Appendices

	Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands						
	Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland		Reasserting semi-natural and broadleaf woodland and plantation with 20 - 50% site native trees		Plantation with less than 20% site native trees		
Design Concept Categories (50 Year Vision) and Forest Design Plan Map Text Illustrates the main features broad character of the forest in the long term	Single Species Broadleaf Sites	Mixed Broadleaf Sites	Broadleaf Dominated Sites with Conifers	Mixed Broadleaf and Conifer Sites	Conifer Dominated Sites with Broadleafs	Mixed Conifer Sites	Single Species Conifer Sites
Pasture Woodland Areas where conifers will be gradually removed and existing broadleaves developed to create a mosaic of woodland and open space. Fencelines will be realigned to enable grazing	Minimal intervention unless intervention required to restructure even aged woodland. Realign fences at appropriate time to introduce grazing.		Remove most conifer and allow some natural regeneration to improve structural diversity before realigning fences and introducing grazing at appropriate time.			Clearfell or phased removal by thinning of most conifer and allow site to develop naturally. Some planting of native species may be undertaken. Realign fences at appropriate time to introduce grazing.	
Near Natural Woodland Areas where woodland will be allowed to evolve naturally with minimum intervention. Intervention in some areas may be required for some years to gradually remove conifers and other exotics	Some initial thinning or group felling of broadleaves to create more diverse structure then minimal intervention.		Phased removal of most conifer by thinning or felling. Some planting of scarce native broadleaf species then minimal intervention.				
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Broadleaf To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration, to plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning	To be managed by thinning or selective small group felling to promote natural regeneration of native broadleaves.		Priority areas for phased removal by thinning of most conifers. Manage to favour native broadleaves and to encourage native broadleaf regeneration.		Undertake phased thinning of conifers including some small scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf woodland. Some areas may be felled and replanted with native broadleaves.		
Managed Mixed Woodland Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinning will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit	Likely to remain predominantly broadleaf but some conifer accepted for diversity. Managed for continuous cover by phased thinning or selective small group felling.			Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodland by phased thinning or selective small group felling.	Manage to establish mixed woodland structure by gradual thinning and selective small group felling to develop and increase broadleaf component through natural regeneration. Some areas may be felled and replanted.		
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Coniferous Native broadleaves will be retained where practical and native natural regeneration will be accepted. These areas will be managed to create more open space and greater diversity of age and species. To be sustained by planting or natural regeneration	Not an acceptable option.			Maintain existing species balance. Manage by natural regeneration if conditions permit or fell and replant.		Manage to encourage natural regeneration if conditions permit or fell and replant with conifers.	
Riparian Zones Adjacent to natural watercourse. Conifers to be removed whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create open space and accept natural regeneration of native broadleaves	Retain native broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration. Thin and group fell to create and maintain open space and a diverse streamside habitat. Gradual removal of most conifers through phased thinning.				Phased removal of most conifers from riparian zone. Retain native broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration.		
Heathland / Wooded Heath Areas of wooded heath - predomonantly heathland with a very low density of scattered pine and birch of varying ages and sizes. Some small groups and individual character trees will be retained to enhance the landscape.	Not an acceptable option			Phased felling of conifers or mixed woodland designed to be sympathetic with landscape design principles followed by restoration to heathland. Where Wooded Heath is prescribed some groups and individual character trees will be retained.			

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Appendix 2

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Meeting Objectives

Forest Design Plan Objective	*Description*	*Methods of Monitoring*
1. To sustain and protect existing habitats of nature conservation interest	• Maintaining designated habitats in improving or favourable condition. • Restoring native broadleaf woodland where appropriate. • Developing a network of habitat links to reduce the vulnerability of fragmented sites. • Increasing the length of edge habitat by ride edge and streamside enhancement and by developing a mosaic of woodland types and open space. Providing a proportion of successional temporary open space suitable for key bird species. • Protecting veteran trees and retaining standing or fallen deadwood.	Condition assessment carried out by Natural England. Annually through analysis Sub Compartment Database by FC England Bio-diversity Officer. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring & UKWAS monitoring Analysis of GIS / SubCompartment Database to assess structure of open space. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring & UKWAS monitoring
2. To develop woodlands that are more attractive and are sympathetic to their landscape context	• Increasing the diversity of age structure through phased felling and regeneration or replanting shaped in a way that is consistent with the scale and topography of the landform. • Encouraging natural regeneration of existing conifer species or broadleaves native to the site type where appropriate. • Encouraging the transformation of pure conifer plantations to mixed conifer and broadleaf woodlands by accepting natural regeneration of native broadleaves. • Retaining some areas beyond their usual felling age to become large, old trees. • Introducing a network of permanent and temporary open space that enhances the visual diversity of the woodlands. • Maintaining a continuous cover of woodlands where it forms a prominent and sympathetic part of the landscape and especially where it screens urban features.	Analysis of GIS/Sub Compartment Database. Natural regeneration GIS extension to record actions and site response. Comparison of GIS/SCDB with habitat structure forecast charts at FDP review. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring. Natural regeneration GIS extension to record actions and site response.
3. To develop woodlands that provide opportunities for public enjoyment, aiming to divert pressure away from more sensitive habitats	• Maintaining a network of accessible ride and track links. • Developing a variety of age/habitat types and open space, particularly along key access routes. • Providing information about alternative routes for public access when inclosures are being worked.	Feedback from Local Access Forum meetings. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring. Operational Site Assessment (Recreation Section).
4. To provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries	• Growing quality timber that is fit for purpose so far as this is consistent with FDP objectives 1,2 & 3 in stands where the long term management objectives will result in the sustained production of timber. • Providing customers with long term forecasts of timber production to enable businesses to plan their timber requirements in line with the available supply. • Giving local companies the opportunity to purchase timber through open competitive sales each year whilst providing a number of medium and long term contracts that offer customers and contractors stability and continuity of supply.	Annual pre-thinning survey. Thinning control. UKWAS monitoring Comparison of production forecast through Forester GIS with actual output to assess accuracy of forecast. Annually via district representation at regional customer liaison meetings.
5. To protect all ancient monuments and any other features of cultural heritage	• Preparing and implementing an agreed management plan for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments. • Maintaining a record of all known non scheduled archaeological features and seeking advice regarding their protection and enhancement prior to work when appropriate.	Scheduled Ancient Monument management plan five yearly review with English Heritage. Annual liaison with Hampshire Field Club and County Archaeologist to maintain GIS records and seek advice for forthcoming annual working blocks.
6. To achieve the Minister's Mandate objectives through consultation with local communities and representatives of organisations involved with nature conservation, public recreation and the timber industry	• Drawing together a forum of representatives to discuss and develop draft Forest Design Plan proposals. • Presenting draft Forest Design Plan proposals to local communities using techniques designed to aid understanding and maximise feedback from participants. • Maintaining a record of issues raised during consultation and of responses as draft Forest Design Plans are developed.	FDP forum meetings. Maintenance of district stakeholder database. UKWAS monitoring Quantity and quality of feedback provided by public after consultation events assessed by recreation rangers. Records to be held on file at Queens House for duration of FDP approval period. UKWAS monitoring

GLM 6 Appendix 3

Amendments to approved Forest Enterprise Plans

Forestry Commission and Forest Enterprise should agree baseline tolerance thresholds for operations in each District beyond which exchange of letter/map or formal amendment is required. Unless otherwise specified or agreed by the Forestry Commission, amendment will be by formal revision of the plan.

Tolerances Table

	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries (1)	**Timing of Regeneration**	**Timing of Restocking**	**Changes to species**	**Windthrow clearance (2)**	**Changes to road lines,tracks or paths (other CE activity) (3)**
FC Approval normally not required	0.5 ha or 5% of coupe - whichever is less		Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers; broadleaves	Up to 0.5ha	EIA implications?
Approval by exchange of letters and map	0.5ha to 2ha or 10% of coupe - whichever is less	After 5 years			0.5ha to 2ha - if mainly windblown trees > 2ha to 5ha in areas of low sensitivity	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of >60m in either direction from centre line of road
Approval by formal plan amendment	> 2ha or 10% of coupe		Over 2 planting seasons after felling	Change from specified native species Change between species groups	> 5ha	As above, depending on sensitivity

Notes on Tolerance Table

1. There are circumstances in which changes - of less than 0.5 ha for example - could have a dramatic visual effect. The above model does require a sensible approach to be taken by Forest Enterprise in notifying Forestry Commission when such cases arise. Local staff need to be sensitive to issues which may influence the situation (bearing in mind that small adjustments to felling coupes will not appear on the Public Register).

2. It is important that Forest Enterprise keep the FC informed about windblow clearance, which can be problematic in cases of public complaint, and in FC compliance monitoring. In some cases a modification of the proposals for the remaining area of the Plan may need to be submitted and approved. Clearance of blow should not require approval but will be needed for related standing trees.

3. It is recognised that roading proposals as marked on Road Plans are necessarily somewhat indicative, in that actual roading operations require to take account of features not always apparent at the time of roadline planning. Accordingly some leeway is acceptable to account for this