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## B6 ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

*Enhancing appreciation about the New Forest's rich archaeological heritage and preserving historic features for future generations.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

The New Forest contains a unique and special archaeological resource which has been largely well preserved due to the land use history, the protection afforded by Forest Law and by modern day conservation designations and management. The Crown Lands contain around 155 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and numerous unscheduled ancient monuments (uSAMS) which need to be protected during forestry and other related operations. In addition, there is an important recent historical resource, such as World War sites, which also require consideration to preserve examples of sites for the future. Advice on the location and nature of these sites is provided by the Hampshire County Council Archaeologist, New Forest National Park Archaeologist and Hampshire Field Club.

Buried archaeological evidence is rarely found at any great depth and there is often no visible evidence at ground level, therefore it is vulnerable to disturbance by forestry and land management operations as well as windthrow, tree roots, bracken rhizomes and erosion from burrowing animal activity and people. This section of the Crown Lands Management Plan sets out how the Forestry Commission proposes to manage and protect the archaeological resource of the Crown Lands.

#### 1.2 Archaeological Interest of the Crown Lands

Human use of the New Forest for hunting and gathering can be traced back to the Mesolithic Period (8,500 – 4,000BC) with evidence of worked flint on areas of the Open Forest. Although archaeological evidence from the Neolithic (4,000 to 2,000 BC) is limited it is considered that there was some exploitation of woodland resources and localised clearance.

However, it is from the Bronze Age (2400BC – 700BC) that settlers made a significant impact upon the Forest with evidence pointing towards woodland clearances principally for the grazing of stock. Attempts at arable production from this time quickly exhausted the poor Forest soils and many areas reverted to heathland. Evidence of occupation from this period includes the many Bronze Age burial mounds (tumuli) and boiling sites. Over 300 boiling sites have been found to date.

Archaeological evidence from the Iron age (700BC –43AD) is characterised by the presence of hillforts and enclosures, of which there are a number of examples on the Crown Lands including Castle Hill at Burley and Castle Piece in Roe Inclosure.

There was also a significant pastoral settlement of the Forest, mostly in isolated holdings

The Roman invasion of 43 AD – 410 AD established a thriving pottery industry. Indeed, New Forest pottery has been found in all the Roman Sites in southern Britain with evidence that pottery was traded as far north as Chester. Evidence of this industrial activity is to be found clustered most notably in the north of the Forest at Islands Thorns, Amberwood and Sloden Inclosures. In addition small sections of Roman road have also been identified, suggesting that the Forest was of strategic value to the occupying army.

The Anglo Saxon period (410AD –1066AD) left little physical evidence within the Crown Lands other than local place names. Most of the human activity at this time was concentrated in valley settlements centred around arable production. However, it is possible that the Open Forest was used for grazing.

In the Medieval period (1066 – 1500 AD) the Forest was exploited as a Royal Hunting Forest and Rights of Common established. There remains an abundance of features from this period in the form of park pales, sites of Royal hunting lodges as well as woodland management features such as boundary banks.

Later Post Medieval archaeological features include Inclosure earthworks and bee gardens and more recent still are features associated with activities related to the Second World War including airfields and bombing ranges.



Vegetation clearance on Burial mound (tumulus) on Open forest

Fact sheets detailing further information regarding the archaeological interest of the Crown lands can be found at;

[http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/index/aboutus/publications/education\\_fact\\_sheets.htm](http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/index/aboutus/publications/education_fact_sheets.htm)

## **Examples of typical archaeological sites found on the Crown Lands requiring protection during forestry operations**

### ***Boiling Mounds***

Boiling Mounds, sometimes referred to as Burnt Mounds are usually located close to watercourses. They are characterised by spreads of burnt material and fire cracked flints. Excavation sometimes reveals evidence of structures below or within the spread of burnt material. It is thought that such sites were used to heat water using heated stones. They may have been sites where feasting, food preparation, ritual washing or sweating took place.

Boiling Mounds are not well understood and it is considered important that sites are protected for their archaeological potential. More boiling mounds have been recognised in the New Forest than anywhere else in Hampshire. It is likely that their origins and purpose are closely associated with the Forest and understanding them in the future may give an insight into how prehistoric society used and valued the Forest.

### ***Charcoal Production***

New Forest Charcoal was used to supply the iron ore industry, possibly locally, and was certainly exported to the smelting industry in the West Country. Charcoal sites would have comprised a wood stack, mounded with earth to allow a slow burning fire. Archaeological evidence of such sites is slight and is evident from low rings of accumulated debris with a slight central depression. The mound, or kiln, may leave a very slight circular bank, between 6 – 13 meters in diameter. The charcoal burner would have had a hut adjacent to the mound. The working area of the mound and charcoal burners hut may result in a terrace but this is very rare in the New Forest.

### ***Pounds***

Pounds are associated with stock management in the Forest and were used for pigs, goats, horses, cattle and sheep. The evidence of pounds can be seen in small oval, rectangular and D-shaped earthworks and that tend to be less defined than the earthworks associated with lodges. Many are found on low ground in old woodland areas. Pounds form a visible reminder of the woodland heritage and are an integral part of historic woodland use and character of the Forest. The earthworks are fragile and vulnerable to damage and erosion.

### ***Roman Kilns***

Roman Kilns are considered to be of very high archaeological importance. Kilns are the structures in which pottery was fired. They may be discernible on the surface as a low mound or entirely buried. They are sometimes associated with other related archaeological features such as other kilns, waste heaps, terraced working areas or clay extraction pits. Waste heaps are accumulations of pottery shards discarded during the production process, which may show up as low mounds or concentrations of pottery.

Roman kilns are of archaeological importance for the insight that they provide into Roman pottery production, industrialisation and economy as well as providing a chronological framework against which to date pottery from other archaeological sites. The sites are fragile and vulnerable to damage.

## **2. MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL & CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES**

### **2.1 Minister's Mandate for the New Forest 1999-2008**

The Minister's Mandate sets out the priorities for management of the Crown Lands (refer to Section B1). In terms of archaeology and cultural heritage the Minister's Mandate states that:

*"Cultural heritage in the New Forest finds expression in a wealth of archaeological sites, in a landscape which has been determined by cultural influences, in rare agricultural and forestry traditions and practices, and in unique social interactions derived over centuries.*

*The practice of commoning is of great cultural heritage value, both in its own right and for maintaining the traditional character and nature conservation interest of the New Forest. The Forestry Commission will support a sustainable commoning tradition, principally through actively maintaining open forest grazing capacity in a scientifically sound way.*

*Scheduled and unscheduled archaeological sites are found all over the Forest. The Forestry Commission will prepare specific plans for scheduled Ancient Monument Sites to ensure their protection and enhancement. The Commission will take account of the need to protect other known archaeological sites when determining any management operations in their vicinity.*

*The New Forest has a nationally valued cultural landscape. The Forestry Commission will consider landscape issues in preparing its Forest Design Plans.*

*The New Forest has had a continuous history of management interventions for more than a millennium. The Forestry Commission will identify and maintain examples of this heritage, particularly where they contribute to the positive management of important habitats and do not adversely impact upon the overall nature conservation interest."*

Issues relating to Commoning are dealt with in Section B5 under New Forest Heathlands.

### **2.2 Forests & Archaeology Guidelines**

It is Forestry Commission policy that sites of archaeological importance should be conserved. The Forestry & Archaeology Guidelines specify the requirements for archaeological conservation in the creation of new forests and in the management of existing woodland. The guidelines apply to both the protection of scheduled and unscheduled sites.

### **2.3 Scheduling**

Scheduling is the legal system for protecting nationally important archaeological sites in England with the aim of preserving significant examples of an archaeological resource for the educational and cultural benefit of future generations. Monuments are scheduled under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended). It is an offence to disturb a Scheduled Monument,

either above or below ground, without having obtained prior permission in the form of Scheduled Monument Consent from the Secretary of State.

The Crown Lands currently contain 155 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and the number is likely to increase. The Forestry Commission has a legal duty to maintain these sites in good condition. Therefore, the Forestry Commission, in consultation with English Heritage, has prepared a management plan for each scheduled site within the Crown lands of the New Forest. Actions prescribed in the plans aim to ensure the long-term conservation of each site. Each plan sets out objectives of management, both within the five-year approval period and for the longer term, and describes the actions required to ensure the protection and conservation of the site. A regime for monitoring each site has also been agreed and recorded in the plan. In addition to the approved Management Plans, Scheduled Monument Consent will be obtained from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport where any repair resulting in disturbance to the monument is prescribed in the plan.

## **2.4 Unscheduled Sites**

The Schedule of Ancient Monuments contains only a relatively small proportion of known archaeological features found within the Crown lands of the New Forest. Many sites, even though they are unscheduled, are extremely valuable. Advice regarding the location, management and protection of these unscheduled sites is provided by the Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist, the National Park Archaeologist and the New Forest section of the Hampshire Field Club. Information and data from these sources is used to protect all known archaeological sites from disturbance or damage during forest operations through the Operational Site Assessment (OSA) process which considers all environmental sensitivities in the vicinity of an area to be impacted by forest operations.

In particular the FC relies on the Hampshire Field Club's grading system, which identifies where archaeological sites are located and what their susceptibility is to damage. Sites are evaluated during operational site assessments to determine their vulnerability while accessing and working the site. Sites deemed to be at risk of damage are then marked to avoid accidental damage.

## **2.5 Forest Design Plans**

The Forest Design Plans take account of the location of all SAMs with the Crown Lands. Within the Forest Design Process, strategic opportunities are reviewed every five years to enhance the setting of SAMs in relation to surrounding land use/planting schemes and to ensure that no new planting affects the sites. The Forest Design Plans also consider the cultural aspects of the landscape and seek to enhance these where possible over time. With impending changes in legislation and likely local requirements to increase the protection of cultural heritage assets may alter the way in which FC need to manage key unscheduled sites.

## **2.6 Draft Heritage Protection Bill**

The draft Heritage Protection Bill was published for pre-legislative scrutiny in April 2008. This is a draft Bill for England and Wales, which sets out to reform cultural heritage protection and provide a legislative framework for a unified and simpler heritage protection system that will be more open, accountable and transparent. The new system has been designed to provide more opportunities for public involvement

and community engagement in understanding, preserving and managing our heritage.

In terms of terrestrial archaeology & cultural heritage assets, the Bill will unify the designation and consent regimes and transfer responsibility for designation of these assets in England from the Secretary of State to English Heritage. The draft Bill is based on the proposals set out in the [White Paper, Heritage Protection for the 21st Century](#) (March 2007).

Once passed the Bill is likely to have implications for the future management and protection of archaeological and cultural heritage sites on the Crown Lands.

**NEW FOREST ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP**

Classification of sites detailed on archaeological maps as supplied by Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.

**Grade of Sites 1 - 3**

1. Site which by reason of its type or unusual state of preservation, is of major importance in the New Forest context or of regional or national significance.
2. Site of importance in a New Forest context or a site of grade 1 type which is already severely damaged or excavated.
3. Minor site (on information presently available)

**Vulnerability of Sites A - C**

- A. Highly vulnerable to all forestry and other engineering works. Such sites should not be planted or replanted.
- B. Sites which should be avoided if possible, but which will survive normal felling and extraction ( other than extraction routes ) during dry ground conditions. There is no objection to replanting such sites on the information presently available.
- C. Robust sites which will withstand all normal forestry operations other than ploughing, scarifying and new engineering works. Clearance of existing drains, replanting and extraction routes acceptable.



Upper point of triangle marks site.



Feature spread out 25 metres +



Earthworks other than those within the dashed line limits

N.B. Barrows are excluded. To be taken off O.S. Maps

**3. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, POLICIES, ISSUES & ACTIONS FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE**

**Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Objectives**

- 1. To record, preserve, manage and increase the understanding of the wealth of archaeological sites on the Crown Lands to help protect the ancient heritage of the New Forest**
- 2. To manage sites in such a way that they integrate with the surrounding habitats and landscape and retain their cultural heritage value as well as their value for nature conservation**
- 3. To take opportunities to restore and enhance cultural heritage sites as they arise**
- 4. To record, protect and preserve examples of more recent man-made structures relating to activities in the Forest to inform the cultural heritage of the future**

### 3.1 Issues, Policies & Actions required to meet management objectives for Archaeology & Cultural Heritage

#### Issue 1 Preservation and Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

**Policy B6-1: We will prepare and maintain management plans in consultation with English Heritage for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) on Crown Lands**

The Crown Lands contain in the order of 155 SAMs (Map B6-1), all of which require individual management plans drawn up in consultation with English Heritage.

#### Actions

- i. Update Management Plans based on 5-year review period re-set where necessary to coincide with FDP review.*
- ii. Obtain Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport to carry out any repairs to SAMs*
- iii. Implement necessary actions on the ground required as part of individual SAM management plans*
- iv. Prepare management plans for any new SAMs designated on the Crown Lands.*

**Note for FC Staff**  
SAM Management Plans can be viewed at:  
[..\\..\\PLANNING\\P4 Policy & Plans New Forest District\\P4.10 Archaeological Plans\\P4.10.1 New Forest SAM Plans](#)

#### Issue 2 Preservation of Unscheduled Sites & Monuments

**Policy B6-2: Information and advice regarding the protection of unscheduled Ancient Monuments (uSAMs) will be sought from the Hampshire County Heritage Environment Record and the National Park Archaeologist.**

The vast majority of known sites of archaeological interest on the Crown Lands relate to unscheduled sites. In order to protect these sites we rely on information relating to their location from the Hampshire Sites & Monuments Record and the Hampshire Field Club.

**Actions:**

- i. Continue to liaise with organisations involved in data collection of archaeological sites to build up our knowledge of archaeological and cultural heritage interests and sites on the Crown Lands.*
- ii. Work with the National Park Archaeologist and others to determine the importance of such sites in relation to strategic planning & management issues.*
- iii. Work with the National Park Archaeologist and local experts to ensure the appropriate identification, marking and protection of unscheduled sites in the field to ensure their protection during the planning and implementation of ground operations. Particular reference should be made to Hampshire Field Club's marking system.*
- iv. Implement training programme for field operatives to raise awareness of importance and protection of archaeological sites.*
- v. Work in partnership with NPA to obtain Lidar survey coverage of the Crown Lands.*

### **Issue 3 Consideration of Nature Conservation interests in relation to Archaeological Sites**

**Policy B6-3: In carrying out any vegetation removal or repairs to a SAM or uSAM we will protect the nature conservation value of the site.**

At times there is conflict between the recommended methods required to maintain SAMs in good condition and nature conservation objectives particularly in relation to vegetation management. For example, vegetation clearance through methods such as burning and cutting prevents the establishment of trees on SAMs and subsequent root damage to the structure. However, those same methods are also considered to be potentially damaging to the reptile interests of the site. In order to resolve these conflicts the Forestry Commission (with the agreement of English Heritage & Natural England) devised a rating system to assess the reptile interest of each site and thus define a protocol for its future management built into the management plan for each site. Further nature conservation issues are addressed through the Operational Site Assessment (OSA) Process which is carried out when any works are scheduled to take place in the vicinity of a SAM or uSAM.

**Actions:**

- i. Continue to apply the Reptile Protocol for all existing SAMs*
- ii. Assess & apply the Reptile Protocol to any new SAMs*
- iii. Evaluate ecological sensitivities through the OSA process when carrying out works in the vicinity of a SAM or uSAM*
- iv. Inform Natural England where work is required to sites that are identified as being particularly sensitive for reptiles.*

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- v. ***Call in external assistance to advise when internal FC expertise is not sufficient.***

#### **Issue 4 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Heathland**

***Policy B6-4: All open heathland SAMs should be maintained under heather or grassland cover and managed as part of the surrounding habitat.***

The majority of Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the New Forest are located on the Open Forest heathlands. The long-term objective of management is to have all Open Forest heathland Scheduled Ancient Monuments maintained under heather or grassland cover and managed as part of the surrounding habitat in line with existing Open Forest heathland management. Required actions are specified in the individual SAM management plans and generally relate to the removal of woody growth, such as gorse, birch and seedling pine.

#### **Actions**

- i. ***Implementation of individual site management plans to ensure that sites are kept clear of scrub, gorse, holly, bracken either through mechanical means or as part of the burn programme***
- ii. ***Where site have an identified reptile interest appropriate special treatments will be applied***

## Reptile Protocol

### Site Assessment

SAM sites are rated on a scale of 0 to 5 with 0 being of no value to reptiles while 5 represents a perfect site for reptiles based upon the following criteria:

- a) **The height of the structure above it's surroundings.** Generally the higher the structure, the greater it's importance for reptiles.
- b) **The steepness of the slopes of the structure.** Slopes that are very steep or very shallow are marked lower than those that do not have extremes of gradient. The range of ideal slope is approximately between 40 and to 70 degrees to the horizontal on the southerly aspect.
- c) **The vegetation structure on the monument.** Ideally this should be predominantly of mature or over-mature Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) or Bell Heather (*Erica cinerea*) with associated grasses such as *Agrostis curtisii* or *Molinia caerulea* and interspersed with low bushes of European Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) or Dwarf Gorse (*Ulex minor*). Some small element of bare ground between the plants can be regarded as beneficial provided it does not exceed approximately 20% of the entire surface area of the monument.
- d) **Value of surrounding habitat for reptiles.** Where there is good habitat in the form of mature or over-mature dry heath on sandy soils in the area around any SAM it's importance as a potential overwintering site is enhanced and it would be given a higher rating. Conversely a SAM although of good reptile habitat in itself but situated in the middle of a very wet area would be marked lower as the likelihood of reptiles accessing it would be low.

### Site Management for Reptiles

- ❖ **All SAM's rated between 1 and 5 should be excluded from routine treatment under the cut and burn programme.** Where such a SAM occurs within a proposed treatment area, separate consideration should be given to its management.
- ❖ **During periodic monitoring, any SAMs with a significant growth of mature gorse should be scheduled for this gorse to be cut.** Any cut stumps should **not** be treated with herbicide unless done selectively to reduce the overall stem density. Some gorse should remain untreated by herbicide.
- ❖ **All heather and grasses should be left untreated other than by grazing.**
- ❖ **Trees should not be allowed to become established.** With the exception of the few sites that contain trees of landscape importance, any tree growth should be removed as soon as possible.
- ❖ **The FC Ecologist should be consulted with regard to works on sites rated to be of reptile interest and if works are considered likely to be highly disturbing then Natural England should be advised.**

## Issue 5 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Inclosures

**Policy B6-5: Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAMs) in Inclosure woodland will generally be maintained in open space with low, shallow rooted ground cover, except where mature broad-leaved trees predominate (see Policy below), and will be subject to management review under the Forest Design Plan process**

Scheduled Ancient Monuments found within woodland Inclosures will be maintained in open space with low, shallow rooted ground cover. Prescriptions contained within management plans will generally follow those described above for those features found on the Open Forest. However, features within areas of mature broad-leaved trees will generally be maintained under woodland, unless damage to the trees by the wind, or instability is evident, in which case the management plans prescribe the removal of unstable or windblown trees only.

The future management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments located within New Forest Inclosures will be included in the Forest Design Planning process, but will remain subject to Scheduled Ancient Monument Management Plans and, Scheduled Monument Consent where disturbance in the form of repair is prescribed.

### Actions

- i. ***Review and update management plans for each SAM during FDP review or as part of 5 year rolling programme.***

## Issue 6 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in A&O woodland and mature broad-leaved Inclosures

**Policy B6-6: SAMs occurring in area of mature broad-leaved trees will be maintained under tree cover unless the trees become unstable or damaged by windblow**

Archaeological features within areas of mature broad-leaved trees will generally be maintained under woodland, unless damage to the trees by the wind, or instability is evident. In these instances there is risk that the structure of the monument could be damaged either by movement of the root ball and disturbance to the soil or physical damage from a tree falling and/or pulling out of the root ball. In such cases the management plans for individual sites prescribe the removal of unstable or windblown trees only.

### Actions

- i. **Removal of unstable or windblown trees where a SAM is at risk of damage.**

## Issue 7 Protection against damage & erosion

**Policy B6-7: SAMs will be protected from erosion and disturbance from people and wildlife.**

Scheduled Ancient Monuments located on the Open Forest commonly exist in the form of burial mound earthworks, many of which have been damaged by the burrowing activities of mammals (usually rabbits). Repair of damaged monuments is specified in a number of plans and will consist of infilling excavations using techniques agreed with English Heritage. Depending on the level of effectiveness of rabbit control in an area, it may be necessary, subsequent to any repair, to cover the monument with netting to prevent further mammal excavation damage.

Damage arising from erosion due to the close proximity of tracks and paths, and the establishment of unauthorised riding or cycling-routes, will be treated in a similar way. However, the provision of on site interpretation may be required and the diversion of certain tracks and paths is sometimes prescribed. All work necessitating disturbance to the monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent in addition to an approved management plan. Where required the following actions will be undertaken.

### Actions

- i. Repair monuments using methods that have been agreed with English Heritage.*
- ii. Where necessary cover sites in netting to protect from excavation by mammals*
- iii. Where a site has been restored or repaired and is at risk of on-going damage from visitor pressure, provide either on site interpretation (if appropriate depending upon location) or interpretation via leaflet/podcast/education event where a SAM is located close to tracks or paths.*

## Issue 8 Preservation of recent archaeological heritage for the future

**Policy B6-8: We will preserve modern archaeological features such as recent Inclosure earthbanks and World War sites to ensure that examples of the recent archaeological heritage of the Forest are preserved for the future.**

Modern archaeological sites, particularly those dating from the last 200 years or so tell an important story about the Forest's more recent history. Inclosure Earth banks chart the land management of the Forest as directed by the unique Forest Laws while a variety of sites dating particularly from the First and Second World War demonstrate the strategic importance of the New Forest during this time both in terms of defence and training. The Forest played a crucial role in the D Day build up, providing cover and training facilities for thousands of allied troops and their equipment. Although many of the sites have been removed and restored to pre-

existing habitats, remnants still remain which record an important period in the Forests history. Key actions include:

- i. Retaining earth banks when Inclosure fences are removed as part of fencing plan*
- ii. Avoid using Inclosure banks and crater rims as sources of spoil*
- iii. Through partnership working, identify and record any built WW1 and WW2 structures that should be protected and retained for the future.*
- iv. Contribute to and carry out any subsequent actions as a result of the Cultural Heritage Strategy being prepared by the NPA (due 2009).*

## 3.2 SUMMARY

**Table B6-1: Actions & Implementation**

Policy	Action	Implementation Responsibility	Target Implementation Date				
			08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12'	12/13'
<b>Issue 1 Preservation and Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)</b>							
Policy B6-1: We will prepare and maintain management plans in consultation with English Heritage for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) on Crown Lands	Update Management Plans based on 5-year review period re-set where necessary to coincide with FDP review.	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Obtain Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from the Dept of Culture, Media and Sport to carry out any repairs to SAMs	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Implement necessary actions on the ground required as part of individual SAM management plans	Walk Forester, Open Forest Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prepare management plans for any new SAMs	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Issue 2 Preservation of Unscheduled Monuments</b>							
Policy B6-2: Information and advice regarding the protection of unscheduled Ancient Monuments (uSAMs) will be sought from the Hampshire County Archaeologist, National Park Archaeologist and Hampshire Field Club.	Continue to liaise with organisations involved in data collection of archaeological sites to build up our knowledge of archaeological and cultural heritage interests and sites on the Crown Lands.	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work with the National Park Archaeologist and others to determine the importance of such sites in relation to strategic planning & management issues.	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Work with the National Park Archaeologist and local experts to ensure identification, marking and protection of unscheduled sites in the field to ensure their protection during the planning and implementation of ground operations. Particular reference should be made to Hampshire Field Club's marking system.	Walk Forester, Open Forest Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Implement training programme for field operatives to raise awareness of importance and protection of archaeological sites.	Planning		◆			
	Work in partnership with NPA to obtain Lidar survey coverage of the Crown Lands	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Issue 3 Consideration of Nature Conservation interests in relation to Archaeological Sites</b>							
Policy B6-3: In carrying out any repairs to a SAM or uSAM we will protect the nature conservation value of the site.	Apply Reptile Protocol to all existing SAMs	Planning & Ecology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assess & apply Reptile Protocol to any new SAMs	Planning & Ecology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Evaluate ecological sensitivities through the OSA process	Planning & Ecology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Consult Natural England where sites are identified as being particularly sensitive.	Ecology	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Call in external assistance to advise when internal FC expertise is not sufficient.	Planning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Issue 4 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Heathland</b>							
Policy B6-4: All open heathland SAMs should be maintained under heather or grassland cover and managed as part of the surrounding habitat.	Implementation of individual site management plans to ensure that sites are kept clear of scrub, gorse, holly, bracken either through mechanical means or as part of the burn programme	Open Forest Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Where site have an identified reptile interest appropriate special treatments will be applied	Open Forest Manager	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Policy	Action	Implementation Responsibility	Target Implementation Date				
			08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12'	12/13'
<b>Issue 5 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Inclosures</b>							
Policy B6-5: SAMs in Inclosure woodland will generally be maintained in open space with low, shallow rooted ground cover, except where mature broad-leaved trees predominate (see Policy below), and will be subject to management review under the Forest Design Plan process	Review and update management plans for each SAM during FDP review or as part of 5 year rolling programme.	Planning					
<b>Issue 6 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in A&amp;O woodland and mature broad-leaved Inclosures</b>							
Policy B6-6: SAMs occurring in area of mature broad-leaved trees will be maintained under tree cover unless the trees become unstable or damaged by windblow	Removal of unstable or windblown trees where SAM is at risk of damage.	Walk Forester					
<b>Issue 7 Protection against damage &amp; erosion</b>							
Policy B6-7: SAMs will be protected from erosion and disturbance from people and wildlife.	Repair monuments using techniques agreed with English Heritage in accordance with consents and approved management plans.	Planning, Open Forest Manager, Walk Forester					
	Where necessary, cover sites in netting to protect from excavation by mammals	Open Forest Manager, Walk Forester					
	Where a site has been restored or repaired and is at risk of on-going damage from visitor pressure, provide either on site interpretation (if appropriate depending upon location) or interpretation via leaflet/podcast/education event where a SAM is located close to tracks or paths.	Planning, Walk Forester, Open Forest Manager					
<b>Issue 8 Preservation of recent archaeological heritage for the future</b>							
Policy B6-8: We will preserve more modern archaeology such as recent Inclosure earthbanks and World War features to ensure that the recent archaeological heritage of the Forest is preserved for the future.	Retaining earth banks when Inclosure fences are removed as part of fencing plan	Planning					
	Avoid using Inclosure banks and crater rims as sources of spoil	Planning, Open Forest Manager, Walk Forester					
	Through partnership working, identify and record any built WW1 and WW2 structures that should be protected and retained for the future.	Planning					
	Contribute to and carry out any subsequent actions as a result of the Cultural Heritage Strategy being prepared by the NPA (due 2009).	Planning			◆		

**Table B6-2: Monitoring Policies and Actions against National Park Purposes and SE Forestry and Woodlands Framework**

Policy	Action	National Park Purposes			SE Forestry and Woodlands Framework Outcomes
		To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage	To promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities	Seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park	
<b>Issue 1 Preservation and Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)</b>					
Policy B6-1: We will prepare and maintain management plans in consultation with English Heritage for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) on Crown Lands	Update Management Plans based on 5-year review period re-set where necessary to coincide with FDP review.				4
	Obtain Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from the Dept of Culture, Media and Sport to carry out any repairs to SAMs	✓			4
	Implement necessary actions on the ground required as part of individual SAM				4
	Prepare management plans for any new SAMs				4
<b>Issue 2 Preservation of Unscheduled Monuments</b>					
Policy B6-2: Information and advice regarding the protection of unscheduled Ancient Monuments (uSAMs) will be sought from the Hampshire County Archaeologist, National Park Archaeologist and Hampshire Field Club.	Continue to liaise with organisations involved in data collection of archaeological sites to build up our knowledge of archaeological and cultural heritage interests and sites on the Crown Lands.				4
	Work with the National Park Archaeologist and others to determine the importance of such sites in relation to strategic planning & management issues.				4
	Work with the National Park Archaeologist and local experts to ensure identification, marking and protection of unscheduled sites in the field to ensure their protection during the planning and implementation of ground operations. Particular reference should be made to Hampshire Field Club's marking system.	✓			4
	Implement training programme for field operatives to raise awareness of importance and protection of archaeological sites.				4
	Work in partnership with NPA to obtain Lidar survey coverage of the Crown Lands				4
<b>Issue 3 Consideration of Nature Conservation interests in relation to Archaeological Sites</b>					
Policy B6-3: In carrying out any repairs to a SAM or uSAM we will protect the nature conservation value of the site.	Apply Reptile Protocol to all existing SAMs				4,5
	Assess & apply Reptile Protocol to any new SAMs				4,5
	Evaluate ecological sensitivities through the OSA process	✓			4,5
	Consult Natural England where sites are identified as being particularly sensitive for reptiles				4,5
	Call in external assistance to advise when internal FC expertise is not sufficient.				10
<b>Issue 4 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Heathland</b>					
Policy B6-4: All open heathland SAMs should be maintained under heather or grassland cover and managed as part of the surrounding habitat.	Implementation of individual site management plans to ensure that sites are kept clear of scrub, gorse, holly, bracken either through mechanical means or as part of the burn programme	✓			4
	Where site have an identified reptile interest appropriate special treatments will be applied				4
<b>Issue 5 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Inclosures</b>					
Policy B6-5: SAMs in Inclosure woodland will generally be maintained in open space with low, shallow rooted ground cover, except where mature broad-leaved trees predominate (see Policy below), and will be subject to management review under the Forest Design Plan process	Review and update management plans for each SAM during FDP review or as part of 5 year rolling programme	✓			4,9
<b>Issue 6 Management of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in A &amp; O woodland and mature broad-leaved Inclosures</b>					
Policy B6-6: SAMs occurring in area of mature broad-leaved trees will be maintained under tree cover unless the trees become unstable or damaged by windblow	Removal of unstable or windblown trees where a SAM is at risk of damage	✓			4

Policy	Action	National Park Purposes			SE Forestry and Woodlands Framework Outcomes
		To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage	To promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities	Seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park	
<b>Issue 7 Protection against damage &amp; erosion</b>					
Policy B6-7: SAMs will be protected from erosion and disturbance from people and wildlife.	Repair monuments using methods that have been agreed with English Natural Heritage.				4
	Where necessary, cover sites in netting to protect from excavation by mammals				4
	Where a site has been restored or repaired and is at risk of on-going damage from visitor pressure, provide either on site interpretation (if appropriate depending upon location) or interpretation via leaflet/podcast/education event where a SAM is located close to tracks or paths.	✓			4
<b>Issue 8 Preservation of recent archaeological heritage for the future</b>					
Policy B6-8: We will preserve more modern archaeology such as recent Inclosure earthbanks and World War features to ensure that the recent archaeological heritage of the Forest is preserved for the future.	Retain earth banks when Inclosure fences are removed as part of fencing plan				4
	Avoid using Inclosure banks and crater rims as sources of spoil				4
	Through partnership working, identify and record any built WW1 and WW2 structures that should be protected and retained for the future.	✓	✓		4,9
	Contribute to and carry out any subsequent actions as a result of the Cultural Heritage Strategy being prepared by the NPA (due 2009).				4,9

SE Regional Framework Outcomes

- 1 - Trees and woodlands supporting the development of sustainable communities
- 2 - More People's health & well being improved through visiting woodlands
- 3 - Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities
- 4 - Woodlands enhancing and protecting the region's environment together with safeguards for the heritage features within them
- 5 - Woodland habitats and species being maintained or brought into good ecological condition
- 6 - The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased
- 7 - Woodland playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity
- 8 - Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss
- 9 - Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management
- 10 - The Skills base needed to manage our woodlands
- 11 - Increasing public awareness about woodlands and their management
- 12 - The financial viability of woodland management secured

