

# New Forest Inclosures

New Forest District • Inclosure Forest Design Plans • Phase A



## 1. Introduction

The process of enclosing open land for timber production in the New Forest began in the early 1700s, and subsequently became legalised by the New Forest Acts of 1877 and 1949. Today, the total New Forest Inclosure area extends to some 8,500 hectares. The Inclosures were initially established to provide a timber resource but the Forestry Commission now seeks a change in emphasis so that these areas will provide a much wider range of benefits to society. The Management Plan for the Inclosures aims to achieve a sensitive integration of these benefits through consultation and co-operation with stakeholders.

The New Forest Inclosures Forest Design Plans have been compiled within the context of the England Forestry Strategy and the South East England Regional Forestry Framework entitled "Seeing the Wood for the Trees". These documents provide the broad policy framework within which local policy, The New Forest Strategy and the Ministers Mandate can be interpreted.

The Minister's Mandate for the New Forest (1999-2008) commits the Forestry Commission to produce a Management Plan for the New Forest Crown Lands. One component of the Management Plan is a Plan for the New Forest Inclosures. The Inclosures have been divided into 20 separate units with the management objectives of each presented as individual Forest Design Plans (FDP). The FDP units have been grouped into 4 phases to spread preparation and consultation. This document is the submission for formal approval of the first phase FDPs, known as Phase A. It includes the following 6 FDP units and these are shown on the location map:

**Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure**  
**Ashurst Walk Inclosures**  
**Markway and Ferny Knap Inclosures**  
**Dur Hill Inclosure**  
**Ladycross Walk Inclosures**  
**Waterside Inclosures**

These plans represent the first five-year review of inclosure Forest Design Plans that were originally consulted upon and approved during 2001. The revised FDPs have been prepared following review of the original plans by the FDP forum and FC staff and have incorporated policy contained in "Keepers of Time", A statement of policy for Englands ancient and native woodland.

## 2. Consultation

The revised FDPs have emerged from an extensive consultation exercise. Early draft revision proposals were presented and discussed with a group of representatives from statutory organisations and local groups with a particular interest in the New Forest. This group is known as the Forest Design Plan Forum and the members involved are listed in Appendix 1. Proposals agreed with the Forum were then presented for public consultation. A series of public meetings and guided walks were used to explain the proposals, and opportunities were

taken to obtain both written and verbal feedback. This feedback was analysed and the Forum considered appropriate amendments to the FDPs before this final submission. A full record of issues raised through consultation with the FDP forum and through public consultation is available to view at Queens House.

## 3. Policy Guidelines

The Government's forestry policy document, "England Forestry Strategy - A New Focus for England's Woodlands" envisions woodlands providing bio-diversity to enhance the environment; public access and recreation; and local employment as well as support to industries using wood products. The Strategy encourages the building of working partnerships and public support so that the quality of these benefits may be maximised through well-managed woodlands.

Since the Inclosure FDPs were originally approved in 2001, a regional Forestry Framework for South East England, entitled "Seeing the Wood for the Trees" has been developed to identify regional priorities arising out of the England Forestry Strategy. The key objectives contained in the framework are neatly summarised in the tree diagram opposite.

In considering detailed plans, the FDP Forum is guided by national and regional forestry policies and national guidance governing the special environmental status of the Forest as well as the specific management objectives set in the Minister's Mandate. The overall aim of the plans is to achieve an appropriate balance between conservation, recreation and a working forest environment.

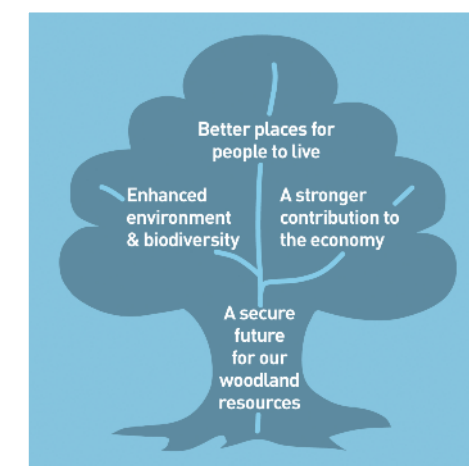


Diagram from "Seeing the Wood for the Trees" (2004)

The Minister's Mandate emphasises that the Management Plan must be consistent with the needs of the Special Area of Conservation Management Plan and the Strategy for the New Forest prepared by the New Forest Committee.

The Minister's Mandate sets the following priorities for management objectives of the Crown Lands:

- a) The principal objective of management will be conservation of the natural and cultural heritage
- b) Secondly, to engage the community through greater public participation in decision making, promotion of rural development opportunities, provision of access and recreation opportunities and increasing public awareness and understanding

- c) Thirdly, to manage FC operations efficiently and generate appropriate levels of income from timber and other uses of the Crown Lands consistent and compatible with the first two objectives.

The Minister's Mandate also provides the more specific principles of management for the Inclosures:

- A significant proportion of woodlands in the Inclosures will be modified to restore pasture woodlands, heathlands, valley mires and Ancient and Semi-Natural woodland where these are appropriate. A consequence of the modification will be that the present overall balance between broadleaves and conifers will be changed in favour of broadleaves. The pace of this modification will depend on markets, availability of resources and a desire to avoid unnecessary premature felling of existing growing trees, the removal of which will be necessary for restoration of habitats.
- No broadleaved woodland will be regenerated with conifers.
- The regeneration of broadleaved areas will be managed with an emphasis on conservation of nature and amenity. For Oaks, Beech and Sweet Chestnut, stand rotations will be at least 200 years with cleared patches for regeneration thereafter not exceeding one acre.

#### **4. Strategic 100 year indicative strategy**

Before priorities for habitat restoration and management were prepared for individual FDPs, it was necessary to set a wider context of objectives across the whole New Forest.

An indicative strategy map for 100 years was developed in full consultation with the FDP forum which allocated woodland blocks to broad preferences for habitat types of heathland, pasture woodland or managed woodland (Indicative Strategy Map). This strategy guided proposals for individual FDPs which were then shaped in detail by analysis of the current site and woodland characteristics. Potential links with areas of existing ecological value and importance, both within and adjacent to the Inclosures, was also considered.

#### **5. Forest Design Plan Objectives for the New Forest Inclosures**

The Forest Design Plan objectives have been developed with reference to national, regional and local policy and in consultation with the Forest Design Plan Forum. A table entitled meeting objectives is included as appendix 3. The table sets out the key methods of monitoring against each of the objectives.

1. To sustain and protect existing habitats of nature conservation interest by:

- Maintaining designated habitats in improving or favourable condition.
- Restoring native broadleaf woodland where appropriate.

- Developing a network of habitat links to reduce the vulnerability of fragmented sites.
- Increasing the length of edge habitat by ride edge and streamside enhancement and by developing a mosaic of woodland types and open space.
- Providing a proportion of successional temporary open space suitable for key bird species.
- Protecting veteran trees and retaining standing or fallen deadwood.

2. To develop woodlands that are more attractive and are sympathetic to their landscape context by:

- Increasing the diversity of age structure through phased felling and regeneration or replanting shaped in a way that is consistent with the scale and topography of the landform.
- Encouraging natural regeneration of existing conifer species or broadleaves native to the site type where appropriate.
- Encouraging the transformation of pure conifer plantations to mixed conifer and broadleaf woodlands by accepting natural regeneration of native broadleaves.
- Retaining some areas beyond their usual felling age to become large, old trees.
- Introducing a network of permanent and temporary open space that enhances the visual diversity of the woodlands.
- Maintaining a continuous cover of woodlands where it forms a prominent and sympathetic part of the landscape and especially where it screens urban features.

3. To develop woodlands that provide opportunities for public enjoyment, aiming to divert pressure away from more sensitive habitats by:

- Maintaining a network of accessible ride and track links.
- Developing a variety of age/habitat types and open space, particularly along key access routes.
- Providing information about alternative routes for public access when inclosures are being worked.

4. To provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries by:

- Growing quality timber that is fit for purpose so far as this is consistent with FDP objectives 1,2 & 3 in stands where the long term management objectives will result in the sustained production of timber.
- Providing customers with long term forecasts of timber production to enable businesses to plan their timber requirements in line with the available supply.
- Giving local companies the opportunity to purchase timber through open competitive sales each year whilst providing a number of medium and long term contracts that offer customers and contractors stability and continuity of supply.

5. To protect all ancient monuments and any other features of cultural heritage by:
  - Preparing and implementing an agreed management plan for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
  - Maintaining a record of all known non scheduled archaeological features and seeking advice regarding their protection and enhancement prior to work when appropriate.
6. To achieve the Minister's Mandate objectives through consultation with local communities and representatives of organisations involved with nature conservation, public recreation and the timber industry by:
  - Drawing together a forum of representatives to discuss and develop draft Forest Design Plan proposals.
  - Presenting draft Forest Design Plan proposals to local communities using techniques designed to aid understanding and maximise feedback from participants.
  - Maintaining a record of issues raised during consultation and of responses as draft Forest Design Plans are developed.

#### **6. Design Concept Plan**

The Design Concept Maps set out the long term vision for the woodlands and other habitats consistent with the objectives above. It also depicts other issues relevant to the plan such as the location of local conservation sites and archaeological features. It sets no fixed time-scales for how quickly the habitat transformations depicted in the plan may be achieved. The maps are annotated to describe issues on the site.

#### **7. Felling and Habitat Restoration Plan**

The Felling and Habitat Restoration Maps set out the timing and shape of individual felling areas that will either be replanted or restored to important non-woodland habitats. It also identifies areas not to be clearfelled, but managed using natural regeneration. Approval is sought for the first two phases of felling (Green areas 2007-2011 and Brown areas 2012-2016).

Tolerance thresholds for adjustments to felling coupe boundaries, timing of restocking, change of species, windblow clearance and changes to road lines will be as per those recorded in Forestry Commission Countyside Services Memorandum 6 Appendix 3. (See Appendix 4)

#### **8. Long Term Structure (20 years) Plan**

The Long Term Structure map shows the proposed replanting pattern and woodland structure at the end of the plan period (20 Years) At this map scale (1:10000), it is difficult to show detail of small scale unplanted areas or retentions. A detailed restocking plan will be produced as part of an operational site assessment for each area nearer to the time of implementation. Some small groups or individual character trees may be retained at the time of felling,

especially if they add to the amenity of the woodland or contribute to nature conservation objectives.

#### **9. Generic Management Prescriptions**

A table containing generic management prescriptions has been developed in consultation with the Forest Design Plan forum. This table outlines the broad generic prescriptions which will be applied to convert current woodland types to the main Design Concept categories. The table can be found at Appendix 1.

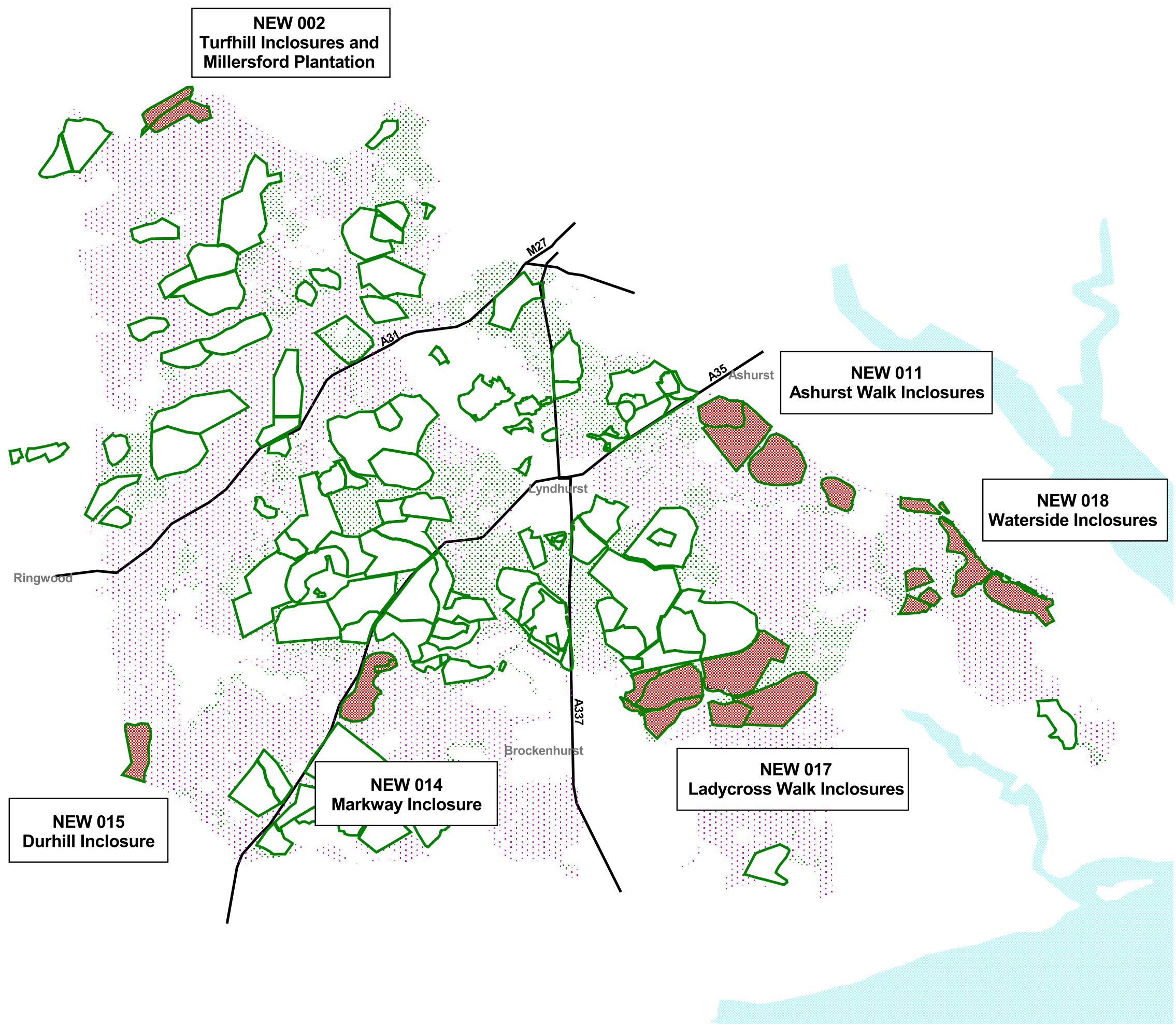
#### **10. Habitat Structure Charts**

Each plan is supported by charts showing estimates of how management proposals contained within the Forest Design Plans may affect the habitat structure of the inclosures over time.

### Location of New Forest Inclosure Forest Design Plan Units Phase A

#### Legend

- Phase A Forest Design Plan Units
- Ancient and Ornamental woodland
- Existing Open Forest heathland
- Inclosure Boundary
- Crown Land



**NEW 002**  
Turfhill Inclosures and  
Millersford Plantation

**NEW 011**  
Ashurst Walk Inclosures

**NEW 018**  
Waterside Inclosures

**NEW 017**  
Ladycross Walk Inclosures

**NEW 014**  
Markway Inclosure

**NEW 015**  
Durhill Inclosure

Produced by Planning Team New FD










Date 3/5/2006

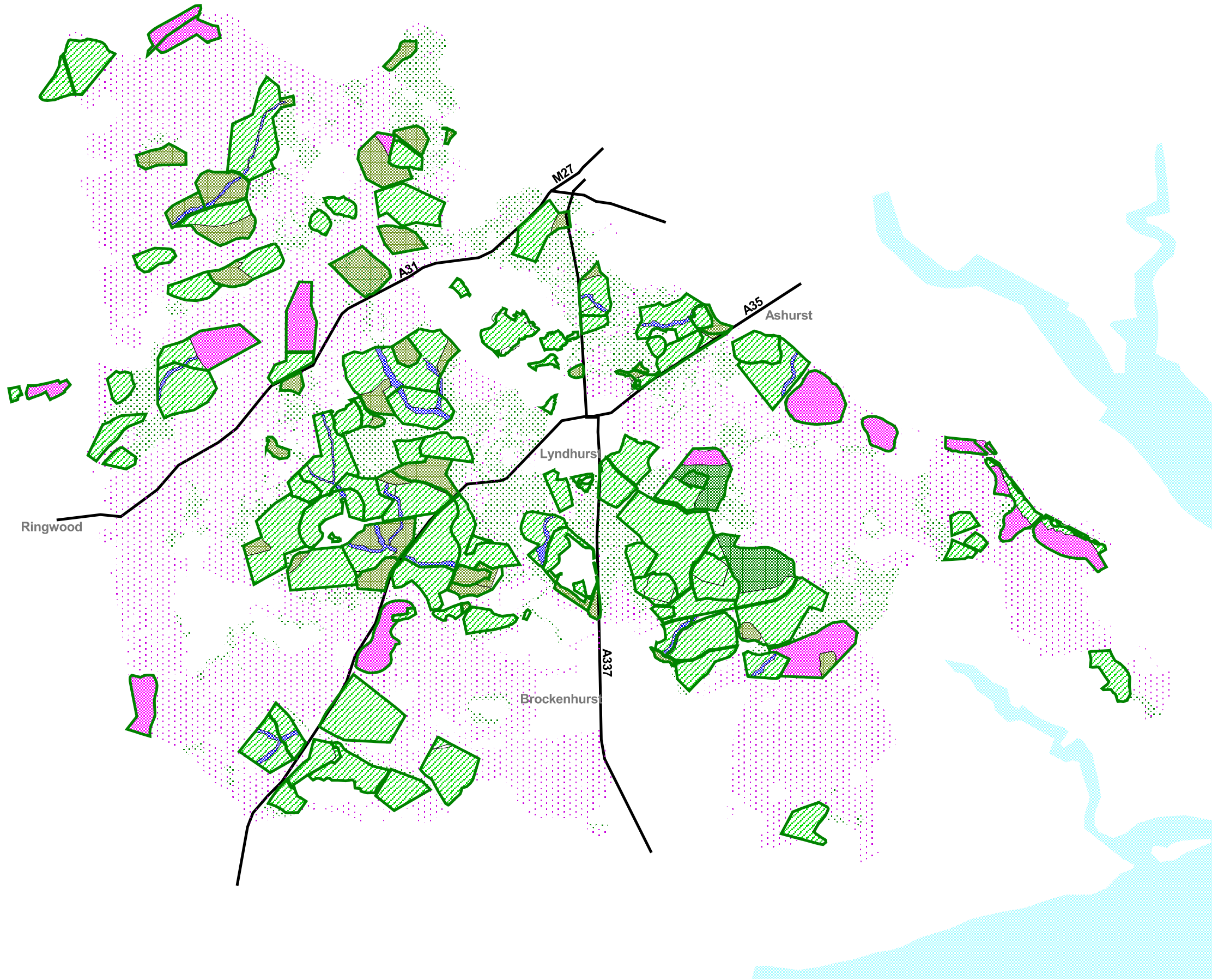
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## A 100 year indicative strategy for New Forest inclosures

### Legend

-  Managed woodland
-  Natural or near natural woodland
-  Pasture woodland and associated habitats
-  Heathland & Open Forest habitats
-  Key river and stream corridors through Inclosures
  
-  Ancient and Ornamental woodland
-  Existing Open Forest heathland
  
-  Inclosure Boundary
-  Crown Land



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## **11. Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure**

### **11.1 Location**

This area of woodland is situated in the north-west of the Forest and straddles the small valley of a tributary of the River Avon above Millers Ford. The land area extends to some 99 hectares and is surrounded by open heathland.

### **11.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

Millersford Inclosure is an early plantation, established at the turn of the century as Oak and Scots Pine stands and leased to the Forestry Commission by the National Trust in 1957. The lease runs for 150 years. Much of the early woodland remains as Oak, Beech, Scots Pine and Sweet Chestnut along the valley bottom and within the older core of Millersford Copse. However, the remainder consists primarily of even-aged Corsican and Scots Pine stands established in the 1960's. A pylon line cuts through the north eastern corner of the wood, and the established plantation provides some screening of the pylon towers.

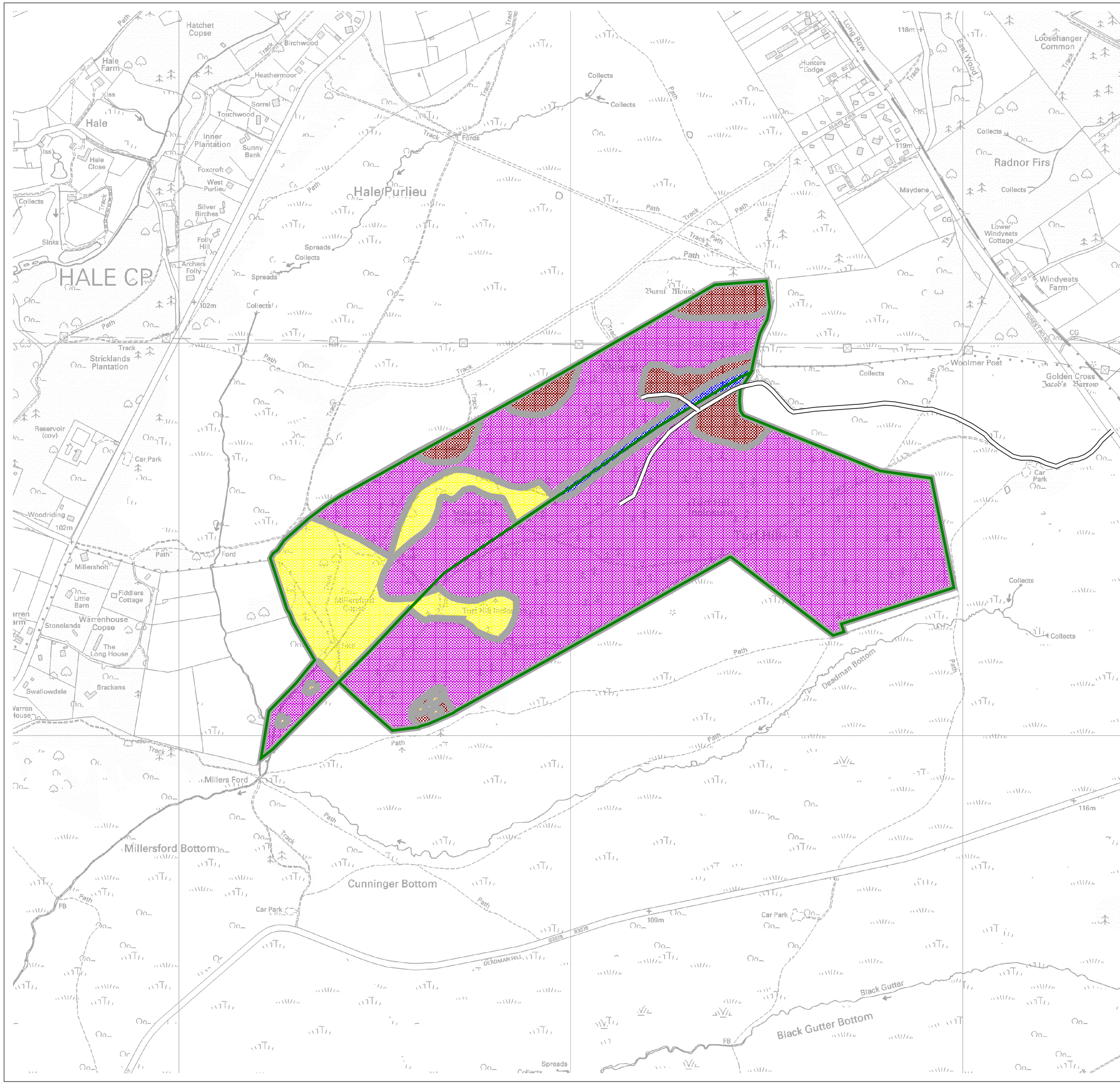
Turfhill Inclosure is a Verderers Inclosure established alongside Millersford in the mid 1960's on former heathland. The plantations run the length of the ridge north of Deadman Bottom and forms an unnatural prominent edge on the skyline when viewed from the B3078 to the south. The Inclosure consists of plantations of Pines and Douglas Fir planted over a period of 2-3 years surrounding a small area of older Scots Pine and Oak that pre-date the time of enclosure. At the eastern end, a large area is being restored to open heathland following clearance of windblown Pine in the early 1990's and further clearances have been completed as part of the objectives of the original FDP.

### **11.3 Recreation**

This area is frequently used by local residents for dog walking. Most approach the woodland from the Forestry Commission car park located on the Open Forest to the east of the Inclosure adjacent to the B3080. Horse riders use the main tracks within the plantation and a bridlepath exists through Millersford Plantation connecting the National Trust Common, Hale Purlieu in the north with the Open Forest to the south. Other recreational activities do occasionally take place in these woodlands.







### **11.4 Archaeology**

There are no scheduled archaeological sites in Turfhill Inclosure or Millersford Plantation, but there are some sites of interest noted by Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during operations.



**New Forest District**  
**NEW002**  
**Design Concept**  
**Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure**  
*Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term*



- Legend**
-  Managed mixed woodland. Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinning will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
  -  Areas managed for long term retention to reduce the impact of electric pylons crossing Hale Purlieu
  -  Heathland
  -  Broadleaf retention or character Scots Pine retained for landscape diversity
  -  Riverine woodland
  -  Inclosure boundary

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2005

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:	Conservator:
Date:	Date:

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**New Forest District  
NEW002  
Habitat restoration and felling**

**Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure**

*Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context*



**Legend**

- Felling period**
- 2006
  - 2007-2011
  - 2012-2016
  - 2017-2021
  - 2022-2026
- Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
- Long term retention to screen pylons or to retain small groups of mature character Scots Pine to link with similar trees outside Inclosure
- Heathland
  - Riverine woodland
  - Unplanted
  - Inclosure boundary

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

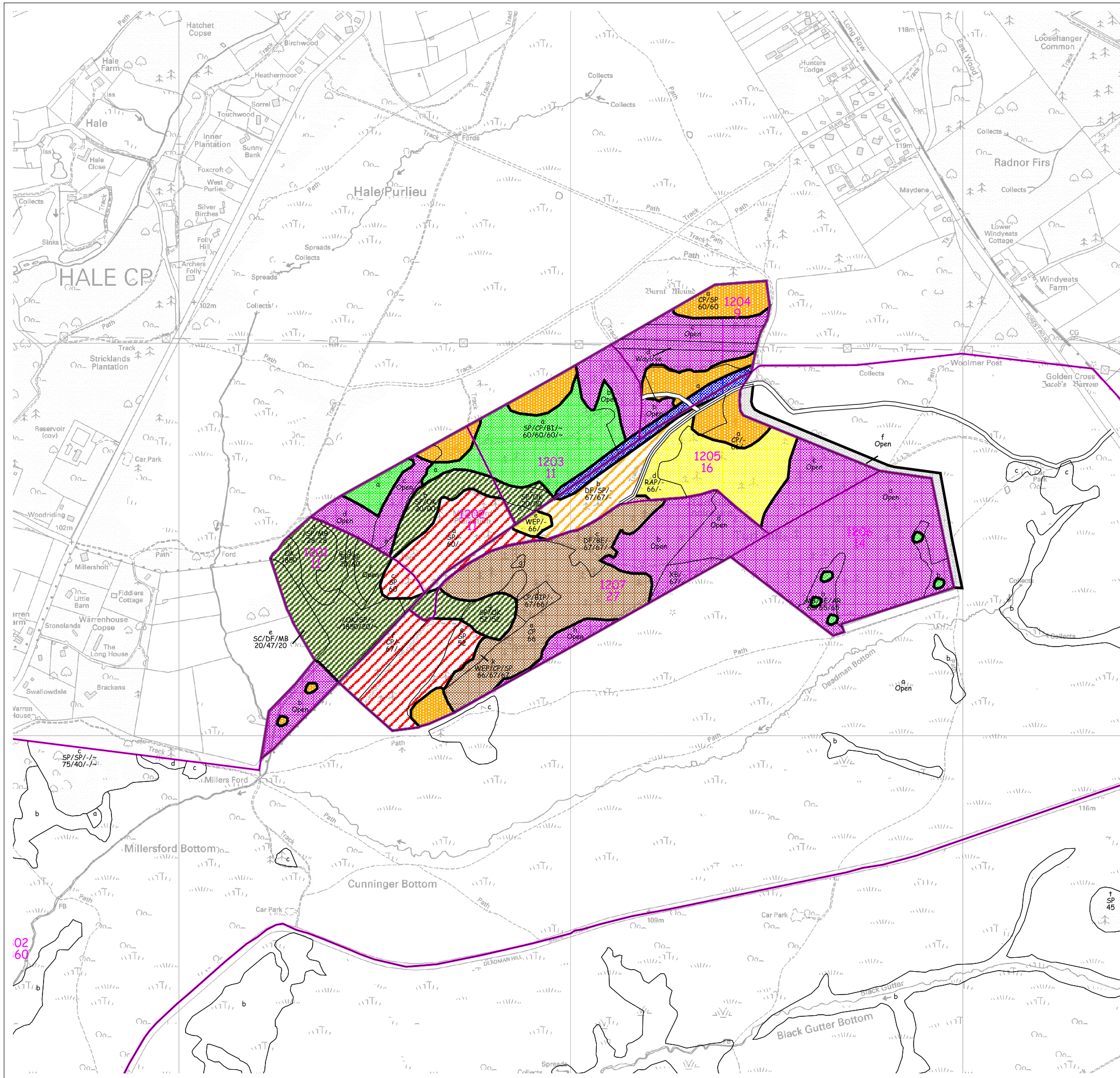
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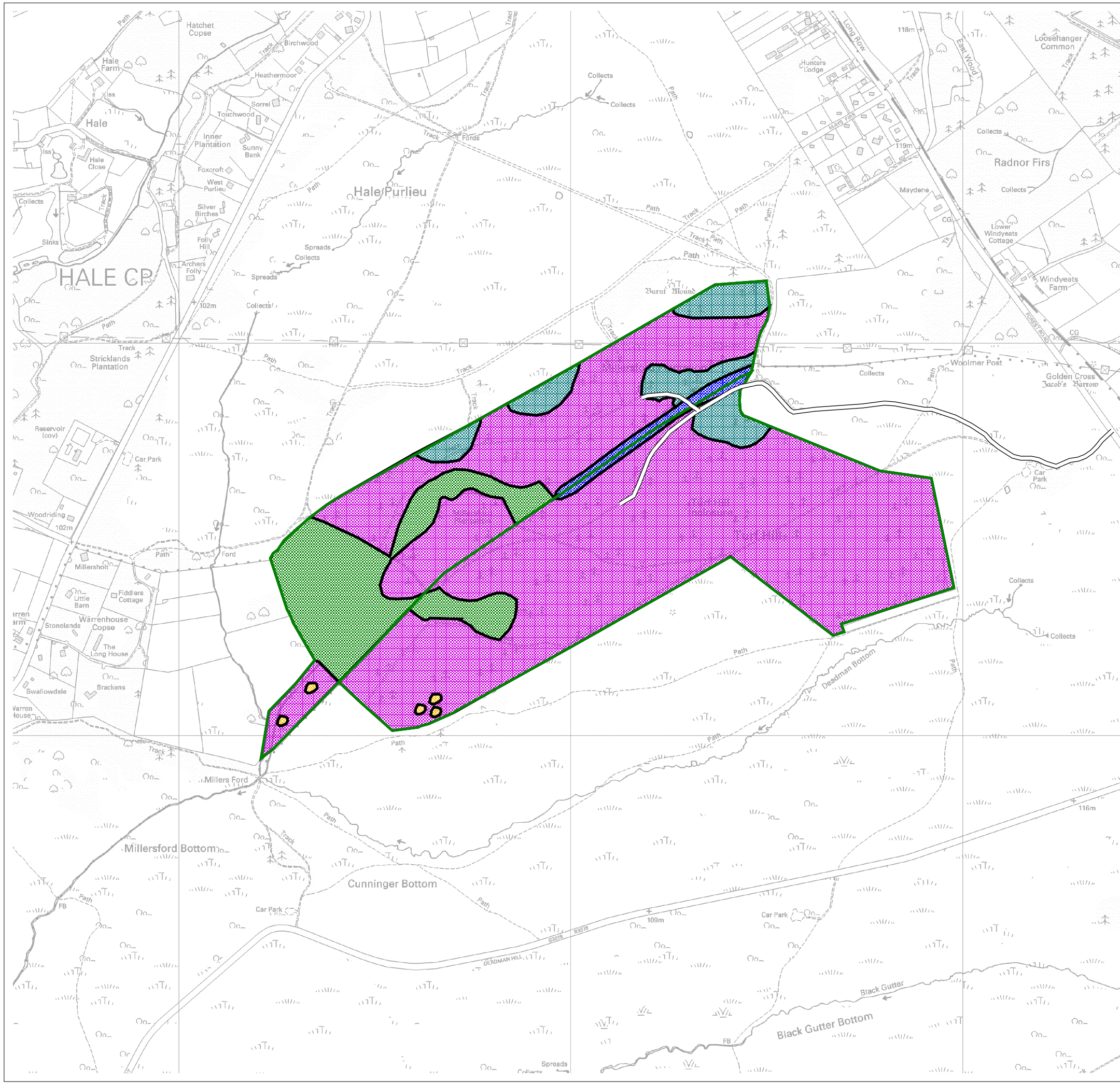
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New Forest District  
 NEW002  
**Long Term Structure (20 years)**  
 Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure  
*Illustrates detailed structure of woodland at end of the 20 year period of plan*



- Legend**
-  Natural regeneration of mixed woodland
  -  Long term retention
  -  Heathland
  -  Indicative of retained small groups of mature character Scots Pine at wide spacing
  -  Riverine woodland
  -  Inclosure Boundary

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

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## **12. Ashurst Walk Inclosures**

### **12.1 Location**

This FDP includes the Inclosures of Churchplace, Deerleap, Longdown and Ipley and covers a land area of some 384 hectares. These Inclosures are on the eastern fringe of the Forest, south-east of Ashurst. They lie on the gentle, south-west facing slopes of the upper catchment of the Beaulieu River. Several tributaries of the Beaulieu River rise on the edge of the Forest and flow south-westwards through these Inclosures forming shallow valleys.

### **12.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

Churchplace Inclosure is an old Inclosure established in 1810 on the site of an extensive pasture woodland. It is composed of oak stands established at the time of enclosure, and some small blocks of coniferous plantation, mostly established in the 20th century. Many of these are intimately mixed with native broadleaves that have established themselves amongst the planted crops.

Deerleap Inclosure is a later Inclosure established in 1867 as an extension to Churchplace Inclosure. Though it is situated on the site of former pasture woodland there is little evidence of this now and the Inclosure consists primarily of extensive mixed stands of conifers of 20th century origin. A small area of old growth oak and beech is situated within the Inclosure, derived from the old woodland associated with Ashurst Lodge and cut off now by the railway. A long narrow carr of Alder, Sallow and planted Poplar runs up a tributary of the Beaulieu River and parallel with the eastern boundary of the wood.

Longdown Inclosure is a Verderers Inclosure established on former heathland and mire in the early 1960's. It consists of extensive conifer plantations of principally Corsican, Lodgepole and Scots Pine on dry gravelly soils and lower lying wetter gleys. Long winding carr woodlands of alder and sallow occupy the valley bottoms. These carr woods pre-date the establishment of the plantations and are part of the original heathland landscape.

Ipley Inclosure is a small Verderers Inclosure established in the early 1960's on former heathland and mire. A small area of old Open Forest Scots Pine persists on the hill in the north-west corner from before the Inclosure was established. The Inclosure is now predominantly Pine plantation on gravel soils with some small areas of *Northofagus* and some other conifers. Some very tall hybrid Poplars can be found along the valley bottoms where they were planted along the streams and drains as part of the original planting scheme.

### **12.3 Recreation**

Frequent recreational use is made of these woodlands particularly by walkers and dog walkers who live locally, and by visitors to the adjacent Ashurst campsite. Two Forestry Commission car parks accommodating some 45 cars are situated adjacent to the woodlands at Longdown

and Deerleap. Many informal paths occur throughout the woodlands linking into other informal paths across the adjacent open forest. The open driftway between Deerleap and Longdown Inclosures is particularly well walked. Other informal uses made of the woodland include horse riding; orienteering and other outdoor educational pursuits. A waymarked cycle track forming part of the New Forest cycle network runs along some of the gravel tracks within Deerleap and Churchplace Inclosures, linking into the Ashurst campsite.

### **12.4 Archaeology**

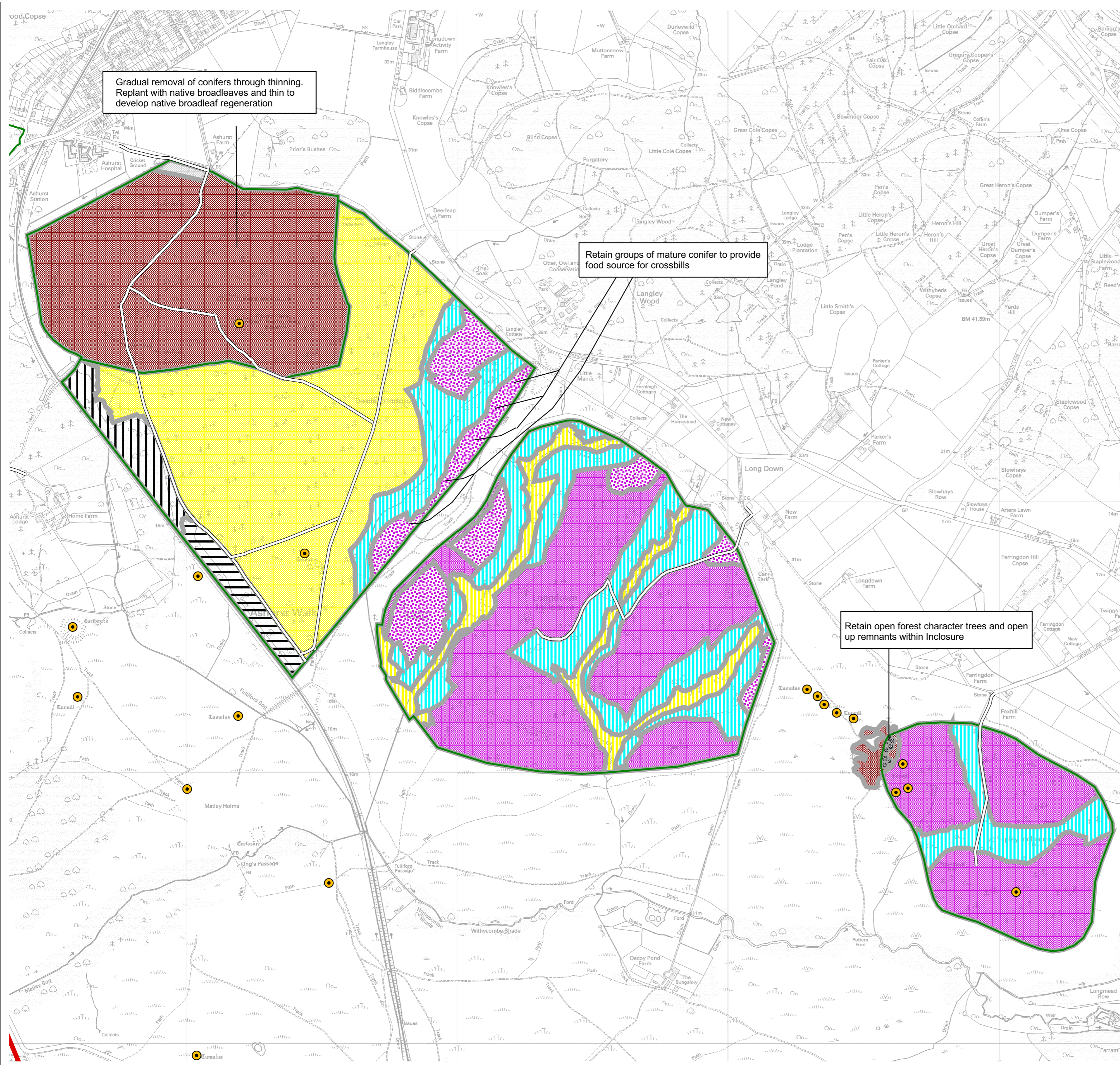
There are six scheduled monument sites existing within the Ashurst Walk Inclosures covering the site of eleven bowl barrows, a bell barrow and an earthwork indicating the location of a 14<sup>th</sup> century hunting lodge. In addition there are some sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club which will be subject to protection during operations.

# New Forest District NEW011 Design Concept



## Ashurst Walk Inclosures

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














Gradual removal of conifers through thinning. Replant with native broadleaves and thin to develop native broadleaf regeneration

Retain groups of mature conifer to provide food source for crossbills

Retain open forest character trees and open up remnants within inclosure

### Legend

-  Predominantly broadleaf. To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration. To plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning.
-  Managed mixed woodland. Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinnings will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
-  Pasture woodland. Intervention carried out during first forest design plan phase to restructure broadleaf woodland and remove remnant conifer. No further interventions envisaged.
-  Pasture woodland. Removal of conifer at rotation age to create grazing strip to link pre-Inclosure woodland with Open Forest
-  Alder/Sallow carr. To be managed on a non-intervention basis
-  Retain open forest character trees and open up remnants within inclosure
-  Restored to valley mire, wet heath or wetland habitats
-  Heathland. Restore to heathland following phase removal of conifers
-  Wooded heath. Predominantly heathland with a very low density of scattered pine and birch of varying ages and sizes. Some small groups and individual character trees will be retained to enhance the landscape. Many of these areas will form a buffer between forest and open heathland as heathland restoration progresses.
-  Maintain Scheduled Ancient Monuments according to management plan
-  Inclosure boundary

### Drawing Note

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:  
Date:

Conservator:  
Date:

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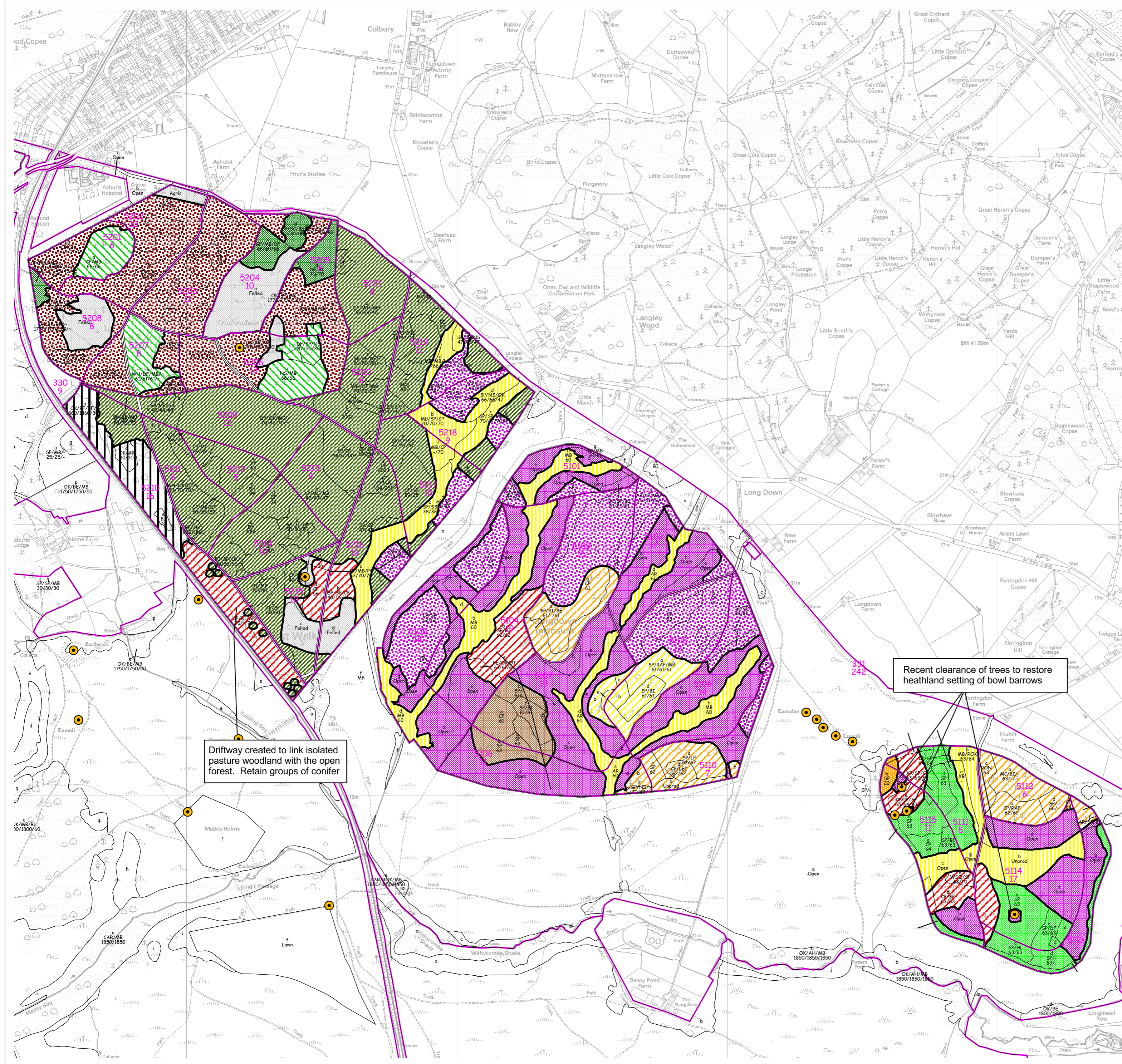
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# New Forest District NEW011 Habitat restoration and felling



## Ashurst Walk Inclosures

Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context



### Legend

- Felling period**
- 2007-2011
- 2012-2016
- 2017-2021
- 2022-2026
- 2027-2031
- Pasture woodland - no intervention required
- Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland. To be managed by thinning to develop natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood system
- Reasserting semi-natural woodland and plantation with 20-50% site native trees under established plantation stands. Priority areas for removal by thinning of conifers. Manage to develop native broadleaf regeneration using uniform or group shelterwood system
- Plantation with less than 20% site native trees. Undertake phased thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves including some small-scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf species using uniform or group shelterwood system
- Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural system
- Long term retention of conifers as raptor sites
- Manage to perpetuate existing alder carr and willow / birch woodland along wetland habitats. Early removal of poplar
- Heathland. Existing and recently cleared areas for restoration of heathland / valley mire
- Heavily thin to create wooded heath
- Felled areas and permanent open space
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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New Forest District  
**NEW011**  
**Long term structure (20 years)**

















**Ashurst Walk Inclosures**

*Illustrates detailed structure of woodlands at end of the 20 year period of plan*



**Legend**

-  Broadleaf planting or regeneration
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing through continued thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves
-  Pasture woodland
-  Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
-  Scots Pine
-  Conifers in thinning phase prior to felling for heathland restoration
-  Heathland
-  Wooded heath
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Valley mire / wet heath transition
-  Open space / unplanted ground
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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### **13. Markway and Ferny Knap Inclosures**

#### **13.1 Location**

Markway Inclosure is located east of the A35 road between Wilverley Post and Markway Bridge. It straddles Markway Hill and two small valleys of tributaries of the Ober water. Ferny Knap Inclosure lies on the higher ground between the valleys of the Ober Water and one of its tributaries. The total land area extends to some 113 hectares.

#### **13.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

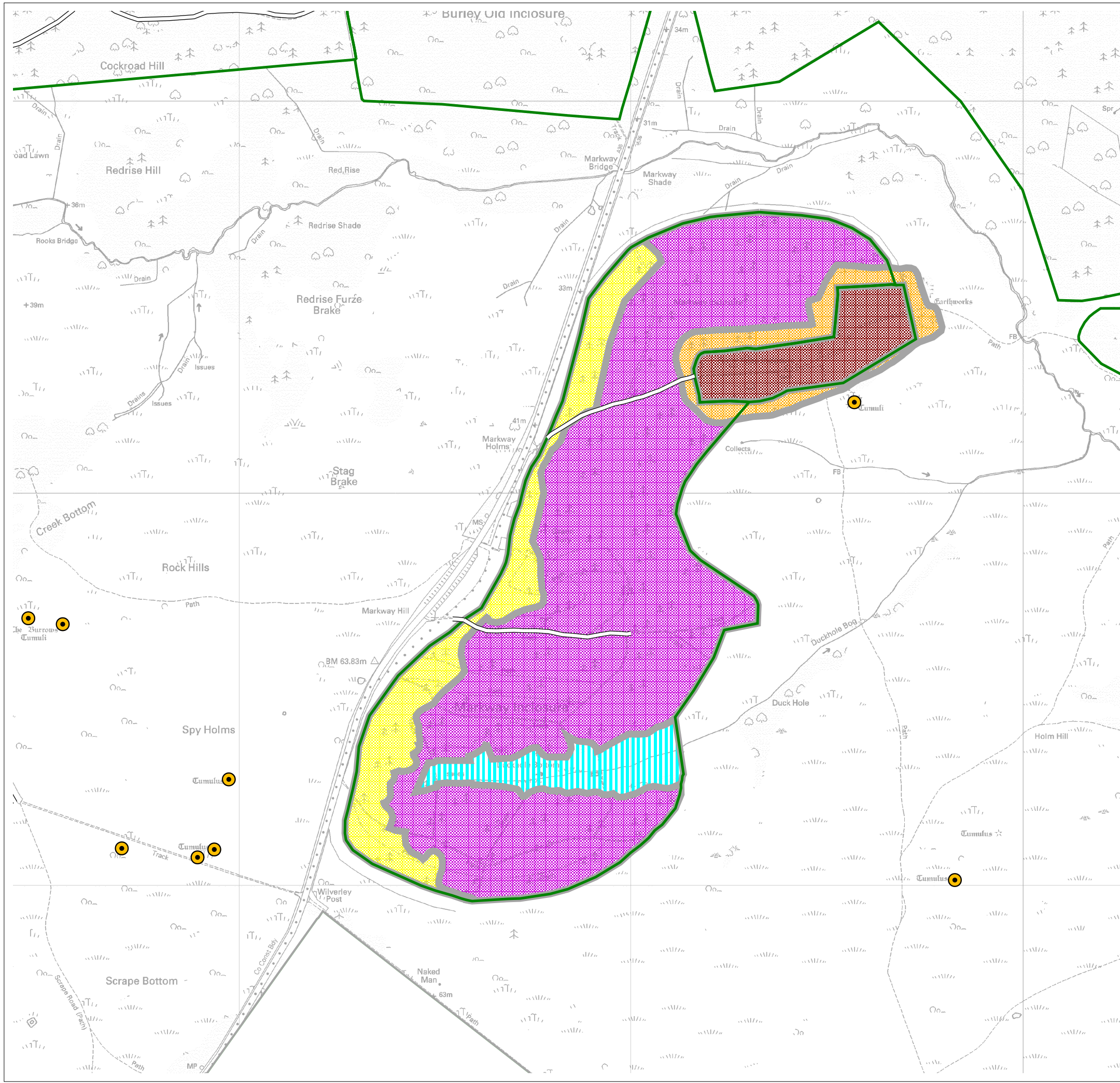
Markway Inclosure is a large Verderers Inclosure established in the 1960's on former heathland. One aim of its location adjacent to the A35 was to reduce traffic accidents with livestock before the road was fenced from the forest. It now acts, in part, to screen the noise of traffic from the forest. The Verderers Inclosure partly surrounds the much older, smaller Ferny Knap Inclosure, established in 1843. It mainly contains of Oak plantations established at this time and a perimeter of mature Scots Pine. Markway Inclosure itself is primarily Corsican and Scots Pine planted in 1960, with a belt of various broadleaves planted along its western edge. The southern end of Markway Inclosure surrounds Duckhole Bog. This is an extensive mire recently cleared of conifers and currently being restored with funds from the EU LIFE Programme.

#### **13.3 Recreation**

Moderate to low use is made of these Inclosures for recreation, with the most popular pastime being recreational walking or dog walking. Most of the access is from the car parks at Wilverley Plain and is largely confined to the main track network inside the Inclosure. There are no built recreational facilities serving this woodland.








#### **13.4 Archaeology**

There are no scheduled or known unscheduled archaeological sites in Markway or Ferny Knap Inclosures.



**New Forest District**  
**NEW014**  
**Design Concept**  
**Markway Inclosure**  
*Illustrates the main features and broad character of the forest in the long term*



- Legend**
- 
 Predominantly broadleaf. To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration. To plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning.
  - 
 Managed mixed woodland. Areas of broadleaf, conifer and shrubs managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinnings will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers to screen A35. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
  - 
 Areas of mature character Scots Pine where small groups will be retained after clearance of surrounding conifers for their landscape value
  - 
 Heathland. Restore to heathland at crop rotation age.
  - 
 Valley mire
  - 
 Inclosure boundary
  - 
 Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:	Conservator:
Date:	Date:

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New Forest District  
NEW014  
**Habitat restoration and felling**








**Markway Inclosure**


*Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context*

**Legend**

Felling period


-  2007-2011
-  2012-2016
-  2017-2021
-  2022-2026


 Gradual conversion to broadleaves by selective felling of conifers and natural regeneration of broadleaves using uniform shelterwood system. Some groups of mature character Scots Pine retained inside Inclosure

 Mixed regeneration of trees and scrub to provide screening of road, Consider some underplanting with shrub species

 Valley mire

 Heathland

 Inclosure boundary

 Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

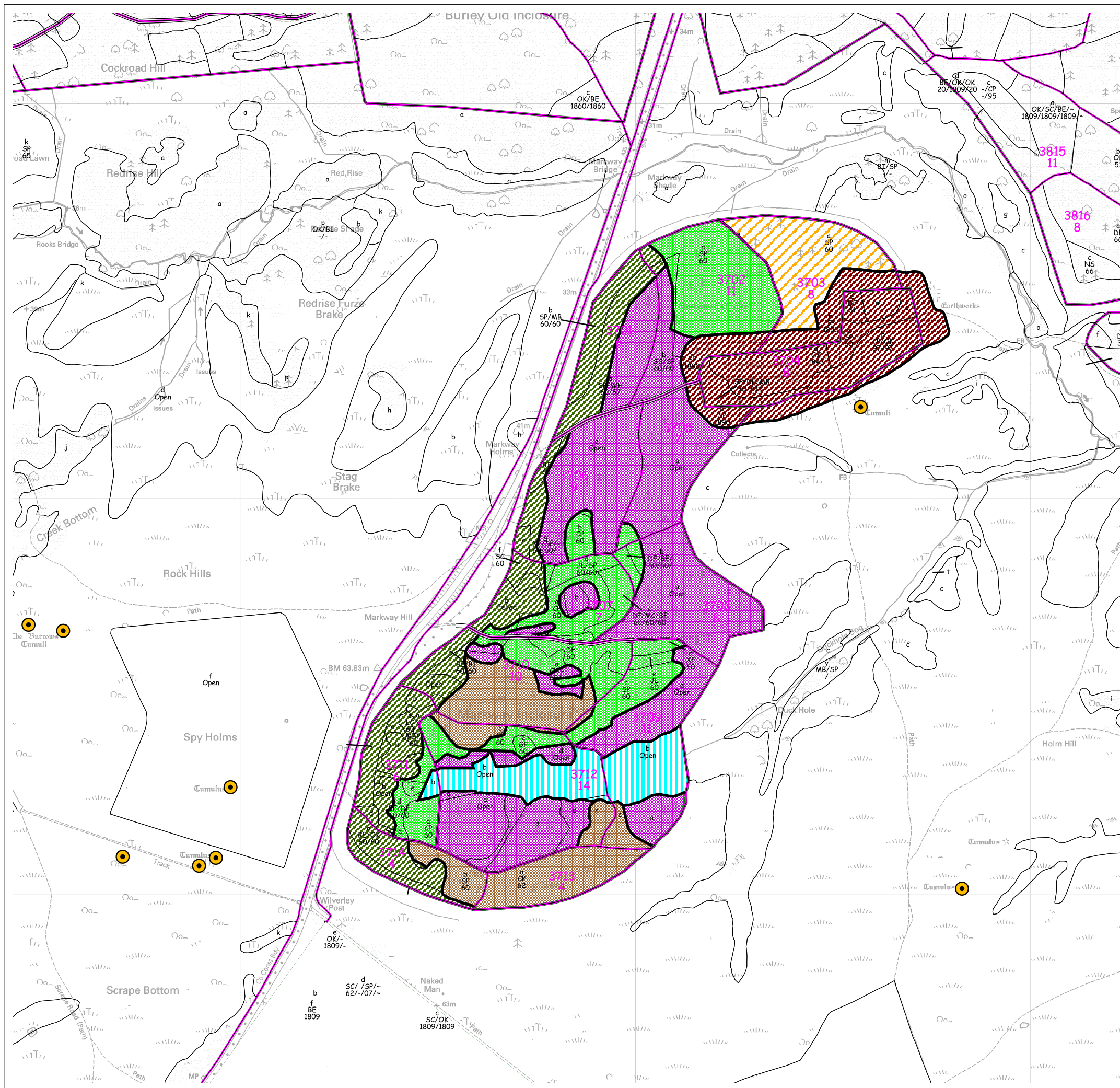
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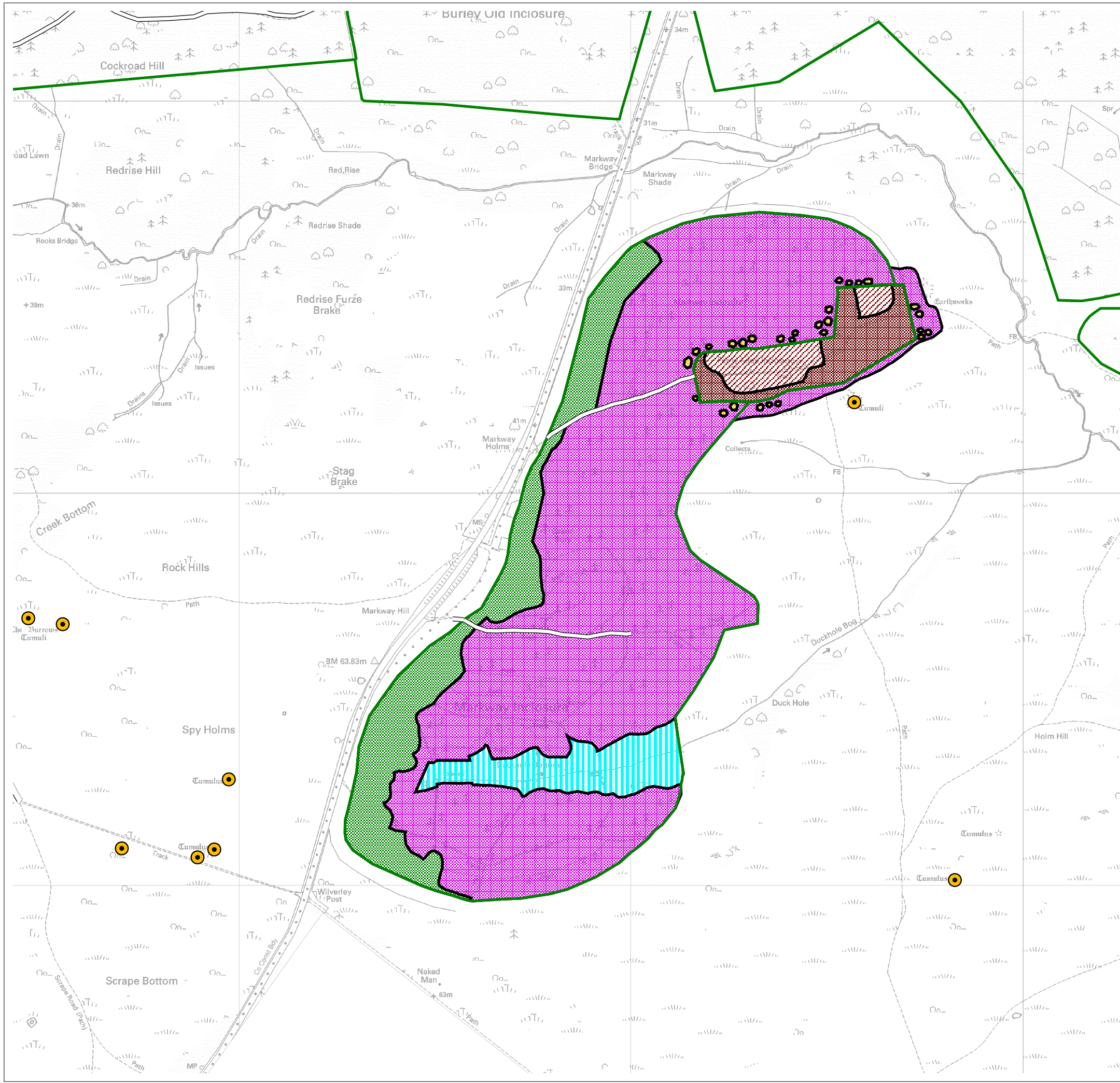
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







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New Forest District  
 NEW014  
**Long term structure (20 years)**  
 Markway Inclosure  
*Illustrates detailed structure of woodland at end of the 20 year period of plan*



- Legend**
-  Broadleaf planting or regeneration
  -  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing through continued thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves
  -  Natural regeneration of scrub and trees to provide screening of road
  -  Heathland
  -  Valley Mire
  -  Indicative of retained groups and individual mature character Scots Pine and some natural regeneration of broadleaves
  -  Inclosure boundary
  -  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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## **14. Dur Hill Inclosure**

### **14.1 Location**

Dur Hill Inclosure lies on the south-western boundary of the Forest on the top and west facing slopes of Dur Hill Down. It is bounded by the disused railway line to the north and Bisterne Common to the west and extends to some 73 hectares.

### **14.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

Dur Hill is a Verderers Inclosure established in the early 1960's along a ridge of dry heathland. The woodland now consists primarily of Corsican and Scots Pine planted in 1962. Small pockets of Norway Spruce and Lodgepole Pine are planted on wetter ground. Two small areas of planted mire can be found in valleys within the Inclosure and recent felling has been the first stage of their restoration. One area in the north of the Inclosure has already been cleared and restored to heathland. A belt of mature Scots Pine still remains along the northern boundary of the Inclosure adjacent to the disused railway.

### **14.3 Recreation**

Low use is made of this Inclosure for recreation as it lies some distance from the nearest public road. The principal activities are walking or horse riding. Both these activities are largely confined to the main track network within the wood, and linking into the informal track network across the adjacent Open Forest. The adjacent Avon Tyrell Centre occasionally makes use of the Inclosure for educational activities with FC permission. There are no built recreational facilities serving this woodland.

### **14.4 Archaeology**

There are no scheduled archaeological sites in Dur Hill Inclosure, although Lugden Barrow lies just outside the perimeter fence to the west.







New Forest District  
NEW015  
**Design Concept**

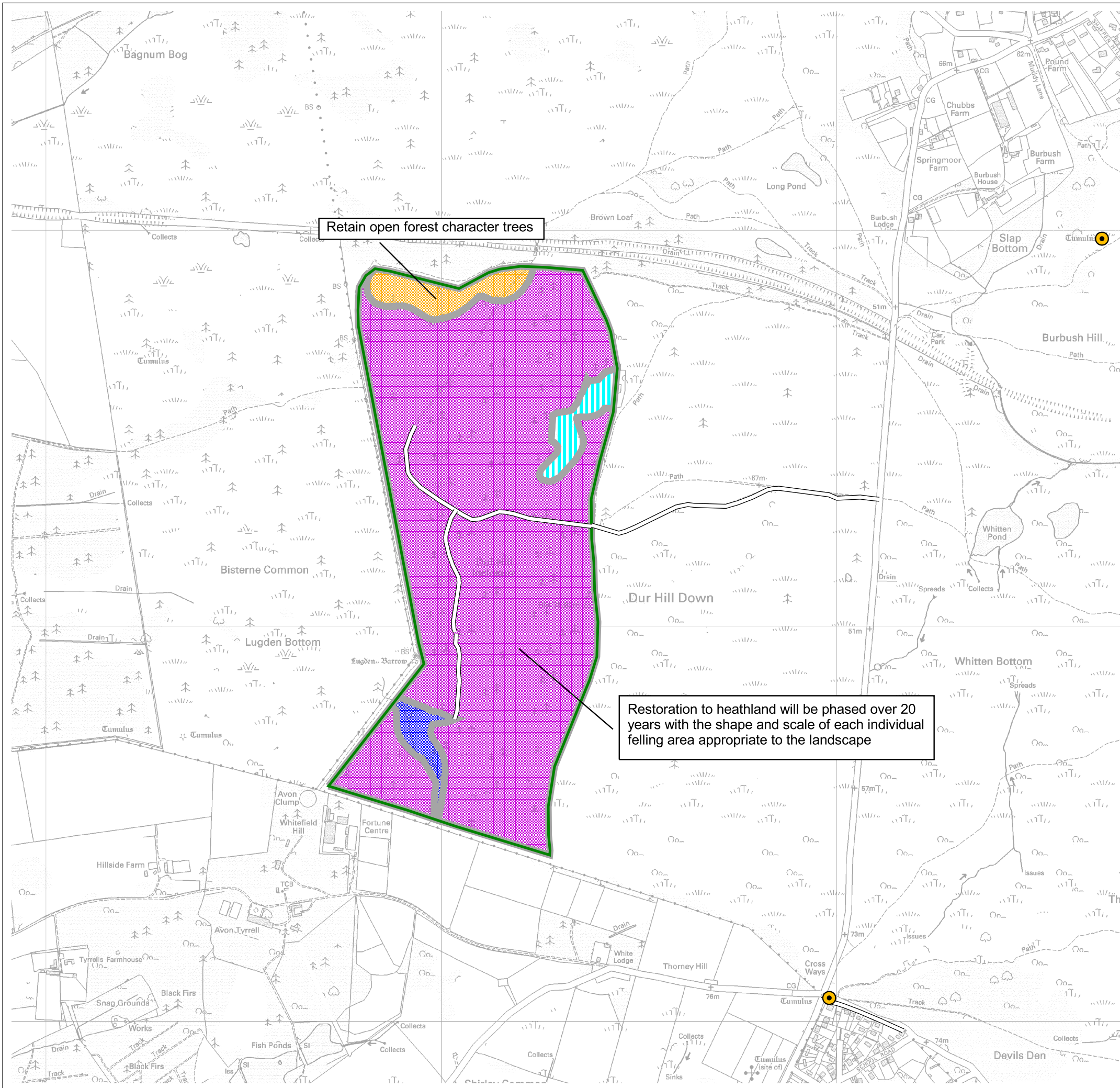


**Dur Hill Inclosure**

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

**Legend**

-  Retained groups and individual mature character Scots Pine
-  Heathland. Restore to heathland at crop rotation age.
-  Valley mire
-  Riverine woodland consisting of predominantly willow and birch
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed according to management plan



Retain open forest character trees

Restoration to heathland will be phased over 20 years with the shape and scale of each individual felling area appropriate to the landscape

**Drawing Note**

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Deputy Surveyor:  
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New Forest District  
NEW015  
**Habitat restoration and felling**














**Dur Hill Inclosure**

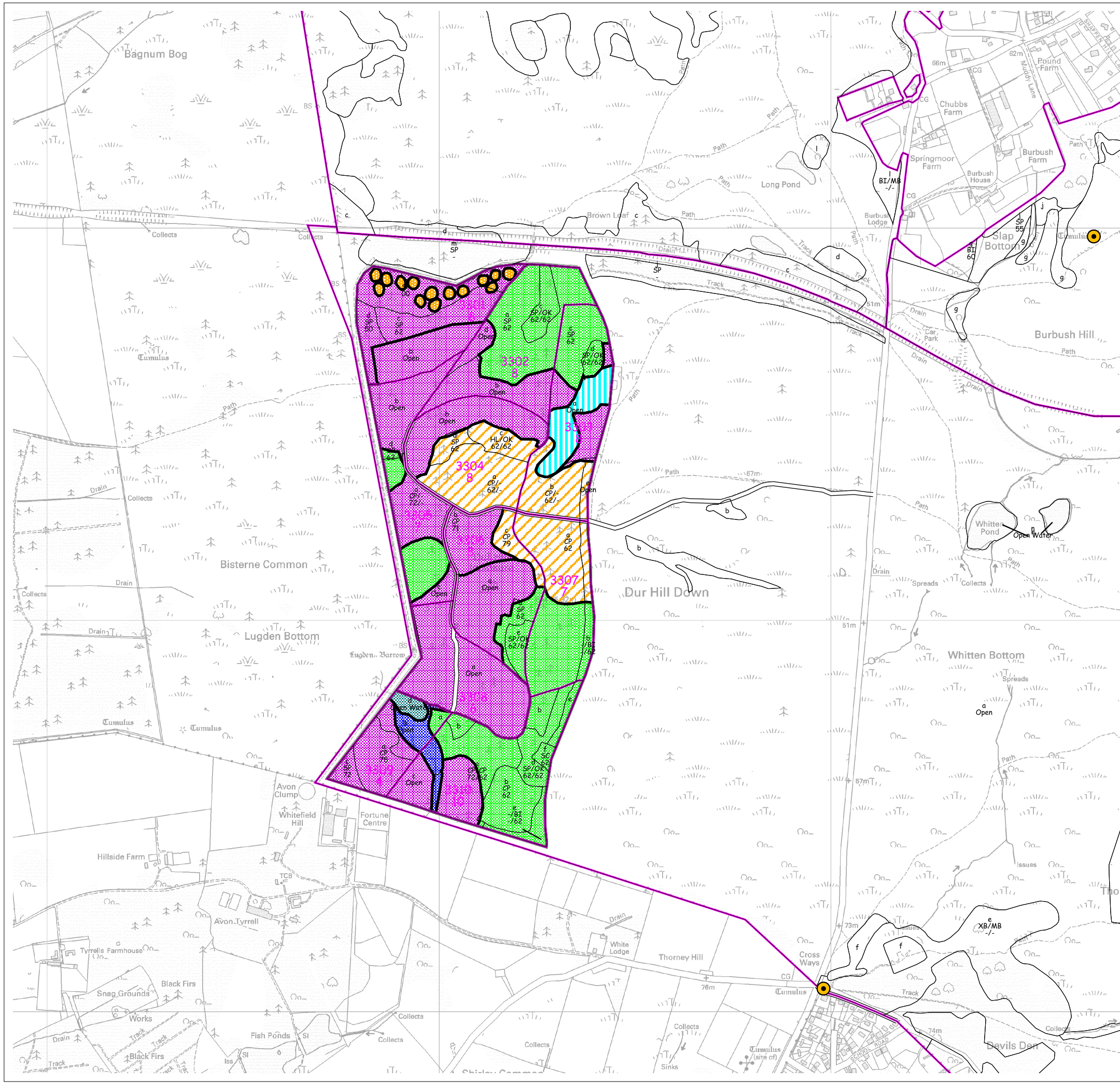
*Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context*

**Legend**

Felling period

-  2007-2011
-  2012-2016
-  2017-2021
-  2022-2026

-  Retained old growth Scots Pine and broadleaves to link to similar trees outside Inclosure
-  Heathland
-  Valley mire
-  Open water
-  Riverine woodland consisting of predominantly willow and birch
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan



**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

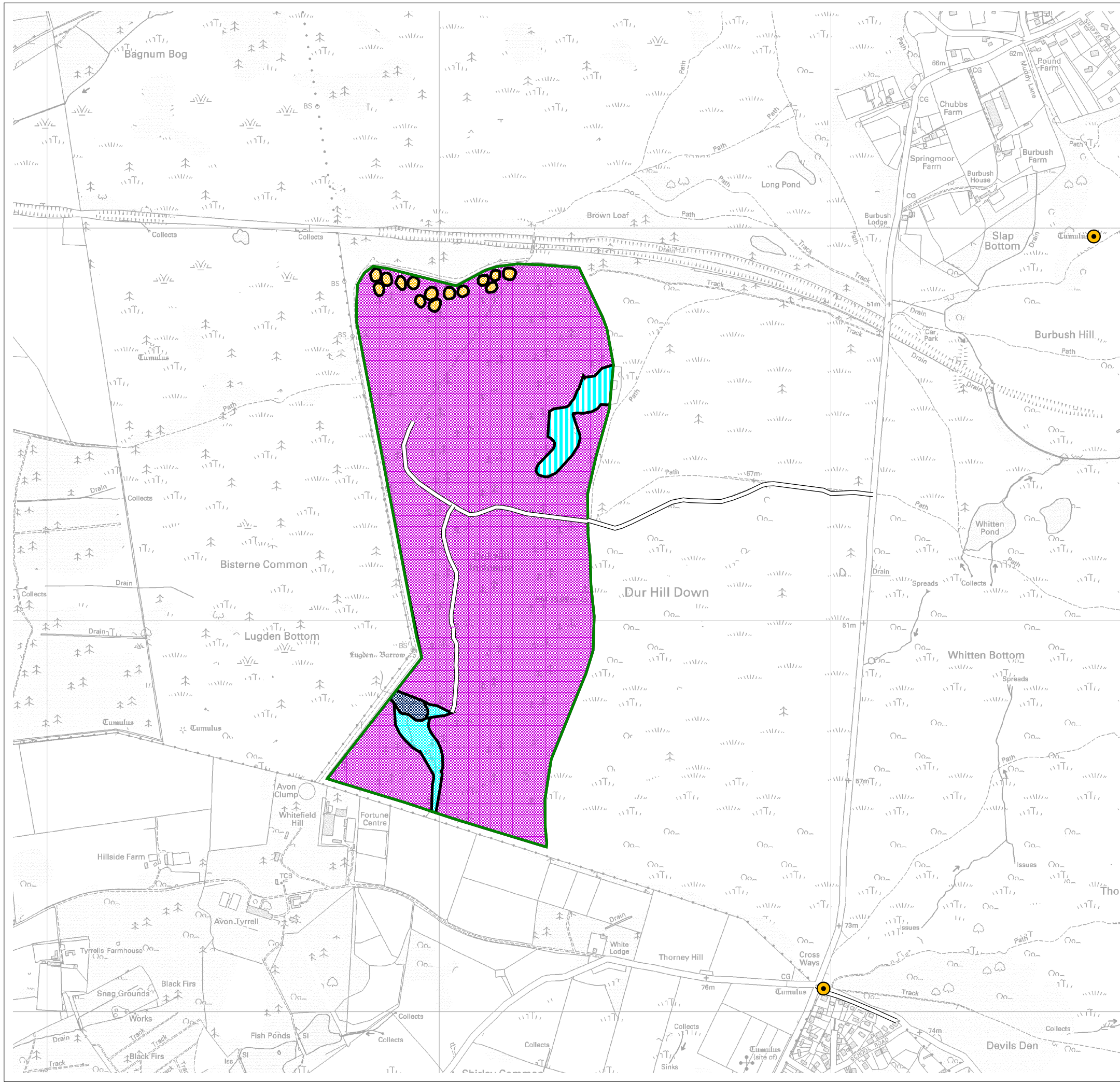
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




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New Forest District  
 NEW015  
**Long term structure (20 years)**  
 Dur Hill Inclosure  
*Illustrates detailed structure of woodland at end of the 20 year period of plan*



**Legend**

-  Heathland
-  Valley mire
-  Wet woodland consisting of willow and birch
-  Indicative of retained groups and individual mature character Scots Pine
-  Open water
-  Inclosure Boundary

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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## **15. Ladycross Walk Inclosures**

### **15.1 Location**

The Ladycross Walk Inclosures lie between Brockenhurst in the west and Beaulieu in the east and include the Inclosures of Hawkhill, Stockley, Frame Heath, New Copse, Perrywood Ironshill, Perrywood Ivy and Ivy Wood. The total Inclosure area extends to some 615 hectares.

#### Hawkhill and Stockley

Hawkhill and Stockley straddle the valley of Worts Gutter and are surrounded by Beaulieu Heath to the south and the Ancient and Ornamental Woods of Frame Wood and Stubbs Wood to the north and east. Stockley Inclosure is dissected by the B3055 road.

#### Frame Heath Inclosure

Frame Heath Inclosure lies north of Hawkhill and separated from it by the Ancient and Ornamental wood of Frame Wood. The main railway line marks its northern boundary.

#### New Copse, Perrywood Ivy and Ivy Wood Inclosures

Perrywood Ivy Inclosure straddles the lower reaches of the Etherise Gutter valley just before it enters the Lymington River. New Copse is adjacent to Perrywood Ivy and covers the higher ground and gently north-west facing slopes of the valley. A number of small tributaries of the Etherise Gutter rise from within New Copse. Ivy Wood is a small unfenced woodland south of the B3055 at the point where the Etherise Gutter enters the Lymington River.

#### Perrywood Ironshill

Perrywood Ironshill Inclosure lies to the south of the B3055 and north of Lodge Heath that is the site of Roundhill campsite. It lies on the flat ridge of Irons Hill and the south west facing slopes, at its west end, of the Lymington River valley.

### **15.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

#### Hawkhill and Stockley

Stockley Inclosure was established in 1809, largely on the site of former pasture woodland. Hawkhill is a much later Inclosure enclosed in 1870 and encompassed a large area of heathland, lawn and ancient woodland. The isolated Ancient and Ornamental wood known as Little Wood survives intact within the Inclosure to this day. Both areas are now predominantly plantations of conifers, with pines dominating the former heath in Hawkhill and a varied mixture of conifer species on the better soils of Stockley. Much of the conifer planting in Hawkhill dates from the 1940s with some more recent planting following the storms of 1987 and 1990. A number of smaller blocks of Western Hemlock were planted in the mid 1960s. An area of Oak

plantation contemporary with the establishment of Stockley Inclosure occurs along the road where they are very visible to passing visitors. Small remnants of Oak and Beech planting from the time of enclosure remain in Hawkhill adjacent to the boundary with Frame Wood.

#### Frame Heath Inclosure

Frame Heath Inclosure was enclosed in 1852 from extensive heathlands and parts of the adjacent Frame Wood. The Inclosure consists of large areas of plantation Oak and Beech planted on clay soils. Pine plantations have been planted more recently on the heath sites to the east. Most of the Beech was planted as an understorey to the original Oak planting in the period between the Wars. The majority of conifer dates from the second world war and is partly the result of natural regeneration. Some remnants of 1920s planting of Scots Pine are present. Some pure blocks of Corsican Pine, Hybrid Larch and Western Hemlock were planted in the 1960s on clearances within the original Oak plantation.

#### New Copse, Perry Wood Ivy Inclosure and Ivy Wood

These Inclosures were enclosed in 1808 and 1866 and are derived largely from the pasture woodland on better soils found on this site. They consequently contain a much wider range of native trees and shrubs among the plantations (including Wild Service Tree, Ash, Maple and Hornbeam) as well as a distinct and rich ground flora. Much of the area is occupied by contemporary Oak and Beech plantations. Blocks of conifer plantations (Corsican Pine, Larch and Western Hemlock) have been established in the 1960s, especially on poorer patches of ground. Douglas Fir has been planted in the last few years on the sandy loam soils on the hill top adjacent to the road.

The valley of the Etherise Gutter running through Perrywood Ivy Inclosure contains an unstable stand of species rich native Oak and Ash woodland. Ivy Wood is an Oak wood planted in 1861 on loam soils along the Lymington river.

#### Perrywood Ironshill Inclosure

This Inclosure was enclosed in 1866 and contains some small remnants of the original Oak and Beech plantations on the fringes. The core of the Inclosure now consists of Pine, Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Larch and Norway Spruce planted in a period from the mid 1960s to early 1970s.

### **15.3 Recreation**

Frequent recreational use is made of these woodlands by a mixture of locals and visitors. A Forestry Commission car park is located within the southern part of Hawkhill Inclosure accommodating some 35 cars. There are also various other Forestry Commission car parks located along the B3055 running to the south of the woodlands that provide opportunities for further access. Frequent use is made of the forest roads running through New Copse, Frame Heath and Hawkhill Inclosures which form part of the New Forest cycle network linking route between Brockenhurst and Beaulieu. Other links in the cycle network are present in the woodlands of this design group and a bridge crossing the railway provides access into the woodlands south of Lyndhurst. These Inclosures form an important backdrop to the Roundhill campsite located on Lodge Heath, and considerable numbers using the woods originate from the site. Other recreational uses taking place within these woods include, for example, horse riding and orienteering.

### **15.4 Archaeology**

There is a single scheduled monument in this group of Inclosures covering the site of two bowl barrows in Hawkhill Inclosure. A number of further sites of interest are noted by the Hampshire Field Club that require appropriate protection during operations.

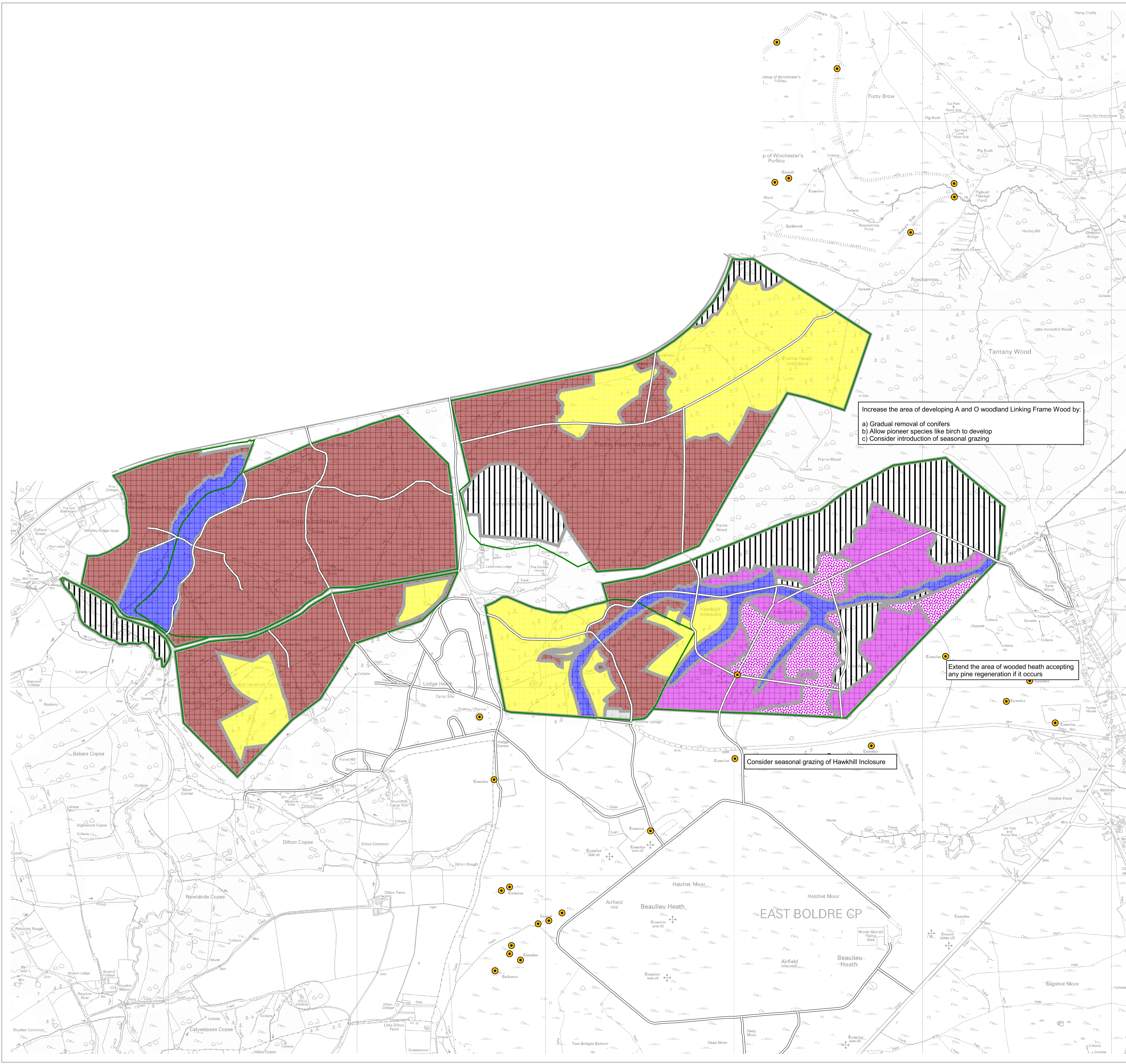


# New Forest District NEW017 Design Concept



## The Ladycross Walk Inclosures

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



### Legend

- Predominantly broadleaf. To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration. To plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning.
- Managed mixed woodland. Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinnings will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Existing and developing pasture woodland
- Existing and developing riverine woodland
- Heathland. Restore to heathland following phased removal of conifers
- Wooded heath. Predominantly heathland with a very low density of scattered pine and birch of varying ages and sizes. Some small groups and individual character trees will be retained to enhance the landscape. Many of these areas will form a buffer between forest and open heathland as heathland restoration progresses.
- Open ground
- Inclosure boundary
- Maintain Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

### Drawing Note

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:  
Date:

Conservator:  
Date:

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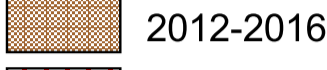
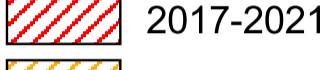
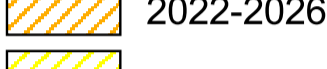
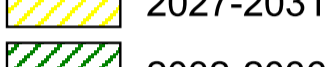
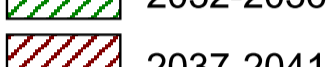
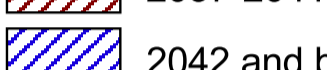

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**The Ladycross Walk Inclosures**

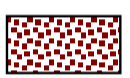
*Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context*


**Legend**


Felling period


-  2006
-  2007-2011
-  2012-2016
-  2017-2021
-  2022-2026
-  2027-2031
-  2032-2036
-  2037-2041
-  2042 and beyond

 Existing and developing pasture woodland


 Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland. To be managed by thinning to develop natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system

 Reasserting semi-natural woodland and plantation with 20-50% site native trees under established plantation stands. Priority areas for removal by thinning of conifers. Manage to develop native broadleaf regeneration using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems


 Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural system

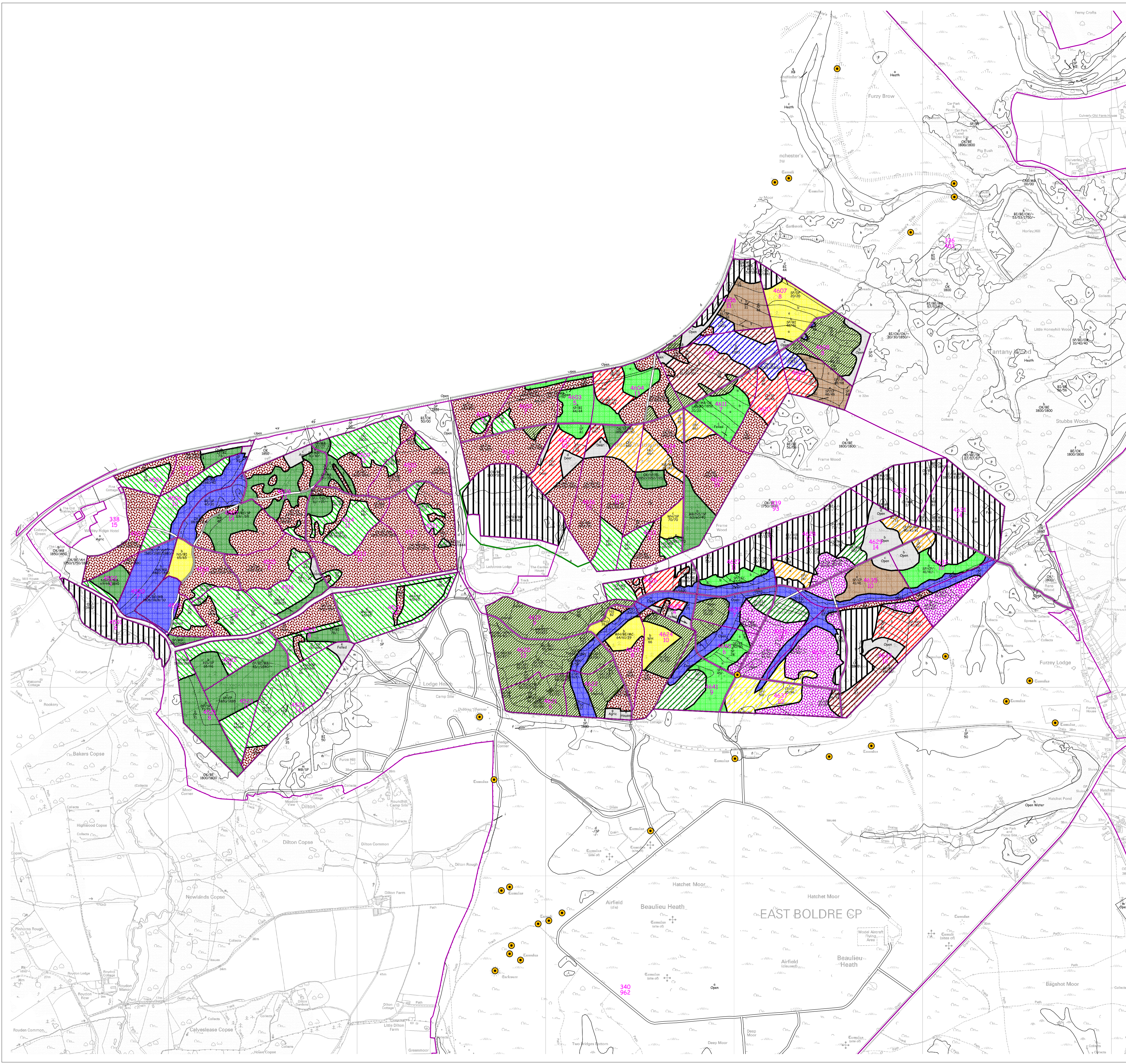
 Plantation with less than 20% site native trees. Undertake phased thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves including some small-scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf species using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems

 Existing or developing riverine woodland

 Heavily thin to create wooded heath

 Felled areas and permanent open space

 Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan



**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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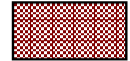





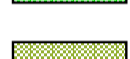








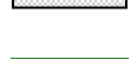

New Forest District  
 NEW0017  
**Long term structure (20 years)**

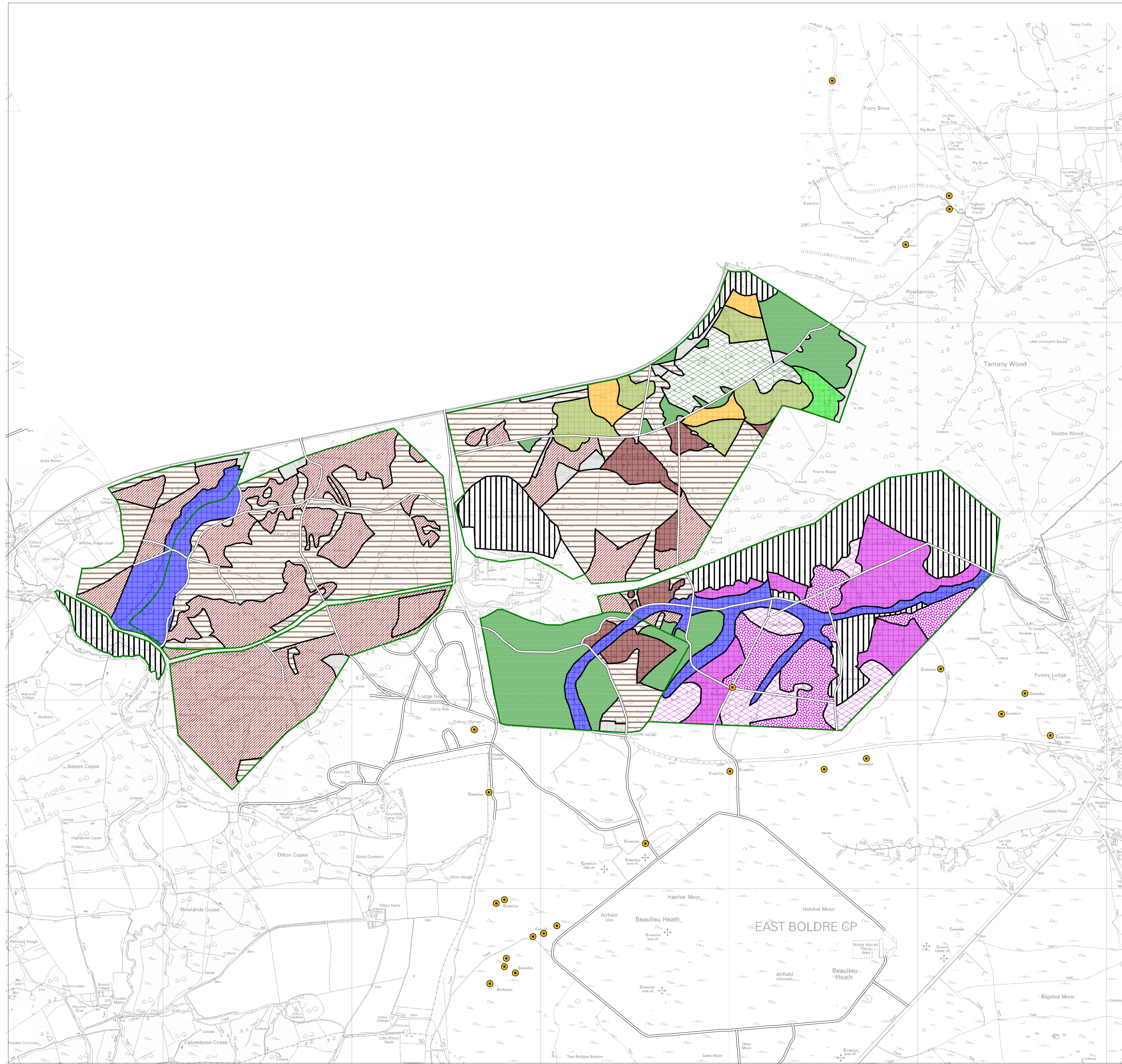


**The Ladycross Walk Inclosures**

*Illustrates detailed structure of woodland at end of the 20 year period of plan*

**Legend**

-  Broadleaf planting or regeneration
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing through continued thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves
-  Pasture woodland
-  Areas managed for continuous cover of mixed woodland by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
-  Douglas Fir
-  Corsican Pine
-  Scots Pine
-  Conifers in thinning phase prior to felling
-  Heathland
-  Wooded heath
-  Thinning prior to conversion to heathland
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Development of riverine woodland
-  Open ground
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan



**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

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## **16. The Waterside Inclosures**

### **16.1 Location**

These Inclosures lie on the eastern fringe of the Forest and include the Inclosures of Marchwood, Dibden, Fawley, Kings Hat, Crab Hat and Foxhunting. The total Inclosure area extends to some 296 hectares.

Marchwood, Dibden and Fawley are bounded to the east by the A326, the large conurbation of Hythe, Dibden and Fawley and the huge Fawley oil refinery. A major power line runs parallel to the A326 and along the edge of these Inclosures. These Inclosures provide a valuable screen for the urban development to the east.

Kings Hat, Crab Hat and Foxhunting lie farther west around some small valleys of tributaries of the Beaulieu River.

### **16.2 History and Woodland Characteristics**

#### Marchwood Inclosure

Marchwood Inclosure is a small Verderers Inclosure established on a ridge of former heathland in the early 1960s. It consists primarily of Pine plantations on drier ground. A small area of Lodgepole pine is present on wet heath and mire in the east. The power line wayleave cuts through the eastern end of the Inclosure.

#### Dibden Inclosure

Dibden Inclosure is an extensive Verderers Inclosure established on former heathland in the early 1960s. It consists of extensive Corsican and Scots Pine plantations along a ridge, designed in part to screen the urban development of the Waterside. In addition, there are small areas of Douglas Fir, Beech and other species that have generally not grown well. The Inclosure surrounds the top end of a valley mire, and lies to the east of woods of Oak and Birch on the Open Forest known as the Noads.

#### Fawley Inclosure

Fawley Inclosure is an extensive Verderers Inclosure established in the mid 1960s on former heathland and surrounding an extensive narrow mire known as Flash Pond. Some small areas of later replanting in the 1970s occur following a series of fire incidents. It consists of a mixture of conifer stands of Corsican Pine, Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock and Larch, with some small blocks of other conifers. Some broadleaves have been planted in row mixture with Western Hemlock, Grand Fir or Japanese Larch, but all these sites have poor growth and on some wetter areas of heath have hardly

grown. Heathland vegetation is clearly present in areas of recent felling, thinning and failing plantation. The northern and north-eastern parts of the Inclosure are on slightly better soils and the plantations have performed better. Scots Pine, Birch and other species have readily established themselves amongst the planted trees, contributing to the screening of the nearby urban development.

#### Kings Hat, Crab Hat and Foxhunting Inclosures

These Inclosures were established in 1843. Kings Hat retains areas of old Oak and Beech woodland from this date, surrounded by more recent post War plantations of Scots Pine. Some areas of Oak were underplanted with Western Hemlock and Norway Spruce in the 1960s. Crab Hat enclosed predominantly heathland and now consists of some mature Scots Pine dating from 1924 and more recent planting in the 1970s of Corsican Pine. Foxhunting enclosed former pasture woodlands and now consists of Oak plantations dating from the 1843 to 1870 period.

### **16.3 Recreation**

Recreation is one of the main uses of these woodlands, and particularly in Dibden and Fawley Inclosures. Dog walking is the principal activity and occurs on a daily basis. People are present in the woods from dawn to dusk. There is a Forestry Commission car park within Dibden Inclosure accommodating some 45 cars, and this facility is in constant use. Many informal paths occur throughout these woodlands in addition to the main road network. Horse riding is a significant activity in this area and especially on the woodland edges. Local schools also make frequent use of the area for cross country running and other educational activities.

The three woodlands forming Kings Hat, Crab Hat and Foxhunting Inclosures are quieter than the others in this design group, but are still moderately used by the public.

### **16.4 Archaeology**

There are five scheduled monument sites within the Waterside Inclosures and one site (a bowl barrow) exists close to the boundary of Marchwood Inclosure. All the scheduled sites are found in Fawley Inclosure and cover the sites of four bowl barrows and a section of Roman road. A number of further sites of interest are noted by the Hampshire Field Club that require appropriate protection during operations.











# New Forest District NEW018 Design Concept



## The Waterside Inclosures

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

### Legend

-  Predominantly broadleaf. To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration. To plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning.
-  Managed mixed woodland. Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinnings will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
-  Valley mire, wet heath or wetland habitats
-  Indicative of heathland with retained and regenerated beech and birch. Managed to enhance recreation objectives
-  Heathland. Restore to heathland following phased removal of conifer
-  Wooded heath. Predominantly heathland with a very low density of scattered pine and birch of varying ages and sizes. Some small groups and individual character trees will be retained to enhance the landscape. Many of these areas will form a buffer between forest and open heathland as heathland restoration progresses.
-  Lawn habitat
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Manage Scheduled Ancient Monuments according to approved plan
-  Roman road (Scheduled Ancient Monument)

### Drawing Note

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

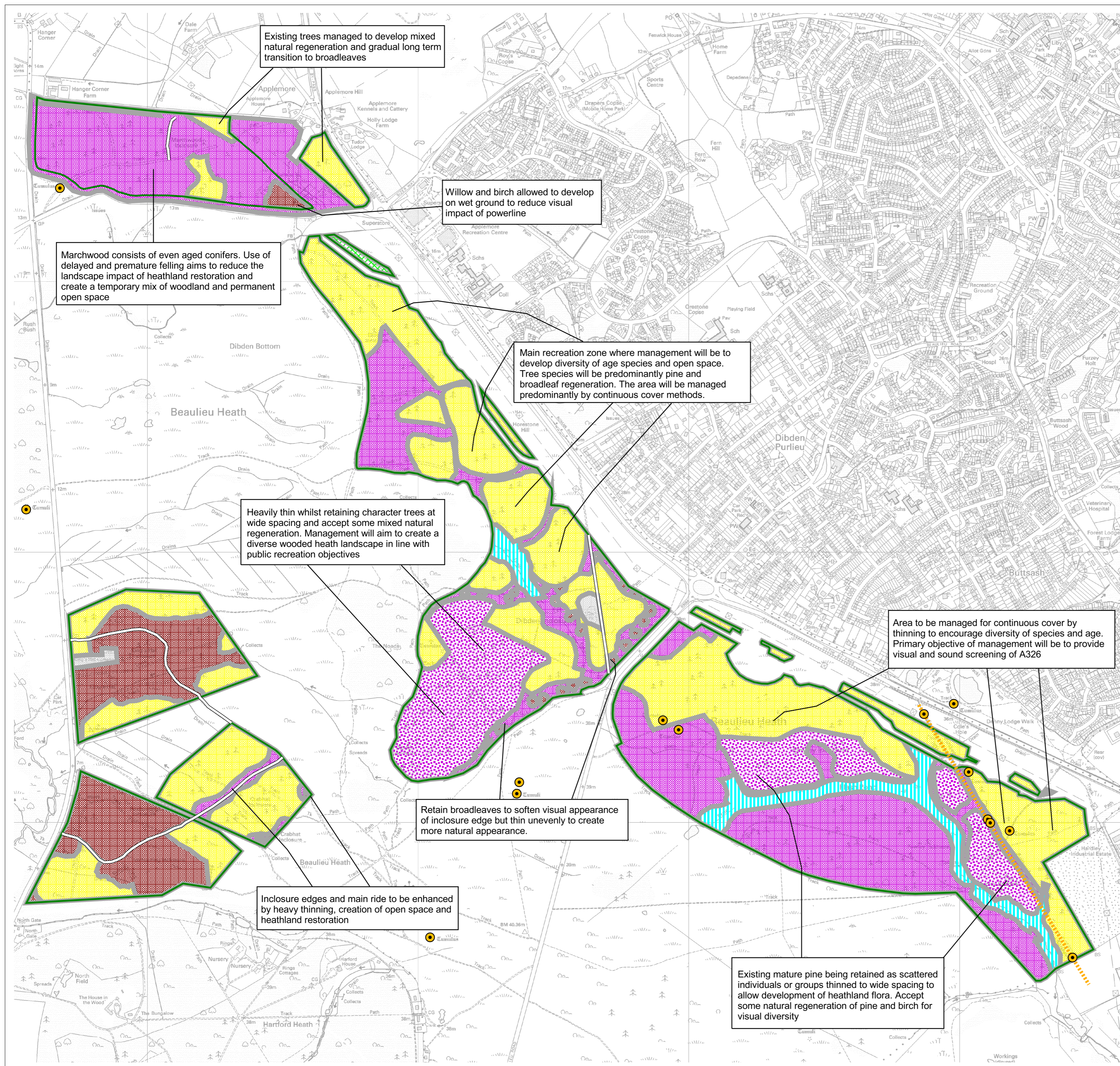
Deputy Surveyor:  
Date:

Conservator:  
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

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# New Forest District NEW018 Habitat restoration and felling

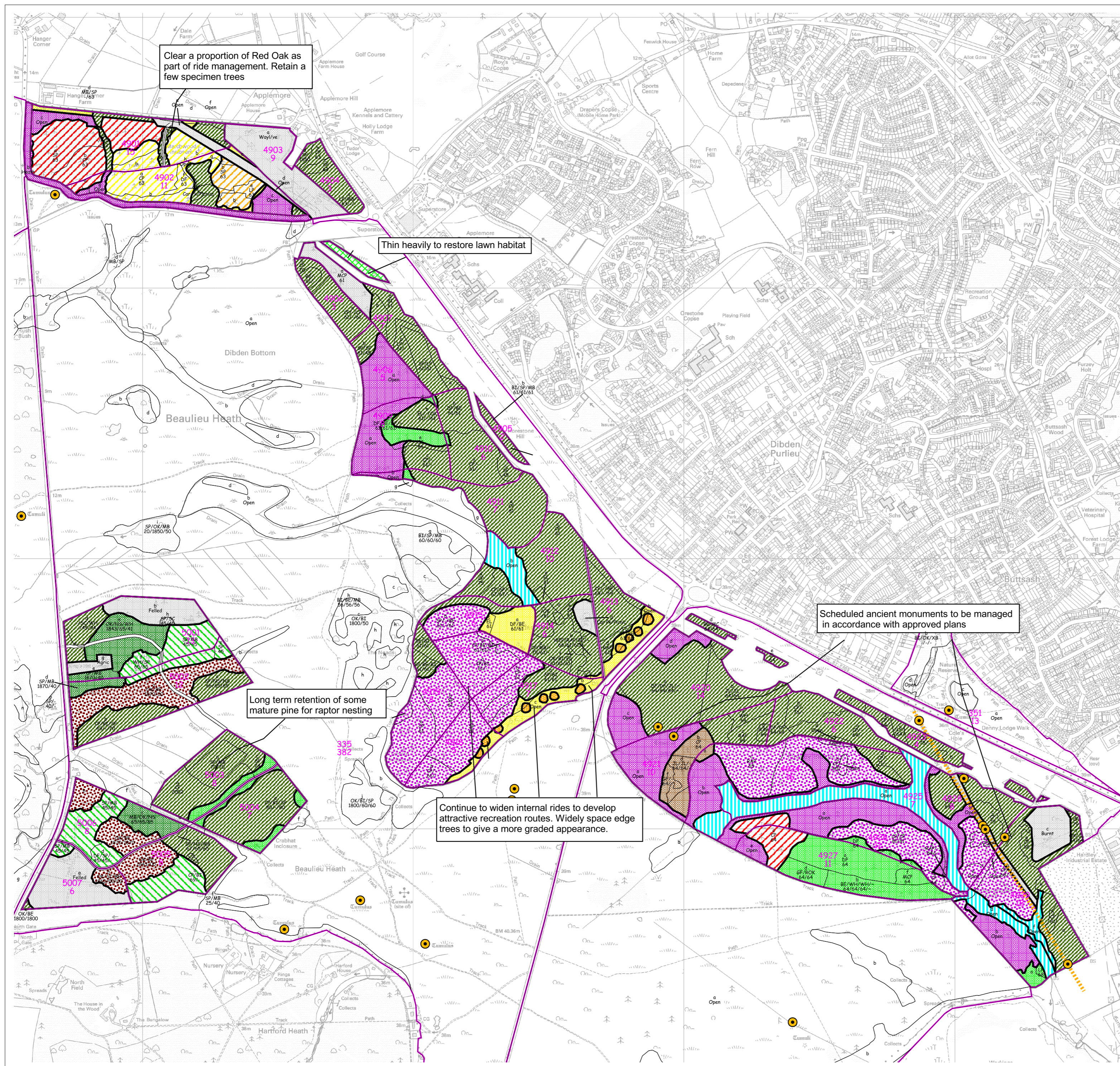


## The Waterside Inclosures

Illustrates timing of felling and habitat restoration proposals within 20 year period of plan and beyond for context

### Legend

- Felling period**
- 2006
  - 2007-2011
  - 2012-2016
  - 2017-2021
  - 2022-2026
  - 2027-2031
- Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland. To be managed by thinning to develop natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
- Reasserting semi-natural woodland and plantation with 20-50% site native trees under established plantation stands. Priority areas for removal by thinning of conifers. Manage to develop native broadleaf regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
- Plantation with less than 20% site native trees. Undertake phased thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves including some small-scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf species using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems.
- Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland using uniform shelterwood system. Primary objective in Dibden and Fawley inclosures is to provide visual and sound screening from A326
- Indicative of retained broadleaves, unevenly thinned to enhance Inclosure edge
- Manage to restore or maintain valley mire habitat
- Heathland. Existing and recently cleared areas for restoration of heathland
- Heavily thin to create wooded heath
- Felled areas and permanent open space
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan



Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:	Conservator:
Date:	Date:

Scale: 1:10,000 File:

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





New Forest District  
**NEW018**  
**Long Term Structure (20 years)**



**The Waterside Inclosures**

*Illustrates detailed structure of woodlands at end of the 20 year period of plan*

**Legend**

-  Broadleaf planting or regeneration
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing through continued thinning of conifers and non-native broadleaves
-  Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
-  Scots Pine
-  Heathland
-  Wooded heath
-  Areas being thinned prior to heathland restoration
-  Valley mire
-  Lawn habitat
-  Indicative of retained broadleaves
-  Open ground
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

**Drawing Note**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 3 May 2006

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:  
Date:

Conservator:  
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

File:

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## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

### ALL PHASE A INCLOSURES

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	313	300	265	- 35	265	- 35
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	779	747	468	- 279	256	- 491
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	107	125	163	+ 38	250	+ 125
Pasture Woodland	7	24	82	+ 58	95	+ 71
Streamside Habitats	19	19	41	+ 22	47	+ 28
Wooded Heath	58	58	76	+ 18	84	+ 26
Heathland	220	247	397	+ 150	496	+ 249
Valley mire and wetland	49	67	82	+ 15	82	+ 15
Other Open Space	27	9	22	+ 13	21	+ 12
<b>Total Land Area *</b>	<b>1579</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>1596</b>		<b>1596</b>	

#### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

**Pasture woodland** - existing areas or those managed for long term development to Pasture woodland

**Streamside Habitats** - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Wooded Heath** - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

**Other Open Space** - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)

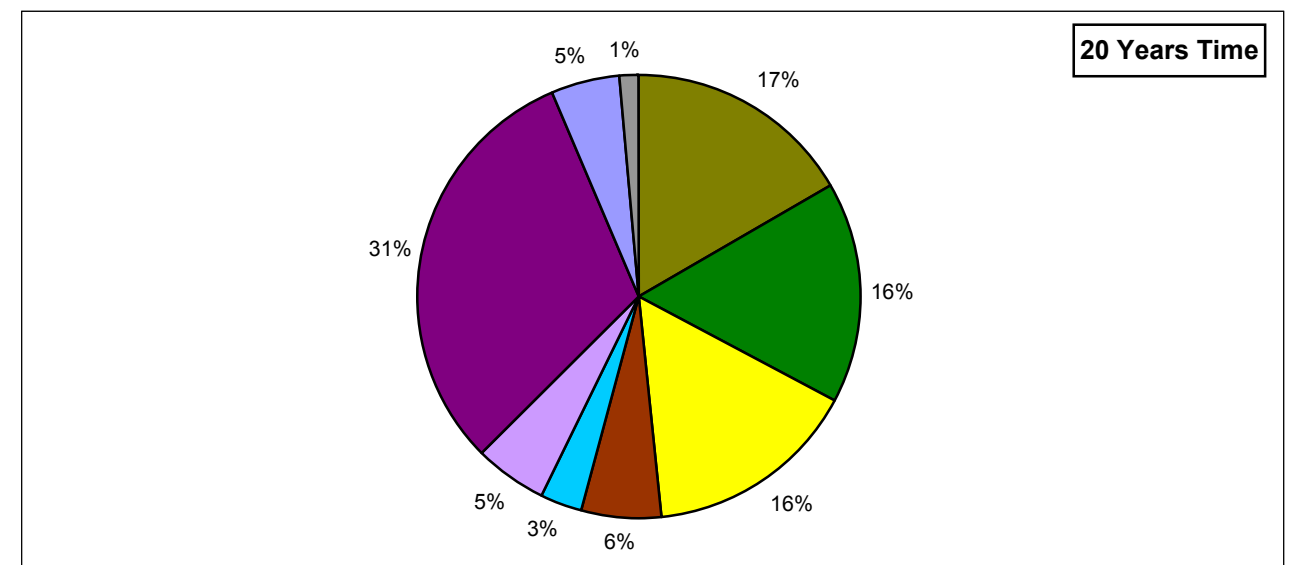
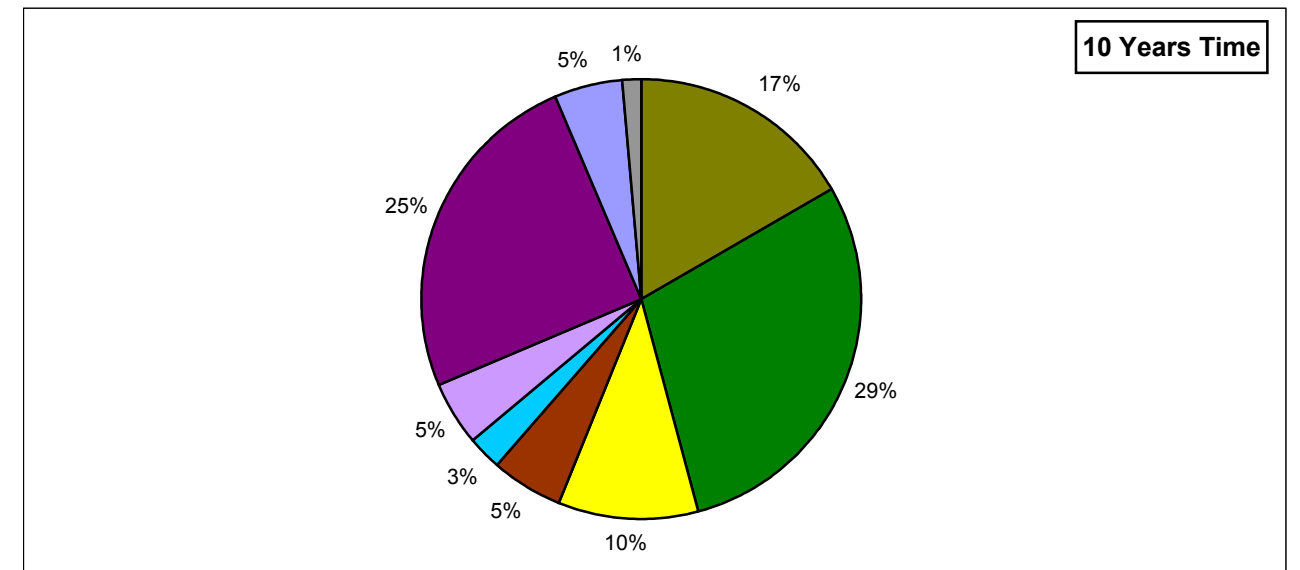
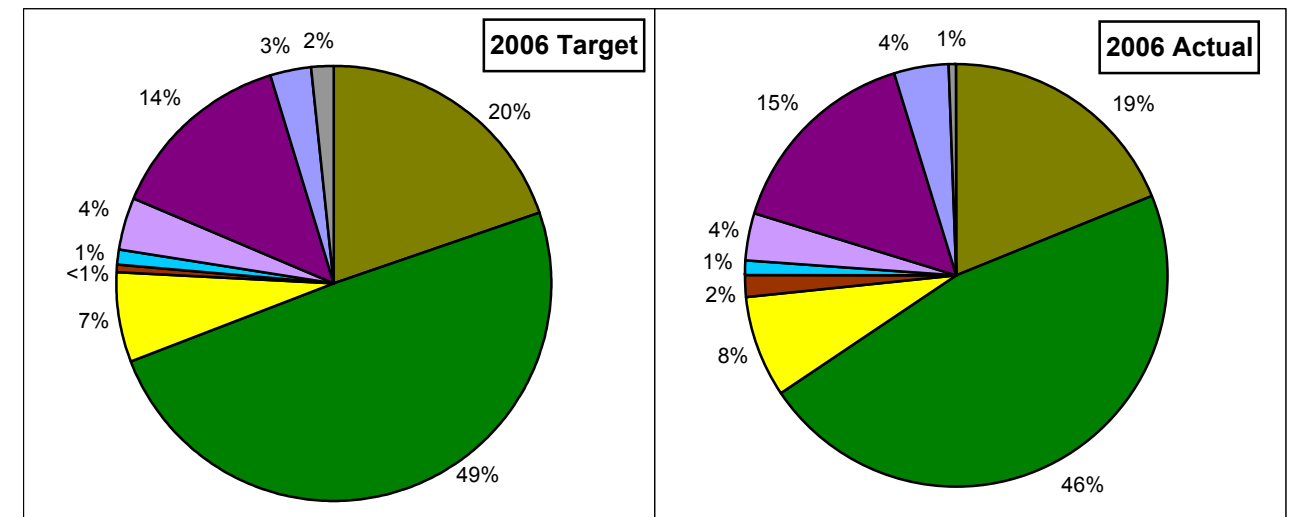
**Valley mire and wetland** - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database

\* Increase in total area due to additional inclusion of Ladycross Inclosure





## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

MILLERSFORD PLANTATION AND TURF HILL INCLOSURE NEW 002

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	7	4	0	- 4	0	- 4
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	51	44	13	- 31	8	- 36
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	5	12	12	+ 0	13	+ 1
Streamside Habitats	0	0	2	+ 2	2	+ 2
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	36	39	72	+ 33	76	+ 37
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>99</b>	

### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

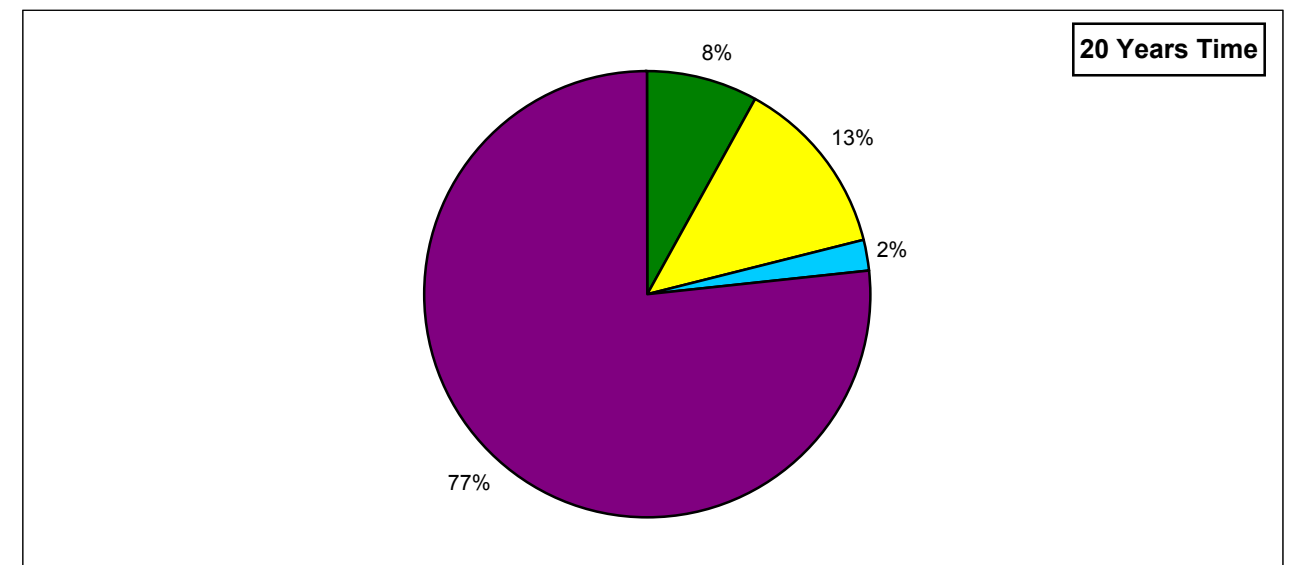
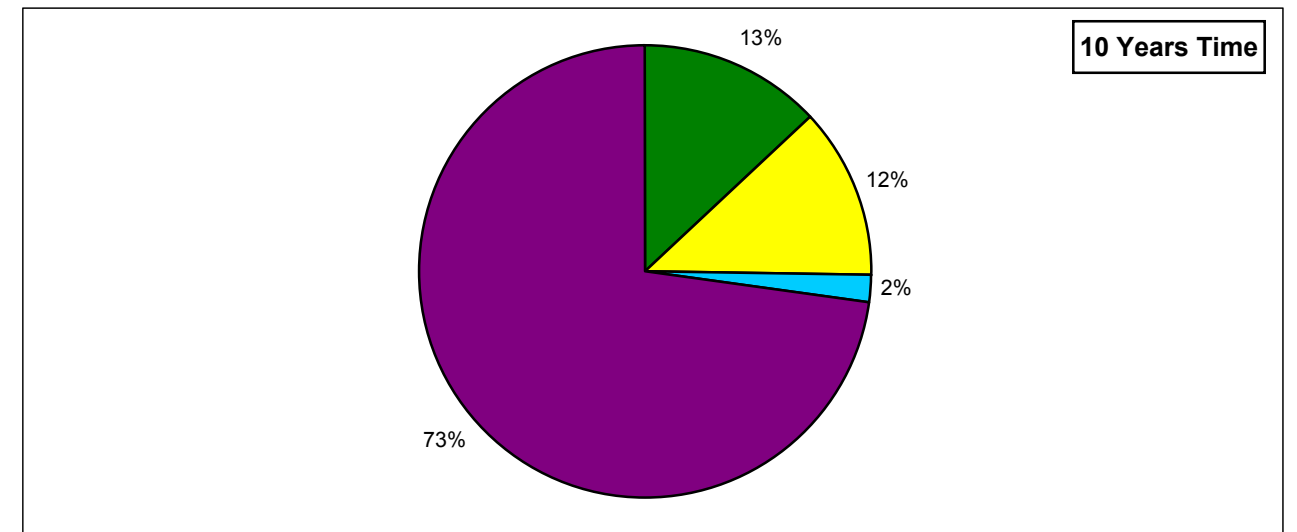
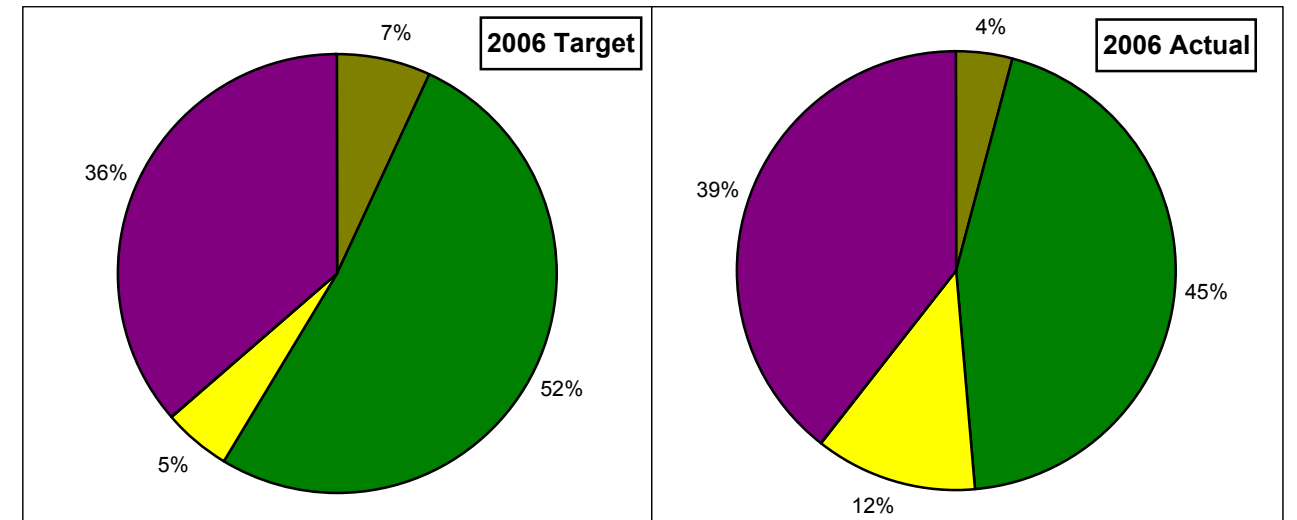
**Streamside Habitats** - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

**Open Forest Habitats/Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland/Open Forest habitats after clearance

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: **Millersford Plantation and Turfhill Inclosure**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 002**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st September 2006**

Approval Period: **1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	27.0	0.3			<b>27.3</b>
Restocking	0.0	0.0	0.0		<b>0.0</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	27.3	<b>27.3</b>

**Total Plan Area: 99 Ha**

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Millersford Plantation and Turfhill Inclosure**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 002 (Phase A)**

Nearest town or village: **Redlynch**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 200 176 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....

## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

### ASHURST WALK INCLOSURES NEW 011

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	80	68	78	+ 10	70	+ 2
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	175	160	107	- 53	38	- 122
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	29	27	30	+ 3	48	+ 21
Pasture Woodland	0	0	0	0	13	+ 13
Wooded Heath	12	12	20	+ 8	38	+ 26
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	50	66	87	+ 21	117	+ 51
Valley mire and wetland	29	47	60	+ 13	60	+ 13
Other Open Space	9	4	2	- 2	0	- 4
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>		<b>384</b>	

#### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

**Pasture Woodland** - existing areas or those managed for long term development to pasture woodland

**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Wooded Heath** - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

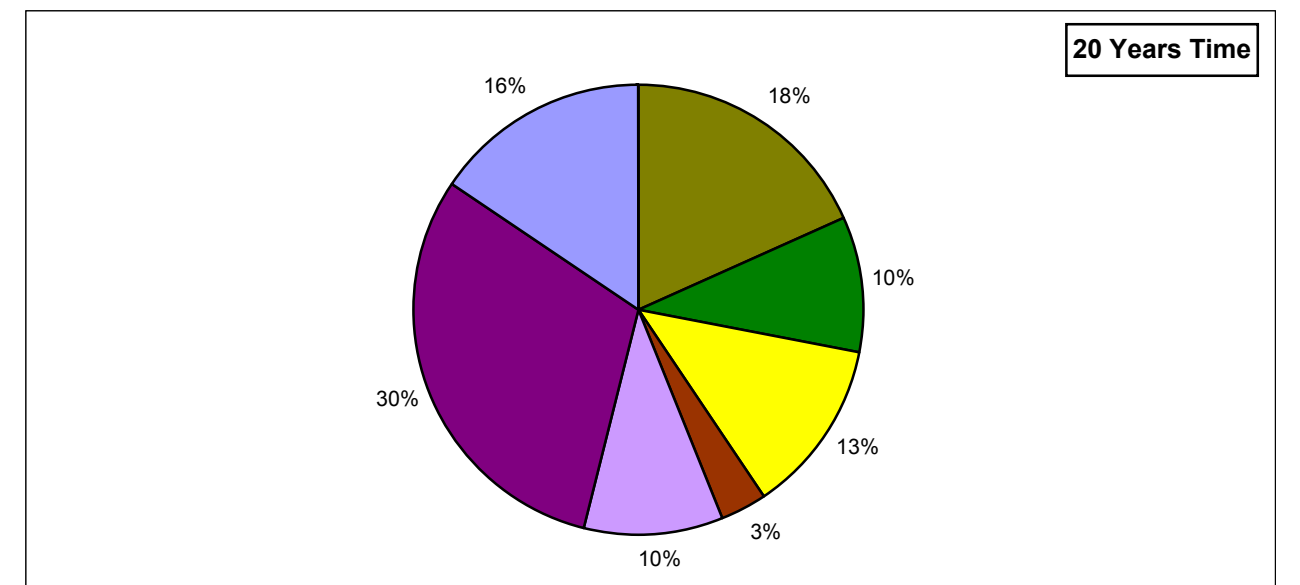
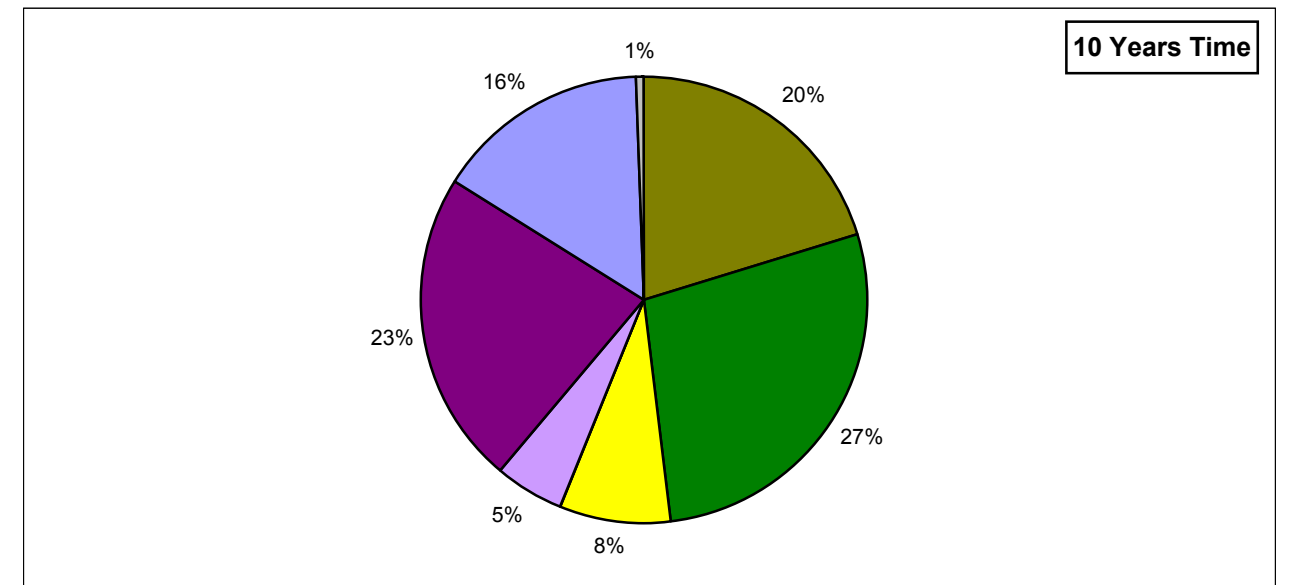
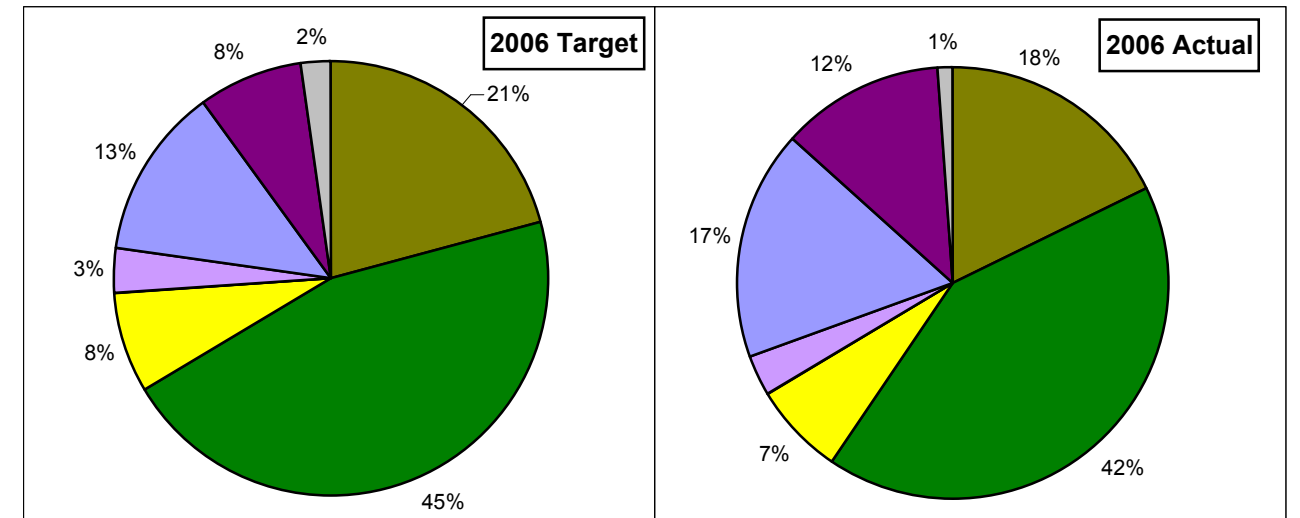
**Valley mire and wetland** - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

**Other Open Space** - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: **Ashurst Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 011**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st September 2006**

Approval Period: **1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	22.8	0.0			<b>22.8</b>
Restocking	0.0	0.0	0.0		<b>0.0</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	22.8	<b>22.8</b>

**Total Plan Area: 384 Ha**

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Ashurst Walk Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 011 (Phase A)**

Nearest town or village: **Ashurst**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 355 085 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....

## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

MARKWAY AND FERNY KNAP INCLOSURES NEW 014

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	3	9	9	0	9	0
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	45	46	12	- 34	3	- 43
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	7	3	9	+ 6	12	+ 9
Heathland	53	50	78	+ 28	84	+ 34
Valley mire and wetland	7	7	7	0	7	0
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>		<b>115</b>	

### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

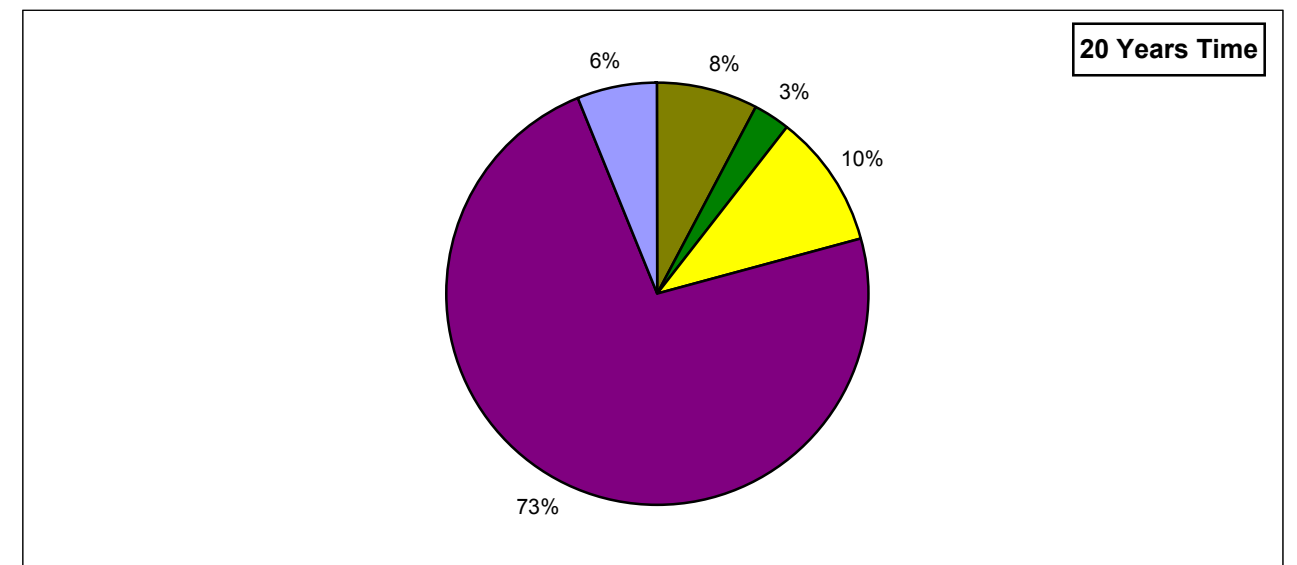
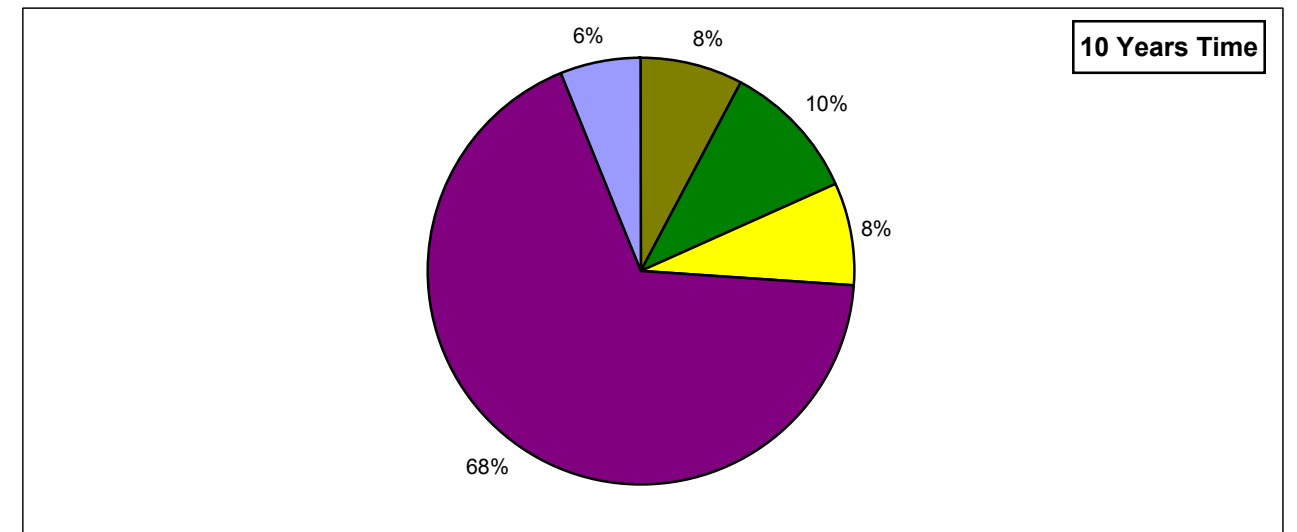
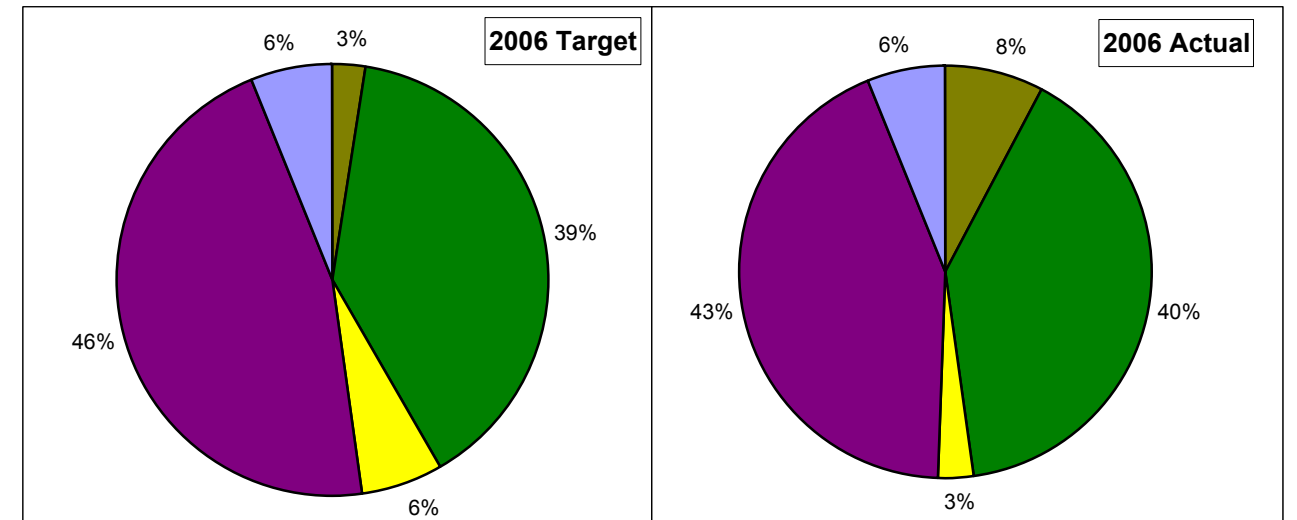
**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Valley mire and wetland** - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: **Markway and Ferny Knap Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 014**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st September 2006**

Approval Period: **1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	34.0	0.0			<b>34.0</b>
Restocking	0.0	0.0	0.0		<b>0.0</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	34.0	<b>34.0</b>

**Total Plan Area: 115 Ha**

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Markway and Ferny Knap Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 014 (Phase A)**

Nearest town or village: **Burley**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 250 028 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....

## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

DURHILL INCLOSURE NEW 015

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	3	1	1	0	1	0
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	42	29	12	- 17	1	- 28
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	1	3	0	- 3	0	- 3
Heathland	25	38	58	+ 20	69	+ 31
Valley mire and wetland	2	2	2	0	2	0
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>73</b>	

### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

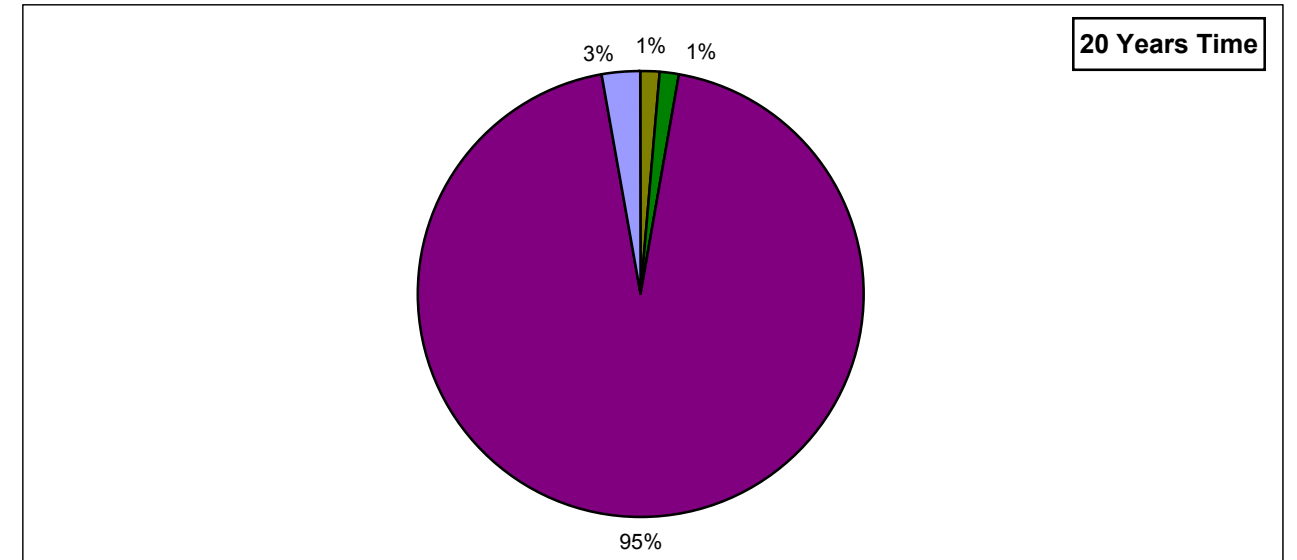
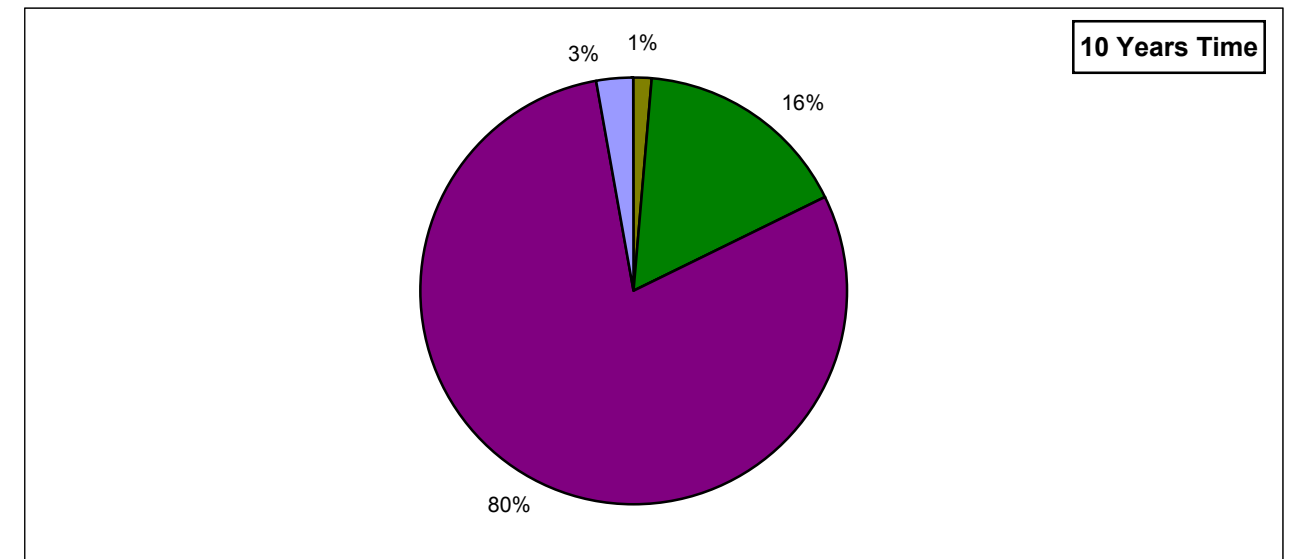
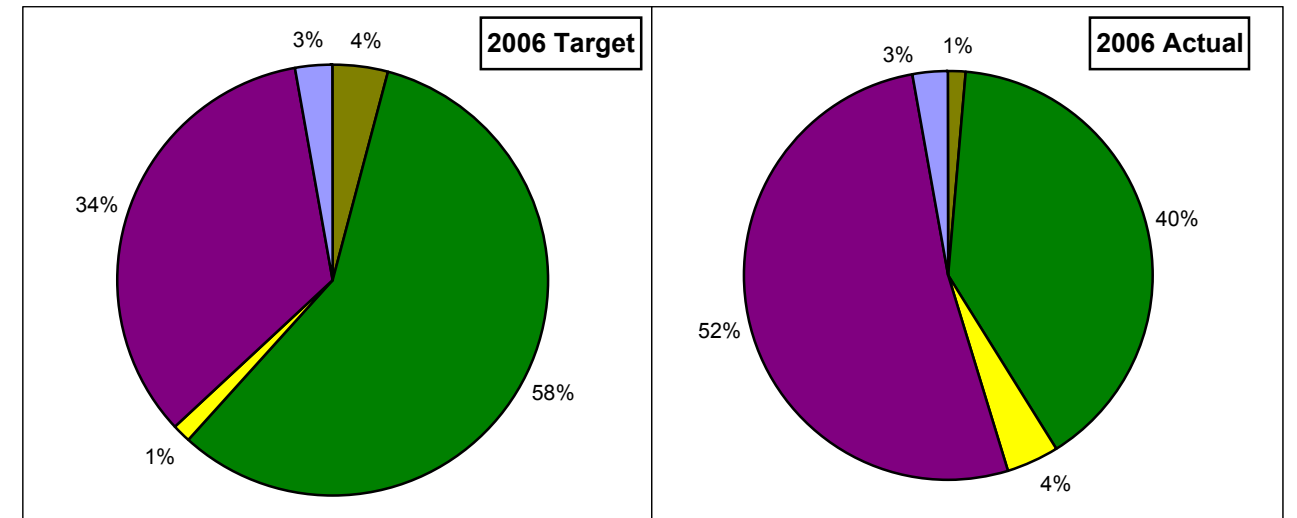
**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Valley mire and wetland** - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: ***Dur Hill Inclosure***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 015***

Date of Commencement of Plan: ***1st September 2006***

Approval Period: ***1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016***

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	21.5	0.0			<b>34.0</b>
Restocking	0.0	0.0	0.0		<b>0.0</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	21.5	<b>21.5</b>

**Total Plan Area: 73 Ha**

Forest District: ***New Forest District***

Woodland / Property Name: ***Dur Hill Inclosures***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 015 (Phase A)***

Nearest town or village: ***Thorney Hill***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 191 013 (Centre of Site)***

Local Authority: ***New Forest District Council***

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....



## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

### LADYCROSS WALK INCLOSURES NEW 017

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	199	199	149	- 50	149	- 50
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	319	308	207	- 101	150	- 158
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	40	57	77	+ 20	126	+ 69
Pasture Woodland	7	24	82	+ 58	82	+ 58
Streamside Habitats	19	19	39	+ 20	45	+ 26
Wooded Heath	8	8	26	+ 18	26	+ 18
Heathland	6	12	40	+ 28	41	+ 29
Other Open Space	16	3	10	+ 7	11	+ 8
<b>Total Land Area *</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>630</b>		<b>630</b>	

#### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

**Pasture Woodland** - existing areas or those managed for long term development to Pasture Woodland

**Streamside Habitats** - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Wooded Heath** - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

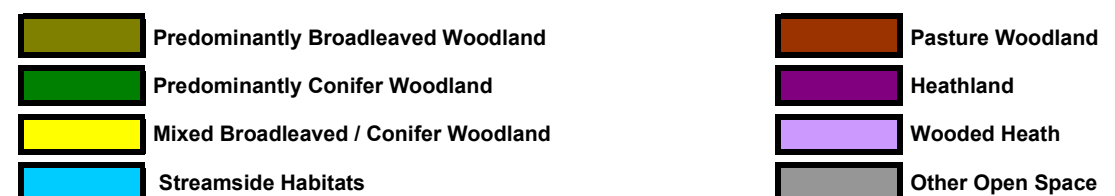
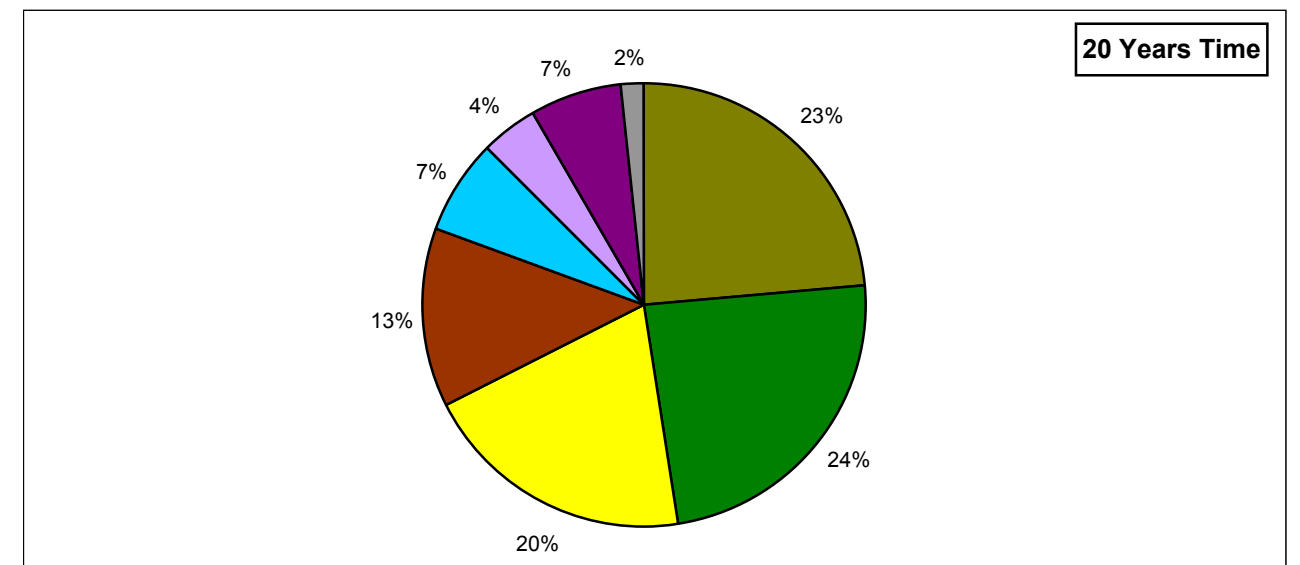
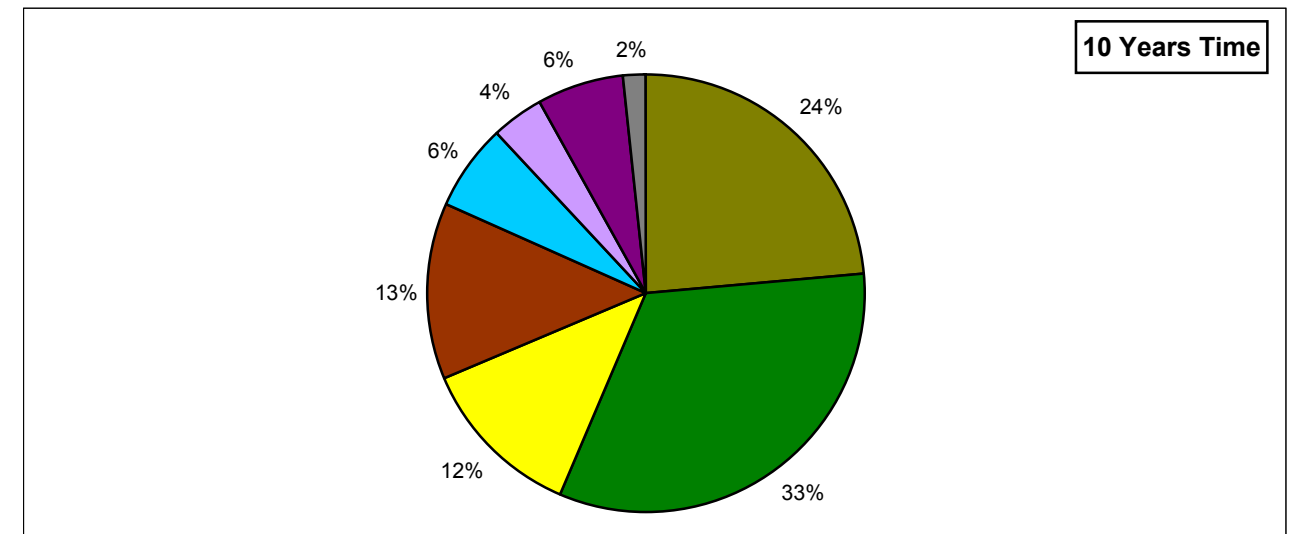
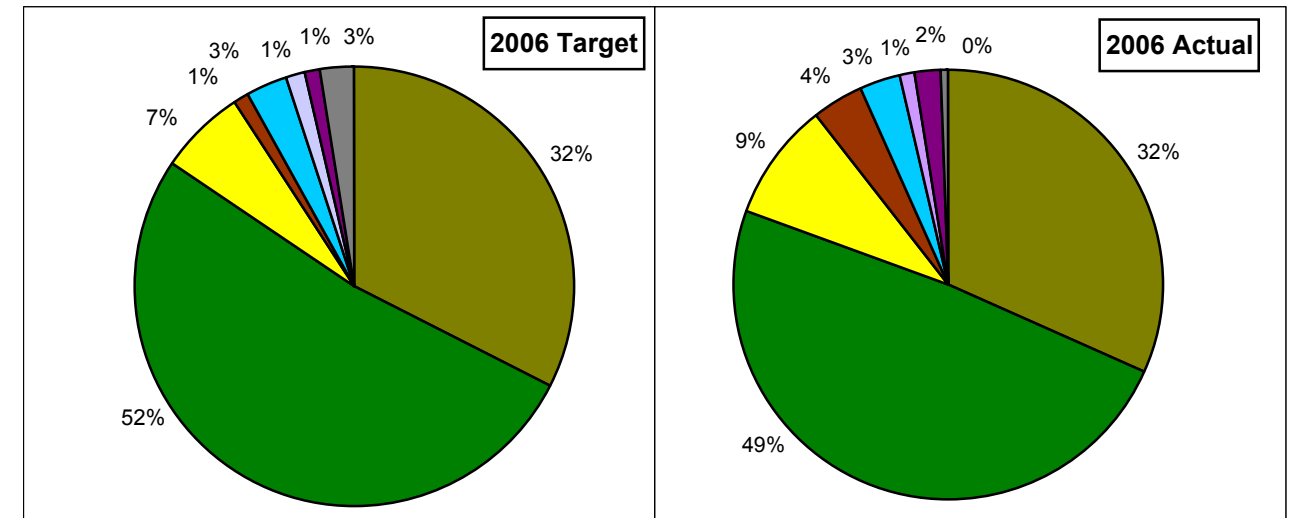
**Other Open Space** - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database

\* Increase in total area is due to additional inclusion of Ladycross Inclosure



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: **Ladycross Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 017**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st September 2006**

Approval Period: **1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	47.9	0.0			<b>47.9</b>
Restocking	26.5	3.5	0.9		<b>30.9</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	17.0	<b>17.0</b>

**Total Plan Area: 614 Ha**

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Ladycross Walk Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 017 (Phase A)**

Nearest town or village: **Brockenhurst**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 342 030 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....

## Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

### THE WATERSIDE INCLOSURES NEW 018

Habitat Type	2006 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	21	19	28	+ 9	36	+ 17
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	147	160	117	- 43	56	- 104
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	25	23	35	+ 12	51	+ 28
Wooded Heath	38	38	30	- 8	20	- 18
Heathland	50	42	62	+ 20	109	+ 67
Valley mire and wetland	12	11	13	+ 2	13	+ 2
Other Open Space	2	2	10	+ 8	10	+ 8
<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>		<b>295</b>	

#### NOTES:

**Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland** - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Predominantly Conifer Woodland** - conifer species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

**Mixed Woodland** - neither broadleaved or conifer species occupy more than 70% of the canopy

**Heathland** - areas of existing heathland or restoring heathland after woodland clearance

**Wooded Heath** - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

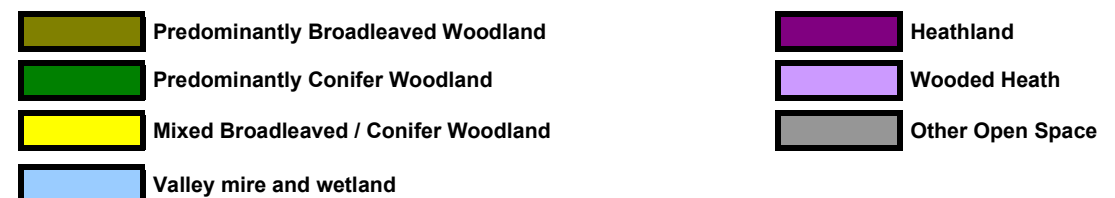
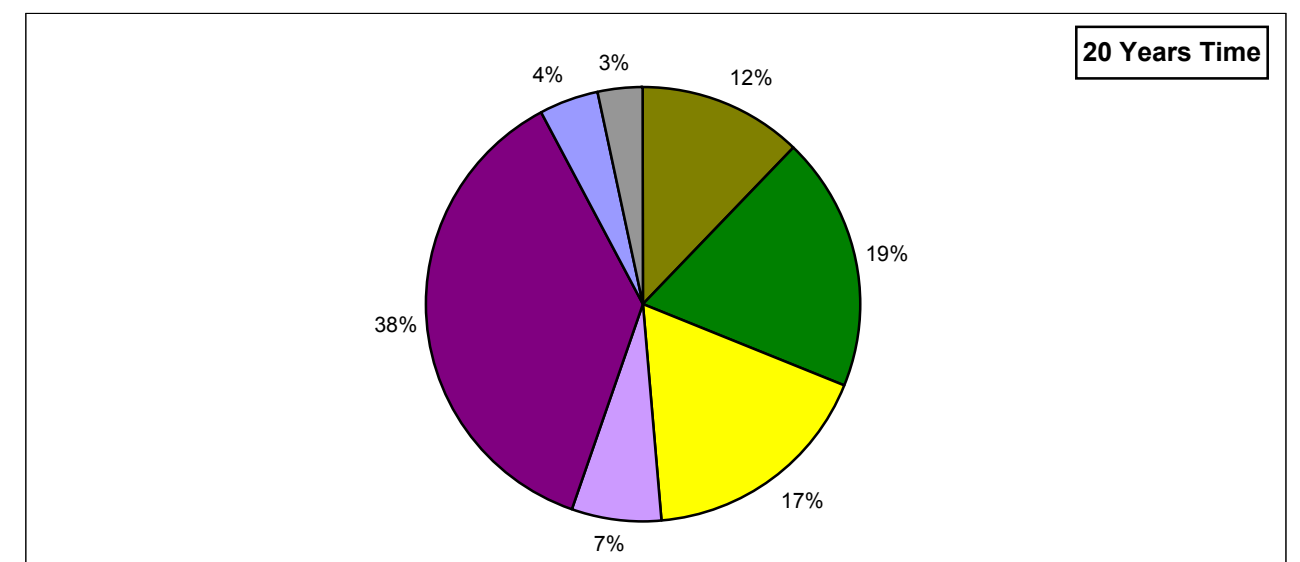
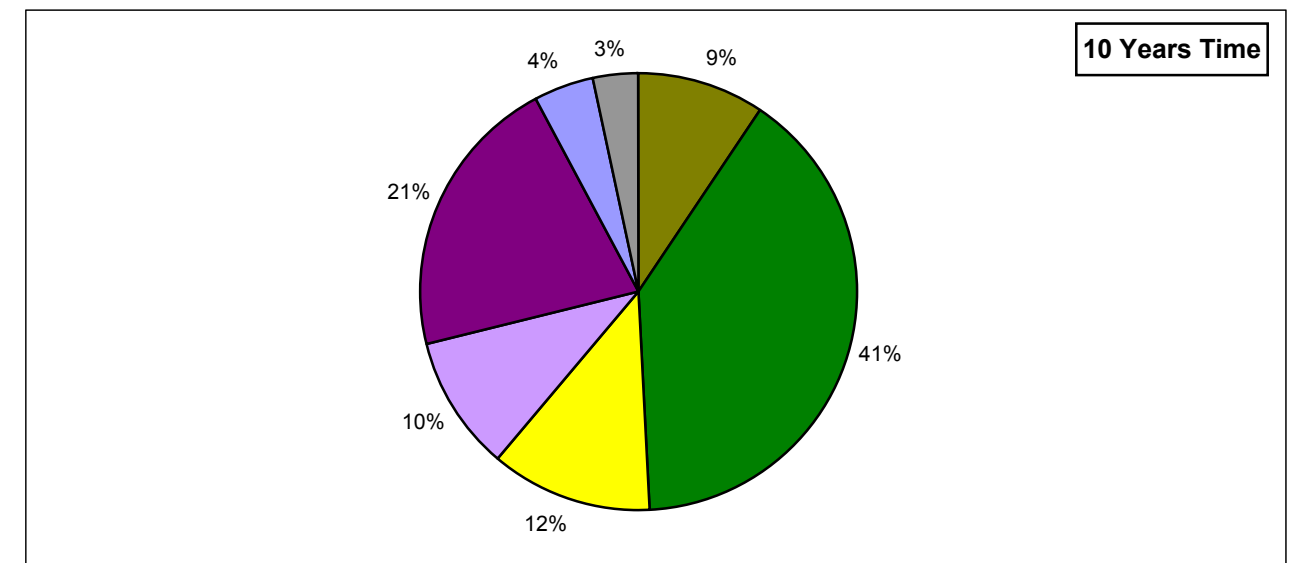
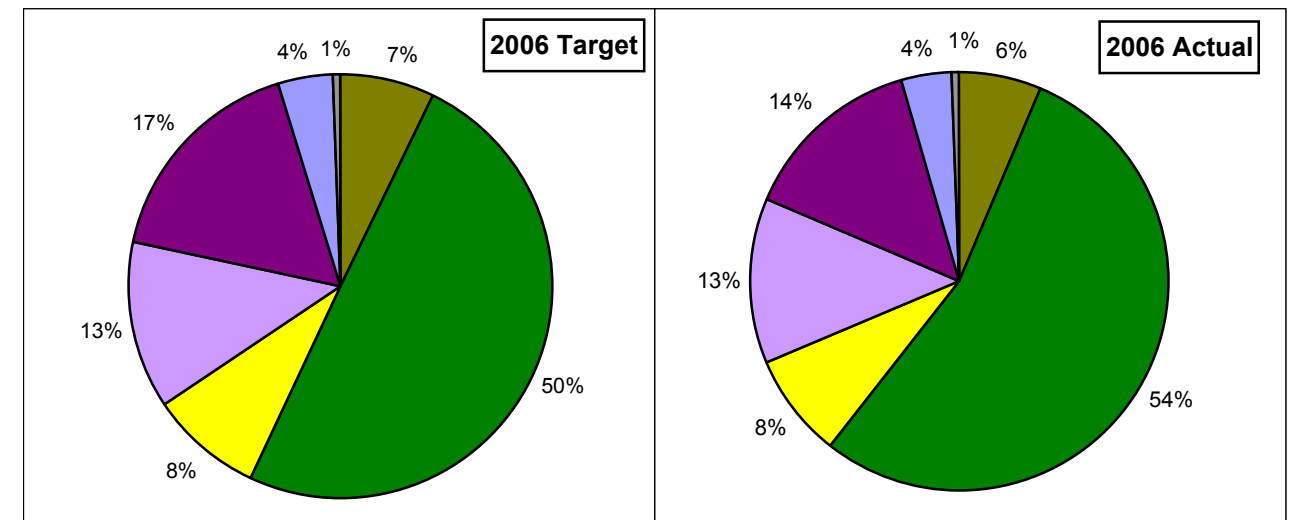
**Valley mire and wetland** - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

**Other Open Space** - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)

**2006 Target** = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

**Current Data** - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

**10 and 20 Year Forecast Data** - Estimated from Forest Design Plan and Sub Compartment Database



**FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals**

Plan Name: ***The Waterside Inclosures***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 018***

Date of Commencement of Plan: ***1st September 2006***

Approval Period: ***1st September 2006 to 31st August 2016***

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Conifers</b>	<b>Broadleaves</b>	<b>Other Open Space</b>	<b>Heathland or Mire</b>	<b>Total Area</b>
Felling	16.9	0.0			<b>16.9</b>
Restocking	0.0	0.0	0.0		<b>0.0</b>
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	16.9	<b>16.9</b>

**Total Plan Area: 295 Ha**

Forest District: ***New Forest District***

Woodland / Property Name: ***The Waterside Inclosures***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 018 (Phase A)***

Nearest town or village: ***Dibden Purlieu***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 405 060 (Centre of Site)***

Local Authority: ***New Forest District Council***

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

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006

Approved: ..... Conservator

Conservancy: .....

Date: .....

Design Concept Categories (50 Year Vision) and Forest Design Plan Map Text <small>Illustrates the main features broad character of the forest in the long term</small>	Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands						
	Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland		Reasserting semi-natural and broadleaf woodland and plantation with 20 - 50% site native trees		Plantation with less than 20% site native trees		
	Single Species Broadleaf Sites	Mixed Broadleaf Sites	Broadleaf Dominated Sites with Conifers	Mixed Broadleaf and Conifer Sites	Conifer Dominated Sites with Broadleaves	Mixed Conifer Sites	Single Species Conifer Sites
<b>Pasture Woodland</b> <small>Areas where conifers will be gradually removed and existing broadleaves developed to create a mosaic of woodland and open space. Fencelines will be realigned to enable grazing</small>	Minimal intervention unless intervention required to restructure even aged woodland. Realign fences at appropriate time to introduce grazing.		Remove most conifer and allow some natural regeneration to improve structural diversity before realigning fences and introducing grazing at appropriate time.			Clearfell or phased removal by thinning of most conifer and allow site to develop naturally. Some planting of native species may be undertaken. Realign fences at appropriate time to introduce grazing.	
<b>Near Natural Woodland</b> <small>Areas where woodland will be allowed to evolve naturally with minimum intervention. Intervention in some areas may be required for some years to gradually remove conifers and other exotics</small>	Some initial thinning or group felling of broadleaves to create more diverse structure then minimal intervention.		Phased removal of most conifer by thinning or felling. Some planting of scarce native broadleaf species then minimal intervention.				
<b>Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Broadleaf</b> <small>To be managed to develop native broadleaf regeneration, to plant native broadleaves where natural regeneration is not feasible and to gradually convert conifer stands to native broadleaf through thinning</small>	To be managed by thinning or selective small group felling to promote natural regeneration of native broadleaves.		Priority areas for phased removal by thinning of most conifers. Manage to favour native broadleaves and to encourage native broadleaf regeneration.		Undertake phased thinning of conifers including some small scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf woodland. Some areas may be felled and replanted with native broadleaves.		
<b>Managed Mixed Woodland</b> <small>Areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age. Thinning will aim to develop ground flora and shrub layers. To be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit</small>	Likely to remain predominantly broadleaf but some conifer accepted for diversity. Managed for continuous cover by phased thinning or selective small group felling.			Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodland by phased thinning or selective small group felling.	Manage to establish mixed woodland structure by gradual thinning and selective small group felling to develop and increase broadleaf component through natural regeneration. Some areas may be felled and replanted.		
<b>Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Coniferous</b> <small>Native broadleaves will be retained where practical and native natural regeneration will be accepted. These areas will be managed to create more open space and greater diversity of age and species. To be sustained by planting or natural regeneration</small>	Not an acceptable option.			Maintain existing species balance. Manage by natural regeneration if conditions permit or fell and replant.		Manage to encourage natural regeneration if conditions permit or fell and replant with conifers.	
<b>Riparian Zones</b> <small>Adjacent to natural watercourse. Conifers to be removed whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create open space and accept natural regeneration of native broadleaves</small>	Retain native broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration. Thin and group fell to create and maintain open space and a diverse streamside habitat. Gradual removal of most conifers through phased thinning.				Phased removal of most conifers from riparian zone. Retain native broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration.		
<b>Heathland / Wooded Heath</b> <small>Areas of wooded heath - predominantly heathland with a very low density of scattered pine and birch of varying ages and sizes. Some small groups and individual character trees will be retained to enhance the landscape.</small>	Not an acceptable option			Phased felling of conifers or mixed woodland designed to be sympathetic with landscape design principles followed by restoration to heathland. Where Wooded Heath is prescribed some groups and individual character trees will be retained.			

## New Forest Inclosures Forest Design Plan Forum Members

Appendix 2

Mr Jonathan Spencer (Chair)  
Forestry Commission  
340, Bristol Business Park  
Coldharbour Lane  
Bristol  
BS16 1EJ

Mr Nick Evans  
New Forest National Park Authority  
South Efford House, Milford Road  
Everton, Lymington  
Hampshire  
SO41 OJD

Miss Carrie Temple  
R.S.P.B. South-East England Office  
2nd Floor Frederick House  
42, Frederick Place, Brighton  
East Sussex  
BN01 4EA

Mr Harry Oram  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Michael Seddon  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mrs Alison James  
English Heritage  
2, Broadsole Cottages  
East Ashling, Chichester  
West Sussex  
PO18 9AR

Mr Neil Sanderson  
Ecologist  
3, Green Close  
Woodlands  
Southampton. Hampshire.  
SO40 7HU

Mr Simon Smith  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Russell Wright  
English Nature  
1, Southampton Road  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7BU

Dr Gary Kerr  
Forest Research  
Alice Holt  
Wrecclesham. Farnham  
Surrey  
GU10 4LH

Mr John Thackray  
Chairman, Ramblers (New Forest Group)  
4, Elm Avenue  
Christchurch  
Dorset  
BH23 2HJ

Mr Simon Weymouth  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mrs Diana Westerhoff  
English Nature  
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Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7BU

Mr Anthony Pasmore  
Verderers  
Hatchet Gate Farm  
Hale, Fordingbridge  
Hampshire  
SP06 2ND

Mr John Smith  
Environment Agency  
Colverdene Court  
Colden Common  
Hampshire  
SO21 1WP

Mr Mike Abraham  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Patrick Stephens  
South East England Conservancy  
Alice Holt  
Wrecclesham, Farnham  
Surrey  
GU10 1SH

Mr Peter Frost  
New Forest Association  
"Hazeldene" 235, Woodlands Road  
Southampton  
Hampshire  
SO40 7GJ

Mr Phil Marshall  
The National Trust  
Mottisfont Abbey  
Mottisfont, Romsey  
Hampshire  
SO51 OLP

Mr John Gulliver  
Forestry Commission  
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Hampshire  
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Mr Alan Adams  
New Forest Contractor  
1, Stable Cottage  
Ossemsley,  
Nr Christchurch, Hampshire  
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Mr Mike Henderson  
St Regis Paper Company Ltd  
Sudbrook Mill  
Sudbrook, Caldicot  
Monmouthshire  
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Mrs Ruth Crocker  
Ramblers Association  
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Fordingbridge  
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Mr Andy Page  
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Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Bryan Boulton  
Hampshire County Council  
Environment Group  
The Castle  
Winchester, Hampshire  
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Mr Clive Chatters  
Deputy Chief Executive,  
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Curdrige  
Hampshire  
SO32 2DP

Mr Kevin Penfold  
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Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Richard Burke  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Mr Martin Devine  
New Forest District Council  
Appletree Court  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7PA

Mr John Durnell  
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Mr Bruce Rothnie  
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Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

Dr Michael Ndeze  
Forestry Commission  
The Queen's House  
Lyndhurst  
Hampshire  
SO43 7NH

## Meeting Objectives

<b>Forest Design Plan Objective</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Methods of Monitoring</b>
1. To sustain and protect existing habitats of nature conservation interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining designated habitats in improving or favourable condition.</li> <li>• Restoring native broadleaf woodland where appropriate.</li> <li>• Developing a network of habitat links to reduce the vulnerability of fragmented sites.</li> <li>• Increasing the length of edge habitat by ride edge and streamside enhancement and by developing a mosaic of woodland types and open space. Providing a proportion of successional temporary open space suitable for key bird species.</li> <li>• Protecting veteran trees and retaining standing or fallen deadwood.</li> </ul>	<p>Condition assessment carried out by Natural England.</p> <p>Annually through analysis Sub Compartment Database by FC England Bio-diversity Officer. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring &amp; UKWAS monitoring</p> <p>Analysis of GIS / SubCompartment Database to assess structure of open space. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring &amp; UKWAS monitoring</p>
2. To develop woodlands that are more attractive and are sympathetic to their landscape context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the diversity of age structure through phased felling and regeneration or replanting shaped in a way that is consistent with the scale and topography of the landform.</li> <li>• Encouraging natural regeneration of existing conifer species or broadleaves native to the site type where appropriate.</li> <li>• Encouraging the transformation of pure conifer plantations to mixed conifer and broadleaf woodlands by accepting natural regeneration of native broadleaves.</li> <li>• Retaining some areas beyond their usual felling age to become large, old trees.</li> <li>• Introducing a network of permanent and temporary open space that enhances the visual diversity of the woodlands.</li> <li>• Maintaining a continuous cover of woodlands where it forms a prominent and sympathetic part of the landscape and especially where it screens urban features.</li> </ul>	<p>Analysis of GIS/Sub Compartment Database.</p> <p>Natural regeneration GIS extension to record actions and site response.</p> <p>Comparison of GIS/SCDB with habitat structure forecast charts at FDP review.</p> <p>Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring.</p> <p>Natural regeneration GIS extension to record actions and site response.</p>
3. To develop woodlands that provide opportunities for public enjoyment, aiming to divert pressure away from more sensitive habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining a network of accessible ride and track links.</li> <li>• Developing a variety of age/habitat types and open space, particularly along key access routes.</li> <li>• Providing information about alternative routes for public access when inclosures are being worked.</li> </ul>	<p>Feedback from Local Access Forum meetings. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring.</p> <p>Operational Site Assessment (Recreation Section).</p>
4. To provide a regular supply of quality timber to support local employment and local timber processing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing quality timber that is fit for purpose so far as this is consistent with FDP objectives 1,2 &amp; 3 in stands where the long term management objectives will result in the sustained production of timber.</li> <li>• Providing customers with long term forecasts of timber production to enable businesses to plan their timber requirements in line with the available supply.</li> <li>• Giving local companies the opportunity to purchase timber through open competitive sales each year whilst providing a number of medium and long term contracts that offer customers and contractors stability and continuity of supply.</li> </ul>	<p>Annual pre-thinning survey. Thinning control. UKWAS monitoring</p> <p>Comparison of production forecast through Forester GIS with actual output to assess accuracy of forecast.</p> <p>Annually via district representation at regional customer liaison meetings.</p>
5. To protect all ancient monuments and any other features of cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing and implementing an agreed management plan for all Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</li> <li>• Maintaining a record of all known non scheduled archaeological features and seeking advice regarding their protection and enhancement prior to work when appropriate.</li> </ul>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monument management plan five yearly review with English Heritage.</p> <p>Annual liaison with Hampshire Field Club and County Archaeologist to maintain GIS records and seek advice for forthcoming annual working blocks.</p>
6. To achieve the Minister's Mandate objectives through consultation with local communities and representatives of organisations involved with nature conservation, public recreation and the timber industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drawing together a forum of representatives to discuss and develop draft Forest Design Plan proposals.</li> <li>• Presenting draft Forest Design Plan proposals to local communities using techniques designed to aid understanding and maximise feedback from participants.</li> <li>• Maintaining a record of issues raised during consultation and of responses as draft Forest Design Plans are developed.</li> </ul>	<p>FDP forum meetings. Maintenance of district stakeholder database. UKWAS monitoring</p> <p>Quantity and quality of feedback provided by public after consultation events assessed by recreation rangers.</p> <p>Records to be held on file at Queens House for duration of FDP approval period. UKWAS monitoring</p>

## Amendments to approved Forest Enterprise Plans

Forestry Commission and Forest Enterprise should agree baseline tolerance thresholds for operations in each District beyond which exchange of letter/map or formal amendment is required. Unless otherwise specified or agreed by the Forestry Commission, amendment will be by formal revision of the plan.

**Tolerances Table**

	<b>Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries (1)</b>	<b>Timing of Restocking</b>	<b>Changes to species</b>	<b>Windthrow clearance (2)</b>	<b>Changes to road lines (3)</b>
<b>FC Approval normally not required</b>	0.5 ha or 5% of coupe - whichever is less	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers; broadleaves	Up to 0.5ha	
<b>Approval by exchange of letters and map</b>	0.5ha to 2ha or 10% of coupe - whichever is less			0.5ha to 2ha - if mainly windblown trees  > 2ha to 5ha in areas of low sensitivity	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan  Departures of >60m in either direction from centre line of road
<b>Approval by formal plan amendment</b>	> 2ha or 10% of coupe	Over 2 planting seasons after felling	Change from specified native species  Change between species groups	> 5ha	As above, depending on sensitivity

### Notes on Tolerance Table

1. There are circumstances in which changes - of less than 0.5 ha for example - could have a dramatic visual effect. The above model does require a sensible approach to be taken by Forest Enterprise in notifying Forestry Commission when such cases arise. Local staff need to be sensitive to issues which may influence the situation (bearing in mind that small adjustments to felling coupes will not appear on the Public Register).
2. It is important that Forest Enterprise keep the FC informed about windblow clearance, which can be problematic in cases of public complaint, and in FC compliance monitoring. In some cases a modification of the proposals for the remaining area of the Plan may need to be submitted and approved. Clearance of blow should not require approval but will be needed for related standing trees.
3. It is recognised that roading proposals as marked on Road Plans are necessarily somewhat indicative, in that actual roading operations require to take account of features not always apparent at the time of roadline planning. Accordingly some leeway is acceptable to account for this