Forestry England

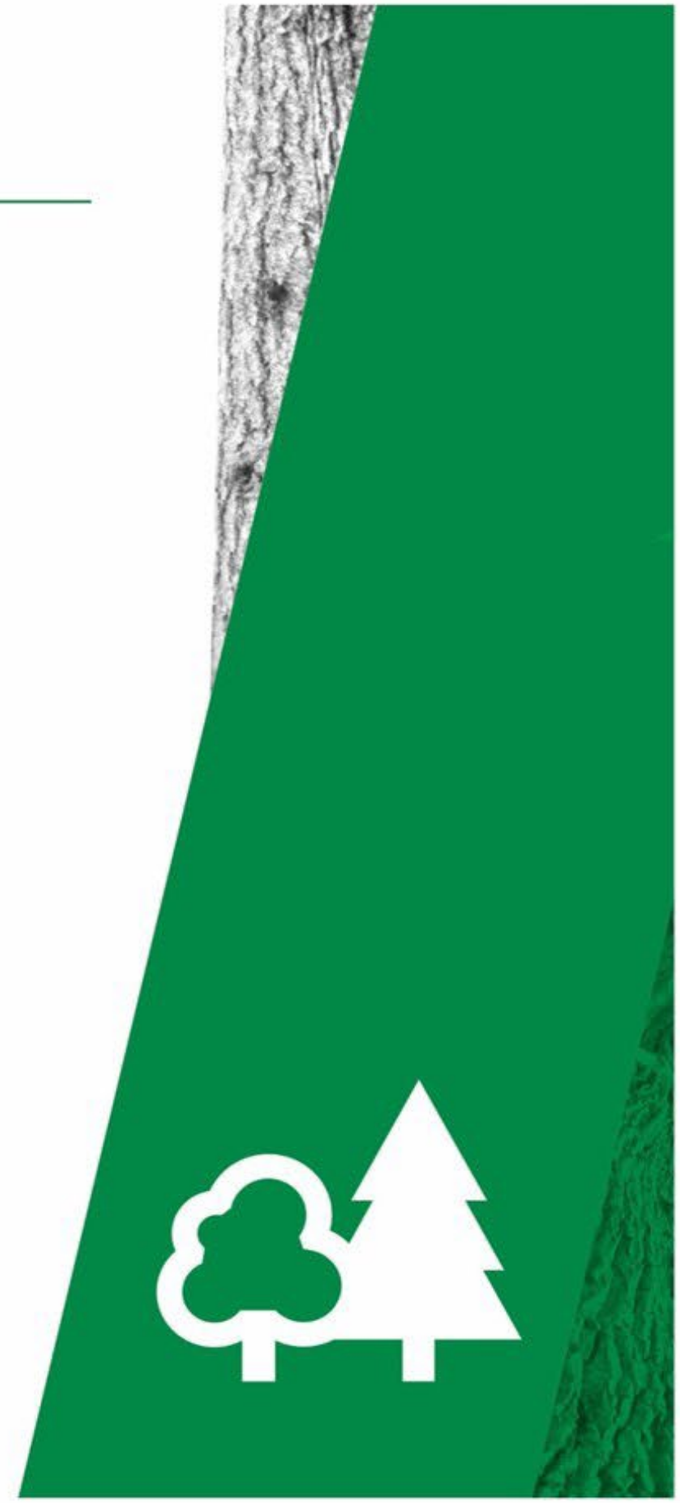
East Dorset Forest Plan

Ringwood North
Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden
Hurn & Ramsdown
West Moors & 3 Legged Cross
Uddens, Cannon Hill & Whitesheet
Queen's Copse

Forest Plan 2025-2035

South/14/25

South England Forest District



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APPROVAL PAGE

FOREST ENTERPRISE ENGLAND- ***Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals in England***

Forest Enterprise - Property

Forest District:	**South England**
Woodland or property name:	**East Dorset Blocks**
Nearest town, village or locality:	St. Leonards
OS Grid reference:	SU100 046
Local Authority district/Unitary Authority:	Hampshire County Council & Dorset County Council

Areas for approval

	Conifer	Broadleaf	Heathland restoration
Felling	166.53 ha		
Restocking	148.33 ha	1.93 ha	16.27 ha

1. I apply for Forest Plan approval for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.

2. * I apply for an Opinion under the terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (England & Wales) Regulations 1999 for afforestation* /deforestation*/ roads*/ quarries* as detailed in my application.

3. 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.

4. I confirm that the proposals contained in this Plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

5. I undertake to obtain all permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed ..... Signed .....
Forest Management Director Area Director

District ..... Area.....

Date .....**Date of Approval**.....

Date approval ends.....

Forest Plans

Forest Plans define the long term vision for a woodland or a collection of woodlands, usually looking 50 to 100 years ahead. They set objectives and illustrate how management will move towards achieving this vision in 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 East Dorset Forest Plan that was originally consulted upon and approved in 2009. The revised Forest Plan has been prepared following a review of the original plan undertaken by Forestry England staff and in on-line consultation with stakeholders.

Consultation & Approval Process

At key points throughout the forest planning process we seek the views of stakeholders, including local communities and organisations involved in nature conservation, 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. Regulatory approval is valid for 10 years and is effectively a 10-year felling licence.

The approved plan will be subject to an internal review at year 5 to ensure proposals are still relevant, suitable and in line with extant 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

Forest plans are consistent with Forestry England national policy in that they, “connect everyone with the nation’s forests by creating and caring for forests for people to enjoy, wildlife to flourish and business to grow.” In June 2021 The Forestry Commission published its five-year plan, ‘Growing the Future 2021-2026.’ Its three themes are; ‘For Wildlife’, ‘For People’ and ‘For Climate.’ This will inform the forest plan. Forestry England woodlands in the East Dorset area will be managed to meet the challenges of Global Climate Change and the predicted increase in tree diseases and pests. This will be done through a process of managing woodlands for increased diversity in terms of tree species selection, tree age and woodland structure where appropriate (not within Planted Ancient Woodland or Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland Sites).

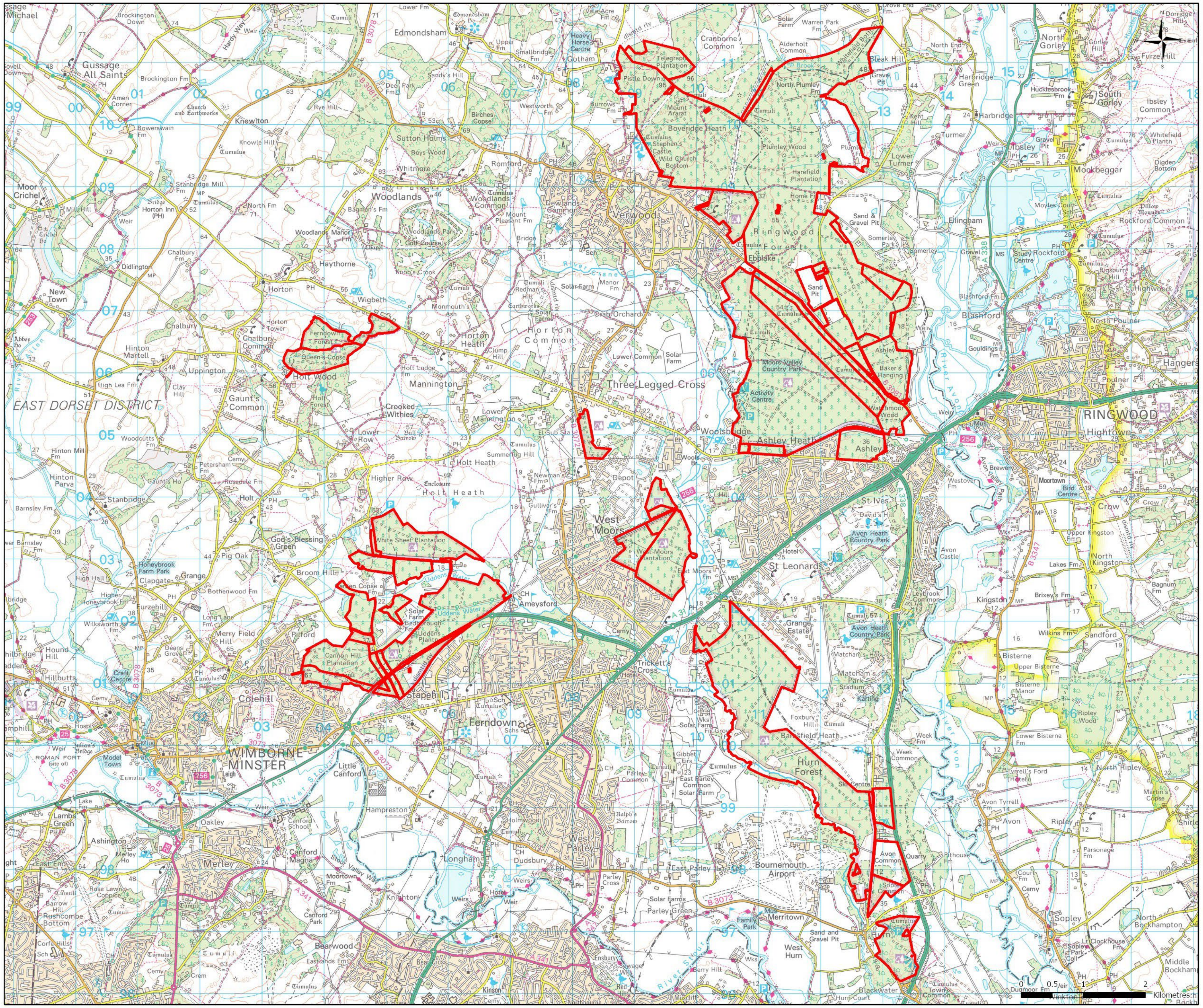
The objectives of the plan are to:

- Continue the restoration of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to Native and Honorary Native Woodland.
- Manage designated habitats towards recovering or favourable condition.
- Protect sites of heritage and cultural value.
- Manage woodlands through increased diversity of species and age that will be better-suited to meeting the multiple challenges of predicted climate change.
- Secure and grow the natural capital value of the Nation’s forests.
- Create networks of open and dynamic habitats linked through woodland rides, riversides and dedicated corridors.
- Be open to opportunities to deliver landscape management and increase biodiversity in different ways. This could involve the development of natural processes and reintroductions of wildlife that will facilitate an increase in biodiversity.

Forest Plans are long term visions but we have included maps to suggest what we plan to deliver in terms of open habitats (lowland heath and wooded heath). Indicative 10 year maps suggest what we plan to deliver within the term of this plan.

Location. (see map overleaf)

These woodlands lie within East Dorset, though the Hampshire and Dorset boundary runs through Ashley Heath and Ringwood Forest. With the exception of Queen’s Copse, they all abut significant residential developments and are considered to be “doorstep woodlands” providing a major recreational resource to those communities. These woodlands are bound to the south by the Christchurch, Bournemouth and Poole conurbation with a population of 380,948. The East Dorset area alone has a population of 89,384 people (Dorset Council 2017). The New Forest National Park Boundary lies a short distance away to the East. Moors Valley Country Park (Ashley Heath) is one of Forestry England’s most popular day visitor attractions with over a million visits estimated annually, attracting people from within the local area as well as from much further afield. As such, Moors Valley is arguably the only woodland within this plan that can be considered a day-visitor destination.



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Woodland Blocks Location

Forestry England Managed Woodlands in the East Dorset area

East Dorset Blocks

Legend

FE Management Area

Scale: 1:60,000 (@ A3)

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Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

Date: 24/10/2023

Landscape and Historical Context

This Forest Plan covers 2708 hectares of land across 6 geographically distinct woodland blocks. Some of these woodlands owe their origins to the extensive planting carried out in the immediate period following the end of World War II and were established on former heathland sites. Some such as Queen's Copse (or Horton Wood) is a (Planted) Ancient Woodland Site.

The Forest Plan area is relatively low-lying with a maximum altitude of 90 metres (Telegraph Hill, Ringwood Forest).

The climate is currently typical of South East England, with a rainfall below 700mm per annum and temperatures ranging from a mean 14.2°C for the warmest month and 5.3°C for the coolest month.

Tenure

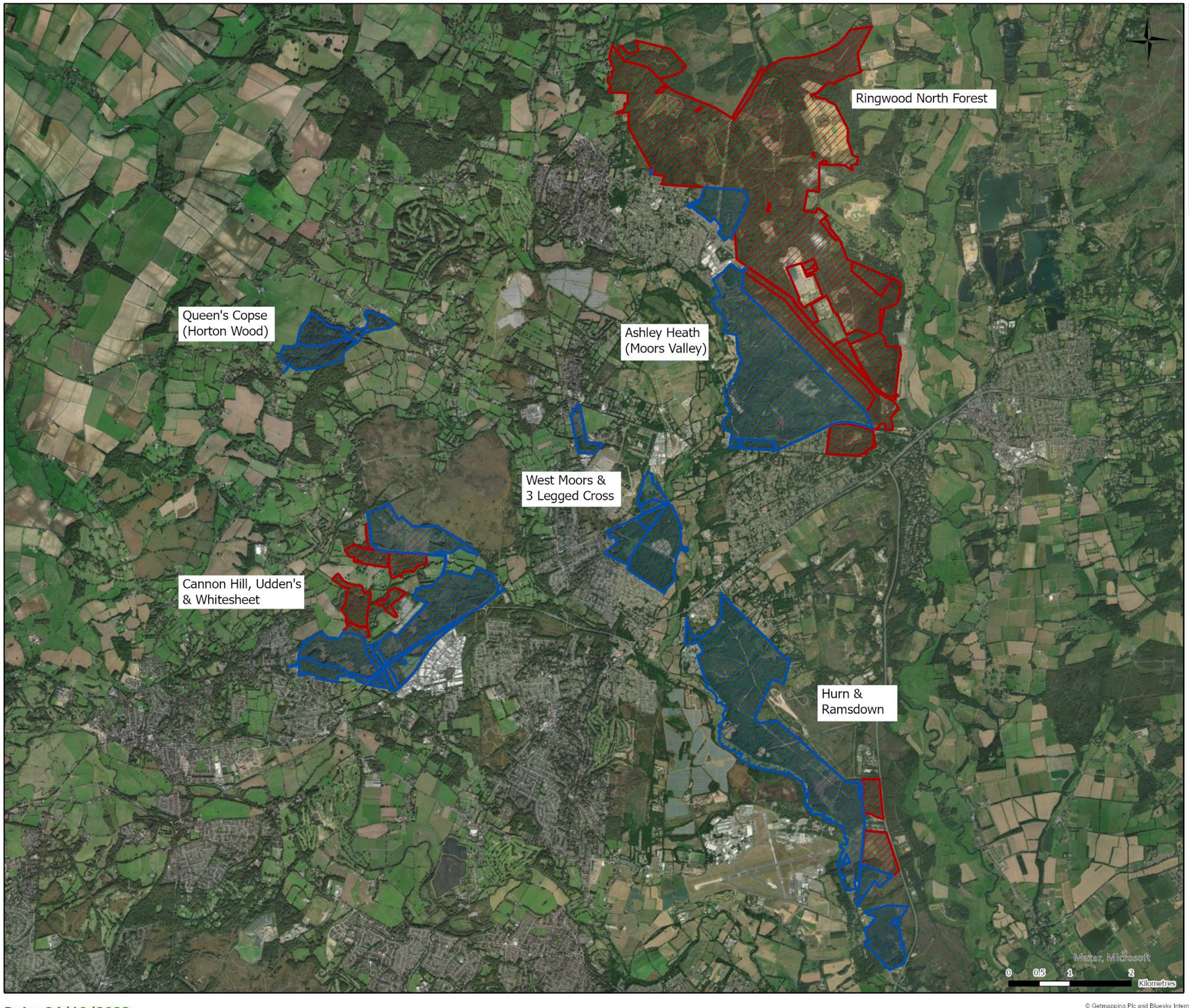
Of the 2708 hectares of land covered within this Forest Plan, 51% is Forestry England managed freehold, the remaining 49% is leasehold.

Current Structure

Many areas within this Forest plan were planted in the 1950's and 1960's (672 ha planted more than 60 years ago). This resulted in large areas of uniform structure. The timing of clearfells and subsequent replanting as well as an increasing use of Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) will help to promote greater variation of age structure and, along with other measures, will create more resilient woodlands for the future.

Soils are generally nutrient deficient, of low pH and free draining. As a result pine species tend to dominate with Corsican pine representing 43% of current tree cover (as the main component) and Scots pine representing 33%. Broadleaved trees (either as single species or as a mixed stands) represent about 11% and tend to occur on the brown earth and gley soils as opposed to the podsolic soils where pines dominate.

According to Natural England's current Ancient Woodland Inventory, there are:
87.7 ha (3% by area of the Forest Plan) of Planted Ancient Woodland (PAWS).
4.66 ha (<1% by area of the Forest Plan) of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW).



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Blocks & Tenure

Freehold or Leasehold land managed by Forestry England in the East Dorset area

East Dorset Blocks

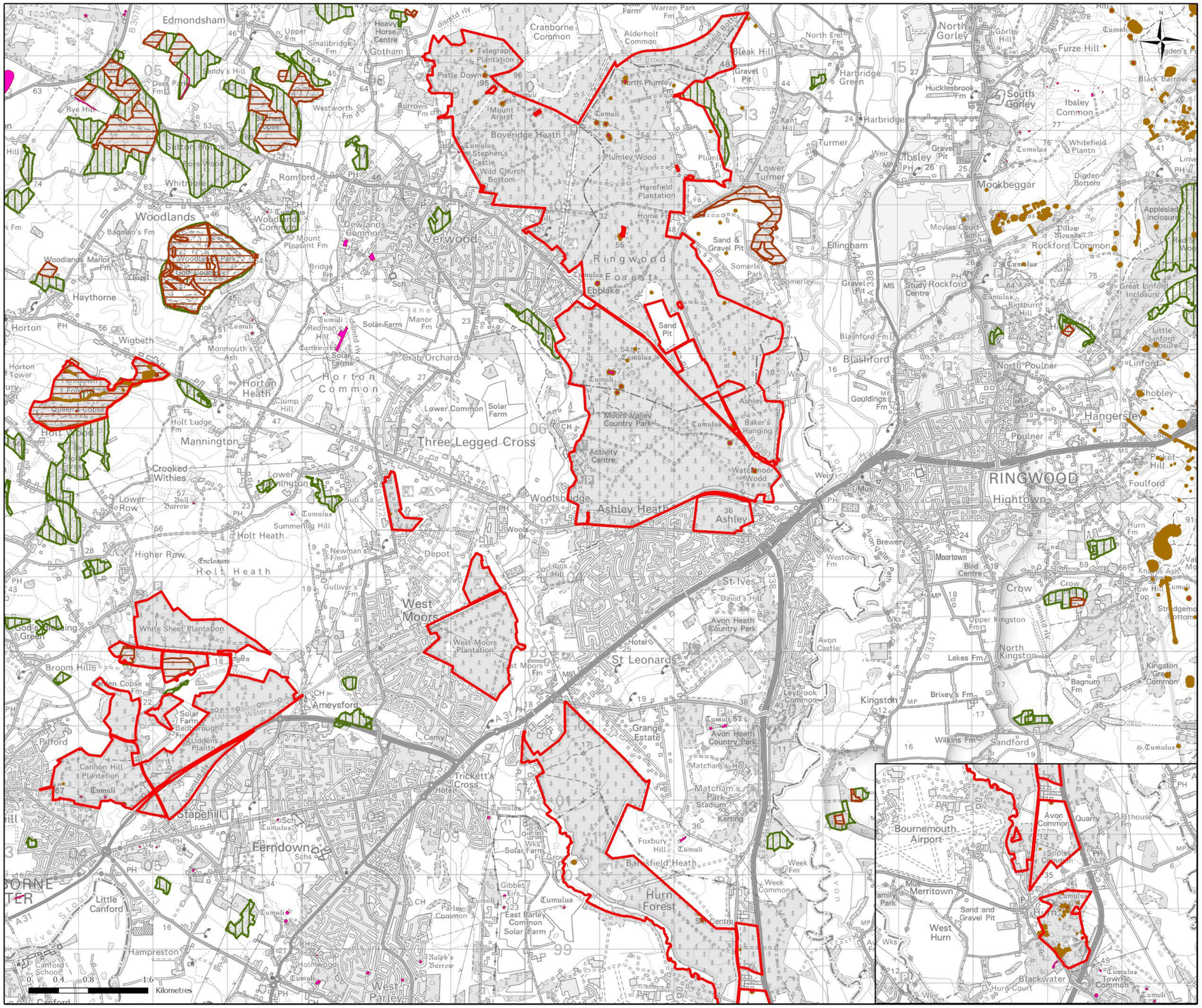
Legend

- Acquisition Freehold
- Acquisition Leasehold

Scale: 1:60,000 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Ancient Woodland Areas & Heritage Features

Ancient Woodland areas and Heritage Features in the East Dorset area

East Dorset Blocks

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks
- Scheduled Monuments
- Other Heritage Featrues

Ancient Woodland

- Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland

Scale: 1:50,000 (@ A3)

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The mark of responsible forestry

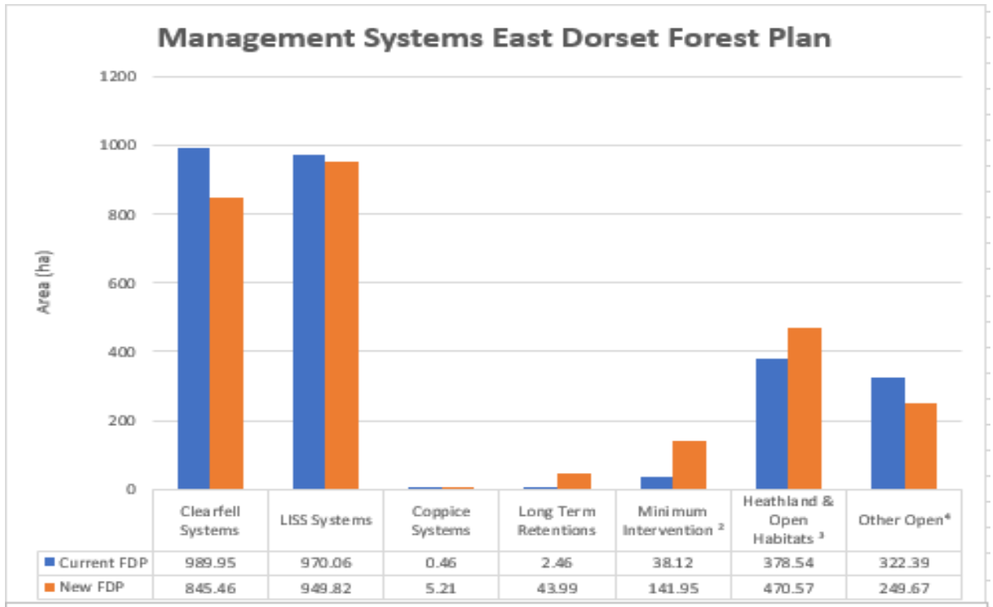
Date: 24/10/2023

Silvicultural Systems

The Forest Plan favours the use of Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) for the majority of stands and where this is a practical option. LISS will aim to create a continuous cover across the wooded areas. LISS management will aim to further transform even aged plantations to an irregular forest structure over the long term. However LISS will only be effective where natural regeneration of the desired species is occurring. LISS has been used over the last 10 years of the former plan and natural regeneration of Corsican pine has been inconsistent.

Underplanting can be considered as part of a LISS approach, but where LISS is not currently effective, the option to fell and restock needs to be available (where such land is to remain as wooded). In short, and for these reasons only, some areas formerly down as under LISS management may need to change to fell and restock systems. This will promote a more rapid response to the structural changes identified. Any coupes subject to this change from LISS to fell will be reviewed at the end of the plan and if conditions are suitable, they should be shifted back to LISS. It should be mentioned that significant areas identified as fell and restock under the former Forest Plan have now been changed to LISS or Long Term Retention (LTR).

Fell dates where given can only be indicative. Generally conifer crops are worked on a 5-year rotation, broadleaves on a 10-year but a number of factors can impact on the timing of any operational visit.



NOTES:
[1]Categories have been simplified to enable comparison with previous document
[2]Minimum intervention category includes mires and riverine habitats
[3]Includes Heathland habitats, Wooded heath and areas where the prescription is to heavy thin to produce Wooded Heath.

Open Space

Open space is an important feature especially for this Forest Plan as it is likely to equate to low-land heath and valley mire habitats. Many of which are designated nationally as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or internationally as Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Species Protection Area (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. Dorset is a national priority for heathland restoration, of which mire restoration is a part. Much of the natural hydrology in many of these systems remains intact, making successful restoration of complete mire systems readily achievable.

In terms of heathlands, ongoing maintenance management will be delivered through traditional management techniques including grazing, bracken and gorse management, controlled burning (where appropriate), clearance of natural regeneration and non-native invasive species removal such has rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*).

Areas of permanent open space also include those tracks and rides identified in the Forest Plan as ‘heathland corridors’ connecting open areas. Open areas will be managed in accordance with best practice guidance to encourage a greater biodiversity of associated flora and fauna.

Temporary open space (see map page 11) will also be created as a result of any identified clear fells and will provide important breeding sites, for example, for bird species such as woodlark (*Lullula arborea*) and nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus*).

Biodiversity & Conservation

Woodlands covered by this plan support significant biodiversity. European Protected Species (EPS) are well represented in many of the woodland blocks, and include a number of bat species, Eurasian otter (*Lutra lutra*), hazel dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), sand lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) and smooth snake (*Coronella austriaca*).

Lowland heath habitats support important assemblages of birds, reptiles and invertebrates including all six species of British (terrestrial) reptiles, woodlark (*Lullula arborea)*, Dartford warbler (*Sylvia undata*), European nightjar *(Caprimulgus europaeus)* and hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) which are all listed within the SAC, SPA and Ramsar designations for the Dorset Heathlands. There has been significant ongoing work (creation of sand scrapes, management of natural regeneration to prevent shading) over the period of the previous Forest Plan to protect and enhance habitats for reptiles, particularly within Ringwood North and Hurn. This work will continue, with the ongoing maintenance of sand scrapes for breeding sand lizards as an example.

Three locations within the Cannon Hill and West Moors blocks are also managed to maintain and enhance a population of the dingy mocha (*Cyclophora pendularia*). A moth identified as a Section 41 (NERC Act 2006) species and a UK BAP: Priority Species and is currently confined to Dorset and western Hampshire. Queen’s Copse contains an area (1.7 ha) of small leaved lime (*Tilia cordata*) and management across this (PAWS) woodland will maintain and enhance this important population and its associated wildlife. The aforementioned is not a comprehensive list, rather some significant examples.

Veteran Trees & Deadwood

The United Kingdom Forestry Standard (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.' This plan will adhere to the principles as identified in "Managing deadwood in forests and woodlands: Practice guide." Pub Forest Services. 2012. Existing veteran trees will be recorded and retained. The next generation of veteran trees will be created as a result of LISS and Long Term Retention (LTR), though under any silvicultural regime, the ability to manage to favour veteran trees will exist. There are currently 7 records of veteran trees within the area of this Forest Plan, this is likely to be an under estimate

Habitat Designations & Habitats Regulation Assessment (map overleaf)

Six SSSI units are located either within or partially within Forestry England managed land covered by this Forest Plan, and have been assessed by Natural England as currently being in either 'unfavourable recovering' or 'favourable' condition. We will continue to manage all SSSI's so that they continue to improve, recover or remain in favourable condition.

The detail of how this will be delivered will be contained within the relevant SSSI Plans.

Additionally and as a competent authority, Forestry England has undertaken a HRA screening where the forest plan encompasses the following habitat designations:

- Ramsar sites
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Special Protection Areas. (SPA)

The purpose will be to consider what impact, if any, this Forest Plan may have on these designated habitats.

The specific designations that need to be considered are:

Ramsar

- Avon Valley UK11005
- Dorset Heathlands UK11021

SAC

- River Avon UK0013016
- Dorset Heathlands UK0019857

SPA

- Avon Valley UK9011091
- Dorset Heathlands UK9010101

Operational interventions will seek out opportunities for further improvements to structural diversity and ride enhancements to improve ecological connectivity across blocks and also to link up with adjoining sites where appropriate.

Other areas of conservation interest include wet woodland. This will be managed under minimum intervention, long term retention or under a coppice regime. There is an area of worked hazel coppice with oak standards in Daffodil Copse (Cannon Hill).

Mire Restoration

Across the area covered by the East Dorset Forest Plan and through discussion with our partners (including Natural England, Environment Agency, RSPB, and the Dorset Wildlife Trust), there is broad consensus that a wider Dorset mire restoration initiative is needed, in recognition of the ecological significance of these former wetlands on peat and the multiple benefits that can be delivered from their hydrological restoration. Within the timeframe of this plan, this collaborative partnership will enable a wider work programme to be taken forward. Former mire systems within the plan area represent a significant cohort of sites for restoration, these are systematically being assessed and it is hoped that this partnership can share knowledge and resources to open-up new funding streams for this work.

Mire restoration is ongoing and has been undertaken within Ringwood North during the previous Forest Plan. This Forest Plan highlights areas where there are significant mire and wet heath restoration opportunities for the future, particularly within Ashley Heath, Ringwood North, Hurn and Whitesheet. The situation regarding mire restoration is dynamic and maps within this plan are only indicative and subject to change (primarily to include new or expanded areas), The detail of the extents of these restoration sites and the specific methodologies to be used will be recorded in site-specific plans (and form part of Ordinary Watercourse Consent applications, where appropriate). Within SSSIs, these restoration plans will reflect the objectives of the relevant SSSI management plans and aim towards resolving any issues identified during SSSI condition assessments. A major partnership project (Dorset Peatlands partnership) is currently ongoing and includes a number of FE managed areas.

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI).

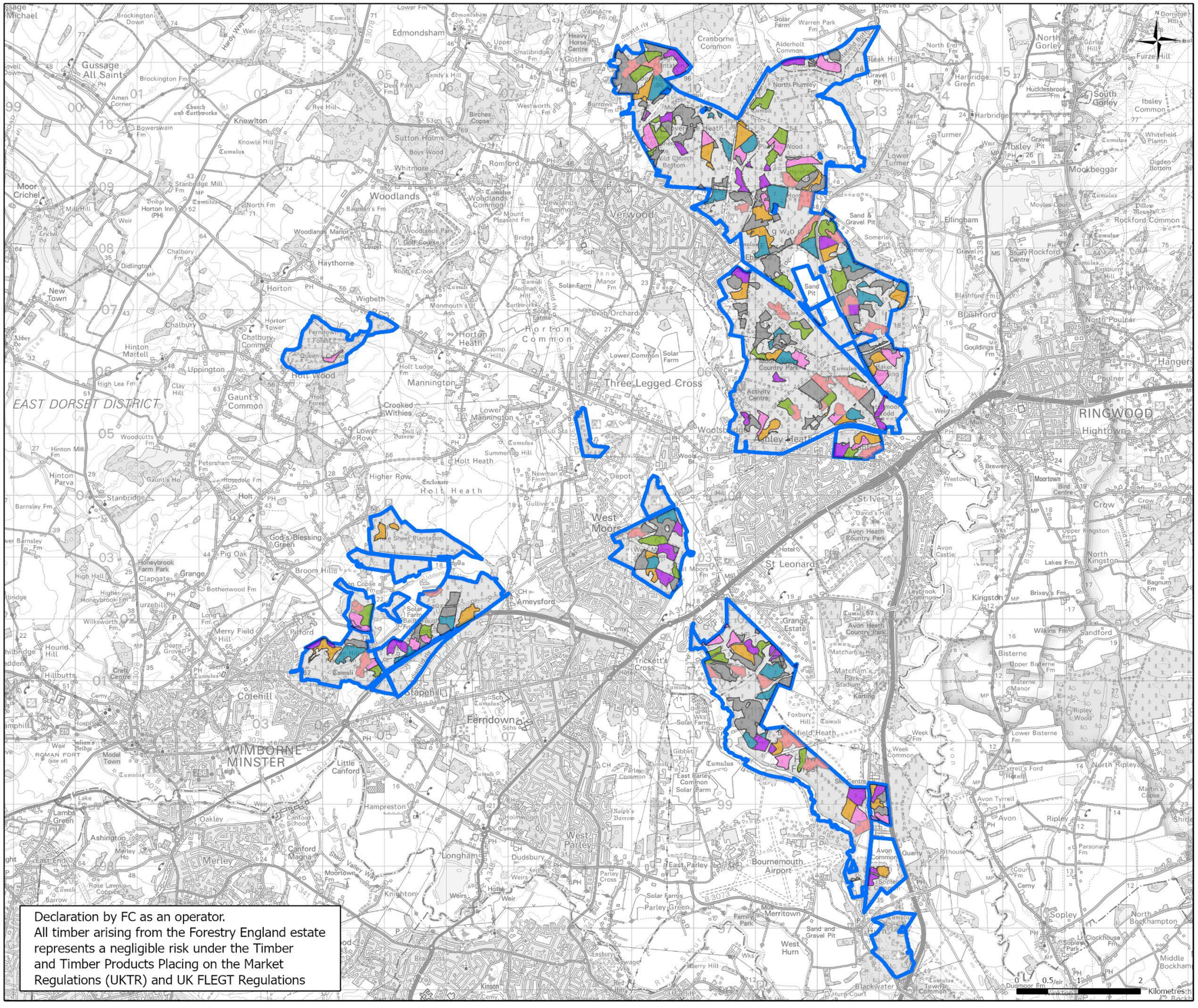
SNCIs are shown on maps where there are potential planning or development issues. For instance Blunt's Farm alongside the A31 at Udden's Plantation .

Historic Environment

There are currently 29 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within the East Dorset Forest Plan area. There are also a number of undesignated heritage features. All known heritage will be managed as if it is designated/scheduled. In the lead-up to operational activity, professional third-party archaeological advice will be sought to confirm how to best avoid damage to heritage sites and to identify possible opportunities to enhance it by, for instance removing tree cover.

All SMs will have a 5-year management plan that have been agreed and signed by Historic England and will be managed in line with UKFS requirements. There are currently no SMs within the area of this plan on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register.

East Dorset Forest Plan 2025 to 2035



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Temporary Open Space

Temporary open space created by routine forest operations

East Dorset Blocks

Legend

- Land Management Plan Areas

Management Description

- Clearfell 2024-2028 will be delivered within the life of this plan
- Clearfell 2029-2033 will be delivered within the life of this plan
- Clearfell 2034-2038
- Clearfell 2039-2043
- Clearfell 2044-2048
- Clearfell 2049-2053
- Clearfell Beyond 2054

Scale: 1:60,000 (@ A3)

Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England estate represents a negligible risk under the Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR) and UK FLEGT Regulations

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

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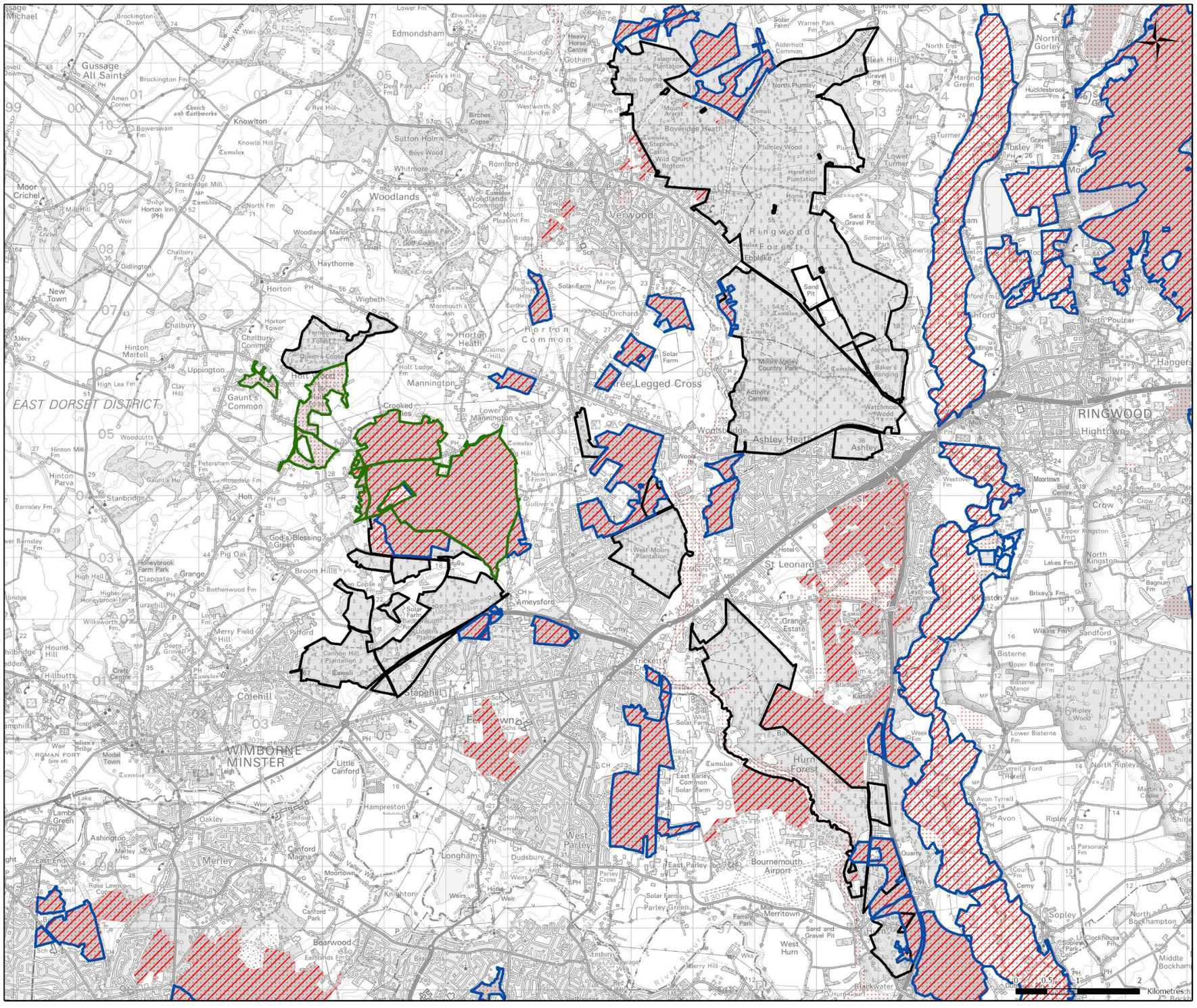
Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Designated Areas

Land designated as important conservation sites on Forestry England managed land the East Dorset area

East Dorset Blocks

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks
- National Nature Reserves
- Ramsar sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Protection Areas
- Special Areas of Conservation

Scale: 1:60,000 (@ A3)

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Date: 24/10/2023

People

Public access represents a significant use and purpose of this Forest Plan. As mentioned in the introduction, woodlands within the catchment of this Forest Plan provide multiple opportunities for many kinds of recreational activity for the significant communities and visitors. The role that these sites also play in addressing issues such as wellbeing and exercise for all cannot be overstated. Woodlands within this plan area represent an attractive and more robust alternative than the more sensitive habitats of open heathland and as such access to and within the wood needs to be supported and encouraged through sensitive management.

At Cannon Hill, FE has been working with the Friends of Uddens and Cannon Hill for much of the duration of the former plan. The Friends, as a volunteer organisation, continue to deliver important conservation and amenity management within this block (north and south of the A31). As an example this group has undertaken much work over a number of years in removing significant areas of Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) along the banks of the Udden's River.

The Forestry Commission, as it was at the time, voluntarily dedicated the vast majority of its freehold estate under the Countryside Rights of Way Act of 2000 (CROW). See Map over. In terms of this Forest Plan, this represents 51% of the land. This act shifted a former *de facto* or permissive access (on foot) to a legal right (*de jure*). This has obvious implications for the operational management of such popular sites. 49% of the land in this Forest Plan is leasehold with limited options to develop or encourage access other than by the Public Rights of Way network.

Water

All forest management operations will follow the guidance set out in the UKFS 'Forests and Water' publication. Water bodies and wet habitats such as wet woodland and ponds are mapped and managed (as minimum intervention or LTR) in accordance with this important status. Additionally, this Forest Plan includes multiple SSSI units relating to Holt and West Moors Heaths, Moors River System and Ebblake Bog all of which support wetland habitats and are either within or immediately adjacent to FE forest blocks at Whitesheet, Hurn and Ashley Heath.

When these are functioning properly ('in favourable condition') wetland habitats have a vital role to play in flood alleviation and protecting water quality by attenuating run-off, reducing flood peaks and reducing erosion and sediment release. Forestry England will continue to work with Natural England and other key partners towards identifying potential sites for wetland habitat restoration across the East Dorset woodlands, particularly in relation to vulnerable SSSI units.

Tree Diseases, Pests and Invasive Plants

Tree disease and pests remain an ever-present and increasing issue for woodland management. The key and current tree diseases affecting this Forest Plan include:

Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB). This fungal disease predominantly affects Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra*) but can infect other pine species such as Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) and radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*). DNB is endemic within the Corsican pine stands covered by this plan and whilst its long term impact is yet to be confirmed, it is currently having a significant impact on arguably the tree species best suited (in economic terms) to many of the conditions in East Dorset. Corsican pine currently represents 43% of tree cover in this Forest Plan area. Scots pine represents 33% of tree cover and lodgepole and radiata pine are represented within the other pines category with 3% cover. Pine species represent 79% of tree cover.

Phytophthora ramorum on larch species. Whilst a significant risk, growing conditions through much this Forest Plan are not ideal for larch species. About 13% of Queen's Copse has a main component of larch. However, Queen's Copse is largely a PAWS and therefore all larch will ultimately be removed as part of this restoration process.

P. ramorum is linked to a vector species, *Rhododendron ponticum*. This species is also present and continued management aims to minimise the amount of *R. ponticum* within this Forest Plan. Significant areas of this species have been cut and treated in the Cannon Hill Block south of the A31.

Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea)*. Ash is a minor component for most blocks within this plan (represented within the other broadleaves category at 3% of total cover). It is however a more significant component in Queen's Copse and parts of the Cannon Hill block. As a native species, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) would be a choice for PAWS restoration. Within the area of this Forest Plan ash will not be felled for sanitation purposes outside of planned operational visits unless there is a significant health and safety concern (trees that are close to car parks, trails, residential property for example). Trees will be retained so that disease-tolerant specimens remain and those that are not and succumb will provide important dead wood habitats.

Himalayan balsam is also present and continued management aims to minimise the amount of this invasive, non-native plant. Much work has been undertaken (by volunteers) over a number of years to eradicate this plant from sections of the Udden's Water within the Cannon Hill Block.

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

Deer

Deer will be managed in accordance with the South England Forest District 'Deer Management Strategy' and in the wider landscape through partnership working with the relevant agencies.

Grey Squirrels

Though present, grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) is not considered a major issue, in terms of damage to trees, within the woodlands covered by this Forest Plan in that they are mostly coniferous. Squirrel control will occur where we have vulnerable broadleaved crops. A key factor in determining whether (grey) squirrel control is necessary or desirable is where there is deemed to be the greatest threat to the sustainable management of woodlands and the associated public benefits.

Climate Change

Climate change represents one of the greatest challenges facing the world today. Conventional forest management systems have developed in a climate that has undergone (is undergoing) fluctuations but remained relatively stable since the end of the last ice-age about 10, 000 BP. 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.

Current modelling of climate change for the UK suggests that we now need to be considering our tree provenance from 3-4° further south, this is central France. We will continue to use the Ecological Site Classification modelling (ESC-DSS) to identify the species and their provenance when we consider tree planting. Trees are an important (and economic) tool for locking-up carbon.

Restored mires and wetland habitats are another vital tool that can mitigate the effects of extreme weather events by reducing the rate of flow of water through the system, acting as sponges to buffer heavy rainfall events and releasing flows downstream more gradually over a longer time period, and holding on to water in drier periods for longer. As well as buffering the impacts of a more volatile climate, this also improves the stability of watercourses that might otherwise be subject to erosion from flash flooding, and provides a greater diversity of more stable microhabitats for a variety of flora and fauna. Wetland habitats (peat) are also essential in locking-in carbon especially where tree growth is or would be poor. Mire restoration plans can be seen within the long-term vision maps

Climate change (coupled with other influences such as global movement of wood-based products) will continue to increase the number of diseases and pests that can seriously impact upon tree health. We are likely to see more tree diseases and pests in the future.

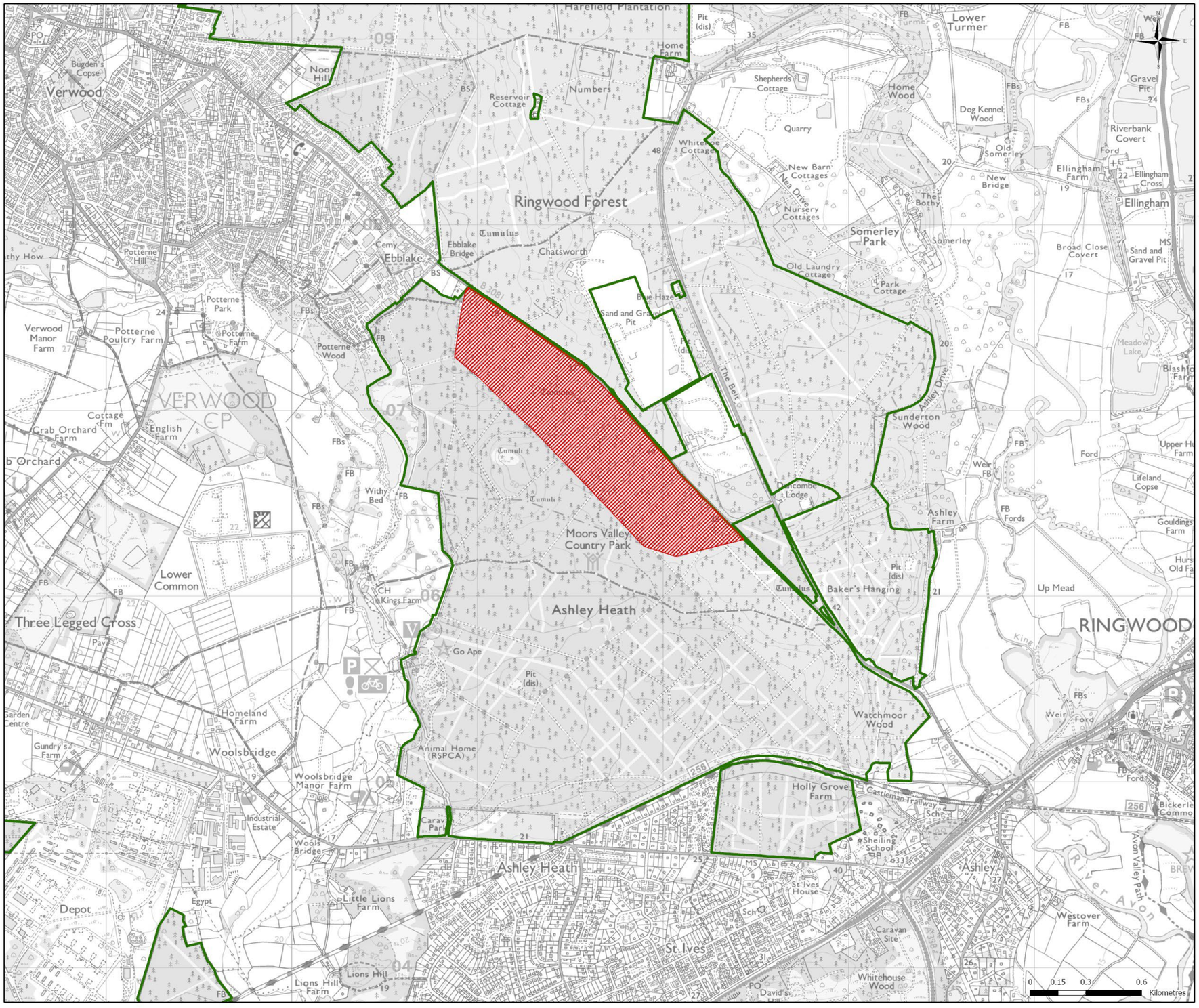
Wildfire Resilience

The risk of wildfire is ever-present. Climate change modelling would suggest that this risk is likely to increase. This plan will adhere to the principles of South England Forest District's Fire Plan as updated in July 2025 . Wildfire risk maps are included within this plan and are located as the last maps for each of the individual woodland blocks.

These maps are intended to aid site managers in planning opportunities to create and manage fire and fuel breaks and other preventative measures to reduce the number and severity of wildfire events.

Sands and Gravels Extraction: Purple Haze (see map overleaf).

A 71.9 ha area of land at Ashley Heath is identified in the current Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013 (Adopted). The land affected is leasehold, and Forestry England is the leaseholder and occupier. This issue is subject to a separate planning process and managed by the freeholder and their representatives and as such it is not within the remit of this Forest Plan. For the purposes of this exercise we have included the area in question within this plan as there is no planning application/ permission at the time of writing. Any planning application submitted on behalf of the freeholder will require mitigation and landscape restoration plans as part of this process. If granted, this planning permission will take priority over this forest plan and an amendment to the forest plan is considered likely in order to reflect this permission and the land affected.



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Proposed Mineral Extraction MVCP 2020

Site location of proposed mineral extraction in Moors Valley Country Park 2020

Ashley Heath

Legend

- Proposed site area
- Blocks

Scale: 1:20,000 (@ A3)

Date: 24/10/2023

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Ashley Heath (Moors Valley Country Park and Jack's Garden)

Location: Postcode BH24 2ET (Visitor Centre).
NGR: SU 1145 0588 (to centre of block)

Area: 27ha.
2.0miles². 5.3km²

Ashley Heath, or Moors Valley Country Park consists of 527 hectares of conifer-dominated plantation woodland and open habitats of lowland heath and mire. About 68% of the land is Forestry England freehold, for the remainder Forestry England is the leaseholder. The topography can be described as gentle, lying between 20 and 50 metres above sea level. Ebblake Bog SSSI is 9.45ha by area and located in the north-west corner of the site. It is also designated as a SPA, SAC and Ramasar site and is important for its wet heath and mire communities. Similarly, the wetland corridors throughout the block provide important wet heath and mire connectivity, linking together areas of open space. Ebblake Bog is part of a Higher Level Scheme (HLS) grazing project.

Herpetofauna is well represented across the block, examples would be the populations of sand lizard and smooth snake. The trackside habitats of Ashley Heath provide quality reptile habitat, which is used by adder (*Vipera berus*) and has also recently become home to coral necklace (*Illecebrum verticillatum*), a rare plant restricted to just a few sites in southern and south-west England.

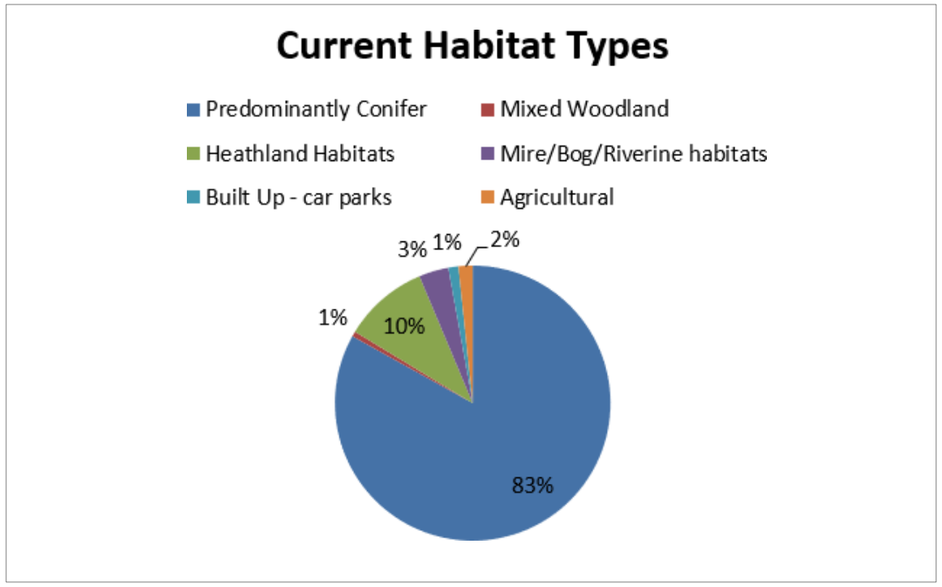
There are 7 Scheduled Monuments within the block. All are bowl barrows and date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

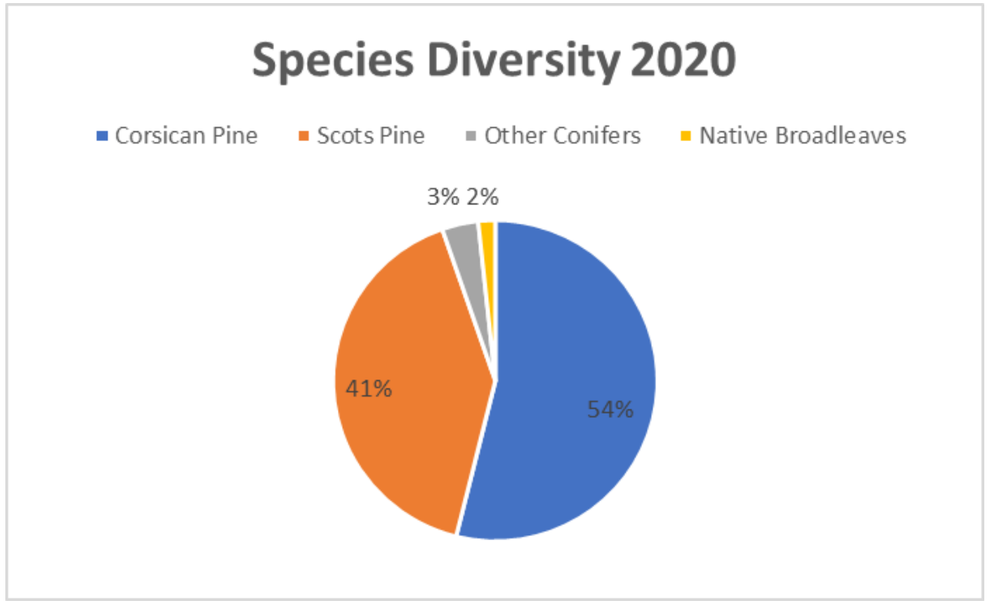
Ashley Heath contains Moors Valley Country Park, and is managed in partnership with Dorset Council. Much of the focus for recreational activity and infrastructure is around the visitor centre at the western side. Moors Valley is a popular day visitor attraction for both 'locals' and for those from further afield. Current estimates suggest the site receives in excess of 1 million day visits a year. It is one of the most visited sites in Forestry England's portfolio. The site offers: a car park (for which there is a charge) with a capacity in excess of 500 spaces, a visitor centre with a café and toilets and picnic facilities, walking and cycling trails, high ropes and tree top experiences, orienteering and Segways. A new car park is currently nearing completion and is located within sub compartments 2522b and 2522i and is of approximately 0.74 ha by area and is not reflected in the following table.

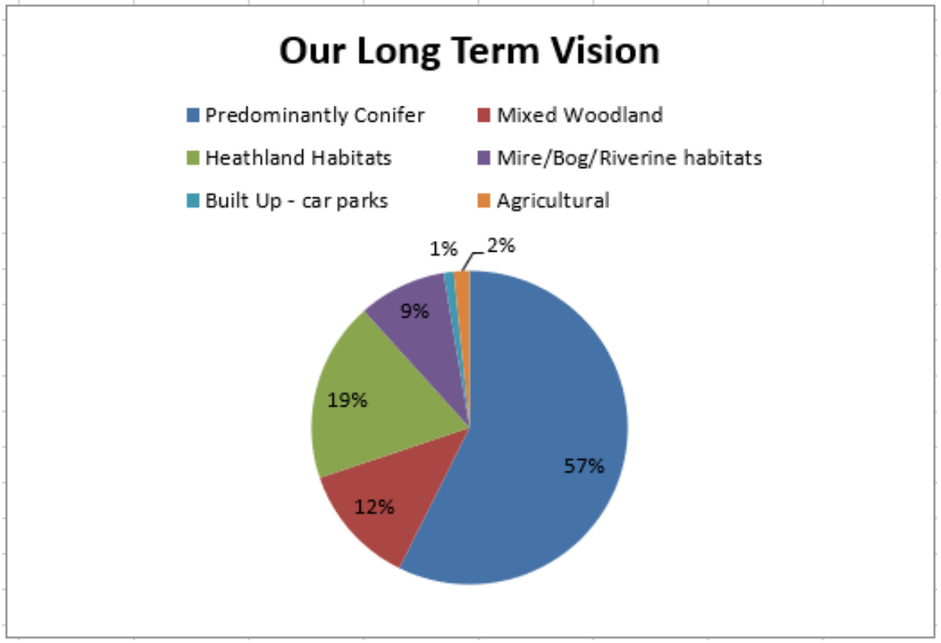
Since the publication of the last plan, Forestry England has obtained the freehold of approximately 8 hectares of woodland on the southern boundary of the site bound by the Horton Road, entrance to the park and the Forestry England site office and compound, effectively much of compartment 2532.

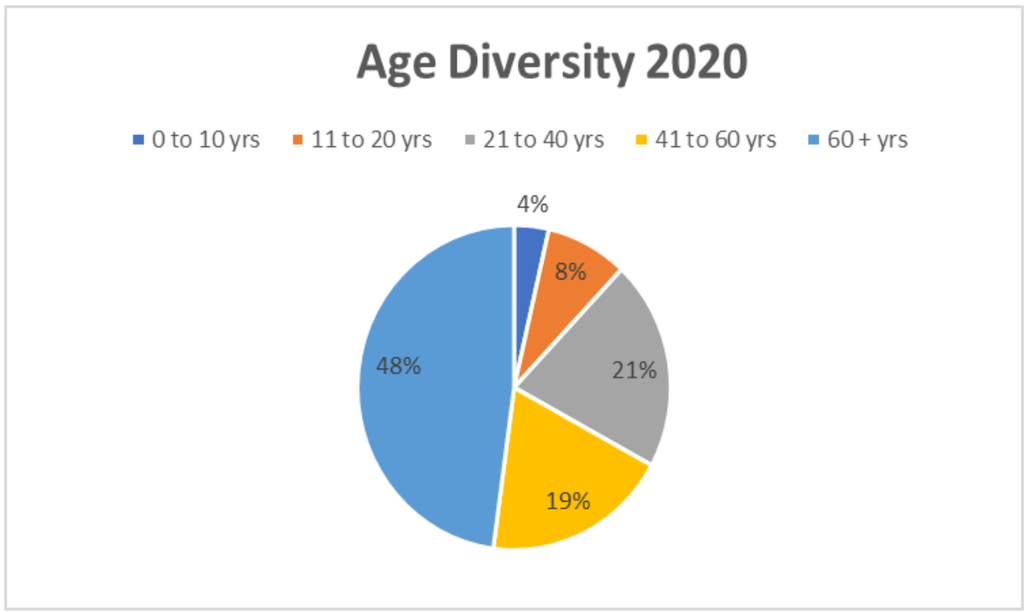
Additionally, approximately 73ha of leasehold land is within the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan and the forest plan may need to be revisited subject to the planning application.

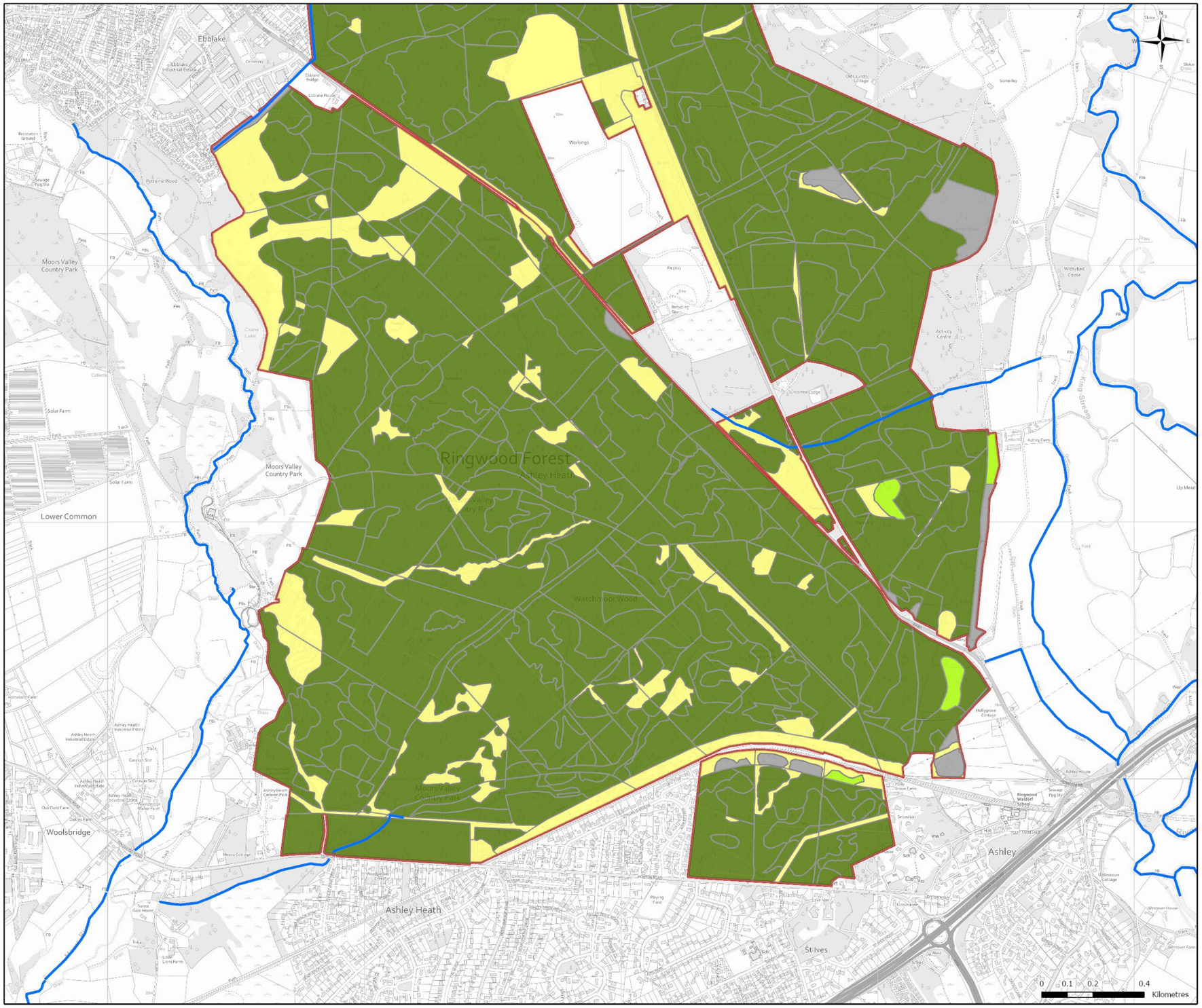
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: Ashley Heath (Moors Valley Country Park)











East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

Date: 24/10/2023

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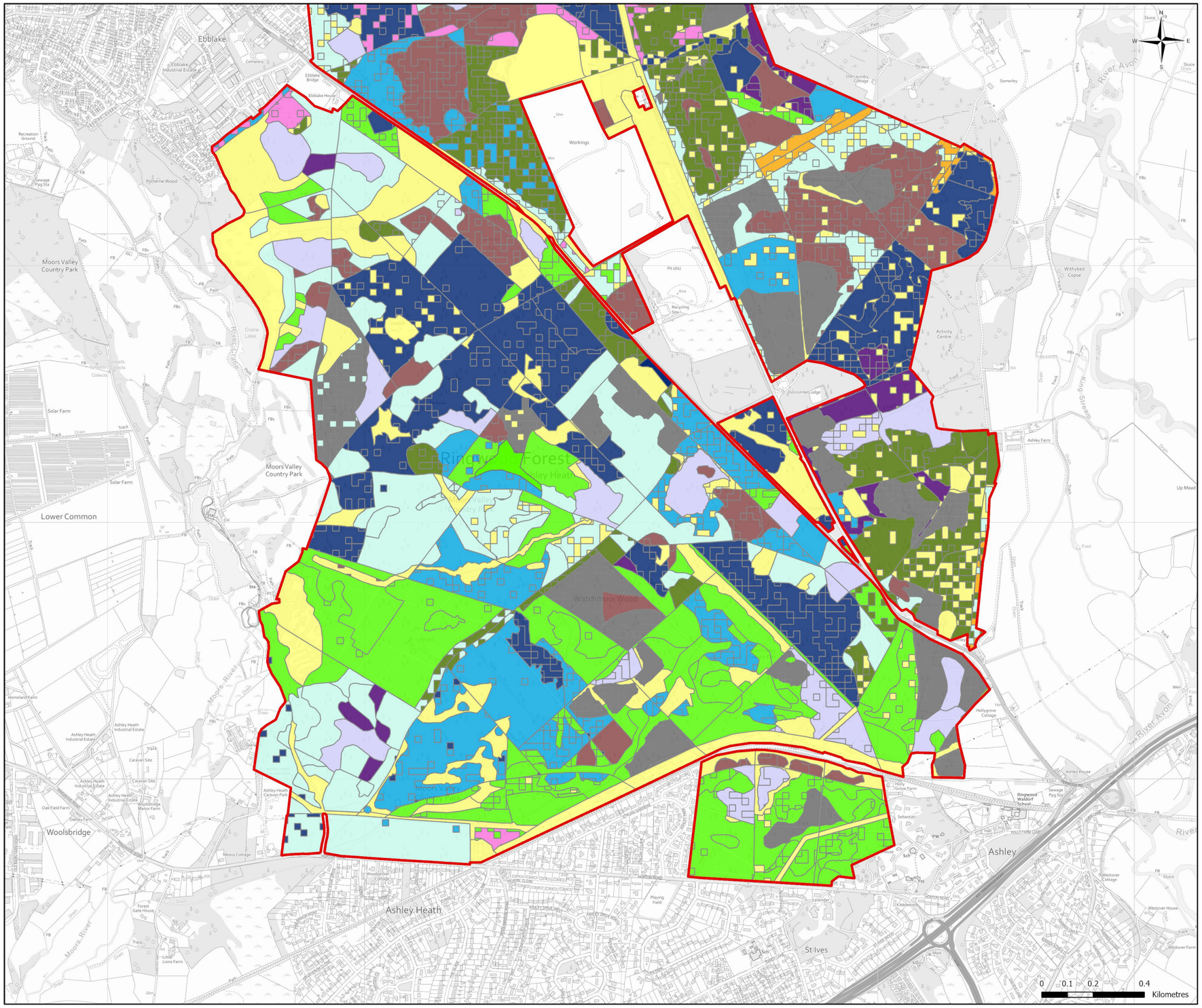

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1930
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
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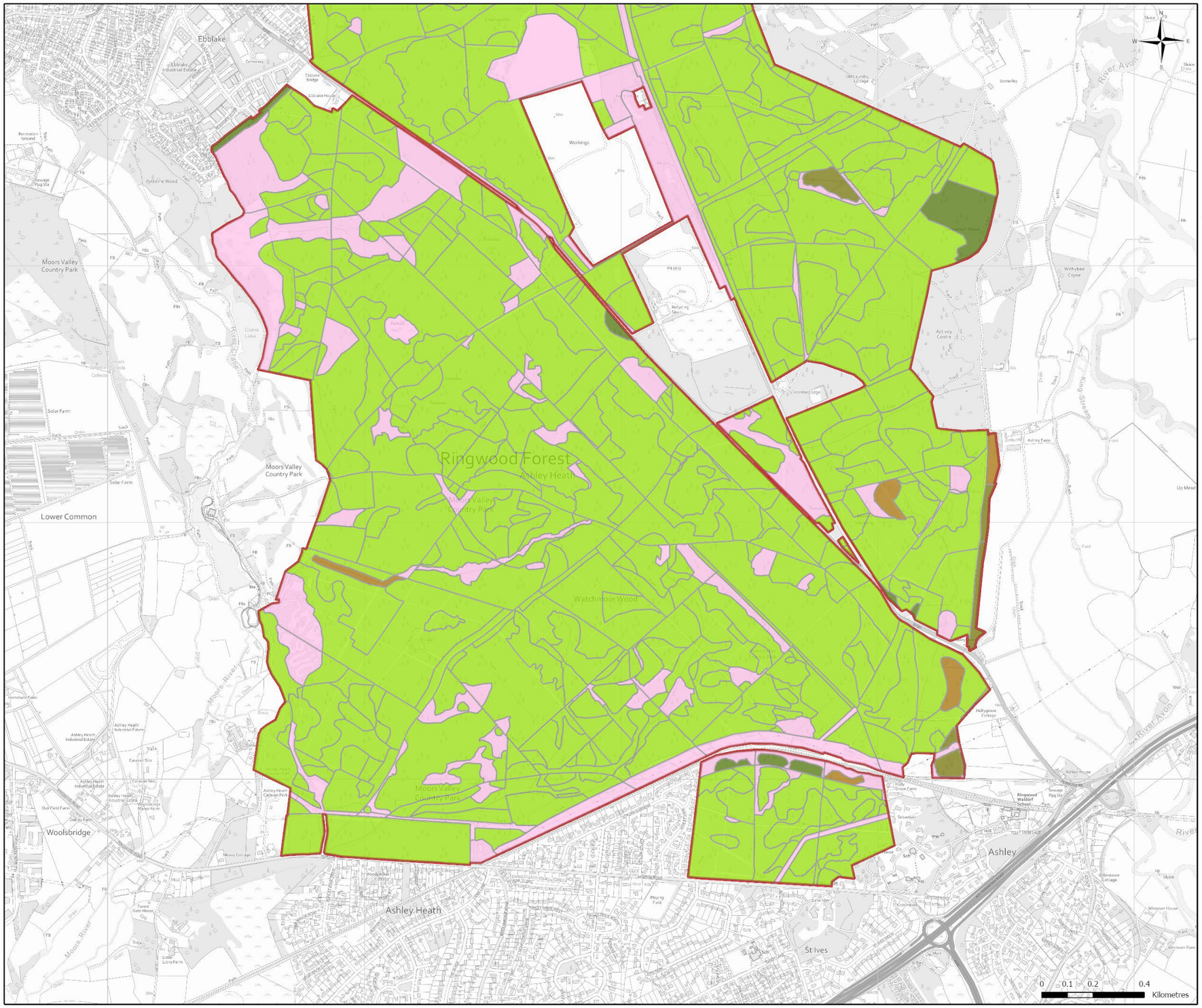
FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 The mark of responsible forestry

PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

- 1 - Over 80% Native
- 2 - Between 50% and 80% Native
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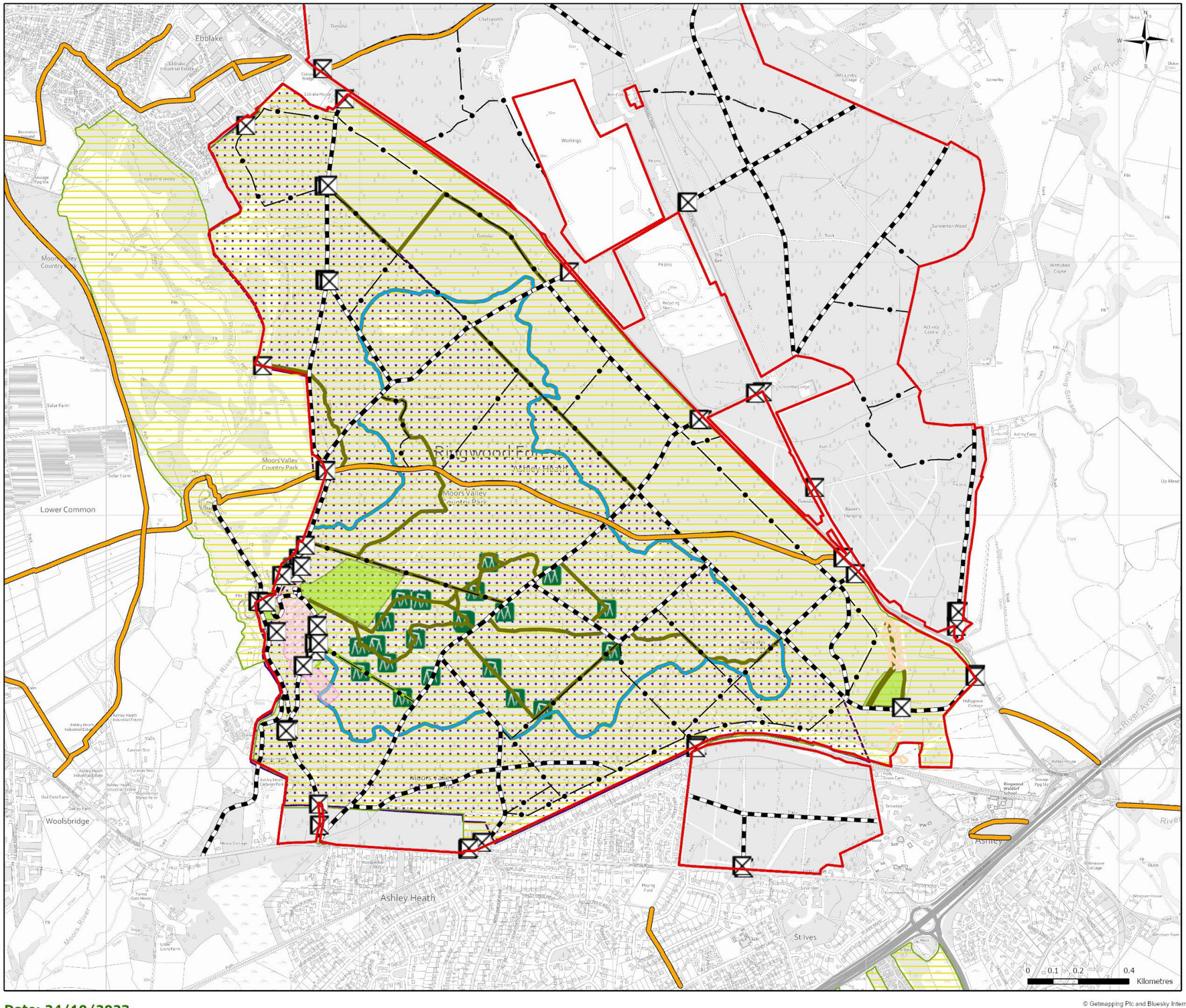

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Play Equipment
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Cycling Routes

- Green - Easy
- Blue - Moderate
- Ungraded
- Linear Assets

Walking Routes

- Easy
- Miscellaneous Routes
- East Dorset Blocks
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- Car Parks
- Sports
- Country Parks
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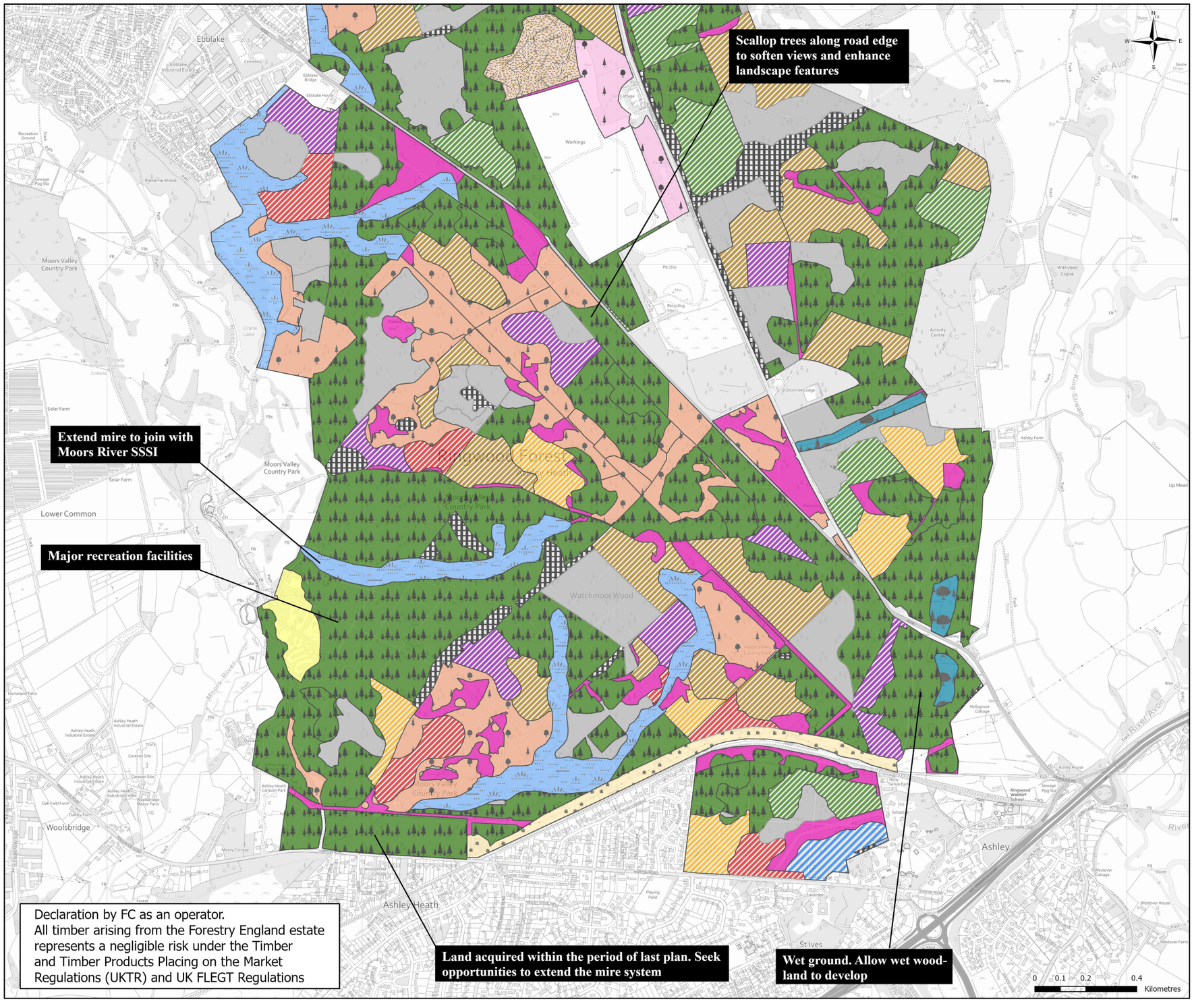

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

Describes how, over the course of this 10 year plan, we will manage the forest to advance towards the long term vision
Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Clearfell 2030-2034
- Clearfell 2035-2039
- Clearfell 2040-2044
- Clearfell 2045-2049
- Clearfell 2050-2054
- Clearfell Beyond 2055
- Conifers Managed under LISS
- Long Term Retention
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Agricultural
- Car Park
- Mineral site

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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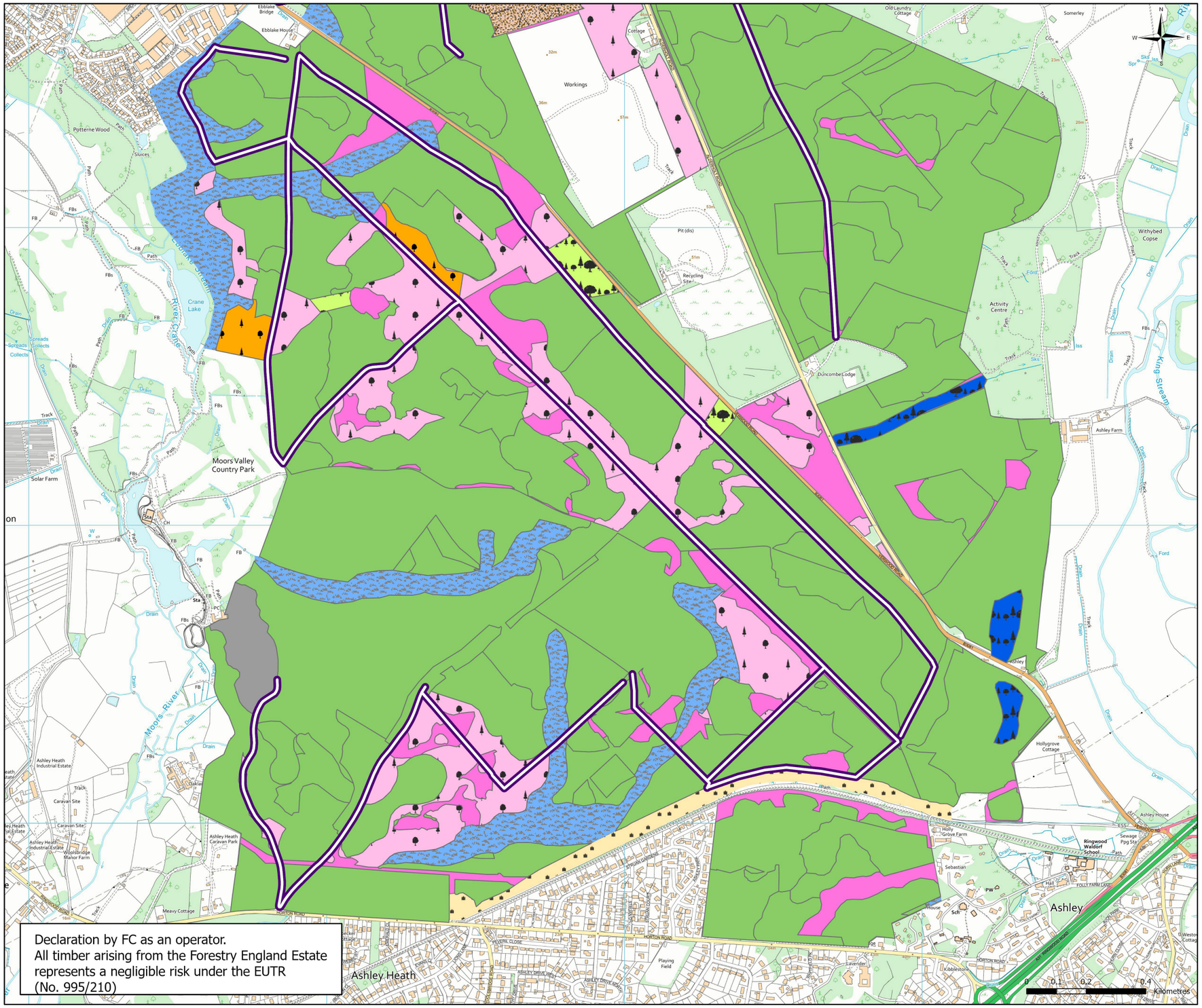
Date: 16/04/2025



Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England Estate represents a negligible risk under the EUTR (No. 995/210)

Date: 17/04/2025

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Wooded Heath - Areas to be managed as Heathland with 20% tree coverage.
- Wooded Heath - Areas in transition to Heathland. Progress to be made through phased thinning. Final delivery to be completed beyond Forest Plan approval.
- Areas identified as Wooded Heath in the long term vision where no significant progress will be made by the end of the plan period due to the age of the trees or other complexities
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Open
- Agricultural Land
- Minerals site

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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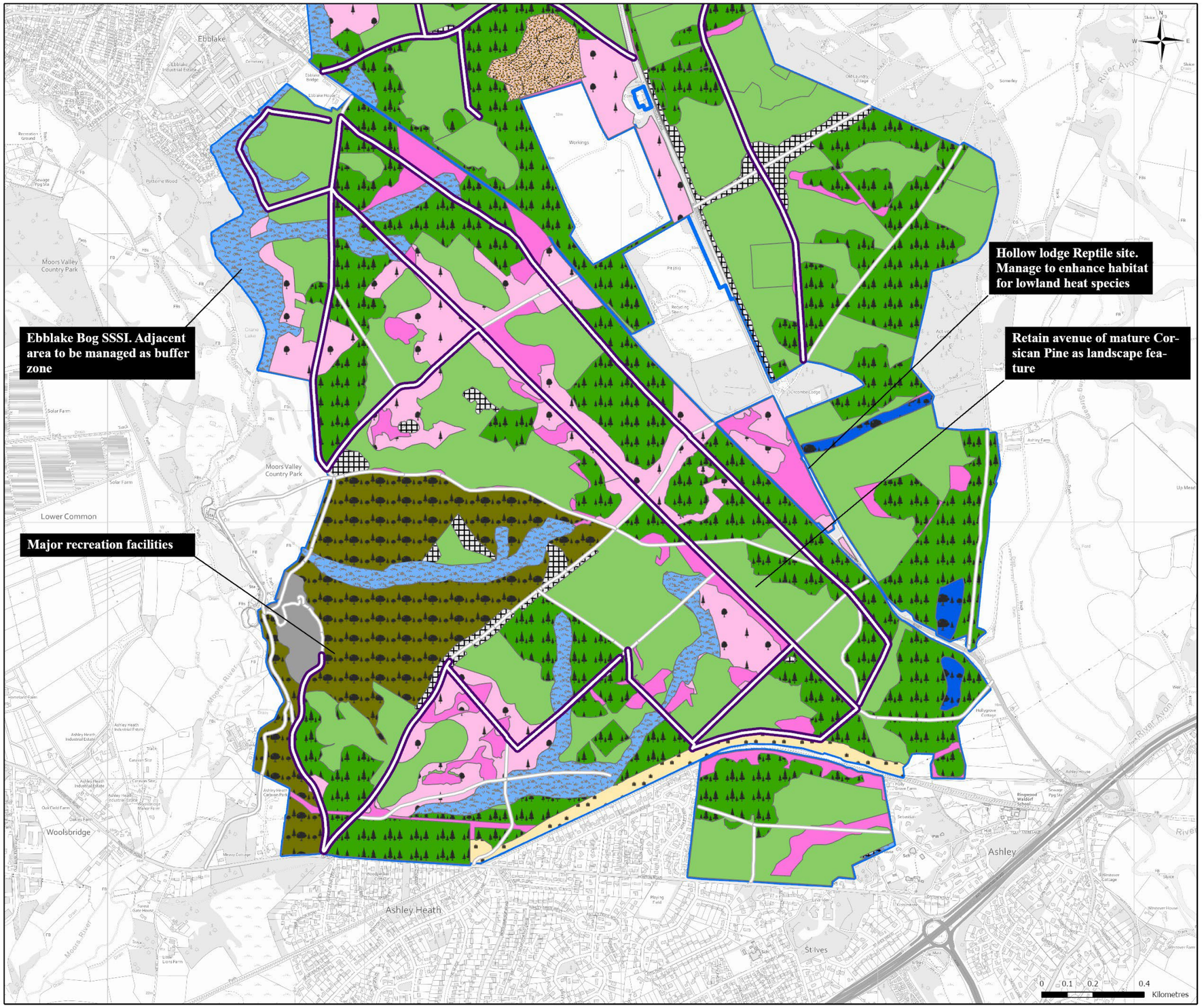

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of felling, replanting and thinning
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Long Term Retention - Character/old growth trees to be retained
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Agricultural Land
- Minerals site

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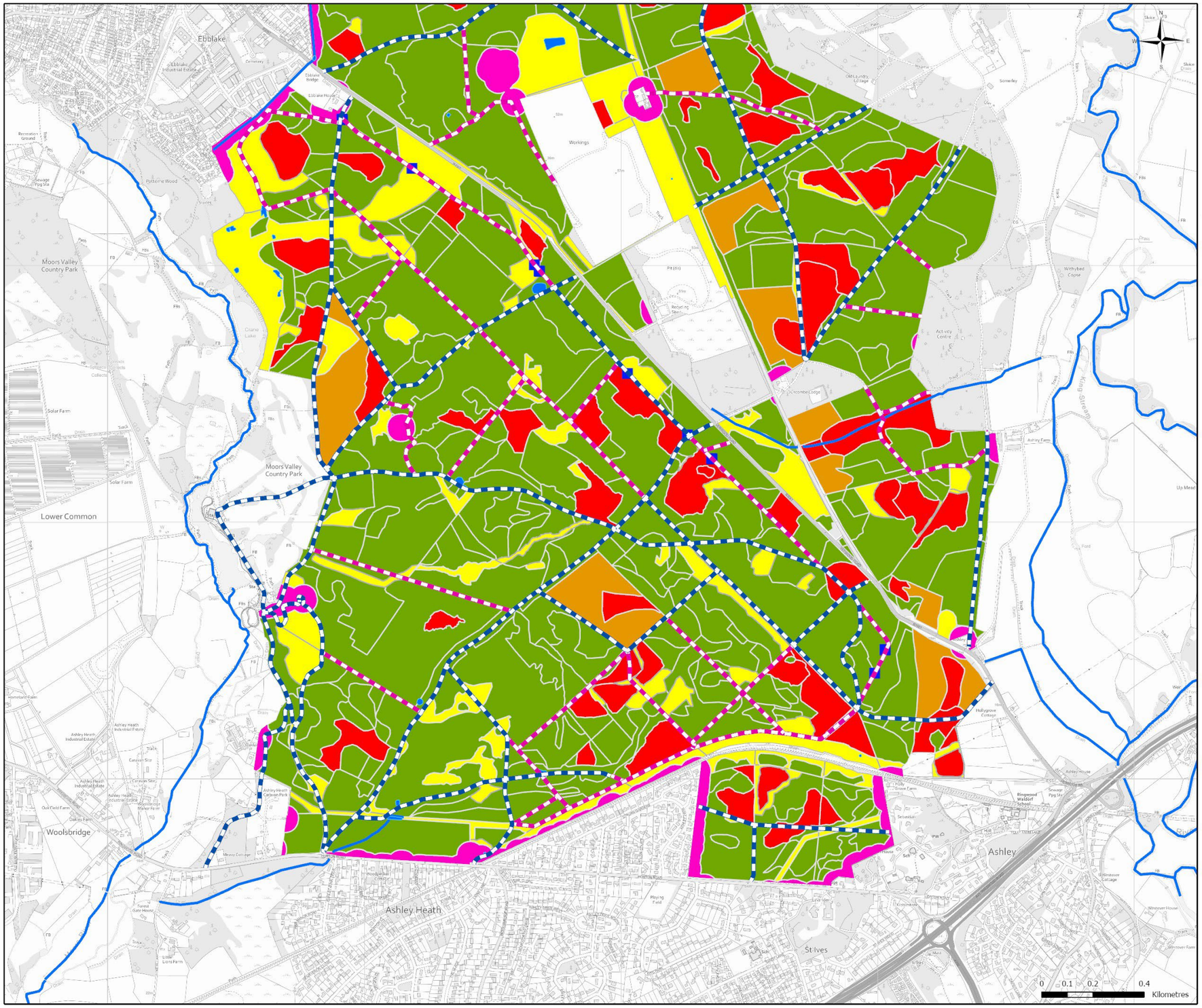


East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Ashley Heath & Jack's Garden

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Water Supply Points
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Medium Risk Felled and Restock Areas
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 24/10/2023

West Moors Plantation (including Three Legged Cross Nursery).

Location: SU 0941 0318 (West Moors)
SU 0822 0497 (Three Legged Cross)

Area: 145 ha
0.6 miles²
1.45km²

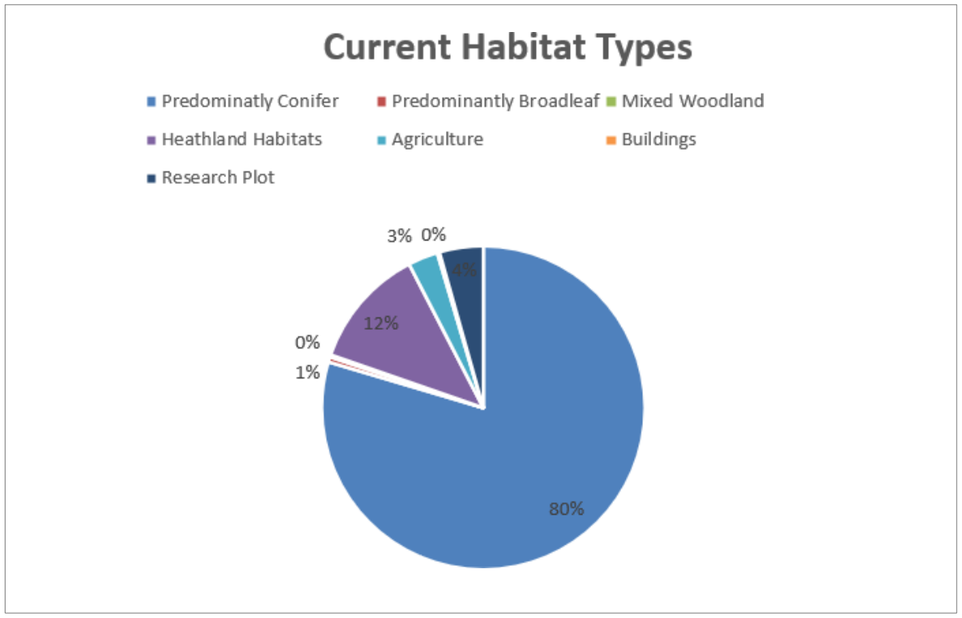
West Moors Plantation consists of 145 hectares of pine-dominated woodland and heathland habitats within a largely flat landscape. West Moors Plantation is bound to the east by the floodplain of the Moors River, to the north by a Ministry of Defence fuel depot and to the south and west by the town of West Moors . This proximity to a significant doorstep population makes this area such an important community resource. West Moors Plantation is also served by the Castleman Trailway which today is a recreational route and runs in a SW to NE direction and separates the main part of the West Moors from Gundry's Plantation. West Moors Plantation and Three Legged Cross Nursery are Forestry England Freehold land and dedicated under the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

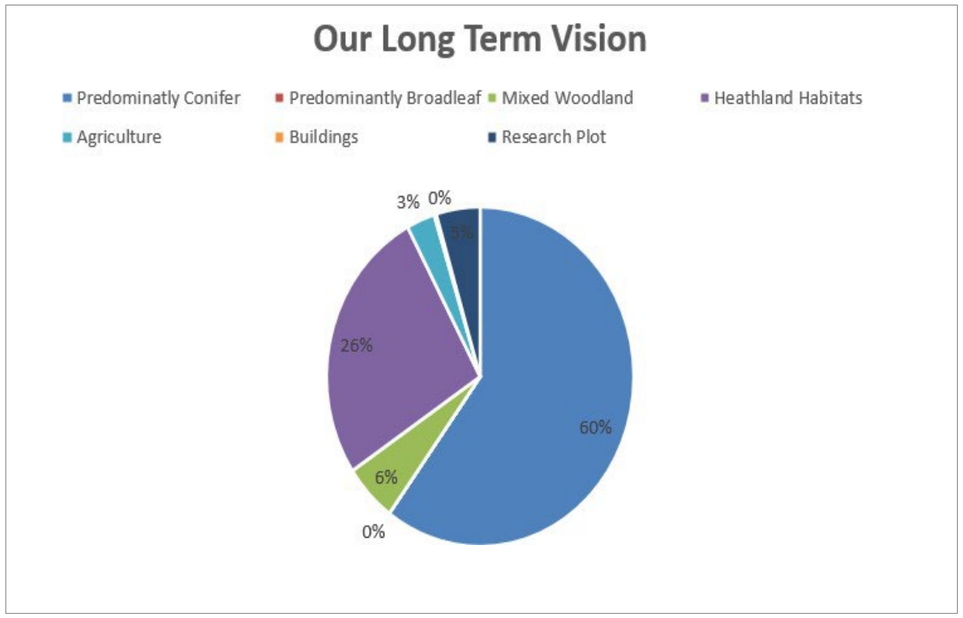
Three Legged Cross is a 16 ha former tree nursery.

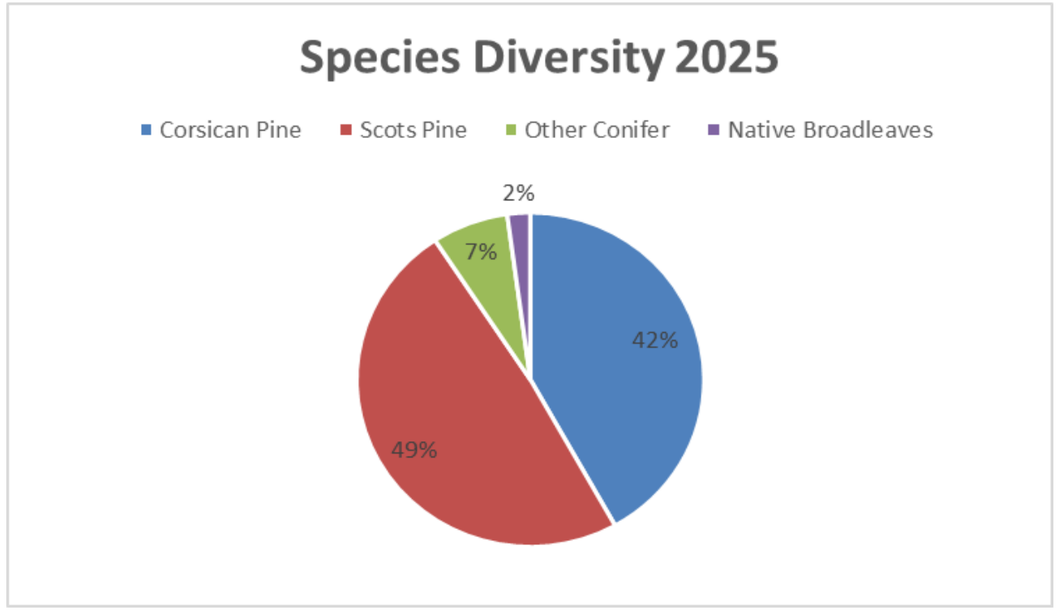
There are no designated habitats within West Moors Plantation itself. The SSSI units of the Moors River System abut the site on its eastern boundary. Gundry's Plantation however is largely within the Holt & West Moors Heaths SSSI, as well as the Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands, SPA and Ramsar sites. There are no designated habitats within Three Legged Cross Nursery though it does abut the same designated habitats as West Moors Plantation and identified earlier on its SE boundary. This block currently supports significant populations of the dingy mocha moth that feeds on willow species during its larval stage. This moth is a Section 41 (NERC Act 2006) species and a UK BAP: Priority Species Coral necklace is also found across this block. Other conservation considerations include the presence of badger (*Meles meles*) setts and there are records of adders.

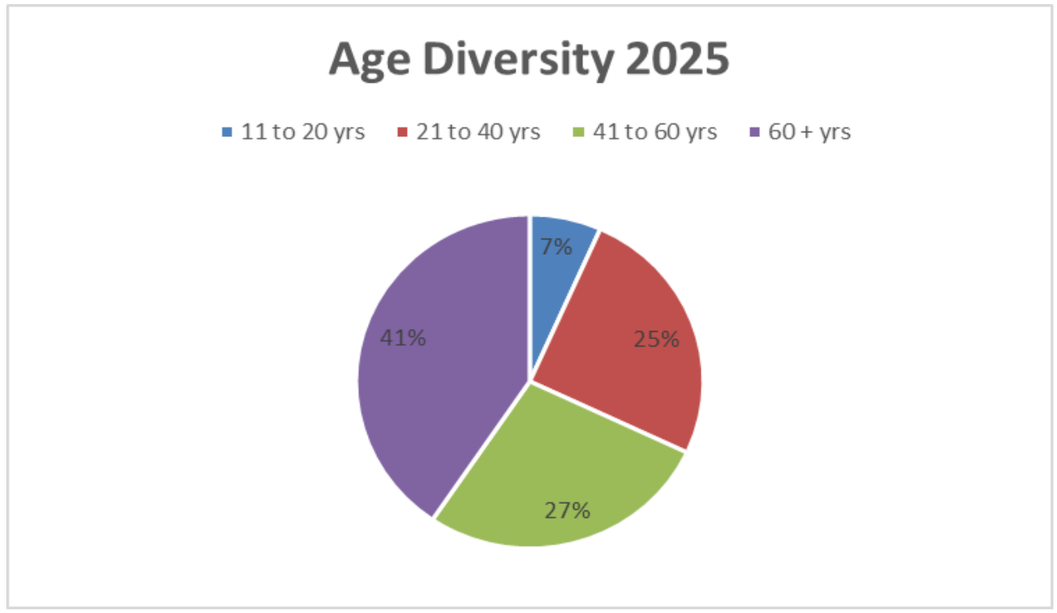
There are no scheduled monuments within West Moors Plantation or Three Legged Cross Nursery.

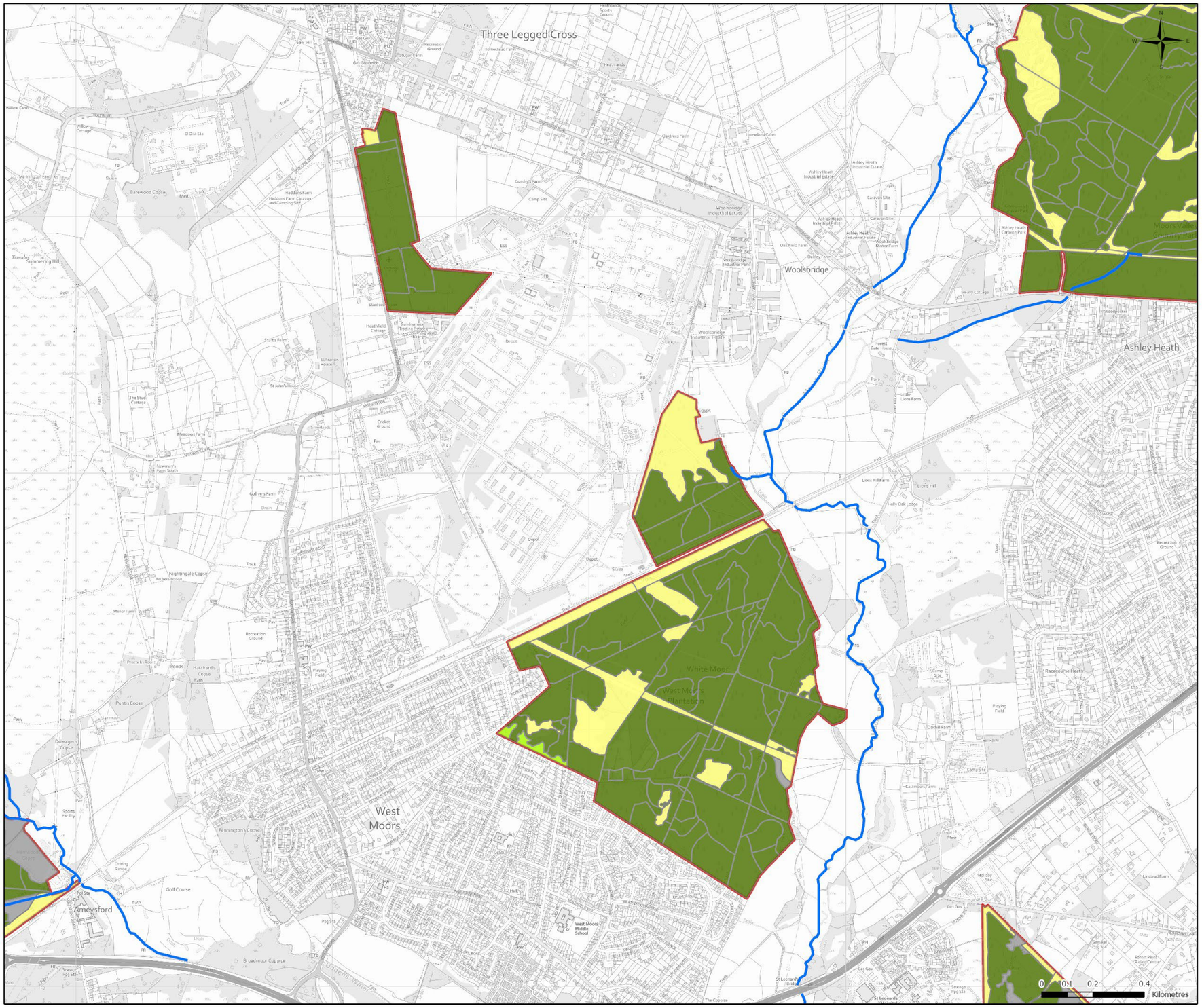
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: West Moors Plantation & Three Legged Cross Nursery.






Species Diversity 2025
Corsican Pine
Scots Pine
Other Conifer
Native Broadleaves
2%
7%
42%
49%


Age Diversity 2025
11 to 20 yrs
21 to 40 yrs
41 to 60 yrs
60 + yrs
7%
25%
41%
27%



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
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- Open Areas

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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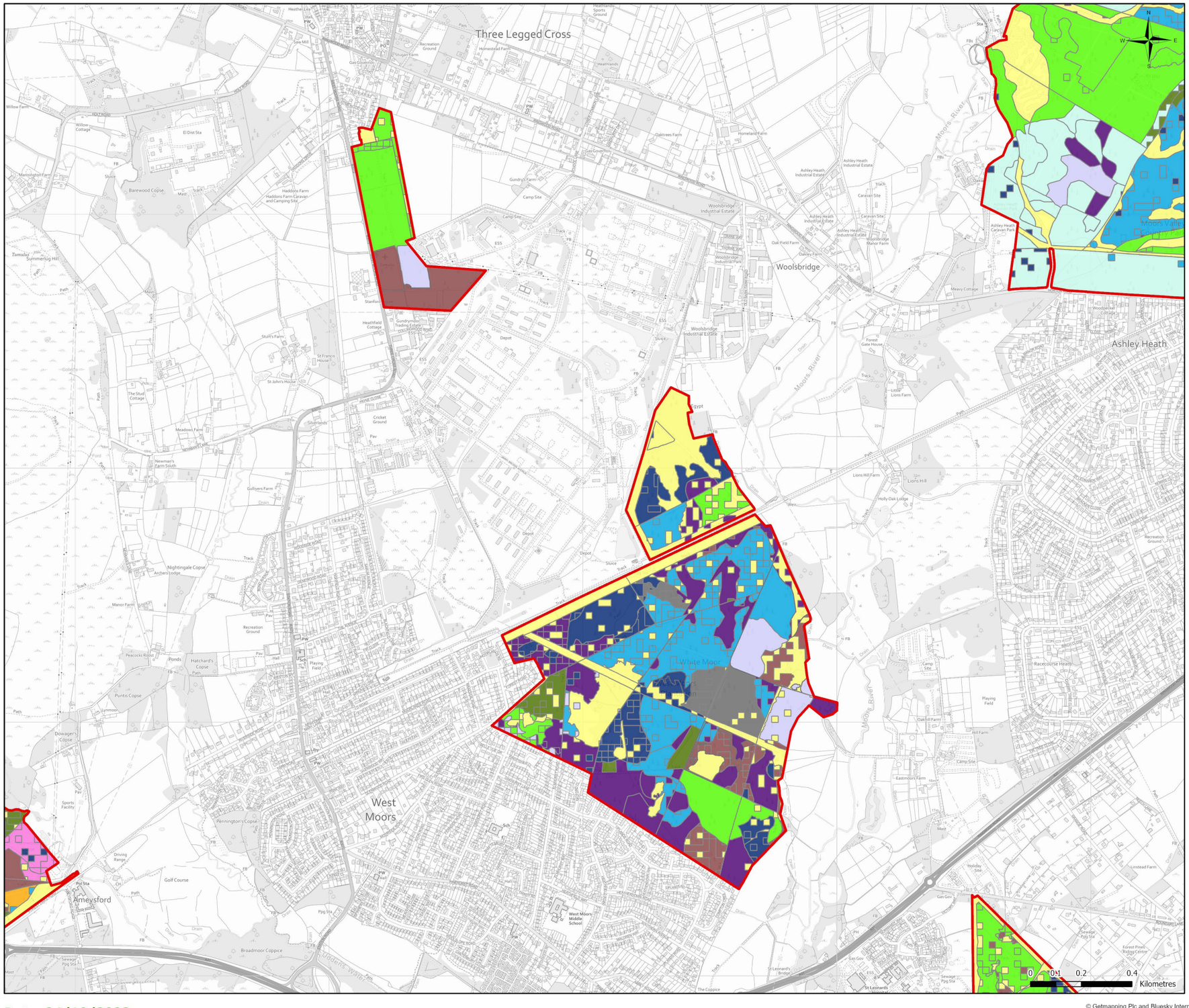

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1930
- 1931 - 1940
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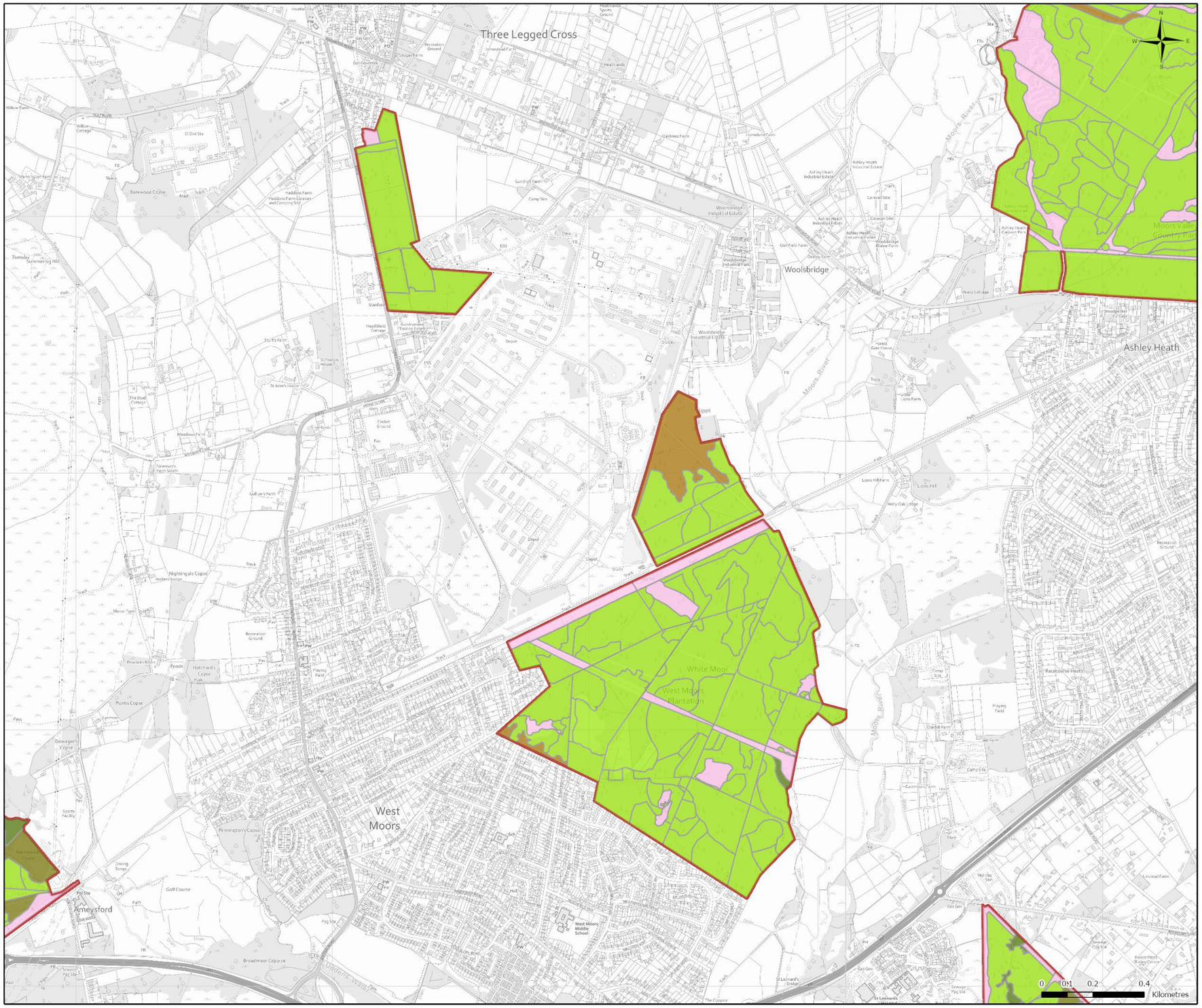

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

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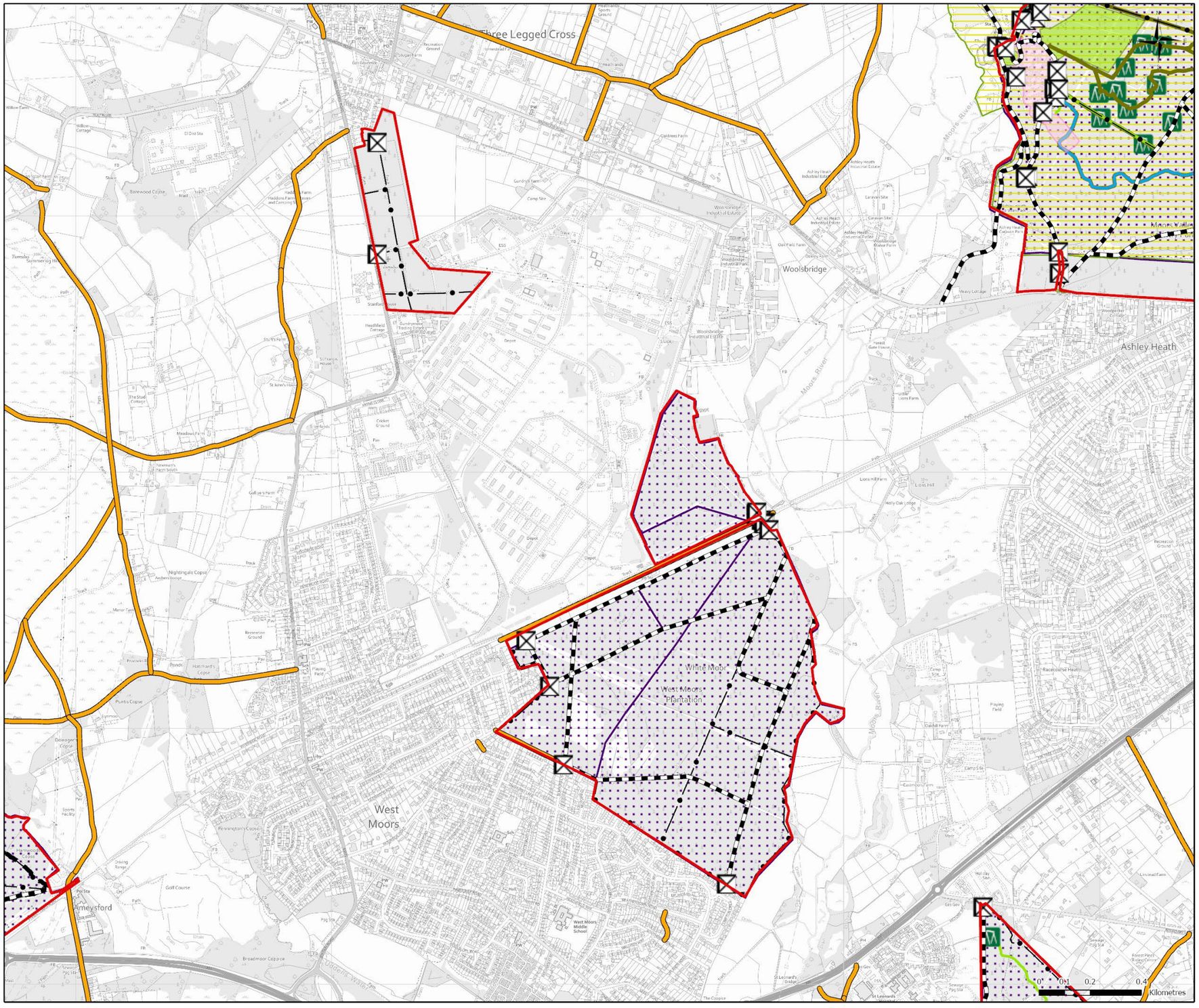

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Play Equipment
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Cycling Routes

- Green - Easy
- Blue - Moderate
- Linear Assets

Walking Routes

- Easy

Multi User Trails

- Easy
- Miscellaneous Routes
- East Dorset Blocks
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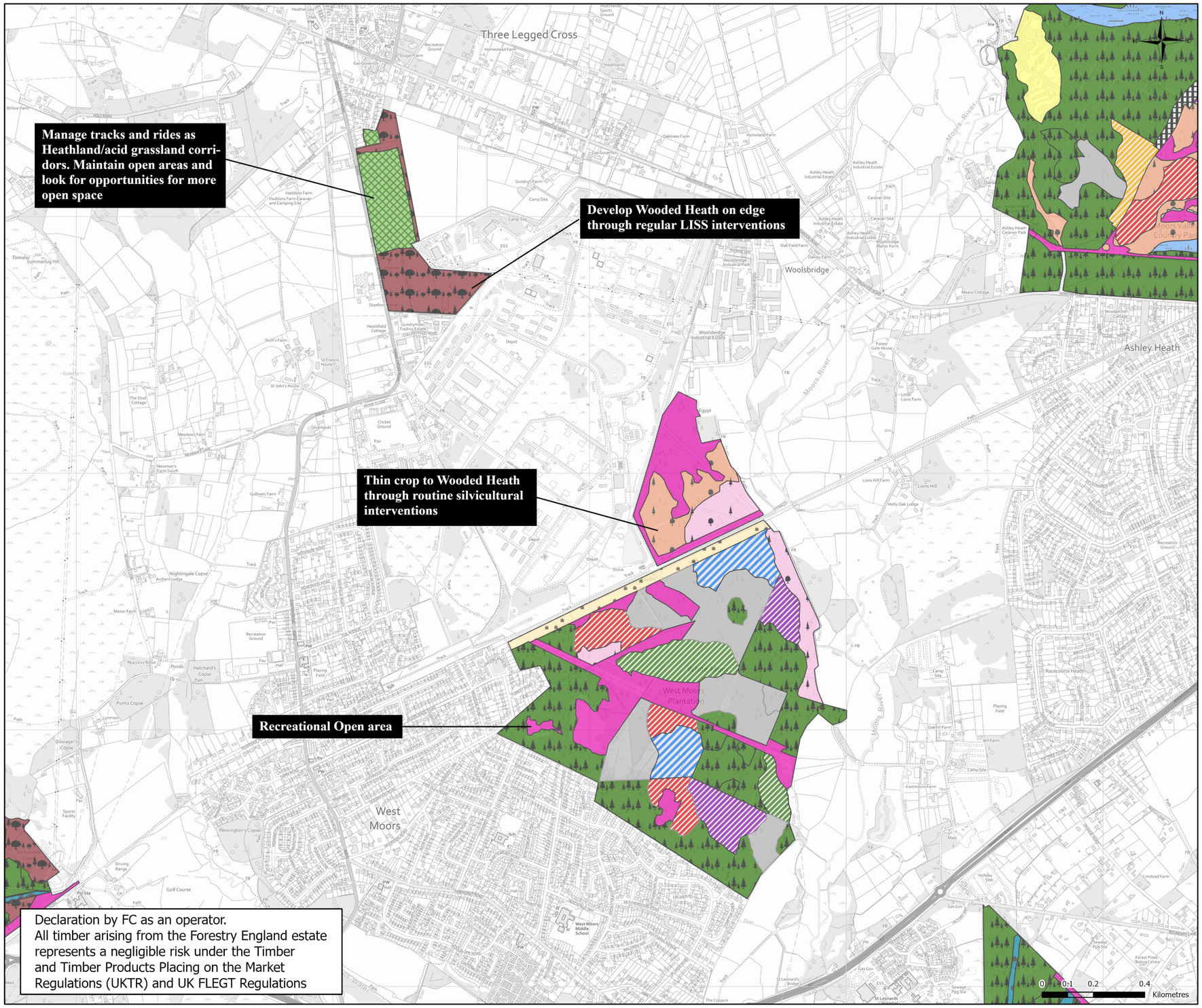

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

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West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

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- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Agricultural
- Car Park
- Forest Research Plot

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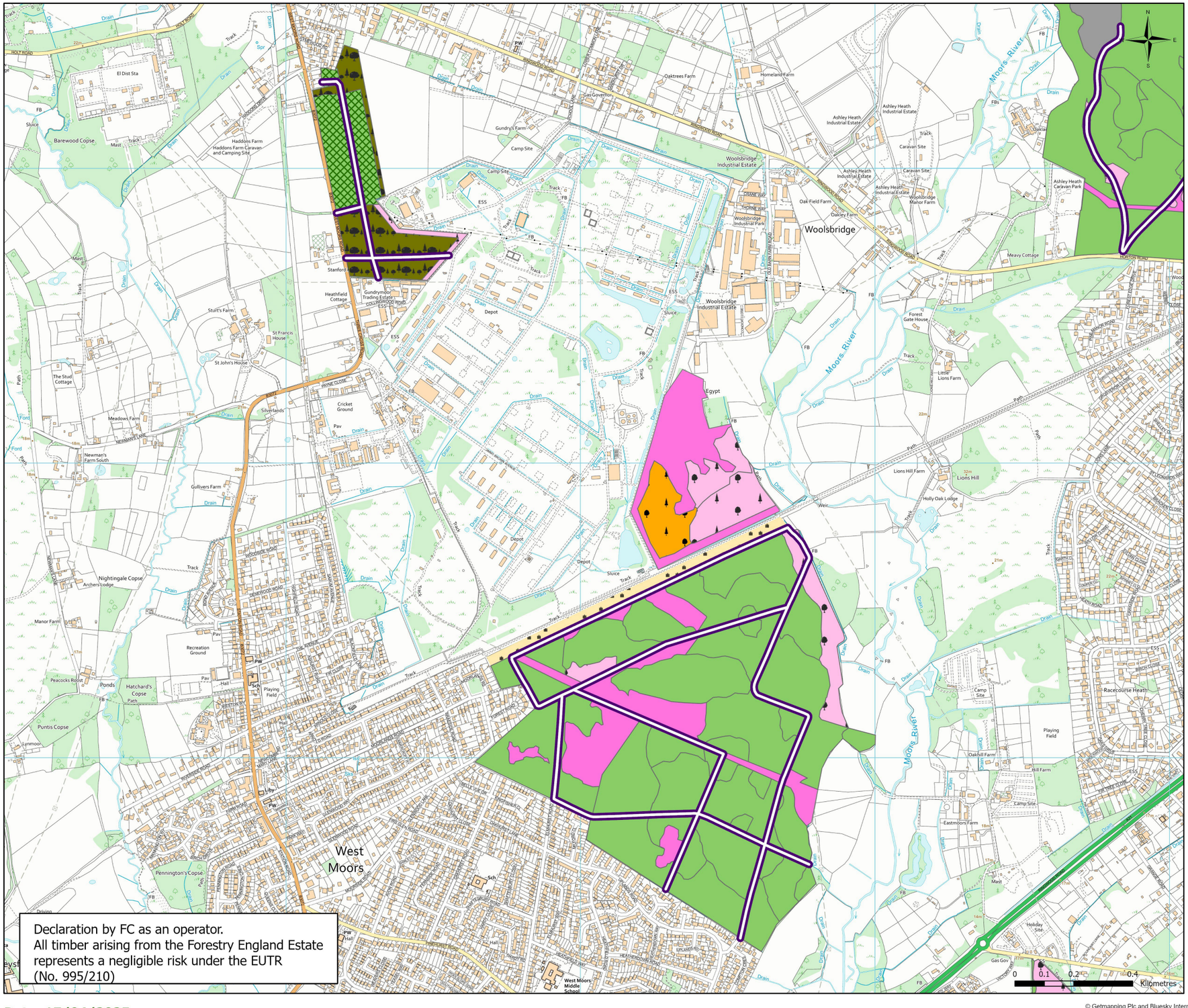

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East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

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- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Research Plot
- Agricultural Land

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The mark of responsible forestry

Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.org

Date: 17/04/2025

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Forestry England South Forest District

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- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Open Habitats
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Long Term Retention - Character/old growth trees to be retained
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Research Plot
- Agricultural Land

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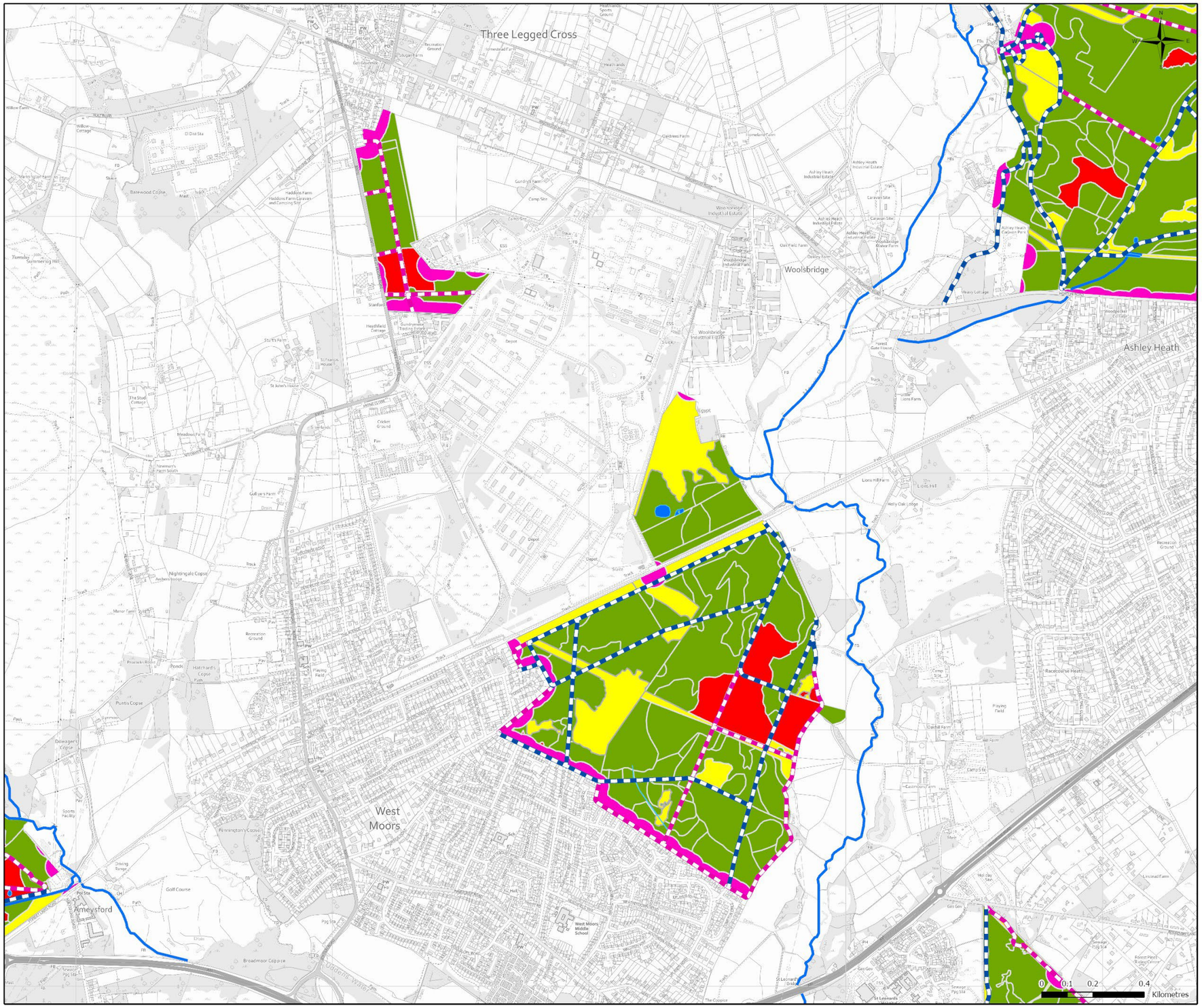

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

West Moors & 3 Legged Cross

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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The mark of responsible forestry

Date: 24/10/2023

Hurn Forest (including Ramsdown Plantation & Sopley)

Location: Hurn Forest SZ 1173 9967
Ramsdown Plantation SZ 1317 9677

Area 491ha
1.9 miles²
4.9 km²

Hurn Forest is situated to the south of West Moors and St Leonards, but is isolated from them by the A31. Ferndown lies to the west, with the Christchurch and Bournemouth conurbation to the south. Hurn is sandwiched between Bournemouth International Airport and the A339 Bournemouth Spur Road. The Moors River runs along the entirety of the western border.

There is 48ha of leased land at Sopley, the remainder of Hurn Forest is Forestry England Freehold and dedicated under the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000.

Hurn Forest has a predominantly coniferous character, again dominated by pine species, although there are areas of broadleaved woodland associated with the wetter habitats. Ramsdown contains, in parts, a more diverse array of conifer species. Open heathland habitats are a significant feature of this block.

There are multiple national and international designations within and adjacent to the Hurn Forest Block. These are associated with the Moors River catchment and floodplain (Moors River System SSSI) and with heathland habitats (St Leonards and St Ives Heaths SSSI, Town Common SSSI) as well as the Dorset Heaths SAC and Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar sites. There is potential scope to restore drained peatland in the two tributary arms of the Moors River System SSSI that extend into Hurn, which would improve the habitat mosaic interest of fen woodland and wet and dry heath transitions.

In terms of European Protected Species, Eurasian otter, European water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) and a number of bat species have been recorded, as well as good populations of sand lizard and, smooth snake. This block supports quality reptile habitat, which is also used by adder. Badger setts have been recorded throughout the block. Notable invertebrate species include dingy mocha moth, silver-studded blue butterfly (*Plebejus argus*) and grayling butterfly (*Hipparchia semele*). Notable recorded bird species tend to be those associated with heathland habitats and currently would include: Dartford warbler, Eurasian hobby and European nightjar.

Since the last Forest Plan, there has been a major ongoing project to reduce the amount of invasive rhododendron in Ramsdown, mostly within compartment 2952

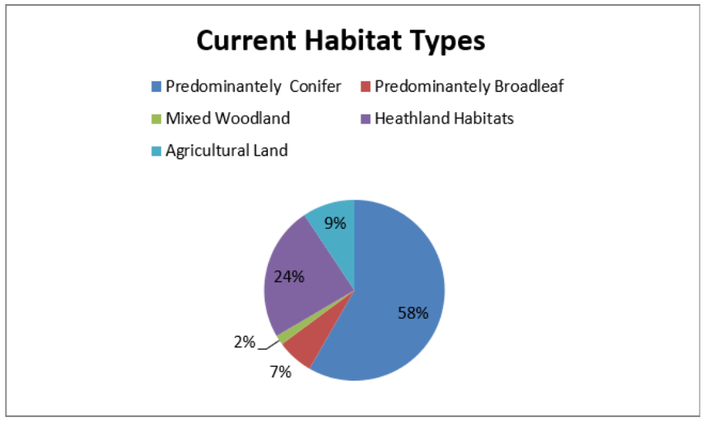
There are 6 scheduled monuments, 3 of which however only just clip Forestry England managed land. All schedulings here relate to barrows. There is significant unscheduled heritage especially within Ramsdown Plantation relating to WWII infrastructure, probably an RAF base. Recently when installing recreational infra structure at the northern end of the block, further evidence was discovered again probably relating to use during WWII.

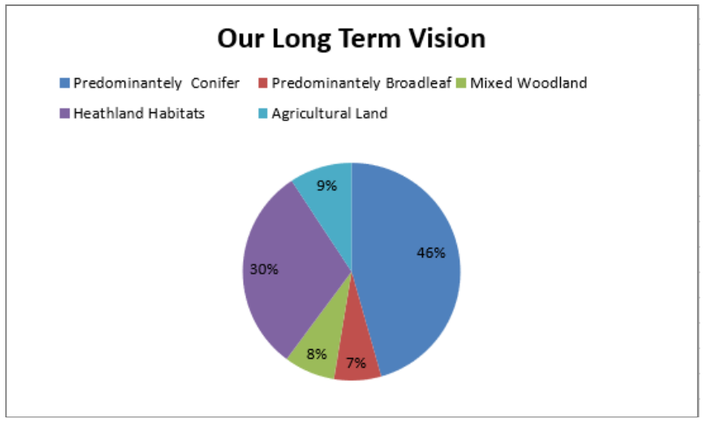
Hurn Forest is a popular resource for local communities and there are formal car parks at Ramsdown, Hurn Lane and Matcham's Lane. There is also a large holiday park in the north-west corner that directly accesses the forest.

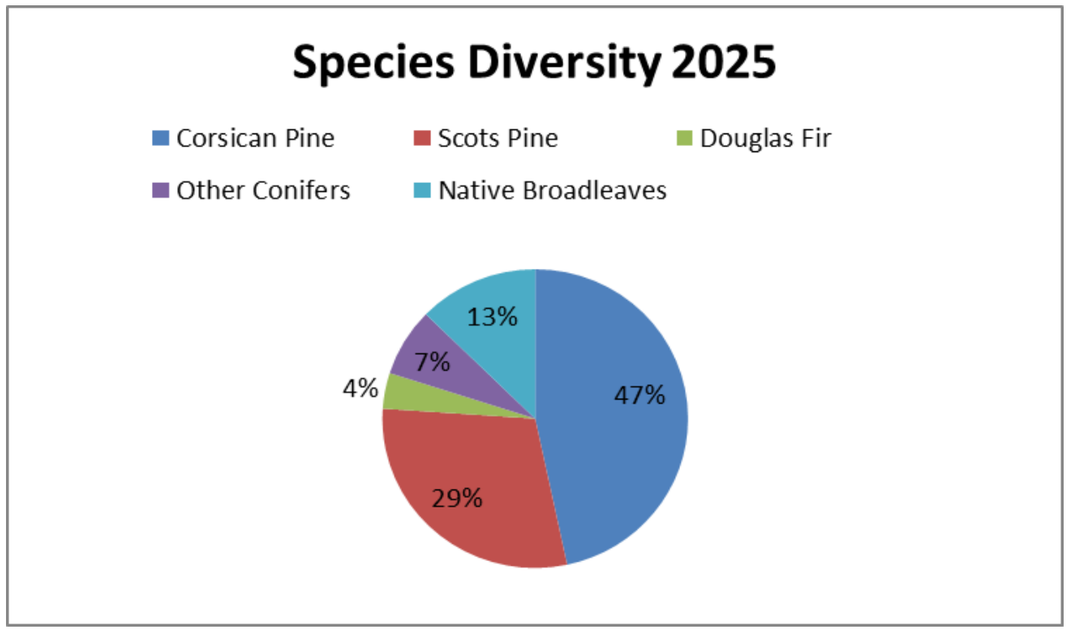
There is a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) in northern Hurn by way of mitigation for the development of housing on the former hospital site at St. Leonard's. New features included trails and other recreational infrastructure for all forest users. Additionally, at the southern end of the block, at the Blackwater Junction, 1.607ha has been transferred to Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council to facilitate road widening and the inclusion of a cycle Lane and the required mitigation for wildlife populations.

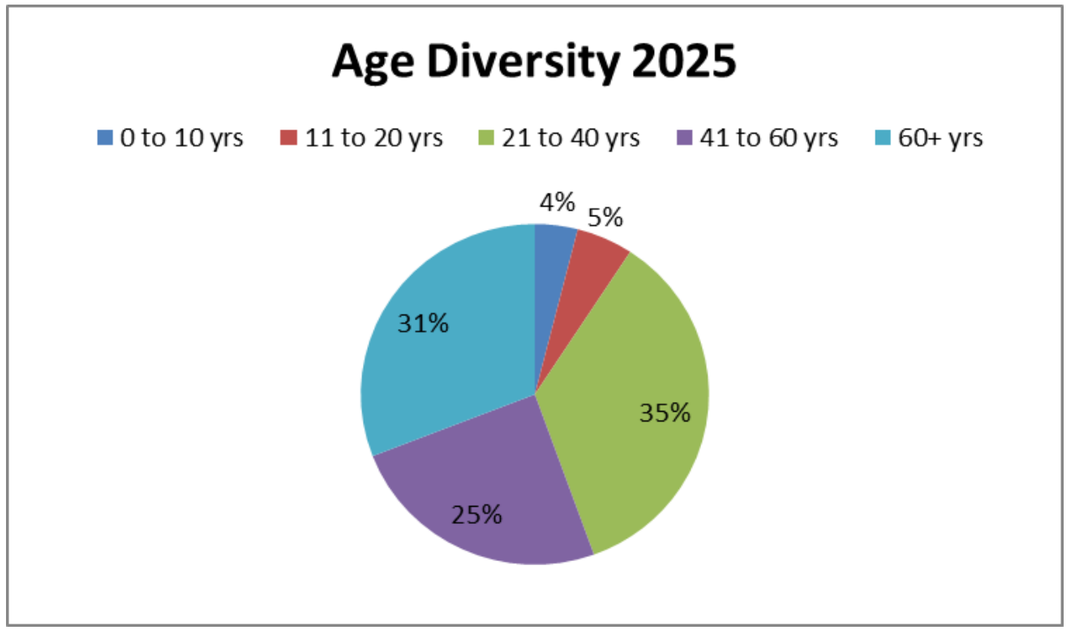
Lastly, all land identified as 'agricultural' (predominantly along the western side between the forest and the Moors River) will remain agricultural land.

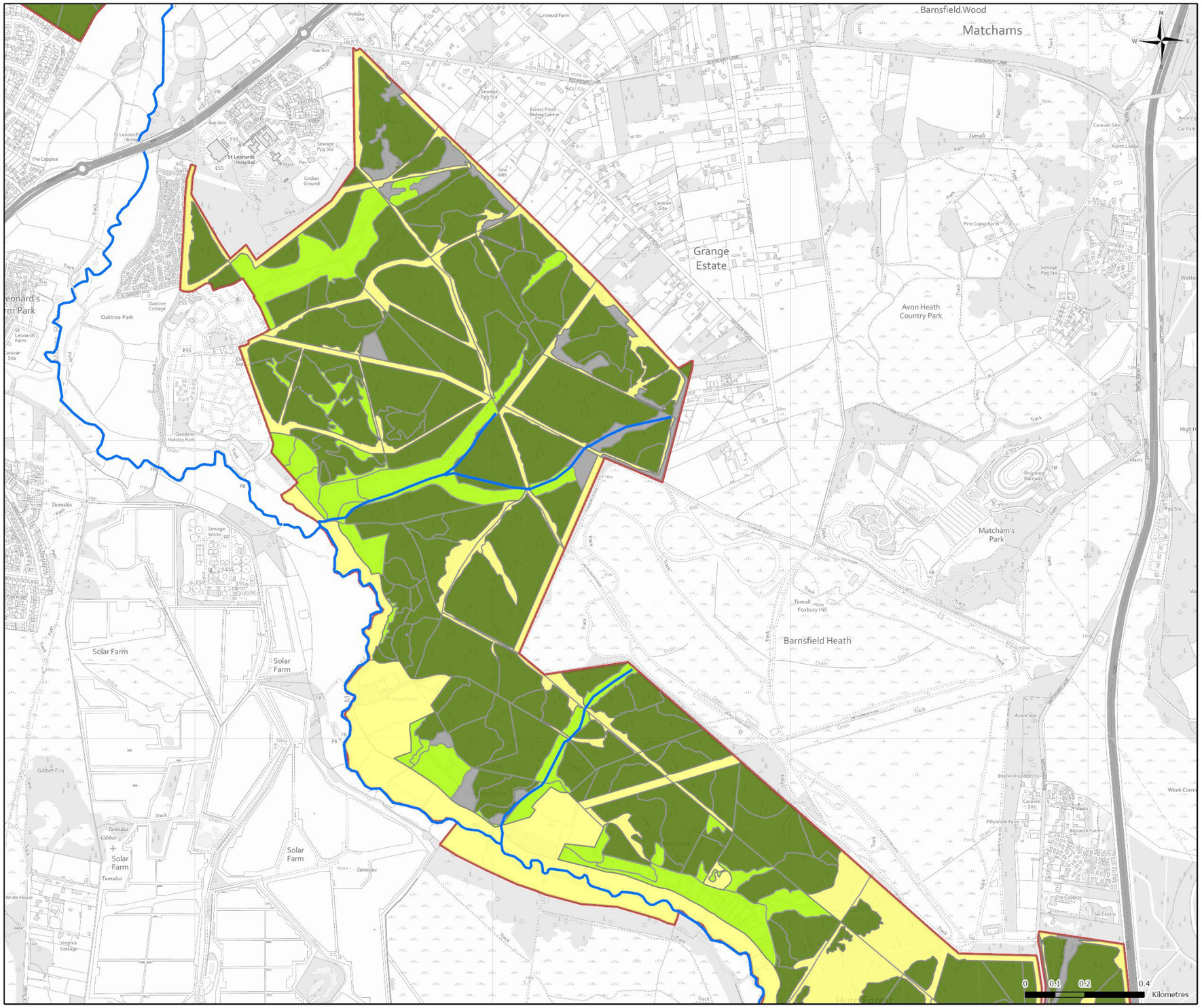
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: Hurn Forest, Ramsdown Plantation and Sopley.






Species Diversity 2025
Corsican Pine
Scots Pine
Douglas Fir
Other Conifers
Native Broadleaves
47%
29%
4%
7%
13%


Age Diversity 2025
0 to 10 yrs
11 to 20 yrs
21 to 40 yrs
41 to 60 yrs
60+ yrs
4%
5%
35%
25%
31%



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Hurn North

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

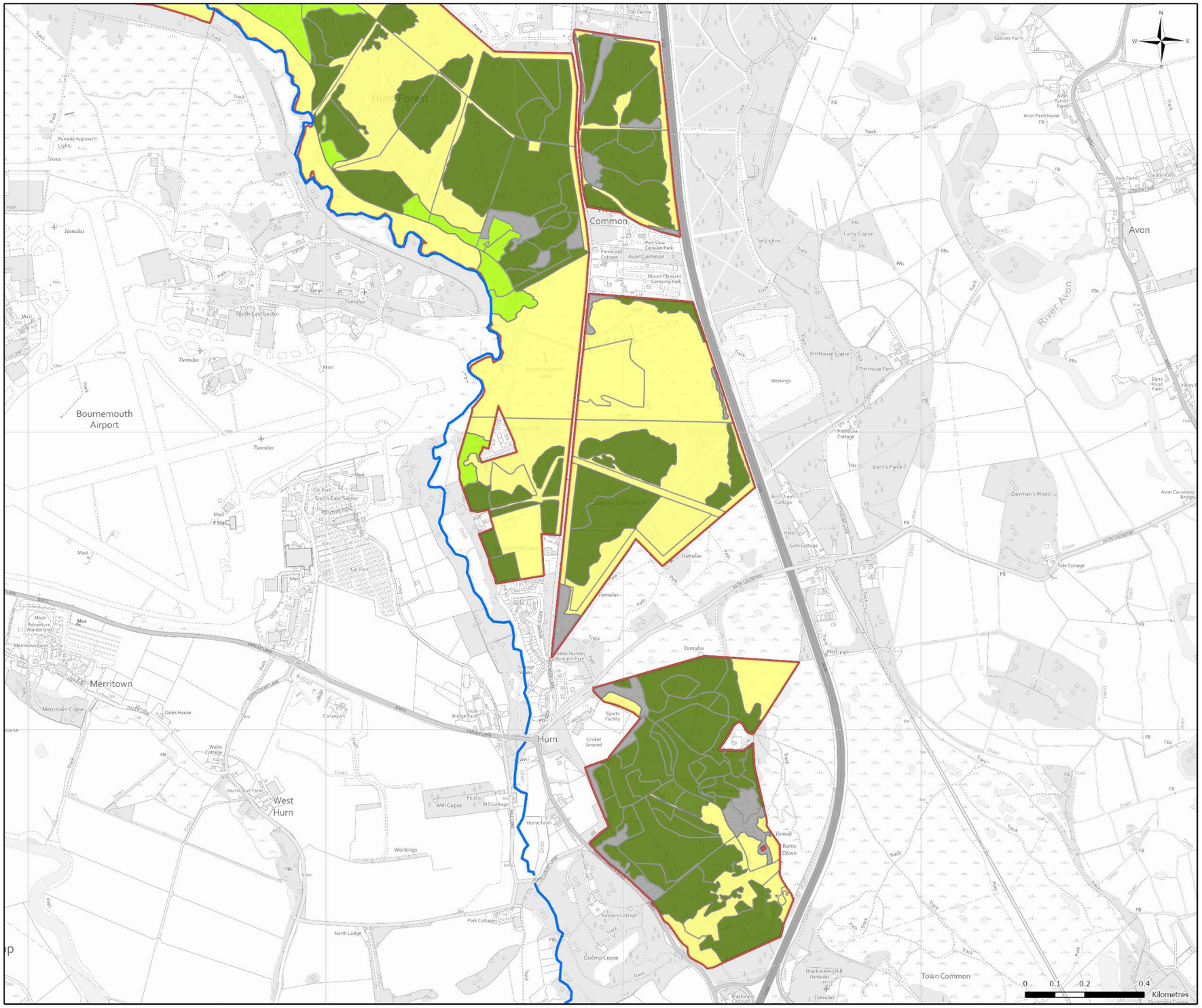
Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Hurn South & Ramsdown

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

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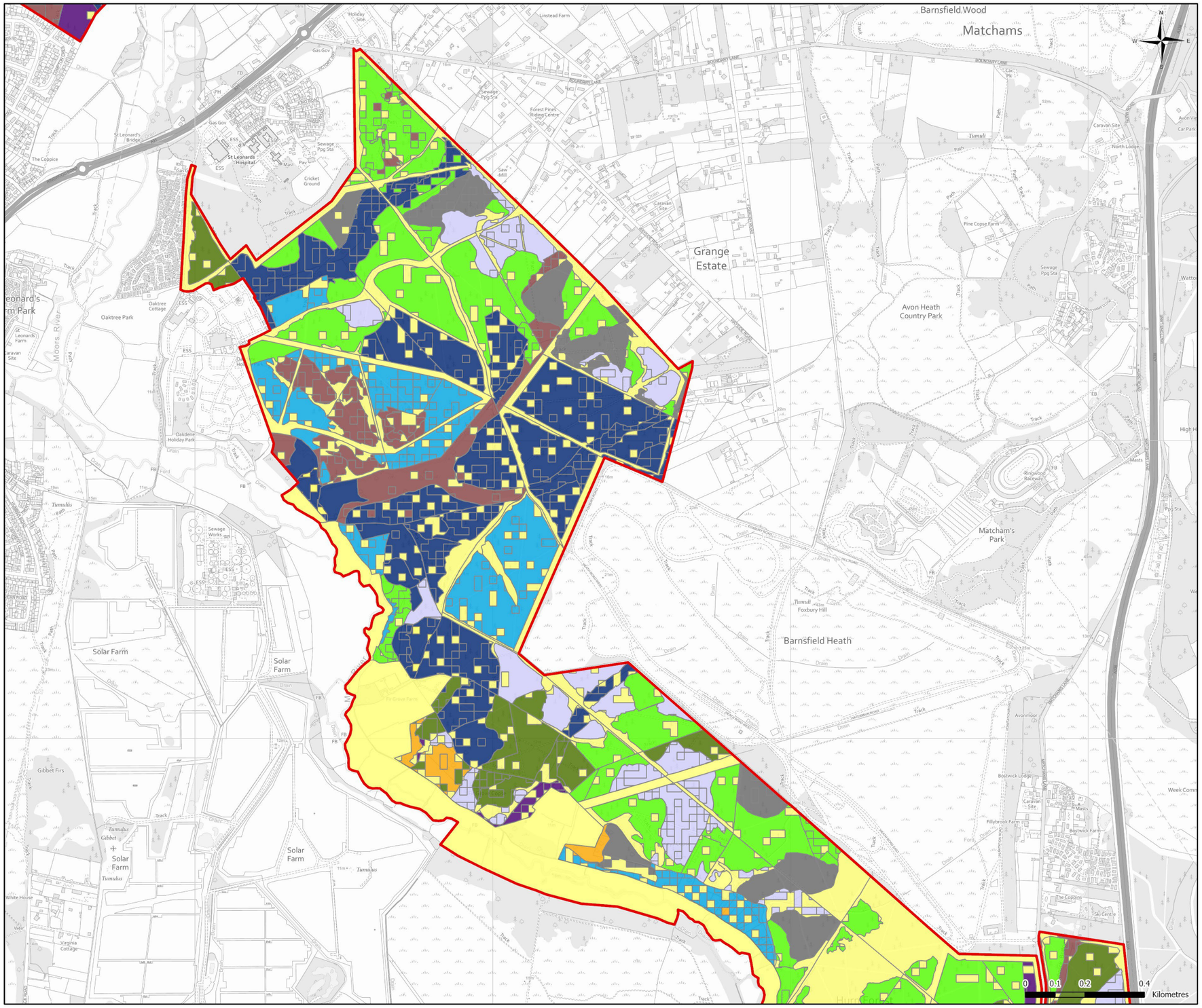

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Hurn North

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
- 2001 - 2010
- 2011 - Present

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

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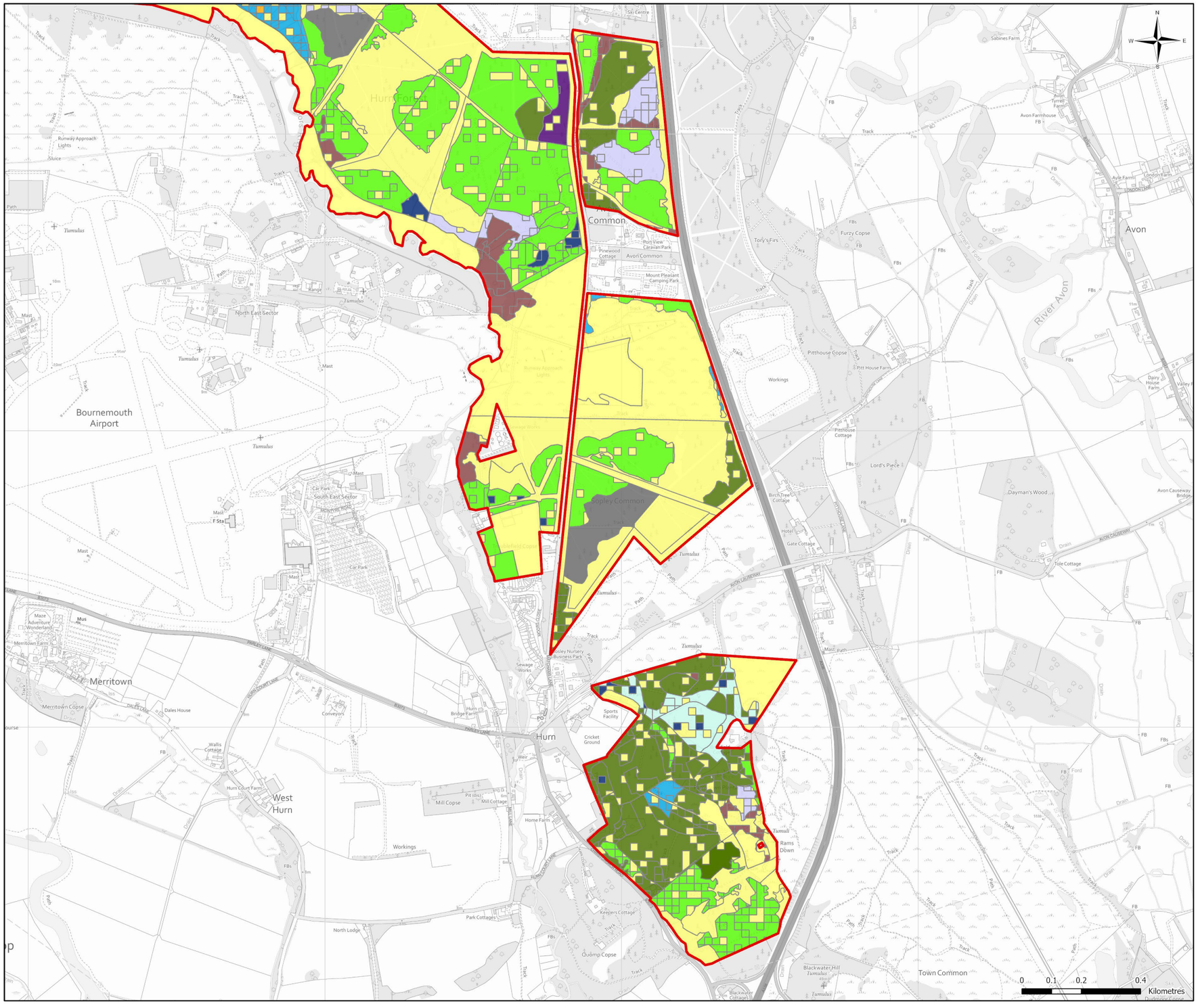

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Hurn South & Ramsdown

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
- 2001 - 2010
- 2011 - Present

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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Date: 24/10/2023

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Hurn North

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

- 1 - Over 80% Native
- 2 - Between 50% and 80% Native
- 3 - Between 20% and 50 % Native
- 4 - Less than 20 % Native
- Open & Other

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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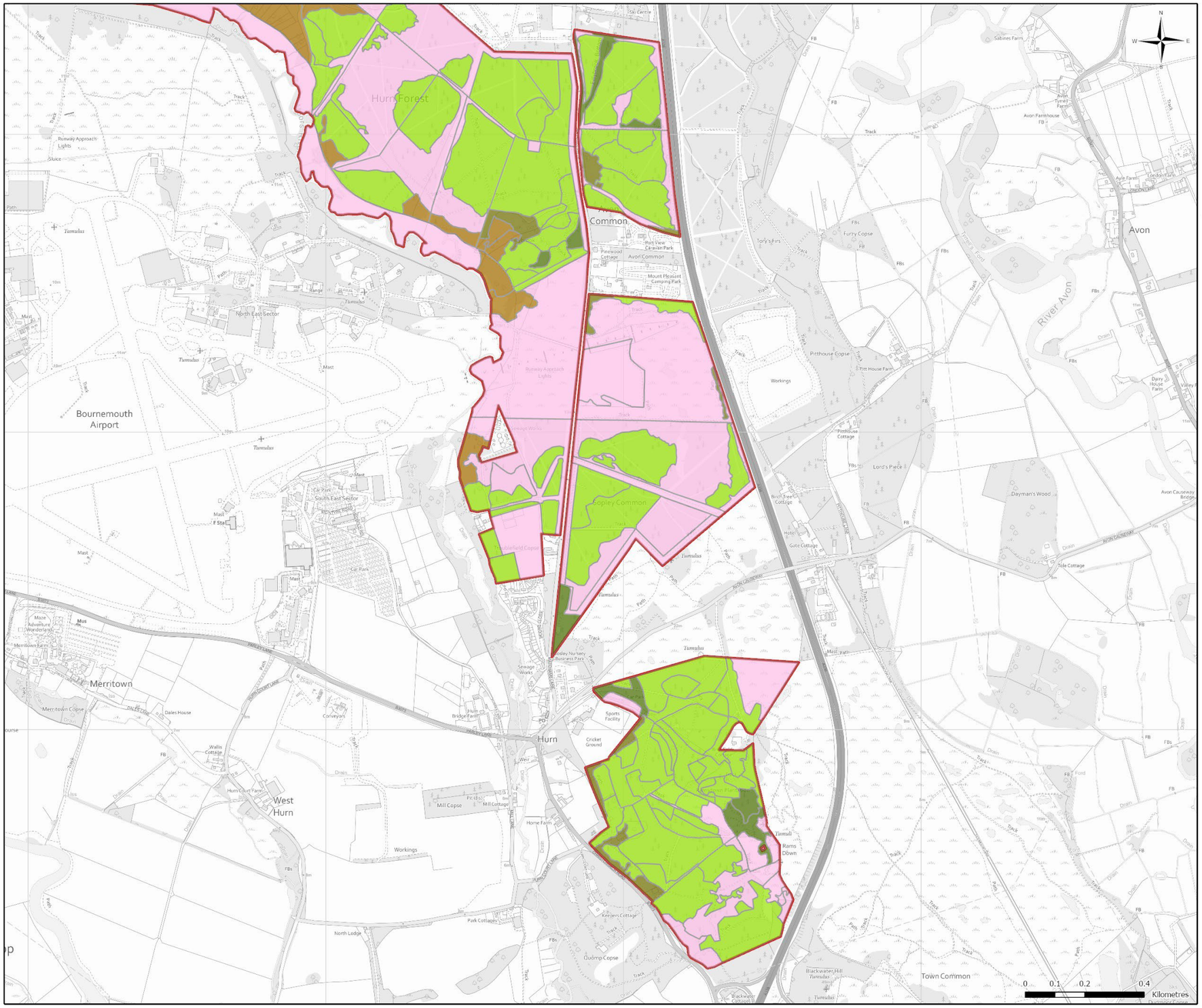

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Hurn South & Ramsdown

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

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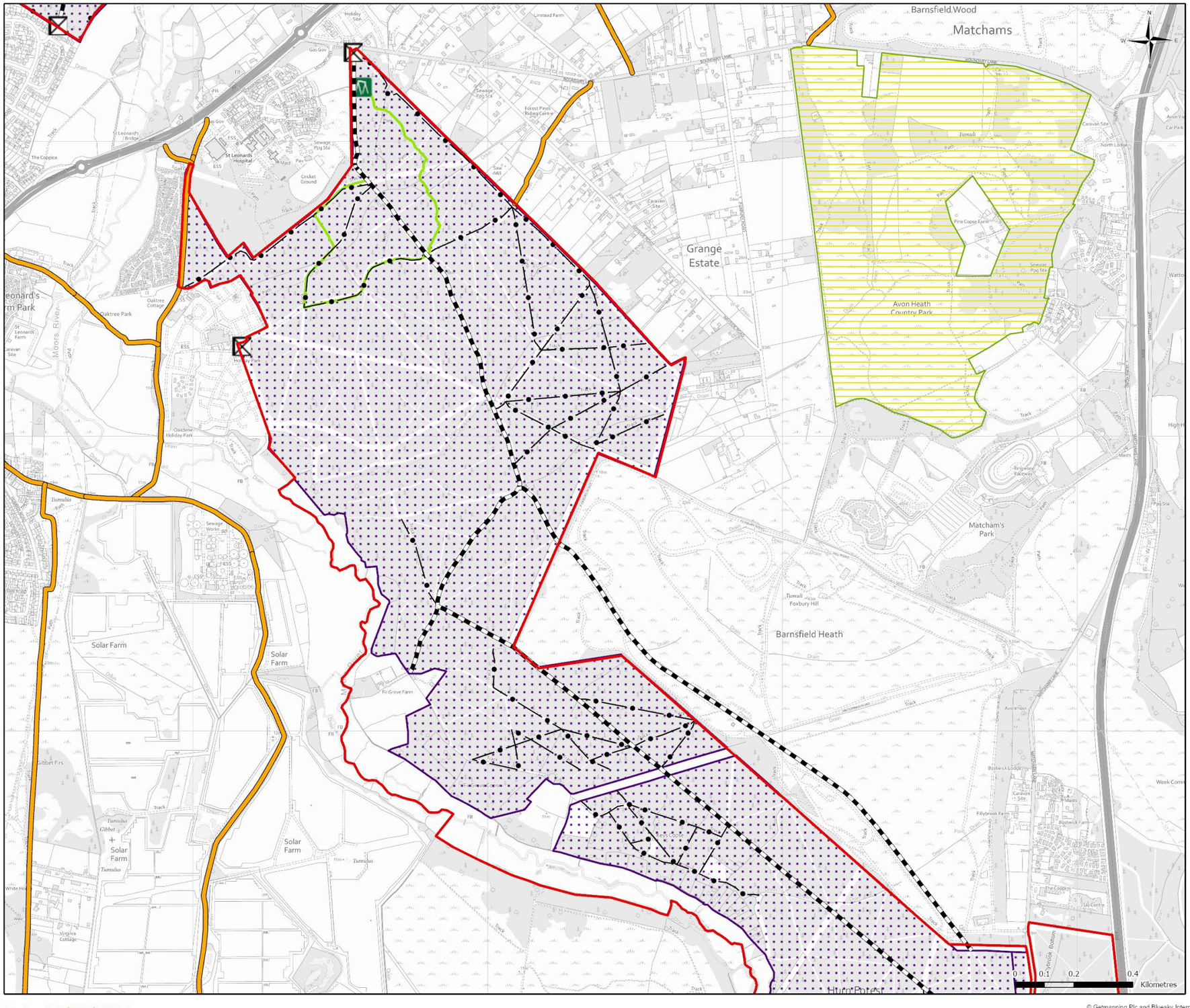

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Hurn North

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Play Equipment
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Walking Routes

- Easy

- East Dorset Blocks
- Car Parks
- Country Parks
- CROW Dedicated Land

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

Date: 24/10/2023

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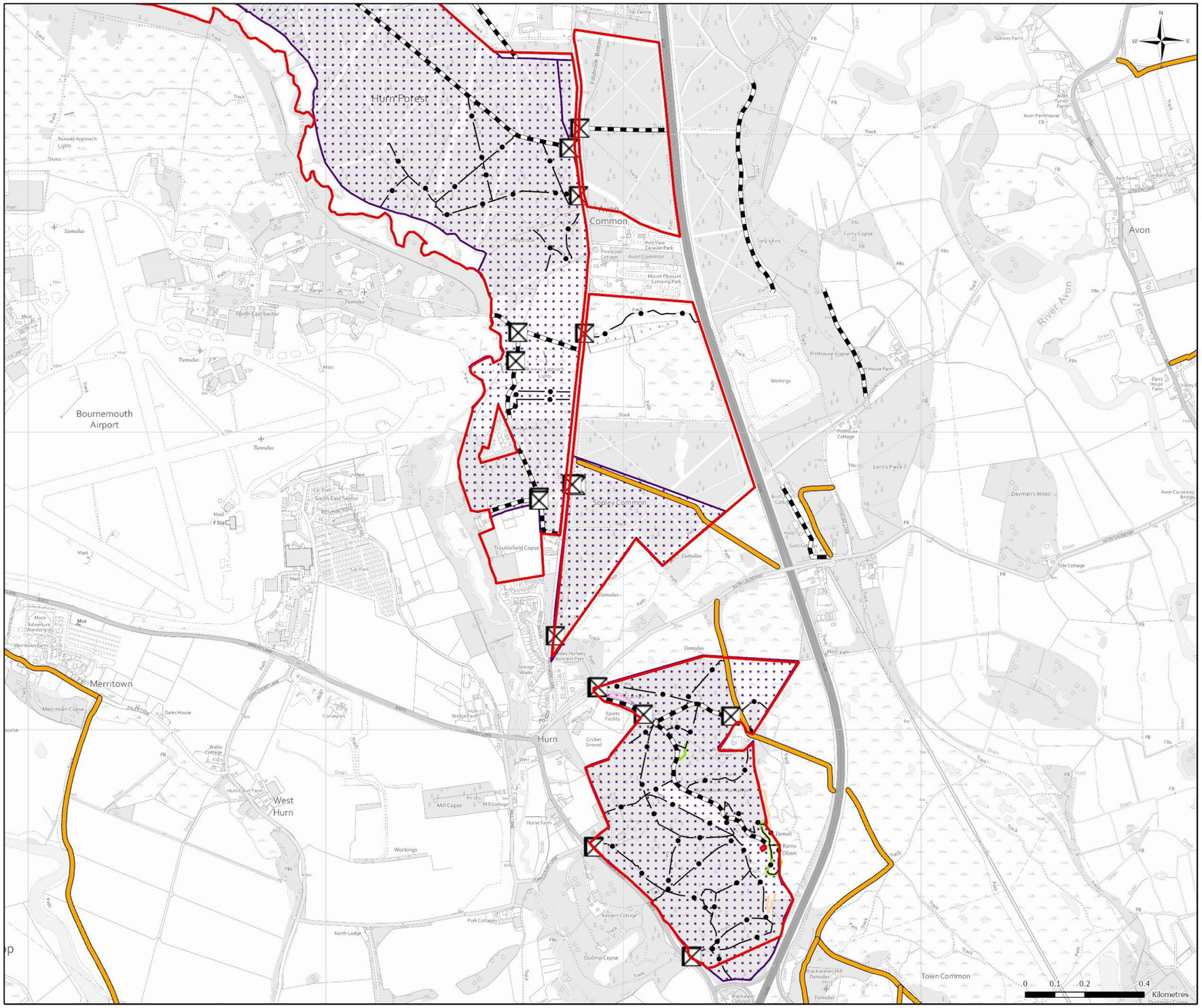

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Hurn South & Ramsdown

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Cycling Routes

- Ungraded

Walking Routes

- Easy

- East Dorset Blocks
- Car Parks
- CROW Dedicated Land

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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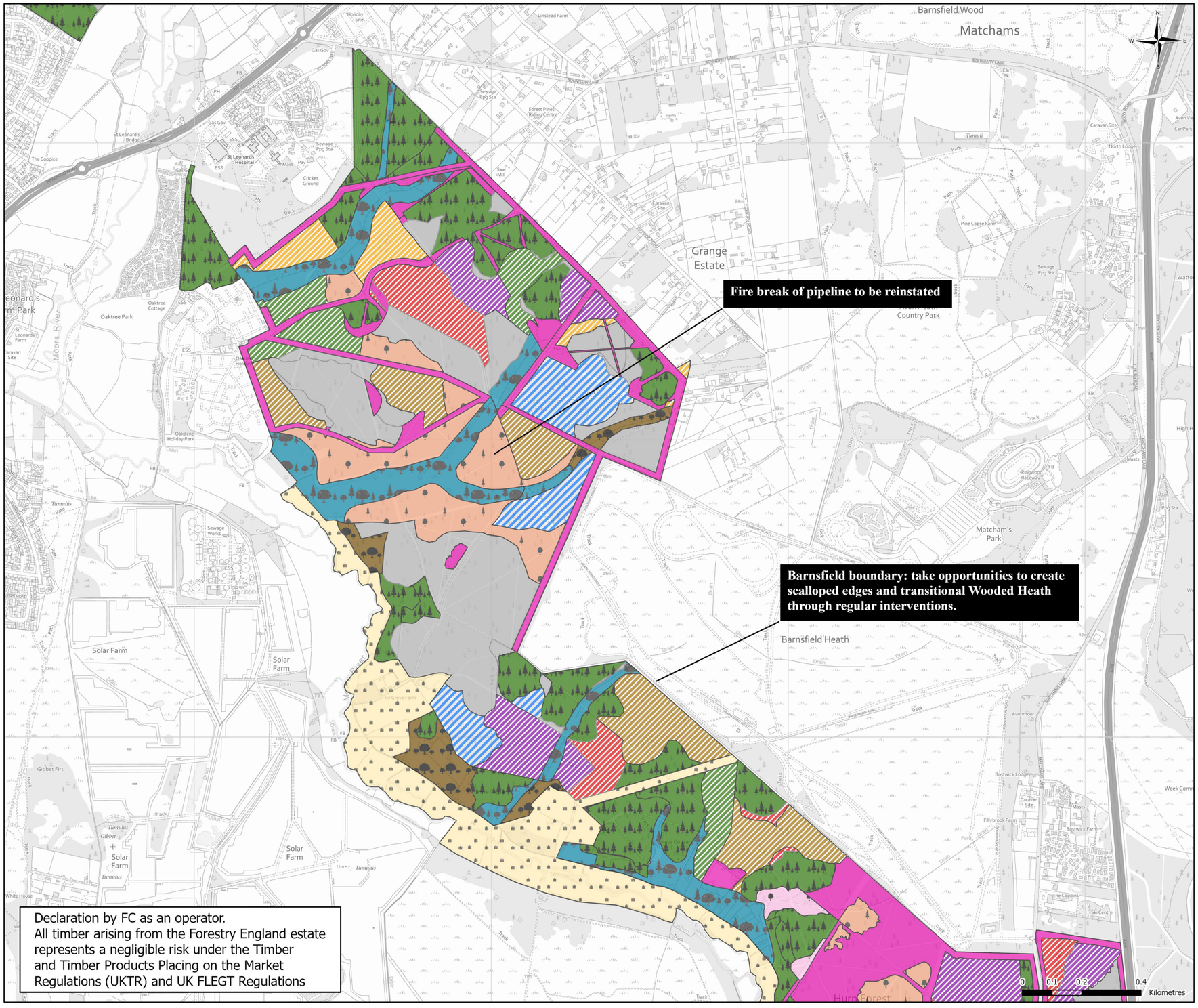

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

Describes how, over the course of this 10 year plan, we will manage the forest to advance towards the long term vision

Hurn North

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Clearfell 2030-2034
- Clearfell 2035-2039
- Clearfell 2040-2044
- Clearfell 2045-2049
- Clearfell 2050-2054
- Clearfell Beyond 2055
- Conifers Managed under LISS
- Broadleaves Managed under LISS
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Agricultural

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 The mark of responsible forestry

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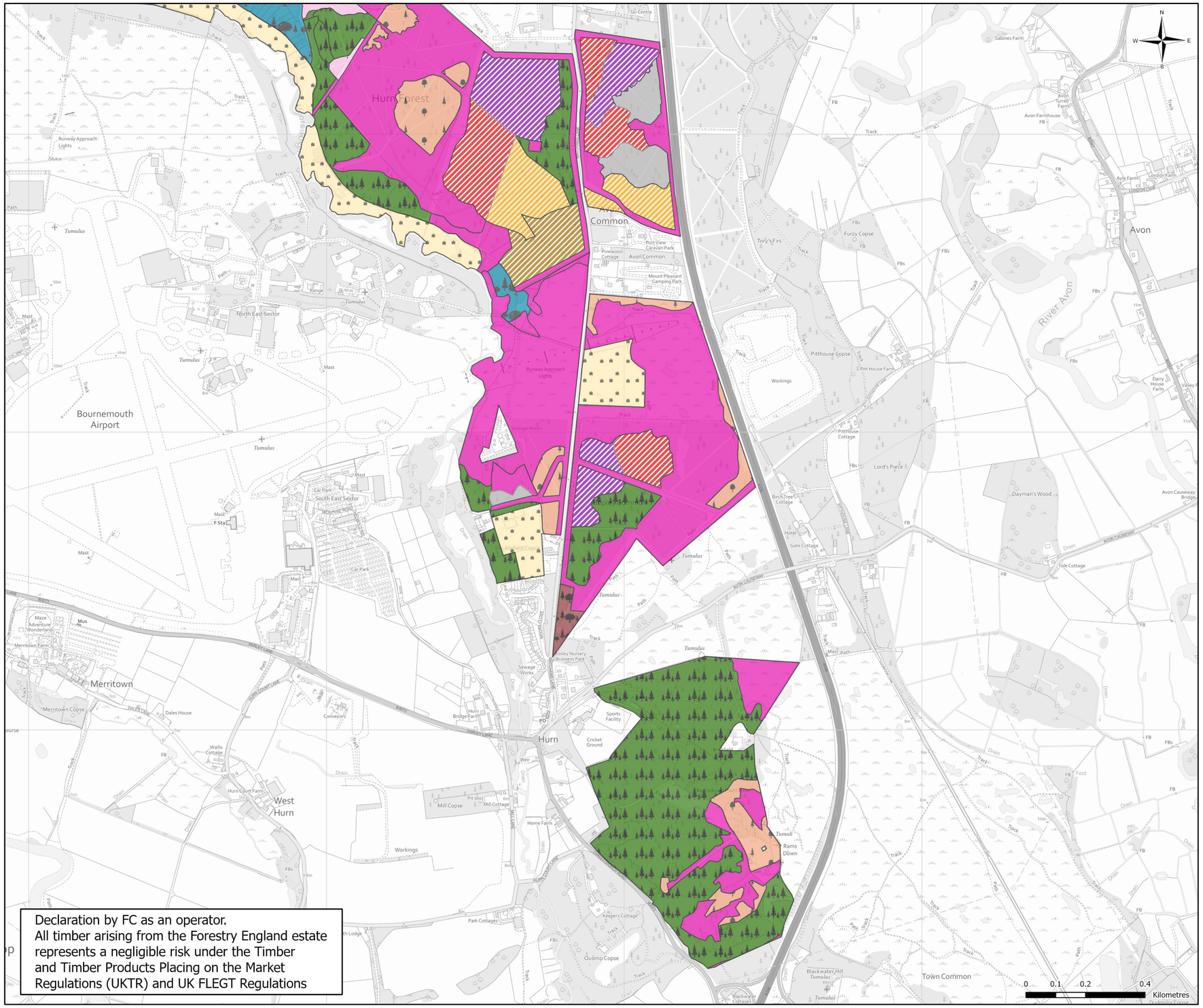
Date: 16/04/2025



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

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Hurn South & Ramsdown

Legend

Management Description

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- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Agricultural

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England estate represents a negligible risk under the Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR) and UK FLEGT Regulations

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

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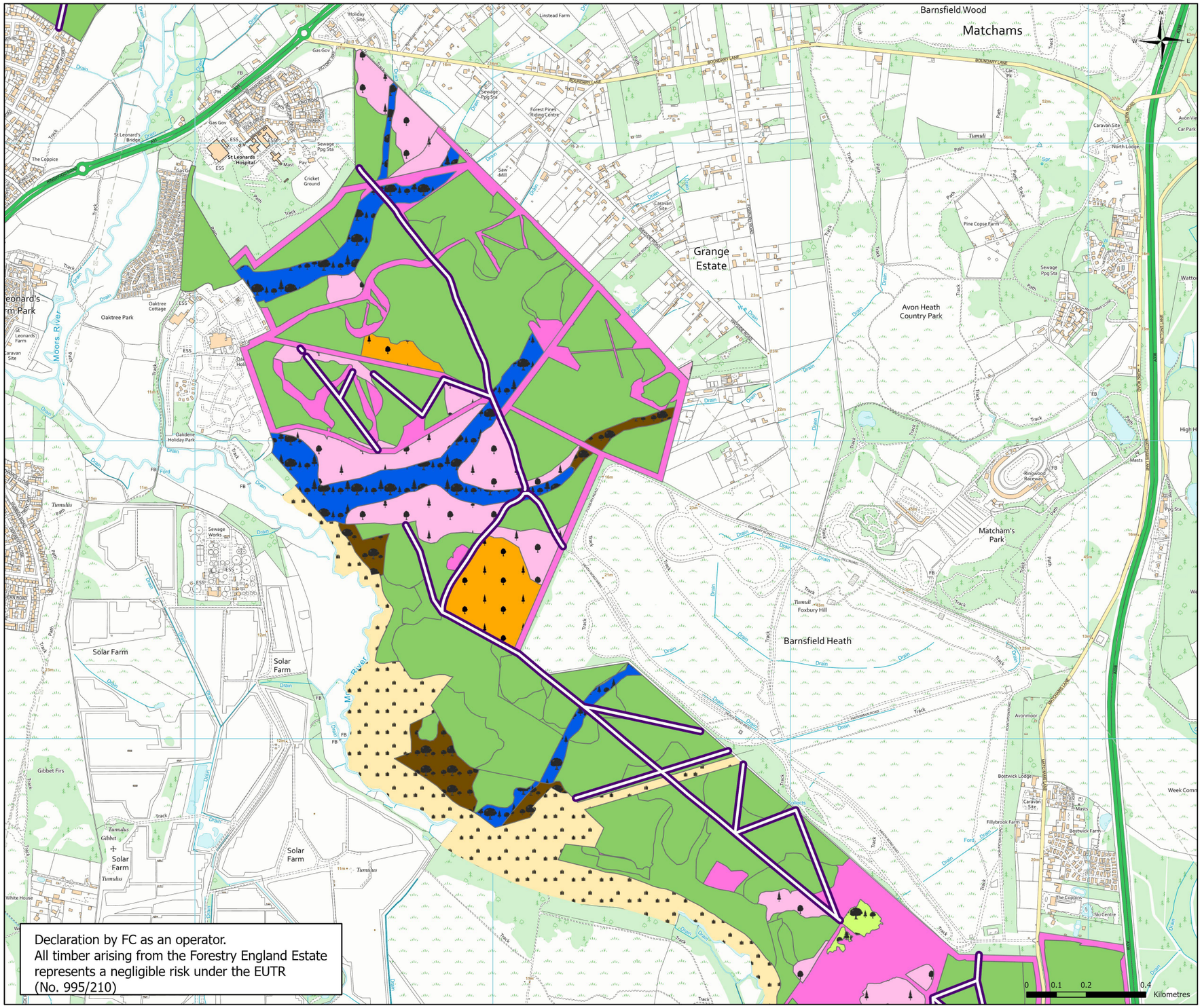
Date: 16/04/2025

East Dorset Forest Plan 2025 to 2035



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Hurn North

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Predominantely Broadleaved Woodland
- Wooded Heath - Areas to be managed as Heathland with 20% tree coverage.
- Wooded Heath - Areas in transition to Heathland. Progress to be made through phased thinning. Final delivery to be completed beyond Forest Plan approval.
- Areas identified as Wooded Heath in the long term vision where no significant progress will be made by the end of the plan period due to the age of the trees or other complexities
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Agricultural Land

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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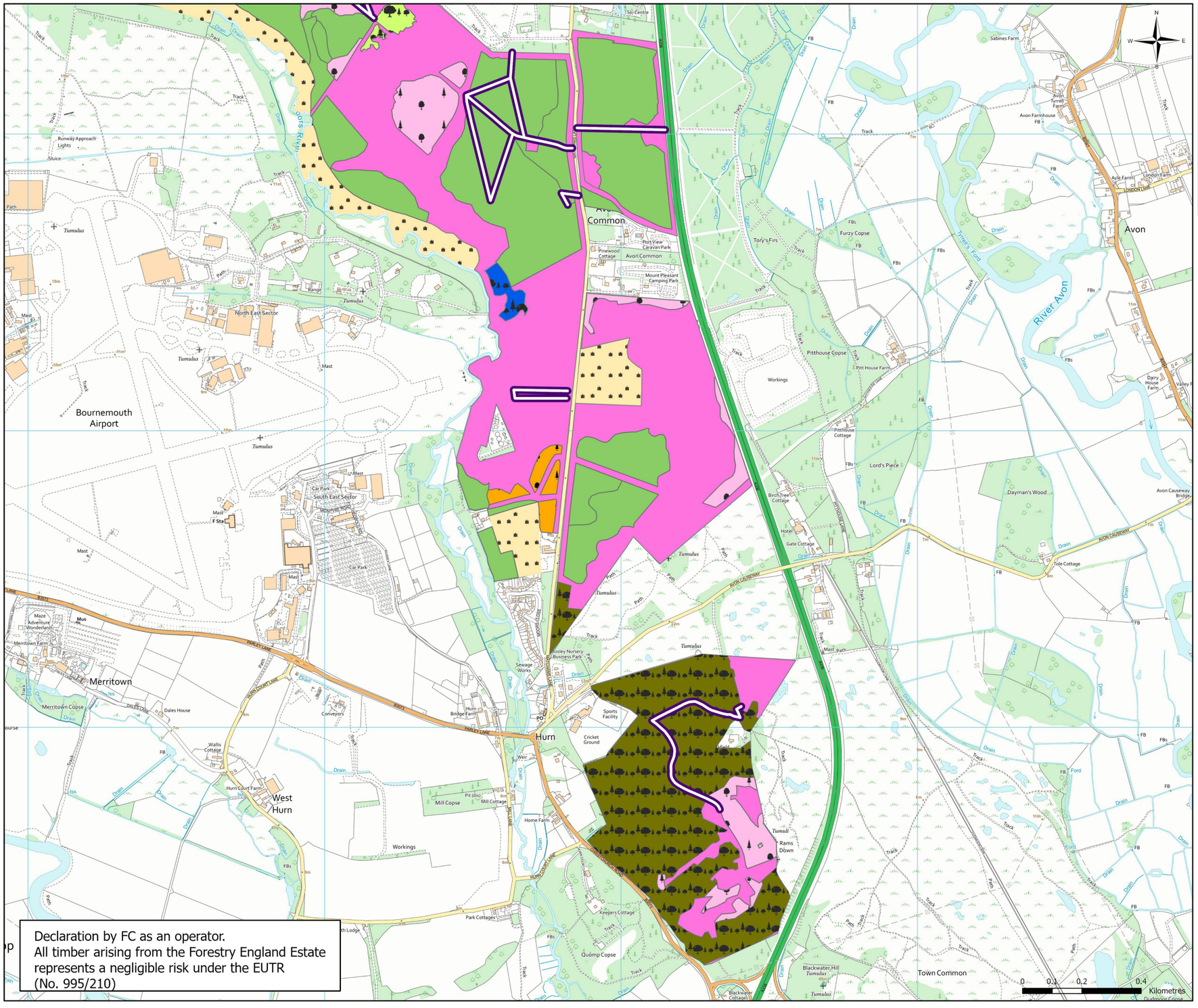

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Hurn South & Ramsdown

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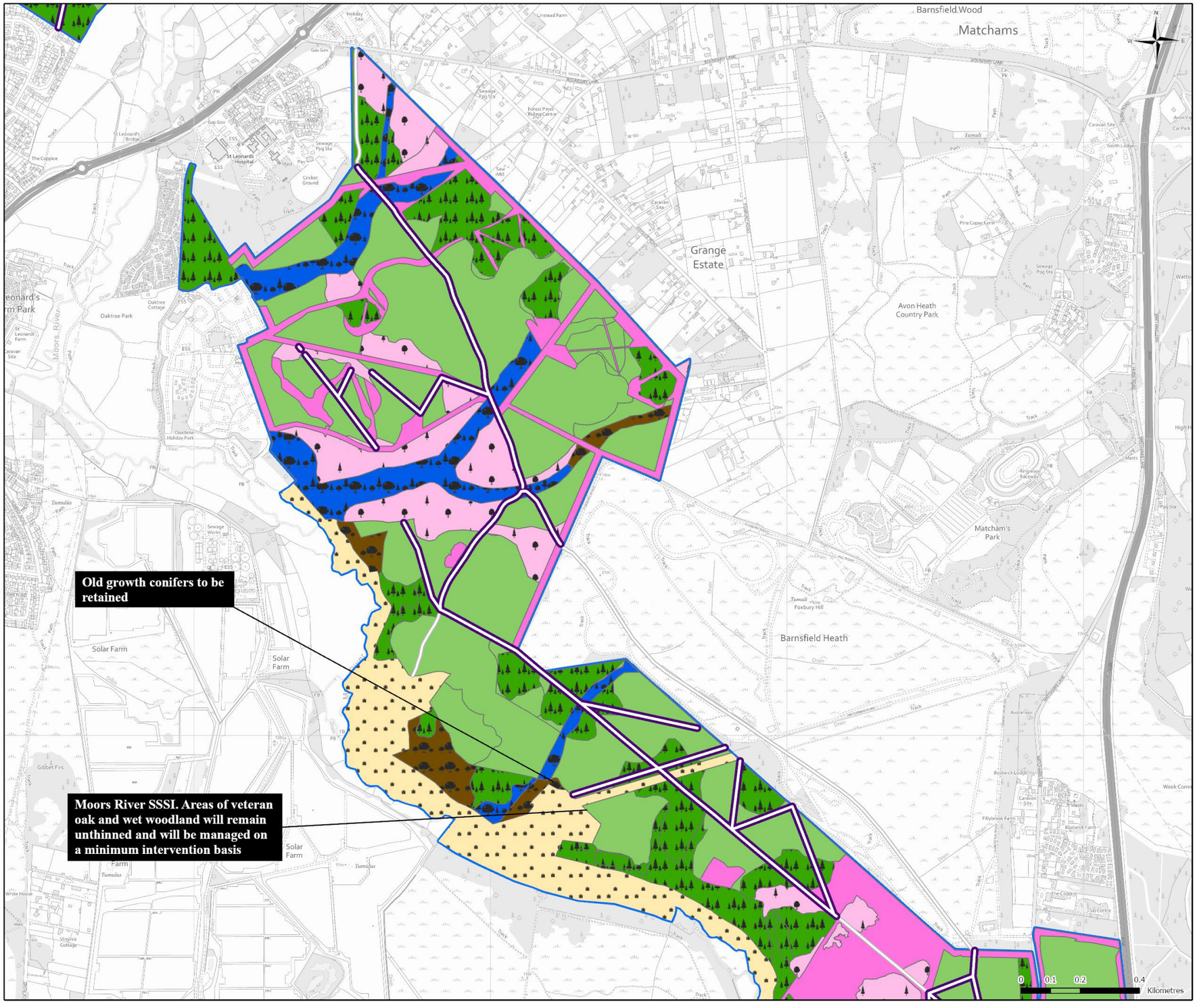

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Hurn North

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of felling, replanting and thinning
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Agricultural Land

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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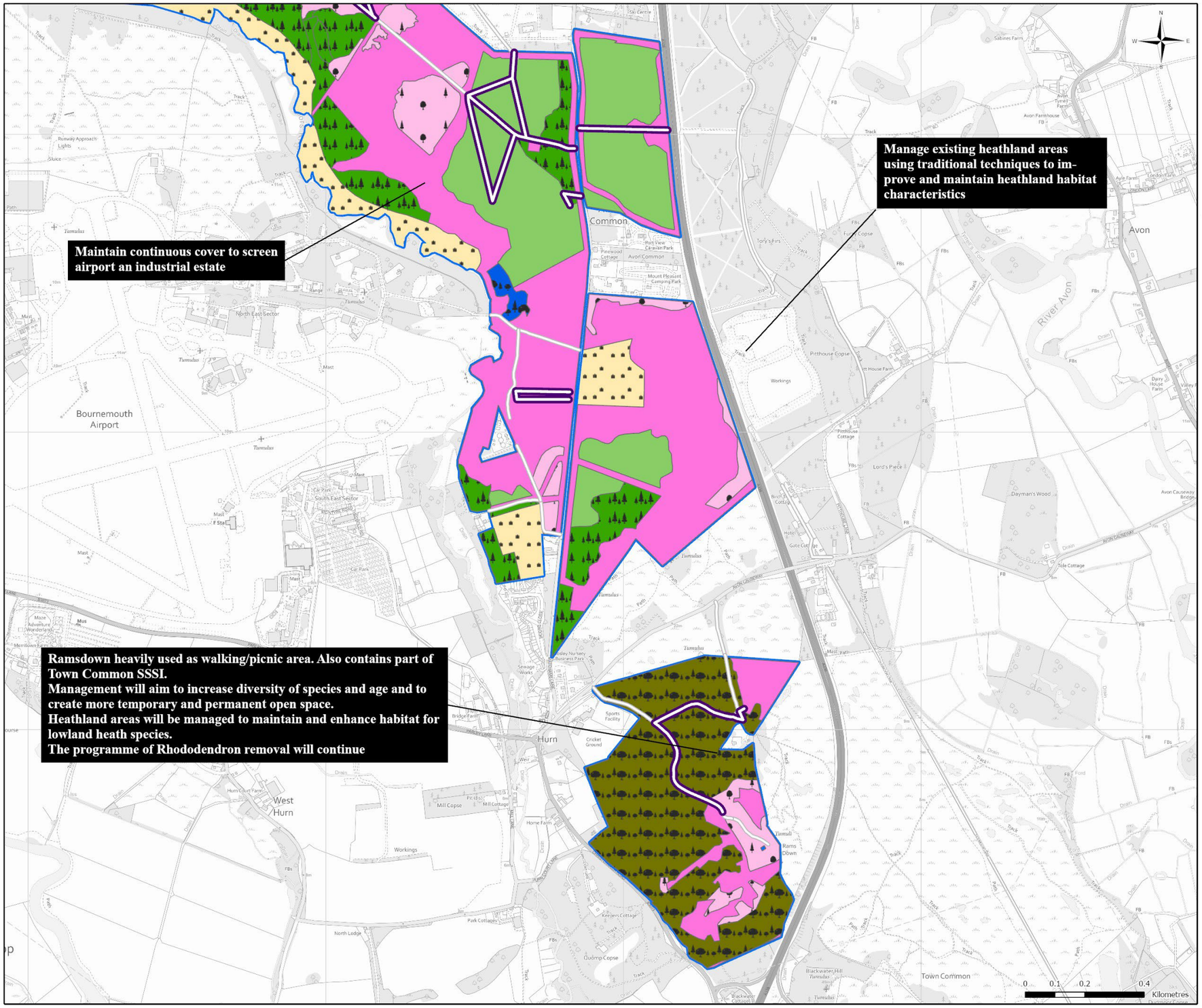
Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

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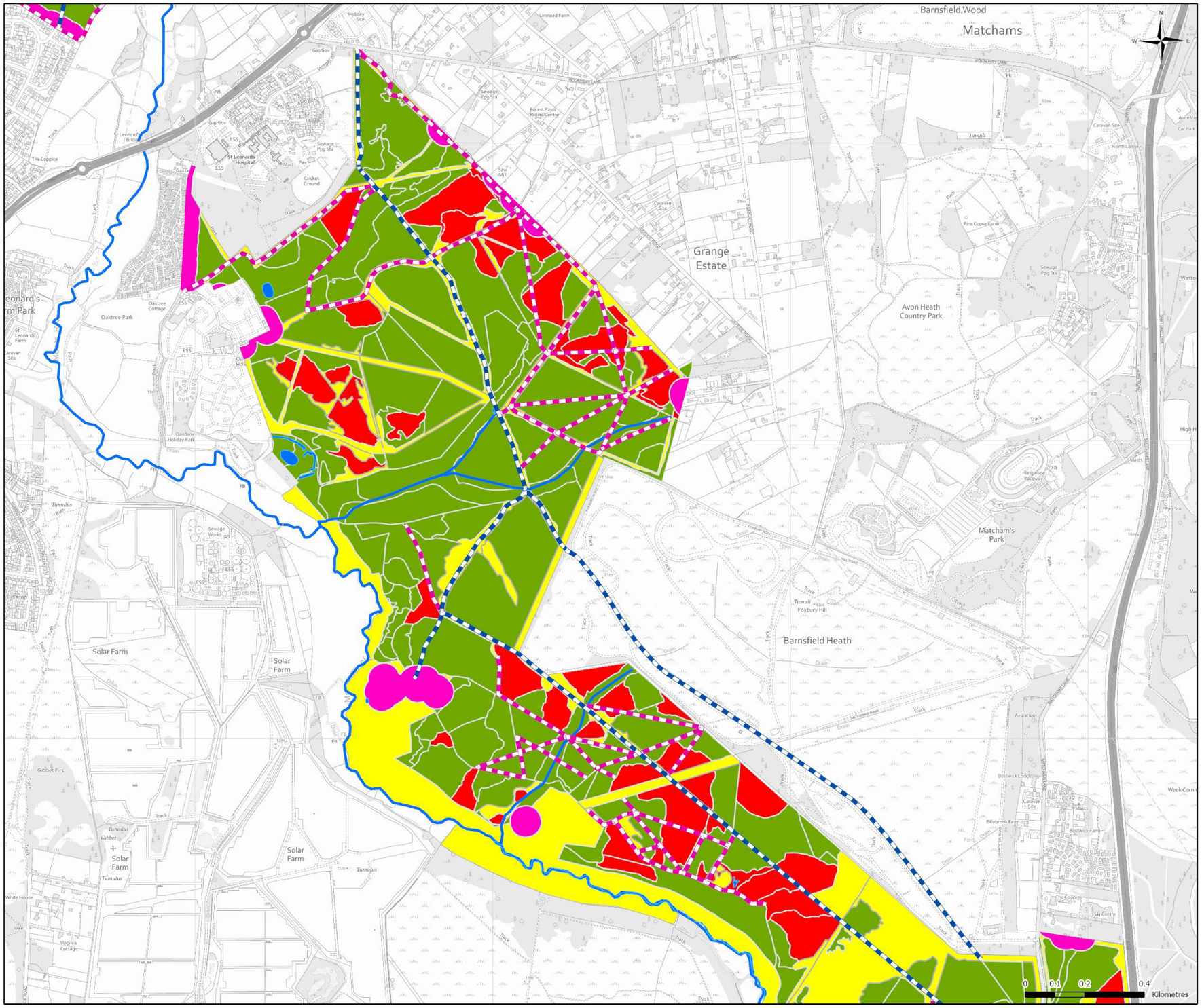

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Hurn North

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

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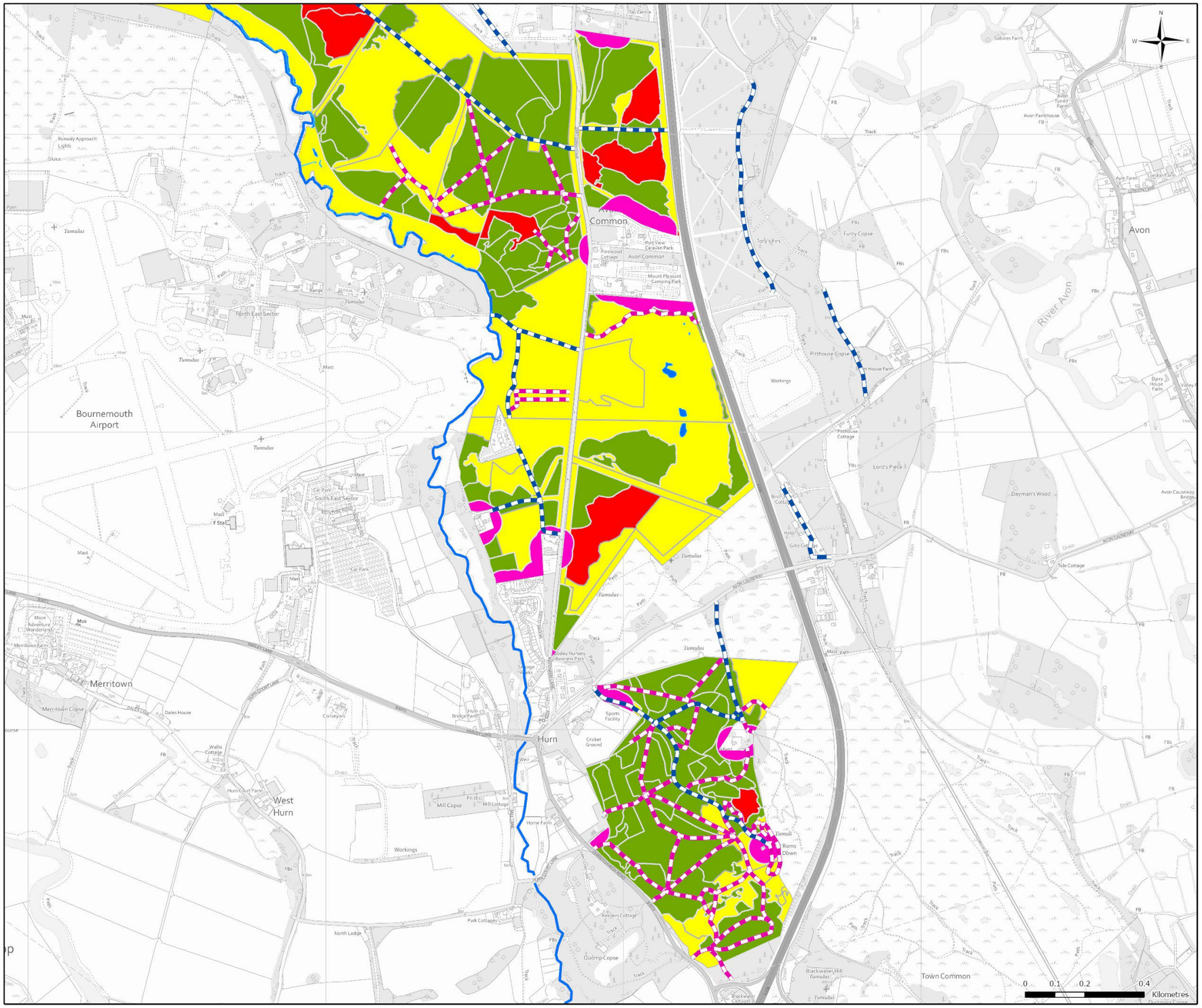

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

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PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

Date: 24/10/2023

Cannon Hill, Uddens Plantation & Whitesheet

Location: Cannon Hill SU 0504 0215
Area: 386.2ha
1.5 miles²
3.9km²

With a total area of 386 ha this block comprises a number of diverse woodland and open habitats. The Cannon Hill block is bound by Ferndown and the A31 to the south, by Wimborne to the South West and by Holt Heath NNR to the north. Woodland structure ranges from conifer plantation to mixed woodland to broadleaved woodland with elements of ancient woodland and hazel coppice. There is also significant open habitat at Whitesheet Plantation. The general plan here is to build on the work of the previous two forest plans aimed at increasing structural and age diversity within the wooded areas, the ongoing restoration of the planted ancient woodland and the removal of tree cover across the designated habitat at Whitesheet, as well as other opportunities for habitat improvement such as the infill of some of the drainage ditches.

Of the total area of land managed here by Forestry England, 309ha is freehold (77ha is leasehold).

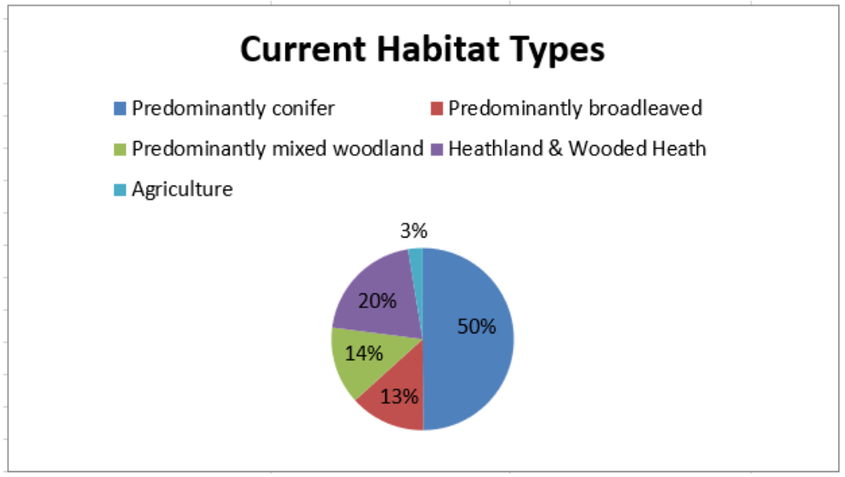
Much of Whitesheet plantation is designated as part of the Holt & West Moors Heaths SSSI, as well as the Dorset Heaths SAC and Dorset Heathlands SPA and RAMSAR sites. Over the period of the former plan, significant areas of non-native trees have been removed from the eastern end of the site. Whitesheet is grazed under agreement by The National Trust to improve its biodiversity and habitat condition. Whitesheet is subject to a felling licence to restore mire habitat in relation to issues of wet heath and mire drying out due to the historic forestry ridge and furrow profiles and networks of herringbone drains. Park Copse and Stable Copse contain areas designated as a Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). The plan proposes management in these areas to maintain and expand the native woodland interest.

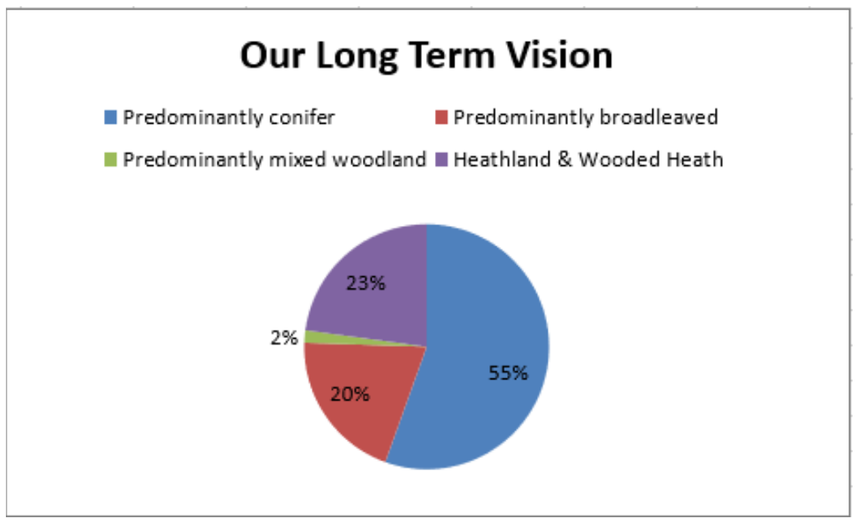
Notable species found within the wider block include the EPS species hazel dormouse, sand lizard and smooth snake and the UK BAP Priority Species dingy mocha. Areas within Park Copse, Whitesheet and Udden's are actively managed to maintain and enhance the habitat for the dingy mocha. This largely involves the coppicing of sallow along ride edges and within hedges.

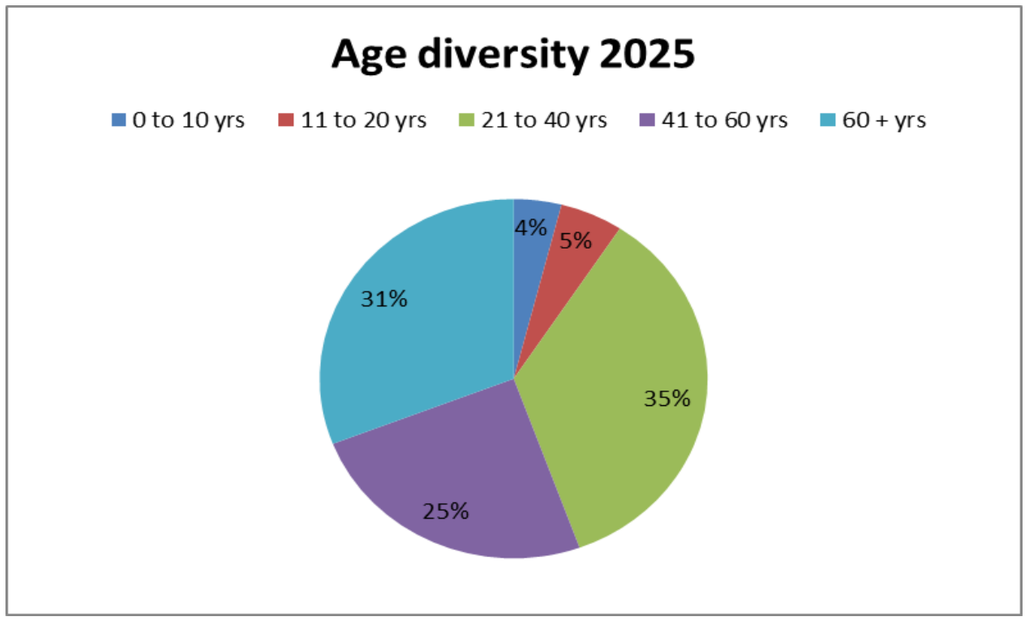
Cannon Hill is a significant 'door step' woodland with the community of Colehill immediately abutting the forest in the south-west corner. Its primary importance is for informal recreation. Over the last 12 years Forestry England has worked with the 'Friends of Uddens and Cannon Hill.' This local group has delivered much ongoing work to improve the woodland for both people and wildlife.

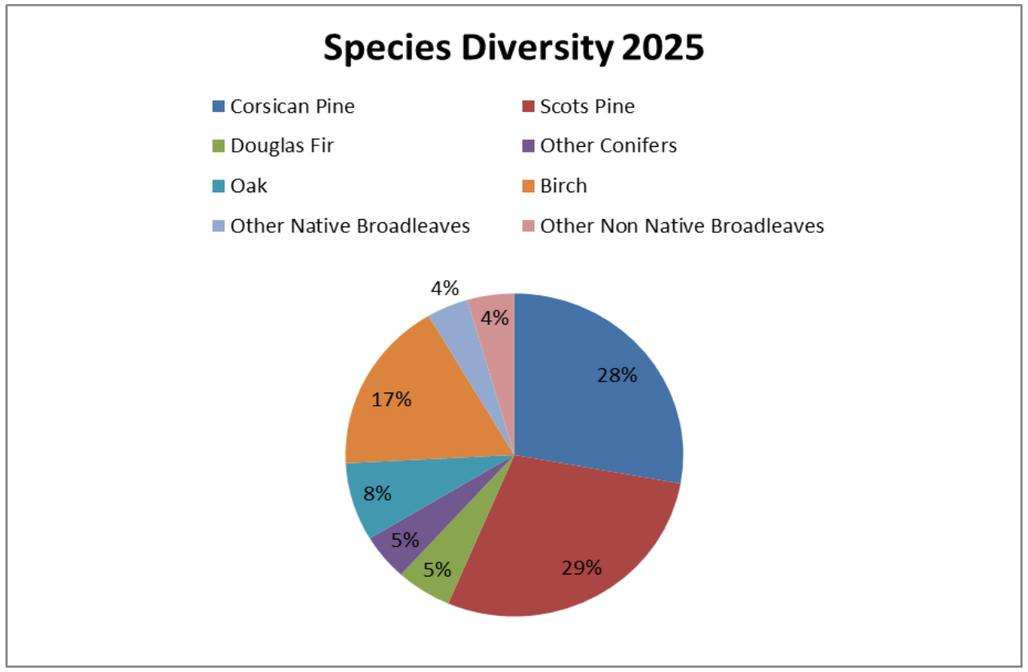
Blunt's Farm is the area to the south of Uddens Plantation and the A31 and to the east of Uddens Drive. It comprises of compartments 2720, 2722 & 2723 which total just over 30ha by area. This area has been allocated within the Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan (5.2.5) as *"an existing strategic employment allocation that performs a key role in meeting future employment needs identified for Eastern Dorset in the Bourne mouth, Dorset and Poole Workspace Strategy (2016)."* Any future use of this land will be subject to an approved planning application that will then take priority over this Forest Plan.

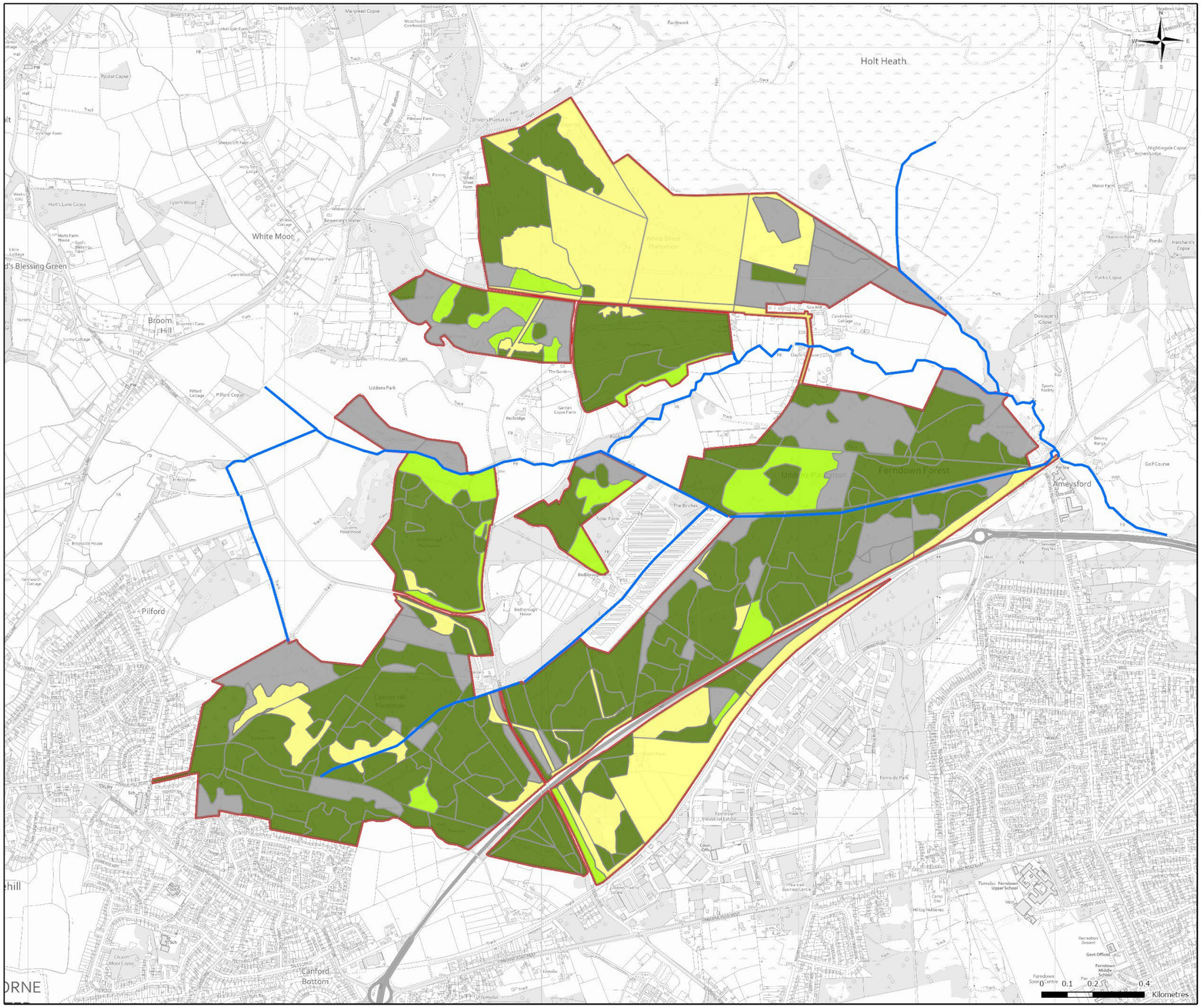
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: Cannon Hill, Uddens Plantation & Whitesheet






Age diversity 2025
0 to 10 yrs
11 to 20 yrs
21 to 40 yrs
41 to 60 yrs
60 + yrs
4%
5%
35%
25%
31%


Species Diversity 2025
Corsican Pine
Scots Pine
Douglas Fir
Other Conifers
Oak
Birch
Other Native Broadleaves
Other Non Native Broadleaves
4%
4%
28%
17%
8%
5%
5%
29%



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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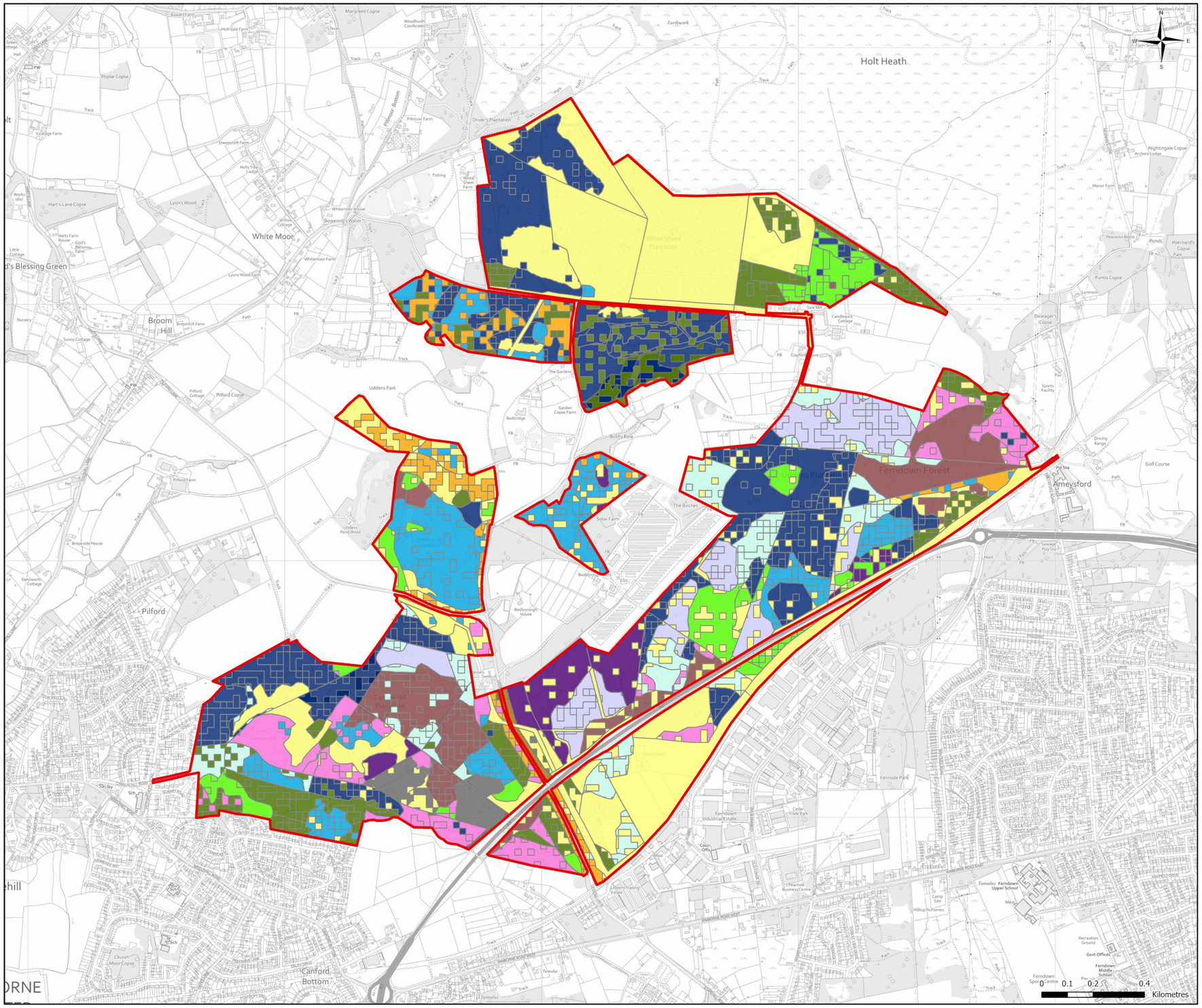
FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 The mark of responsible forestry

PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1801 - 1850
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1930
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
- 2001 - 2010
- 2011 - Present

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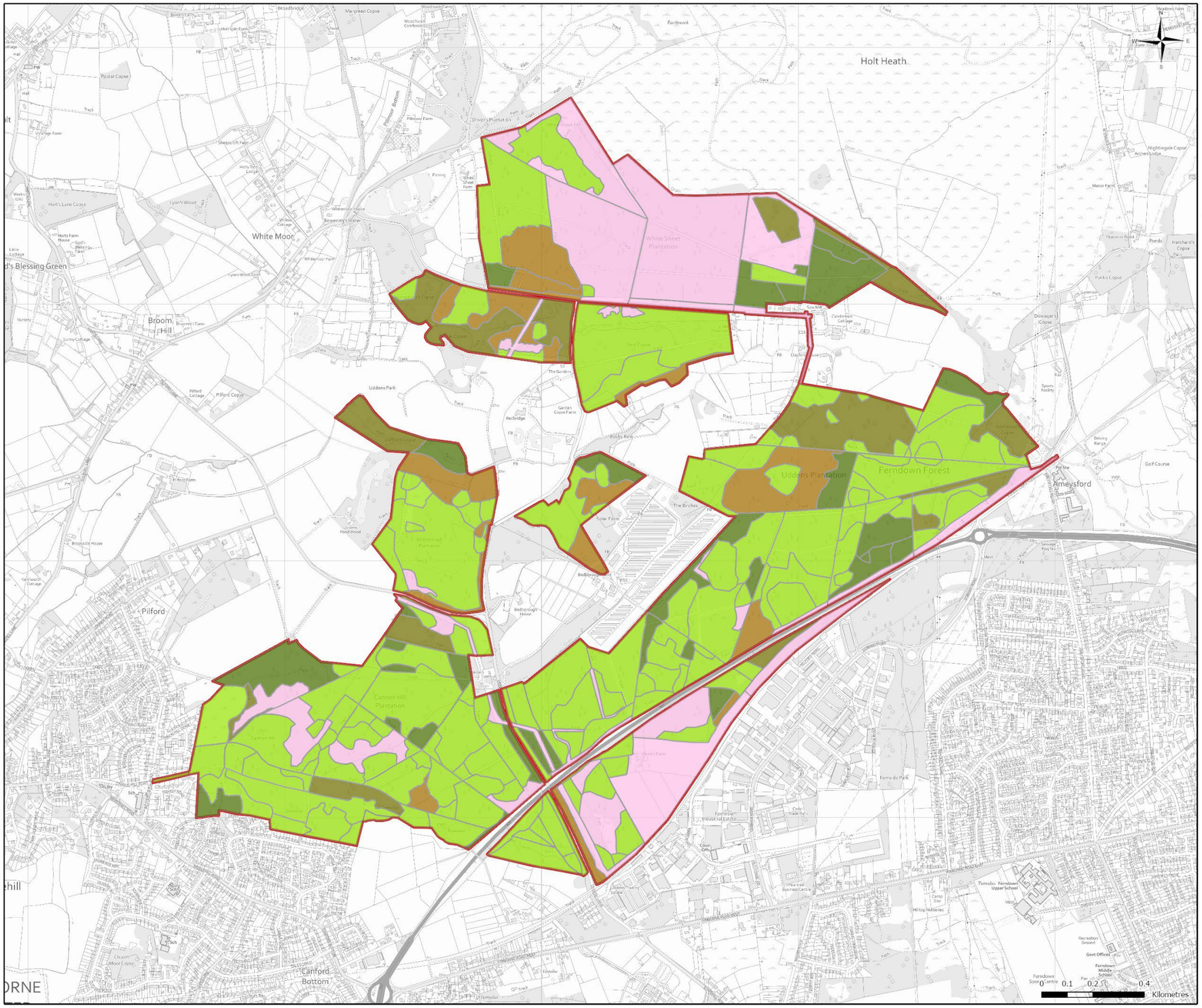

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

- 1 - Over 80% Native
- 2 - Between 50% and 80% Native
- 3 - Between 20% and 50 % Native
- 4 - Less than 20 % Native
- Open & Other

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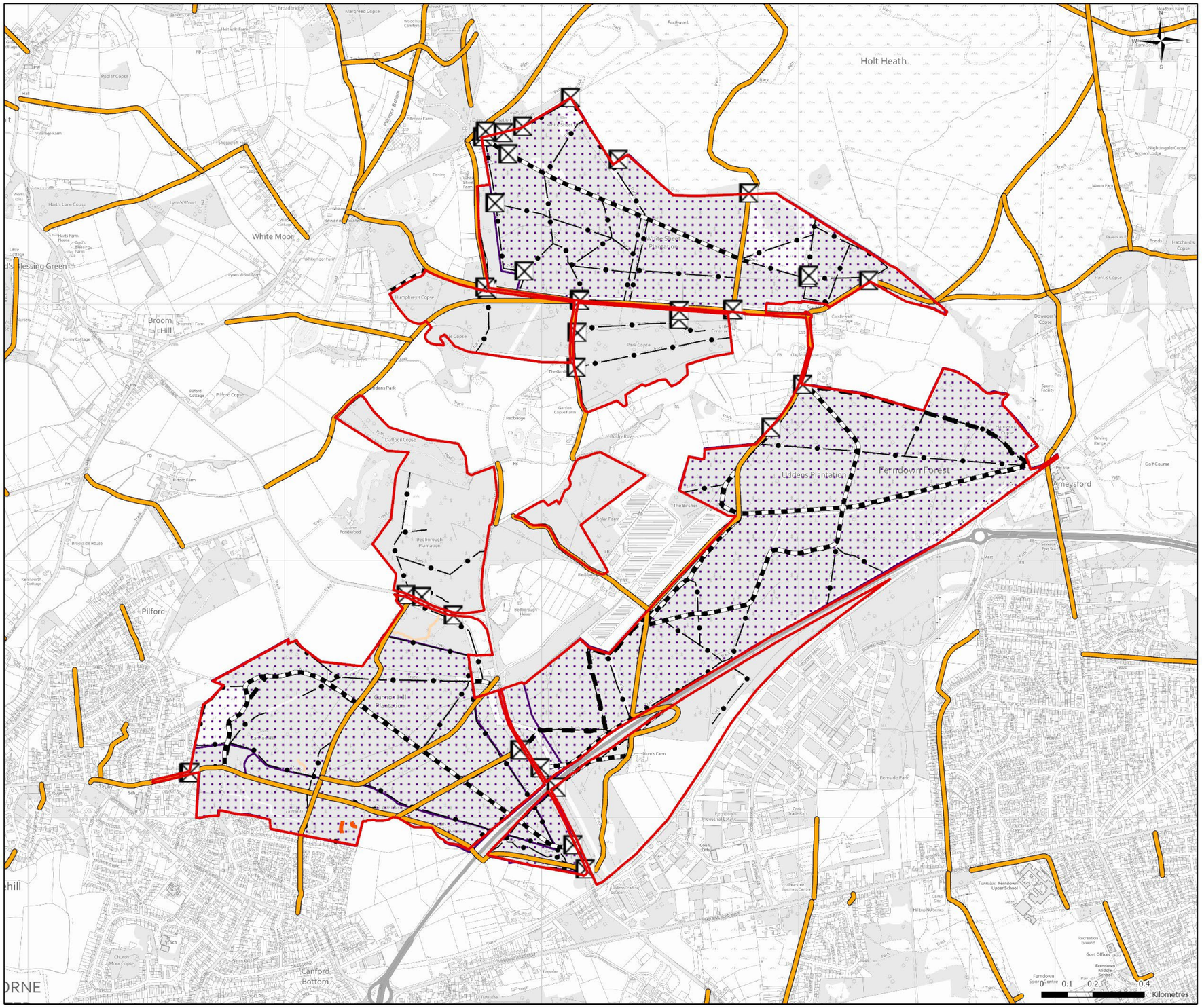

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Cycling Routes

- Ungraded

Walking Routes

- Easy

Rec - Wild Trails

- Rec - Wild Trails

Multi User Trails

- Easy
- East Dorset Blocks
- Car Parks
- CROW Dedicated Land

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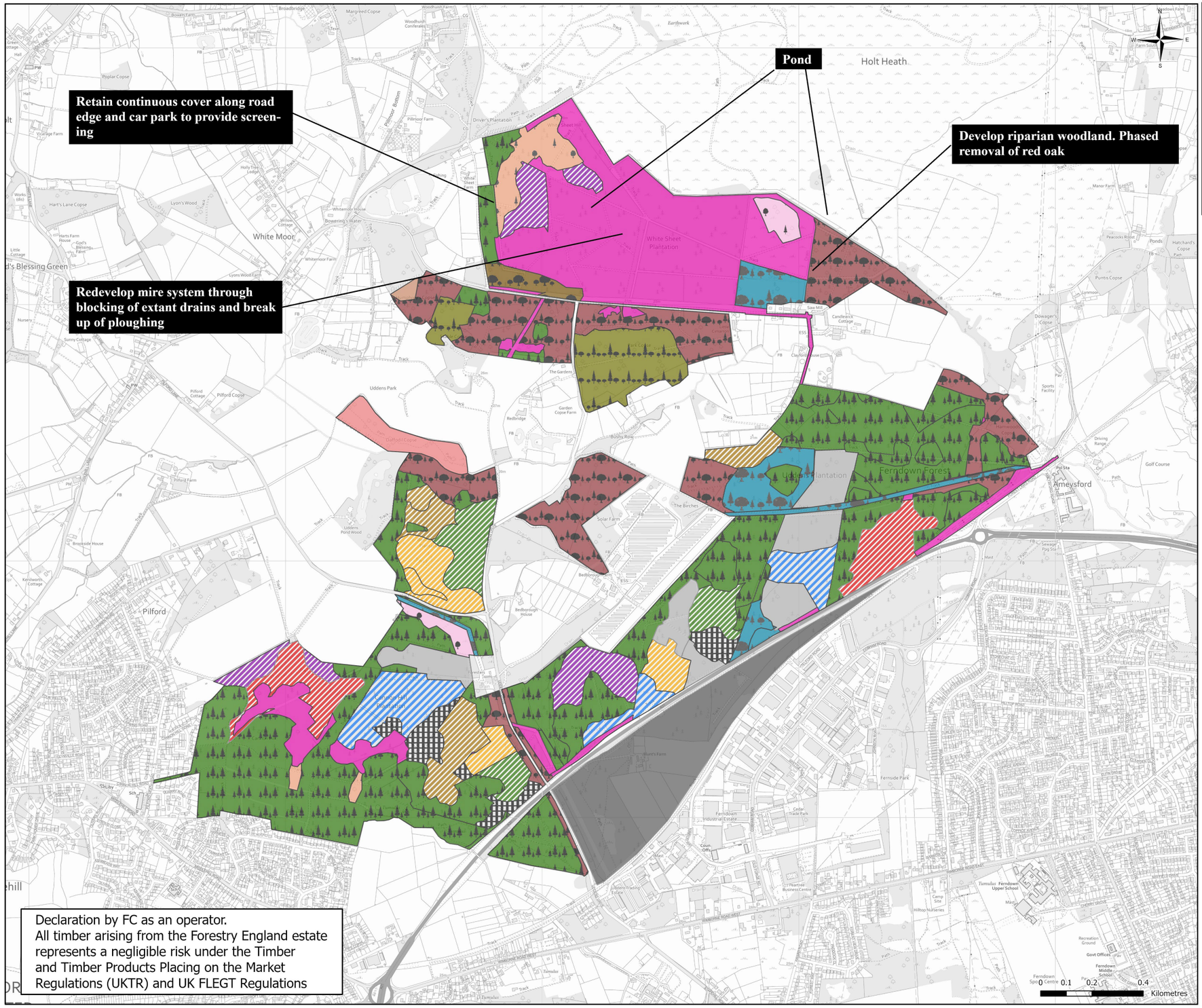

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

Describes how, over the course of this 10 year plan, we will manage the forest to advance towards the long term vision

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Clearfell 2030-2034
- Clearfell 2035-2039
- Clearfell 2040-2044
- Clearfell 2045-2049
- Clearfell 2050-2054
- Clearfell Beyond 2055
- Conifers Managed under LISS
- Broadleaves Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- PAWS Restoration
- Long Term Retention
- Coppice
- Coppice with Standards
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Other - Refer to main document

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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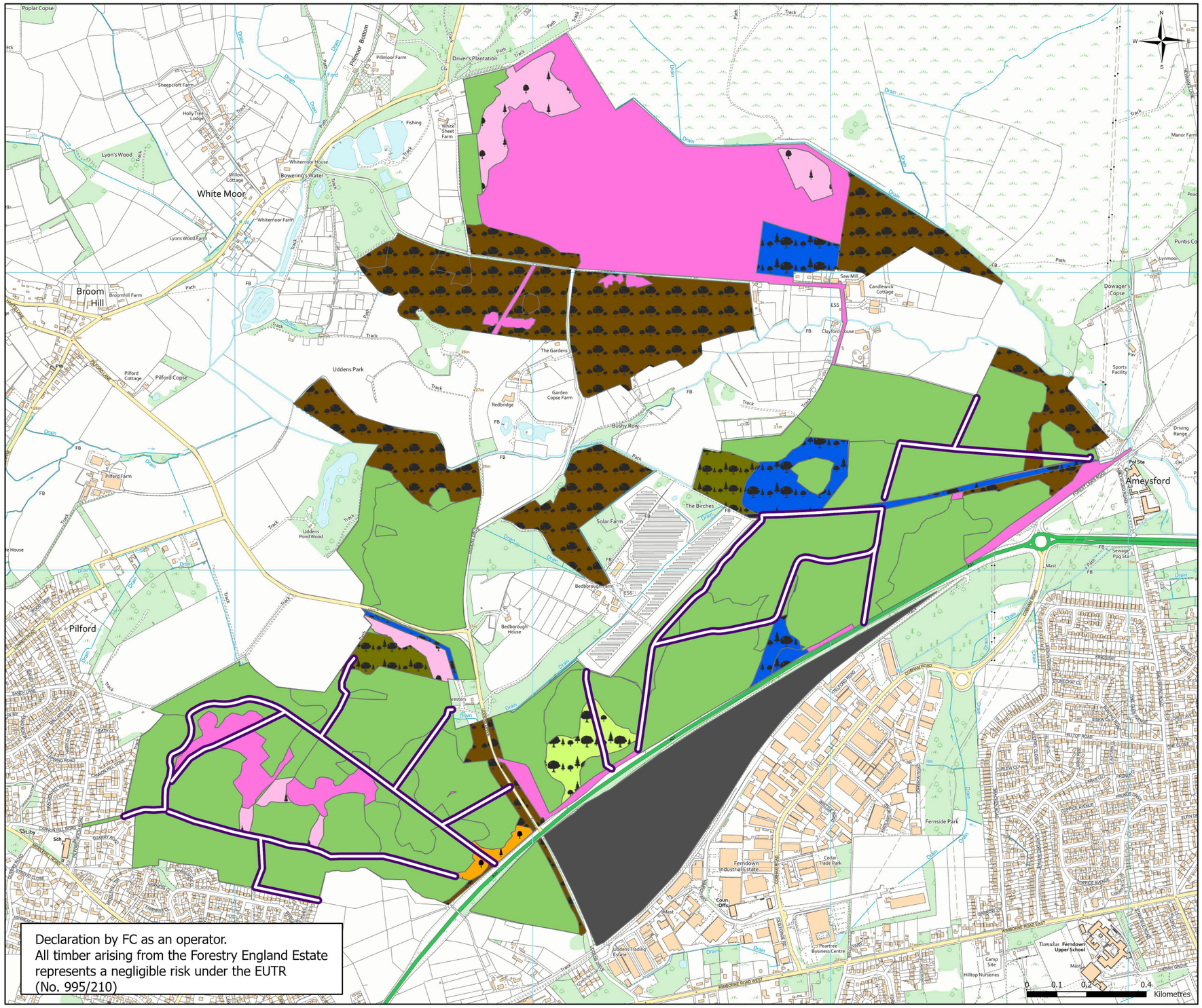

Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England Estate represents a negligible risk under the EUTR (No. 995/210)

Date: 17/04/2025

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Predominantely Broadleaved Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Wooded Heath - Areas to be managed as Heathland with 20% tree coverage.
- Wooded Heath - Areas in transition to Heathland. Progress to be made through phased thinning. Final delivery to be completed beyond Forest Plan approval.
- Areas identified as Wooded Heath in the long term vision where no significant progress will be made by the end of the plan period due to the age of the trees or other complexities
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Other - Refer to main document

Scale: 1:12,500 (@ A3)

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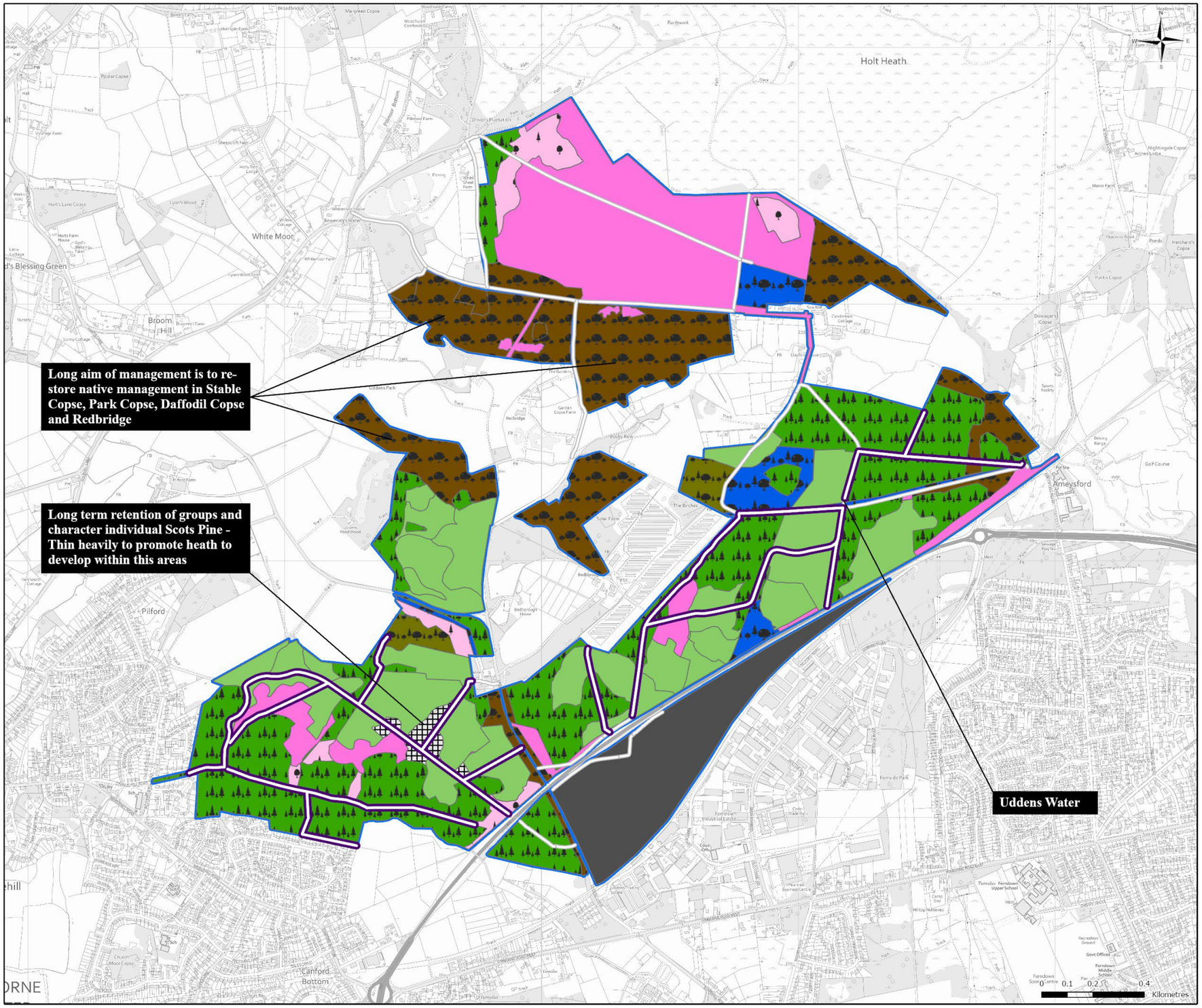

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of felling, replanting and thinning
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Long Term Retention - Character/old growth trees to be retained
- Other - Refer to main document

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

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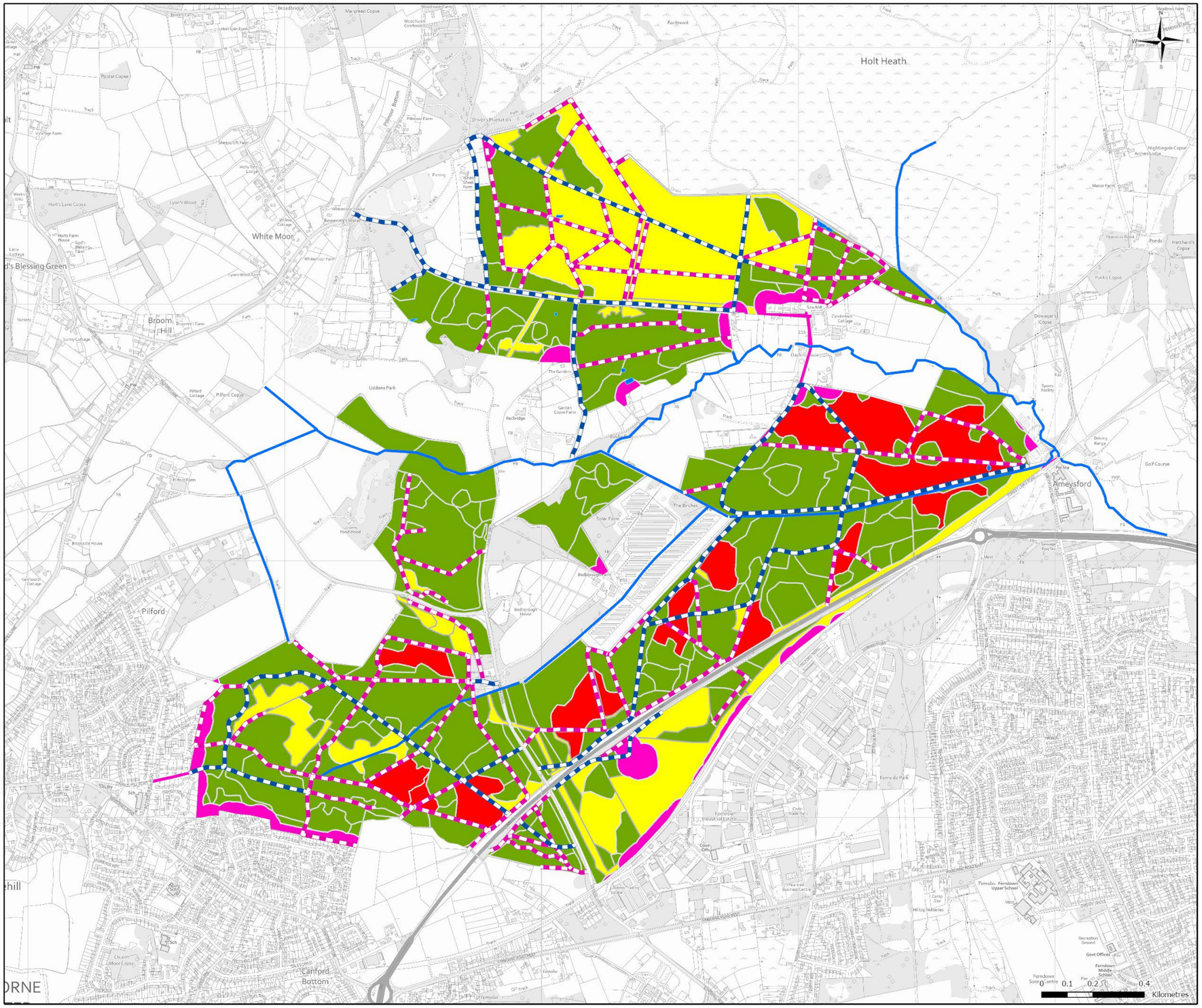
Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Cannon Hill, Uddens & Whitesheet

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:14,500 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 24/10/2023

Ringwood North (including Somerley).

Location: SU: 1133 0882
Area: 1081ha
4.2miles²
10.8km²

Ringwood North covers 1081 ha of land of which all but 44.8 ha is leasehold land. The current Forest Plan covers 934 ha because 148 ha of leasehold land was re turned to the freeholder for ongoing minerals extraction.

The town of Verwood is to the south-west with many properties abutting the for est. The large village of Alderholt lies to the north. The B3081 road from Ringwood to Verwood separates Ringwood North from Ashley Heath (Moors Valley).

Podsolic soils tend to dominate and this is reflected in the fact that 77% of the current structure is coniferous woodland of which 78% is pine with only 5% being occupied by native broadleaves. 73% of the tree cover is less than 60 years of age. Open habitats, predominantly heathland, occupy approximately 8% of the area.

There are two SSSI areas (both units of Cranborne Common, the larger part of which is adja cent to the northern boundary of this block) only 3 designated areas within this block total ling an area of about 21.85ha. Several internationally designated sites (Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar sites) are adjacent to the northern and western boundaries of the forest.

Since the last plan, mire and pond restoration projects in the northern sections have been initiated. Mire restoration opportunities were mapped by Neil Sanderson in 2007 for the document *Nature Conservation Vision for Ringwood Forest*. This has been used to guide an ongoing programme of wetland restoration, with input from Natural England and the Dorset Heaths and Mires Partnership. There is consider able potential for further wetland restoration to be undertaken in this block during the timescale of this Forest Plan, subject to securing the appropriate consents and sufficient funding. The areas with the greatest interest are:

- In the vicinity of Stephen's Castle SSSI and Wild Church Bottom
- Pistle Down
- Further work to the west of Plumley Wood
- Sleep and Whitefield Bottoms.

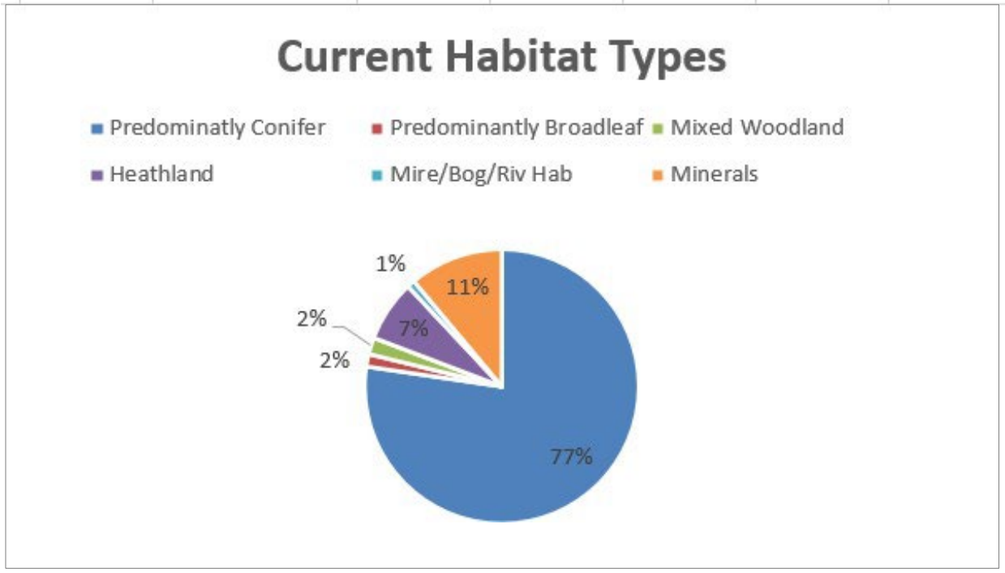
This block supports a diverse flora and fauna. European Protected Species are represented by widespread populations of hazel dormouse and a number of bat species, many recorded through an ongoing bat monitoring scheme. Good populations of smooth snake and sand lizard are present, and are well monitored by interest groups and local experts. Ringwood North has had a long histo ry of active habitat management for reptile species, particularly sand scrapes for sand lizards and clearance of naturally regenerating pine and birch off heathland habitats to reduce shading on basking sites.

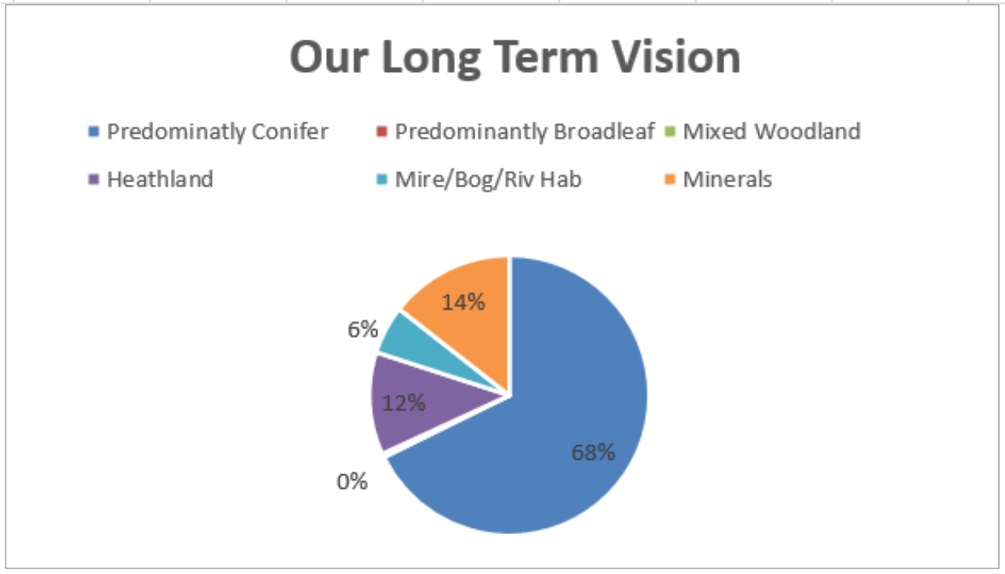
Woodland bird species recorded include; crossbill, common firecrest and northern goshawk. European turtle dove was known to be breeding in the area but it is uncertain whether it is still present. The open habitats support Dartford warbler, woodlark and European nightjar, Eurasian hobby is also recorded as a breeding species.

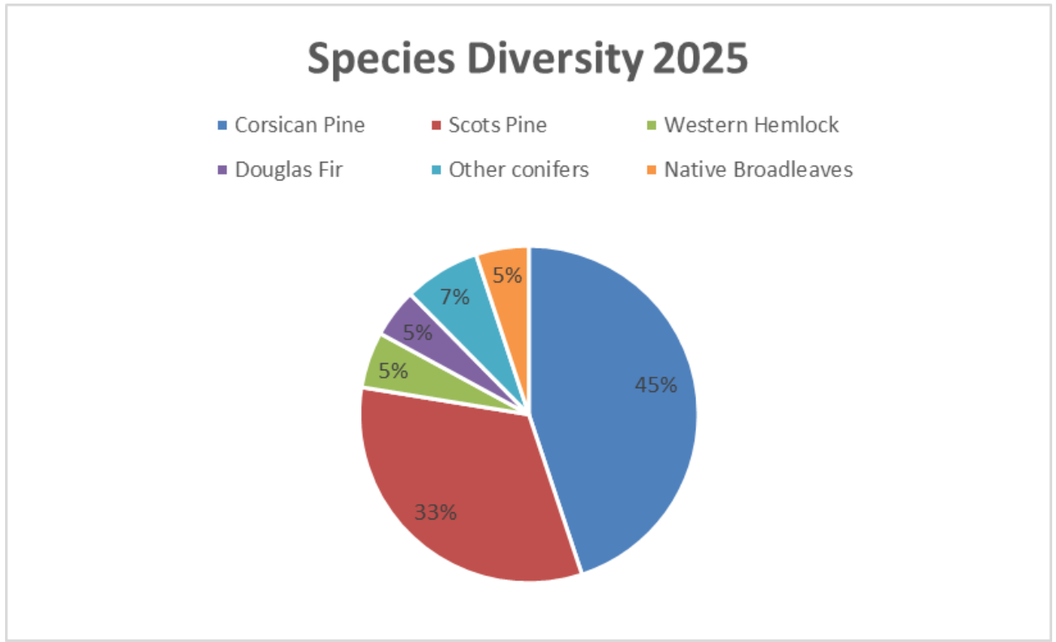
The are 11 scheduled monuments covered by 8 plans, all relate to barrows and date to the late Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. There are at present 8 unscheduled monuments.

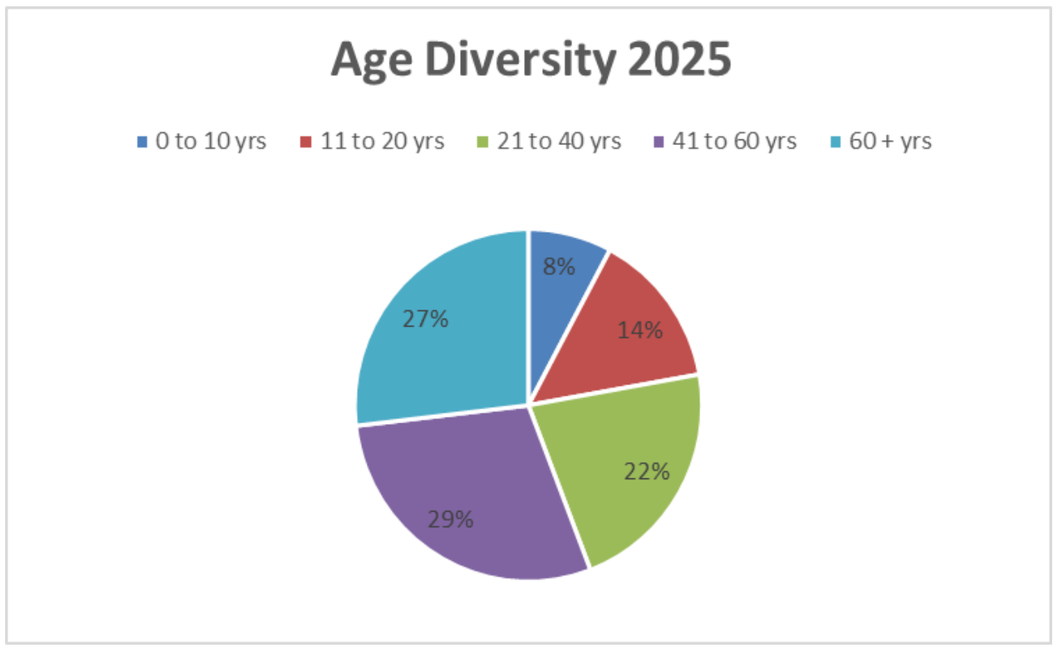
Ringwood north is a popular recreational resource for the local community. Much of the access is on foot directly from residential properties. There are formal parking areas at Ebblake Bridge, The Chase and at Drove End. Informal parking exists elsewhere. As the vast majority of this block is leased to Forestry England, it is not dedicated under the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000. As such public access (away from the public rights of way) is permissive.

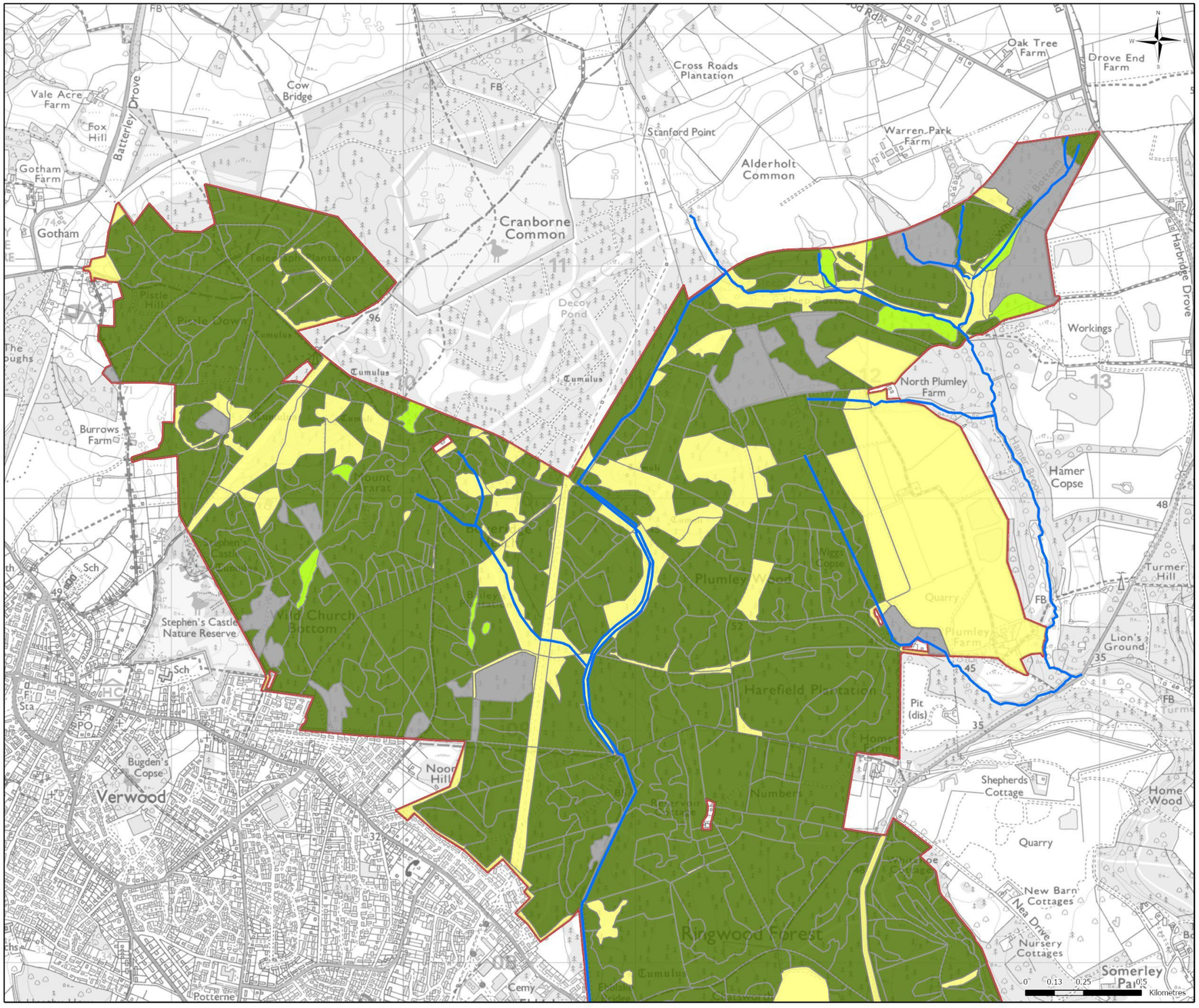
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: Ringwood North






Species Diversity 2025
Corsican Pine
Scots Pine
Western Hemlock
Douglas Fir
Other conifers
Native Broadleaves
45%
33%
5%
5%
7%
5%


Age Diversity 2025
0 to 10 yrs
11 to 20 yrs
21 to 40 yrs
41 to 60 yrs
60 + yrs
8%
14%
22%
29%
27%



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Ringwood North

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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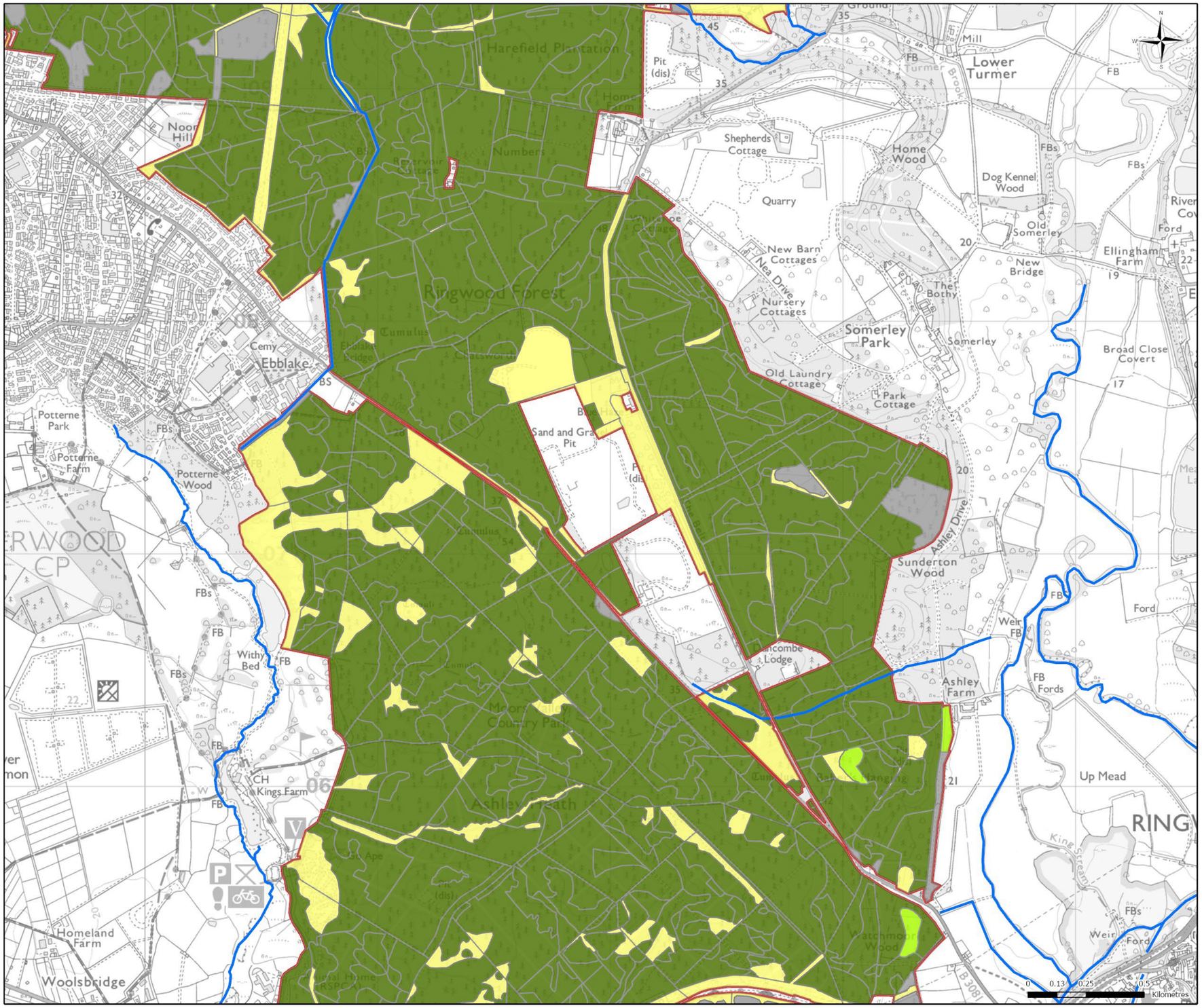

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

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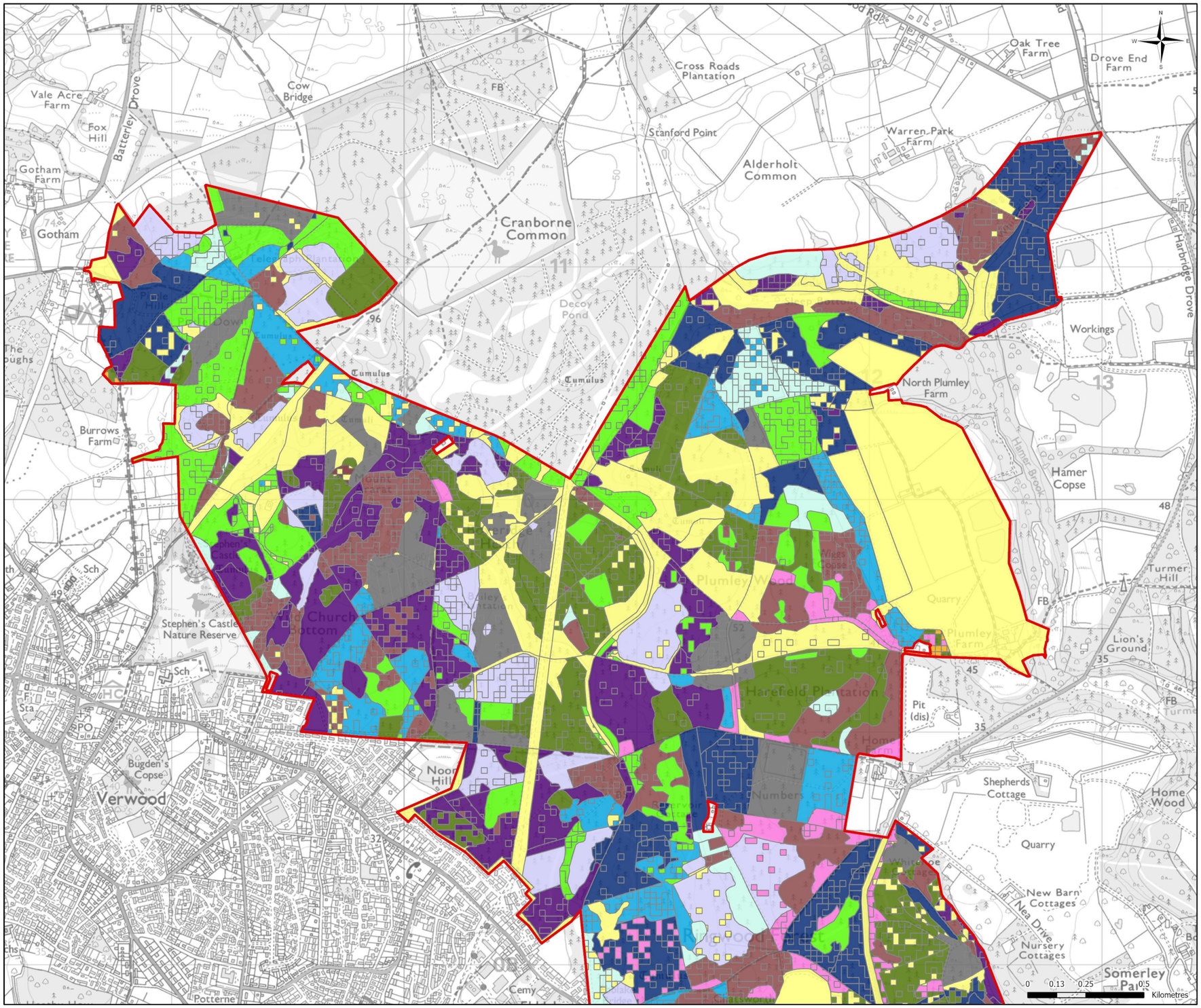

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Ringwood North

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1901 - 1930
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1981 - 1990
- 1991 - 2000
- 2001 - 2010
- 2011 - Present

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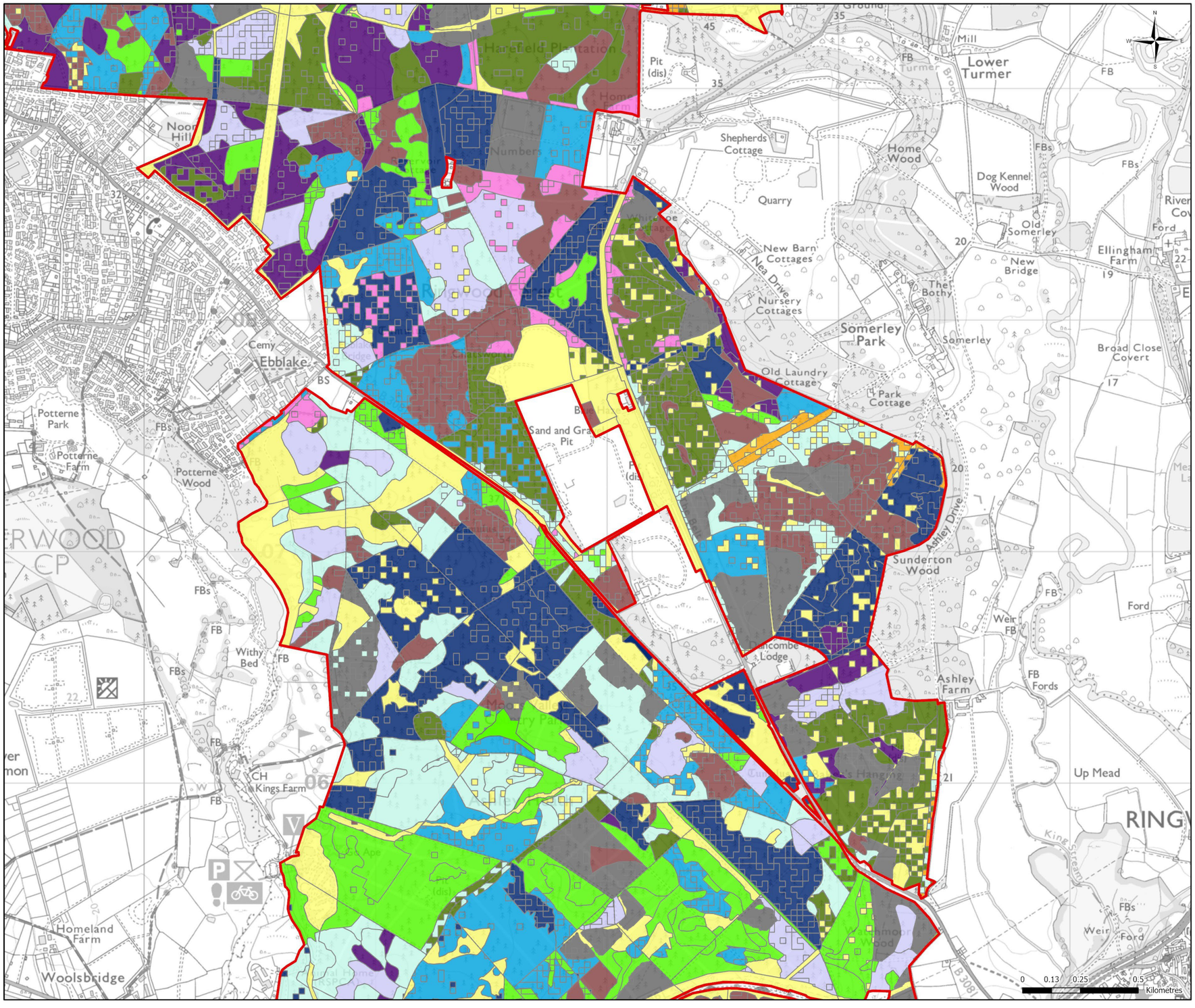

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
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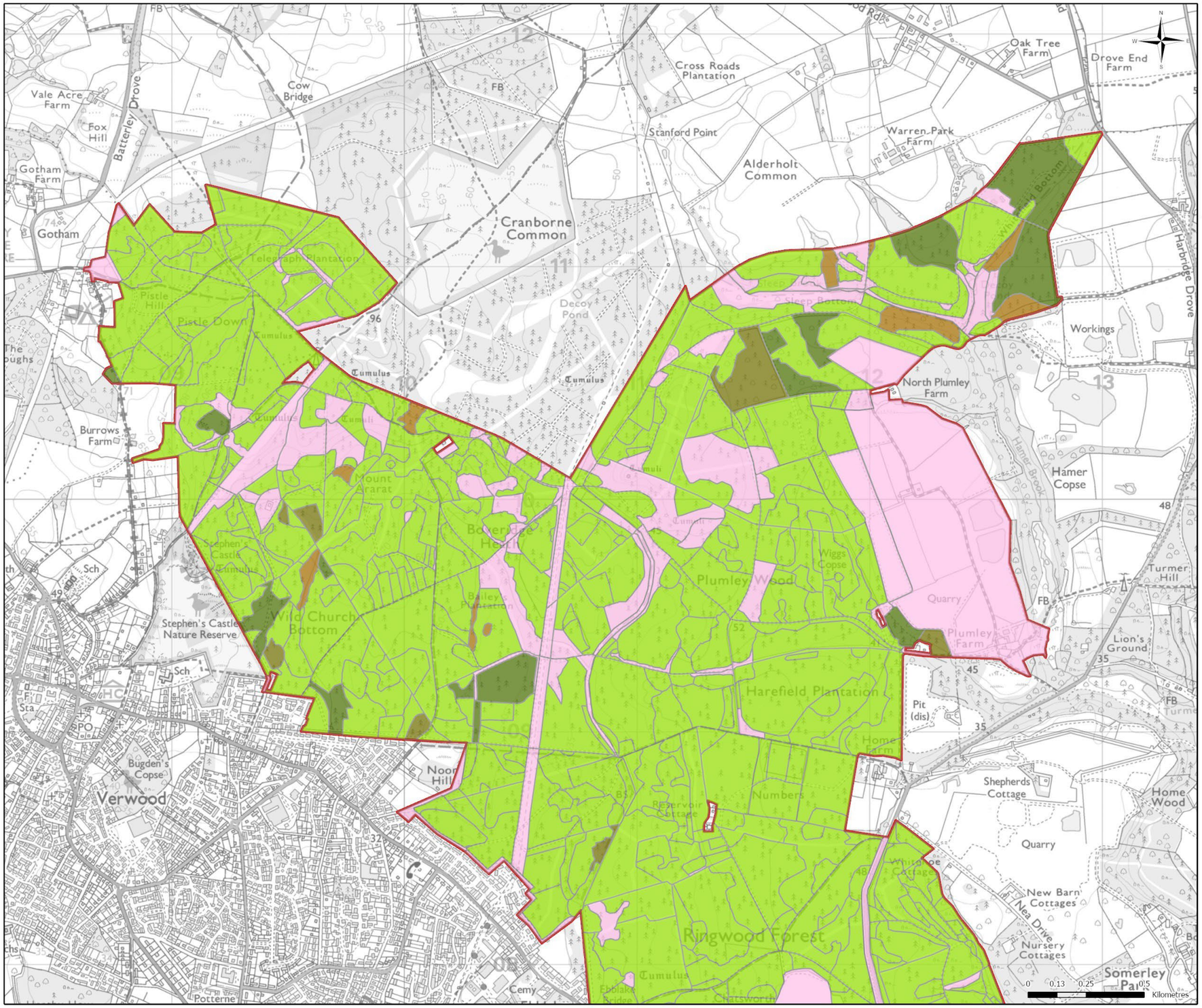

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Ringwood North

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

- 1 - Over 80% Native
- 2 - Between 50% and 80% Native
- 3 - Between 20% and 50 % Native
- 4 - Less than 20 % Native
- Open & Other

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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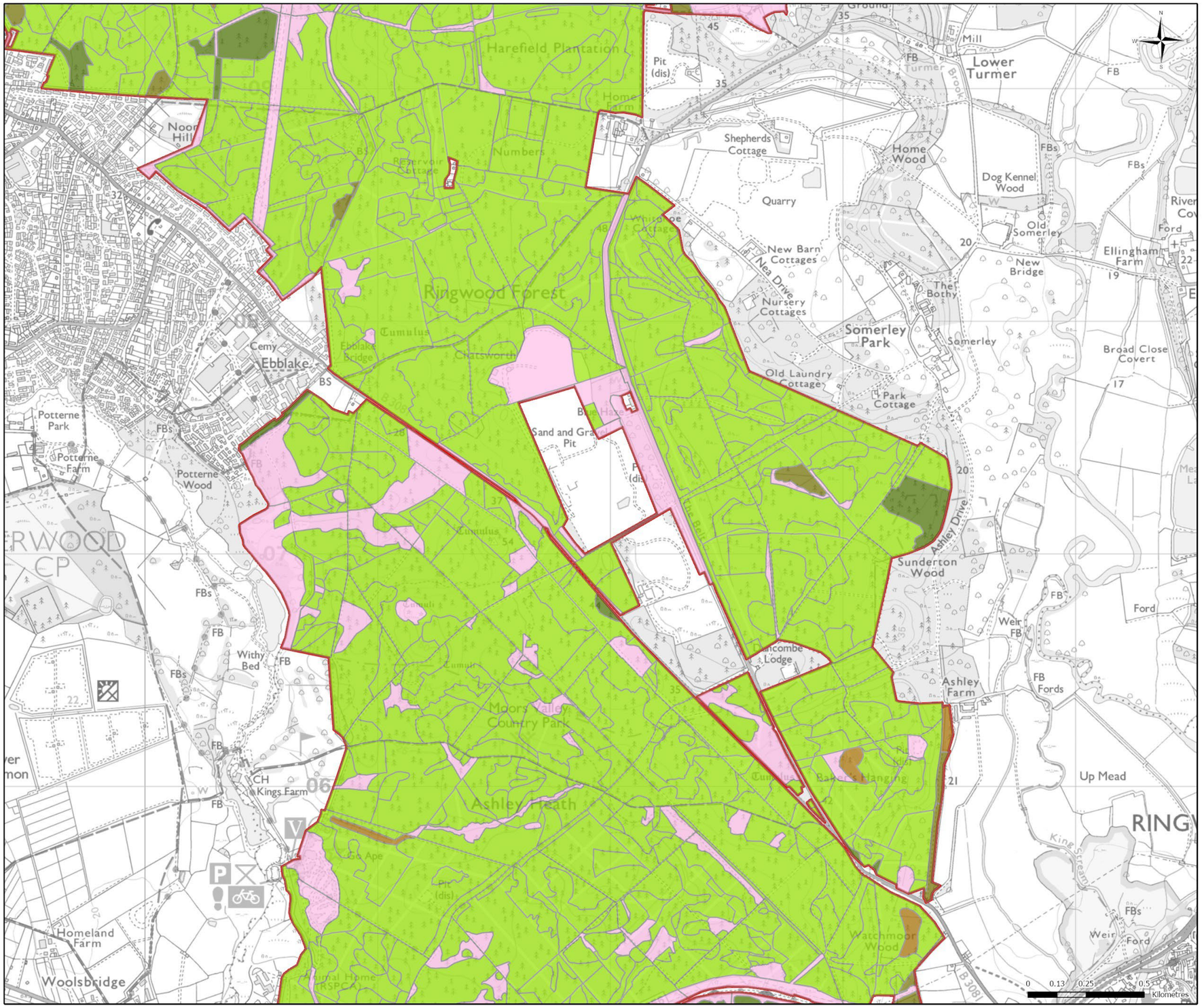

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

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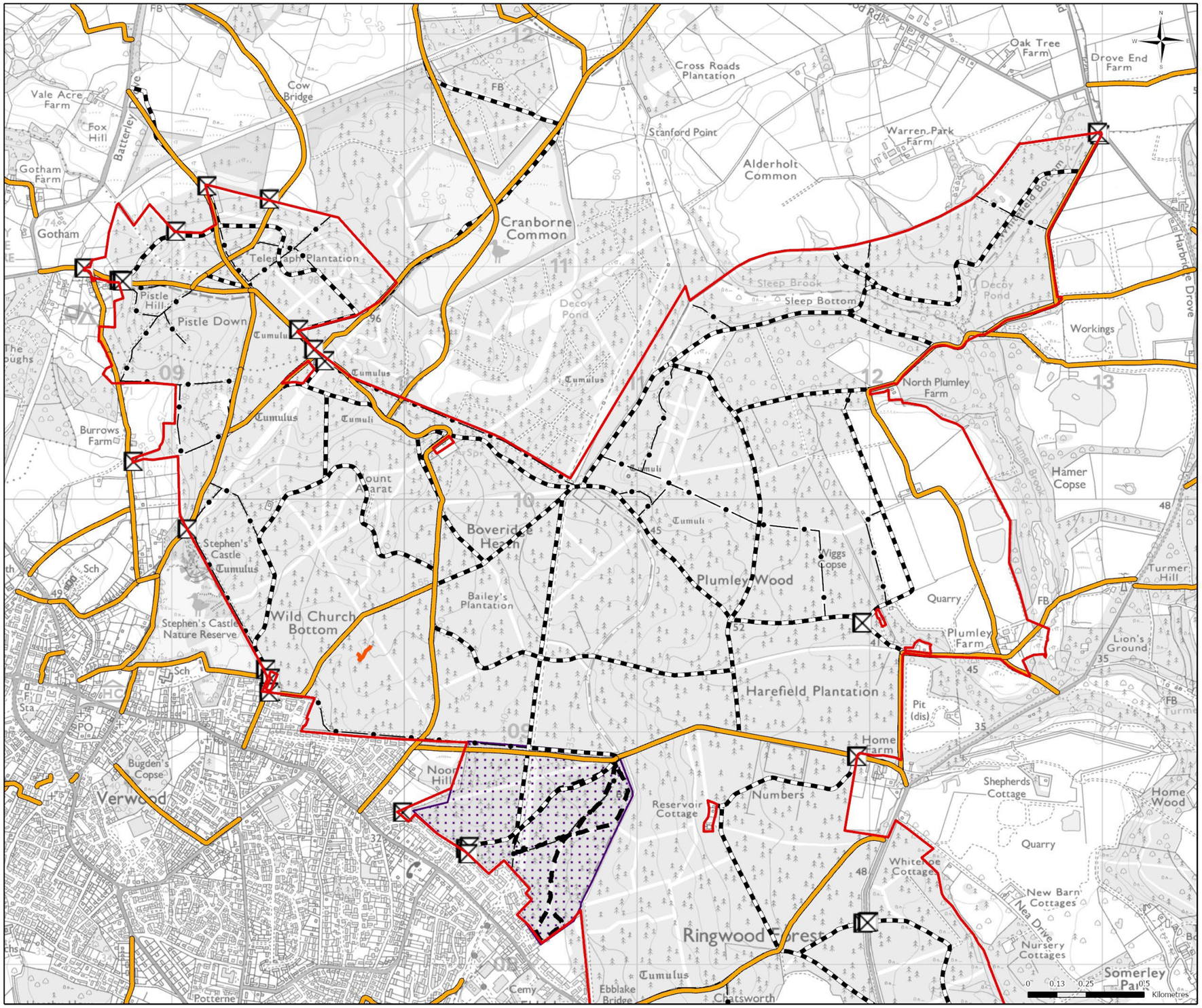

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Ringwood North

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Rec - Wild Trails

- Rec - Wild Trails

Multi User Trails

- Easy

- East Dorset Blocks
- Car Parks
- CROW Dedicated Land

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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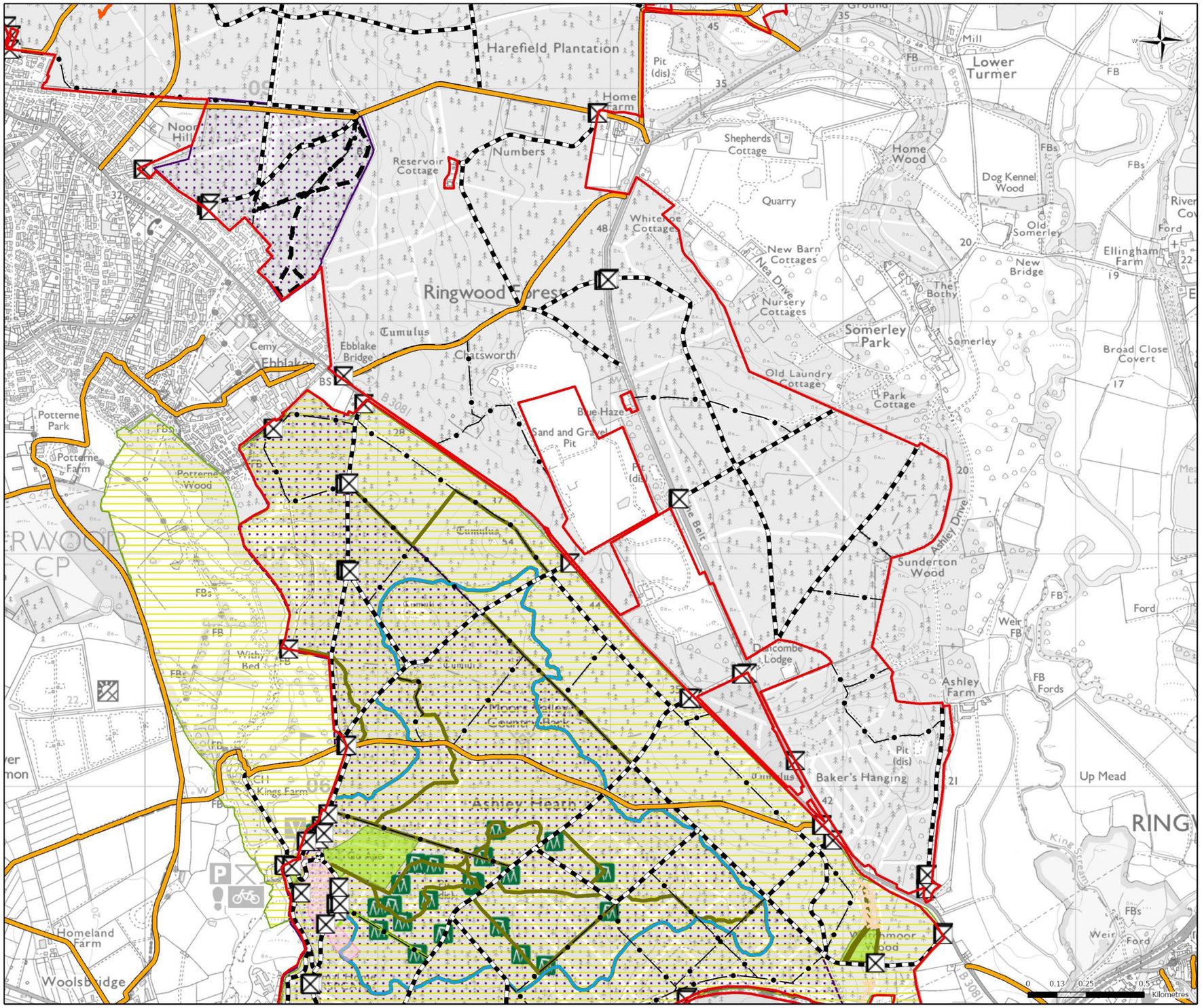

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Play Equipment
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides

Cycling Routes

- Green - Easy
- Blue - Moderate
- Ungraded
- Linear Assets

Walking Routes

- Easy

Rec - Wild Trails

- Rec - Wild Trails

Multi User Trails

- Easy
- Miscellaneous Routes
- East Dorset Blocks
- Buildings
- Car Parks
- Sports
- Country Parks
- CROW Dedicated Land

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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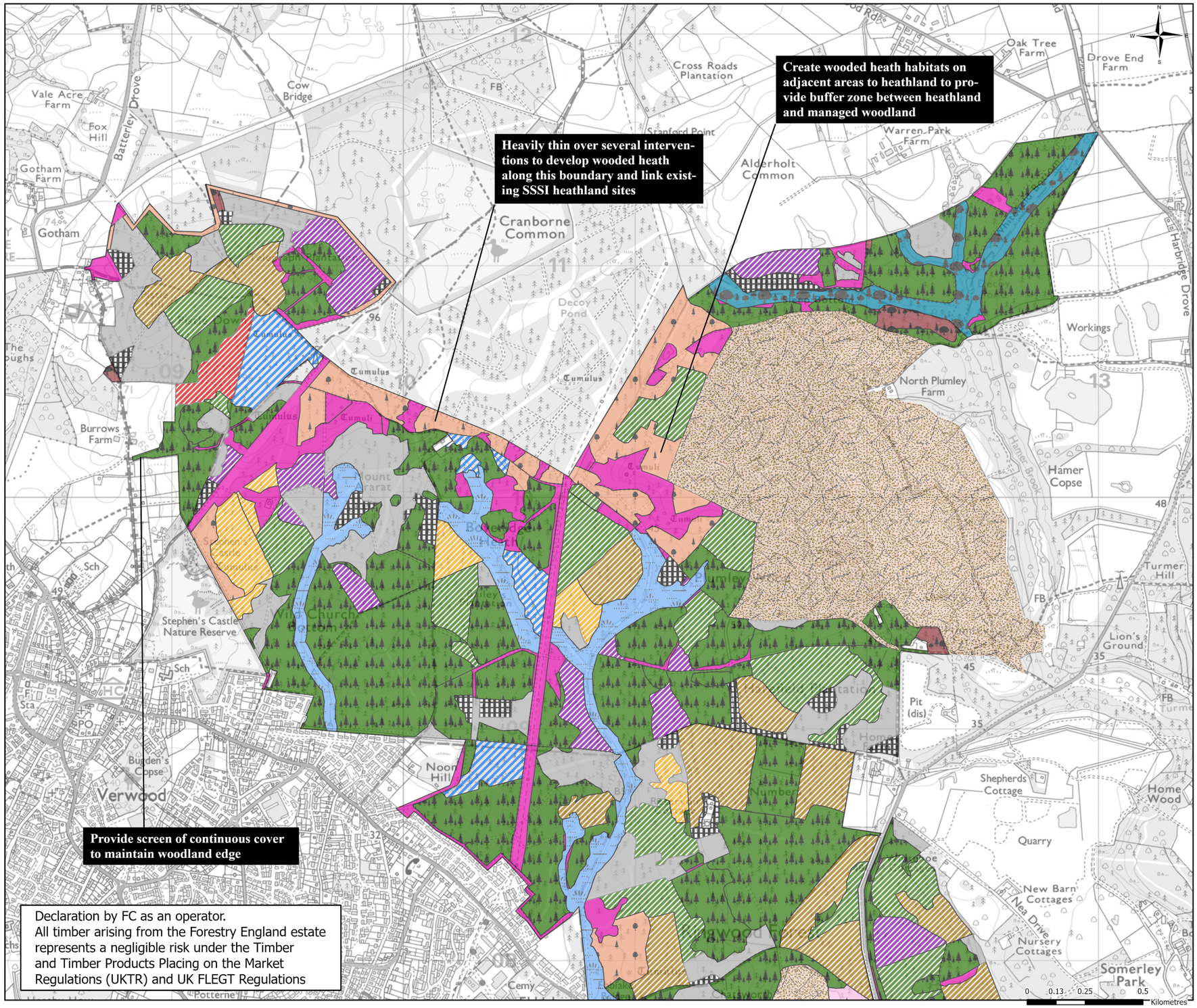

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

Describes how, over the course of this 10 year plan, we will manage the forest to advance towards the long term vision

Ringwood North

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Clearfell 2030-2034
- Clearfell 2035-2039
- Clearfell 2040-2044
- Clearfell 2045-2049
- Clearfell 2050-2054
- Clearfell Beyond 2055
- Conifers Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Long Term Retention
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Mineral site

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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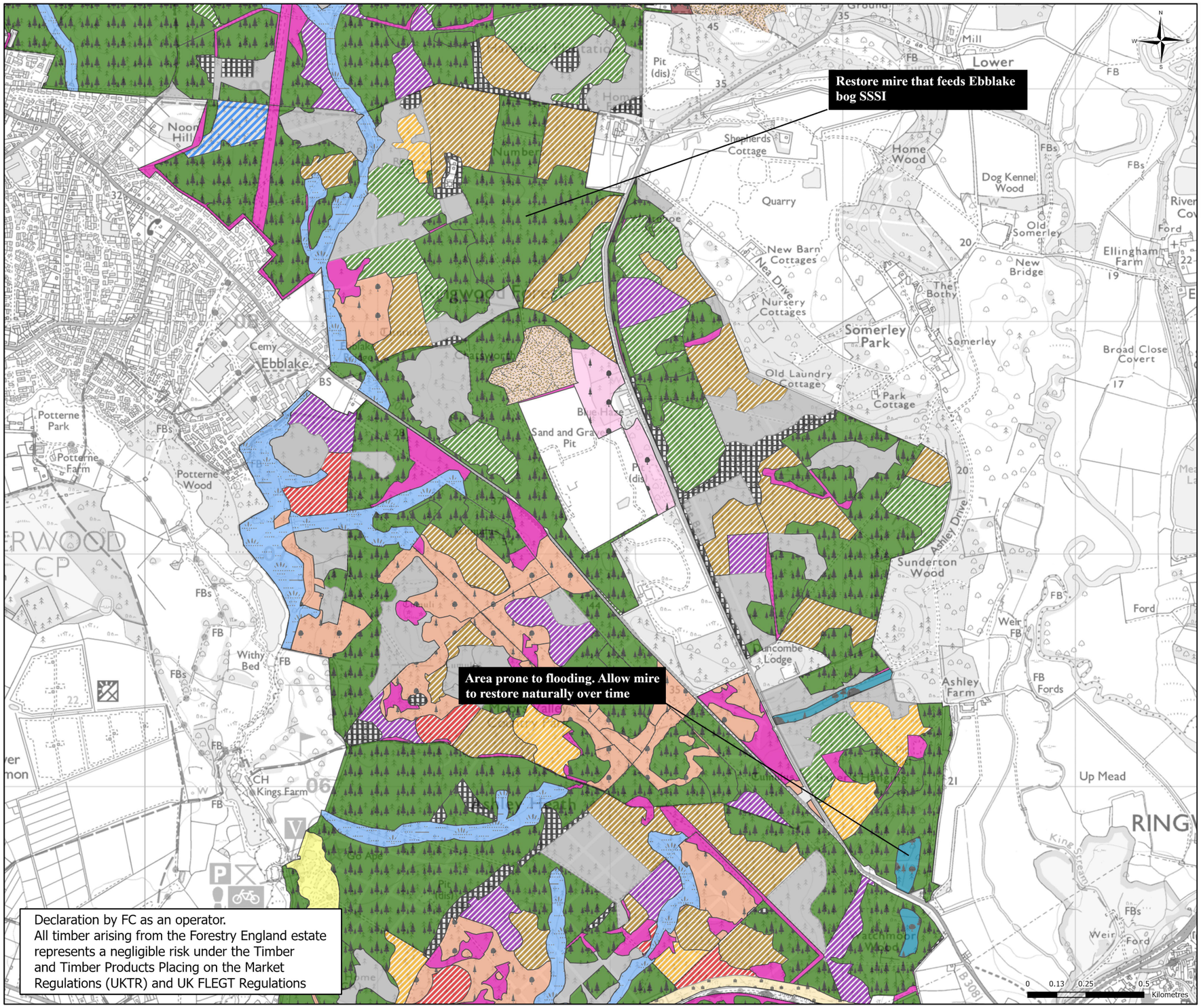

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

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Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Clearfell 2030-2034
- Clearfell 2035-2039
- Clearfell 2040-2044
- Clearfell 2045-2049
- Clearfell 2050-2054
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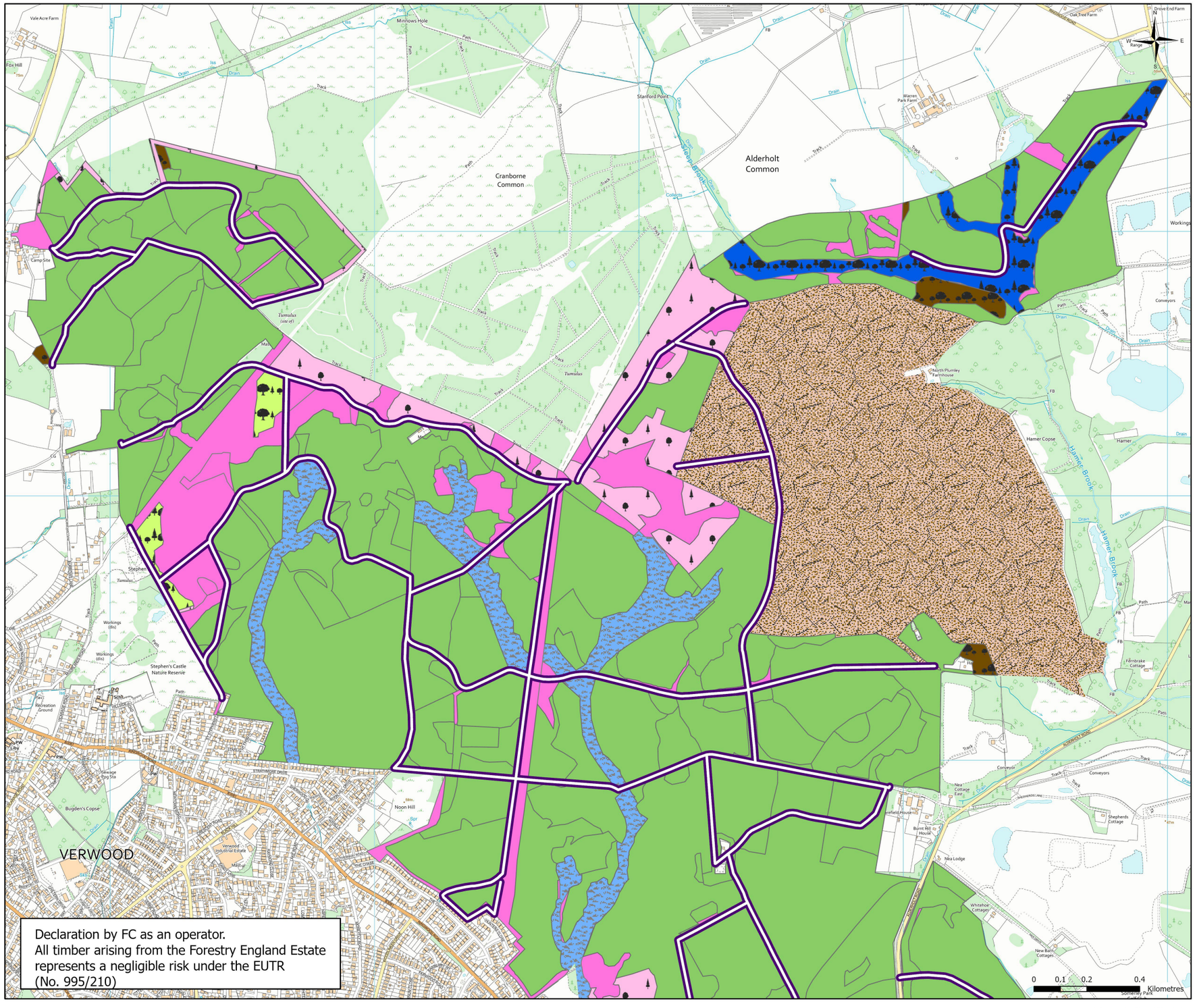
- Conifers Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Long Term Retention
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Lowland Heath
- Wooded Heath
- Thin to develop Wooded Heath - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora
- Agricultural
- Car Park
- Mineral site

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 16/04/2025



Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England Estate represents a negligible risk under the EUTR (No. 995/210)

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Predominantely Broadleaved Woodland
- Wooded Heath - Areas to be managed as Heathland with 20% tree coverage.
- Areas identified as Wooded Heath in the long term vision where no significant progress will be made by the end of the plan period due to the age of the trees or other complexities
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Minerals site

Scale: 1:14,000 (@ A3)

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 The mark of responsible forestry

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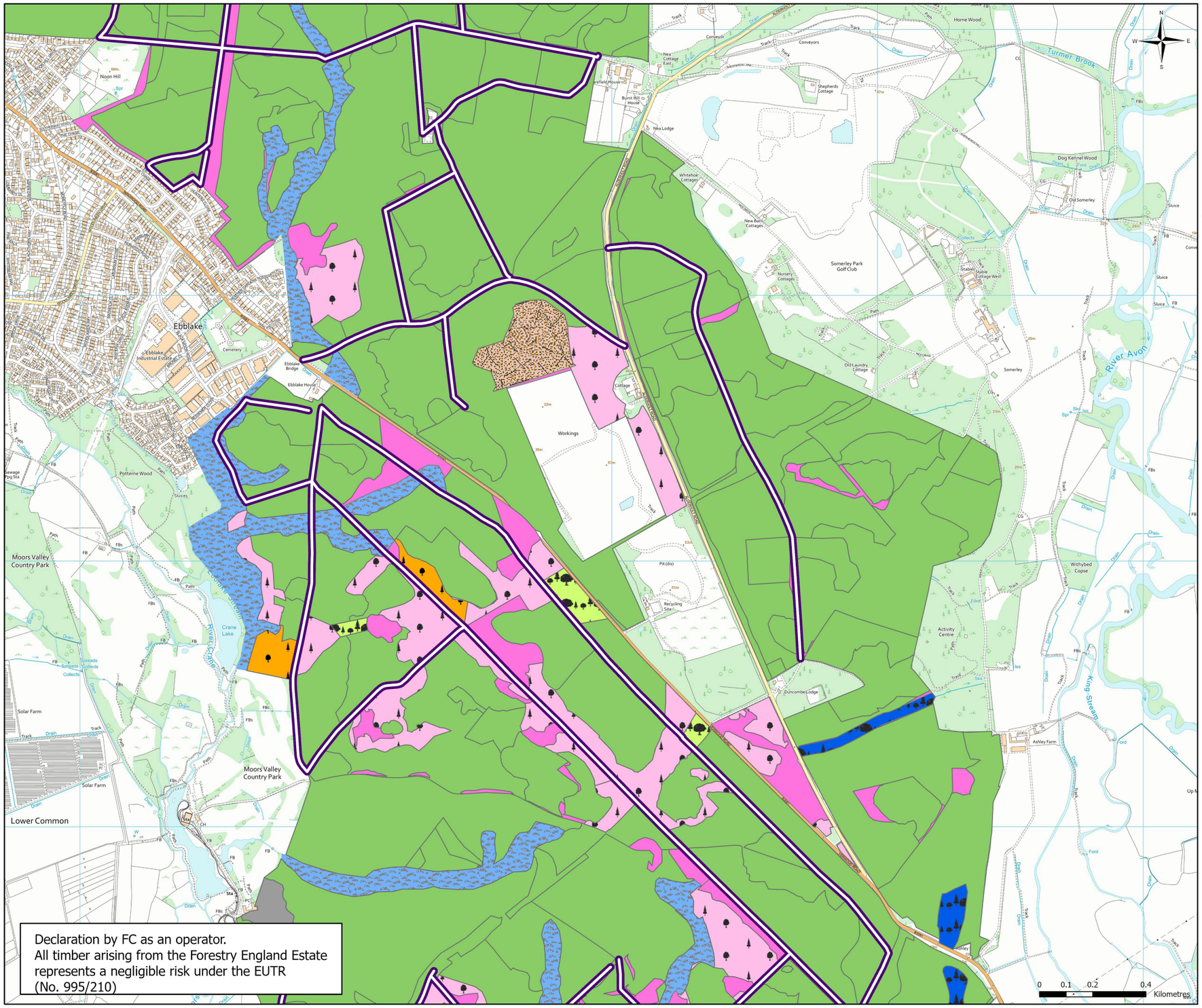
PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.org

Date: 17/04/2025



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East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Wooded Heath - Areas to be managed as Heathland with 20% tree coverage.
- Wooded Heath - Areas in transition to Heathland. Progress to be made through phased thinning. Final delivery to be completed beyond Forest Plan approval.
- Areas identified as Wooded Heath in the long term vision where no significant progress will be made by the end of the plan period due to the age of the trees or other complexities
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Mire - Remove/keep clear of trees/ scrub. Restore hydrological system
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Minerals site

Scale: 1:14,000 (@ A3)

FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 — The mark of responsible forestry

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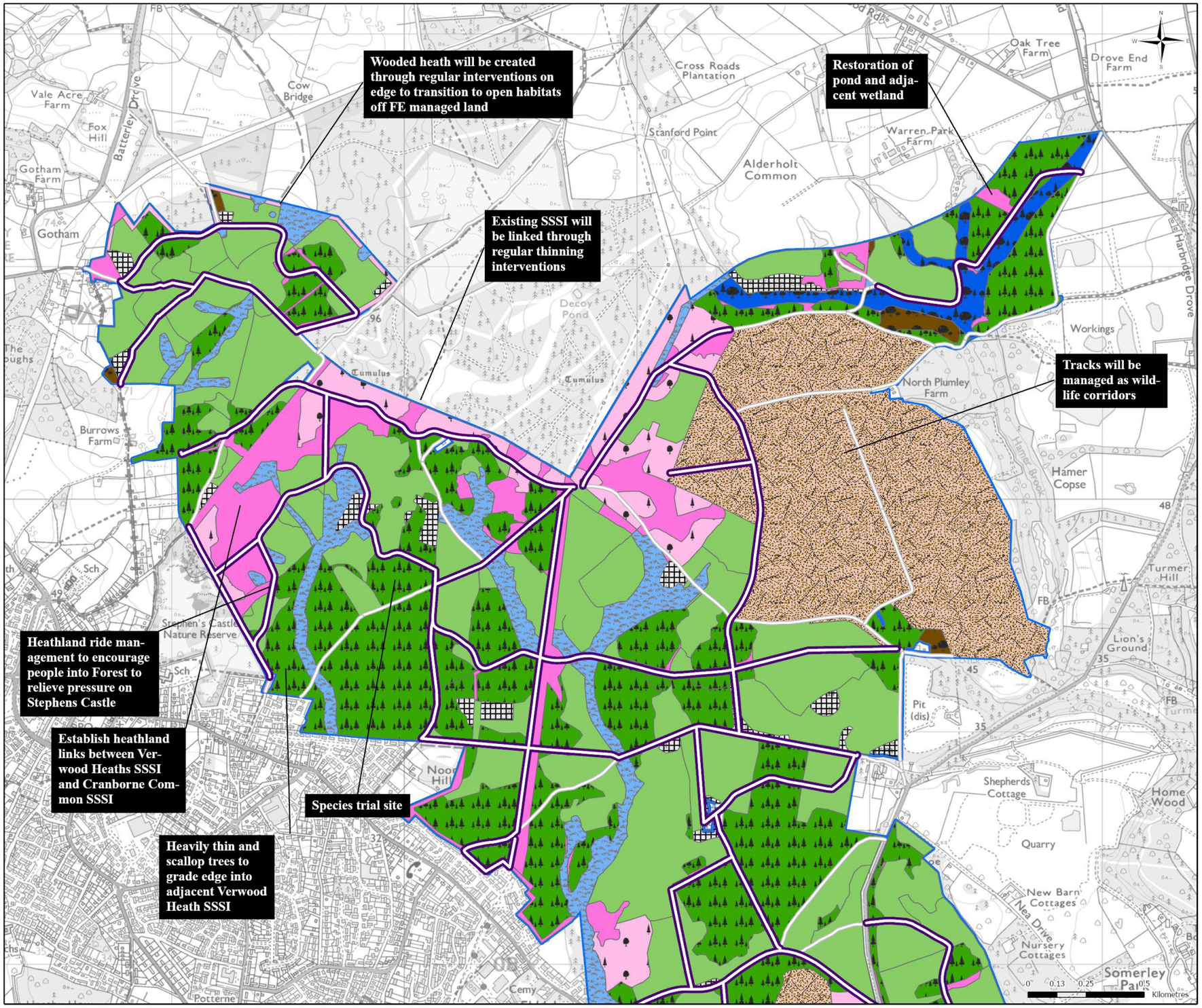

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Ringwood North

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of felling, replanting and thinning
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Long Term Retention - Character/old growth trees to be retained
- Minerals site

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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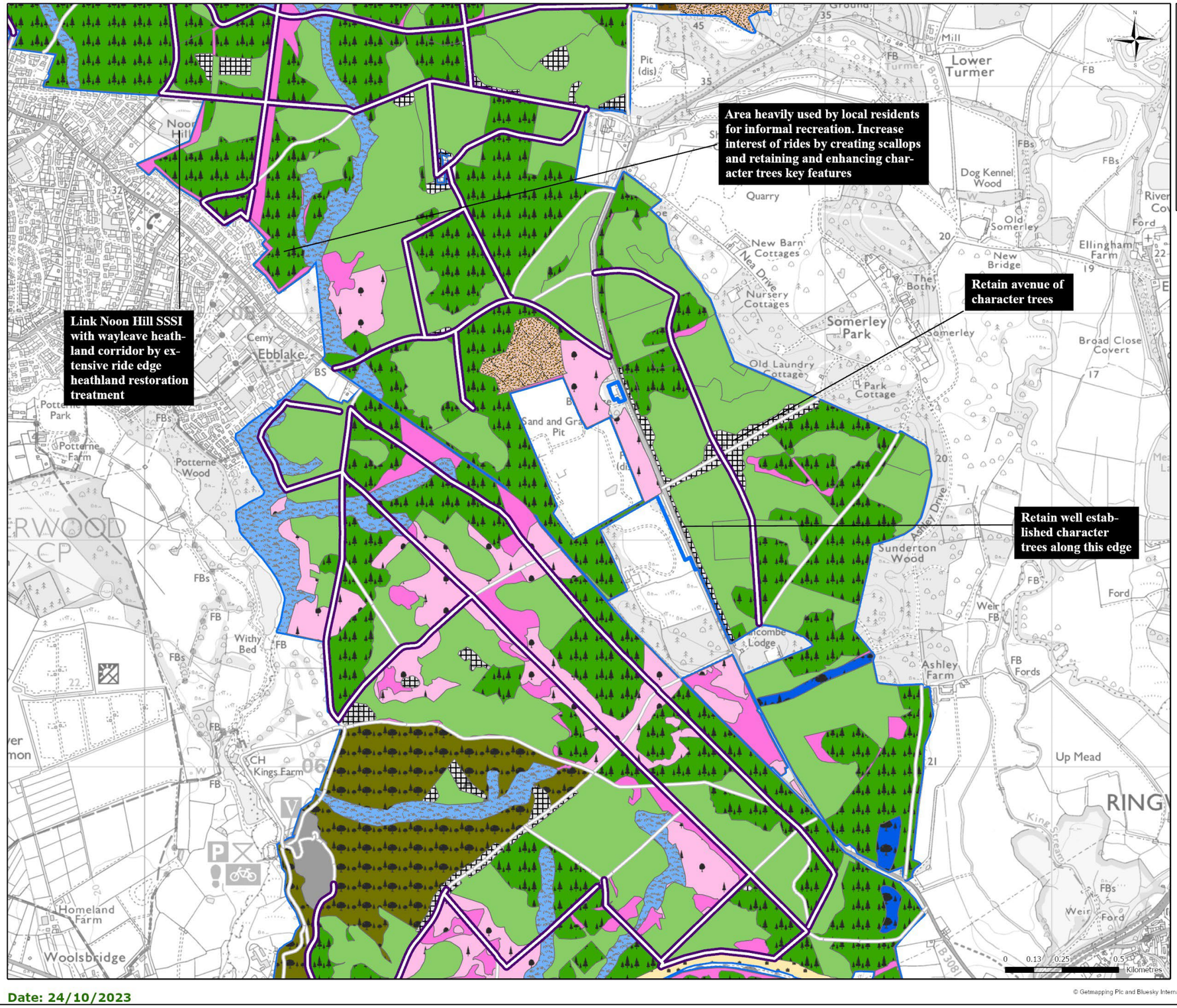
Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Heathland Ride Management
- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer woodland sustained by a cycle of felling, replanting and thinning
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
- Mixed Woodland Managed under LISS
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wooded Heath - Areas Managed as Heathland but with up to 15% tree cover
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines
- Long Term Retention - Character/old growth trees to be retained
- Buildings; Car Parks & Other
- Agricultural Land
- Minerals site

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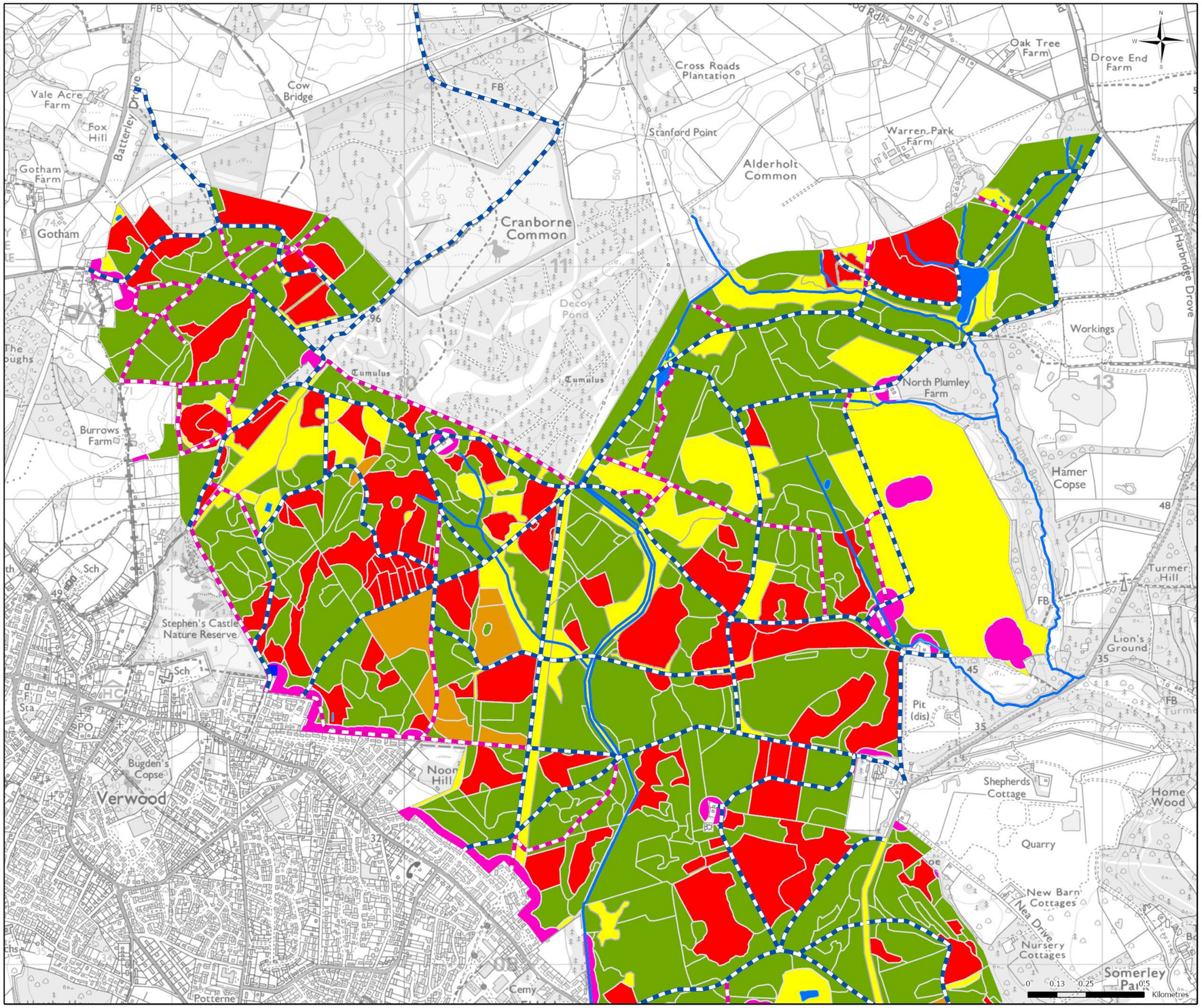

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Ringwood North

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Water Supply Points
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Medium Risk Felled and Restock Areas
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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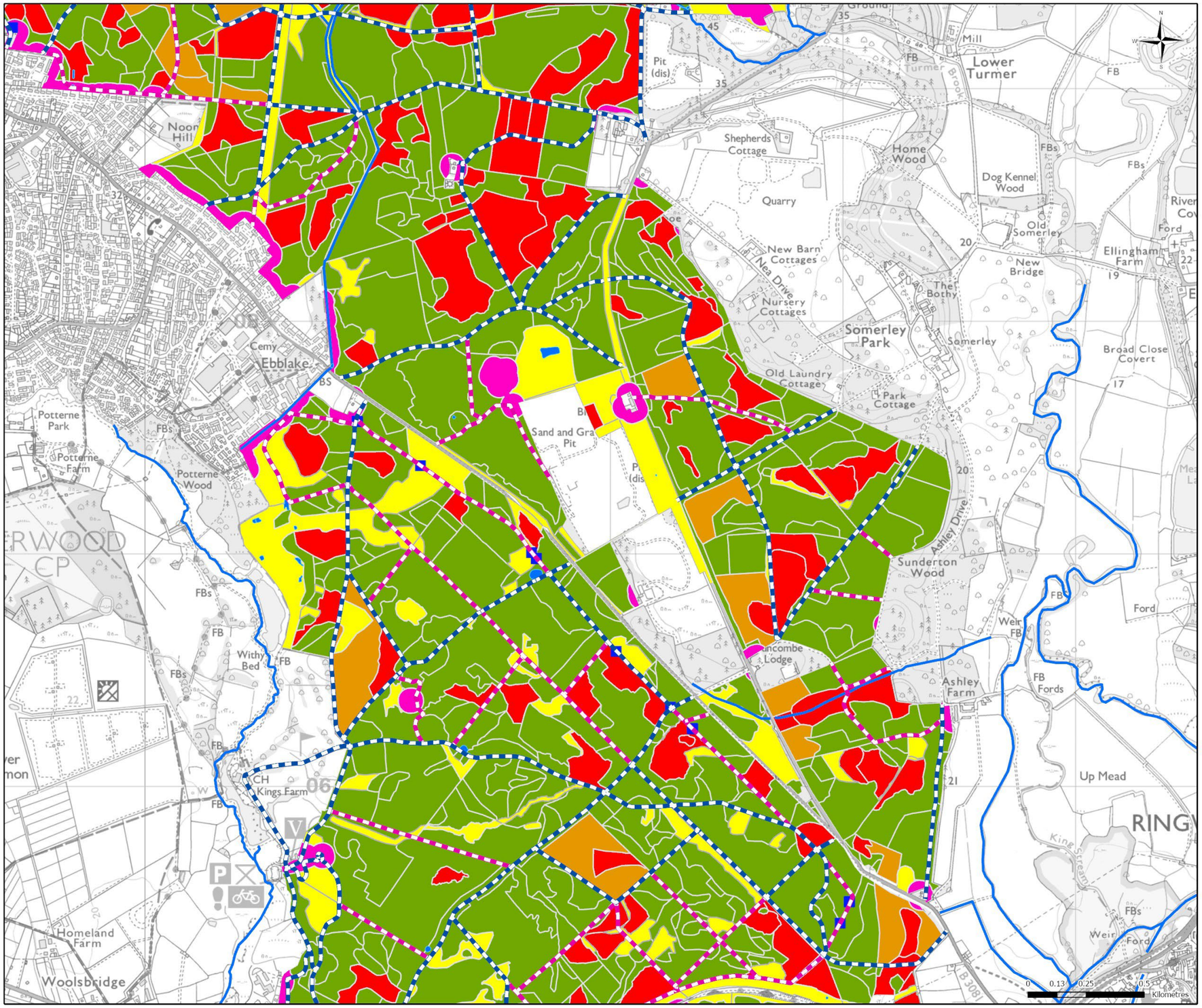
Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Ringwood North & Somerley

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Water Supply Points
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- High Risk Unthinned Stands
- Medium Risk Felled and Restock Areas
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:16,000 (@ A3)

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Date: 24/10/2023

Queens Copse (Horton Wood)

Location: SU 0400 0641
Area: 77.3ha
0.3 miles²
0.8km²

Queens Copse covers an area of 77 hectares. Located near the village of Horton, it is on the edge of Cranborne Chase and lies on fertile clay soils. Queens Copse is Forestry England Freehold.

52% of the woodland is predominantly conifer and was established between the 1950's and 1970's. The remaining habitat is 30% broadleaved woodland and 18% mixed woodland. As much of the wood is Planted Ancient Woodland (PAWS) or Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW), the Forest Plan centres around the gradual reversion to 100% broadleaved woodland. Although a group of the older Douglas fir in compartment 2602 will be retained for raptor nesting sites. In compartment 2603 and away from the small-leaved lime, open areas will be maintained and should be linked to the maintenance of rides to enhance habitat especially for lepidoptera.

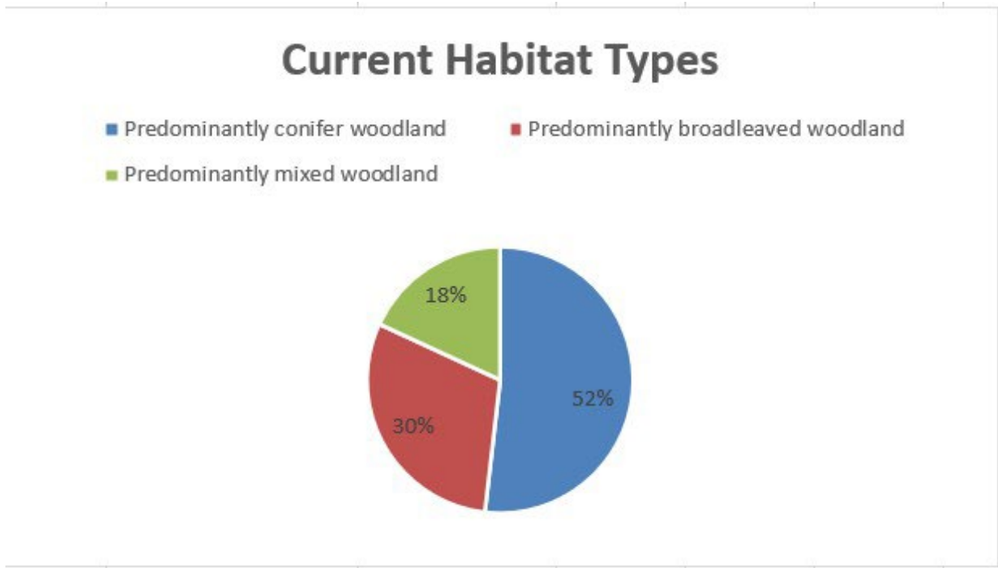
There are relic areas of semi-natural woodland including an impressive stand of native small-leaved lime. Additionally there are areas of reasserting semi-natural woodland especially alongside the stream corridors and wetter areas. Native tree regeneration is present as an understorey across large parts of the site. There is also a small area of worked sweet chestnut coppice in the northern end.

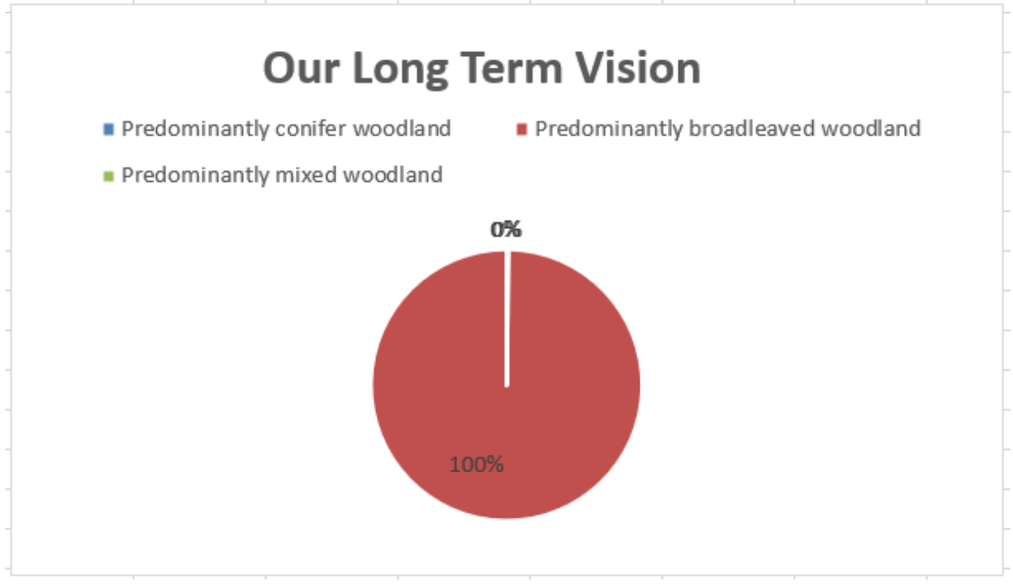
The habitat is considered suitable for hazel dormouse. Although there are no confirmed records, it should be assumed that this species is present. Numerous badger setts have been recorded throughout the wood. Queens Copse is a priority site for Lepidoptera under the joint Butterfly Conservation – Forestry Commission strategy 2014 (Priority C). The woodland habitats present support populations of white admiral, which is supplemented by a forest road and ride network which has been highlighted as being of significant entomological and botanical interest.

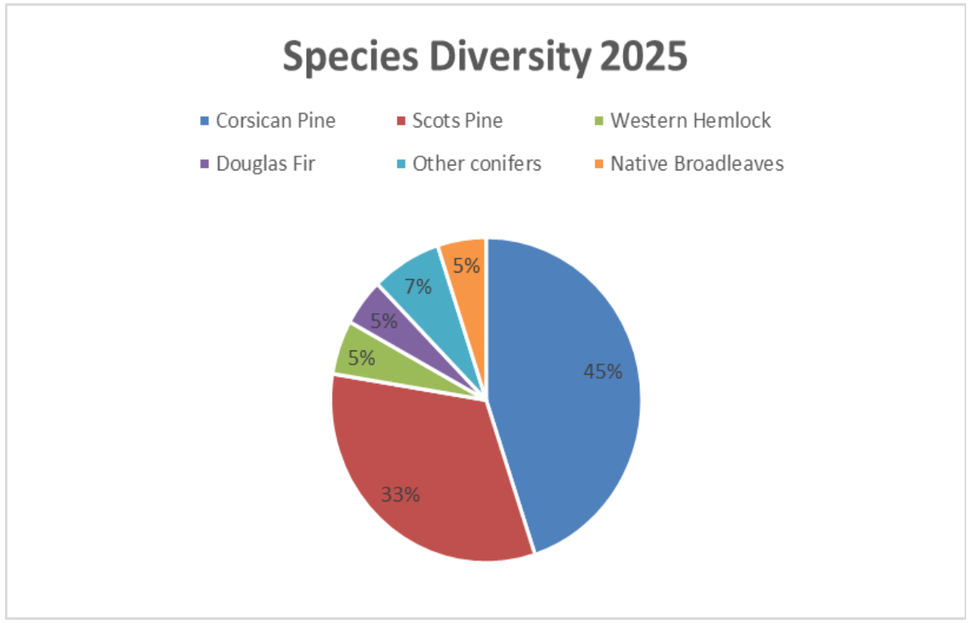
There are no scheduled monuments within Queen's Copse. However, a desk-based exercise commissioned in 2010 and undertaken for Forest Enterprise by AC Archaeology (Queens Copse, Horton, Dorset: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment Doc No: ACW255.1/1/0. AC Archaeology. April 2010) indicates 11 areas of importance, *"A possible prehistoric burial mound and a series of extant earthwork banks….A series of water management features, including a possible duck decoy pond, were also identified."* These unscheduled features will be treated as if they are scheduled.

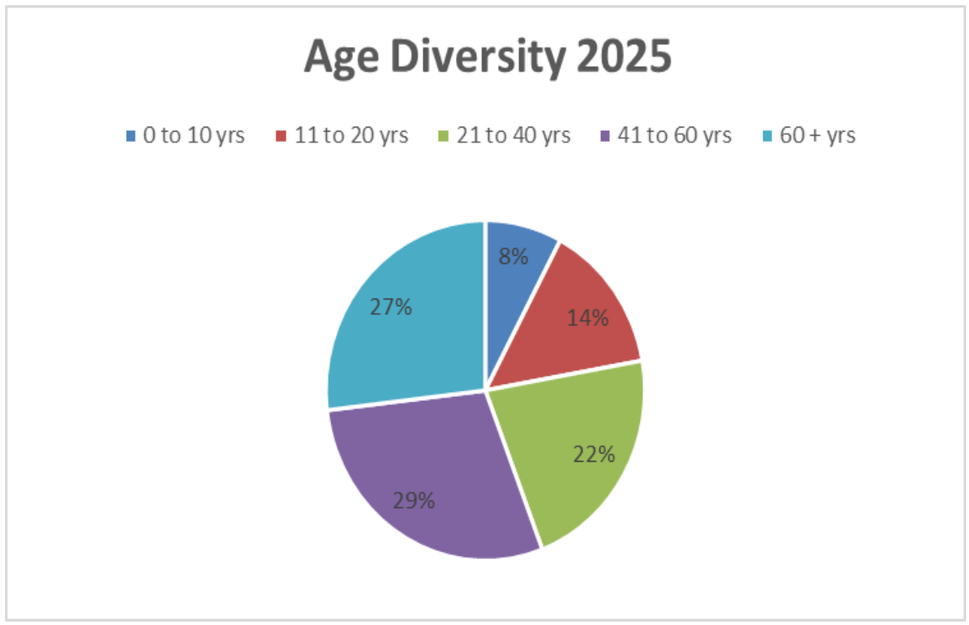
Queens Copse is land dedicated under the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and the site is well-served with Public Rights of Way. Generally access is via the entrance off the Horton Road where there is parking for a very limited number of vehicles.

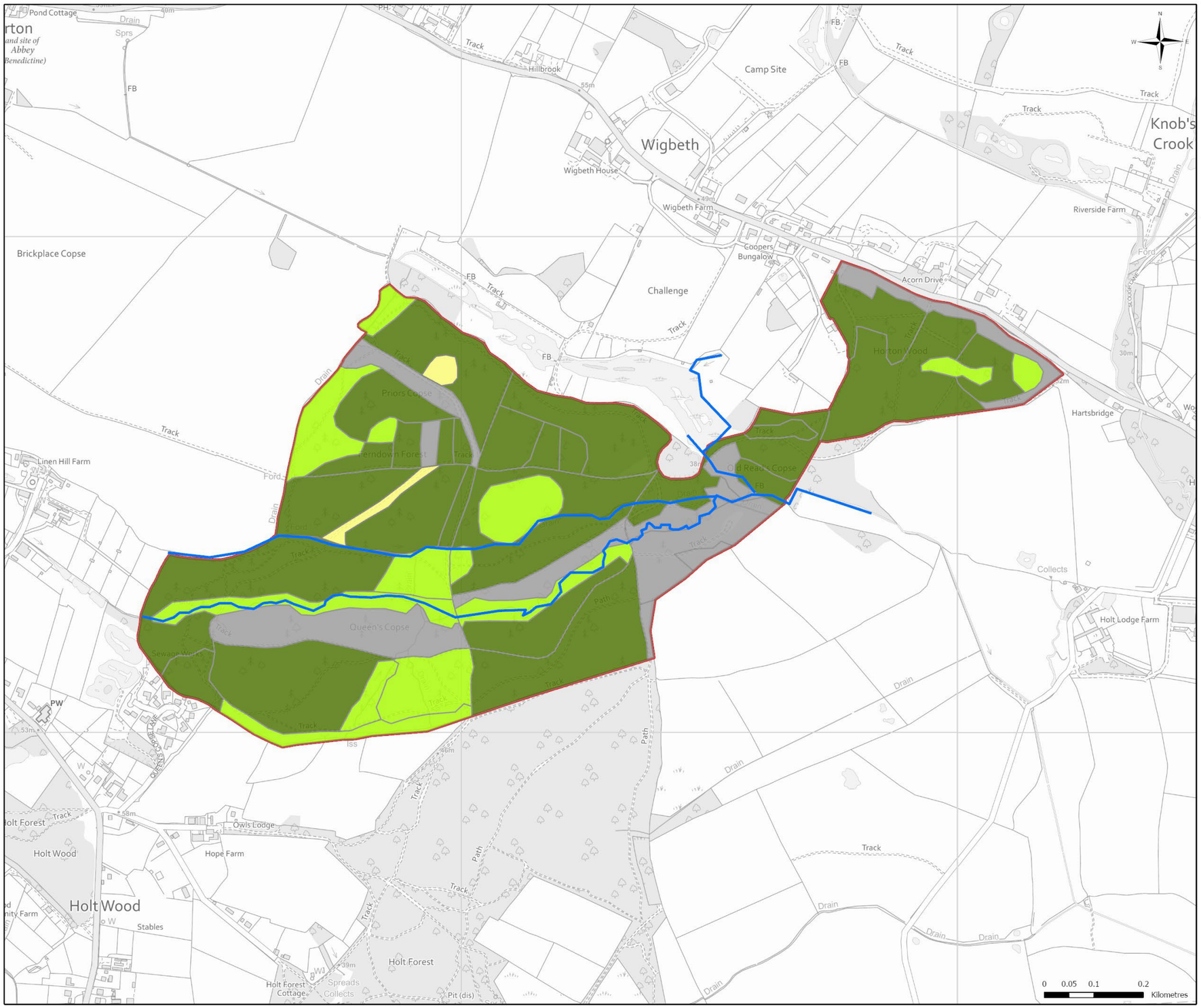
Summary Statistics of Habitat Types: Queens Copse






Species Diversity 2025
Corsican Pine
Scots Pine
Western Hemlock
Douglas Fir
Other conifers
Native Broadleaves
45%
33%
5%
5%
7%
5%


Age Diversity 2025
0 to 10 yrs
11 to 20 yrs
21 to 40 yrs
41 to 60 yrs
60 + yrs
8%
14%
22%
29%
27%



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Current Structure

Current landscape structure depicted by habitat or woodland type

Queen's Copse

Legend

- Water Bodies
- East Dorset Blocks

Current Structure

- Native & Honourary Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Coniferours Woodland
- Open Areas

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

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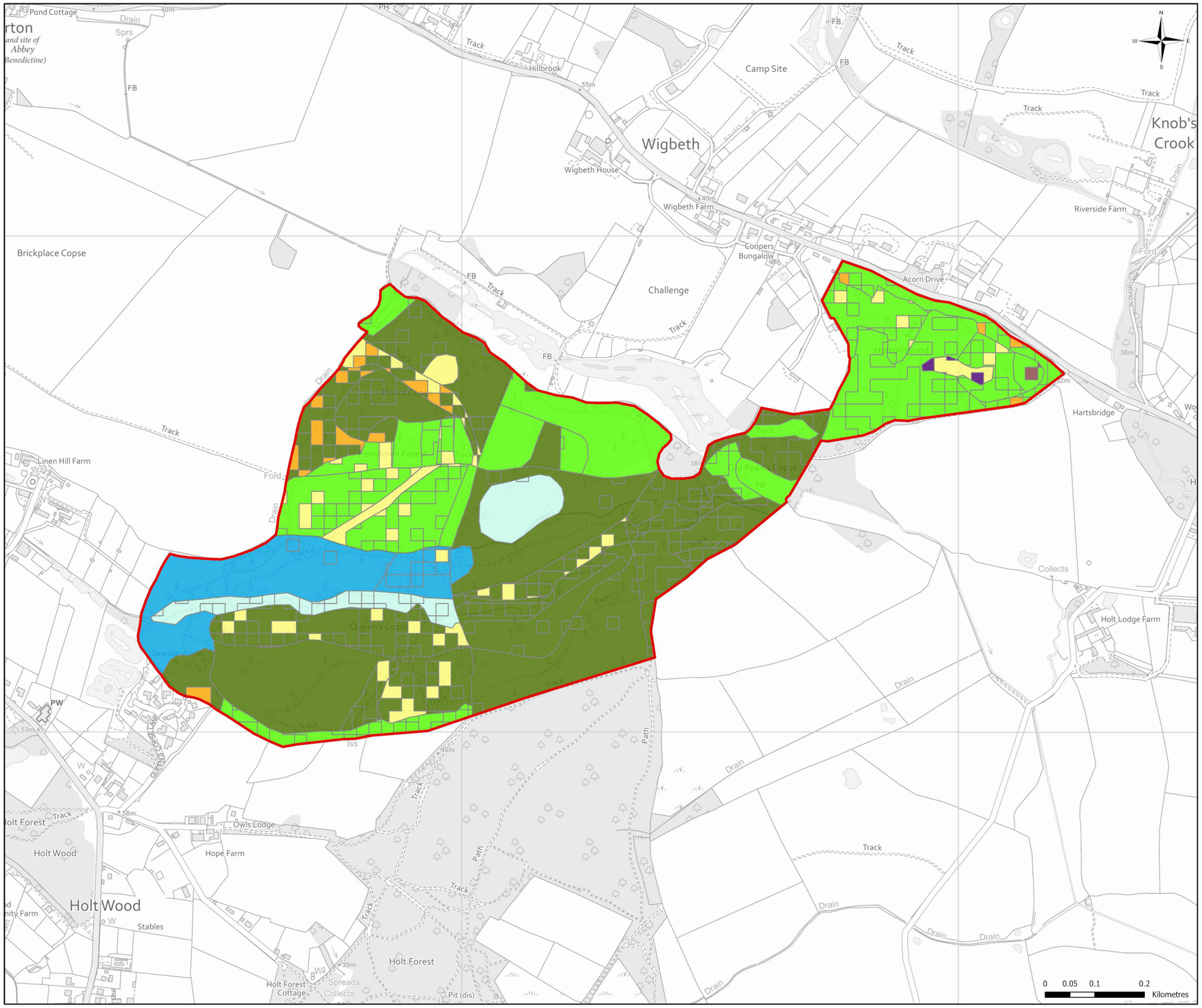
FSC www.fsc.org FSC® C123214 The mark of responsible forestry

PEFC PEFC/16-40-1001 Promoting Sustainable Forest Management www.pefc.co.uk

Date: 24/10/2023



East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Age Diversity

Structural diversity by age of trees

Queen's Copse

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Planting Year

- Open
- 1851 - 1900
- 1931 - 1940
- 1941 - 1950
- 1951 - 1960
- 1961 - 1970
- 1971 - 1980
- 1991 - 2000

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

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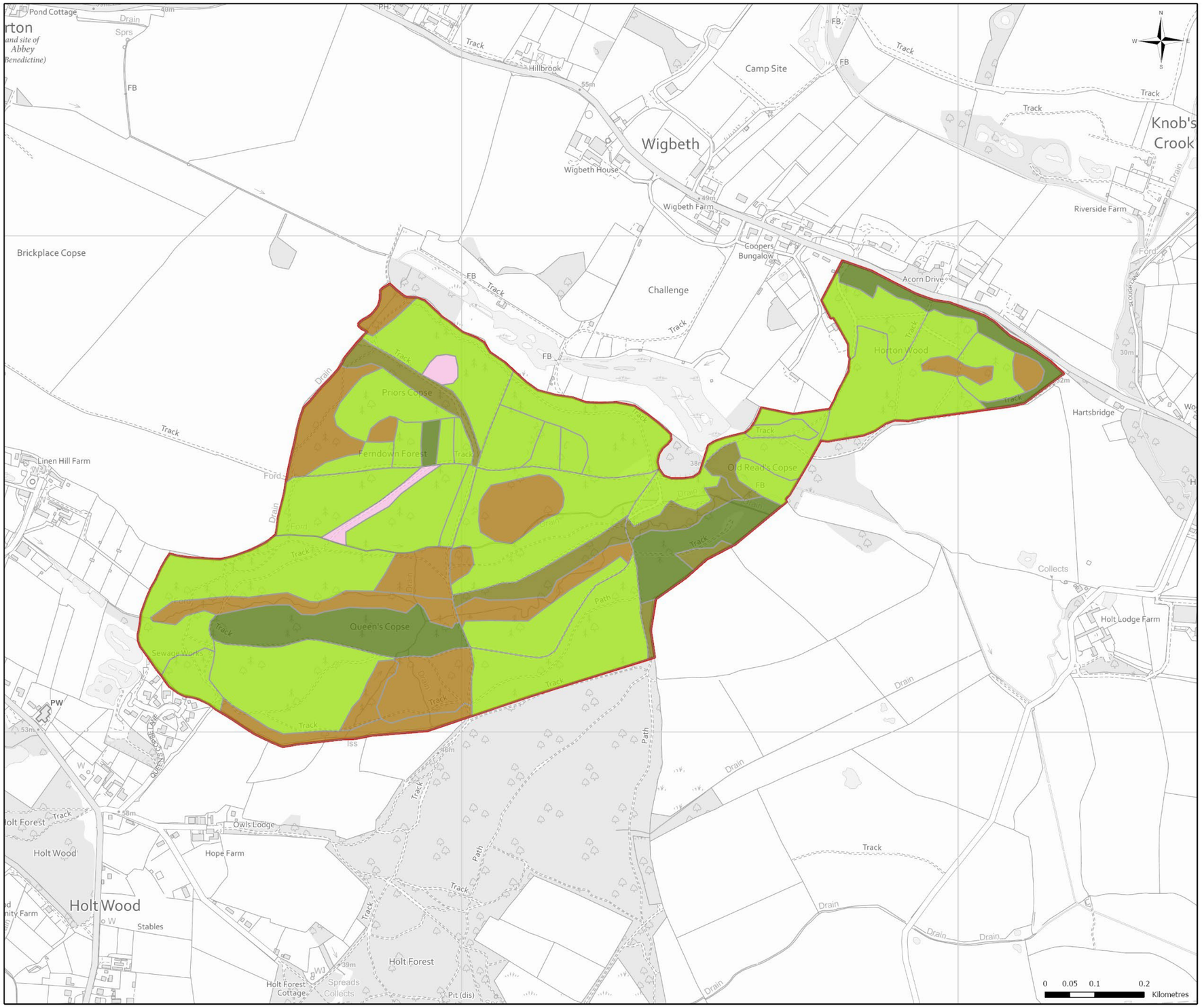

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Semi Natural Scoring

Presents Semi Natural Score of woodland

Queen's Copse

Legend

- East Dorset Blocks

Semi-Natural Scores

- 1 - Over 80% Native
- 2 - Between 50% and 80% Native
- 3 - Between 20% and 50 % Native
- 4 - Less than 20 % Native
- Open & Other

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

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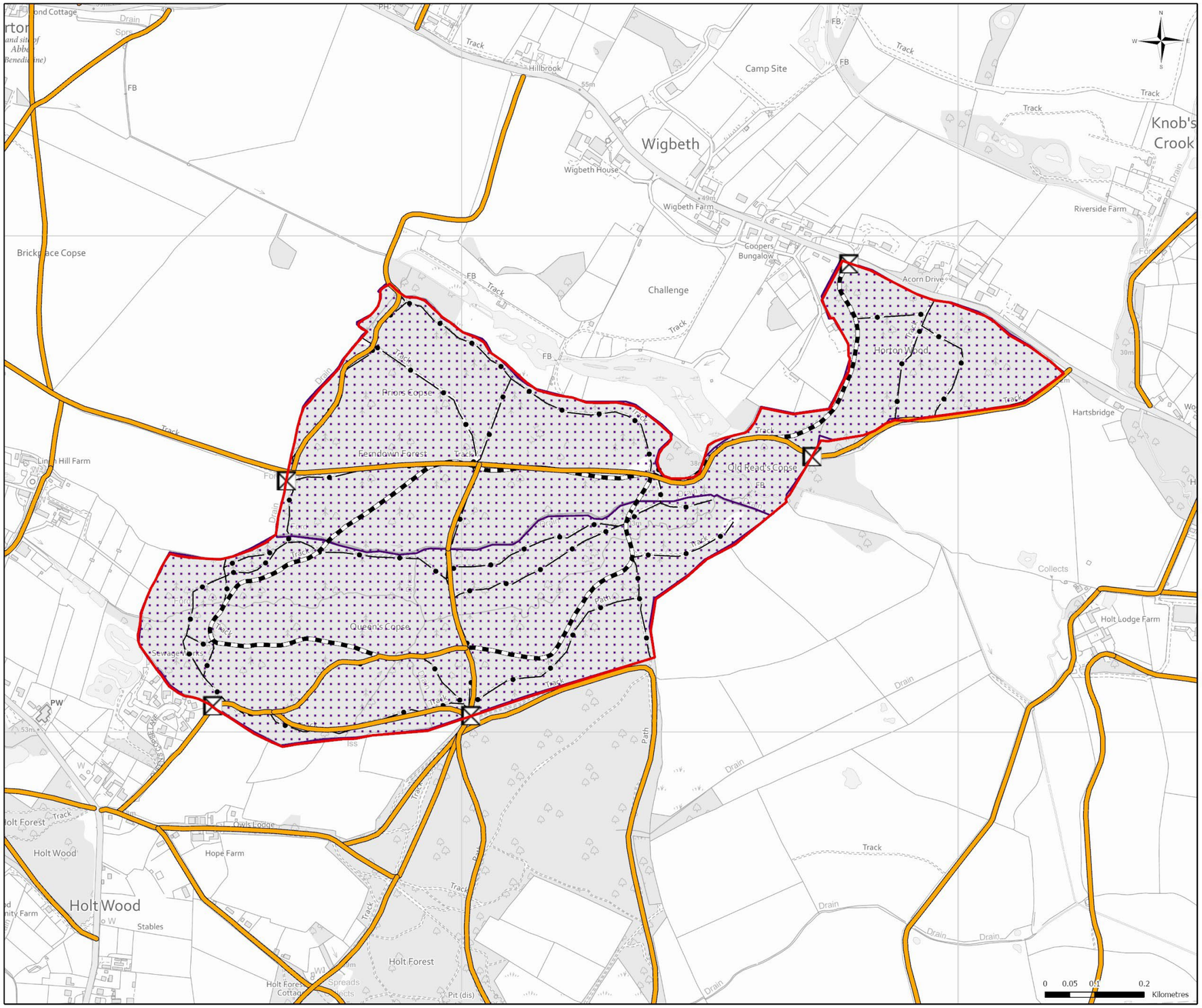

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Recreation & Access

Facilities available to the public to use and related recreational infrastructure

Queen's Copse

Legend

- Gates/Cattle Grids/Barriers
- Public Rights of Way
- Forest Roads
- Rides
- East Dorset Blocks
- CROW Dedicated Land

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

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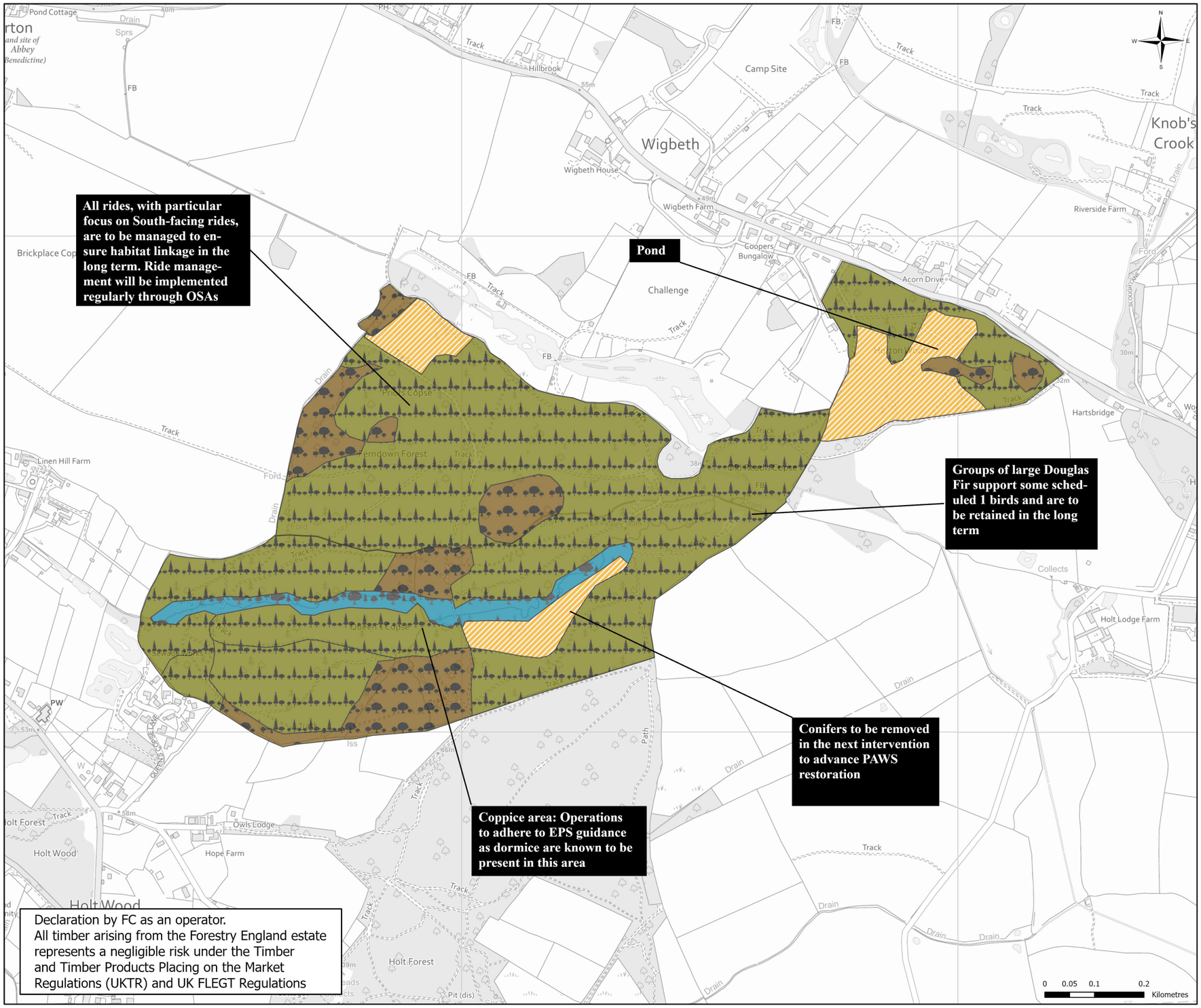

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Felling & Habitat Management 2025-2035

Describes how, over the course of this 10 year plan, we will manage the forest to advance towards the long term vision

Queen's Copse

Legend

Management Description

- Clearfell 2025-2029
- Broadleaves Managed under LISS
- PAWS Restoration
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

Declaration by FC as an operator.
All timber arising from the Forestry England estate represents a negligible risk under the Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR) and UK FLEGT Regulations

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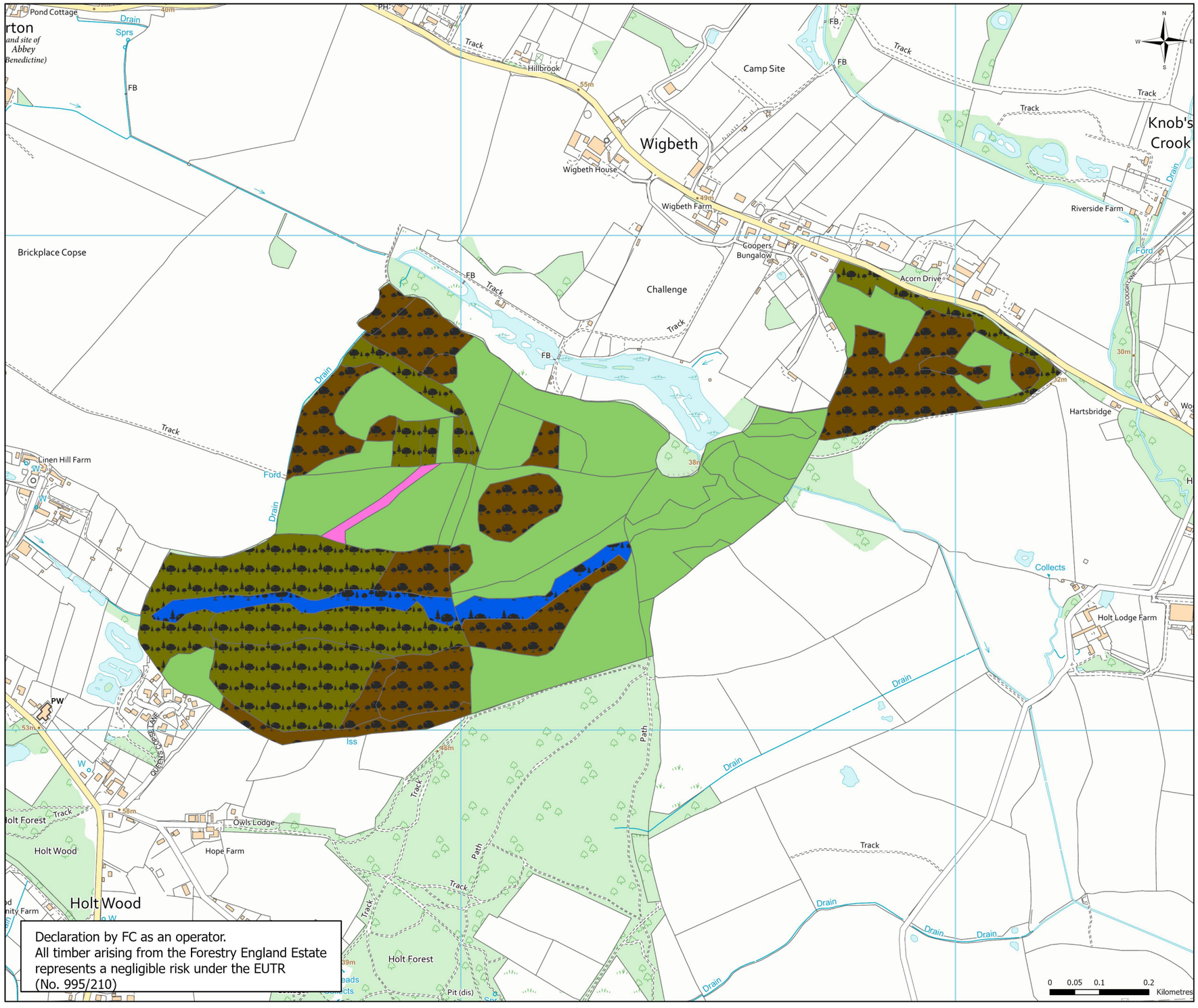

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Year 10 structure

Illustrates the indicative structure of the woodlands at the end of the plan period

Queen's Copse

Legend

- Predominantely Conifer Woodland
- Predominantely Broadleaved Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Heathland - Areas managed and maintained as Open Heathland
- Wet Woodland/Riverine Habitat - Manage in accordance with Forest and Water Guidelines

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

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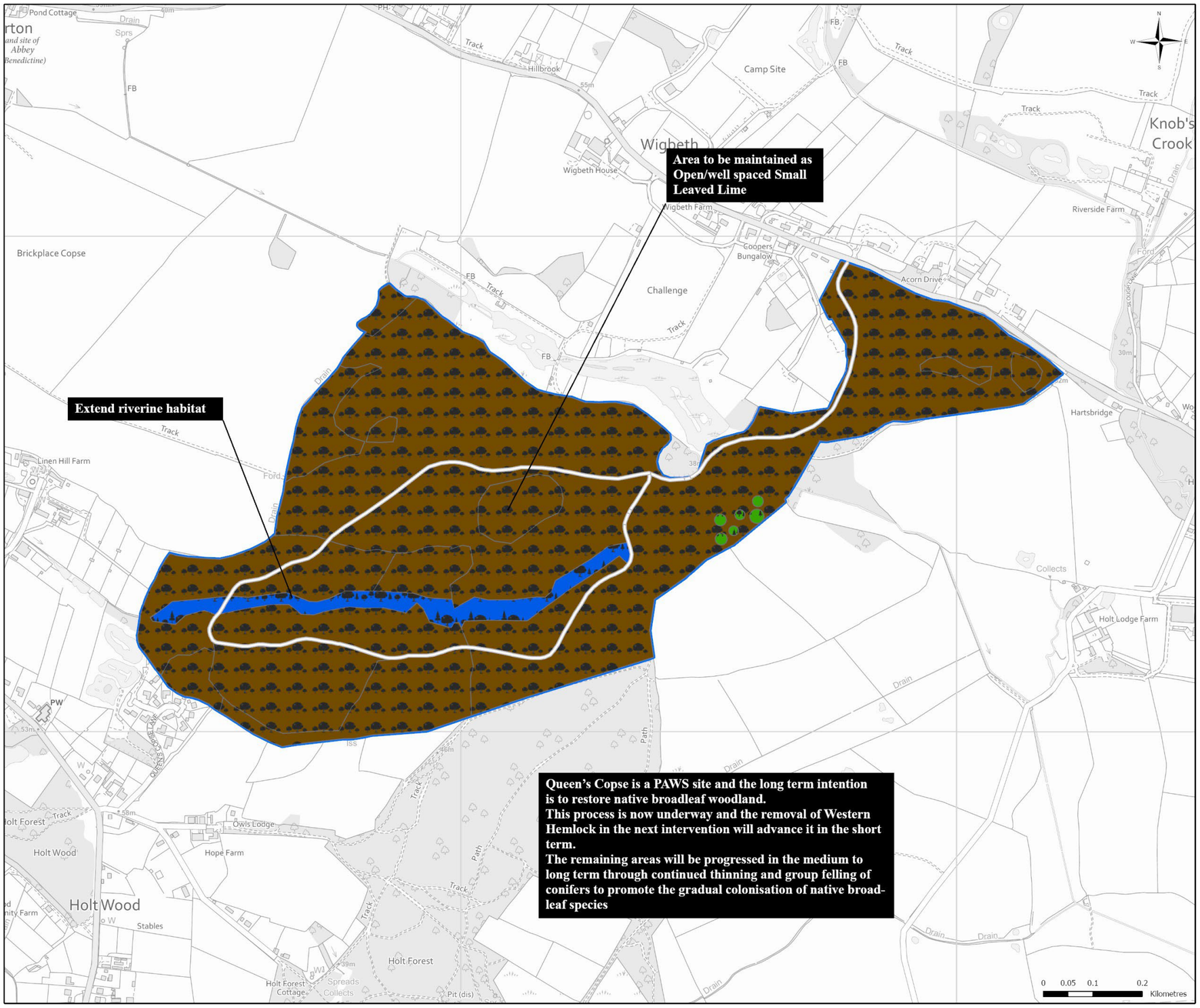

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England South Forest District

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term.

Queen's Copse

Legend

- Forest Roads
- Land Management Plan Areas
- Conifer Woodland Managed under LISS
- Broadleaved Woodland Managed under LISS
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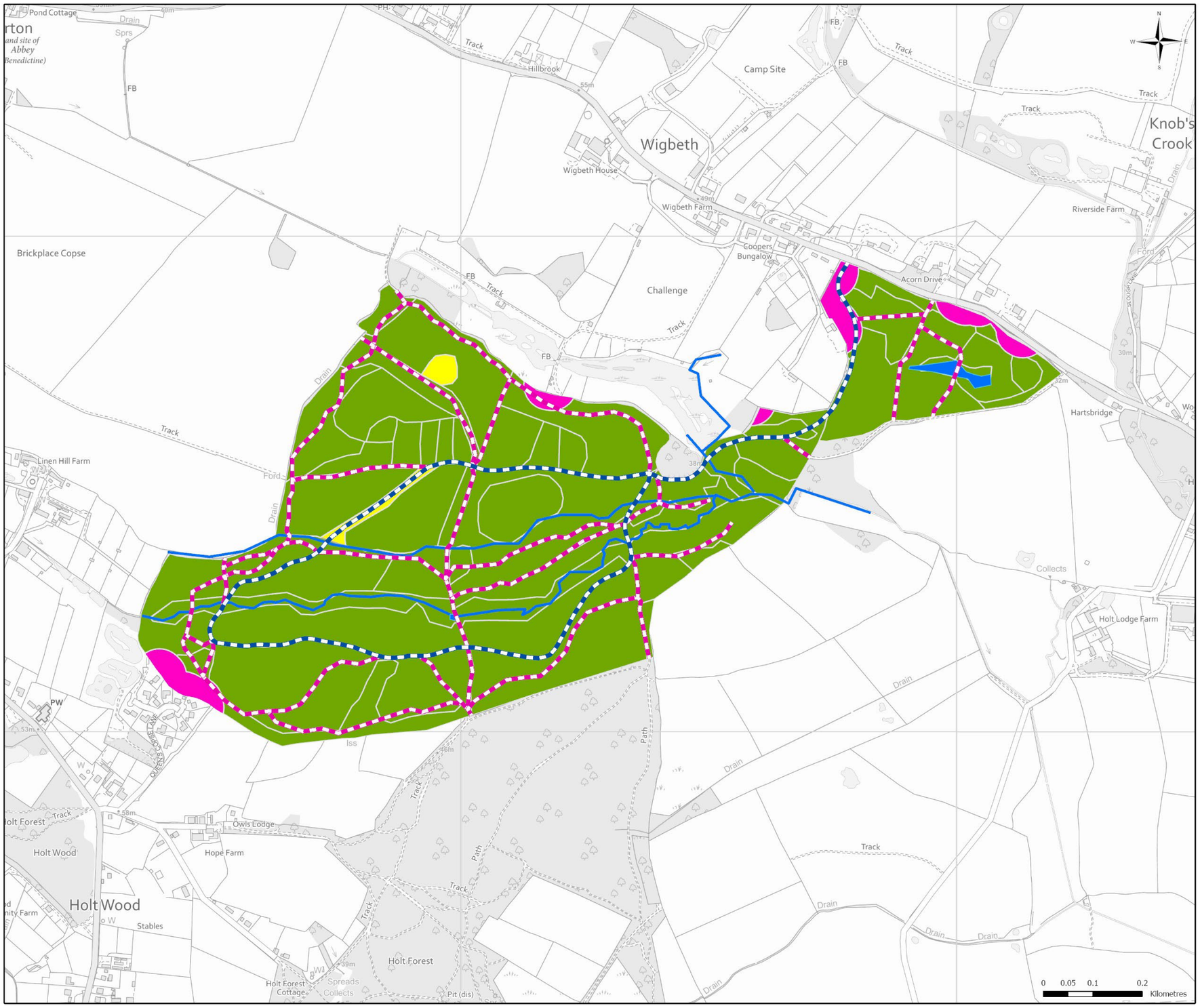

East Dorset Forest Plan

Forestry England
South Forest District

Fire Risk

Illustrates the fire risk on sub-compartment level

Queen's Copse

Legend

- Fuel Break
- Fire Break
- Watercourses
- Open Water
- Buildings 50m Buffer
- Low Risk Post-Thin Conifer and Broadleaf
- Open and Other

Scale: 1:7,500 (@ A3)

Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)

Date: 24/10/2023

Appendix 1: Glossary of Terms

Low Impact Silvicultural System (LISS) for Conifers: Managed Conifer woodland. Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system, favouring best tree and focussing on the production of quality timber and promoting natural regeneration.

Low Impact Silvicultural System (LISS) for Broadleaves: Broadleaved Woodland Management. Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system, favouring best native tree and focussing on the production of quality timber and promoting natural regeneration.

Low Impact Silvicultural System (LISS) for Mixed Woodland: Mixed Woodland Management. Manage under a LISS. Favour best tree, focussing on the production of quality timber and species diversity and promoting natural regeneration .

PAWS Restoration: Native Broadleaved Woodland Restoration. Manage under an appropriate selection system. Favour best native tree, non-native species to 20% (5% on SSSI) of the canopy or less.

Long Term Retention: Individual, stable stands and clumps of trees retained for environmental benefit significantly beyond the age or size generally adopted by the woodland enterprise.

Coppice: Coppice in an appropriate rotation to benefit biodiversity while taking market opportunities to utilise products.

Coppice with Standards: Thin the canopy to reduce cover to a maximum of 20%. Coppice understorey in an appropriate rotation as detailed in the SSSI Management Plan.

Riverine Habitat: Intervene only to remove non-natives, or when a specific biodiversity opportunity arises, or to mitigate risk.

Wet Woodland Management: Intervene only to remove non-natives, or when a specific biodiversity opportunity arises or to mitigate risk.

Lowland Heath: Maintain heathland habitat using traditional management techniques where possible including; cutting, grazing, controlled burning, bracken and gorse management.

Wooded Heath: Thin appropriately to promote growth of heathland flora. Thin to create wide, irregularly spaced groups and/or individual character trees or trees of particular ecological importance.

Agricultural: Land usually managed under a third party tenancy agreement for agriculture.

Minerals Site: Land leased to Forestry England where the freeholder has the right and planning permission to win minerals, sands & gravels.

Appendix 2: 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 and 50 years for broadleaf species.

Individual felling coupes should be planned to provide a connecting network of old growth woodland where it exists.

Native Woodland Regeneration

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

PAWS Regeneration

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

Mixed Woodland Regeneration

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

Conifer Woodland Regeneration

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

Appendix 3: Wildfire Risk Assessment

Wildfire Risk Assessment

Site Name: East Dorset Blocks **Location:** East Dorset

Reference Number	What are the wildfire hazards?	Who/What might be harmed and how?	Present Control measure: *What are you already doing to manage risk?*	Initial risk rating			Additional Control measure: *What else do you need to do?*	Revised risk rating		
				Likelihood	Severity	Risk		Likelihood	Severity	Risk
	Injury to people as a result of wildfire with the forest block	Members of the public, Forestry England staff, emergency services, contractors	Maintain fires breaks. Liaison with Emergency Services; provision of fire maps. Press & media releases during high risk periods	3	5	15	Signage during periods of high risk. Brashing trees where they are close to boundaries or rides, tracks etc. Encourage the growth and retention of broadleaved trees within potential fuel breaks.	3	3	9
	Damage to property beyond the forest boundary	Residential, commercial, agricultural and other government or ngo managed property.	Maintain fires breaks. Liaison with Emergency Services; provision of fire maps. Press & media releases during high risk periods	3	5	15	Signage during periods of high risk. Brashing trees where they are close to boundaries or rides, tracks etc. Encourage the growth and retention of broadleaved trees within potential fuel breaks.	3	3	9

Completed by: **Date of assessment:** **Date of review:**

Appendix 4:

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 (ASNW).	Invasive and non-native species will be monitored and managed accordingly to ensure the quality of ASNW is not reduced.	1	Maintain % of native tree species within ancient woodland sites.	Querying via sub compartment database (SCDB) ay years 5 and 10.	Maintained current species composition within ANSW sites.
Continue restoration of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to native and honorary native woodland	Managing PAWS area under a selection system and favouring the retention of native broadleaves will help reduce non-native component	2	Increased % of native tree species within PAWS.	Querying via sub compartment database (SCDB) ay years 5 and 10.	PAWS analysis via SCDB will show an increase in native tree species and a commensurate decrease in non-native tree species.
Maintain and increase species and age diversity of woodlands	To use LISS where appropriate in the predominantly coniferous blocks of this Forest Plan	3	Check SCDB to monitor: Increased species diversity and Increased age diversity.	Querying through SCDB at years 5 and 10. OSA checks for natural regeneration at implementation stage.	At least the same species diversity and greater age diversity at year 10. Increased successful establishment of natural regeneration once established at an age where it will be recorded through routine survey.
Control invasive non-native species.	Invasive non-native species will be monitored and managed. PAWS and ASNW will be a priority for treatment.	4	Evidence of control of invasive non-native species.	Recorded formally at OSA stage and informally during routine visits.	Evidence of control of invasive non-native species through contracts or Operational Site Assessments
Provide a regular supply of timber to support local, and wider, economies.	Regular and routine harvesting interventions to supply wood-based products on a sustainable basis.	5	Wood-based products supplied in a sustainable way to industry in line with the production forecast.	Query sales recording package at year 10.	Wood-based material supplied to industry in line with production forecasts whilst, or as a result of, fulfilling other objectives.

Appendix 5: UKWAS Compliance Table

	Forest Plan Area (ha)	Forest Plan (%)	Forest District Area (ha)	Forest District (%)
Total Area	2708	100	47, 564	6
Total Wooded Area	2223	82	28280	8
Natural Reserve Plantation	0	0	286	0
Natural Reserve semi Natural	0	0	2959	0
LTR and LSS			21, 264	
Area of conservation value (>15%) inc: AW, ASNW, NR, LTR, PAWS, LISS, SSSI, SMs	SSSI/SMs/PAWS/ASNW = 291 ha		26, 404	

Appendix 6: PDN 01 Tolerance Tables

	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 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 issued and felling required
Written approval only required from area team,	Between 10-25% of the coupe area	Where changes to the felling sequence is likely to result in a minor breach 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 ever-green	Thinning >50% but < 65%
Formal approval by area team <u>not required</u>	< 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%