

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership

1 INTRODUCTION

Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) is woodland which has existed at least since 1700 and is usually of much older origin. It contains stands of native trees that are not obviously planted. Although usually modified by management over the centuries, this type of woodland retains many species that are associated with the original primary woodland. ASNW is particularly rich in species compared to more recent woodland.

This plan covers all ancient semi-natural woodland in Hampshire, with the exception of wood pasture which is covered by the Wood Pasture and Parkland Plan, and ASNW in the New Forest which is included in the Wood Pasture Plan and a Biodiversity Action Plan for the New Forest.

Under the UK Biodiversity Programme, separate action plans have been prepared for eight types of ASNW¹. Three of these occur in Hampshire: Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland; Wet Woodland; and Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland. This action plan covers lowland beech, yew and wet woodland, but also the much larger extent of other types of ASNW such as lowland oak wood.

2 CURRENT STATUS

2.1 Description of Habitat

There is great variation within ASNW in Hampshire: in total 39 stand types have been identified (Appendix 2). These cover nearly all the possible variations of lowland woodland in the UK, with the commonest being 'ash-field maple' and 'lowland hazel-pedunculate oak' woodland – a reflection of the preponderance of fertile neutral to alkaline soils in Hampshire. The county also contains some nationally rare stand-types such as large-leaved and small-leaved lime, wych elm, hornbeam, native beech and alder².

Out of the 493 Hampshire Priority Species identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire, 103 occur in ASNW (see Appendix 1).

2.2 Distribution and Extent

Hampshire is one of the most well-wooded counties in the UK: 19.7% woodland cover (75,422 ha) compared to the county average of 7.5%. About one-third of the woodland in Hampshire is ancient, although not all of this is semi-natural.

There has been a 50% decline in ancient semi-natural woodland in Hampshire in the last 70 years, with 40% removed for agriculture, mineral extraction and development, and 60% converted to forestry plantations⁴. Approximately 16,735 ha of ASNW remains in Hampshire, or 5% of the UK total.

The distribution and extent of ASNW in Hampshire reflects many cultural and historical influences such as the establishment of numerous hunting forests, the spread of sheep farming, and, in later years, cereal growing. Most of the largest concentrations of ASNW remaining today are associated with sites of former hunting forests: for example, Chute (Harewood, north/west Hampshire), Forest of Bere (central/south Hampshire), and Pamber (north Hampshire).

Another important area of woodland is the Hampshire Hangers on the interface of the Western Weald and Hampshire Downs. Here, steep slopes and deeply incised valleys have preserved a unique woodland system that has close affinities with primary woodland. The area contains predominantly beech, but also has substantial areas of yew, wych elm, ash, field maple and mixed lime woods. The majority of ASNW in Hampshire has been traditionally managed as coppice and this is particularly important in maintaining the botanical diversity of these woods.

The lowest density of woodland is found along the coastal plains, the river valleys and the relatively level chalk landscapes of the mid-Hampshire Downs. These areas support some of the most productive farmland in the county.

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AREA OF WOODLAND IN HAMPSHIRE		
All Woodland^A		
	Hampshire County Council (1999)^B	Forestry Commission (1999)^C
Broad-leaved	49,230 ha	37,318 ha
Conifers	14,766 ha	11,838 ha
Mixed	6,213 ha	9,673 ha
Scrub, new planting, felled, open space etc.	5,213 ha	6,903 ha
Total Woodland Area	75,422 ha	69,724 ha (includes estimate of 3,992 ha between 0.25-2.0 ha)
Ancient Woodland^D (>2 ha)		
Ancient semi-natural^E	16,735 ha	
Ancient woodland sites replanted	9,438 ha	
Total Ancient Woodland	26,173 ha	
Notes:		
^A Figures include pasture woodland and woodland in the New Forest.		
^B Habitat and land-use survey, Hampshire County Council, 1999. This classifies all woods >0.25 ha from aerial photographs and ground surveys and is contained in the Hampshire Biological Record.		
^C Forestry Commission Census, 1999. This identifies woodlands > 2.0 ha from aerial photographs and classifies them from sample ground survey.		
^D Ancient Woodland Inventory for Hampshire, English Nature and Hampshire County Council, 1995.		
^E The figure for ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) includes approximately 6,000 ha of pasture woodland, 4,000 ha of which occurs in the New Forest.		

2.3 Legislation and Site Designation

National forestry policy includes a presumption against clearance of broad-leaved woodland for conversion to other land uses, and in particular seeks to maintain the special interest of ASNW. Felling is controlled by felling licences issued by the Forestry Commission; these are required for woods not managed under an approved woodland grant scheme.

In special circumstances, local authorities have served Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) to protect threatened woodlands or ancient veteran trees.

Most ASNW in Hampshire is covered by one or more site designations:

- SSSIs 2,300 ha
- SACs 519 ha

- SINCs 15,085 ha
- LNRs 269 ha
- NNRs 203 ha

These figures do not include the New Forest. The areas for SACs, LNRs and NNRs are also included in the figure for SSSIs.

Many priority species associated with ASNW, such as dormouse and the critically endangered red helleborine, receive special protection under Schedules 4, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 and its revisions.

3 CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING THE HABITAT

There are a number of factors affecting ASNW, many resulting from the unfavourable economics of woodland management. For example, there are major financial differentials in the support that has been provided to agriculture and forestry by Government.

- Loss to development and conversion to other uses such as plantation forestry or agriculture is now considerably reduced. There is still, however, some loss due to owners using the 5cu metre felling allowance every three months, first to remove the standards in coppice woods, and then the remaining coppice.
- Fragmentation and isolation of woods. In the past, removal of woodland and changes of land-use between woodlands have caused many to be fragmented or become isolated. Current activities that exacerbate the effects of fragmentation and isolation include the removal or tight cutting of linking hedgerows, and allowing spray or fertiliser to drift into woods.
- Lack of traditional management such as coppicing, due to a decline in the market for woodland products, is leading to reductions in biodiversity.
- Inappropriate management practices such as over tidying the worksite by burning all wood waste and leaving no deadwood habitat, bulldozing out roots of cut trees prior to replanting, and planting of game-cover crops in ecologically sensitive rides, are all affecting the biodiversity of ASNW.
- Adjacent land-use. When new housing developments are sited adjacent to ASNW, degradation can be caused by a number of factors: vandalism of trees, encroachment, visitor pressure and damage by pets to ground nesting mammals and birds. Where ASNW is next to farmland, livestock may have regular access, damaging ground flora and the coppice layer, and preventing natural regeneration.
- Increasing deer populations. In recent years this has prevented natural regeneration and coppice re-growth in many woods.
- The spread of non-native animals such as grey squirrels and muntjac is affecting native populations through competition and grazing of wildflowers. Grey squirrels severely affect native beech by bark stripping, often leading to the death of young trees up to 40 years old.

4 CURRENT ACTION

4.1 Site and Species Protection

- Legislation and designations relevant to ASNW are discussed in section 2.3. The identification of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Hampshire is nearing completion and they are being incorporated into local plans. Consideration is being given to extending the East Hampshire Hangers Special Area of Conservation (SAC) to include several other woods.
- Of the 26,173 ha of ancient woodland in Hampshire (not all of which is ASNW), some 6,000 ha are owned by organisations with a remit for nature conservation, such as Forest Enterprise, National Trust, Hampshire County Council, District Councils, Hampshire Wildlife Trust and the Woodland Trust.
- Many woods are in sympathetic private ownership and are managed sensitively through the Forestry Commission Woodland Grant Scheme. The large amount of privately owned ancient woodland (some 20,000 ha) indicates the important part the private sector has to play in site and species protection.

4.2 Habitat Management and Programmes of Action

- The UK Forestry Standard published in 1998⁵ contains guidelines for the ecologically sensitive and sustainable management of ASNW. These guidelines are further reinforced and expanded in the recent England Forestry Strategy⁶.

The guidelines are put into practice by the Forestry Commission Woodland Grant Scheme which provides grants for the sympathetic and often uneconomic management of ASNW. Funding is available for practices such as re-establishing coppice cycles, restocking by natural regeneration, retaining deadwood habitats and limiting clearfells. Recently the Scheme has been expanded to include regionally based

4.3 Action for Species

projects that qualify for 100% grant aid: for example, the East Hampshire Hanger Woodlands restoration programme and the Butterfly Challenge coppice restoration programme.

- Forest Enterprise is preparing Forest Design Plans for all of its woodland holdings. The plans are assessed by the Forestry Commission and include ecologically sound principles in many of the management proposals.
- Hampshire County Council is undertaking a major project to restore coppicing. Between 1984 and 1997 the County Council provided grants for the restoration of derelict coppice to bring it back into cycle⁷. Restoration of derelict coppice is now included in the Forestry Commission Woodland Grant Scheme⁸. The County Council is currently providing grant-aid for semi-productive coppice less than 10 years old to help restore it to good condition.
- The Wessex Coppice Group supports the training of coppice workers, and aims to expand and open up new markets for coppice products. The Group also acts as a point of information exchange, giving craftsmen access to good quality coppice and markets.
- Hampshire County Council is co-ordinating initiatives in the Forest of Bere and Forest of Eversley that promote multi-purpose woodland management. This involves increasing awareness of the value of the woods and the problems involved with management, amongst woodland owners and the general public.
- There is a significant area of ASNW on land owned by public bodies and trusts (section 4.1). Many such as Crab Wood (HWT/HCC) and Ashford Hangers (HCC) have comprehensive management plans that involve detailed environmental assessment. Such plans could set a standard for the forestry industry.
- Similarly, in privately owned woodland estates environmental assessments are an essential part of achieving exemption from Inheritance Tax.
- The Hampshire Woodland Forum serves as a sounding board and clearing house for ideas and information on all aspects of woodland management. Representatives on the Forum include woodland owners and managers, local authorities, conservation agencies and voluntary conservation bodies.

Table 1 (Appendix 1) gives details of priority species in Hampshire found primarily in ancient semi-natural woodland. Action proposed in this Plan will be the principal means of conserving most of these species, although six species will have an individual species action plan (SAP) and two species will be included in the SAP for New Forest tooth fungi. In some cases additional action plans and programmes will also contribute to conserving priority species: for example, UK Species Action Plans (UK SAP) and Butterfly Conservation Regional Action Plans (BC RAP).

Table 3 (Appendix 1) lists those Hampshire priority species that occur in ASNW but whose main habitat is **not** ASNW. Although action in this ASNW HAP may contribute to the conservation of these species, other HAPs have key responsibility for their conservation. Nine of the species on Table 3 have been identified as requiring a SAP.

Some additional action for species includes:

- the Forestry Commission's Woodland Improvement Grant for Woodland Biodiversity, which recently included a specific grant for butterfly conservation – Coppice for Butterflies Challenge.
- Regional Action Plans prepared by Butterfly Conservation which include action for many butterflies and moths found in ASNW.
- research on dormouse conservation by Hampshire County Council Countryside Service and Holloway College, London University, and on the management of orchids such as the red helleborine and sword-leaved helleborine by Plantlife, Kew Gardens, English Nature, HCC Countryside Service and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust.

4.4 Survey, Research and Monitoring

- The Ancient Woodland Inventory produced by English Nature in association with Hampshire County Council, maps all ASNWs over 2 ha. The County Council's Biological Record contains detailed habitat and species information on over 75% of all ASNWs. Since 1989 most of this data has been provided by the Hampshire Habitat Survey Project, funded by a partnership of organisations. The County Council also holds a comprehensive habitat and landuse (Phase 1) map for the county on GIS. This shows the extent and distribution of all woodlands in Hampshire.

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- The Forestry Commission's draft National Inventory of Woodlands and Trees for Hampshire was produced in 1999³. This provides information on the extent, distribution and composition of woodlands over 2 ha. A final report, including details of woodlands under 2 ha, will be published during 2000.
- Woodland ownership is recorded by the Forestry Commission through the administration of Felling Licences and Woodland Grant Schemes. However, the ownership of many smaller woodlands is not known.
- Hampshire County Council, through the Wessex Coppice Group, has a comprehensive database of coppice workers and coppice woodlands in the county.
- There is a huge amount of data on individual woodland species. Key sources of reference are the Flora of Hampshire⁹ and the butterfly¹⁰, moth¹¹ and bird¹² databases for the county.
- There is a considerable body of research information being built up by all the conservation agencies which is shared informally. The Forestry Commission has many ongoing research programmes on various aspects of sympathetic management of ASNW. These include natural regeneration, coppice management and deer control. Much of this information is disseminated through bulletins and guidance notes.
- Monitoring is carried out on a sample basis in woods qualifying for Woodland Grant Schemes. Extra monitoring is carried out annually by Butterfly Conservation in association with the Coppice for Butterflies Challenge grant. The County Council monitors the progress of its coppice regeneration programme and regularly updates the coppice database.

5 OBJECTIVES

The overall aim of this Plan is to protect and enhance the biodiversity of ancient semi-natural woodland in Hampshire. This broad aim translates into the specific objectives set out below. Where feasible, objectives have been allocated targets against which achievement can be measured: for example, total areas to be restored or dates for completion. The 'Proposed Action' table in section 6 identifies the action to be taken to meet these objectives.

	OBJECTIVE	PROPOSED ACTIONS
A	Ensure no further loss or degradation of ASNW: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure no further removal or conversion of ASNW ▪ Prevent degradation of ASNW by damaging management operations and other influences 	1-9, 15, 24, 41, 49, 50
B	Increase the extent of ASNW and reverse the effects of isolation and fragmentation:	
B1	Restore ASNW on ancient woodland sites giving priority to linking valuable isolated fragments – 1,000 ha to be restored by 2010	6, 14, 49, 50
B2	Reverse the deleterious effects of isolation and fragmentation of ASNW by creating and managing links between woods	6, 15-19, 49, 50
C	Improve the quality of ASNW habitat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure more widespread favourable management of ASNW, including increasing the area of restored and in-cycle coppice from 2000 ha to 3000 ha by 2010 	1, 2, 6-15, 20-25, 29, 32, 37, 38, 40-42, 49, 50
D	Ensure the requirements of all Priority Species associated with ASNW are met	26-29, 49, 50
E	Improve knowledge of ASNW and associated species in Hampshire through survey, research and monitoring	28, 30-39, 49, 50
F	Communicate with, and provide information to, statutory and voluntary organisations, the forestry industry, landowners, community groups and the public	21-24, 31, 33, 40-50

6 PROPOSED ACTION

The following table lists the actions required to achieve the objectives set out in this Plan. Each action has been assigned to one or more 'Key Partners'. **Key Partners** are those organisations that are expected to take responsibility for the delivery of the actions assigned to them, according to the targets set in this Plan. Other organisations may also be involved in the delivery of action, and they have been indicated in the 'Others' column.

Key to symbols in Action Table:

- ◆ To be completed by the indicated year. Work can commence at any time before the due date, at the discretion of the key partner.
- ◆⇨ Design or production of a plan/strategy to be completed by this year and then followed by its implementation.
- ➔ To start by the indicated year and usually followed by ongoing work. A start arrow in year 2000 can indicate a new action or a new impetus to existing work.
- ⇨ Work that has already begun and is ongoing.

	ACTION	DELIVERY BY		YEAR						MEETS OBJ.		
		Key Partner	Others	◆ = complete by	◆⇨ = design by and implement	➔ = start by	⇨ = ongoing	2000	2001		2002	2003
Habitat Protection												
1	Review the selection of SSSI's to ensure all relevant sites are designated	EN	HCC, HWT	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		A, C
2	Complete the identification of SINC's covering ASNW	HCC	HWT, DCs, EN						◆			A, C
3	Ensure all ASNW is safeguarded from development through forward planning and development control	LAs	EN, HWT	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨		A
4	Promote a change in forestry regulations to prevent the gradual removal of standards and coppice within coppice woodland	WF	TGA, HCC		➔							A
5	Promote a review of legislation to include increased protection of ASNW from inappropriate grazing and management operations such as grubbing out root-plates	WF	FC, TGA, HCC, HWT		➔							A
6	Review/develop site acquisition policies and purchase sites where appropriate	All			➔							A, B, C
Habitat Management, Incentive Schemes and Other Resources												
7	Review SSSIs to ensure that all are under suitable management	EN	HCC, HWT						◆⇨ 2005			A, C
8	Ensure that the requirements of the Habitat Regulations are met for the East Hampshire Hangers candidate SAC	EN	DC, HCC, HWT			◆⇨						A, C

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9	Complete Forest Design Plans for all state-owned woodland, incorporating biodiversity objectives	FE					◆			A, C
10	Ensure favourable management of ASNW managed by 'conservation' bodies	LAs, FE, NT, WT, HWT		⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	C
11	Increase the area of ASNW managed under the WGS	FC		⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	C
12	Set up a regional group to discuss new targets for 'Challenge Funds' under the WGS	FC	LAs, WTs, EN		◆⇔					C
13	Develop a strategy which gives priority for management funding to rare and threatened stand-types such as wych elm, small-leaved lime, alder and hornbeam	FC	HCC, HWT, EN		◆⇔					C
14	Promote a review of the WGS to: -make funding more attractive for owners to bring ASNW into management; -include 'environmental assessment' highlighting priority species, rare stand-types, rides, ponds etc.; -include funding for returning re-planted woodland to ASNW where appropriate	WF	FC, HCC, HWT		➔					B1, C
15	Promote the application of the Forestry Standard guidelines to the WGS and certified woodlands eg. restrict burning of wood wastes, limit extraction damage and ensure appropriate siting of pheasant pens	FC	TGA, HCC, HWT, GC	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	A, B, C
16	Target the planting of new woodland to ASNW edges or as linking belts	FC	LAs	➔						B2
17	Investigate methods to support 16, such as enhanced levels of grant	FC	LAs		➔					B2
18	Incorporate the management of hedgerows and green lanes that link ASNW into Countryside Stewardship agreements	MAFF/FRCA	HCC, HWT	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	B2
19	Promote appropriate management of land adjoining ASNW	MAFF/FRCA		⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	B2
20	Promote the restoration of coppice where it is still viable	FC	HCC, HWT	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	C
21	Continue to develop a self-sustaining coppice industry by restoring derelict coppice and improving the quality of in-cycle coppice	FC, HCC	WCG	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	C, F
22	Continue to develop a self-sustaining coppice industry through supporting marketing and training	WCG	FC, HCC	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	C, F
23	Establish a regional group to investigate the development of markets for local woodland products	WF	TGA, FC		◆⇔					C, F
24	Develop a strategy for improving co-ordinated deer control	FC	TGA, BDS		➔					A, C, F
25	Produce a strategy for establishing minimum intervention areas into appropriate ASNW	EN	FC, HWT			◆⇔				C, D

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	ACTION	DELIVERY BY		YEAR						MEETS OBJ.
		Key Partner	Others	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2010	
<p>◆ = complete by ◆⇔ = design by and implement ➔ = start by ⇔ = ongoing</p>										
Species Action										
26	Encourage landowners and advisors to ascertain as far as possible which priority species (listed in Appendix 1) are found on individual sites, and promote/implement favourable management	HWT	FC, EN, HCC	➔						D
27	Prepare Species Action Plans for species associated with ASNW that are not adequately covered by this Plan or others, as identified in Appendix 1	HWT	HCC, EN		◆					D
28	Develop a strategy for monitoring priority species in ASNW	HWT	FC, EN, HCC		◆⇔					D, E
29	Select key species that can be used to highlight specific adjustments to standard management of ASNW and produce appropriate management guidelines	HWT, EN			➔					C, D
Survey, Research and Monitoring										
30	Develop a strategy for ecological survey of ASNW in support of the objectives of this plan	HCC	HWT, EN		◆⇔					E
31	Produce an updated inventory of ASNW in Hampshire	HCC, EN						◆		E, F
32	Develop and maintain a database on the condition of coppice woodland in Hampshire	WCG, HCC		◆⇔						C, E
33	Ensure that all relevant data on ASNW is incorporated into the Hampshire Biological Record and is fed into the National Biodiversity Network	HCC	EN, HWT	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	⇔	E, F
34	Review research needs for the conservation and management of ASNW, and promote research as appropriate	FC, EN			◆⇔					E
35	Review the impact of environmental factors such as climate change on ASNW	FC	HCC, HWT			◆				E
36	Research and monitor the benefits of minimum intervention woodland	EN, FC			➔					E
37	Monitor the success of FSC/UKWAS certification in supporting the protection and management of ASNW	WF	TGA, FC		➔					C, E
38	Design and implement a monitoring strategy to assess the impact of incentive schemes on ASNW	FC, HCC			◆⇔					C, E
39	Implement a rolling re-survey programme for SINC's at ten yearly intervals	HCC		➔						E
Communication and Publicity										
40	Raise awareness of incentive schemes and projects relevant to ASNW	FC, HCC		➔						C, F

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41	Promote appropriate woodlands as 'centres of excellence' for demonstration purposes	WF	FC, TGA, FCA			➔					A, C, F
42	Investigate the potential to set up a woodland centre to promote good practice and locally produced woodland products	WF	FC, HCC			➔					C, F
43	Review mechanisms for distribution of advice and research information	FC	RFS, ICF, APF, HCC			◆↔					F
44	Establish an index identifying sources of surveys, records and information, possibly involving a web site	HCC	FC, RFS, ICF, APF						◆		F
45	Maximise the use of existing initiatives such as the Wessex Coppice Group, Wood Fair, and Forest of Bere Project, to develop communication within the industry and with the public	FC	WF, TGA, HCC			➔					F
46	Increase public awareness of biodiversity issues, using facilities in FE woods, Country Parks and nature reserves	HCC	FE, WT, HWT			➔					F
47	Involve local people directly with the conservation of woodland, including urban woodland, through voluntary conservation work	BTCV	LAs, NT, WT, HWT		↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	F
48	Support actions identified in the Education and Awareness Action Plan relevant to ASNW	All				➔					F
49	Promote the Woodland Forum as the main forum for discussion of woodland issues in Hampshire, and use the Forum to promote and develop the action set out in this plan	HCC, FC				➔					A – F
50	Investigate the need for a woodland project officer to provide a central contact point for woodland advice and to co-ordinate initiatives in Hampshire	HCC, FC				◆					A – F

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KEY TO ORGANISATIONS

APF	Association of Professional Foresters	HWT	Hampshire Wildlife Trust
BDS	British Deer Society	ICF	Institute of Chartered Foresters
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers	LAs	Local Authorities (HCC and DCs)
DCs	District Councils	MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food
EN	English Nature	NT	National Trust
FC	Forestry Commission	RFS	Royal Forestry Society
FCA	Forestry Contractor's Association	TGA	Timber Growers Association
FE	Forest Enterprise	WCG	Wessex Coppice Group
FRCA	Farming and Rural Conservation Association	WF	Woodland Forum
GCT	Game Conservancy Trust	WT	Woodland Trust
HCC	Hampshire County Council		

APPENDIX 1

Key to abbreviations in Tables 1 and 2 – see 'Action in addition to HAP' and 'Status/Protection'

Abbreviation	Definition
ACTION IN ADDITION TO HAP (Other Plans Relevant to Priority Species)	
UK SAP	Species Action Plan prepared under UK Biodiversity programme
UK Grouped SAP	Species catered for by a grouped Species Action Plan prepared under UK Biodiversity programme
UK Species Statement	Conservation of species generally achieved through HAPs. Statement prepared under UK Biodiversity programme to link the relevant Plans.
No Plan	Species removed from revised UK priority list. No Action Plan / Species Statement produced
BC RAP	Butterfly Conservation Regional Action Plan
BC NAP	Butterfly Conservation National Action Plan
PROTECTION: European (EC Habitats Directive)	
Annex II	Designation of protected areas for animals and plants listed
Annex IV	Special protection for animals and plants listed
Annex V	Control of exploitation of animals and plants listed
PROTECTION: British (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981)	
Sch. 1	Special protection for birds listed
Sch. 5	Special protection for animals listed
Sch. 5 (sale)	Protection against sale for animals listed (Schedule 5 section 9 (5))
Sch. 8	Special protection for plants listed
STATUS: International (International Union for the Conservation of Nature)	
IUCN VU	Vulnerable – Species facing high risk of extinction
IUCN LR/cd	Lower Risk / conservation dependent species – Species that do not satisfy the criteria for 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered' or 'Vulnerable'. They are 'conservation dependent' if they are the focus of specific conservation programmes, which if stopped, would result in the taxon qualifying for one of the threatened categories within a period of five years.
IUCN LR/nt	Lower Risk / near threatened species – Species that do not qualify for 'conservation dependent' but are close to 'Vulnerable' status
IUCN DD	Data Deficient – Insufficient data to make a direct or indirect assessment of a species status, based on its distribution and/or population status.
STATUS: British – Mammals (Red Data Book)	
RDB	Mammal species listed in the British Red Data Book
STATUS: British – Plant and Fungi (Red Data Book and associated)	
RDB Cr	Critically Endangered – Extremely high risk of extinction in the near future
RDB En	Endangered – Very high risk of extinction in the near future
RDB V	Vulnerable – High risk of extinction in the medium-term future
RDB K	Insufficient data to assess status
NS	Nationally Scarce – Plants not on red list but occurring in 16 to 100 10x10 km squares
NT	Near Threatened – Plants not on red list but occurring in 15 or fewer 10x10 km squares
STATUS: British – Invertebrates (Red Data Book and associated)	
RDB En	Endangered – In danger of extinction
RDB V	Vulnerable – Declining or occurring in a vulnerable habitat. Usually occurs in less than 16 10x10 km squares
RDB R	Rare – Not declining but occurring in less than 16 10x10 km squares
RDB K	Insufficiently known – Suspected, but not definitely, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare
NS (a)	Nationally Scarce – Occurring in 16 to 30 10x10 km squares (for well recorded species)
NS (b)	Nationally Scarce – Occurring in 31 to 100 10x10 km squares (for well recorded species)
STATUS: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (Birds of Conservation Concern)	
Red List	Various criteria, including a 50% decline in breeding population or range over last 25 years
Amber List	Various criteria, including a 25-49% decline in breeding population or range over last 25 years

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TABLE 1 – Hampshire priority species found primarily in ancient semi-natural woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Formica rufa</i>	southern wood ant	Ants	IUCN, LR/nt	Woodland, scrubby or coniferised heathland	Widespread Hants including New Forest, East Hants, Pamber Forest	-	UK Species Statement	no
<i>Gnorimus nobilis</i>	noble chafer	Beetles	RDB V	Woodlands and orchards; larvae in wood mould of various fruit trees; adults visit flowers, especially umbellifers	Scarce in New Forest	Requires ancient/rotting trees left in situ, less intensive orchard management	UK SAP	yes
<i>Hylis olexai</i>	a click beetle	Beetles	RDB R	Dead wood in broad-leaved woodland, especially beech & hornbeam	Porton Down only	Requires continuity of dead wood	no	no
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	Beetles	Annex II, Sch. 5 (sale)	Dead wood in broad-leaved & pasture woodland, gardens, decaying stumps/logs, compost	National stronghold; New Forest, south east Hants and north east Hants	-	UK SAP	yes
<i>Prionus coriarius</i>	a sawyer beetle	Beetles	NS (a)	Broad-leaved & pasture woodland, with oak/ beech/ birch; larvae feed on tree roots/ dead wood	New Forest, Woolmer Forest	Continuity of dead wood	no	no
<i>Sphinginus lobatus</i>	a false soldier beetle	Beetles	RDB K	Grassy banks near oak trees; breeds in oak twigs	New Forest, Titchfield Common	-	no	no
<i>Tomoxia bucephala</i>	a tumbling flower beetle	Beetles	NS (a)	Dead wood in ancient broad-leaved & pasture woodland; larvae in rotten wood, especially beech	Scattered records in Hants, most from New Forest	Continuity of dead wood	no	no
<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	hawfinch	Birds	RSPB Amber List	Broadleaved woodland, parkland and large gardens, particularly where trees such as hornbeam, cherry, holly, yew and beech are available	Concentrated in the New Forest	-	no	no
<i>Dendrocops minor</i>	lesser spotted woodpecker	Birds	-	Favour elms for breeding and dead wood as a source of invertebrate prey. Often found in damp woodland and alongside rivers	Widespread, with concentrations in the New Forest and Pamber Forest	-	no	no
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	Birds	RSPB Amber List	Favours dense coppice regeneration as well as scrub woodland.	Widespread in Hampshire	Appropriate coppice management	no	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Milvus milvus</i>	red kite	Birds	Sch. 1, RSPB Red List	Breed in woodland (usually oak in Wales) and forage over extensive open areas.	Scattered localities.	Woodland adjacent to areas of open country	no	no
<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	firecrest	Birds	Sch. 1, RSPB Amber List	Breed in woodland, particularly coniferous plantations.	A recent coloniser; New Forest.	-	no	no
<i>Campylostelium saxicola</i>	a moss	Bryophytes	-	Confined to upper greensand rocks/stones	East Hampshire Hangers	-	no	no
<i>Ctenidium molluscum</i>	a moss	Bryophytes	-	Sheltered banks in woodland on mildly acid clay and loam soils	Mainly New Forest	-	no	no
<i>Apatura iris</i>	purple emperor	Butterflies	Sch. 5 (sale)	Scrub layer beneath woodland canopy; also along roadside verges containing high density of Willow	Widespread but local, over 2no colonies, sites include Pamber Forest	Provide/maintain Salix; ensure favored sallows are retained when considering coppicing/ride widening in woodland	UK SAP	no
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	silver-washed fritillary	Butterflies	-	Early succession herb layer with Violets. Conifer crops or bracken invaded open Woodland.	Widespread; sites include Micheldever Spoil Heaps, Coulters Dean, Crab Wood, Pamber Forest	Maintain and manage bracken stands appropriately.	BC RAP	no
<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	pearl-bordered fritillary	Butterflies	Sch. 5 (sale), NS (b)	Early succession herb layer with Violets. Conifer crops or bracken invaded open Woodland. Coppice.	c. 9 extant colonies, local in S-W Hampshire	Coppice, early succession habitat; also manage bracken stands	UK SAP, BC RAP	yes
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Rough horsetail	Ferns	-	In ditches, river & stream banks, often in dense vegetation	Disparate locations including Lord's Wood and Fishpond Copse.	Ditches in woodland	no	no
<i>Cheilosia nigripes</i>	a hoverfly	Flies	RDB R	Broad-leaved woodland on chalk, glades & edges; larvae probably phytophagus, host plant unknown	Wealdon Edge, Hangers, Old Winchester Hill	Open rides and clearings in woods, maintain unimproved woodland edge meadows	no	no
<i>Cheilosia semifasciata</i>	a hoverfly	Flies	RDB R	Associated with Orpine in broadleaved woodlands, especially coppice with a rich ground layer of herbs	Pamber Forest only	Maintain or introduce coppice at Orpine sites	no	no
<i>Ctenophora flaveolata</i>	a cranefly	Flies	RDB V	Ancient broad-leaved woodland, especially beech; in dead wood	National stronghold. New Forest, East Hants Hangers	Continuity of dead wood	UK SAP	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Eumerus ornata</i>	a hoverfly	Flies	NS	Ancient woodland, larvae probably develop in bulbs or roots of plants, but host plant species unconfirmed	National stronghold; most frequent in South Hants	Rotational management of rides and clearings to control scrub	no	no
<i>Pocota personata</i>	a hoverfly	Flies	RDB V	Ancient broadleaved woodland & wood pasture; rot holes in Beech	Regularly found in the New Forest, also recorded from Selborne	Standing dead wood	no	no
<i>Psilota anthracina</i>	a hoverfly	Flies	RDB V	Ancient broadleaved woodland & wood pasture; associated with dead wood and sap runs in old trees	National stronghold. Regularly found in the New Forest	Continuity of dead wood	no	no
<i>Arum italicum</i> spp. <i>neglectum</i>	Italian Lords and Ladies	Flw Plants	NS	Relatively humid environments in a range of lowland wooded and sheltered coastal habitats, tolerant of shade	National stronghold; mainly East Hampshire Hangers	Low intervention	no	no
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	sword-leaved helleborine	Flw Plants	NS	Woodland, mainly beech on chalk	National stronghold; mainly East Hampshire Hangers	Requires broken tree cover to allow relatively permanent high levels of light	no	no
<i>Cephalanthera rubra</i>	red helleborine	Flw Plants	Sch. 8, RDB CR	Beech woods on calcareous soils	National stronghold. Only one site in the East Hampshire Hangers	Requires a certain level of light penetration through the canopy	no	yes
<i>Epipactis leptochila</i>	narrow-lipped helleborine	Flw Plants	NS	In beech woods on chalk, on decomposed litter in deep shade	Very rare, only one site in W. Tytherley (1993)	Low intervention	no	no
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	green flowered helleborine	Flw Plants	NS	Bare, dry, shaded sites under trees on well-drained, acidic soils with a relatively low humus content	Occasional to locally frequent across central and northern Hampshire	-	no	no
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	stinking hellebore	Flw Plants	NS	Confined to calcareous soils, growing on scree and shallow soil in open leech woods	Rare and scattered across eastern chalk	Control of fungus <i>Coniothyrium hellebori</i> , which attacks overwintering flower stem	no	no
<i>Hordelymus europaeus</i>	wood barley	Flw Plants	NS	Grows on wood banks and hedgerows, under high canopy, over chalk and limestone	National stronghold. Very rare and scattered, mainly East Hampshire Hangers and Noar Hill	-	UK SAP	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>	bastard balm	Flw Plants	NS	Perennial plant of moisture-retentive, base-rich soils. On the edges of woodland in glades and rides, on hedgebanks in sheltered river valleys and in scrub	Rare; New Forest and one or two other sites in SW Hampshire	Coppicing and cleared areas of woodland	no	no
<i>Boletus satanas</i>	Devil's bolete	Fungi	RDB V	Found only in association with beech trees	National stronghold. Sites include New Forest, St. Catherine's Hill	Avoid the effects of trampling.	UK SAP	yes
<i>Hydnellum conrescens</i>	a tooth fungus	Fungi	RDB V	Forms mycorrhizal associations with coniferous, typically Scots pine trees, and broadleaved trees, typically Beech	National stronghold, 18 sites in New Forest	Continuity of mature trees to act as hosts	UK Grouped SAP	yes (g)
<i>Sarcodon scabrosus</i>	a tooth fungus	Fungi	RDB En	Broadleaved woodland; in moss/leaf litter under oak; mycorrhizal with broadleaved trees esp. oak	2 sites in New Forest	Continuity of mature trees to act as hosts	UK Grouped SAP	yes (g)
<i>Apodemus flavicollis</i>	yellow-necked mouse	Mammals	RDB	In areas of ancient semi-natural woodland, preference for older coppice. Uses outbuildings and houses in winter	Widespread, particularly East Hampshire Hangers	Continuity of older coppice woodland	no	no
<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	dormouse	Mammals	IUCN LR/nt, Annex IV, Sch. 5, RDB	Ancient woodland, hazel coppice, also scrubby areas with bramble	National stronghold	-	UK SAP	yes
<i>Chordeuma proximum</i>	a millipede	Millipedes	-	Woodlands on acid soils, also spoil heaps	likely to be present	-	no	no
<i>Melagona scutullare</i>	a millipede	Millipedes	-	Damp woodlands, hedges, gardens, churchyards	likely to be present	-	no	no
<i>Nanogona polydesmoides</i>	a millipede	Millipedes	-	Woodlands, churchyards, especially on calcareous soils	likely to be present	-	no	no
<i>Ena montana</i>	mountain bulin snail	Molluscs	RDB R	Old woodland with mossy fallen timber (on chalk, limestone)	East Hants Hangers, Selborne Hanger	Continuity of fallen timber	no	no
<i>Helicodonta obvoluta</i>	cheese snail	Molluscs	RDB R	Mostly shaded old beech and ash woodland with fallen timber – sometimes in hazel coppice.	National stronghold. Widespread in East Hampshire Hangers	Continuity of fallen timber	no	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	festoon	Moths	NS (b)	Oak/Beech woodland, parkland	National stronghold, widespread	Low intervention	BC RAP	no
<i>Cosmia diffinis</i>	white spotted pinion	Moths	NS (a)	Ecological requirements imperfectly understood but assoc. w. scrubby growth from main trunks of Elm & Wych Elm	Rare in Hampshire, few recent records	Prevent further fragmentation of colonies, attempt to link up existing colonies	UK SAP	no
<i>Cossus cossus</i>	goat moth	Moths	NS (b)	Feeds internally in trunks and stems of many spp. deciduous trees. Water stressed trees may be essential	Rare in Hampshire, mostly in New Forest	Continuity of birch trees	BC RAP	no
<i>Eilema sororcula</i>	orange footman	Moths	NS (b)	Ancient woodlands with lichens on tree trunks	Widespread in Hants	-	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>	broad-bordered bee hawk	Moths	NS (b)	Woodland rides and clearings with honeysuckle	Did well in 1970s and 1980s, may be declining again	-	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Heterogenea asella</i>	triangle moth	Moths	RDB R	Mature woodland containing mature oak/beech, sometimes poplar	National stronghold (New Forest), but low density populations	Low intervention	BC RAP	no
<i>Jodia croceago</i>	orange upperwing moth	Moths	RDB En	Coppiced oak woodland with "stooled" or scrub oak.	Pamber Forest only, but no known breeding colony	Coppice management	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Meganola strigula</i>	small black arches	Moths	NS (a)	Ecological requirements imperfectly understood but assoc. with old oak woodland.	Widespread with good colonies in New Forest & Pamber forest	-	no	no
<i>Microthrix similella</i>	a pyralid moth	Moths	NS (b)	Mature oak woodland and parkland	Widespread including Pamber Forest	Low intervention	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Minoa murinata</i>	drab looper	Moths	NS (b)	Clearings/rides in open woodland or in young plantations and coppice with high densities of wood spurge.	Rare in Hampshire, 5-6 colonies; Pamber Forest (strong colony), Crab Wood	Rotational clearance	UK Species Statement, BC RAP	no
<i>Moma alpium</i>	scarce merveille du jour	Moths	RDB R	Mature oak woodland	National stronghold. Oak woods of New Forest and Forest of Bere	Low intervention	UK SAP	no
<i>Paracolax tristalis (derivialis)</i>	clay fan foot	Moths	NS (a)	Mature deciduous woodland (but ecology poorly known), with dead leaves	Only two records (Alice Holt, Crab Wood) but no confirmed breeding colonies	-	UK Species Statement, BC RAP	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/ Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Pechipogo strigilata</i>	common fan foot	Moths	NS (a)	Mature deciduous woodland, on the foliage of Oak	Important stable colonies at Pamber Forest and Spearywell Wood	Beneficial land management, to combat potential isolation effects	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Rheumaptera hastata</i>	argent and sable	Moths	NS (b)	Clearings and rides in open woodland, wooded commons. Also in coppice and birch re-growth.	Rare in Hampshire, 3 sites including Pamber Forest	Rides and coppice management	UK SAP, BC RAP	no
<i>Schrankia taenialis</i>	white-line snout	Moths	NS (b)	Mature deciduous woodland (heavily wooded).	Scarce and local in Hampshire, mainly New Forest.	Low intervention	UK Species Statement, BC RAP	no
<i>Centromerus albidus</i>	a spider	Spiders	RDB V	Beech woods, in litter	National stronghold, Stockbridge Down	-	no	no
<i>Hyptiotes paradoxus</i>	a spider	Spiders	RDB R	Woodland, Yew Box and Holly - dense cover off ground	West Walk Wood and New Forest	-	no	no

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

Table 2 – Priority species, thought to be extinct in Hampshire, which are primarily associated with ancient semi-natural woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Status/Protection	Habitat/Ecology	Hants Distribution	Specific management requirements	Action in addition to HAP
<i>Nomada xanthosticta</i>	a cuckoo bee	Bees	RDB En	Open broadleaved woodland, scrub, visits Willow catkins, cleptoparasite of <i>Andrena praecox</i> (a mining bee)	shores of Southampton Water, Pamber Forest	-	No plan
<i>Carabus intricatus</i>	a ground beetle	Beetles	IUCN LR/nt, RDB En	Grazed damp woodland; mature beech and oak woodland with little ground flora	Only old records for Hampshire (Hawley), probably extinct	Control of ground vegetation	UK SAP
<i>Cryptocephalus nitidulus</i>	a leaf beetle	Beetles	RDB En	Dense scrub/grassland transition; adults feed on foliage of Birch and Willow; larvae in relatively moist leaf litter, feeding on old leaves/petioles	Only old records from New Forest (1940s), probably extinct	Care must be taken when controlling scrub on downland as this removes the beetle's habitat	UK SAP
<i>Dromius quadrisignatus</i>	a ground beetle	Beetles	RDB En	Broad-leaved & old pasture woodland, especially with dead wood; predatory amongst twigs/under bark; mainly arboreal	No extant colony in Hampshire (last record c. 1900)	Continuity of dead wood	UK Species Statement
<i>Argynnis adippe</i>	high brown fritillary	Butterflies	Sch. 5, RDB V	Bracken invaded woodland containing Violets; also early successional herb layers provided by early stages of coppice re-growth	One recent record from west Hampshire but probably now extinct	Maintain and manage bracken stands effectively	UK SAP, BC NAP, BC RAP
<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	wood white	Butterflies	Sch. 5 (sale), NS (b)	Woodland rides and clearings, usually with Meadow Vetchling present	Extinct in Hampshire, since 1940s	-	BC RAP
<i>Limax tenellus</i>	slender slug	Molluscs	NS (b)	Ancient calcareous woodland, neutral & slightly acidic woodland	Only pre 1950 records for the New Forest	-	UK SAP
<i>Hydrelia sylvata</i>	waved carpet	Moths	NS (a)	Woodland containing alder, birch, willow or sweet chestnut.	No extant colonies since 1975	-	UK SAP, BC RAP
<i>Orgyia recens</i>	scarce vapourer	Moths	RDB R	Woodland scrub and hedgerows. Hawthorn, willow, oak should be present	Extinct in Hampshire, last recorded in 1944	-	UK SAP, BC RAP
<i>Pistius truncatus</i>	a crab spider	Spiders	RDB En	Not well-known, found in dead wood in Essex, and scrubby oak bushes in France	Old records only, may be overlooked	-	no

Table 3 – Priority species, found primarily in other habitats, but which occur in ancient semi-natural woodland

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Primary HAP	Hants SAP?
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	great crested newt	Amphibians	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Cryptocephalus sexpunctatus</i>	a leaf beetle	Beetles	Lowland calcareous grassland	no
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	nightjar	Birds	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	hobby	Birds	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	spotted flycatcher	Birds	Pasture woodland, parkland	no
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	honey buzzard	Birds	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	Birds	Hedgerows	no
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	Birds	Arable land	no
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	song thrush	Birds	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Seligeria calycina (paucifolia)</i>	a moss	Bryophytes	Lowland calcareous grassland	no
<i>Boloria selene</i>	small pearl-bordered fritillary	Butterflies	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy	Butterflies	Lowland calcareous grassland	yes
<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>	white-letter hairstreak	Butterflies	Hedgerows	no
<i>Thecla betulae</i>	brown hairstreak	Butterflies	Hedgerows	no
<i>Dorycera graminum</i>	a large otitid	Flies	Unimproved neutral dry grassland, hay meadows	no
<i>Lipsothrix nervosa</i>	a crane fly	Flies	Fen, carr, marsh, swamp, reedbed	no
<i>Xylomyia maculata</i>	a fly	Flies	Pasture woodland, parkland	no
<i>Carex montana</i>	soft-leaved sedge	Flw Plants	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum</i>	heath cudweed	Flw Plants	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Barbastellus barbastellus</i>	barbastelle bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	pipistrelle bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Plecotus austriacus</i>	grey long-eared bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	no
<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	greater horseshoe bat	Mammals	Dependent on many habitats, mosaic/landscape species	yes
<i>Ashfordia granulata</i>	a snail	Molluscs	Lowland wet grassland	no
<i>Adscita stactes</i>	forester moth	Moths	Unimproved neutral dry grassland, hay meadows	no
<i>Cuculia asteris</i>	starwort	Moths	Saltmarsh	no
<i>Cucullia lychnitis</i>	striped lychnis	Moths	Road verges	yes
<i>Dicycla oo</i>	heart moth	Moths	Pasture woodland, parkland	no
<i>Mythimna turca</i>	double line	Moths	Heathland, acid grassland, bog	no
<i>Noctua orbona</i>	lunar yellow underwing	Moths	Lowland calcareous grassland	no
<i>Polia bombycina</i>	pale shining brown	Moths	Lowland calcareous grassland	no
<i>Trichopteryx polycommata</i>	barred tooth-striped	Moths	Hedgerows	yes

APPENDIX 2: WOODLAND STAND TYPES FOUND IN HAMPSHIRE

Classification based on *Woodland Conservation and Management*, Peterken, 1981¹³

			No. of woods in which stand type occurs
Group 1	1Aa	Western calcareous Ash-Wych Elm Southern type	53
	1Ba	Lowland wet Ash-Wych Elm, heavy soil	23
	1Bb	Lowland wet Ash-Wych Elm, light soil	5
Group 2	1C	Dry Ash-Wych Elm	15
	2Aa	Typical wet Ash-Field Maple	446
	2Ab	Wet Maple Woods	38
	2Bb	Ash-Field Maple, light freely-drained soils	34
Group 3	2C	Dry Ash-Field Maple	325
	3Aa	Acid Ash-Hazel-Pedunculate Oak, heavy soil	833
	3Ab	Acid Ash-Hazel-Pedunculate Oak, light soil	163
Group 4	3B	Southern calcareous Ash-Hazel-Pedunculate Oak	107
	4A	Acid Birch-Ash-Lime-Birch	19
Group 5	4Ba	Lowland Field Maple-Ash-Lime	7
	5A	Acid Pedunculate Oak-Lime	12
Group 6	5B	Acid Sessile Oak-Lime	2
	6Cb	Lowland Birch-Sessile Oak	19
	6Cc	Lowland Hazel-Sessile Oak	34
	6Db	Lowland Birch-Pedunculate Oak	139
Group 7	6Dc	Lowland Hazel-Pedunculate Oak	598
	7Aa	Acid valley Alderwoods	59
	7Ab	Valley Alderwoods on neutral-alkaline soils	314
	7Ba	Sump Alderwoods	14
	7Bb	Base-rich springline Alderwoods	116
	7Bc	Base-poor springline Alderwoods	43
	7C	Plateau Alderwoods	53
Group 8	8A	Acid Sessile Oak-Beech	16
	8B	Acid Pedunculate Oak-Beech	145
	8Ca	Ped. Oak-Ash-Beech dry Wych Elm-Lime variant	21
	8Cb	Ped. Oak-Ash-Beech moist Wych Elm variant	10
	8Cc	Ped. Oak-Ash-Beech Field Maple variant	134
Group 9	8D	Acid Pedunculate Oak-Ash-Beech	60
	9Aa	Pedunculate Oak-Hornbeam, Birch-Hazel variant	10
Group 10	9Ab	Pedunculate Oak-Hornbeam, Ash-Maple variant	19
	10A	Invasive Elm	42
Group 11	11A	Acid Birch-Pine	2
Group 12	12A	Birch Rowan	18

Number of woodlands surveyed = 3,034

**HABITAT
ACTION
PLAN**

Source: Hampshire Biological Record, Hampshire County Council, May 2000

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This Plan is one of many Habitat, Species and Topic Action Plans being prepared by the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership. It will be monitored by the Partnership and fully reviewed and updated in 2004.

This habitat action plan has been prepared by Jonathan Howe and the Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland Working Group on behalf of the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership.

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