



South England Forest District

Brighstone Current Structure

Native and Honourary Broadleaf

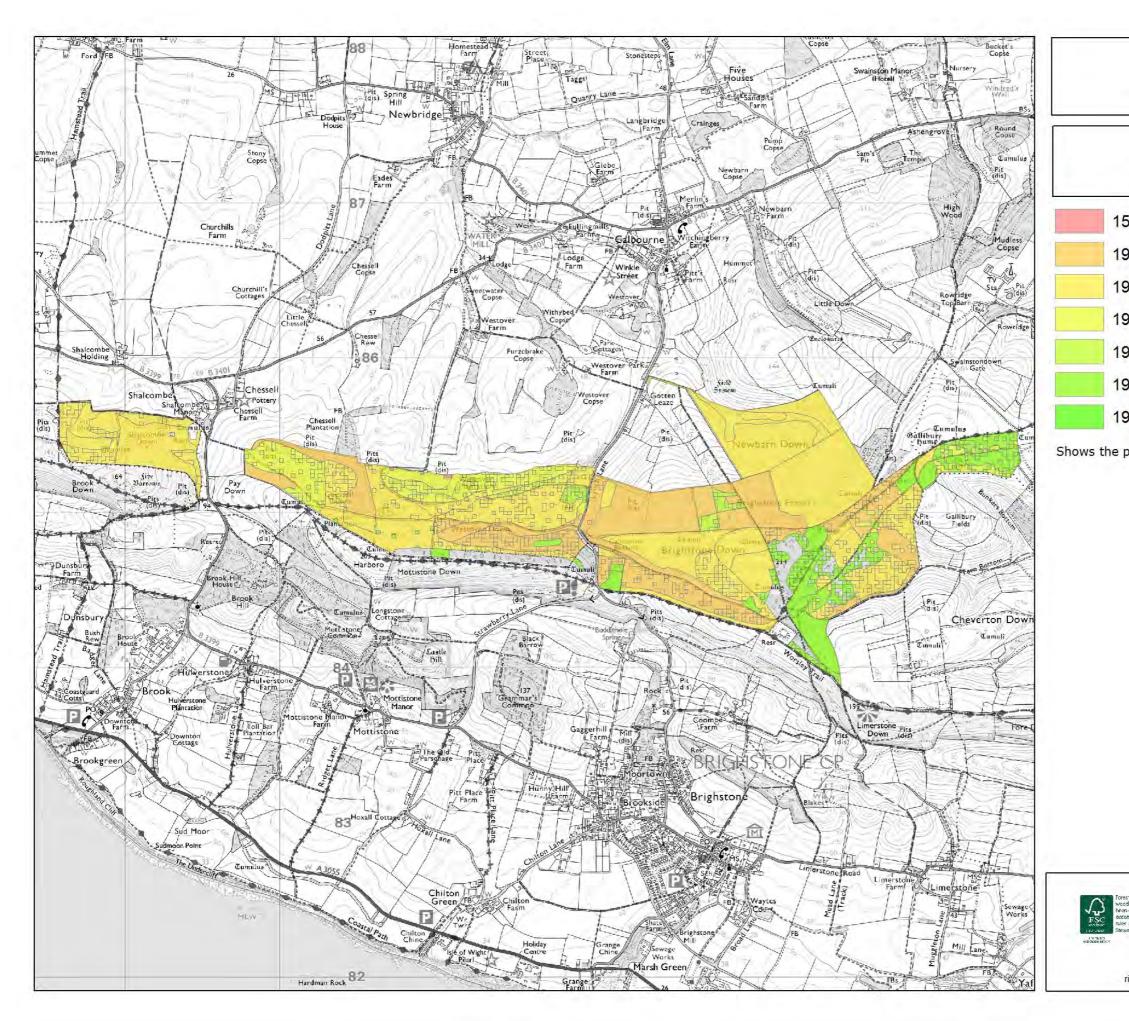
Conifer

Open Habitat

Mixed Woodland

Ponds



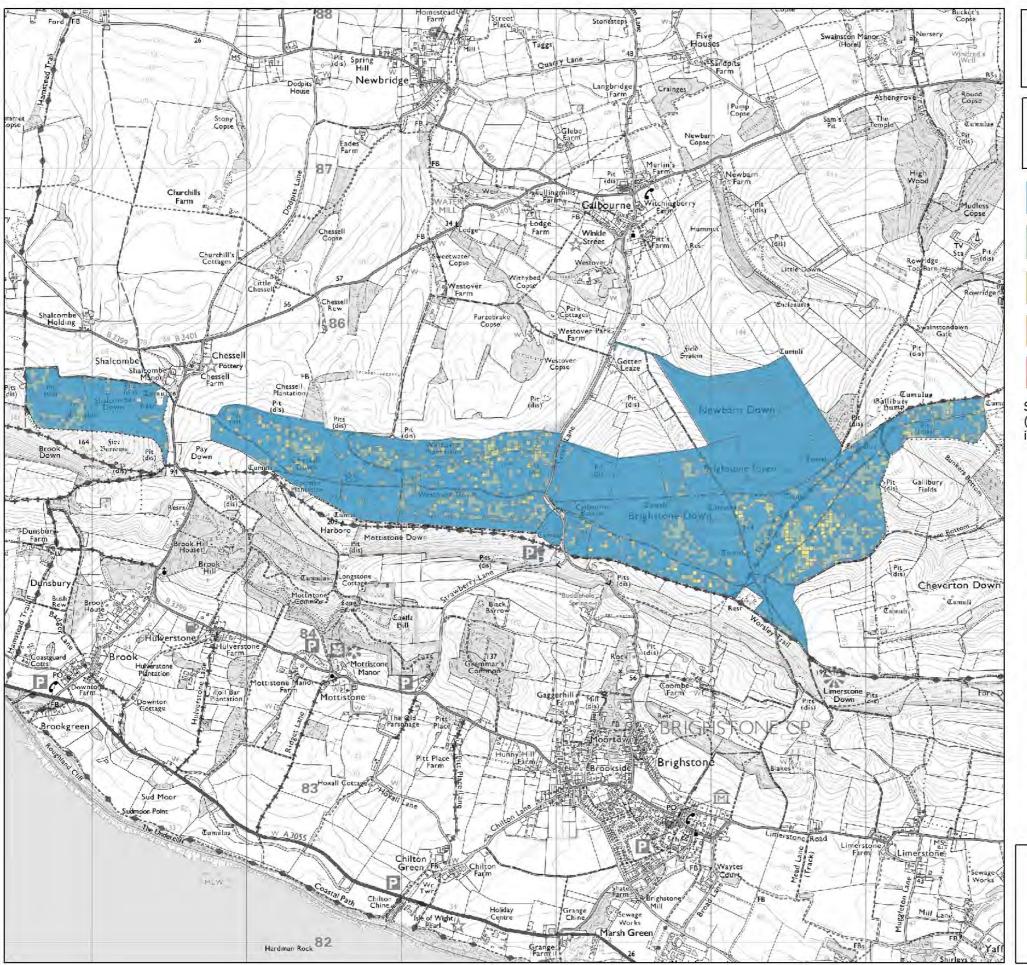




- 1500 1911
- 1912 1938
- 1939 1953
- 1954 1966
- 1967 1981
- 1982 1998
- 1999 2016

Shows the planting years, seperated into broad age classes.





Shows the number of species with the canopy (including open space) and should be treated as indicative only. For more detail please see the statistics section.

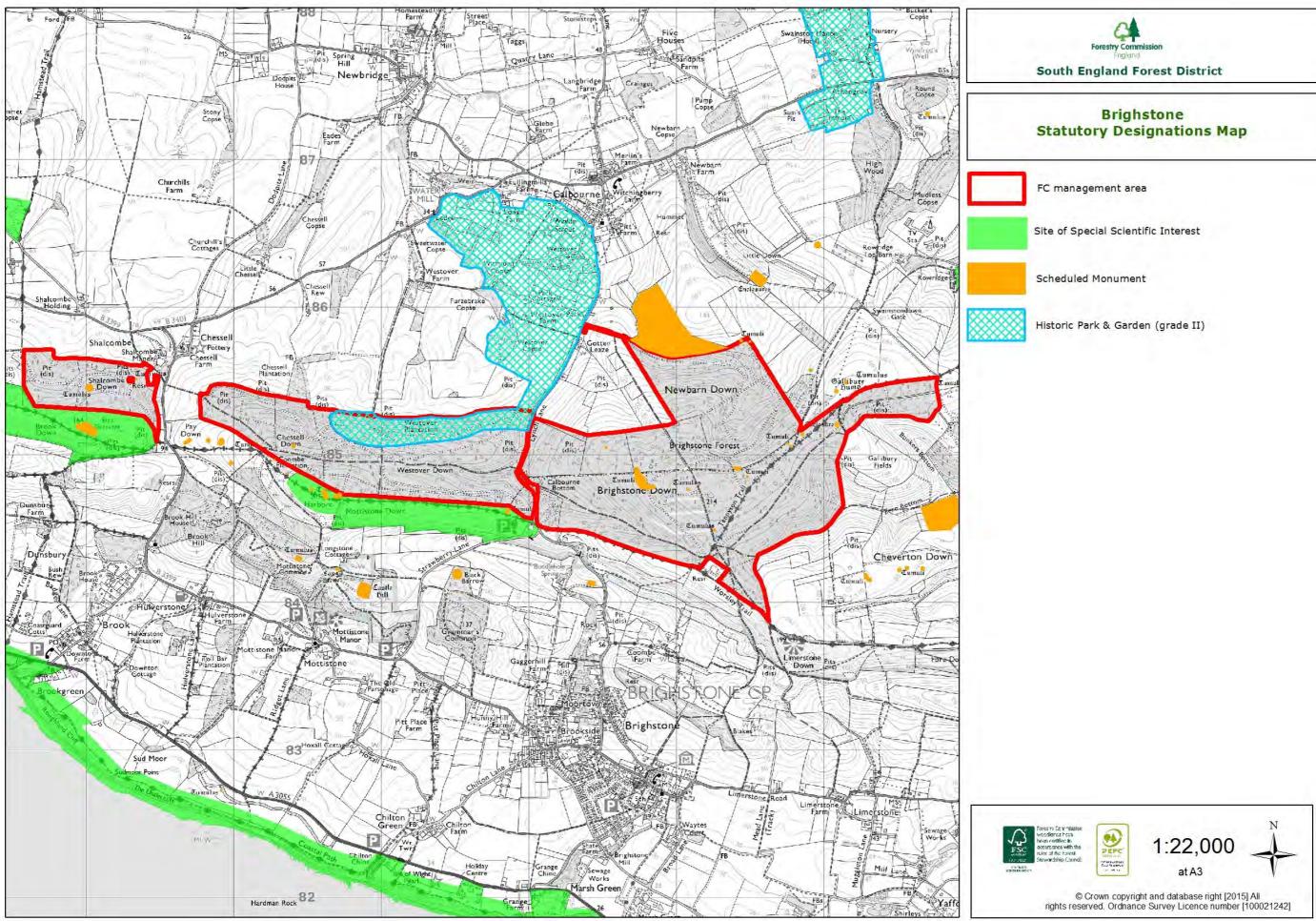


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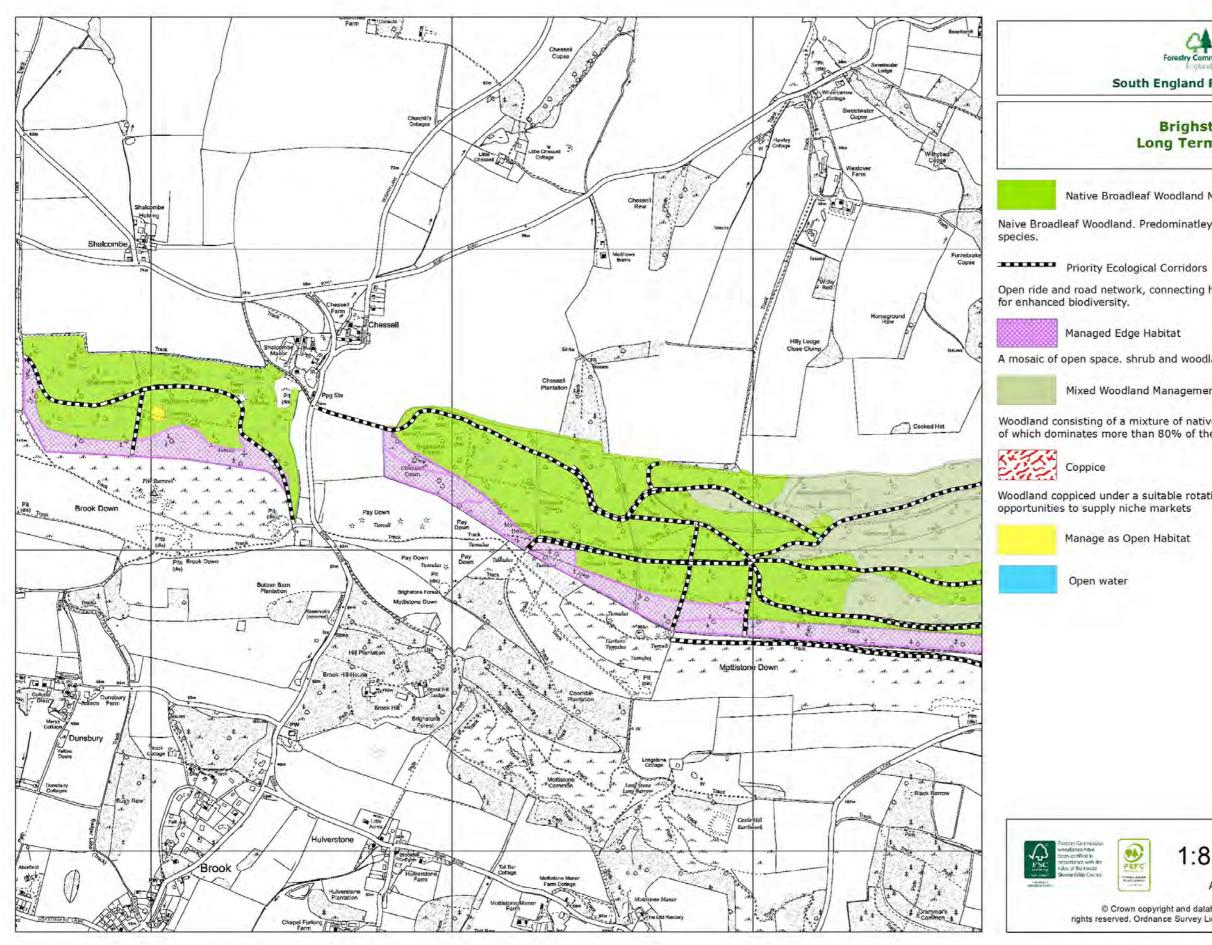
Brighstone Indicative Age Diversity

1	
2-3	
4 - 5	
6-7	
8 - 9	











South England Forest District

Brighstone Long Term Vision

Native Broadleaf Woodland Management

Naive Broadleaf Woodland. Predominatley (<80%) native or honourary native

Open ride and road network, connecting habitats and woodland

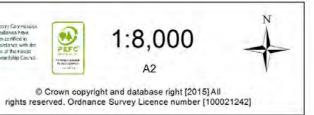
A mosaic of open space. shrub and woodland habitat.

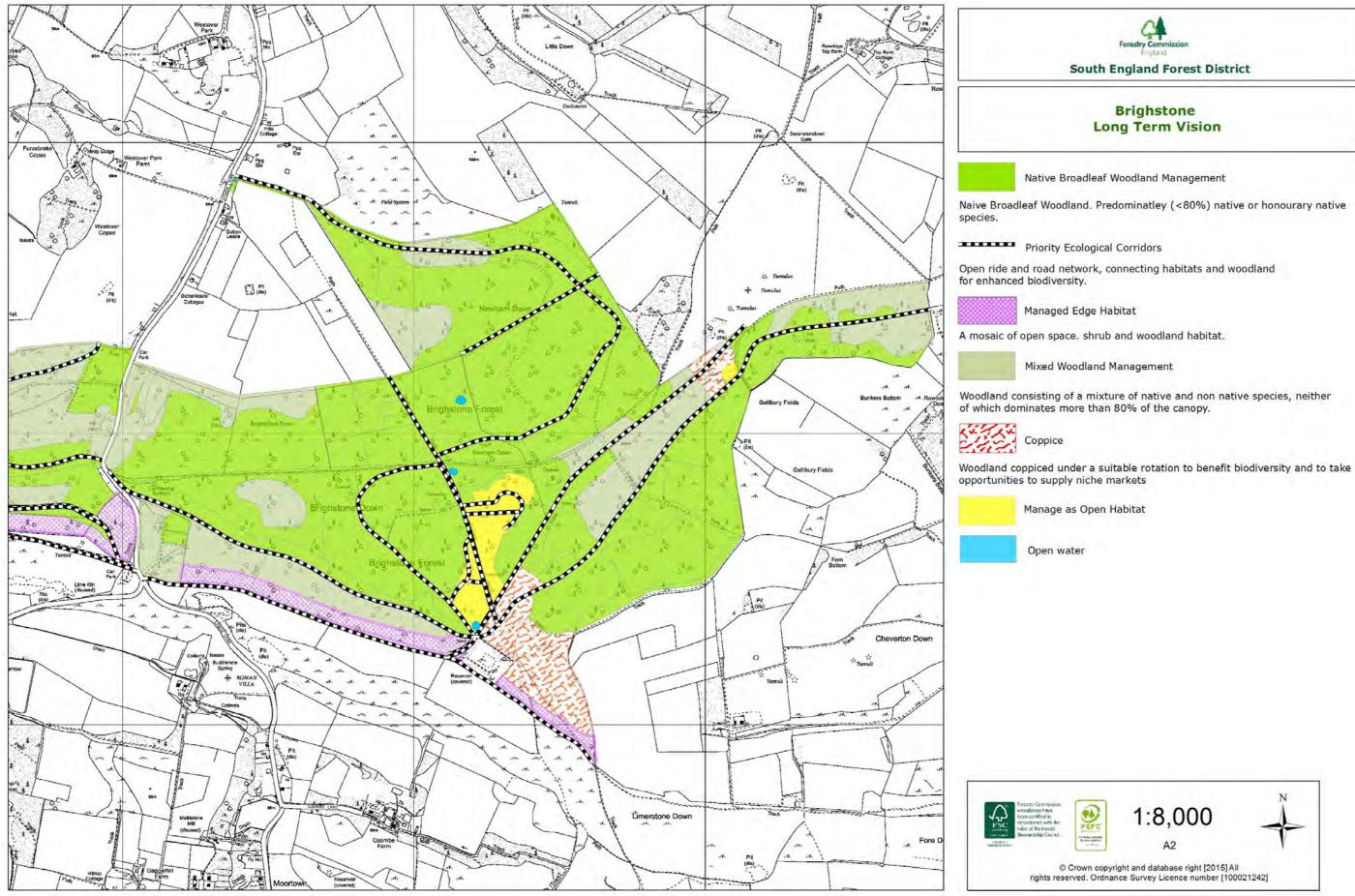
Mixed Woodland Management

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

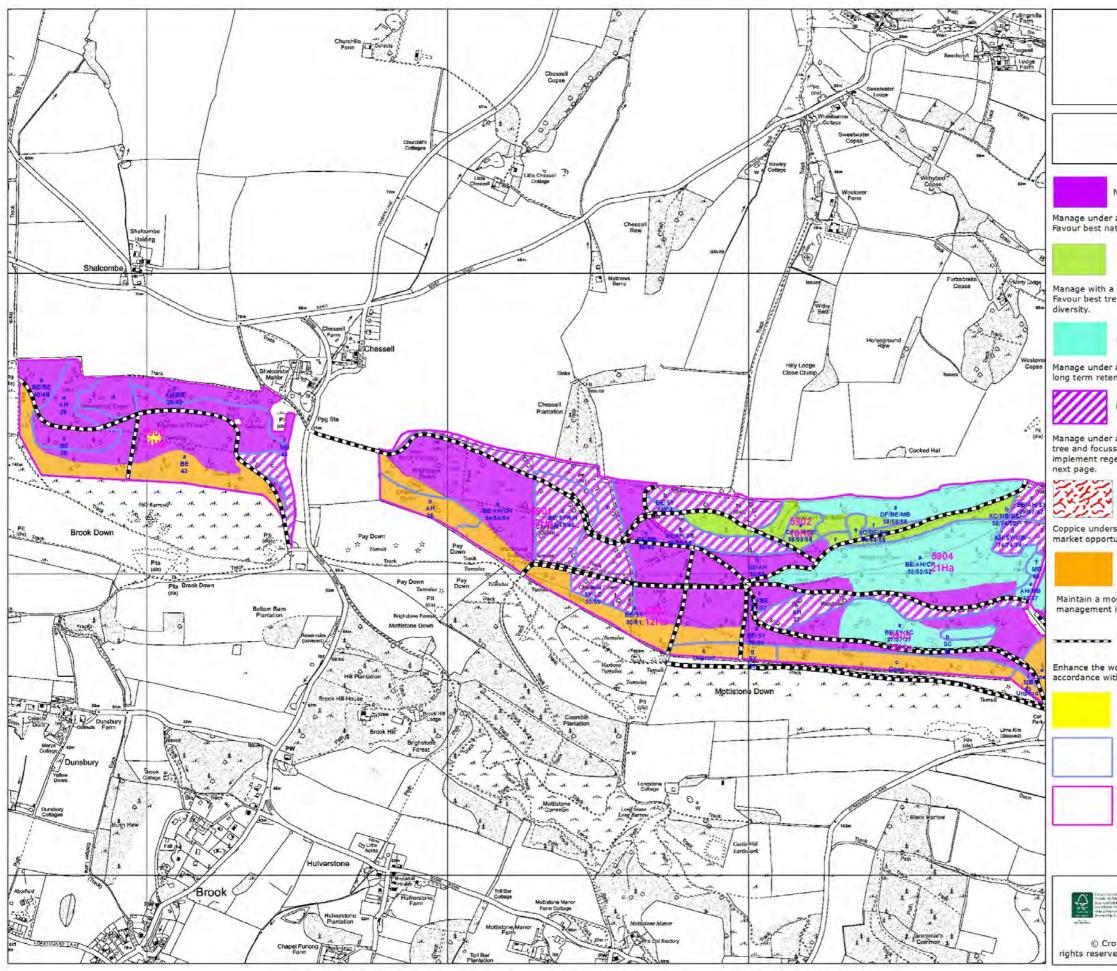
Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and to take opportunities to supply niche markets

Manage as Open Habitat









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



South England Forest District

Brighstone East Habitat Restoration & Felling

Native Broadleaf Woodland Management

Manage under a combination of thinning and selective felling. Favour best native tree, focussing on the production of quality timber.

Mixed Woodland Management

Manage with a combination of thinning and selective felling. Favour best tree, focussing on the production of quality timber and species

Red Squirrel Reserve

Manage under an appropriate low impact silvicultural system favouring the long term retention of conifer species.

Native Woodland Regeneration

Manage under an appropriate shelterwood system, favouring best native tree and focussing on the production of quality timber. In addition, implement regeneration fellings in accordance with the table on the

Coppice

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

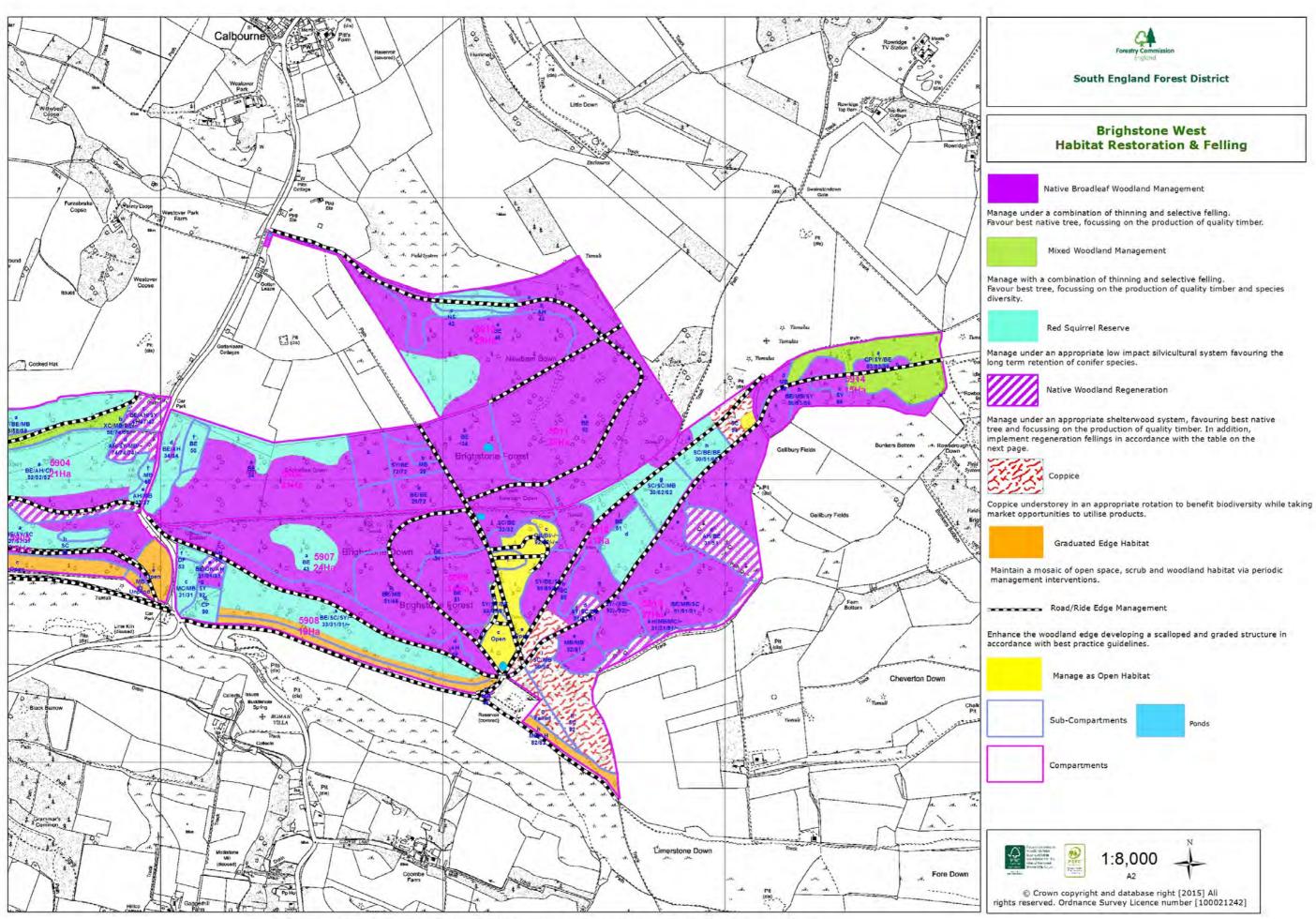
Graduated Edge Habitat

Maintain a mosaic of open space, scrub and woodland habitat via periodic management interventions.

Road/Ride Edge Management

Enhance the woodland edge developing a scalloped and graded structure in accordance with best practice guidelines.

Manage as Open Habitat	
Sub-Compartments	Ponds
Compartments	
1:8,000	N
A2	



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Felling Coupes Thresholds	Inclosure	Maximum size of combined felling	Maxi coml
Felling must be limited to 10% of the contiguous area in a 5 year period		coupes in a 5 year period.	coup perio
(20% for the duration of the forest plan).		periodi	perio
A regeneration period should be adopted that is appropriate to site and species.			
	Shalcombe	3.1	6.2
An indicative regeneration period is suggested as 20-30 years for conifer species & 50 years for broadleaf species.	Down		
	Brighstone	34.5	69
Individual felling coupes should be planned to provide a connecting network of old growth woodland throughout the blocks.			
Native Woodland Regeneration			
Coupes must be up to 2ha in size and non – adjacent.			
PAWS Regeneration			
Coupes must be up to 0.25ha in size and non - adjacent.			
Mixed Woodland Regeneration			

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

aximum size of ombined felling oupes in a 10 year eriod. Date of Intervention and area worked.

