





Forest design process

Right first time

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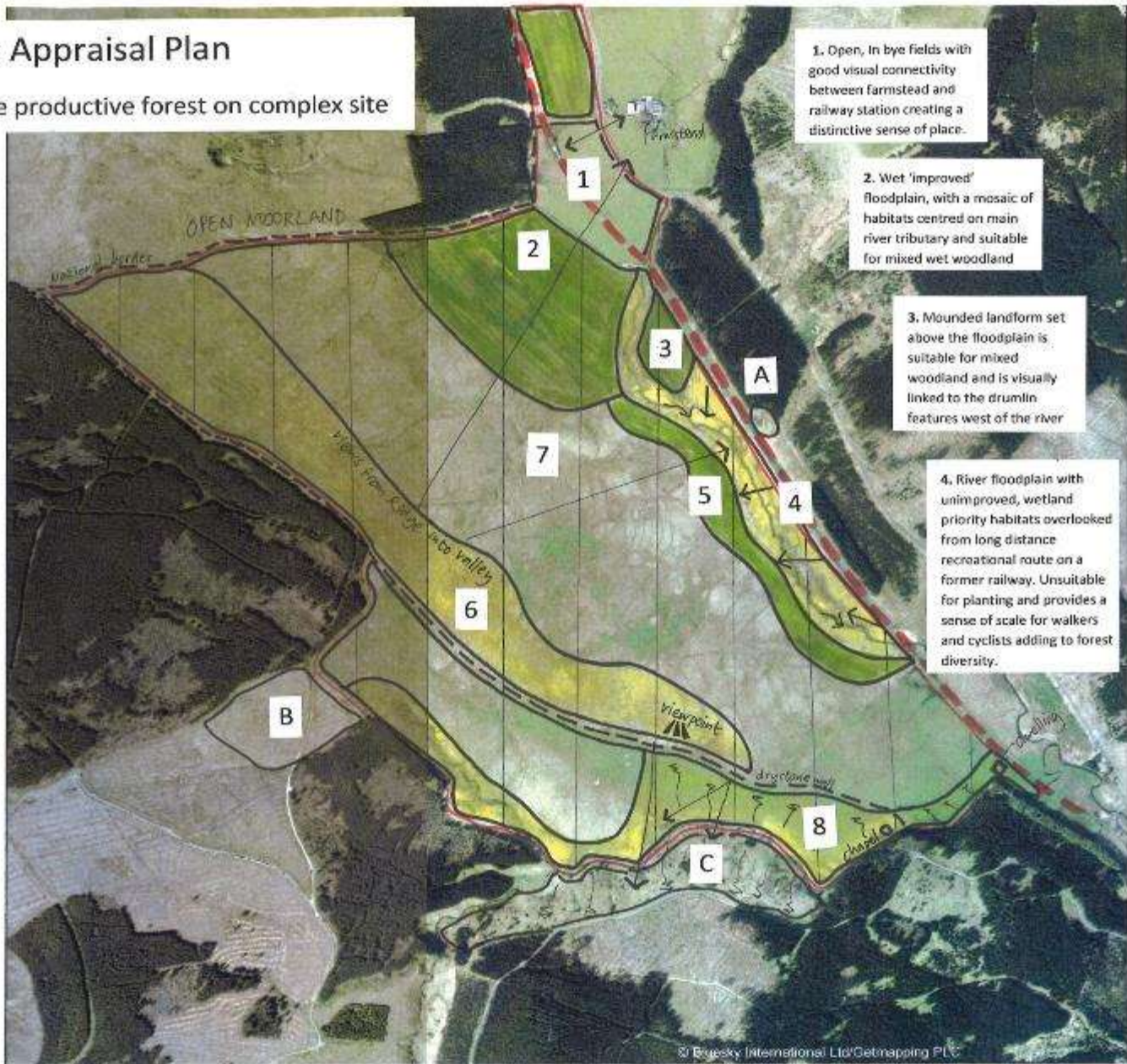
- 
- Not a new process, embedded in UKFS
 - Design process for good outcomes
 - New forestry era requires upskilling



Landscape designations,
National Character Area Profile
Landscape Character Assessments,
UKFS forest and landscape guidance
Landscape and visual issues

Analysis Site Appraisal Plan

Upland, large scale productive forest on complex site



6. Extensive deep peat zone on a flat ridge running along the top of the site. The zone includes a mosaic of other wetland priority habitats and is not suitable for planting.

7. Moorland with a mosaic of acid grassland, bracken, rush pasture and wet flushes within gullies. The sloping hillside is well drained with frequent watercourses, some of significant scale. The Zone is suitable for extensive planting. Careful design attention required focussing on scale, shape and diversity to reduce the visual impact of this high area of 'visibility'.

B. Attractive steeply sided river corridor, along the border, with a concentration of environmental features. These include a historic chapel, a sheep 'thanks' enclosure on river terrace, hay meadow priority habitat with important flora, mature, riverside broad leaf trees such as rowan and good views from higher ground of the valley.

1. Open, In bye fields with good visual connectivity between farmstead and railway station creating a distinctive sense of place.

2. Wet 'improved' floodplain, with a mosaic of habitats centred on main river tributary and suitable for mixed wet woodland

3. Mounded landform set above the floodplain is suitable for mixed woodland and is visually linked to the drumlin features west of the river

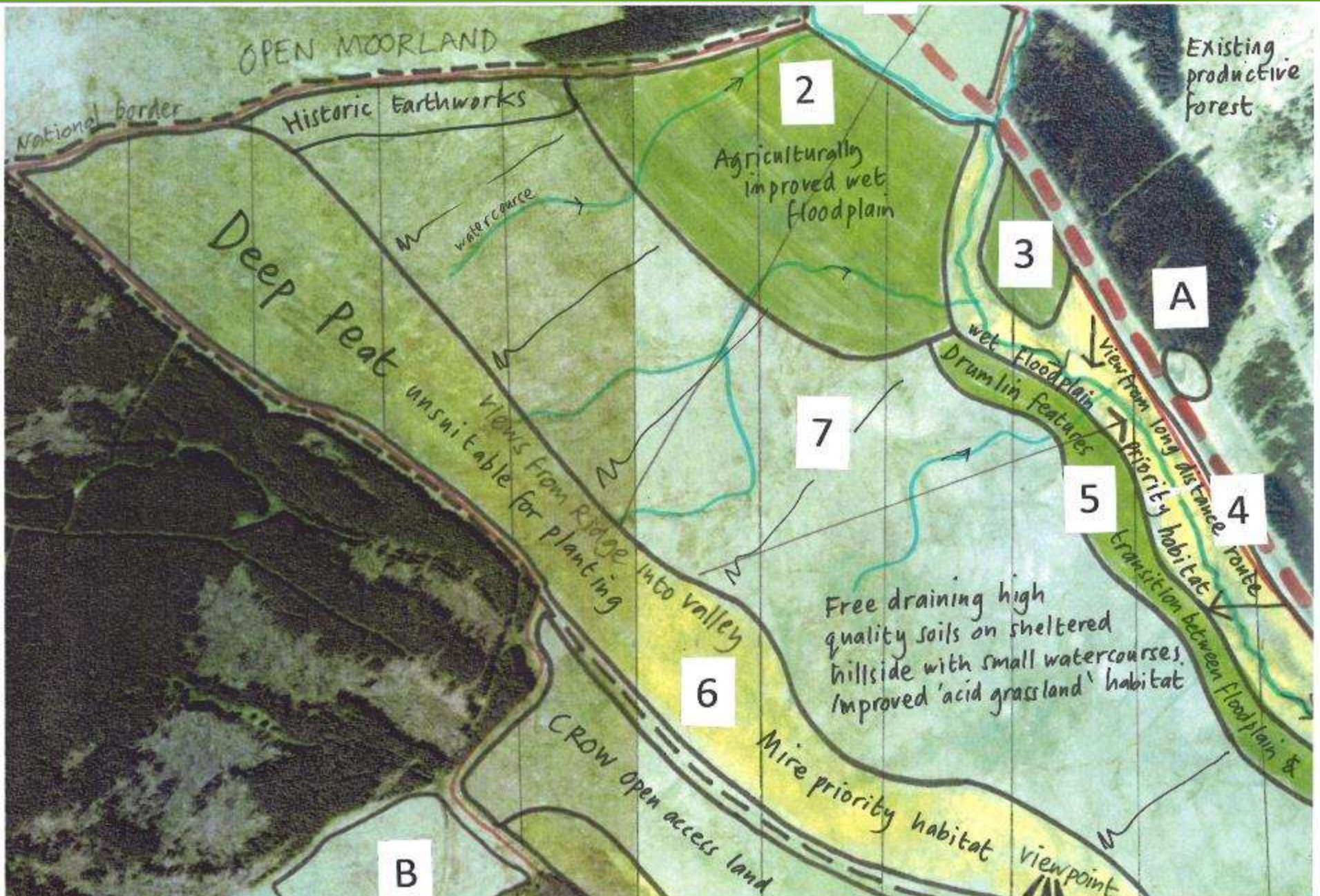
4. River floodplain with unimproved, wetland priority habitats overlooked from long distance recreational route on a former railway. Unsuitable for planting and provides a sense of scale for walkers and cyclists adding to forest diversity.

A Potential to increase area of waterbodies within floodplain to assist with forest integration and to add natural diversity

B Newly planted broad leaf woodland on valley side could be mirrored within the site to integrate forest planting with the wider landscape

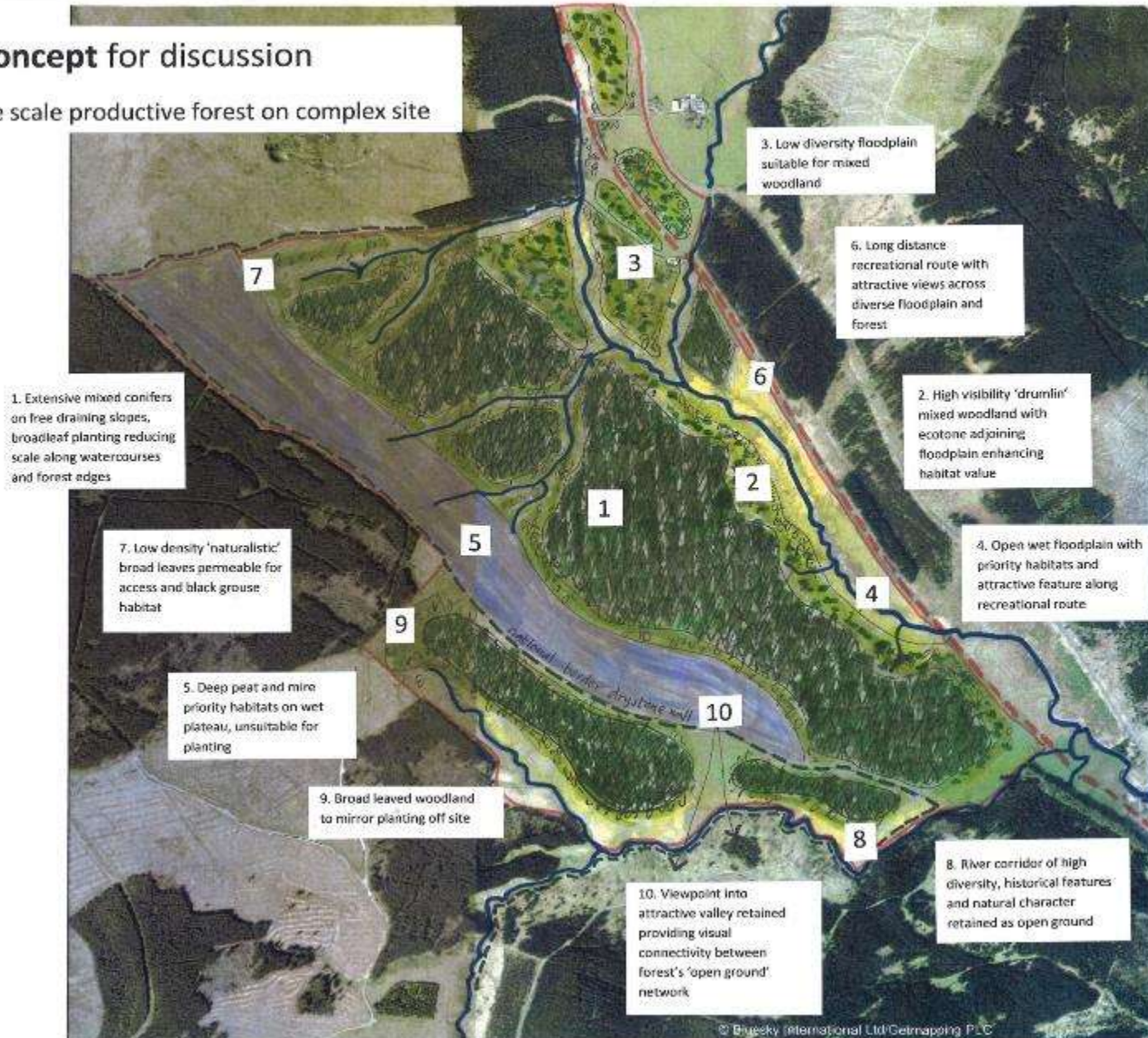
C Large scale, regenerating, mixed, birch woodland creating a prominent and attractive feature from the application site

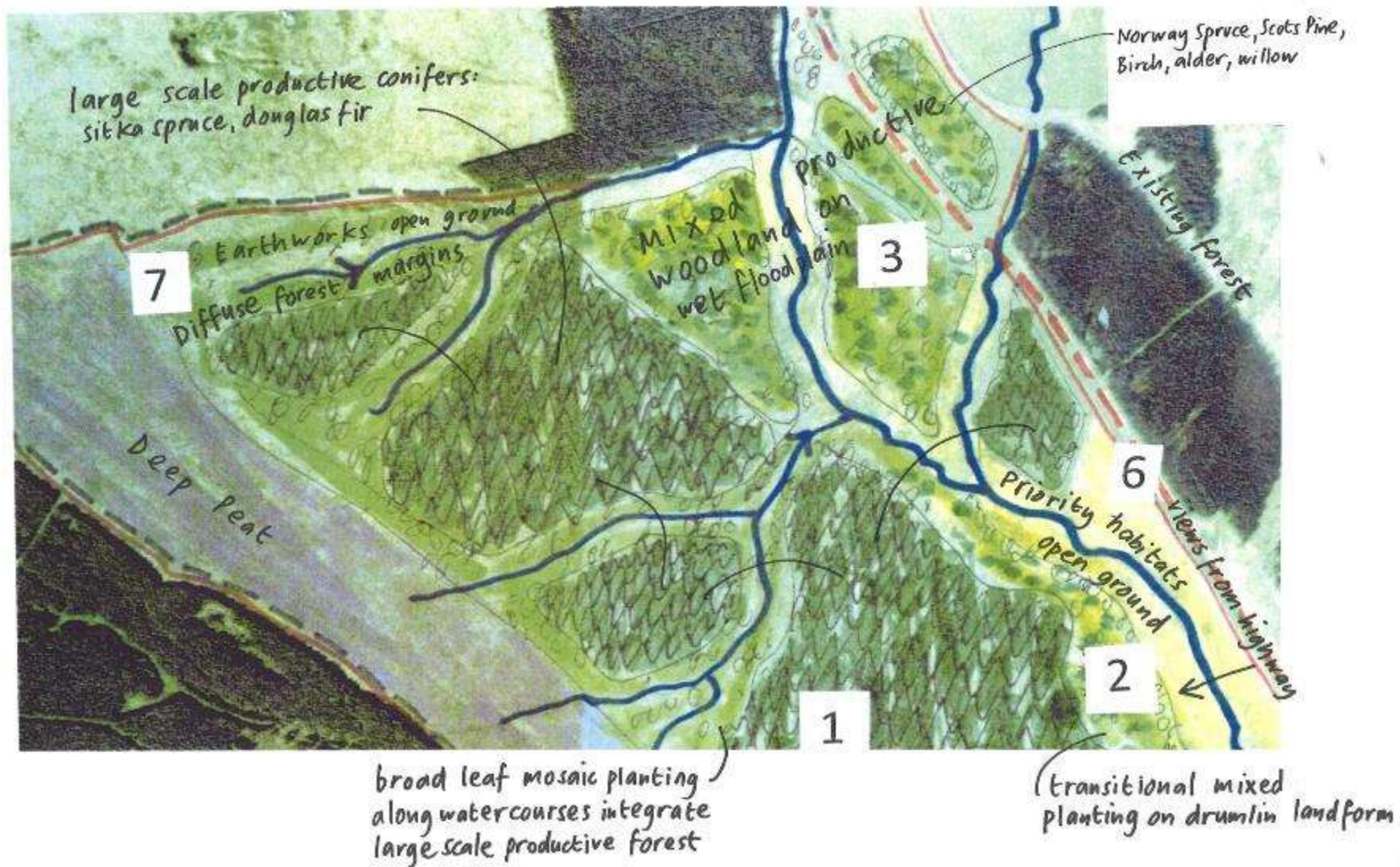
5. Corridor of prominent 'drumlin' features at the base of the hillside providing transitional landform between the floodplain and hillside. The planting design could respond to these features



Design Concept for discussion

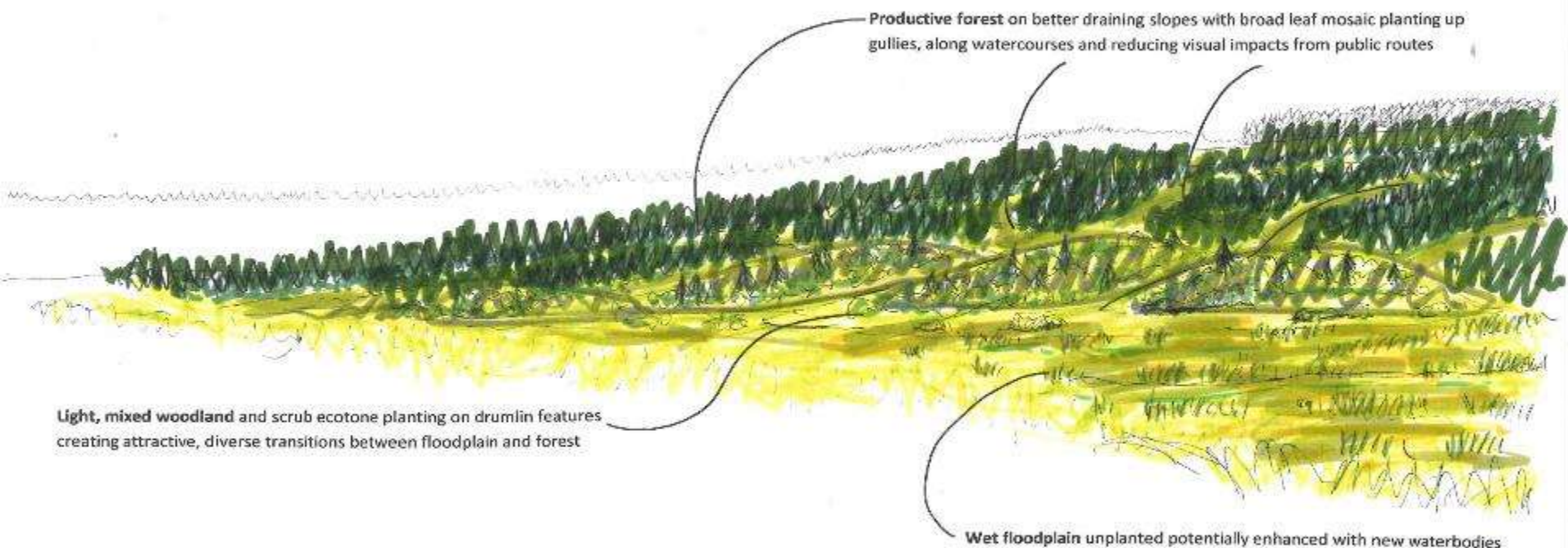
Upland, large scale productive forest on complex site





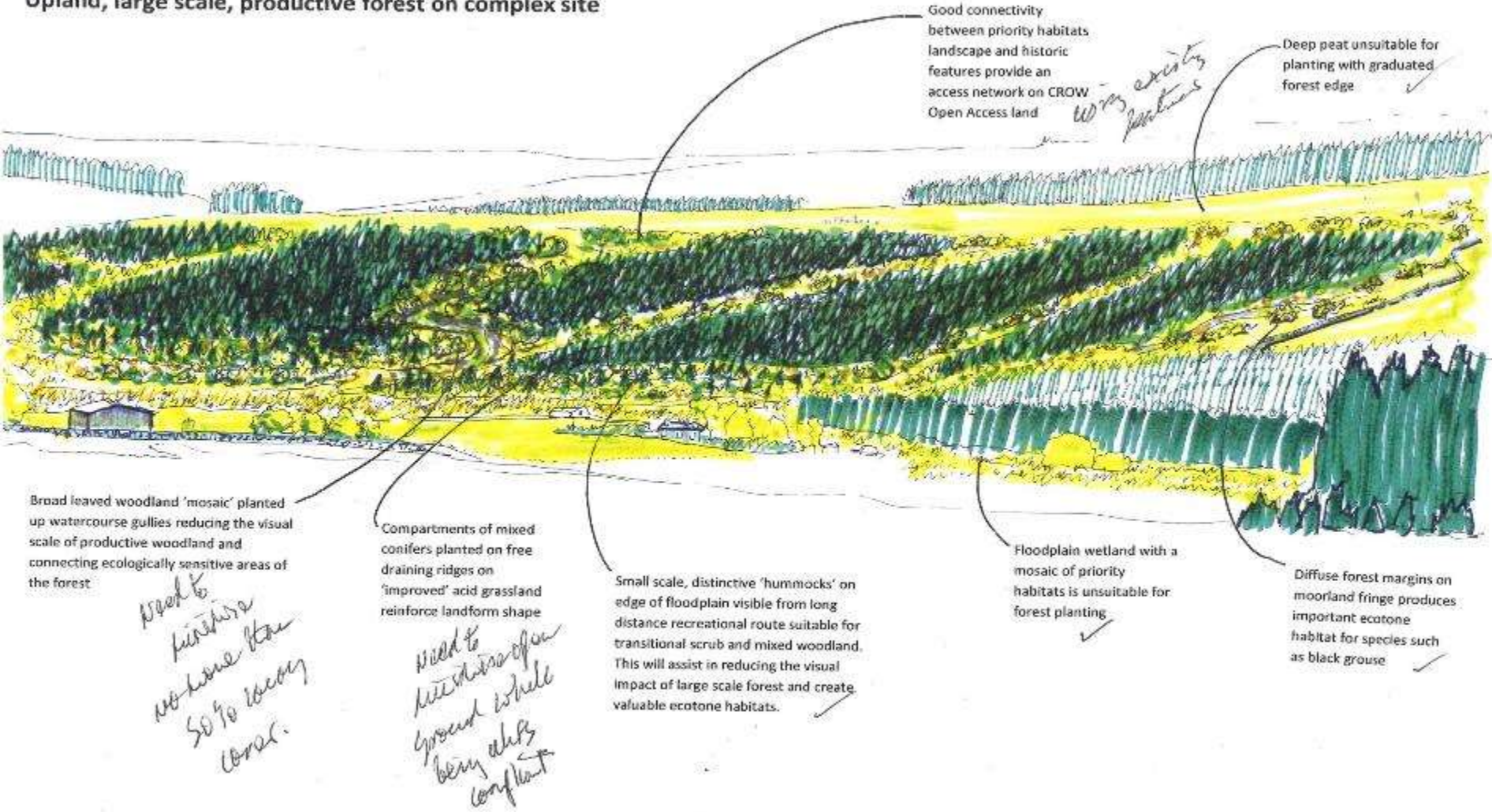
Design Concept

View from public route showing planting design responding to landform facilitating good integration



Design Concept 3D Visualisation

Upland, large scale, productive forest on complex site



Good connectivity between priority habitats landscape and historic features provide an access network on CROW Open Access land

Ways exist to maintain

Deep peat unsuitable for planting with graduated forest edge ✓

Broad leaved woodland 'mosaic' planted up watercourse gullies reducing the visual scale of productive woodland and connecting ecologically sensitive areas of the forest

Need to finish no more than 50% way down.

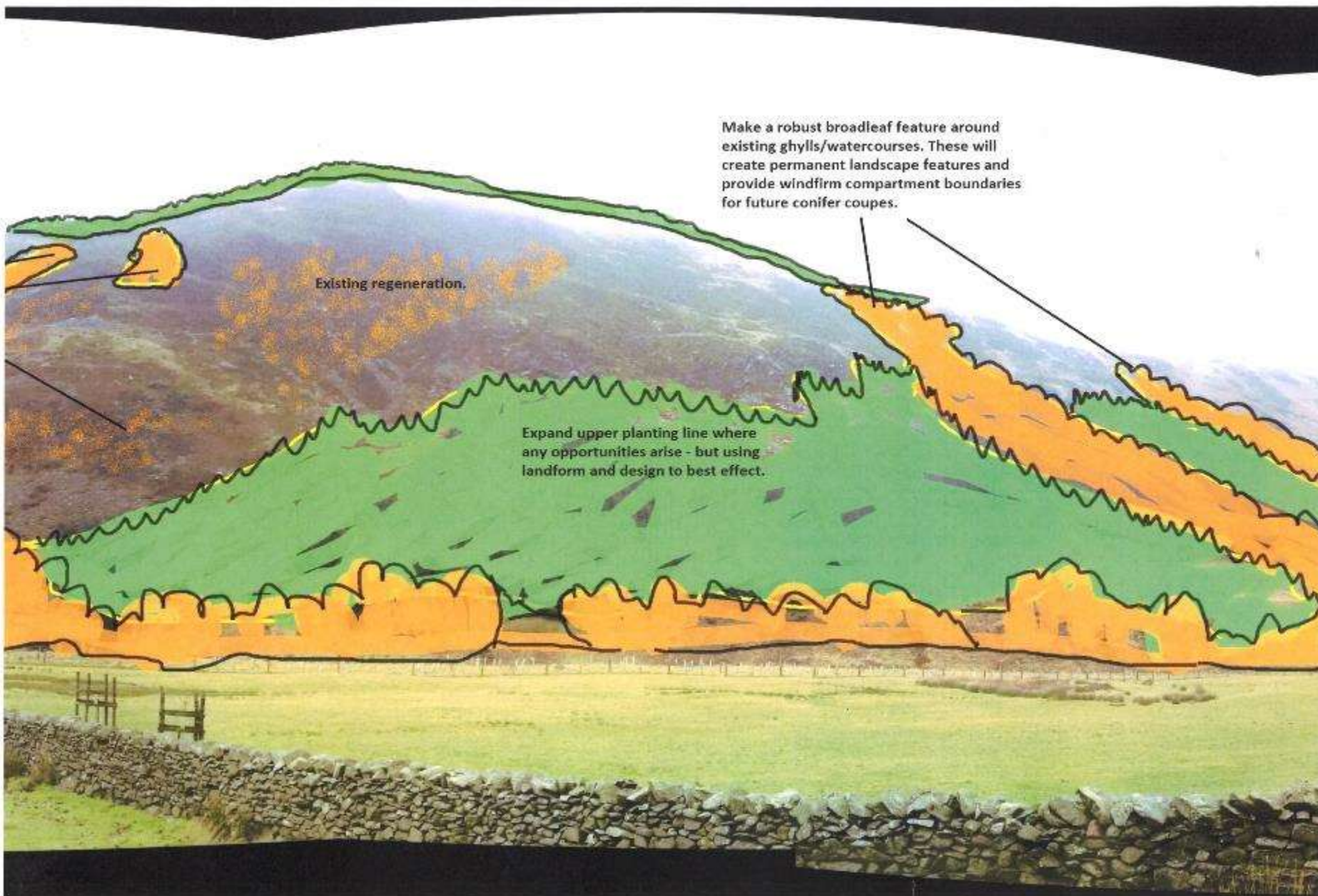
Compartments of mixed conifers planted on free draining ridges on 'improved' acid grassland reinforce landform shape

Need to see what of on ground which being able to plant

Small scale, distinctive 'hummocks' on edge of floodplain visible from long distance recreational route suitable for transitional scrub and mixed woodland. This will assist in reducing the visual impact of large scale forest and create valuable ecotone habitats. ✓

Floodplain wetland with a mosaic of priority habitats is unsuitable for forest planting ✓

Diffuse forest margins on moorland fringe produces important ecotone habitat for species such as black grouse ✓

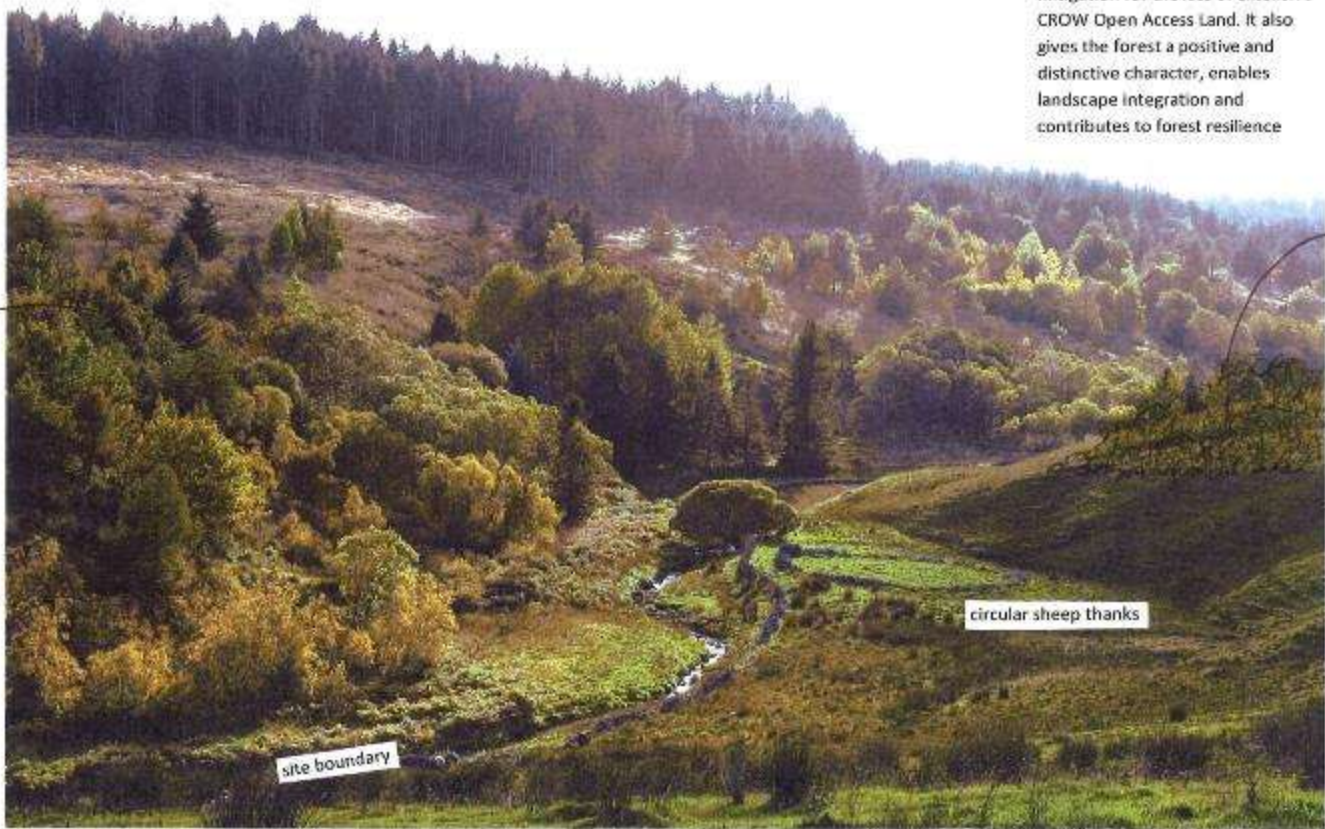


Design Concept View of river corridor from Open Access Land

Upland, large scale productive forest on complex site

- Attractive river valley and habitat mosaic is left unplanted within a linear 'open ground' corridor.
- This protects the best historic and landscape features within the forest design and forms part of an 'open space' network for access and biodiversity.
- This approach provides some mitigation for the loss of extensive CROW Open Access Land. It also gives the forest a positive and distinctive character, enables landscape integration and contributes to forest resilience

Areas of open ground and more permeable, lower density broadleaf planting ensure good connectivity throughout the forest and add to multi-functionality and overall forest resilience



Regenerating birch-dominated mixed woodland adjoining site forms an important view from the elevated ridge running across the application site

Low density, naturalistic broad leafed planting mimicking regenerating woodland outside the site can be established at the top of sloping valley side. This approach assists in the integration of the new scheme into the existing landscape

Bury down slope

circular sheep tanks

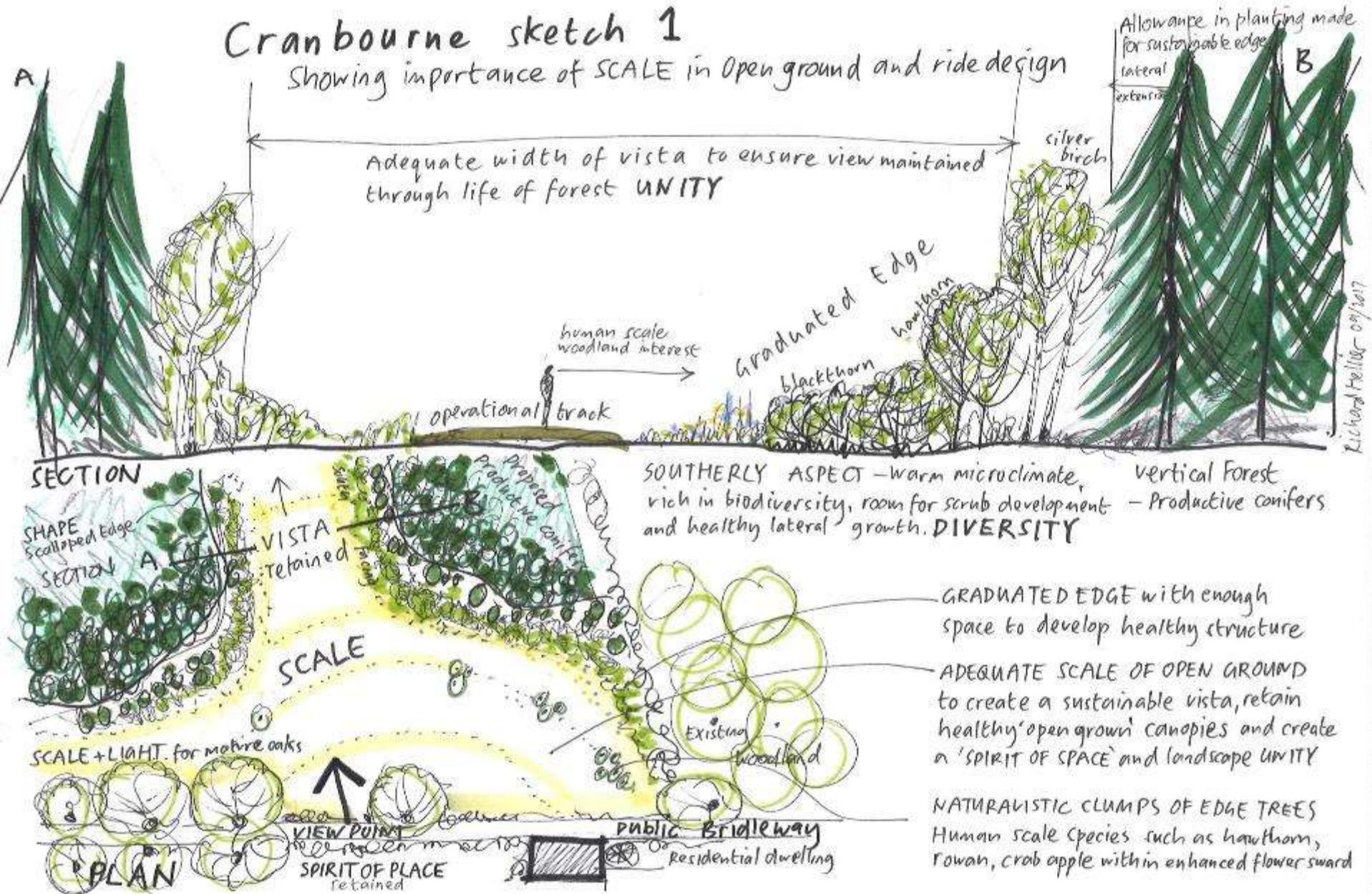
site boundary

Carefully designed and sited 'open' planting fringing this corridor will extend and buffer the semi-natural character and provide a rich forest ecotone. Such an approach will deliver multi-beneficial objectives, forest resilience and enhance visual quality and integration

An attractive and diverse river corridor on the site boundary has important historic and environmental features to be left as open ground. This contributes to the mitigation for the significant loss of 'Open Access Land'.

Cranbourne sketch 1

Showing importance of SCALE in Open ground and ride design



Adequate width of vista to ensure view maintained through life of forest UNITY

Allowance in planting made for sustainable edge lateral extension

human scale woodland interest

Graduated Edge
blackthorn
hawthorn

silver birch

SECTION

SHAPE Scalloped Edge

VISTA Retained

SCALE

SCALE + LIGHT for mature oaks

VIEW POINT

SPIRIT OF PLACE Retained

SOUTHERLY ASPECT - warm microclimate, rich in biodiversity, room for scrub development and healthy lateral growth. DIVERSITY

vertical forest - Productive conifers

GRADUATED EDGE with enough space to develop healthy structure

ADEQUATE SCALE OF OPEN GROUND to create a sustainable vista, retain healthy 'open grown' canopies and create a 'SPIRIT OF SPACE' and landscape UNITY

NATURALISTIC CLUMPS OF EDGE TREES Human scale species such as hawthorn, Rowan, crab apple within enhanced flower sward

Public Bridleway

Residential dwelling

Richard Heller © 2017

Draft Woodland Creation Design Plan

Combines all elements of the design

Purpose: Right first time,
Managing costs and delivering quality

WCPG Website:
Specimen drawings and guidance

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