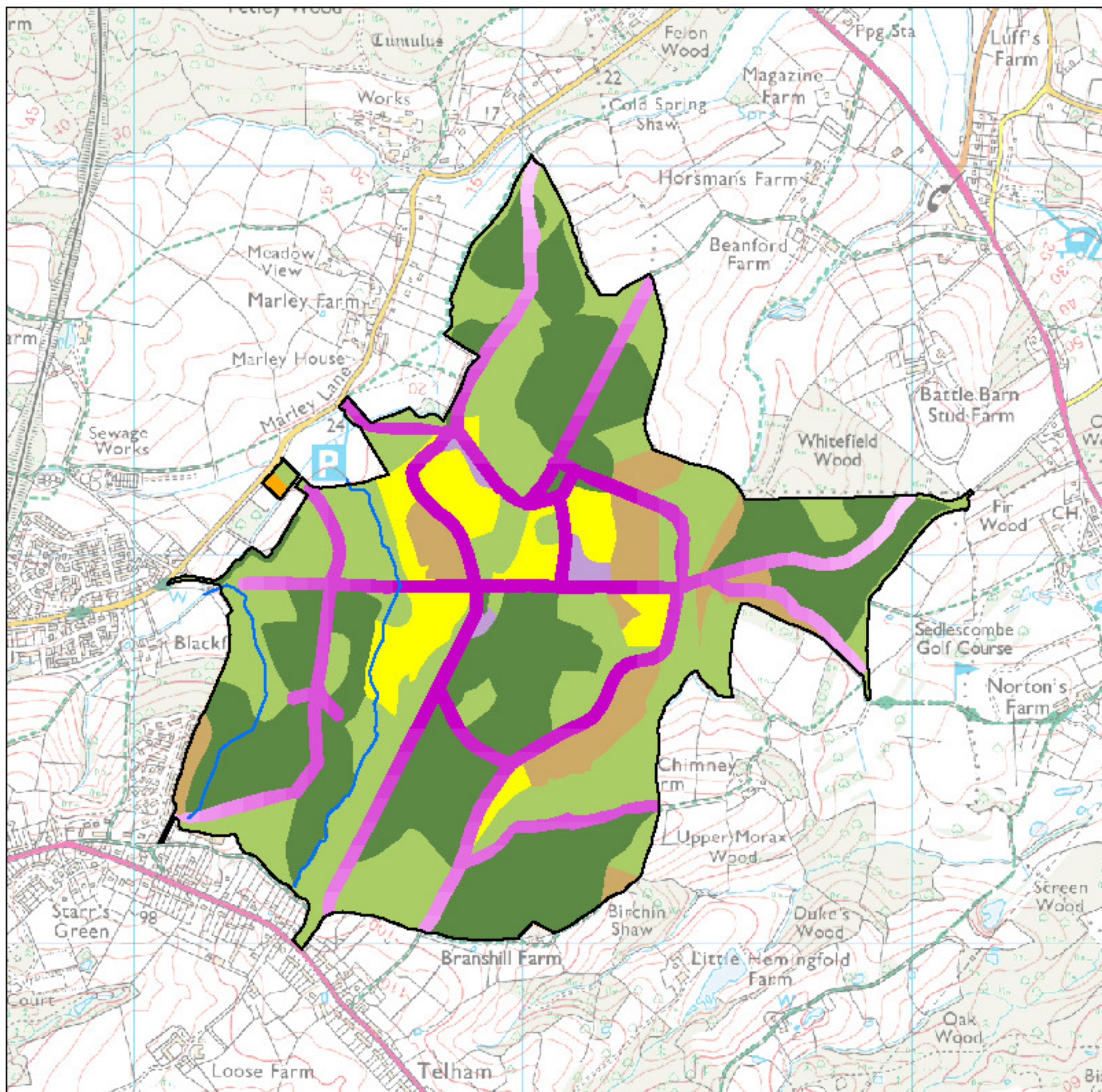


South East England Battle Great Wood

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the woodland in 30 years time.



- Predominantly native woodland with a small element of conifer (<20%). Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
- Mixed woodland with native trees regenerating amongst and gradually replacing conifer woodland. Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
- Sweet chestnut coppiced on a cycle provides cyclical open space with early successional vegetation during the regrowth phase of the coppice stools.
- Permanent network of open habitat supports heather and associated species. These environmental corridors measure 10-40 metres in width and are integrated with patches of wooded heath. They also link up with patches of open habitat on both Forest Enterprise and neighbouring land.
- Wooded heath (20-70% tree canopy cover)
- Predominantly conifer woodland retained beyond economic maturity for habitat diversity and landscape interest.
- Open space
- Management area
- Open water
- Watercourse

Produced by the Planning Team 14th February 2008

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Forestry Commission
England

South East England Beckley and Bixley Woods

Design Concept

*Illustrates the main features and
broad character of the woodland
in 30 years time.*

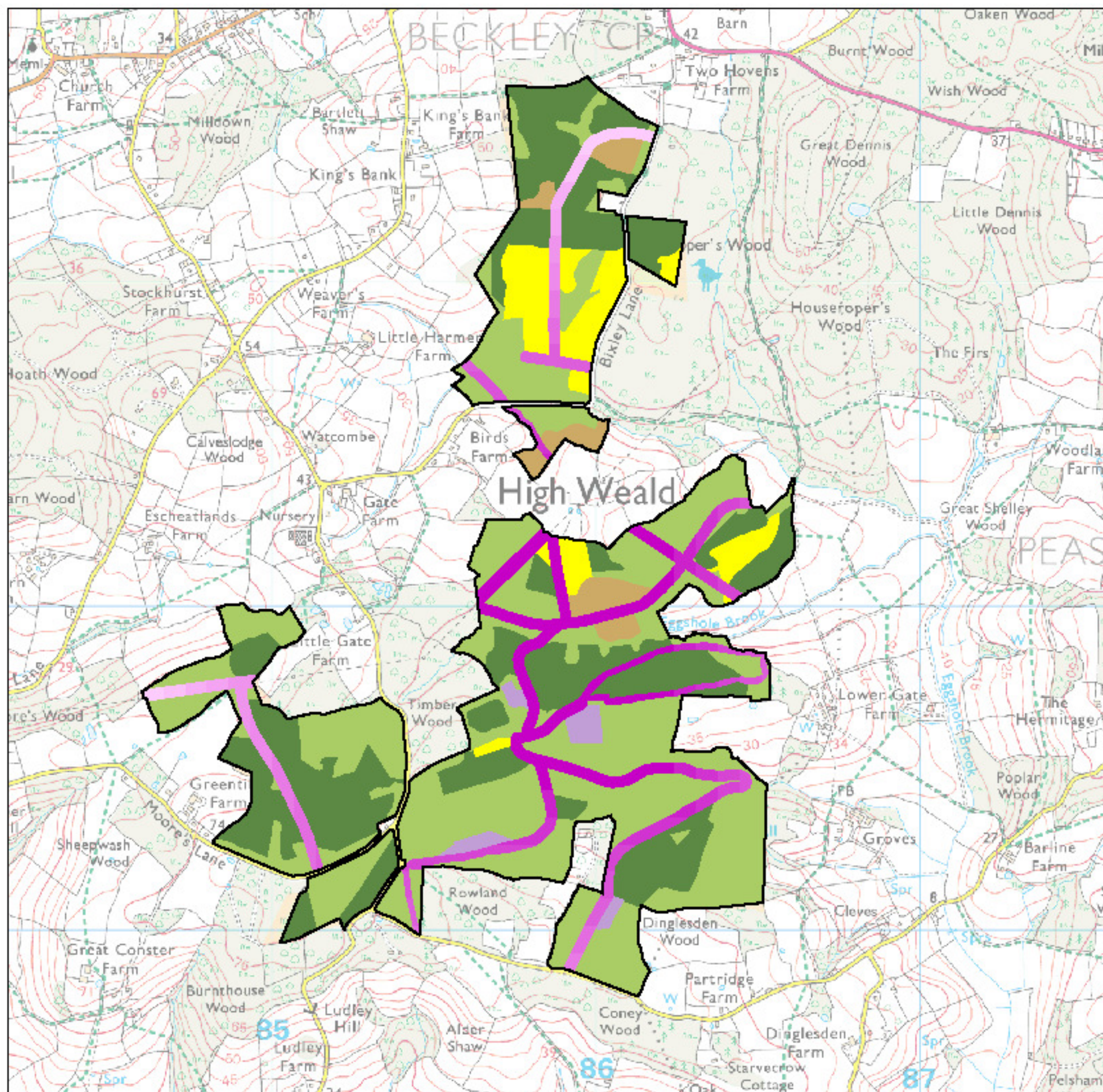
-  Predominantly native woodland with a small element of conifer (<20%). Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
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-  Wooded heath (20-70% tree canopy cover)
-  Predominantly conifer woodland retained beyond economic maturity for habitat diversity and landscape interest.
-  Management area
-  Open water
-  Watercourse

Produced by the Planning Team 14th February 2008

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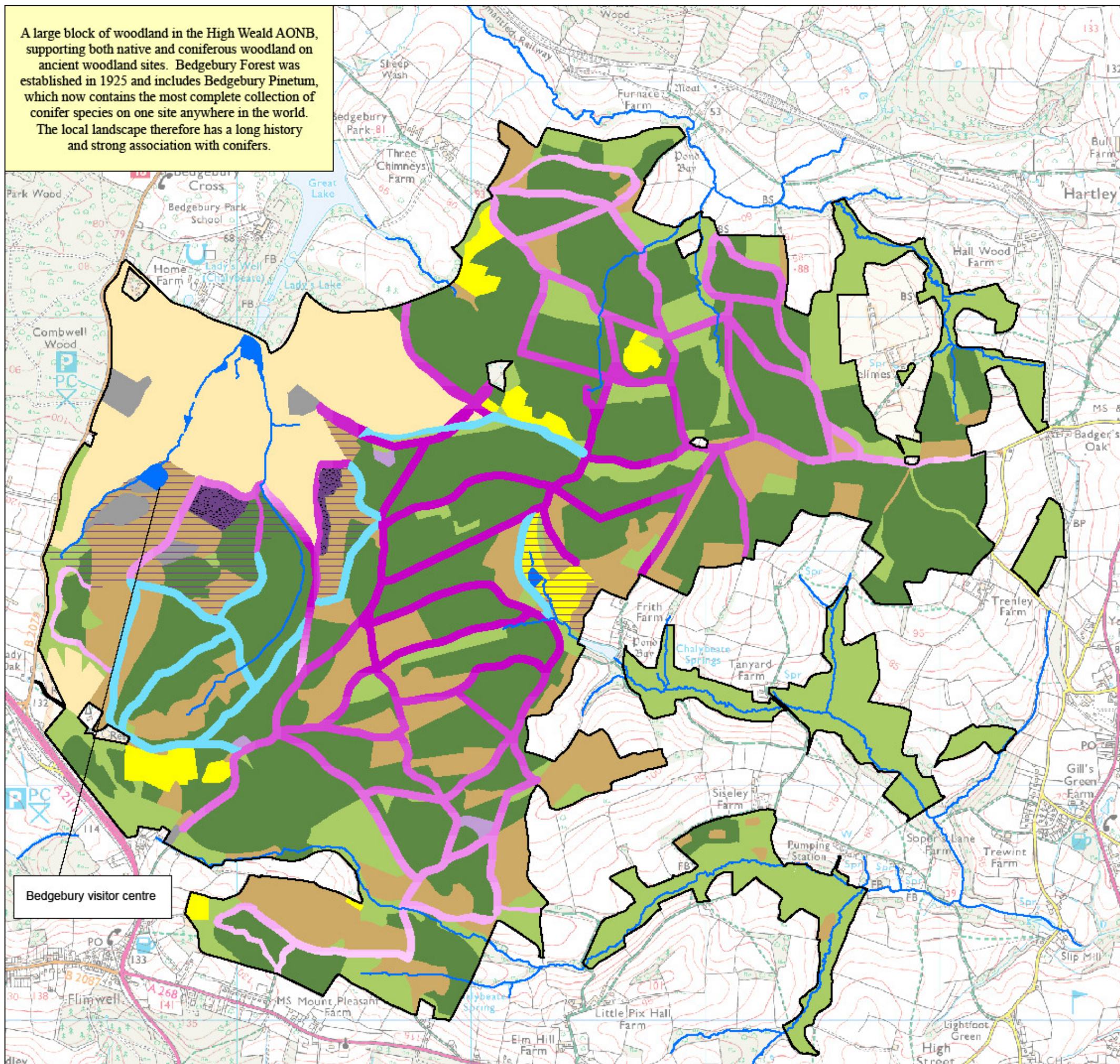
A large block of woodland in the High Weald AONB, supporting both native and coniferous woodland on ancient woodland sites. Bedgebury Forest was established in 1925 and includes Bedgebury Pinetum, which now contains the most complete collection of conifer species on one site anywhere in the world. The local landscape therefore has a long history and strong association with conifers.



South East England Bedgebury Forest

Design Concept

Illustrates the main features and broad character of the woodland in 30 years time.



- Pinetum managed for global conservation of conifer species.
- Predominantly native woodland with a small element of conifer (<20%). Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
- Mixed woodland with native trees regenerating amongst and gradually replacing conifer woodland. Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
- Predominantly conifer woodland retained beyond economic maturity for habitat diversity and landscape interest.
- Sweet chestnut coppiced on a cycle provides cyclical open space with early successional vegetation during the regrowth phase of the coppice stools.
- Permanent network of open habitat supports heather and associated species. These environmental corridors measure 10-40 metres in width and are integrated with patches of wooded heath. They also link up with patches of open habitat on both Forest Enterprise and neighbouring land.
- Wooded heath (20-70% tree canopy cover)
- Buildings / car parks facilitating public access.
- Long term windbreak affords protection to the pinetum's botanical collection.
- Integrate the existing Pinetum with the surrounding forest to encourage visitors to enjoy the conifers in a woodland setting. Establish individuals and groups of specimen plantings where they can be seen from existing roads and tracks, surrounded by native woodland.
- Introduce individuals and groups of specimen plantings within a 30-metre wide zone that is centred on existing roads and tracks. Conifer specimens will not form a solid wall and will be associated with resting places for visitors.
- Management area
- Open water
- Watercourse

Produced by the Planning Team 21st February 2008

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Forestry Commission
England

South East England Burwash (1)

Design Concept

*Illustrates the main features and
broad character of the woodland
in 30 years time.*

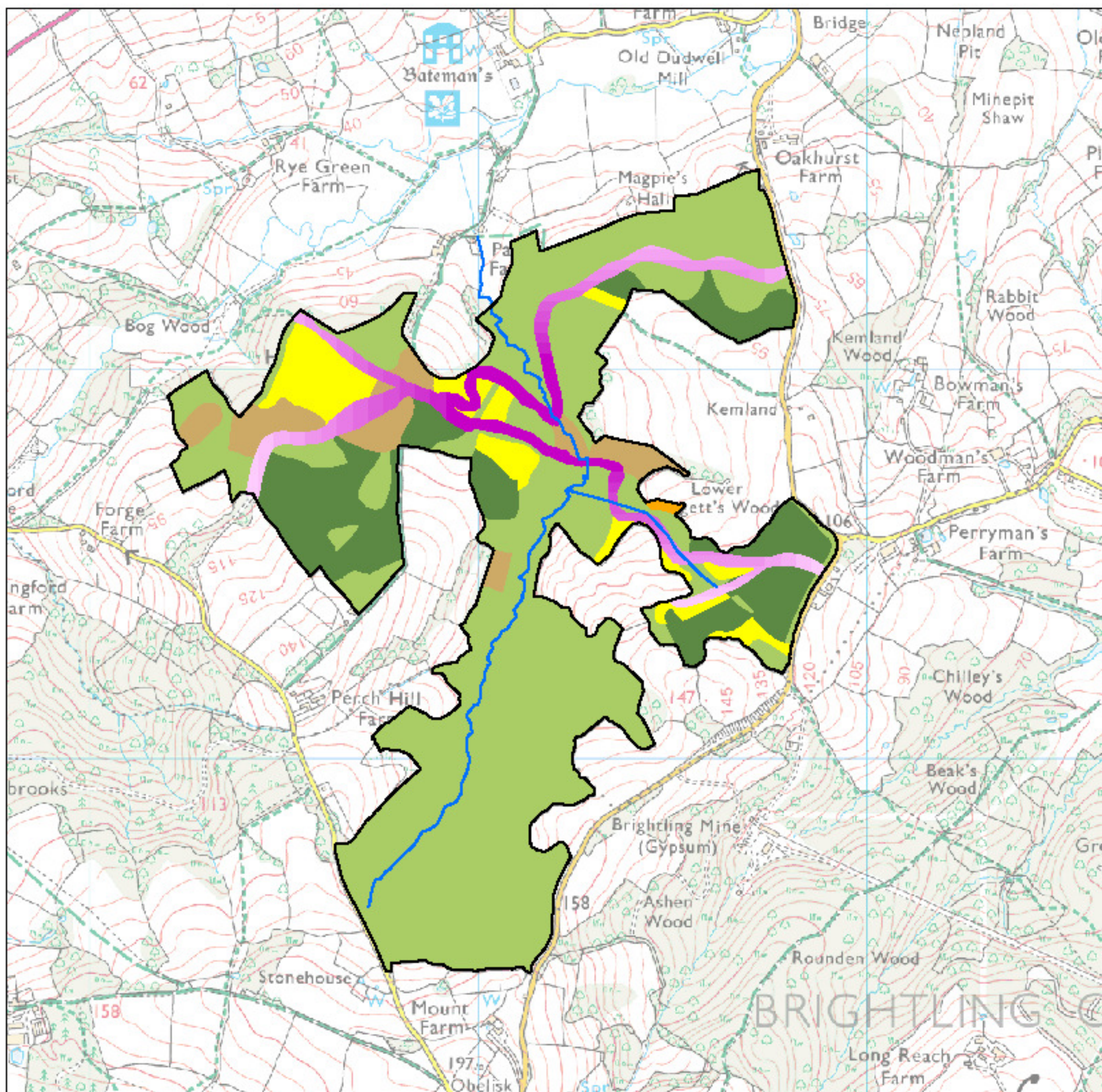
-  Predominantly native woodland with a small element of conifer (<20%). Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
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-  Wooded heath (20-70% tree canopy cover)
-  Predominantly conifer woodland retained beyond economic maturity for habitat diversity and landscape interest.
-  Open space
-  Management area
-  Watercourse
-  Open water

Produced by the Planning Team 19th February 2008

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Forestry Commission
England

South East England Burwash (2)

Design Concept

*Illustrates the main features and
broad character of the woodland
in 30 years time.*

-  Predominantly native woodland with a small element of conifer (<20%). Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
-  Mixed woodland with native trees regenerating amongst and gradually replacing conifer woodland. Small patches of open space support early successional vegetation during the establishment of young native trees. Shifting areas of wooded heath support 20-70% tree canopy cover and are located in close proximity to the permanent network of environmental corridors.
-  Sweet chestnut coppiced on a cycle provides cyclical open space with early successional vegetation during the regrowth phase of the coppice stools.
-  Permanent network of open habitat supports heather and associated species. These environmental corridors measure 10-40 metres in width and are integrated with patches of wooded heath. They also link up with patches of open habitat on both Forest Enterprise and neighbouring land.
-  Wooded heath (20-70% tree canopy cover)
-  Predominantly conifer woodland retained beyond economic maturity for habitat diversity and landscape interest.
-  Open space
-  Management area
-  Watercourse
-  Open water

Produced by the Planning Team 19th February 2008

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