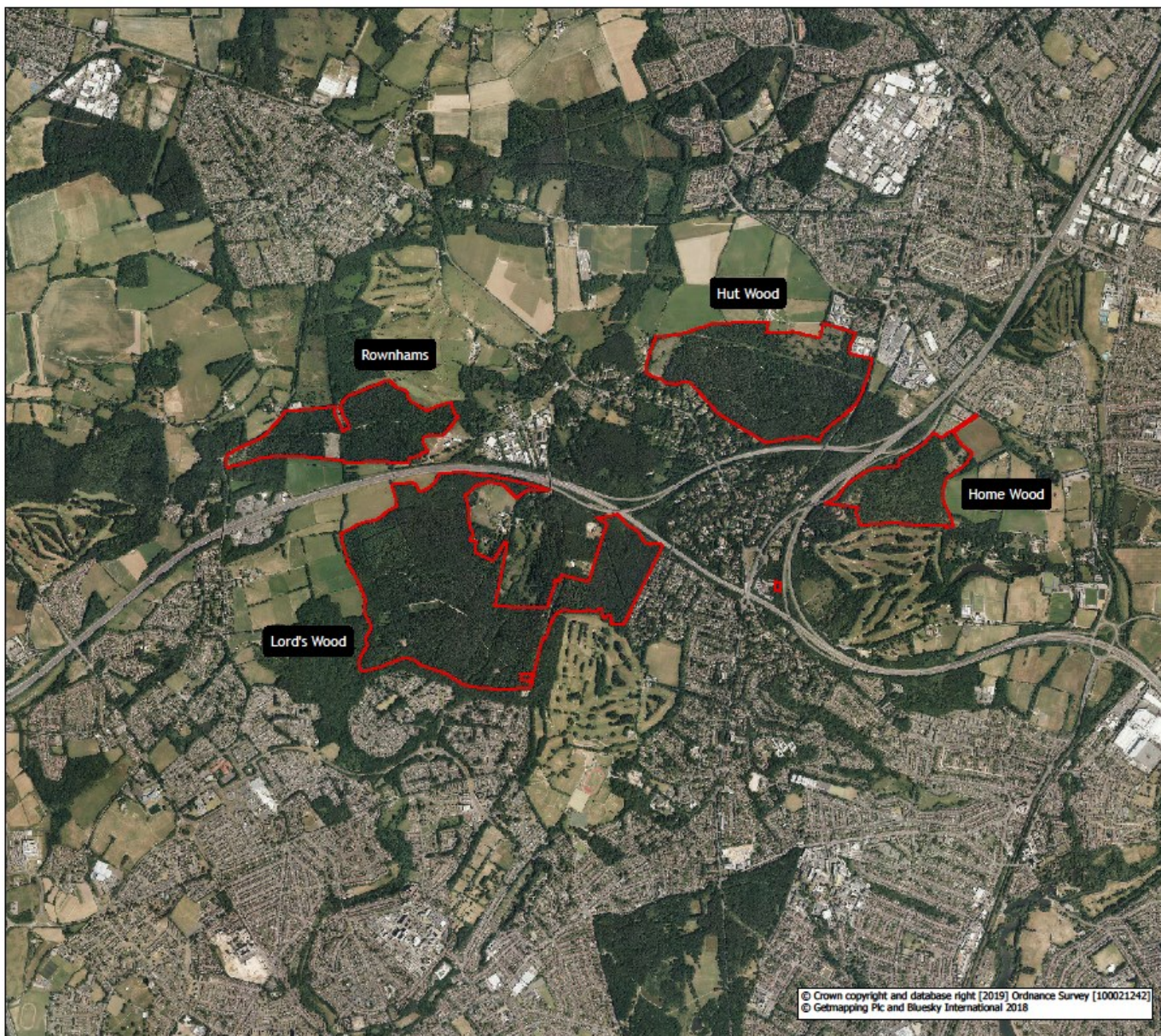
An overview of the current habitat types in the woodlands.

Long Term Vision

Illustrates the proposed long term structure of the woodlands and other habitats consistent with the Forest Plan objectives. While there is no fixed time scale for the habitat transformations depicted, an indicative term of around 100 years is assumed.

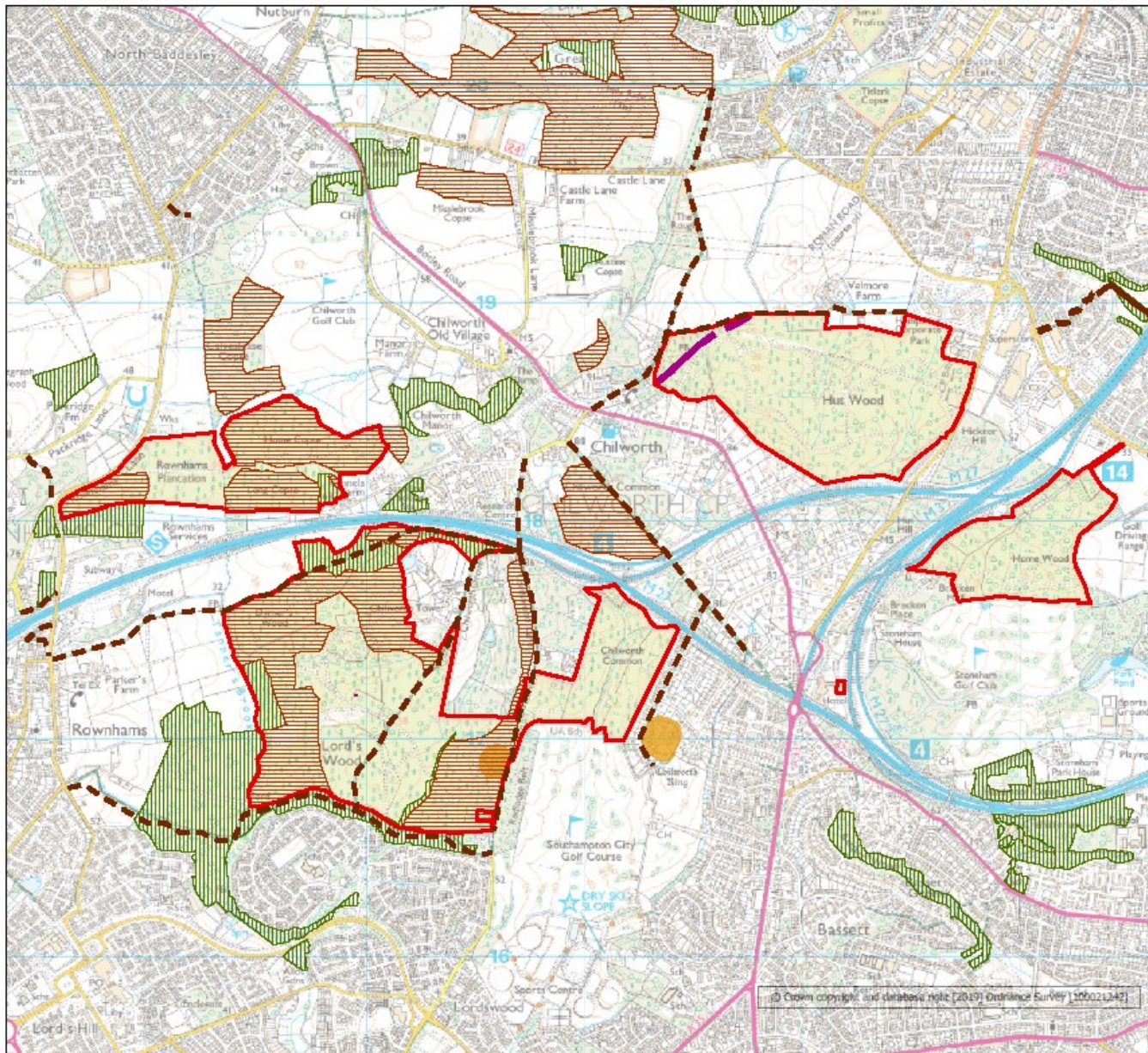
Habitat Restoration & Felling

Illustrates the proposed management types used over the next 10 years to move the woodlands towards the objectives within the Long Term Vision.



South Hampshire Blocks
Aerial View



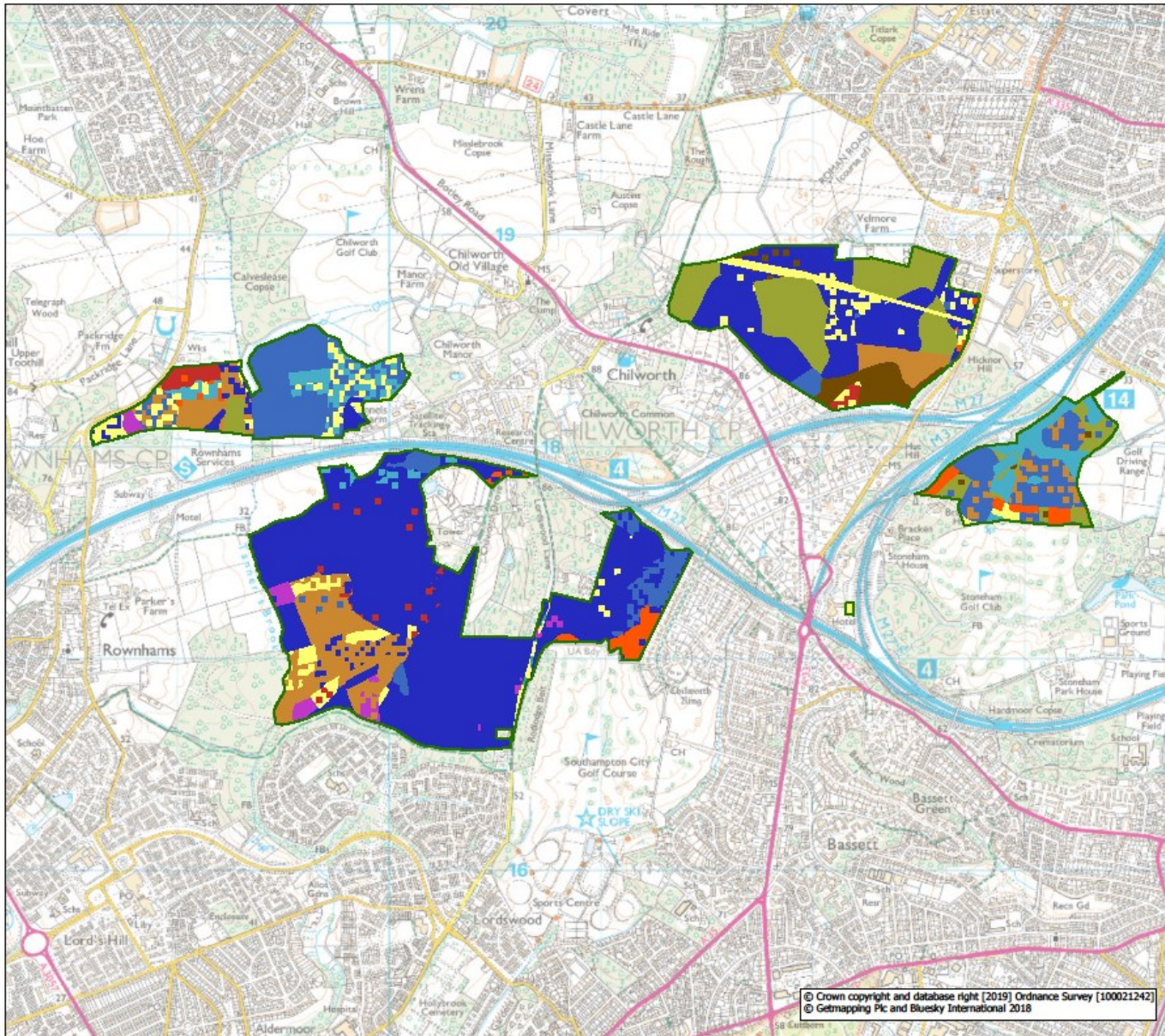


South Hampshire Forest Blocks Ancient Woodland, Historic Environment & Public Rights of Way

- Public Rights of Way
- FE Management Area
- Ancient Woodland**
 - Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
 - Ancient Replanted Woodland
- Heritage Features**
 - Undesignated
 - Scheduled Monuments

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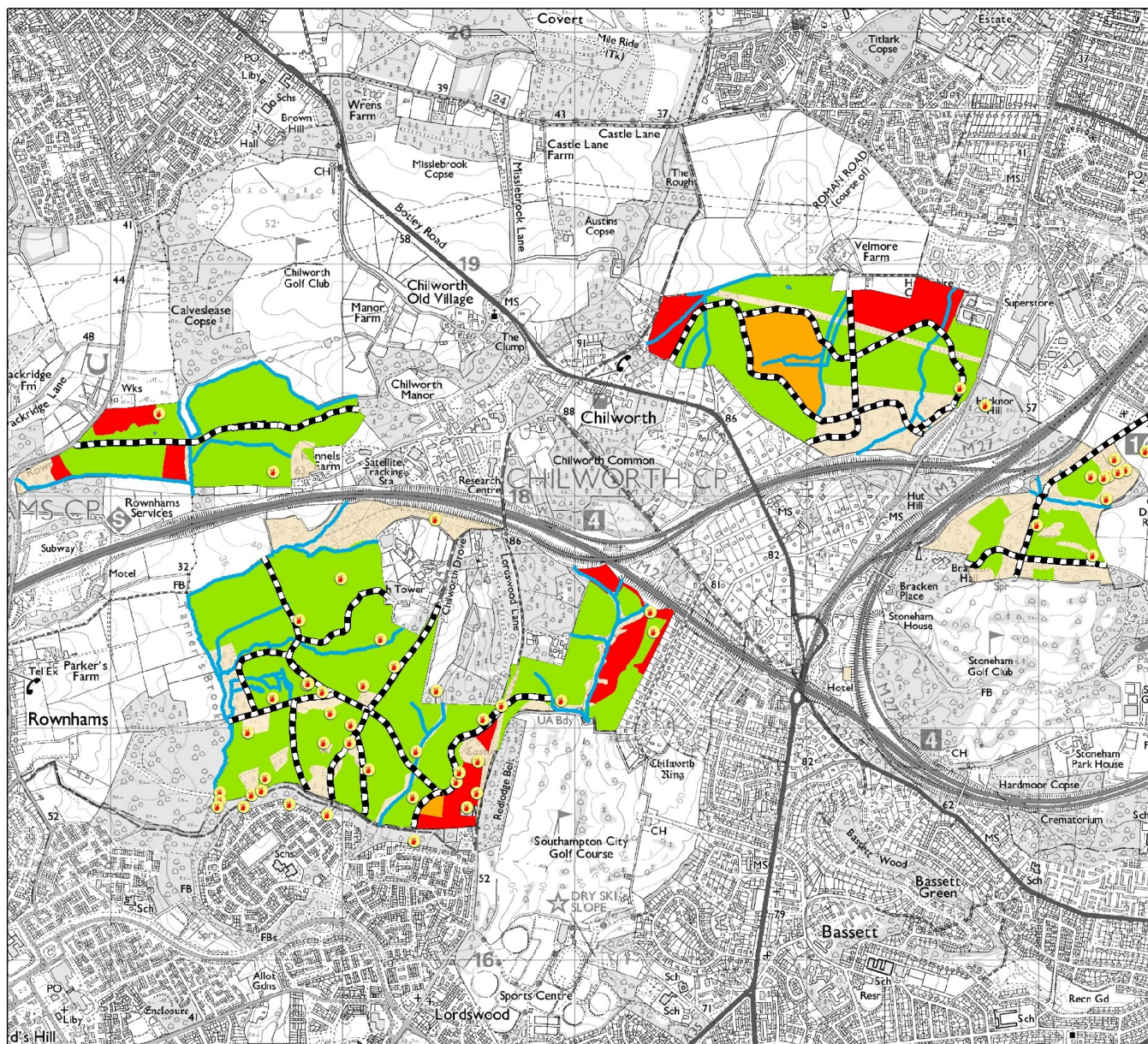
Forestry England
South England Forest District

South Hampshire Blocks Age Class Distribution

- Age Classes
Planting Year
- Open
 - Pre 1920
 - 1920 - 1929
 - 1930 - 1949
 - 1950 - 1959
 - 1960 - 1969
 - 1970 - 1979
 - 1980 - 1989
 - 1990 - 1999
 - 2000 - 2009
 - 2010 - present








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Scale: 1:17,500
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South England Forest District

South Hampshire Wildfire Risk Map

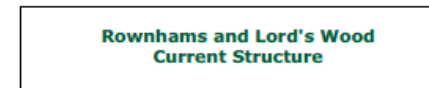
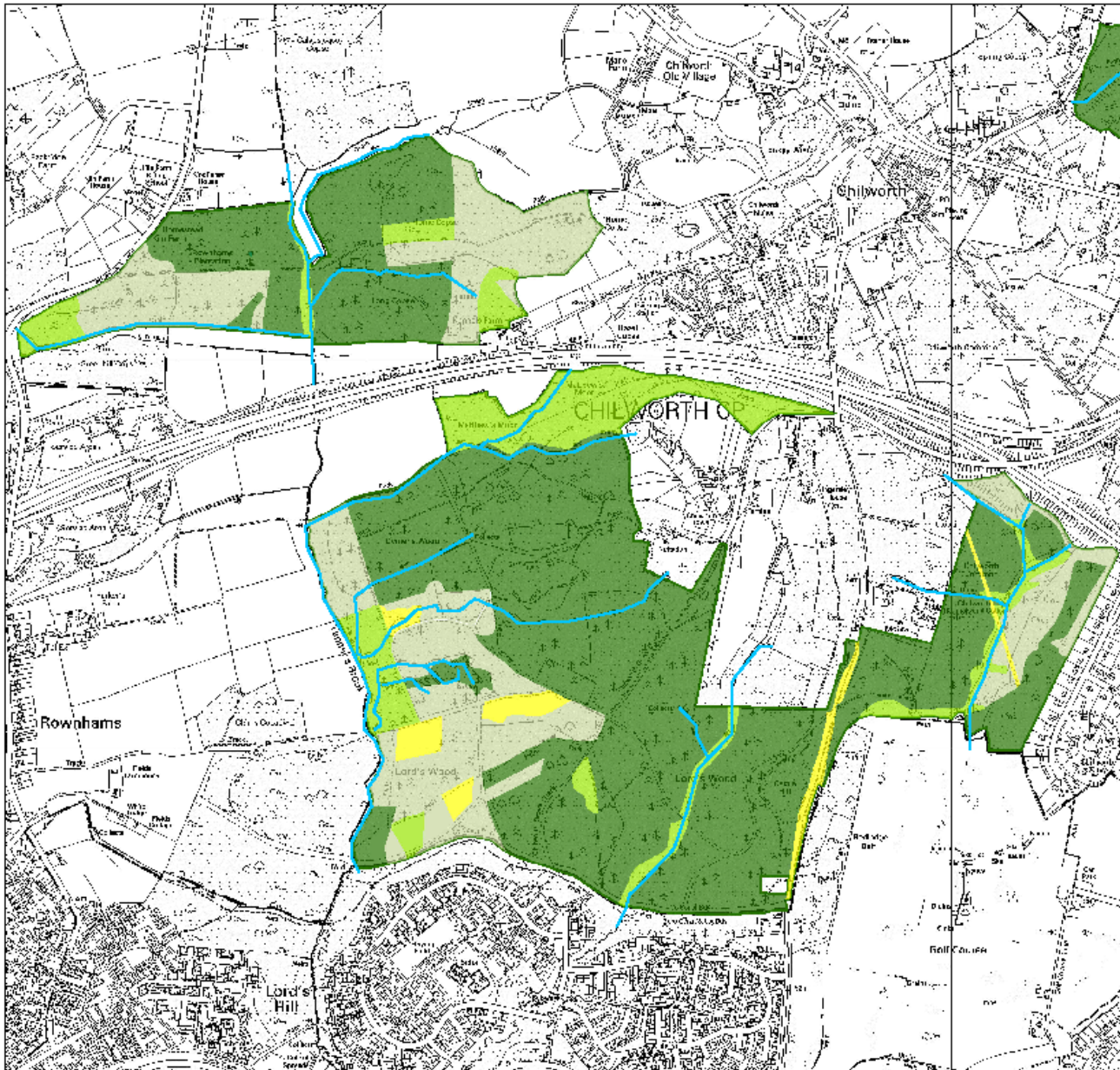
-  High Risk Un-thinned Conifer
-  Medium Risk Felled and Restock Areas
-  Low Risk Post Thin Conifer
-  Water Sources
-  Low Risk Broadleaf & Non-Forest Areas
-  Wildfires recorded <100m from FC managed land.
-  Firebreak Network

Existing fire breaks utilising the road and ride network.



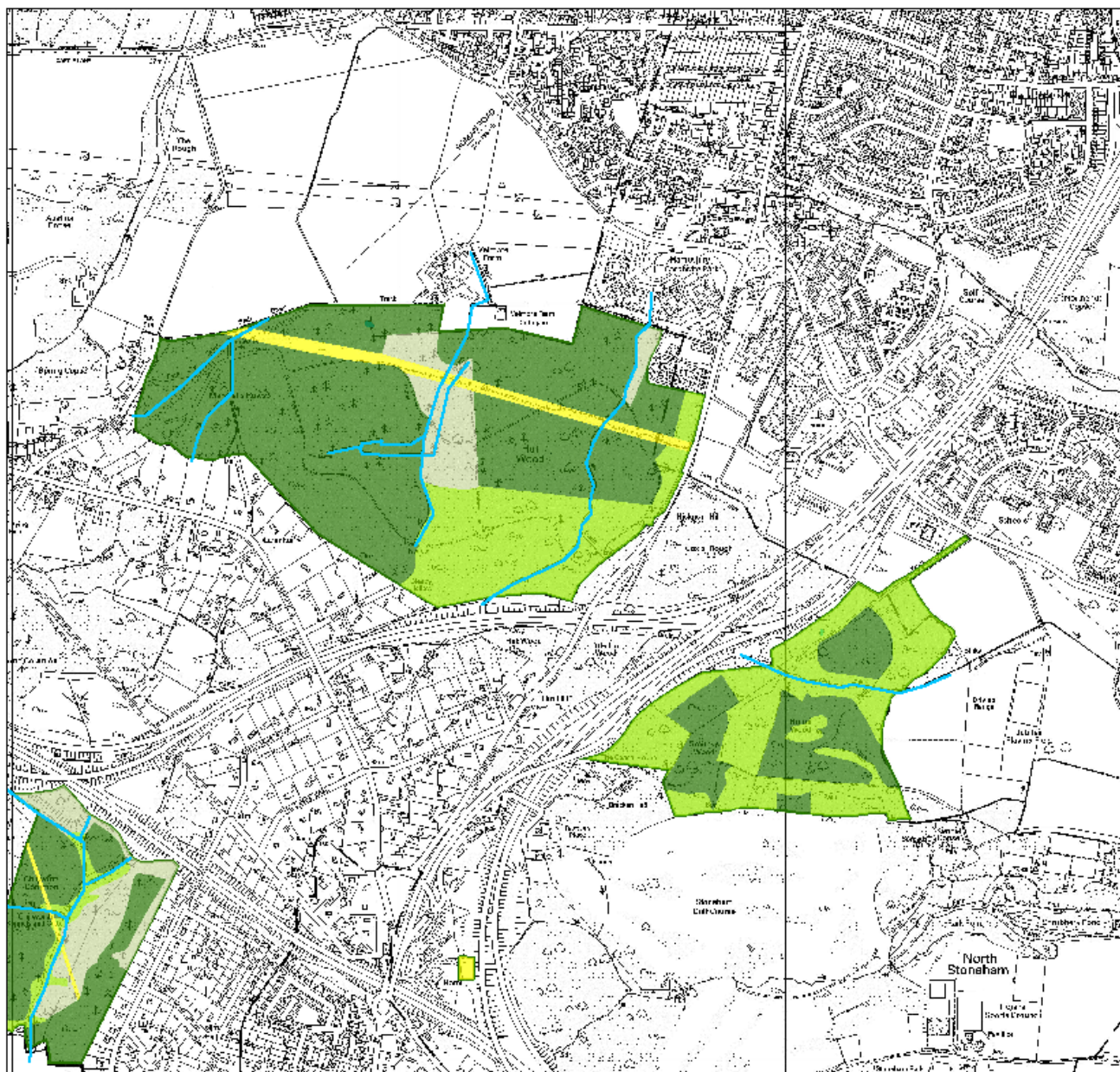
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- Native and Honourary Native Woodland
- Coniferous Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Open
- Water Bodies






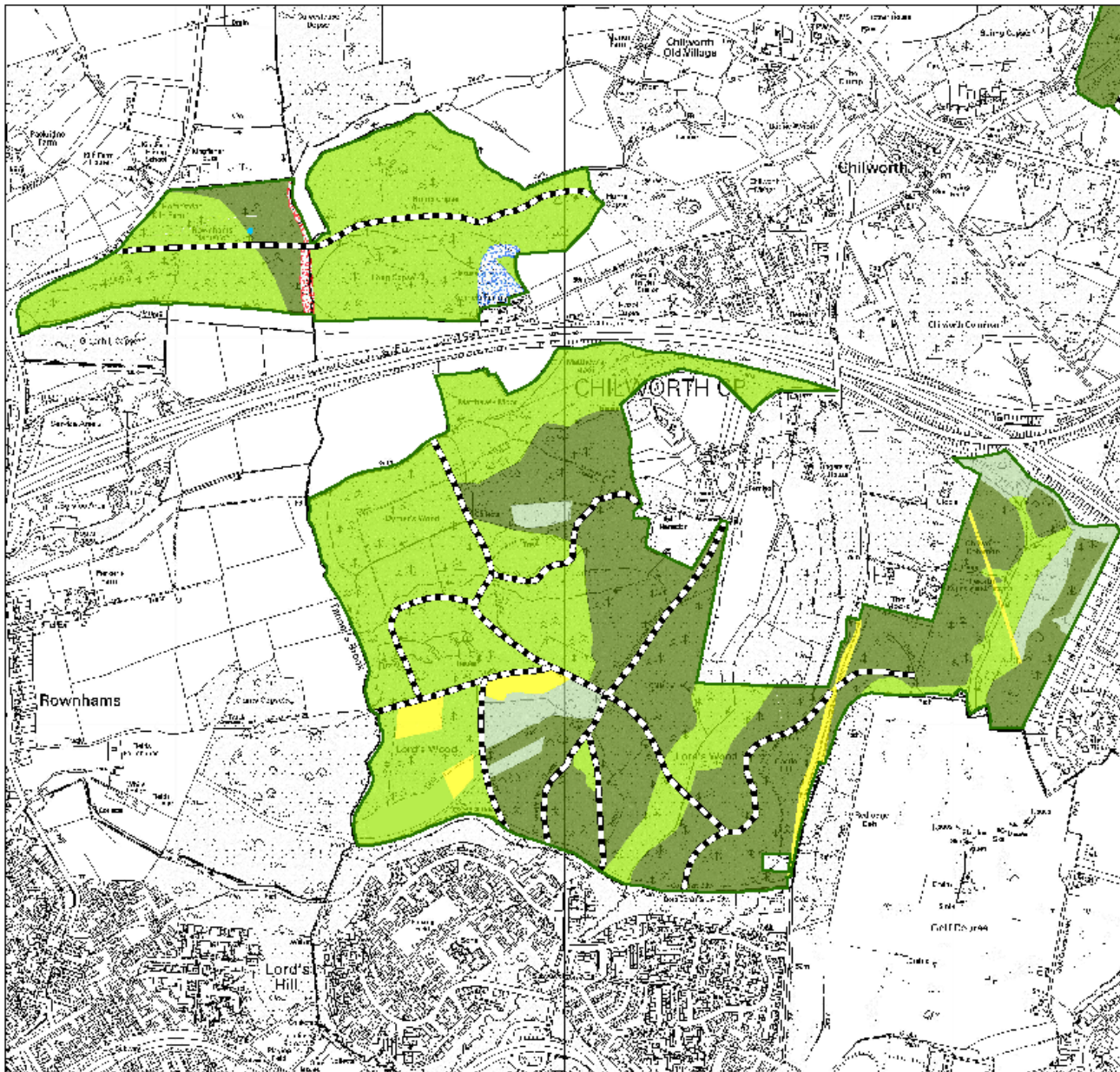



Forestry Commission
England
South England Forest District

**Hut and Home Wood
Current Structure**

-  Native and Honourary Native Woodland
-  Coniferous Woodland
-  Mixed Woodland
-  Open
-  Water Bodies

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Rownhams and Lordswood Long Term Vision

Native Broadleaf Woodland Management
Predominately (>80%) native or honorary native species.

Mixed Woodland Management
Woodland consisting of a mixture of native and non-native species, neither of which dominates more than 80% of the canopy.

Coniferous Woodland Management
Woodland consisting of a mixture of coniferous species.

Coppice
Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and to take opportunities to supply niche markets.

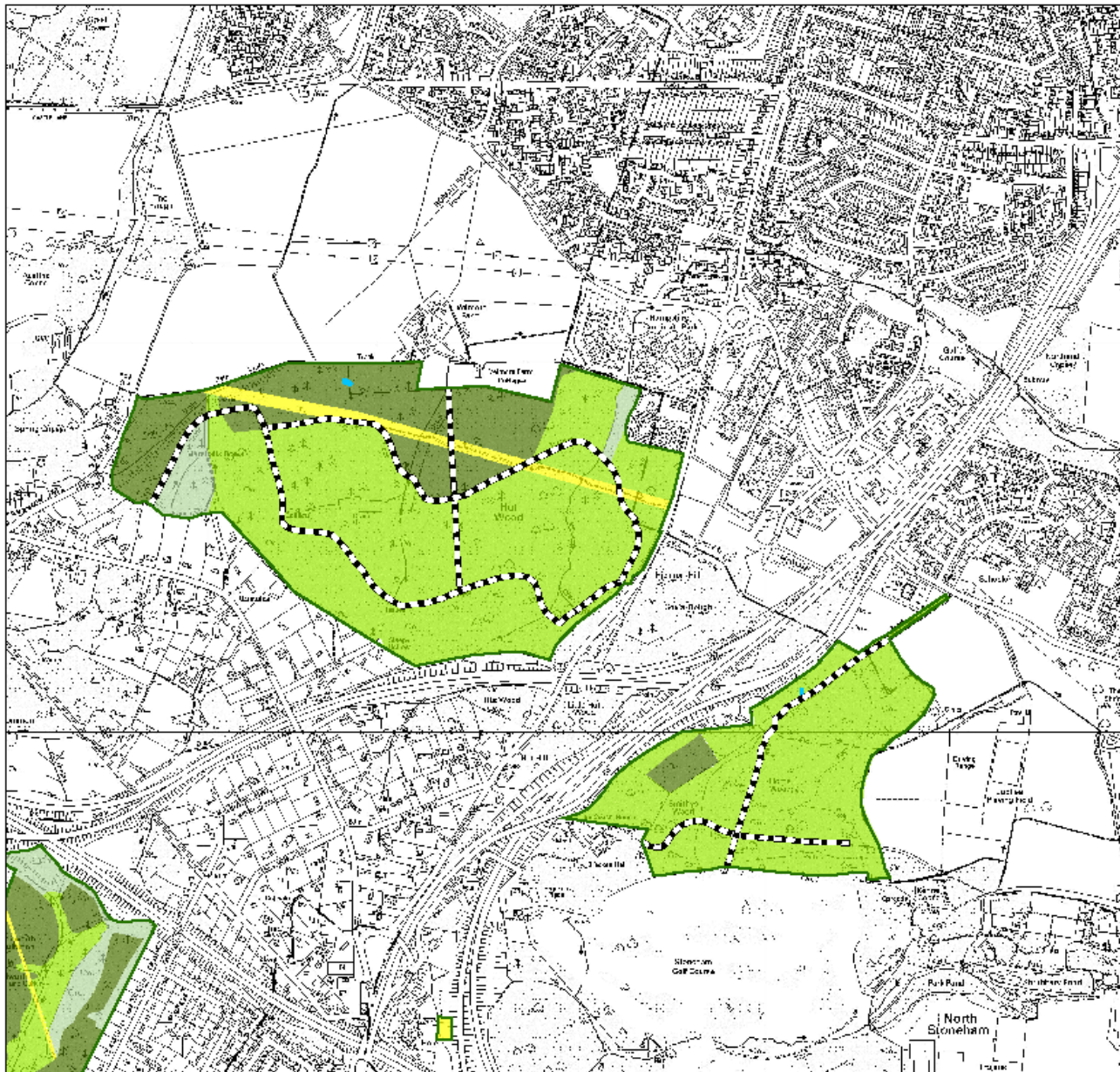
Wet Woodland
Wet woodland and riverine habitat.

Road/Ride Edge Management
Open ride and road network, connecting habitats and woodland for enhanced biodiversity.

Open Habitat

Water Bodies

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Hut and Home Wood Long Term Vision

Native Broadleaf Woodland Management
Predominately (>80%) native or honorary native species.

Mixed Woodland Management
Woodland consisting of a mixture of native and non-native species, neither of which dominates more than 80% of the canopy.

Coniferous Woodland Management
Woodland consisting of a mixture of coniferous species.

Coppice
Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and to take opportunities to supply niche markets.

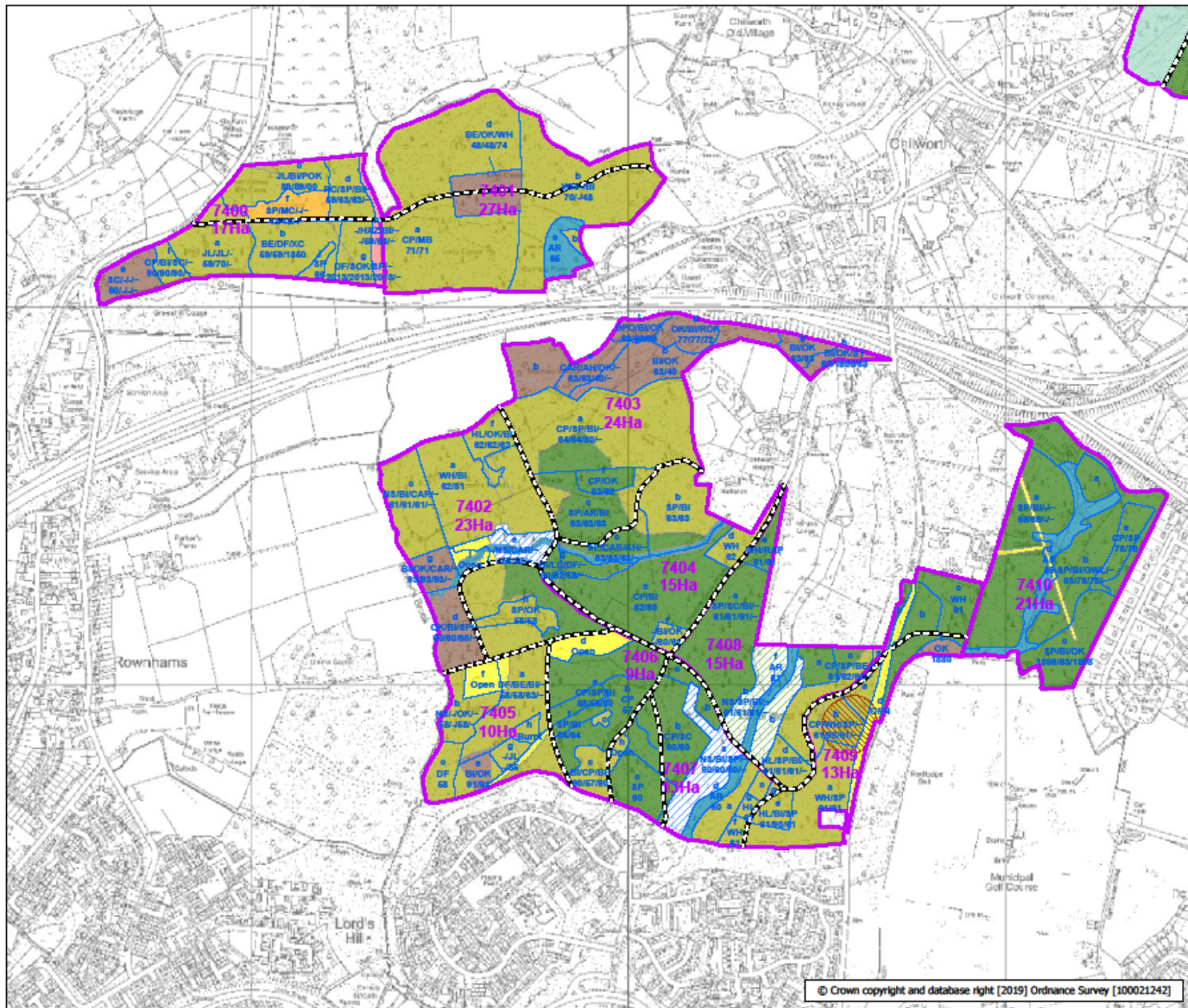
Wet Woodland
Wet woodland and riverine habitat.

Road/Ride Edge Management
Open ride and road network, connecting habitats and woodland for enhanced biodiversity.

Open Habitat

Water Bodies

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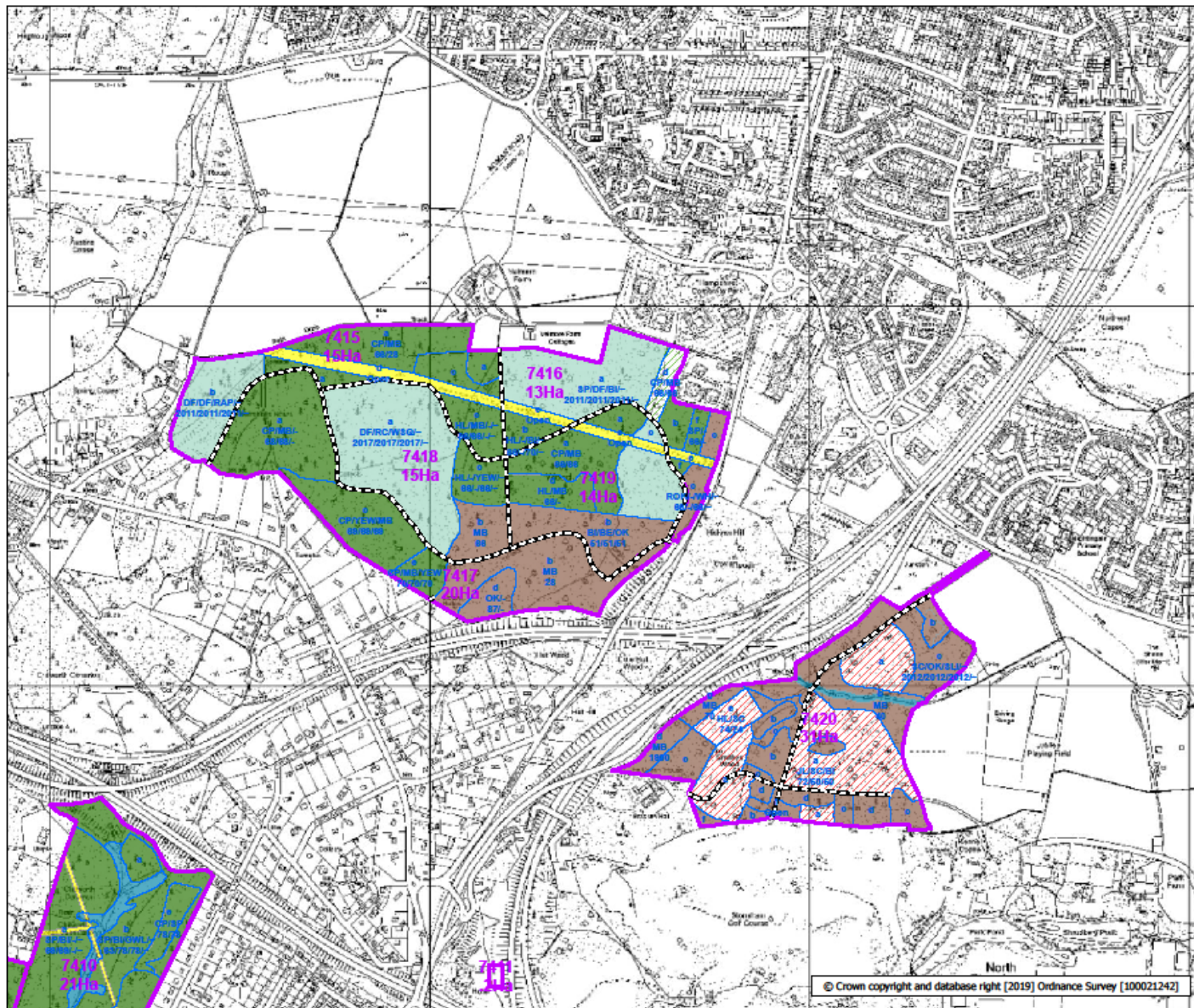


Rownhams & Lords Wood Habitat Restoration & Felling

- ▨ Clearfell 2019-2023
- ▨ Clearfell 2029-2033
- ▨ Clearfell 2034-2038
- Managed Native Woodland
Manage towards an irregular shelterwood system using a combination of thinning and selective coupe felling. Focus thinning on favouring trees with good form that will produce high quality natural regeneration.
- PAWS Restoration
Use a selection system to reduce the non-native components to less than 20% over time.
- Shelterwood Silvicultural Systems
Manage for continuous cover by using a uniform shelterwood system to promote the development of mixed woodland, sustained by natural regeneration and under-planting.
- Wet Woodland
Minimum intervention except for some selective coppicing of native species to create structural diversity.
- Coppice
Coppice understorey under rotation to benefit biodiversity whilst taking marketing opportunities.
- Character Woodland
Manage for continuous cover, favouring best tree and focussing on the retention of specimens of particular amenity, cultural or diversity value.
- Open
Areas managed as open habitat.
- Road/Ride Edge Management
Enhance the woodland edge, developing a scalloped and graded structure in accordance with best practice guidelines.
- ▨ Scheduled Monument
Selectively remove trees in accordance with SAM management plan.
- ▭ Compartments
- ▭ Sub-compartments

Scale: 1:10,000
at A3

Declaration by FC as an Operator.
All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR(No 995/210).



Home & Hut Wood Habitat Restoration & Felling

- Clearfell 2019-2023
- Clearfell 2029-2033
- Clearfell 2034-2038
- Managed Native Woodland**
Manage towards an irregular shelterwood system using a combination of thinning and selective coupe felling. Focus thinning on favouring trees with good form that will produce high quality natural regeneration.
- PAWS Restoration**
Use a selection system to reduce the non-native components to less than 20% over time.
- Shelterwood Silvicultural Systems**
Manage for continuous cover by using a uniform shelterwood system to promote the development of mixed woodland, sustained by natural regeneration and under-planting.
- Wet Woodland**
Minimum intervention except for some selective coppicing of native species to create structural diversity.
- Young Plantations**
Areas recently restocked.
- Open**
Areas managed as open habitat.
- Road/Ride Edge Management**
Enhance the woodland edge, developing a scalloped and graded structure in accordance with best practice guidelines.
- Compartments**
- Sub-compartments**

Declaration by FC as an Operator.
All timber arising from the Forest Enterprise estate represents a negligible risk under EUTR(No 995/210).

Scale: 1:10,000
at A3

Felling Thresholds

General Principles

- Felling will be limited to 10% of the contiguous area in a 5 year period. (20% for the duration of the Forest Plan).
- A regeneration period should be adopted that is appropriate to site and species.
- An indicative regeneration period is suggested as 20-30 years for conifer species & 50 years for broadleaf species.
- Individual felling coupes should be planned to provide a connecting network of old growth woodland throughout the blocks.

Native Woodland Regeneration

Coupes will be up to 2ha in size and non - adjacent.

PAWS Regeneration

Coupes will be up to 0.25ha in size and non - adjacent.

Mixed Woodland Regeneration

Coupes must be no more than 0.25ha in size and non - adjacent.

Wildfire Risk Assessment

A wildfire risk assessment is an evaluation of the likelihood of a wildfire occurring and the severity of damage it might cause if it does occur.

What are the Fire Hazards?	Who/what might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to manage the risk?	Initial Risk Rating	What else do you need to do?	Revised risk rating
Incidents of arson and off road vehicle use.	General Public and emergency services	Warning signs erected deterring motor-bike use.	Medium	Consider measures to mitigate against vehicle ingress. Look at reducing the size of restocking areas and the provision of open space.	Low
Large blocks of coniferous woodland.	General Public and emergency services	Long term plan to diversify the make up of the blocks, creating mixed species woodlands and restoring appropriate areas back to native woodland.	Medium	Evaluate high risk compartments and consider ways of speeding up the change of species makeup. Evaluate fuel loading during regular intervals.	Low
Fires spreading from the road and rail network adjacent to the blocks.	General Public and emergency services	The majority of the road and rail network is either bordered by open space or low risk broad-leafed woodland.	Low	Increase vegetation management to reduce fire risk. A verge clear of vegetation should be 3.5m either side of access routes.	Low
Fires spreading from residential properties adjacent to the blocks	General Public and emergency services	The majority residential properties are bordered by open space or low risk broad-leafed woodland.	Low	Actively engage with owners about the risks of fire to both the PFE and their property to create an awareness of fire safety.	Low
Fires spreading from powerlines and underground utilities (gas pipes).	General Public and emergency services	Any powerlines that go through woodland blocks already have a mandatory exclusion zone, free of high risk vegetation.	Low	Conduct ad-hock checks on the state of wayleave vegetation, contacting the relevant utility companies when appropriate	Low

Monitoring

Objective	Proposed Actions to Meet Objective	Ref	Output year 10	Monitoring	Indicators of Success
Maintain and increase the native composition of ancient semi-natural woodland.	Invasive and non native species will be monitored and managed accordingly to ensure the quality of ASNW is not degraded.	1	Maintained percentage of native tree species within ancient woodland sites.	Querying via sub compartment database at years 5 and 10.	Maintained current species composition within ancient woodland sites.
Initiate restoration of planted ancient woodland sites to native and honorary native woodland.	Managing PAWS area under a selection system and favouring the retention of native broadleaves will help to reduce the non native component of these areas.	2	Increased percentage of native tree species within ancient woodland sites.	Querying via sub compartment database at years 5 and 10.	Plantation on ancient woodland areas will show an increased percentage of native species.
Increase the conservation value of existing habitats and enhance and support the creation of non-wooded areas.	Road and ride edge management will provide high value invertebrate habitat. Existing open space will be maintained and the adoption of selection systems will provide rotational open space.	3	Opportunities are identified at Operational Site assessment (OSA) stage, acted upon and recorded within this plan.	OSA checks at implementation stage.	A record of identification of opportunities, assessment of feasibility and fulfilment if appropriate.
Maintain and increase the species and age diversity of the woodland.	Managing non ancient areas as mainly coniferous but multiple species woodland. This will benefit disease and climate resistance as well as adding to the aesthetic variation. The development of natural regeneration at various stages will break up the age structure.	4	Maintained mixed number of tree species. Increased age diversity. Evidence of natural regeneration occurring.	Querying via sub compartment database at years 5 and 10. OSA checks for natural regeneration at implementation stage.	At least the same number of different tree species present and improved age diversity at year 10. Increased successful establishment of natural regeneration.
Control invasive plant and animal species and reduce their impact across the sites.	Invasive and non native species will be monitored and managed accordingly to ensure the quality of ASNW is not degraded.	5	Any invasive or non-native plant species are managed accordingly with the aim of eradication.	Recording during OSA with appropriate action taken.	No recorded invasive or non-native species present.
Provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries.	Regular harvesting interventions will provide a sustainable supply of wood products to the industry.	6	Wood products supplied sustainably to industry in line with the production forecast.	Query sales recording package at year 10.	Wood products supplied to the timber industry in line with production forecast whilst fulfilling other objectives.

UKWAS Compliance Table

	Forest Plan Area (Ha)	Forest Plan %	Forest District Area (Ha)	Forest District %
Total Area	295.53	100	46,106	0.6
Total Wooded Area	287.17	97	26,076	1
Natural Reserves Plantation (1%)	0	0	286	0
Natural Reserves Semi Natural (5%)	0	0	2,959	0
Long Term Retentions and Low Impact Silvicultural Systems	265.63	90	21,264	1
Area of Conservation Value (>15%) including Designations (AW, ASNW, NR, LTR, PAWS and LISS)	274.74	93	26,404	1

Appendix III *Forest Plan Consultation Record in England*

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
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Statutory Consultees

Natural England	15/11/2018	20/11/2018	No designated sites	None required.
Environment Agency	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Historic England	N/A	N/A		Ongoing liaison with HE on SAMs
Test Valley District Council	15/11/2018	21/12/2018	Forest Plan area is within proposed Forest Park. Bespoke Ancient Woodland survey from 2011 shows different AW areas to current NE AW area.	There has been no further progress in the proposed Forest Park development. Long Term Vision takes account of the 2011 surveyed AW area.
Hampshire County Council	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Nursling & Rownhams Parish Council	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Chilworth Parish Council	15/11/2018	None Received.		

Community Groups

None				
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Neighbours

None				
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Non-Governmental Organisations

Butterfly Conservation	15/11/2018	None Received.		
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Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
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Non-Governmental Organisations (continued)

RSPB	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Woodland Trust	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Peoples Trust for Endangered Species	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Ancient Tree Forum	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Botanical Society of the British Isles	15/11/2018	None Received.		
British Dragonfly Society	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Hampshire Bat Group	15/11/2018	None Received.		
British Mycological Society	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Buglife	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Bumblebee Conservation Trust	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Fresh Water Habitats Trust	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Plantlife	15/11/2018	None Received.		

Consultation

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issues Raised	Forest District Response to Issues
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Non-Governmental Organisations (continued)

The Deer Initiative	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Trust	15/11/2018	None Received.		
Tilhill Forestry	15/11/2018	None Received.		

Others

(Freeholder)	12/11/2018	None received.	N/A	N/A
(Freeholder)	12/11/2018	None received.	N/A	N/A

Detail below issues still unresolved (if any) between the proposal and consultees

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PDN 01 Tolerance Table

Appendix IV *Agreed Tolerance Table for South England Forest District, England*

	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries	Swapping of felling coupes	Adjustment to felling operation	Clearance of standing trees associated with wind-blown areas	Timing of restocking - including natural regeneration	Species choice	Tree health
Formal approval by area team required	>25% of the coupe area	Where changes to the felling sequence is likely to result in a significant breach of the UKFS adjacency rules	Thinning to selective felling or clear felling	Clearance of >1 Ha or 10% of the area (whichever is less) in sensitive ⁵ areas, >5 ha or 25% of the area (whichever is less) in non-sensitive areas	Where this is > 4 planting seasons from the date of felling	From mixed, predominantly Broadleaves to evergreen conifer	Where no SPHN is issued and felling required
Written approval only required from area team,⁶	Between 10-25% of the coupe area	Where changes to the felling sequence is likely to result in a minor breach ⁷ of the UKFS adjacency rules			Where this is at least 2 but no more than 4 planting seasons from the date of felling	Deciduous conifers to evergreen	Thinning >50% but < 65%
Formal approval by area team <u>not required</u>⁸	< 10% of the coupe area	Where changes to the felling sequence does not result in a breach of the UKFS adjacency rules.	Clear felling to selective felling or thinning	Clearance of <1 Ha or 10% of the area (whichever is greater) in sensitive areas, <5 ha or 25% of the area (whichever is greater) in non-sensitive areas	Where this is < 2 planting seasons from the date of felling	Any other changes	Where SPHN is issued or thinning up to 50%

⁴ Greater than 20% of the coupe boundary

⁵ Definition of sensitive areas is as per the EIA guidance

⁶ Approval letter retained for compliance inspection purposes

⁷ 20% or less of the coupe boundary

⁸ District team must retain all relevant documentation for compliance inspections

Ancient Woodland (AW)

A classification for woodland which has been in continuous existence from before AD 1600 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and or from 1750 in Scotland.

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW)

The trees and other plant species within an ancient woodland site appear to have arisen naturally rather than having been planted and are predominately (>80%) native to the site and surrounding area.

Biodiversity

Life in all its diversity spanning genetic, species, populations, habitats and ecosystems.

Clearfell

Cutting down an area of woodland typically greater than 0.25 hectares.

Coppice

An area of woodland in which the trees or shrubs are periodically cut back to ground level to stimulate growth and provide firewood or timber.

Compartments/Sub Compartments

Sections of woodland used to delineate and plan management.

Coupe

An area of woodland where the same type of management is applied, for example thinning, clearfelling or planting.

Local Wildlife Sites or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SNCl)

Local Wildlife Sites are non-statutory sites which are valuable for wildlife. They have substantive nature conservation value and their continued presence makes a significant contribution to maintenance of biodiversity. They may also have an important role in contributing to public enjoyment and understanding of nature. DEFRA guidance is that they should encompass all areas of substantive value, including both the most important and the most distinctive species, habitats, geological and geomorphological features within a national, regional and local context.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland consisting of a mixture of broadleaf and conifer species where no component dominates more than 80%

Native (and honorary-native)

The trees making up the woodland are part of England's natural (or naturalised) flora. Determined by whether the trees colonised Britain without the assistance of humans since the last ice age (or in the case of 'honorary' native were brought here by people but have naturalised in historic times) ; and whether they would naturally be found in the part of England.

Native Woodland

Woodland predominately made up of tree species that would naturally be found on that site.

Natural Regeneration

The process of allowing a cleared area of woodland to regenerate naturally by the germination and development of seeds found within the soil on site. These may still require some protection from overbearing plant species and mammal browsing . Some enrichment planting may also be necessary or desirable in areas where natural regeneration is showing limited success or in order to diversify the species range of the woodland.

Open Habitat/Open Space

Areas within a forest with tree cover <5% such as glades, stream sides, grass or heathland, rides and roads.

Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS)

The trees within an ancient woodland site appear to have been planted. These species may or may not be native to the site and surrounding area.

Road and Ride Edge Management

A network of internal road and ride margins that will be managed in a sympathetic way to increase the structural diversity of the woodland and provide connecting habitats for key species.

References

Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement – January 2013

This document sets the direction of travel for forestry policy within England and is the reference point around which main aims and objectives of forestry and woodland management are designed.

Strategic Plan for the Public Forest Estate in England

This plan sets out the direction and goals for the public forest estate in England and indicates the actions we will be taking to achieve these between now and 2020. Our ambitions are long term and we will use a normal cycle of review over 5 years to embed these in local forest plans and ways of operating.

South England Forest District Strategic Plan

The strategic management plan is a Forestry England District Level document that informs local Forestry England Staff about the management direction of the Public Forest Estate and the associated policies. The Forest Plans are a key mechanism for delivering policies on the ground.

Open Habitat Policy 2010

This is Government policy on how to decide when to convert woodland to open habitat in England.

United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS)

The reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK. The UKFS, supported by its series of guidelines, outlines the context for forestry in the UK, sets out the approach of the UK government to sustainable forest management, defines standards and requirements, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring.

United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

An independent certification standard for verifying sustainable management in the United Kingdom.

Keepers of Time

This policy statement celebrates the importance of our native and ancient woodland and sets out a basis on which to achieve its vision.

References

Managing Ancient and Native Woodland in England: Practice Guide

This practice guide has been produced to help practitioners translate what measures and practical action can be taken to protect and enhance our ancient and native woodlands and guides implementation of the approaches to management and restoration trialled in woods around the country.

Managing Deadwood in Forests and Woodlands 2012

A practice guide encouraging owners and managers to develop a strategic approach to deadwood with an emphasis on working with natural processes.

Choosing Stand Management Methods for Restoring Planted Ancient Woodland Sites 2013

A practice guide showing different silvicultural methods for restoring planted ancient woodland sites.