

New Forest Inclosures

New Forest District • Inclosure Forest Design Plans • Phase B



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 second phase FDPs, known as Phase B. It includes the following 6 FDP units and these are shown on the location map:

Appleslade and Newlands Inclosures
Linford Brook and Ocknell Plain Inclosures
Wilverley Walk Inclosures
Parkhill Inclosures
Minstead Manor Woods
Norley Inclosure

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 England's 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.

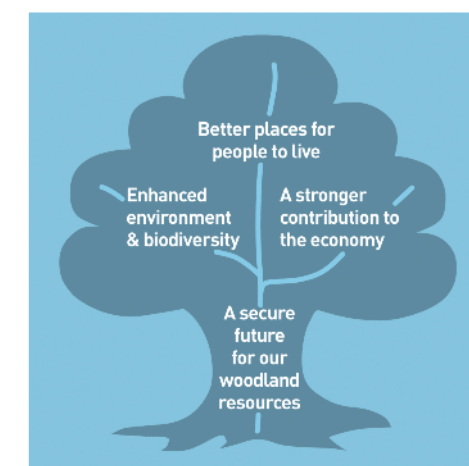


Diagram from "Seeing the Wood for the Trees" (2004)

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

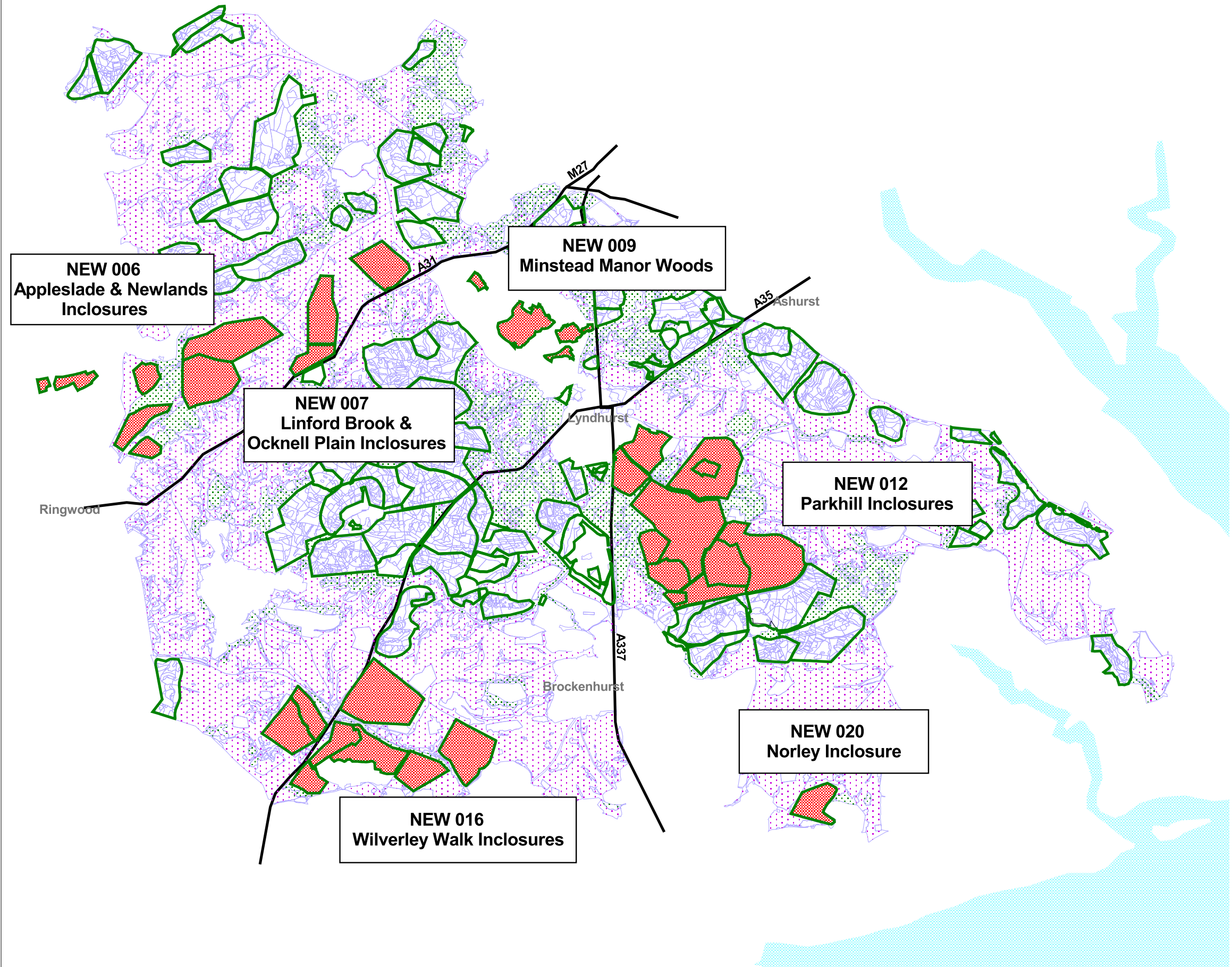
Each plan is supported by charts showing estimates of how management proposals contained within the Forest Design Plans may affect the habitat structure of the inclosures over time.

Location of New Forest Inclosure Forest Design Plan Units Phase B

Legend

-  Phase B Forest Design Plan Units
-  Ancient and Ornamental woodland
-  Existing Open Forest heathland

-  Inclosure Boundary
-  Crown Land



Produced by Planning Team New FD






Date 3/5/2006



Scale: 1:100000



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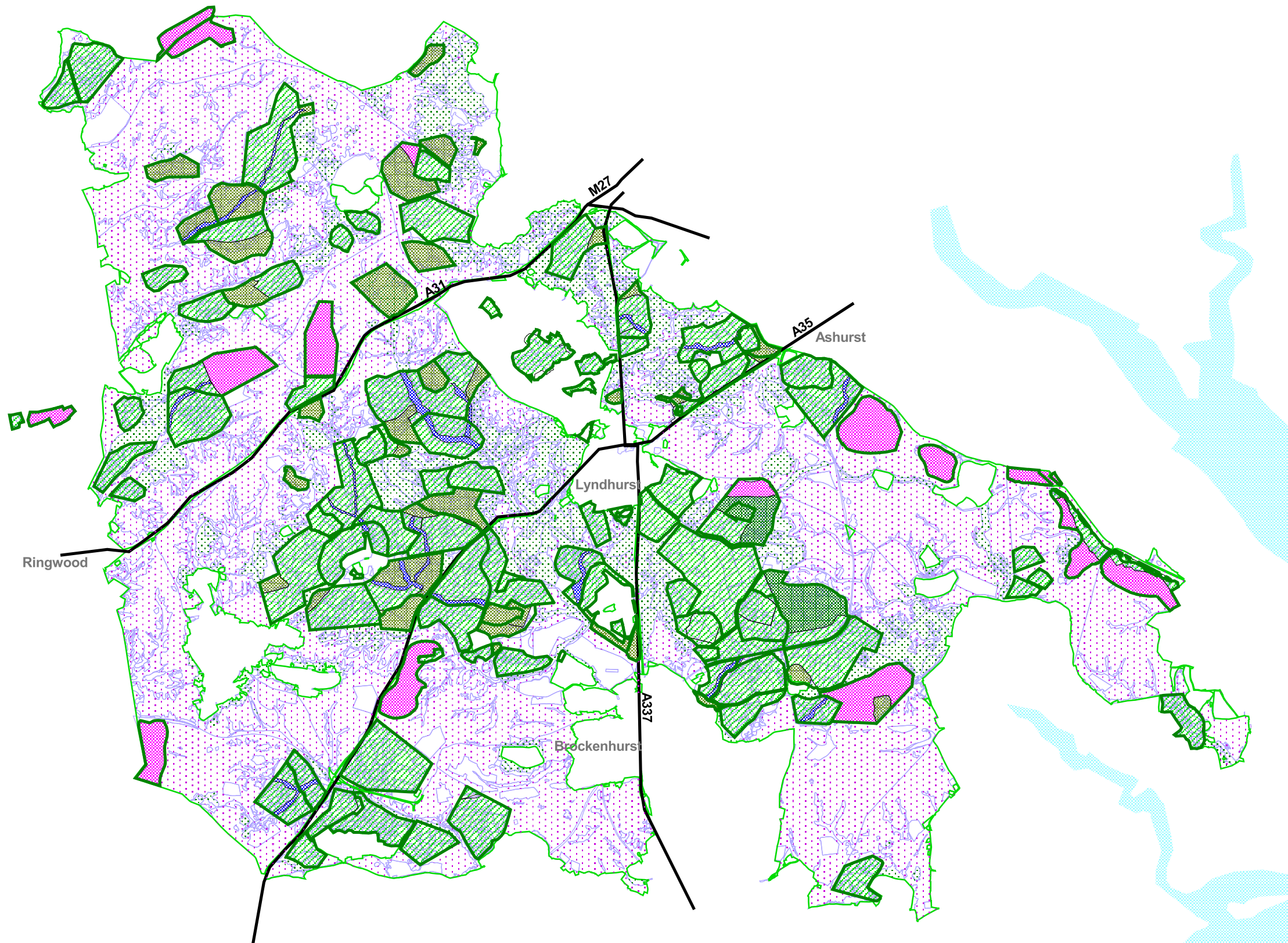
A 100 year indicative strategy for New Forest inclosures

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. Appleslade and Newlands Inclosures

11.1 Location

Newlands Plantation lies on the western fringe of the Forest just east of the Avon valley at Moyles Court. The plantation straddles the south-east facing slope (that marks the southern boundary of Ibsley Common) and part of the Dockens Water valley. Newlands Plantation covers 29 hectares. **Cherry Orchard** is a small wood of 8 hectares on flat ground adjacent to flooded gravel workings in the Avon valley near Ibsley.

Appleslade Inclosure is a small Inclosure of 35 hectares that encompasses the catchment of a small tributary of the Dockens Water east of Rockford Common. It borders the Ancient and Ornamental Red Shoot Wood to the east and the open heathland of Red Shoot Plain to the west.

11.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

The land at **Newlands Plantation** is leased from the National Trust who have recently taken the freehold with that of some of the surrounding heathlands at Ibsley and Rockford.

Most of the Newlands Plantation was planted in the mid 1960s on land that was formerly a complex mix of heath, mire, riverine woodland and carr. At the west end of the woodland there is still evidence of some 19 century ornamental planting. The plantation consists of a mix of conifers. Pines, Douglas Fir, Grand Fir and Western Hemlock that occur on the drier slopes, while Lodgepole Pine and Norway Spruce were planted on the wetter ground of the Dockens Water valley. Natural intrusions of Birch and Willow are common throughout. Its ecological value is largely unrecorded but it is likely to be rich in a variety of species associated with wetland and riverside habitats.

Cherry Orchard was planted on old fields in 1963 and consists of a mix of mainly Douglas Fir and mixed Broadleaves (Beech, Sycamore and Birch). It does not lie within the New Forest SSSI.

Appleslade Inclosure was first enclosed in 1829 and remnant Oak plantations of this date occur at the fringes of the Inclosure. The core of the Inclosure now largely consists of Pine and Douglas Fir dating from the late 1920s. There are some areas of Oak plantation underplanted with Western Hemlock in the late 1960s. The wood occurs on quite acidic gravelly soils and is therefore not rich in plants of note. Its mycological and entomological interest are unknown.

11.3 Recreation

Recreation in **Newlands Plantation** is restricted by constraints of the lease. There is a public right of way which crosses the north-western corner of the wood. A car park on the northern edge of Appleslade provides a focus for walkers, but generally levels of use are low. Two

privately owned campsites are located nearby which increases the number walking in this part of the Forest to moderate levels during the summer.

11.4 Archaeology

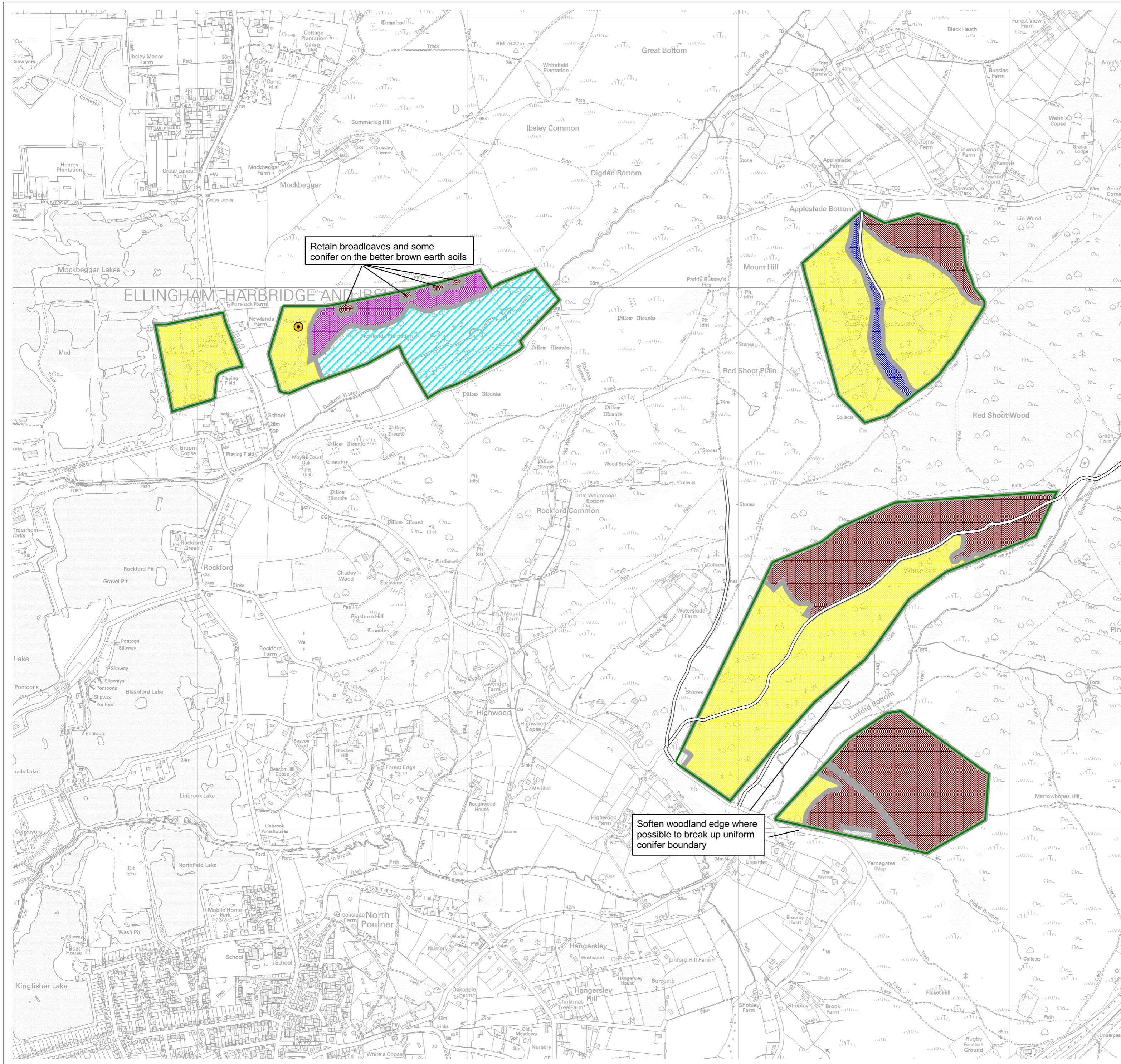
There is a single scheduled monument in **Newlands Inclosure** covering the site of a bowl barrow. There are several remnants of a war-time camp in the wood. The former Ibsley aerodrome was located just to the east. Further site of interest are noted in **Appleslade Inclosure** by the Hampshire Field Club and these will require protection during operations.

New Forest District NEW006 and NEW007 Design Concept












Cherry Orchard, Newlands and Linford 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.
-  Heathland
-  Retained groups of conifers and broadleaves
-  Existing and developing riverine woodland
-  Open Forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Open ground
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments 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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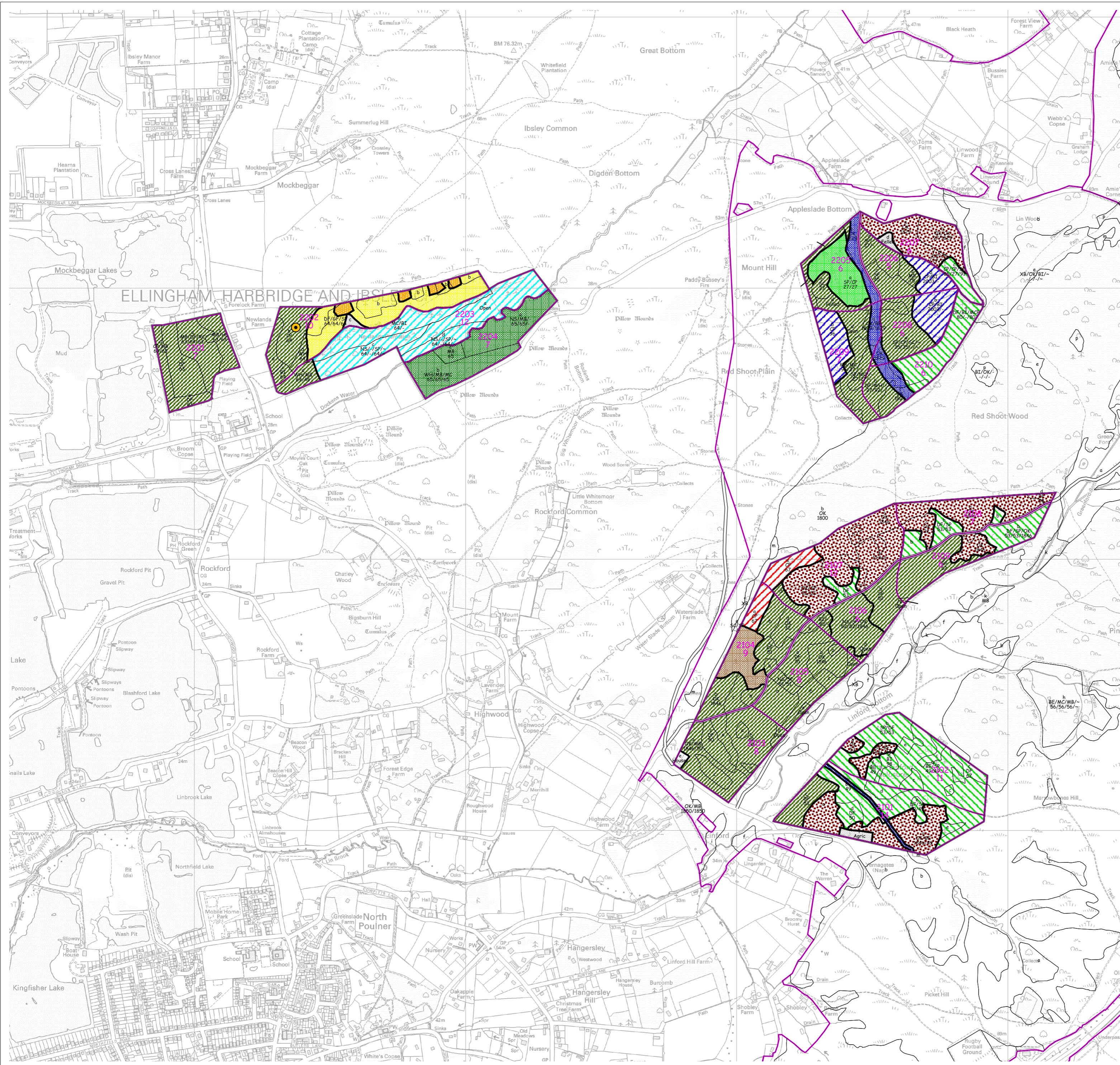
New Forest District NEW006 and NEW007



Habitat restoration and felling

Cherry Orchard, Newlands and Linford 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 semi-natural 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
 - 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 of mixed woodland by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems. Remove Western Hemlock at earliest opportunity
 - Retain groups of mature conifers and broadleaves
 - Thin to develop streamside habitats
 - Open forest habitats
 - Felled areas and permanent open space
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan

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New Forest District
 NEW006 and NEW007
Long term structure (20 years)



Cherry Orchard, Newlands and Linford 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
- Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
- Douglas Fir
- Corsican Pine
- Retained groups of mature conifers and broadleaves
- Conifers in thinning phase prior to felling
- Heathland
- Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
- Existing and developing riverine woodland
- Inclosure boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

Drawing Note

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 Date: _____ Date: _____

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12. Linford Brook and Ocknell Plain Inclosures

12.1 Location

This FDP covers the Inclosures of **Great and Little Linford, Roe, Milkham, Slufters and Ocknell** and a total land area of 621 hectares. They lie just north of the A31 and between Linford, near Ringwood in the west and Stoney Cross in the east. **The Linfords, Roe and Milkham** straddle the valley and catchment of the Linford Brook as it rises on Broomy Plain to the point where it leaves the Forest at Linford. **Slufters Inclosure** encompasses the upper catchment of the Bratley Water south-west of Ocknell Plain. It is dissected by the minor public road that connects Linwood to Lyndhurst. **Ocknell Inclosure** surrounds the upper catchment of the Highland Water between Stoney Cross and Cadmans Pool.

12.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Great and Little Linford were first enclosed in 1848 on the sides of the Linford Brook valley from largely open forest habitats. The eastern end of Great Linford enclosed part of a larger wood pasture which now forms Red Shoot and Pinnick Woods to the north and east. Remnants of original Oak plantations dating from the time of enclosure are now fragmented by conifer plantations of Pine and Douglas Fir planted in the mid 1950s. Some of the Oak areas, especially in Little Linford were underplanted or replaced with Beech in 1949. Others were replaced by pure stands of Corsican Pine and Western Hemlock in the late 1960s.

These Inclosures cover a total area of some 80 hectares.

Roe Inclosure was originally a smaller Inclosure established in 1811 on the south-facing slopes of the small valley of a tributary of Linford Brook that rises at Buckherd Bottom. The Inclosure was later enlarged to incorporate the whole ridge between Buckherd Bottom the middle reaches of the Linford Brook. It enclosed areas of Oak wood pasture found here on the better clay soils. Only small remnants of the Oak plantations established at the time of enclosure still exist. Extensive areas of Pine and Douglas Fir plantations dating from the 1950s now dominate the north-east and south-east sectors of the Inclosure with Norway Spruce on wetter ground nearer the watercourses. The core of the Inclosure is still largely broadleaved, but with Oak dating from post Second World War period. Openings in these areas were planted with Douglas Fir or Norway Spruce 10 to 15 years later. Oak, Hawthorn, Hazel and associated herbs are found here and the entomological interest is diverse.

Roe Inclosure covers an area of some 139 hectares.

Milkham Inclosure was enclosed much later in 1861 as an extension to Roe, encompassing the Linford Brook valley to the north and east. The majority of the Inclosure lies on very poor gravel and gley soils derived from wet heath and this is reflected in its relatively poor tree growth. Oak plantations dating from the time of Inclosure remain on the gley soils in the valley bottom, but much of the area is planted with 20th century Pine plantations of variable age. Much of its ecological interest lies in its relict heathland vegetation and streamside woodland of Alder and Willow.

Milkham Inclosure covers an area of 158 hectares.

Slufters Inclosure was enclosed in 1862, predominantly on former heathland and the lower reaches of several mire systems. Only in the southern end did the enclosure incorporate some old oak woodland on brown earth soils. A small remnant exists but the majority of this area is now under Oak plantations dating from the time of enclosure. North of the public road, Oak plantations only remain close to the Bratley Water. The remainder of the area is now conifer plantations (principally Pine) dating from the 1960s. As with Milkham, much of the ecological interest lies in its relict heathland habitats and its potential for restoration to mire, heath and open grazed Pine and Oak woods.

Slufters Inclosure covers an area of 145 hectares.

Ocknell Inclosure is an old Inclosure established around 1768 but never subsequently clear felled. The original boundary incorporated some open heath that was never planted. It was thrown open in the 18th century and never re-enclosed. It is a plantation that has evolved into pasture woodland, but with large areas of Beech established at time of enclosure. It contains a rich epiphytic lichen flora but one that demonstrates the slow rate of colonisation of these organisms, even into old woods of 300 years of age. Ocknell Inclosure covers an area of some 99 hectares.

12.3 Recreation

Recreational use of these Inclosures varies between moderate and high. **Great Linford Inclosure** is subject to greatest use as it is one of the most accessible woods from Ringwood. The car park at Linford Bottom attracts high numbers. A toilet block facility is also available here. Four further car parks are sited along the northern boundary of **Milkham** and **Slufters** Inclosures and provide starting points for horse riders, walkers and access to the Forest cycle network in the Inclosures.

Ocknell campsite is located on the eastern flank of **Ocknell Inclosure**. It is open from mid-March to mid-September and provides 250 pitches. A number of campsites and stables occur close to these Inclosures on adjacent private land.

12.4 Archaeology

There is a single scheduled monument within this group of Inclosures covering the site of an Iron Age hillfort known as Castle Piece. This lies on the western end of a ridge of ground in **Roe Inclosure**. In addition there are some sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during operations.


New Forest District NEW007 Design Concept

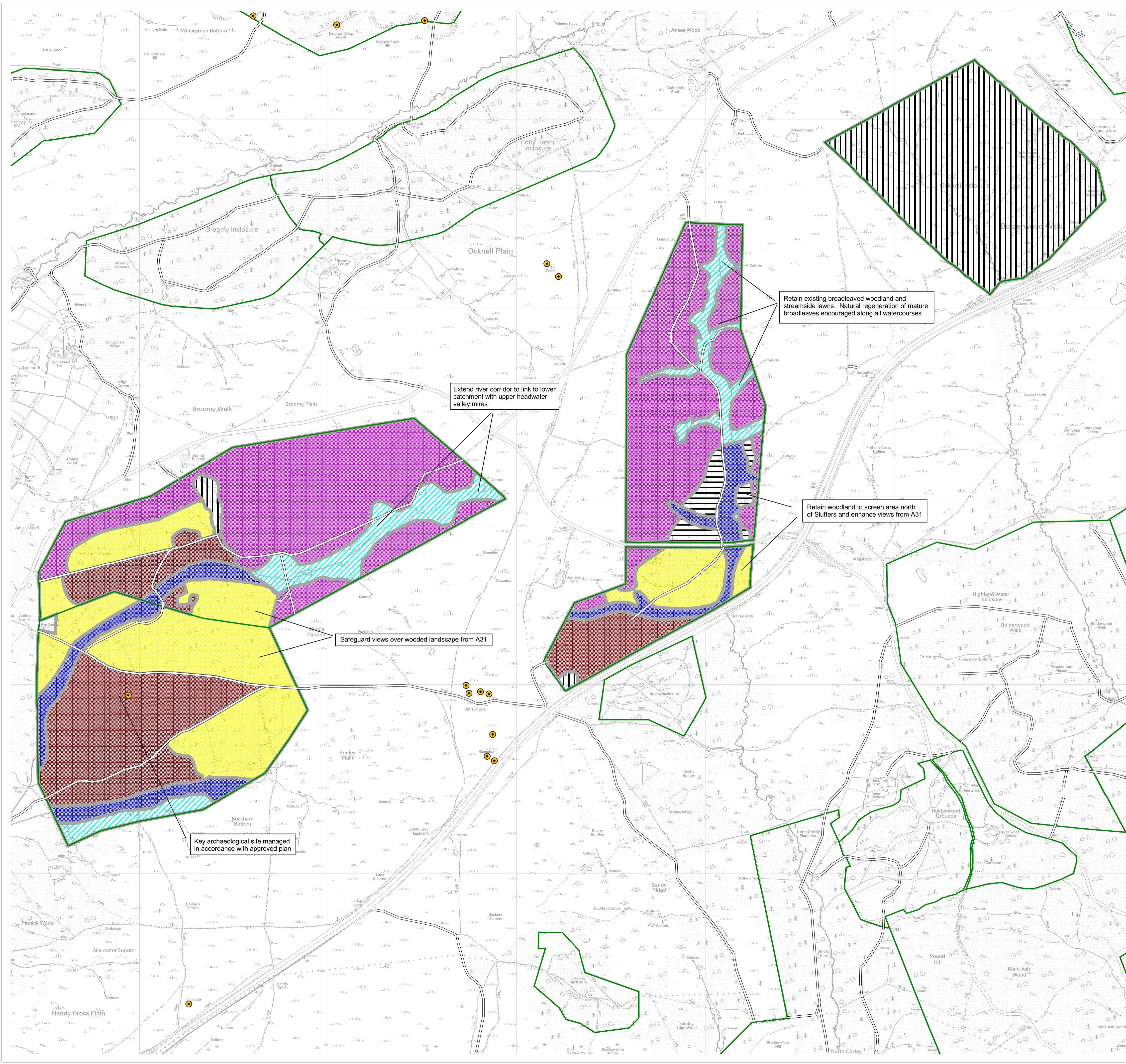


Ocknell Plain Inclosures

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 pasture woodland
-  Developing pasture woodland
-  Heathland
-  Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses. Seek early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create permanent open spaces and accept regeneration to native broadleaves. Give priority to valley mire restoration where appropriate.
-  Open Forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan



Drawing Note

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Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:	Conservator:
Date:	Date:

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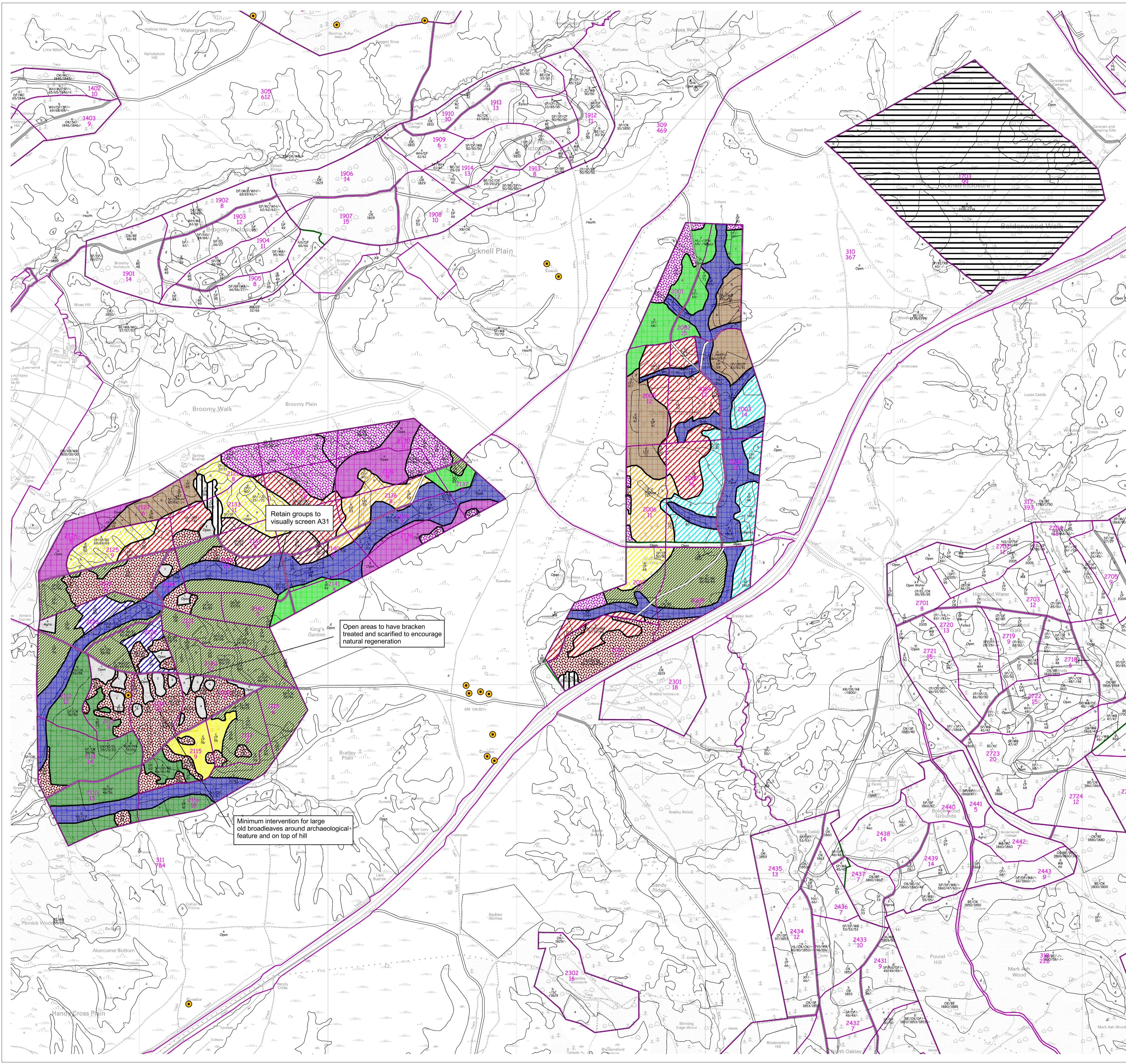
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New Forest District NEW007 Habitat restoration and felling



Ocknell Plain 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
- Other symbols:**
- Pasture woodland - no intervention required
 - 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
 - Thin to develop streamside habitats
 - Open forest habitats of valley mires, wetland lawns and grazed native woodland
 - 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

Retain groups to visually screen A31

Open areas to have bracken treated and scarified to encourage natural regeneration

Minimum intervention for large old broadleaves around archaeological feature and on top of hill

Drawing Note

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

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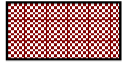






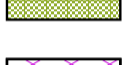
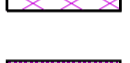





New Forest District NEW007 Long term structure (20 years)



Ocknell Plain 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
-  Pasture woodland - no intervention required
-  Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
-  Corsican Pine
-  Conifers in thinning phase prior to felling to heathland
-  Heathland
-  Wooded heath
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Development of riverine woodland
-  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:

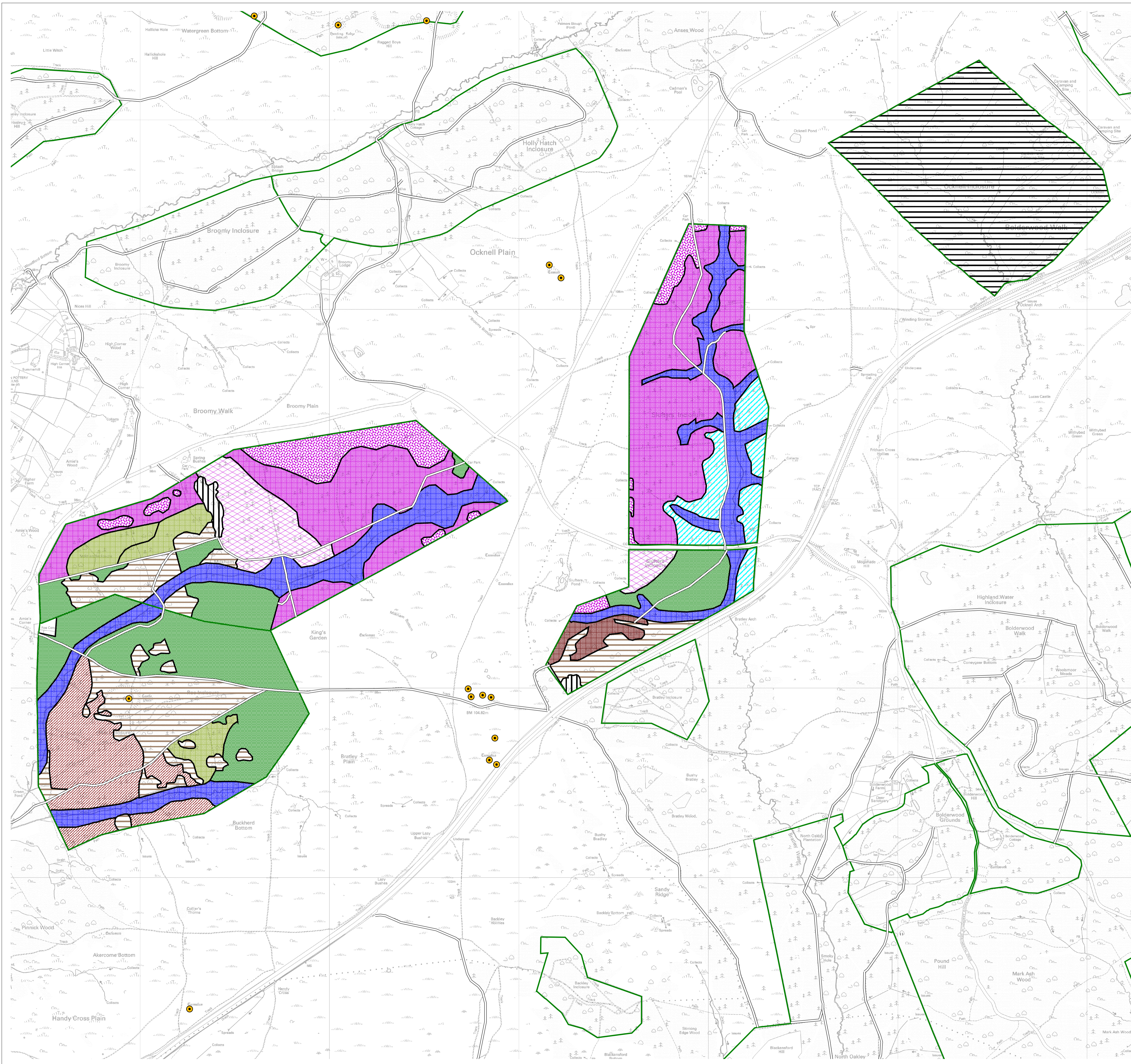
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13. Wilverley Walk Inclosures

13.1 Location

This FDP includes the Inclosures of **Holmsley, Wilverley, Brownhills, Wootton Copse, Little Wootton, Broadley** and **Set Thorns**. These Inclosures lie in the south of the Forest either side of the Avon Water valley that runs from west to east. The total land area is some 742 hectares. **Holmsley Inclosure** lies west of the A35 and straddles the upper valleys of the Avon Water and its tributaries and the ridges of higher ground between. **Wilverley** and **Set Thorns** lie north of the Avon Water valley and cover the south and south-west facing slopes of the valley. Conversely **Brownhills, Wootton Copse** and **Broadley** lie south of the river on the north and north-east facing slopes.

13.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Holmsley Inclosure was first enclosed in 1811 and some remnants of the original Oak plantations exist along the public road and Inclosure edge. The majority of conifer plantations date from the post Second World War period with pockets of recent plantings following damage in the 1987 and 1990 storms. There are some good plantations of younger Oak established in the 1930s and 1940s in the northern corner of the Inclosure. The broad valleys lie on base-rich wet soils and support some developing reed fen and ash/alder woodland. These valleys have been heavily drained. Butterflies used to be important, but a lack of rideside management has degraded their habitat.

Holmsley Inclosure covers an area of some 142 hectares.

Wilverley Inclosure was first enclosed in 1775 from open forest habitats but most of the Oak plantations date from the time of its re-enclosure in 1809. Remnants of original Oak plantations remain as narrow belts on fringes of Inclosure and up small valleys. The majority of the Inclosure consists of 20th century conifer plantations of mainly Pine and Douglas Fir. The extent of brown earth soils have allowed a large variety of other conifers to be planted in small areas. Douglas Fir planted here in the 1920s are now some of the largest trees in the Forest. Natural regeneration of conifers is common in this Inclosure. Two mire systems exist on the southern edge of the Inclosure, but these have been drained and ungrazed for a long time. Wilverley Inclosure covers an area of some 205 hectares.

Brownhills and **Wootton Copse Inclosures** were first enclosed in 1808 and some remnants of the original Oak plantations remain in the valleys. The soils are base-rich and areas of Ash/Maple/Hazel woodland occur close to the Avon Water, rich in woodland plants that are scarce elsewhere in the Forest. The area was largely replanted with conifers in the 1940s, although some occur in mixture with Oak. The sandy ridge in Brownhills is covered with Pine plantations. Some old Hazel coppice occurs along the southern boundary. Areas of Norway Spruce planted on flatter wet ground of the Avon Water flood plain have been removed as a start to recover native woodland. The quality of insect habitat is very high on opened up areas. This area is noted for some rarer butterflies.

These Inclosures cover an area of some 155 hectares.

Little Wootton is a small Inclosure lying south of the B3058. It incorporates areas of scrub woodland which established on former marl workings and a small remnant of old pasture woodland. The majority of the Inclosure is planted with Pines dating from the early 1970s. Little Wootton Inclosure covers an area of some 38 hectares.

Broadley Inclosure was first enclosed in 1860 and the core the area consists of Oak and Beech plantations from this date. Further underplanting of Oak with Beech in the 1930s is evident. The remainder of the Inclosure consists of Scots Pine and Douglas Fir dating from the late 1940s and early 1950s. Recent storm damaged areas were planted with Corsican Pine. Broadley was once noted for its butterfly populations and woodland plants but a lack of thinning and rideside management has degraded the habitat. However, the area has great potential for restoration. Broadley Inclosure covers an area of some 72 hectares.

Set Thorns Inclosure was an area enclosed in 1811 on the site of an ancient woodland lost in the 16th century. Again, only small remnants remain of the Oak plantations along Inclosure boundaries and the lower lying ground adjacent to the Avon Water. These areas have generally richer soils and support Hazel and woodland plants such as Bluebells. Up the slopes and on the flatter ground in the northern half of the Inclosure there are areas of heathier soils. These areas are covered with 20th century plantations of Pine and Douglas Fir. Set Thorns Inclosure covers an area of some 130 hectares.

13.3 Recreation

Recreational use of these Inclosures is high as they are readily accessible from the towns and villages south of the Forest. Use is especially high in **Wilverley** and **Set Thorns**.

The two car parks serving **Wilverley** act as a focus for recreation. Additional facilities here include a toilet block, waymarked walking trails and cycle routes. Most of the tracks in Wilverley are well used, and although existing facilities are concentrated in the eastern end, potential exists for further development adjacent to the A35.

Set Thorns campsite lies within the Inclosure and is open all year round and provides 320 pitches. The area immediately around the site is subject to heavy use, although tracks and rides are well walked by locals and visitors alike. Some tracks in the Inclosure are part of and link to the wider Forest cycle network. A car park is provided in the north-east corner.

Four other car parks lie adjacent to the other Inclosures in this group. Holmsley campsite is located to the south-west of **Holmsley Inclosure** and is linked to it by the cycle network. Holmsley campsite is open from late March to early November and has a capacity of 700 pitches. The woodlands adjoining the settlements to the south of the Forest are particularly well used by horse riders and walkers.

13.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled monument sites within this group of Inclosures. There are some sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during operations.




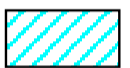




New Forest District NEW016 Design Concept



Wilverley 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
- 
 Open Forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
- 
 Riparian zones. Adjacent to natural watercourses. Remove conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create permanent open space and accept some natural regeneration of native broadleaves.
- 
 Area managed to enhance campsite setting
- 
 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:

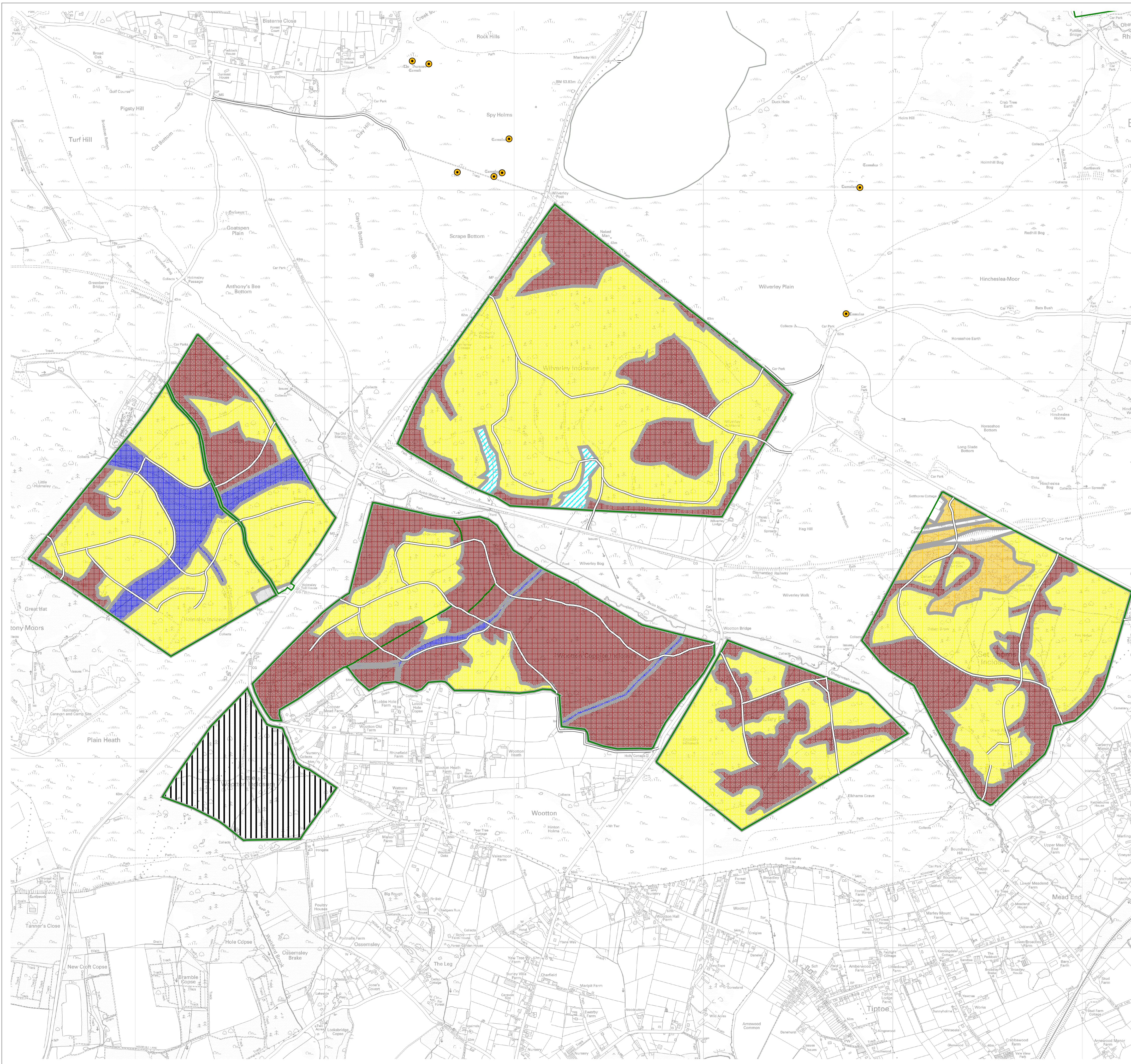
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New Forest District
 NEW016
Habitat restoration and felling



Wilverley Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

- 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
- Area managed to enhance campsite setting
- Open forest habitats. Fencing of mires conditional upon funding
- Areas managed to develop streamside, riverine and mire habitats
- Felled areas and permanent open space
- Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan



Drawing Note

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

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 Deputy Surveyor: _____ Conservator: _____
 Date: _____ Date: _____

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New Forest District
NEW016
Long term structure (20 years)



Wilverley 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
-  Douglas Fir
-  Corsican Pine
-  Larch
-  Scots Pine
-  Areas being thinned prior to felling
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Development of riverine woodland and mire habitat
-  Area managed to enhance campsite setting
-  Proposed seasonal managed grazing unit
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments to be managed in accordance with approved plan

Drawing Note

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14. Parkhill Inclosures

14.1 Location

This FDP consists of the Inclosures of **Pondhead, Parkgrounds, Parkhill, Ramnor, Pignal, Pignalhill, Perrywood Hasley, Stubby Copse, Denny Lodge, Little Holmhill and Denny**. These Inclosures form a continuous woodland within the physical boundaries of the A337 Lyndhurst/Brockenhurst road, the B3056 Lyndhurst/Beaulieu Road Station road and the railway.

The total land area covered by these Inclosures is some 1,111 hectares.

The area encompasses the entire catchment of the Etherise Gutter north of the railway and the higher ridges west and south of Denny Wood and east of Hollands Wood.

14.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Pondhead Inclosure is a crown freehold established partly on open fields and partly ancient woodland in 1810. The majority of the Inclosure is Oak plantations from this date with some Beech planted 50 years later. The area of former fields, in the northern half of the Inclosure, have more fertile soils and were planted with Oak and Hazel. Some Hornbeam and Wild Service trees have spread into this part from surrounding hedgerows. The whole area is deer fenced and natural regeneration and coppice growth is much more vigorous here than elsewhere. Butterflies and insects associated with sunny ride edges have benefited from recent re-instatement and coppice management. This is only area on crown lands where coppice is worked within a fenced area. Two small areas of pure conifer planted around 1970 are also present. Pondhead Inclosure covers an area of some 76 hectares.

Parkgrounds Inclosure is also a crown freehold woodland with the present plantations established in 1810. The area is largely on fertile clays with some brown earths and consequently tree growth is good. The wood is high forest Oak and Beech dating from the time of enclosure with a mature structure. There are some interesting rides but entomological records are virtually non-existent. Two small areas of pure conifer planted in 1968 break the broadleaved woodland character. Parkgrounds Inclosure covers an area of some 64 hectares.

Parkhill, Ramnor, Pignal, Pignalhill, Perrywood Hasley and Stubby Copse Inclosures now form an extensive woodland area. This is the result of a series of enclosures dating from as early as 1751 through to 1880 on the site of an extensive pasture woodland. The area consists of large areas of Oak and Beech plantations dating from the time of successive enclosures; some old Scots Pine mixed with the broadleaved woodlands; and conifer plantations (some mixed to varying proportions with Oak) dating from post World War periods. In general, the areas around the Etherise Gutter valley are predominantly conifer. These areas have been augmented with pure plantations of conifer planted in the 1960s and 1970s. The soils are predominantly clay of varying base richness. Some areas are influenced by shell-laden marls in the clays which give rise to Ash, Maple, Hazel and Hawthorn and a more abundant and a wider range of woodland herbs. Neglect of broadleaved thinning and ride management over the last 40 years and the impact of deer and ponies has led to serious decline of butterfly and insect populations for which this area was once famous. Some small

colonies of rare butterflies exist and a diversity of woodland plants, but these are currently limited in distribution. These Inclosures cover a total area of some 576 hectares.

Denny Lodge Inclosure. An early enclosure at Woodfidley established in 1770; a Great Beech wood derived from the Oak and Beech wood pasture on the hill slopes above Denny Bog and Shatterford Bottom. A small remnant of this wood remains at a site known as Woodfidley Beeches. This area was deer fenced in the 1960s and this has allowed a dense understorey to develop. Holly on the poorer soils, Beech and Sycamore on the better soils. This small core of old beech high forest is surrounded by younger Oak/Beech stands of the 19th century (coincident with the time of further enclosures) and conifer plantations dating from the 20th century. The soils are varied at Woodfidley, with some patches of base rich clays supporting woodland with frequent Ash and Hazel amongst the Pine, and herbs such as Wild Arum, Wood Anemone and Wood Spurge in some abundance. Denny Lodge Inclosure covers a total area of some 209 hectares.

Denny Inclosure was derived from the wood pasture of Denny Wait, enclosed in 1860. The wood pasture was partly felled, partly restocked with Oak and Beech and then, more recently, patchily replanted with conifers. The south-eastern side of the Inclosure is derived largely from heath. A small enclosure on the top of the hill (Little Holmhill) is an earlier enclosure of 1820 and now consists of uniform, old planting of Oak and Beech. The complex history of Denny Inclosure led to the establishment of a research transect by Southampton University in the 1950s. This is now one of the longest running studies on woodland change and tree recruitment in the country. Denny is noted for its lichen flora; its assemblage of rare fungi associated with dead wood and mature trees; and habitats for rare insects (notably hoverflies) and birds (notably Redstart and Hawfinch). North of Denny Wait lies Matley Bog with its associated alder and willow woodland. On the slopes of Matley Ridge an area of former heath was planted with Pine in 1970 trapping a small area of pasture woodland. Denny Inclosure now covers an area of some 186 hectares.

14.3 Recreation

This large block of woodland is subject to heavy recreational use during the summer and moderate use during the winter. Campsites are located adjacent to the woods at Denny and Hollands Wood and are open from spring to the end of summer and provide a total of 840 pitches. Tracks leading from these sites into the woods are well used during the season. Walking, cycling and horse riding are all common uses of these woodlands and there are 4 car parks with direct access into the area, and several more nearby. The majority of gravel tracks in this area are designated part of the Forest cycle network, with the routes between Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst, and Brockenhurst and Beaulieu particularly well used at all times of the year.

14.4 Archaeology

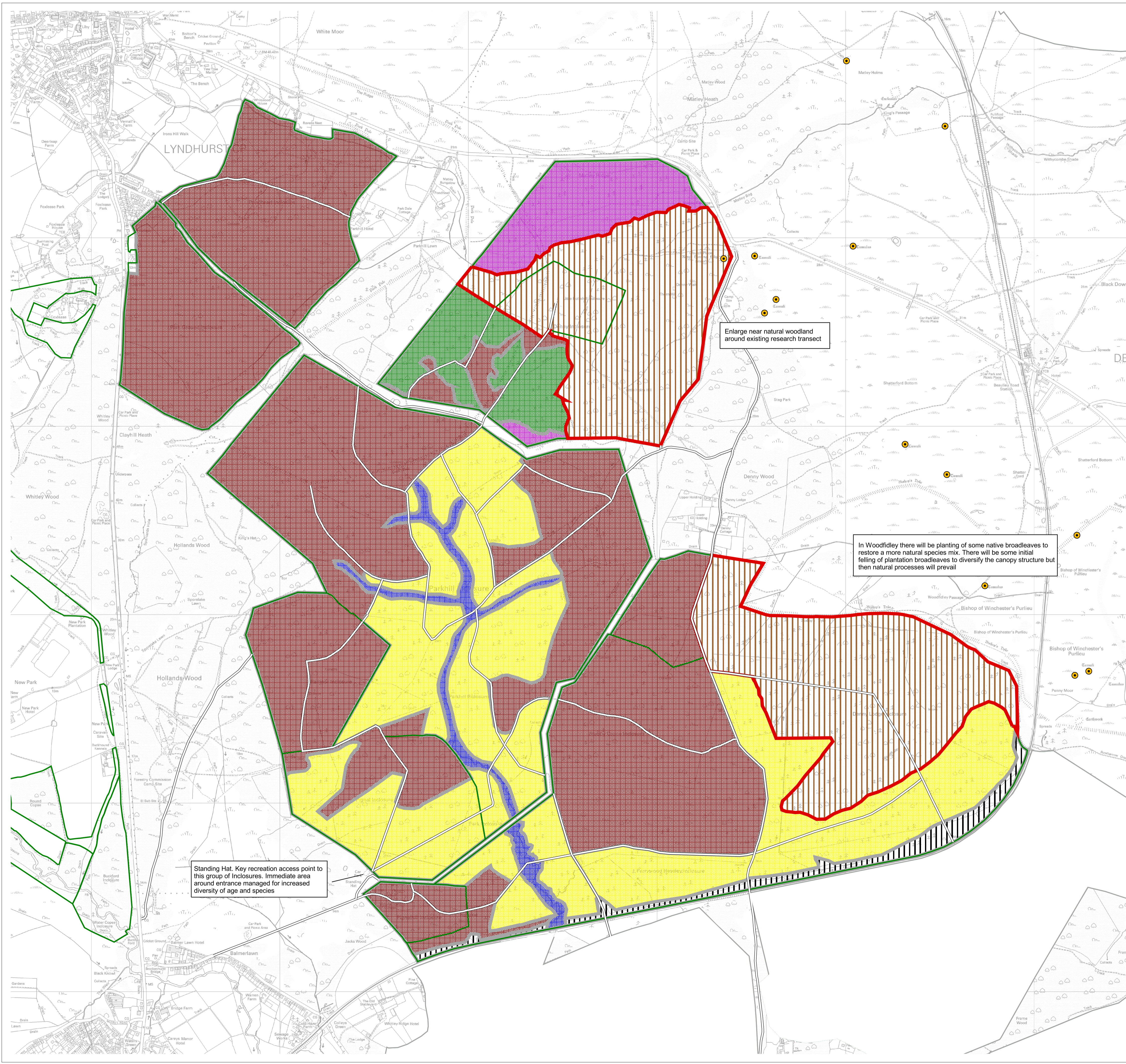
There is a single scheduled ancient monument in this group. It is the site of a medieval hunting lodge known as Church Place on the north-east corner of **Denny Inclosure**. The extensive earthwork bank known as Park Pale runs through **Denny and Parkhill Inclosures**. There are some sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during operations.

New Forest District NEW012 Design Concept



Parkhill 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. Mixed areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age and create more open space. Thinnings will allow more light to the forest floor and encourage the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Managed woodland which is predominantly coniferous. 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 and natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Near natural woodland. Areas where woodland will be allowed to evolve naturally with minimum intervention. Intervention in some areas will be required for some years to gradually remove conifers and other exotics.
- Pasture woodland. Areas where conifers will be gradually removed and existing broadleaves developed to create a mosaic of woodland and open space. Fencing to be realigned to enable grazing
- Heathland. Restore to heathland at crop rotation age
- Riparian zones. Adjacent to natural watercourses. Remove conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create permanent open space and accept natural regeneration of native broadleaves.
- Inclosure boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments managed in accordance with approved plan

Drawing Note

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

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
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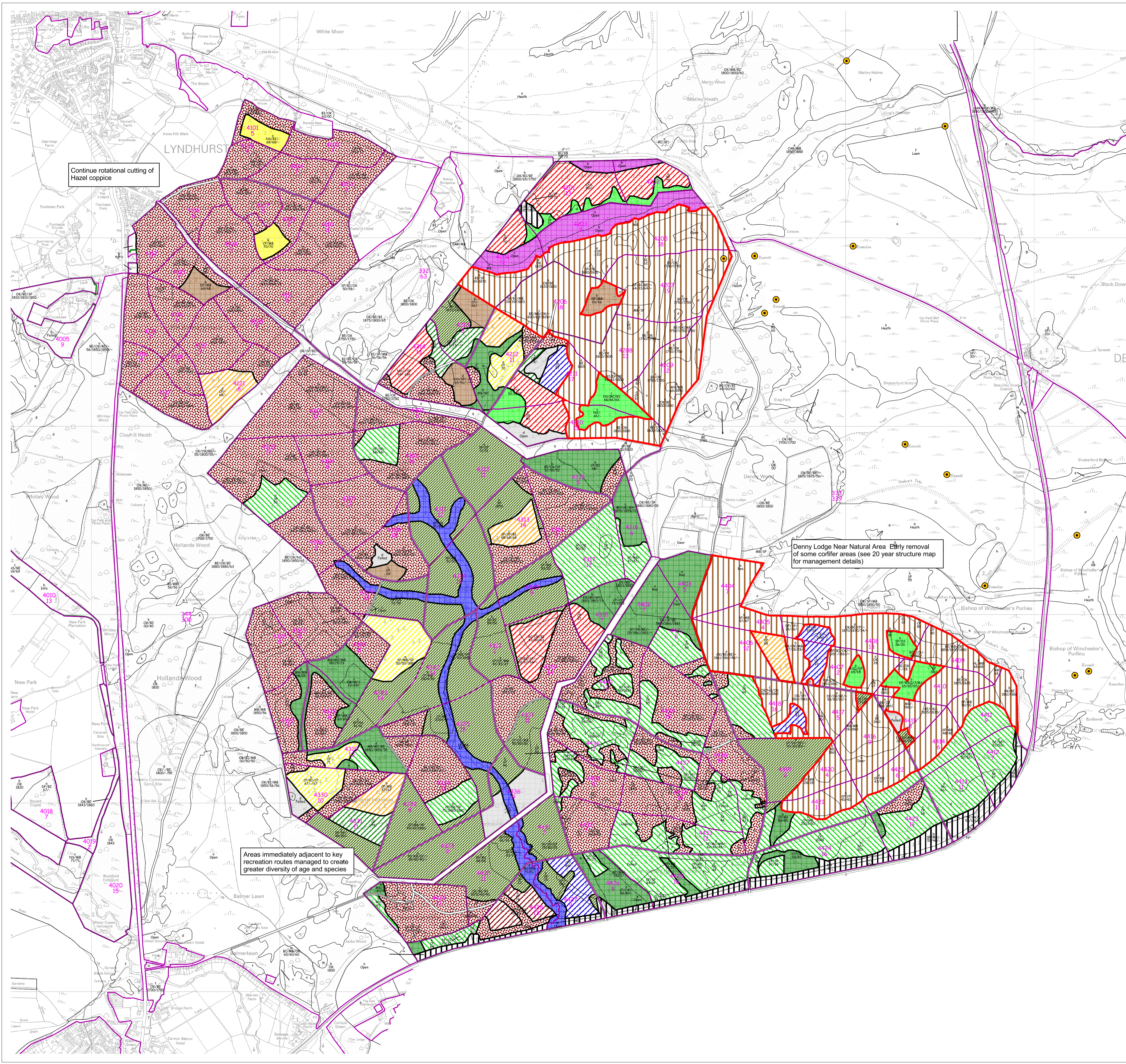
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New Forest District NEW012 Habitat restoration and felling



Parkhill Inclosures

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



Continue rotational cutting of Hazel coppice

Denny Lodge Near Natural Area Early removal of some conifer areas (see 20 year structure map for management details)

Areas immediately adjacent to key recreation routes managed to create greater diversity of age and species

Legend

- 2006
- 2007-2011
- 2012-2016
- 2017-2021
- 2022-2026
- 2027-2031
- 2032-2036
- 2037-2041
- 2042 and beyond
- Pasture woodland - no intervention required
- Existing and developing pasture woodland
- Near natural woodland. Gradual removal of exotics within area of non intervention near natural 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 system
- 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 system
- Thin to develop streamside habitats
- Heathland. Existing and recently cleared areas for restoration of heathland
- Felled areas and permanent open space
- Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed according to approved plan

Drawing Note

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

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Date: _____ Date: _____

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New Forest District NEW012 Long term structure (20 years)



Parkhill Inclosures

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

DEVELOPMENT OF NEAR-NATURAL WOODLAND

Two areas, Denny Wait and Denny Lodge, within this part of the New Forest have been selected to re-establish woodland where natural processes would prevail. Its appearance and dynamics would ultimately be similar to woodland unchanged by man. They will provide a valuable scientific resource and contribute to the conservation of species associated with old growth woodland. There will, however, be a clear distinction between the short term management of the two sites

No planting of broadleaves would take place in Denny Wait after initial removal of exotic species. Natural regeneration processes would then be allowed to occur without intervention, thus providing continuity to existing study of the transect.

In Denny Lodge, the first stage would be to re-assemble the native species composition, removing introduced trees and shrubs and planting species eliminated in the past, notably lime and hazel. Detailed site survey will determine the most appropriate sites for planting.

Areas of pure conifer will be felled. Some areas of existing native species would be managed to encourage natural regeneration and establish a greater diversity of age structure. This may require temporary fences to exclude deer. Sites of Western Red Cedar, Lawsons Cypress and Redwood will be priorities for early removal.

Thinning in mixed conifer/broadleaf stands will gradually remove conifer and encourage broadleaf natural regeneration wherever possible. Larger groups may be felled to create a more varied woodland structure.

Grazing should be controlled to resemble the effects of past "natural" grazing. The areas will be fenced against stock, but general deer grazing in the Forest accepted as a substitute for "natural" grazing.

Once these areas have passed through the initial stage of setting up the woodland structure, little further intervention would take place and would probably be confined to control of invading exotic species.

DENNY WAIT

Selected for near-natural woodland development because of the existence of the Denny Transect. This area has a history of continuous scientific study of woodland structure for over 40 years.

The allocation of this area of Denny Inclosure to near-natural woodland will safeguard the continued use of this area for scientific study. The area also lies adjacent to the ancient Denny Wood.

Frohawk Ride

Managed specifically to re-establish ride-edge vegetation suitable for butterfly interest

DENNY LODGE

Chosen to provide an extension to and eventual link to old growth woodland of Denny Wood and Denny Wait. The site does not compromise other interests by allocation to near-natural woodland development.

The site also encompasses the valuable old growth site known as Woodfidley Beeches. The area includes a wide variation of site types where a good diversity of species can be developed.

Woodfidley Beeches

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
- Near natural woodland
- Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
- Douglas Fir
- Corsican Pine
- Scots Pine
- Areas being thinned prior to felling
- Heathland
- Areas managed for natural succession
- Development of riverine woodland
- 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:
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15. Minstead Manor Woods

15.1 Location

This is a group of individual woods which lie north-west of Lyndhurst between the Emery Down and Minstead minor roads. With the exception of The Grove, the woods are leased from the Minstead Manor Estate and are not part of the New Forest SSSI or the SAC. **Manor Wood** is the largest and occupies the upper valley of the Fleet Water and the higher ground to the south-west. **Harcourt Wood** lies in the valley downstream of Manor Wood and on a knoll of higher ground to the north of the valley. **Burnt Hill Wood** occupies a small ridge running west to east on the edge of the Manor Estate. All these woods are surrounded by agricultural fields. The total area of these woods is some 126 hectares. **The Grove** is a small wood (10 hectares) lying north-west of Manor Wood and lies within a larger complex of privately owned woods. It is a freehold wood established on land given in exchange for land at Burley Old House in 1962. A small stream marks its eastern boundary.

15.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Manor Wood is an Ancient Woodland site which has been almost entirely replanted with conifers (Pine, Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock) mainly dating from the 1960s. The wood is heavily infested with Rhododendron. There is little existing ecological interest apart from the stream corridor that runs through the north of the wood. Areas of conifer have recently been felled and replanted with Oak to begin restoration to Ancient Woodland.

Harcourt Wood consists mainly of Corsican Pine and Douglas Fir planted in the late 1960s with some areas of scrub Birch. A small remnant of older Scots Pine remains on top of the hill. There is no biological interest of note.

Burnt Hill consists of Douglas Fir and some Pine planted in 1958. Once again, Rhododendron is extensive. There is no biological interest of note.

The Grove is principally Douglas Fir planted shortly after the time of exchange in 1967. Small areas of broadleaved woodland occur along stream corridor.

15.3 Recreation

There is no authorised recreation use of the Manor Estate woodlands because of their leasehold status. The estate retains game shooting rights within the woods. **The Grove** is only used by local walkers.

15.4 Archaeology

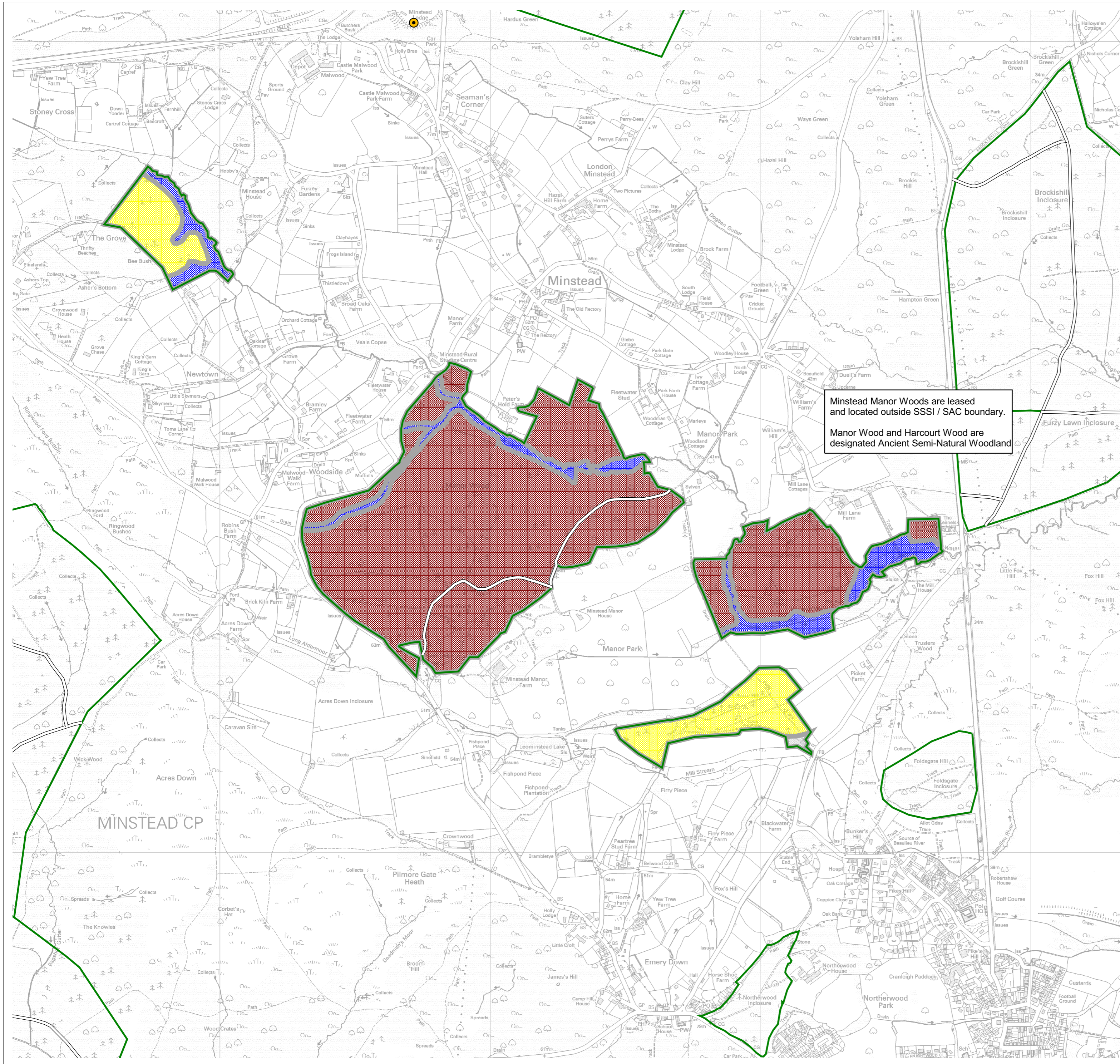
There are no recorded archaeological features in these woodlands.



New Forest District
 NEW009
Design Concept






Minstead Manor Woods

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



Minstead Manor Woods are leased and located outside SSSI / SAC boundary.
 Manor Wood and Harcourt Wood are designated Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland

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.
-  Riparian zones. Adjacent to natural watercourses. Remove conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create permanent open space and accept natural regeneration of native broadleaves. Restore valley mire habitat in The Grove.
-  Permanent open space (loading bay).
-  Inclosure boundary

Drawing Note

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

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New Forest District NEW009 Habitat restoration and felling



Minstead Manor Woods

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 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
 - 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 or group shelterwood silvicultural system
 - Thin to develop streamside habitats
 - Felled areas and permanent open space
 - 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:

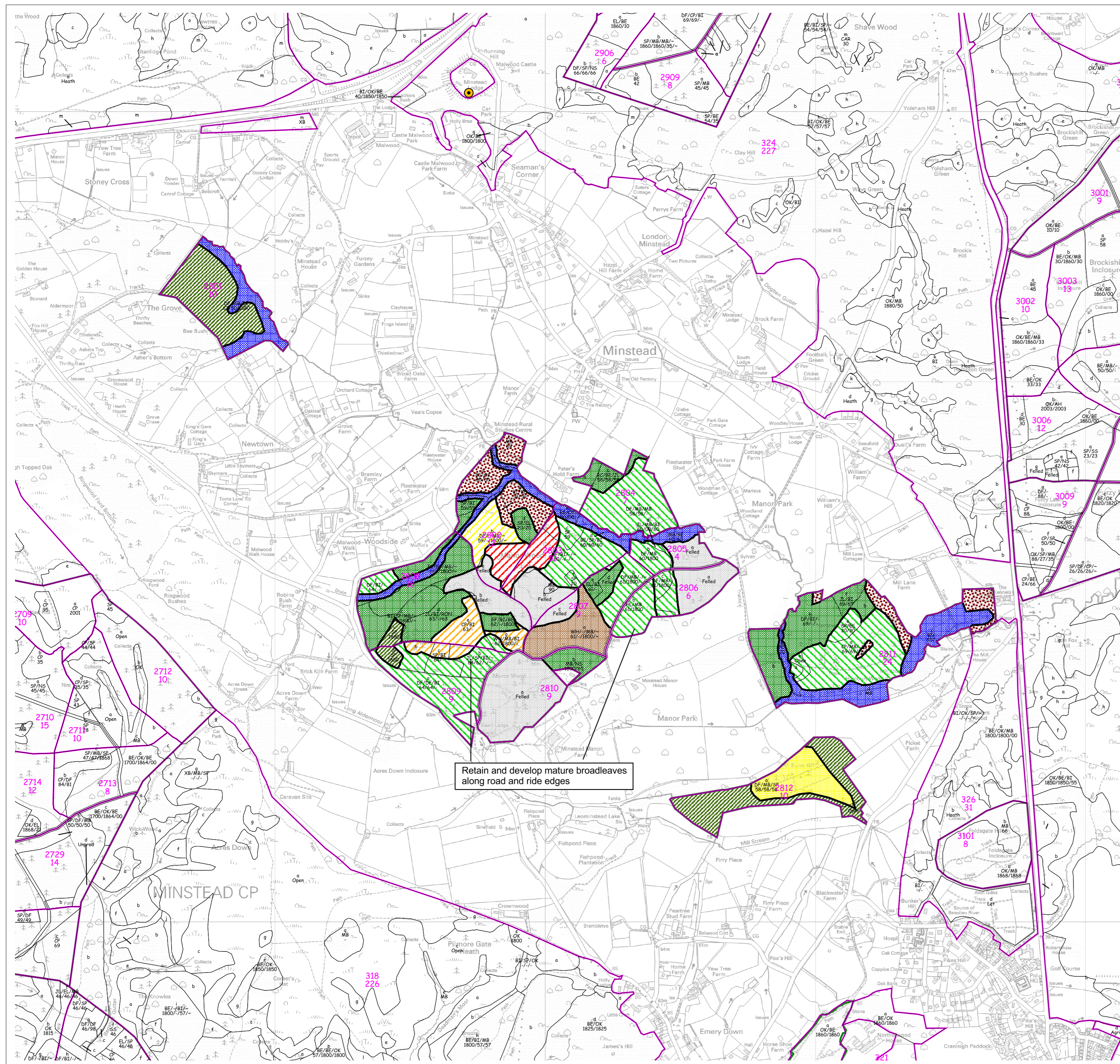
Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

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




New Forest District NEW009 Long term structure (20 years)

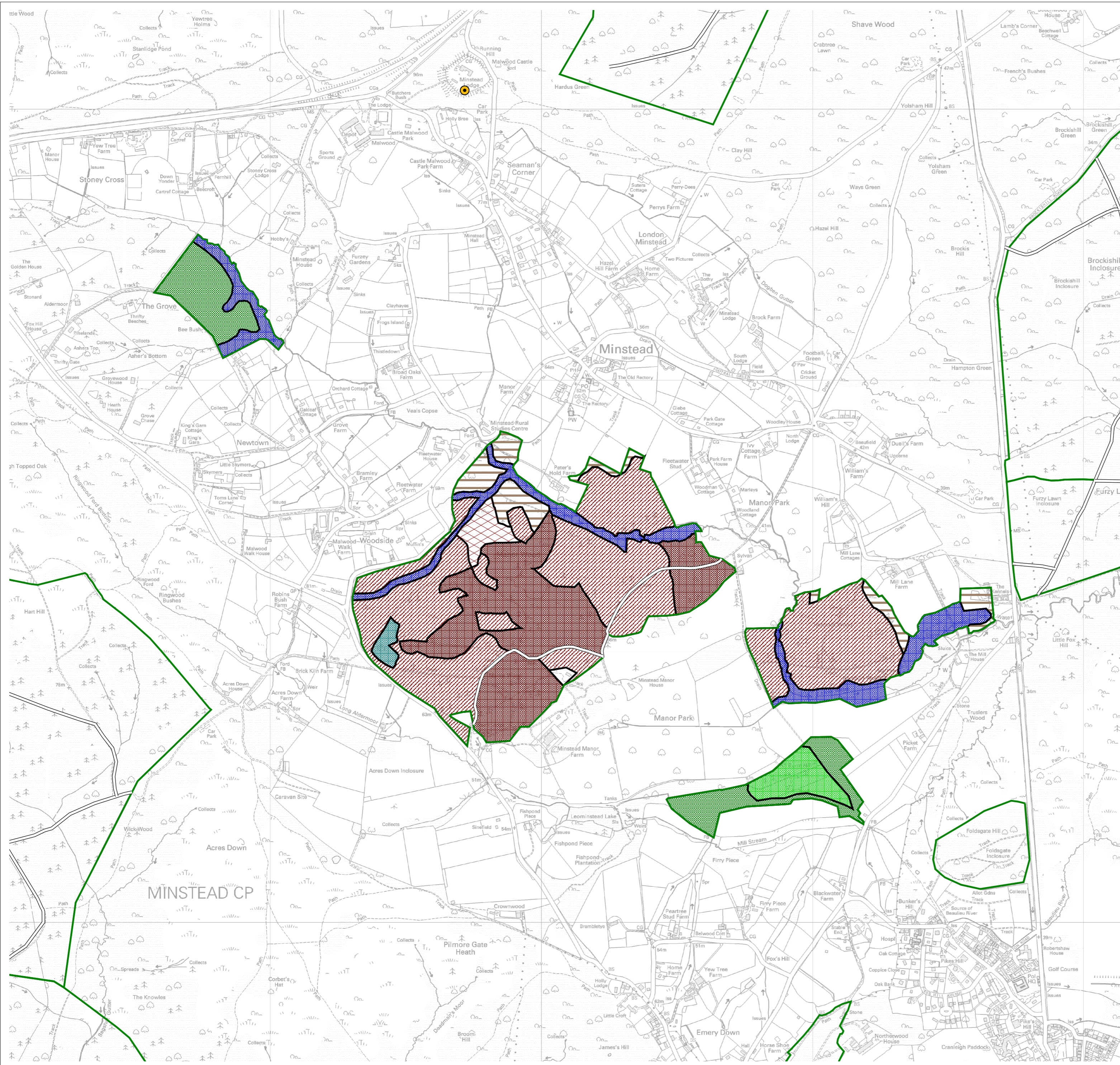


Minstead Manor Woods

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
-  Conifer thinning prior to felling and replanting with broadleaves
-  Mixed woodland managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop diversity of age and species
-  Douglas Fir
-  Corsican Pine
-  Long term retention of mature conifers
-  Development of riverine woodland
-  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: _____ Conservator: _____
 Date: _____ Date: _____

Scale: 1:10,000 File: _____

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16. Norley Inclosure

16.1 Location

Norley Inclosure is an isolated woodland in the south-east corner of the Forest adjacent to the B3054 and north-west of the village of Norleywood. The wood covers an area of some 67 hectares.

16.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

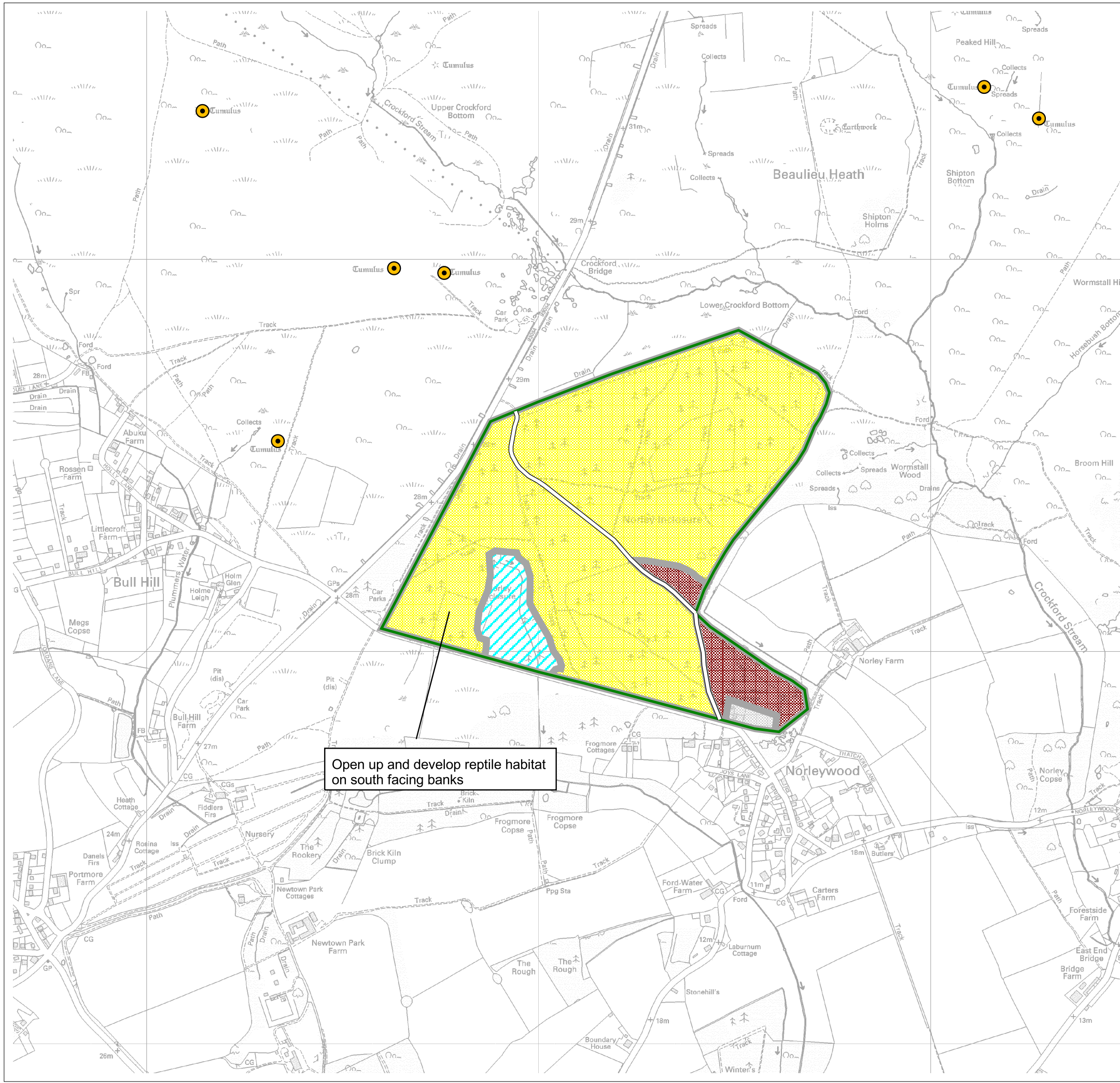
Norley Inclosure was established in 1813 from largely open forest habitats and two small wood pastures. There is evidence of earlier enclosure banks surrounding the original wood pastures. Some very small areas of the original Oak plantations exist in the south-eastern corner of the Inclosure near Norleywood village. The majority of the Inclosure now consists of conifer (Pine, Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock) plantations. Some areas were cleared and replanted during the 1970s, and remnants of 1920s planting still survive on the fringes. The woodland was badly damaged during the storms of 1987 and 1990, and most of these sites are now subsequently restocked with Corsican Pine. A small mire system at Frogmore exists within the Inclosure and is partially covered with failing Pine and scrub Birch and Willow. The wood is prominent from the B3054 traveling south from Hatchet Pond. There is no ecological interest of note, though the nearby wood pastures of Wormstall and Norley Woods are particularly noted for plants and fungi.

16.3 Recreation

This Inclosure is subject to moderate recreational use, principally from local people walking or riding along the main tracks. A car park located amongst mature Pine adjacent to the south-west corner of the Inclosure is popular with locals.

16.4 Archaeology







There are no scheduled sites within Norley Inclosure. There are some sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during operations.



Open up and develop reptile habitat on south facing banks

New Forest District
NEW020
Design Concept
Norley 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 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.
 -  Open Forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
 -  Open ground
 -  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:

Scale: 1:10,000 File:

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


New Forest District
NEW020
Habitat restoration and felling



Norley Inclosure

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

Legend

-  2007-2011
-  2012-2016
-  2017-2021
-  Existing semi-natural and broadleaf woodland to be managed by thinning to promote natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural systems
-  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 of mixed woodland by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
-  Open forest habitats
-  Felled areas and permanent open space
-  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:

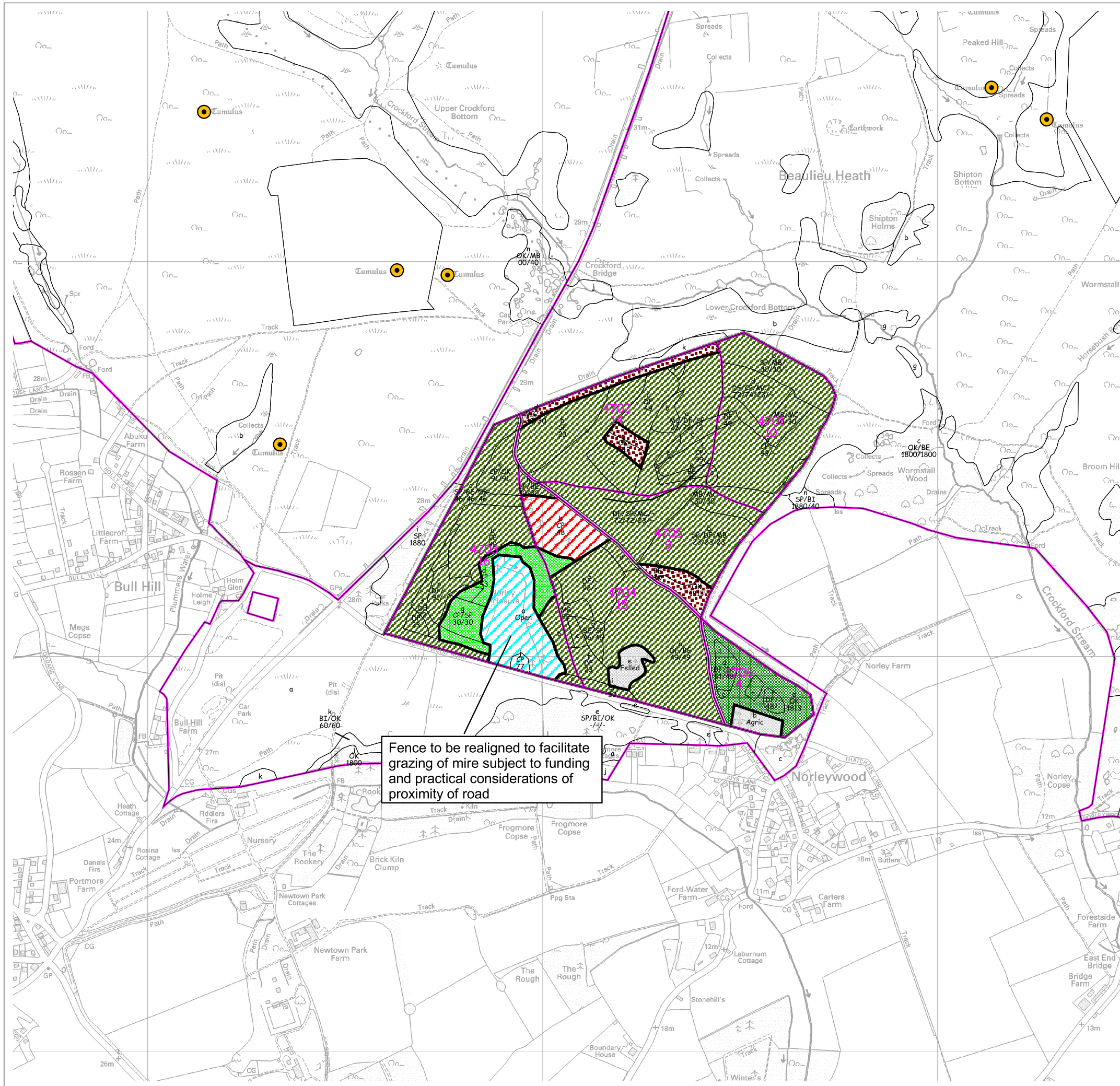
Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

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Fence to be realigned to facilitate grazing of mire subject to funding and practical considerations of proximity of road









New Forest District
NEW020
Long term structure (20 years)



Norley Inclosure

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

Legend

-  Douglas Fir
-  Corsican Pine
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
-  Natural regeneration of mixed woodland
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Felled areas and permanent open space
-  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 B 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	899	838	849	+ 11	773	- 65
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	1414	1367	996	- 371	588	- 779
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	175	254	343	+ 89	408	+ 154
Pasture Woodland	71	112	158	+ 46	158	+ 46
Near Natural Woodland	0	0	0	0	214	+ 214
Streamside Habitats	32	43	100	+ 57	138	+ 95
Wooded heath	0	0	16	+ 16	22	+ 22
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	89	97	132	+ 35	196	+ 99
Other Open Space (ride/road treatment)	59	28	145	+ 117	242	+ 214
Total Land Area	2739	2739	2739		2739	

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

Near Natural Woodland - initial restructuring of woodland completed, natural peocesses prevailing

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

Heathland / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

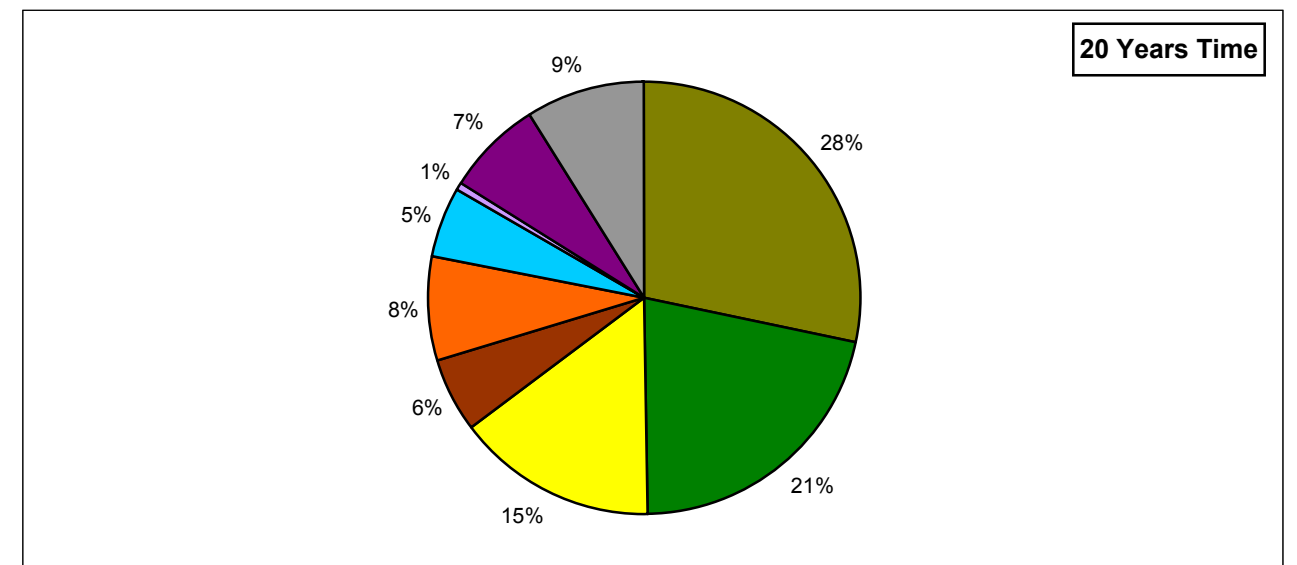
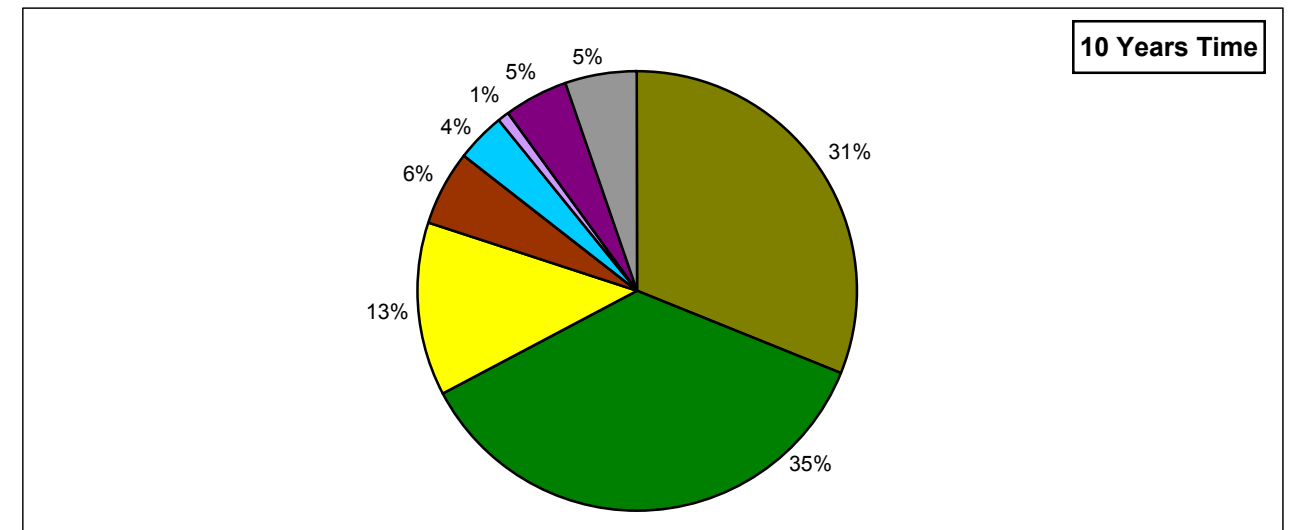
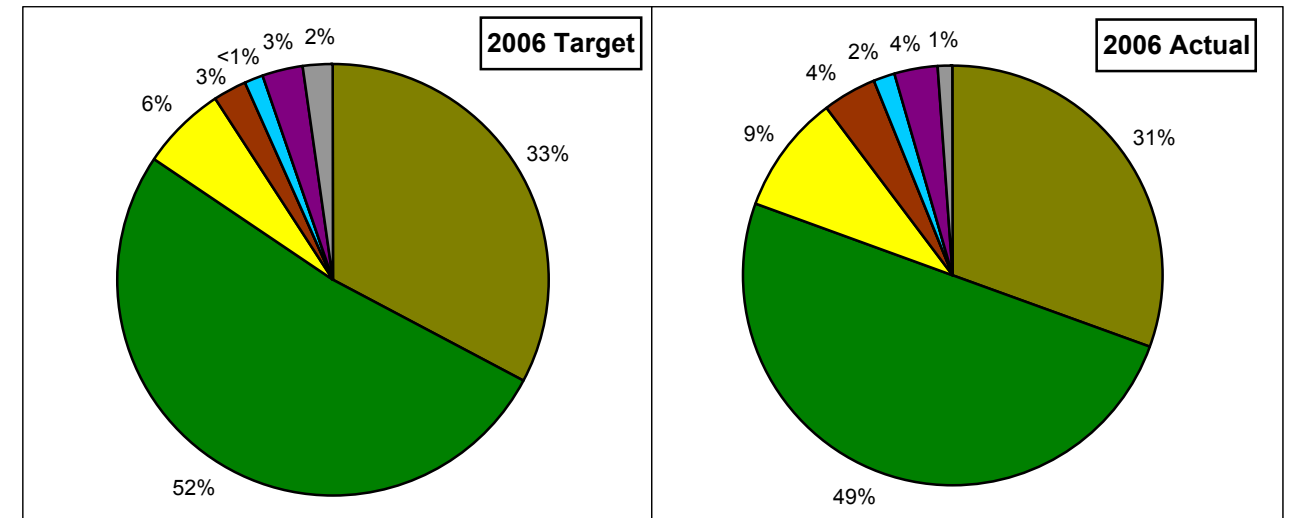
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

Other Open Space - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks,etc) and ride/road corridor treatment on rides/roads classified in OSA as being of entomological/botanical importance

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



Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

APPLESLADE AND NEULANDS INCLOSURES NEW 006

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	12	10	10	+ 0	11	+ 1
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	40	36	18	- 18	8	- 28
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	10	8	23	+ 15	32	+ 24
Streamside Habitats	0	0	3	+ 3	3	+ 3
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	10	18	18	+ 0	18	+ 0
Total Land Area	72	72	72		72	

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

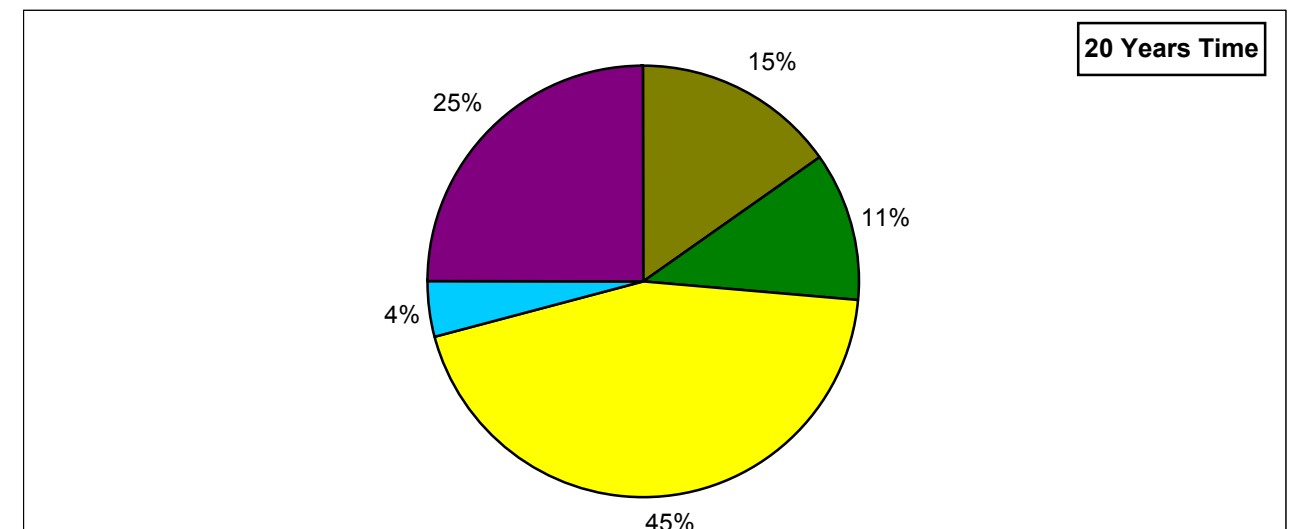
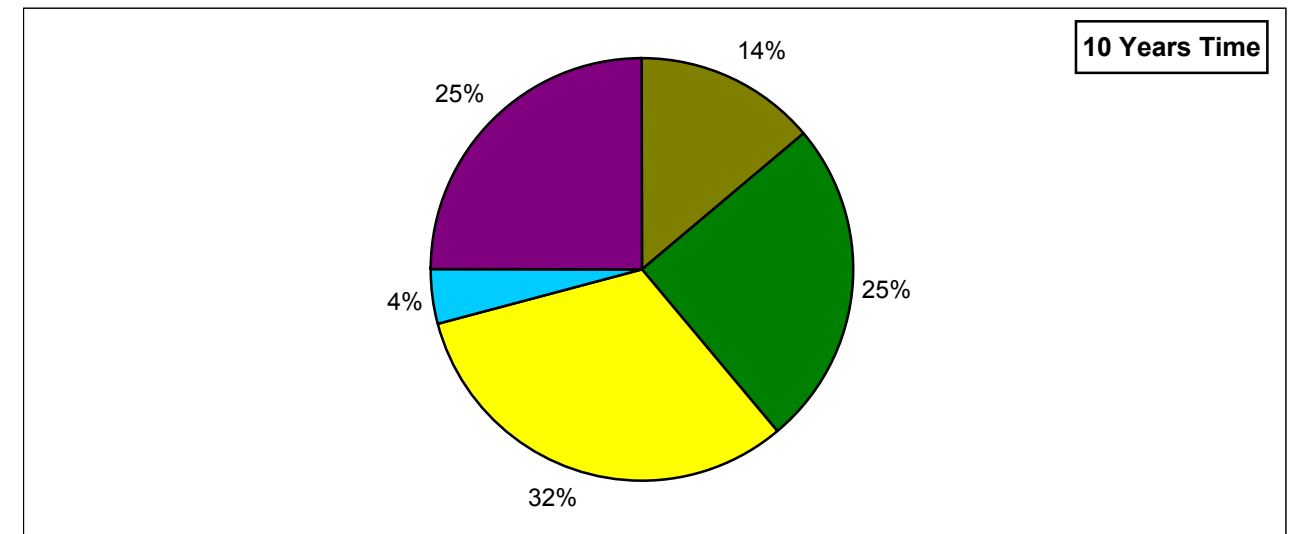
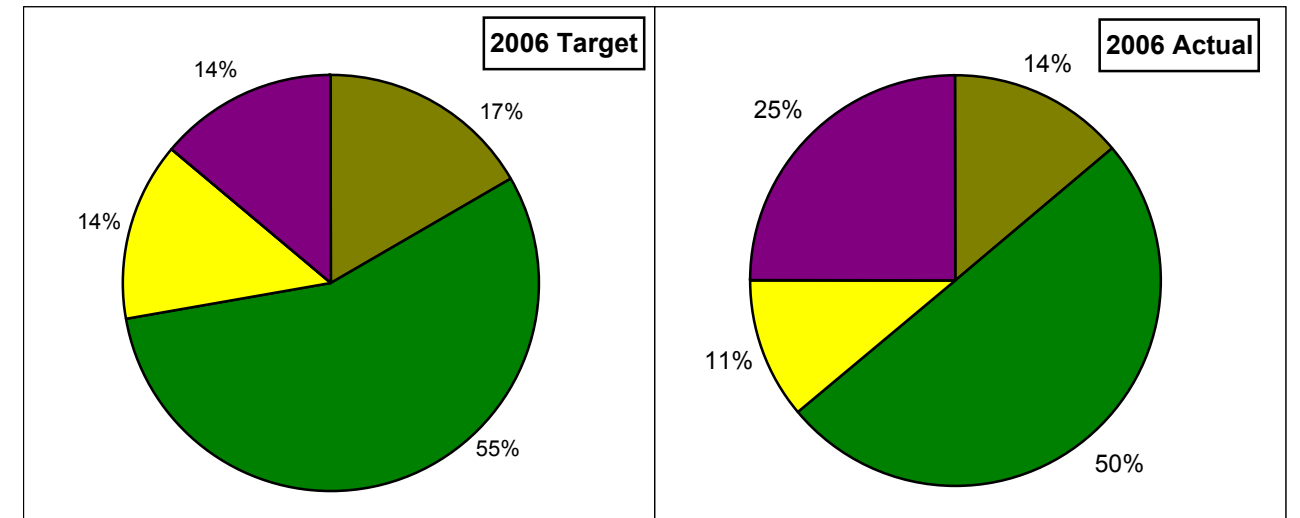
Streamside Habitats - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

Heathland / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

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: ***Appleslade and Newlands Inclosures***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 006***

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	8.9	0.0			8.9
Restocking	3.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	5.8	5.8

Total Plan Area: 72 Ha

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

Woodland / Property Name: ***Appleslade and Newlands Inclosures***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 006 (Phase B)***

Nearest town or village: ***Ringwood***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 185 089 and SU 167 089 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

LINFORD BROOK AND OCKNELL PLAIN INCLOSURES NEW 007

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	113	72	103	+ 31	83	+ 11
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	346	346	212	- 134	109	- 237
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	23	43	76	+ 33	99	+ 56
Pasture Woodland	71	101	101	+ 0	101	+ 0
Streamside Habitats	0	11	37	+ 26	67	+ 56
Wooded Heath	0	0	16	+ 16	22	+ 22
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	47	47	66	+ 19	130	+ 83
Other Open Space	21	1	10	+ 9	10	+ 9
Total Land Area	621	621	621		621	

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 / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

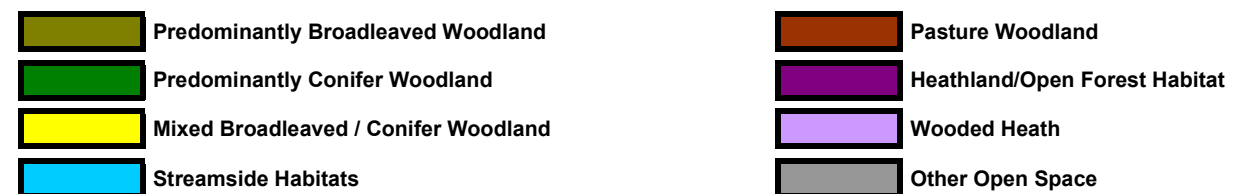
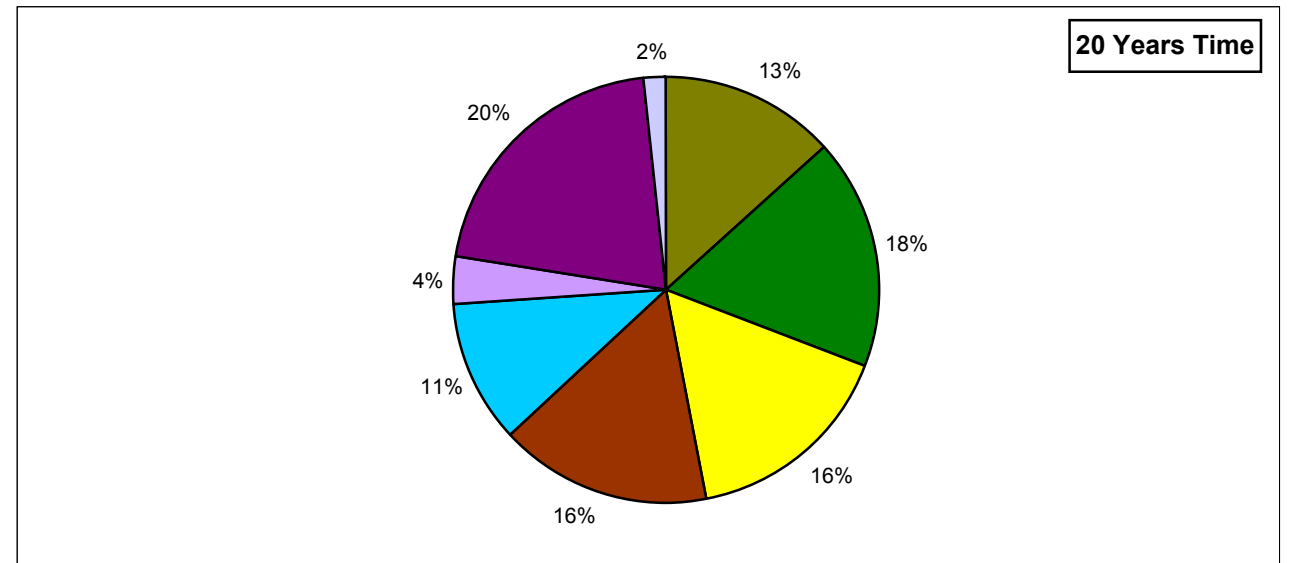
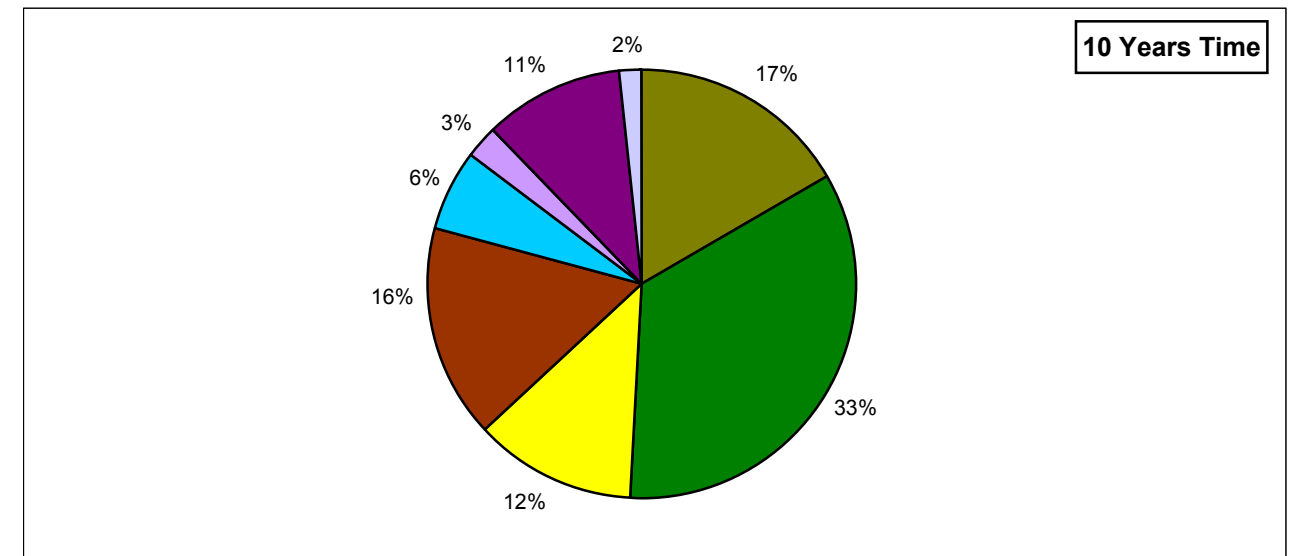
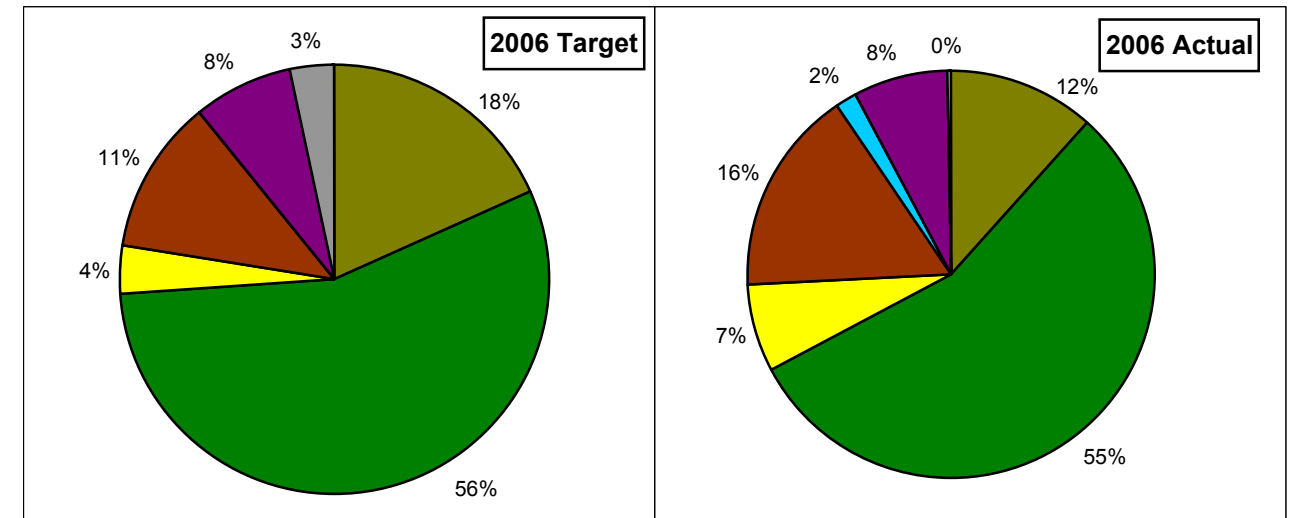
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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



FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals

Plan Name: ***Linford Brook and Ocknell Plain Inclosures***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 007***

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	52.1	0.0			52.1
Restocking	7.6	0.0	0.0		7.6
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	44.5	44.5

Total Plan Area: 621 Ha

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

Woodland / Property Name: ***Linford Brook and Ocknell Plain Inclosures***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 007 (Phase B)***

Nearest town or village: ***Ringwood and Stoney Cross***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 206 095 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

WILVERLEY WALK INCLOSURES NEW 016

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	220	229	196	- 33	201	- 28
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	400	378	324	- 54	275	- 103
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	73	85	93	+ 8	101	+ 16
Pasture Woodland	0	0	39	+ 39	39	+ 39
Streamside Habitats	27	27	30	+ 3	30	+ 3
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	4	5	6	+ 1	6	+ 1
Open Space (ride/road treatment)	18	18	54	+ 36	90	+ 72
Total Land Area	742	742	742		742	

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

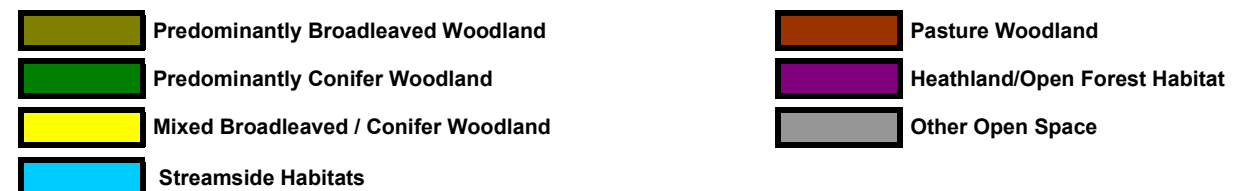
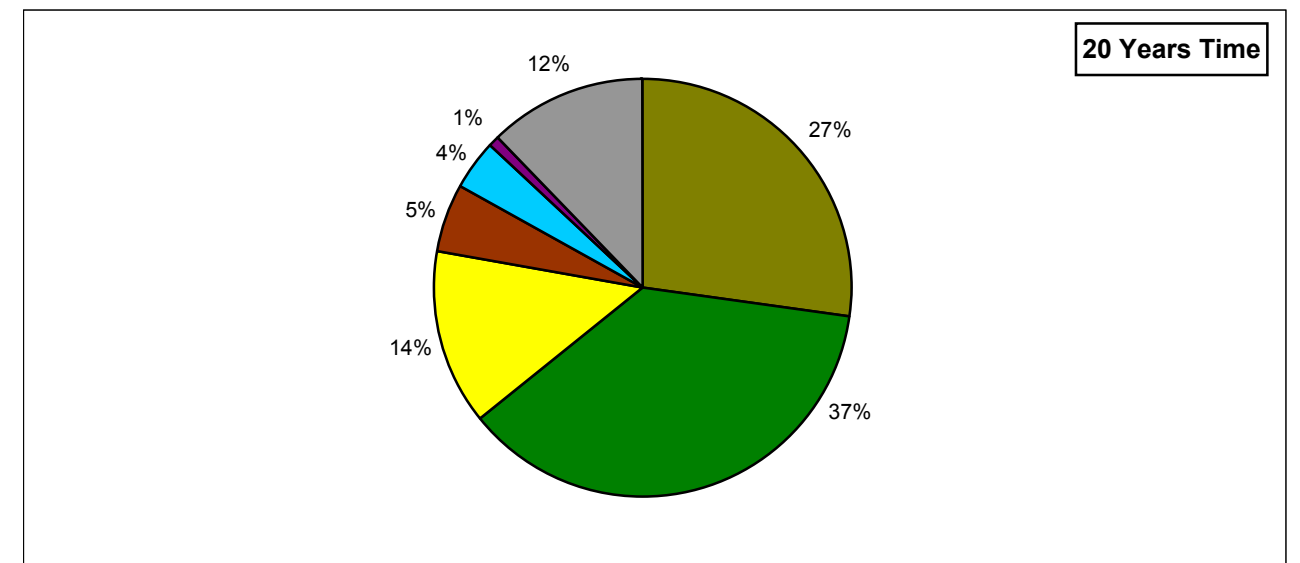
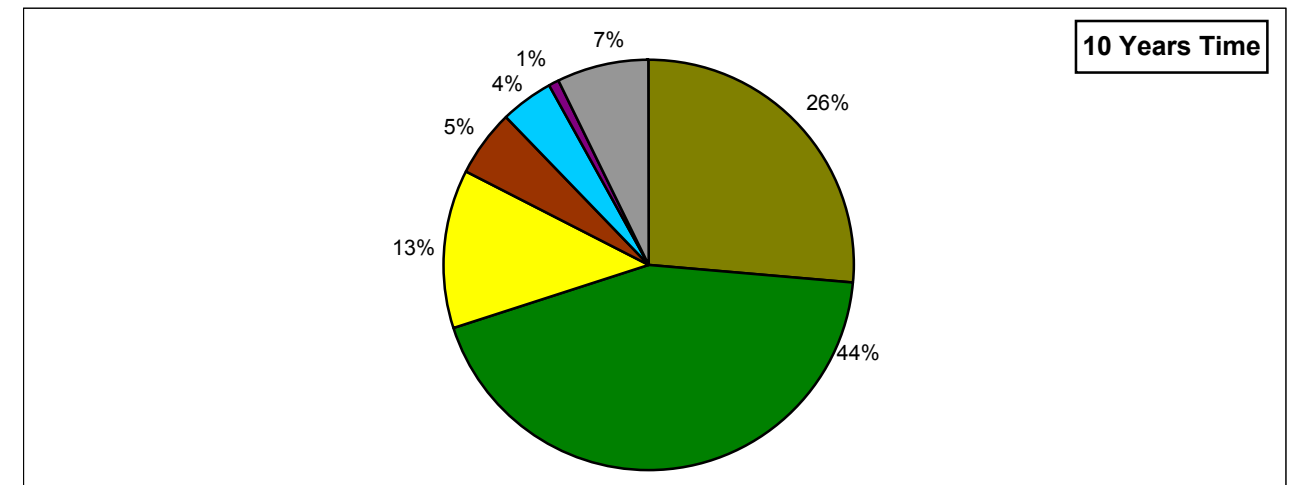
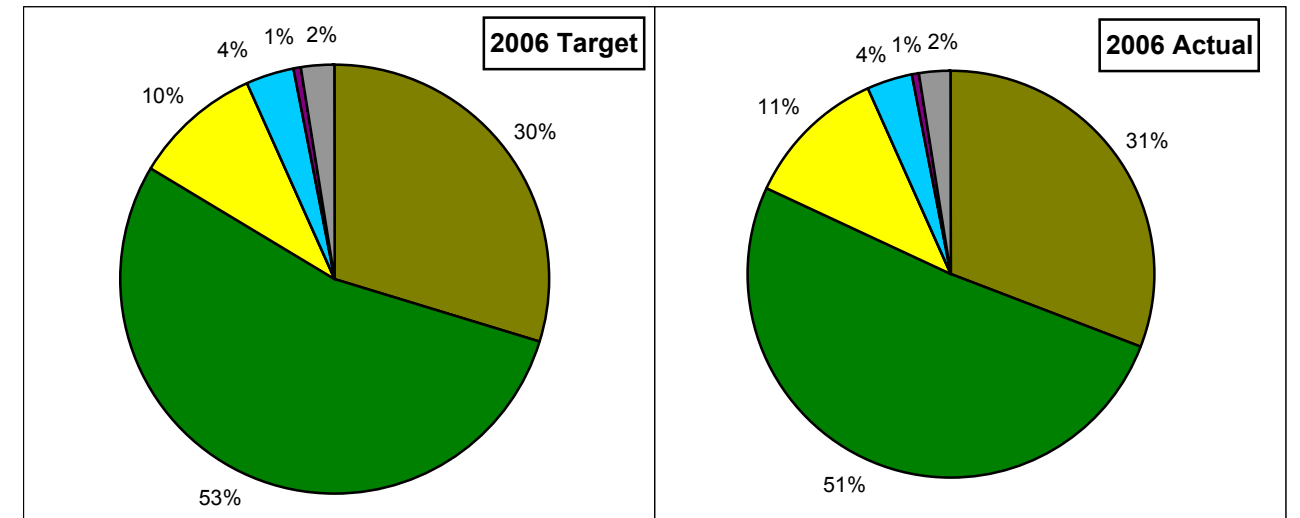
Heathland / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

Other Open Space - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc) and ride/road corridor treatment on rides/roads classified in OSA as being of entomological/botanical importance

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: **Wilverley Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 016**

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	21.2	1.4			22.6
Restocking	17.6	5.0	0.0		22.6
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	0.0	5.8

Total Plan Area: 742 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

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

FE Reference Number: **NEW 016 (Phase B)**

Nearest town or village: **Sway**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 240 000 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

PARKHILL INCLOSURES NEW 012

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	534	497	510	+ 13	440	- 57
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	490	479	328	- 151	116	- 363
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	44	97	121	+ 24	131	+ 34
Pasture Woodland	0	11	18	+ 7	18	+ 7
Near Natural Woodland	0	0	0	0	214	+ 214
Streamside Habitats	0	0	22	+ 22	22	+ 22
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	26	25	38	+ 13	38	+ 13
Open Space (ride/road treatment)	17	2	74	+ 72	132	+ 130
Total Land Area	1111	1111	1111		1111	

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

Near Natural Woodland - initial restructuring of woodland completed, natural peocesses prevailing

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

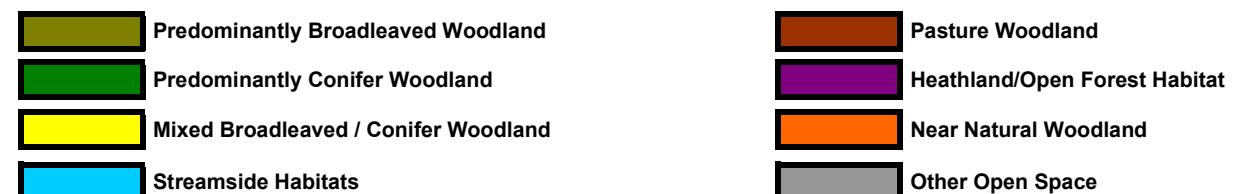
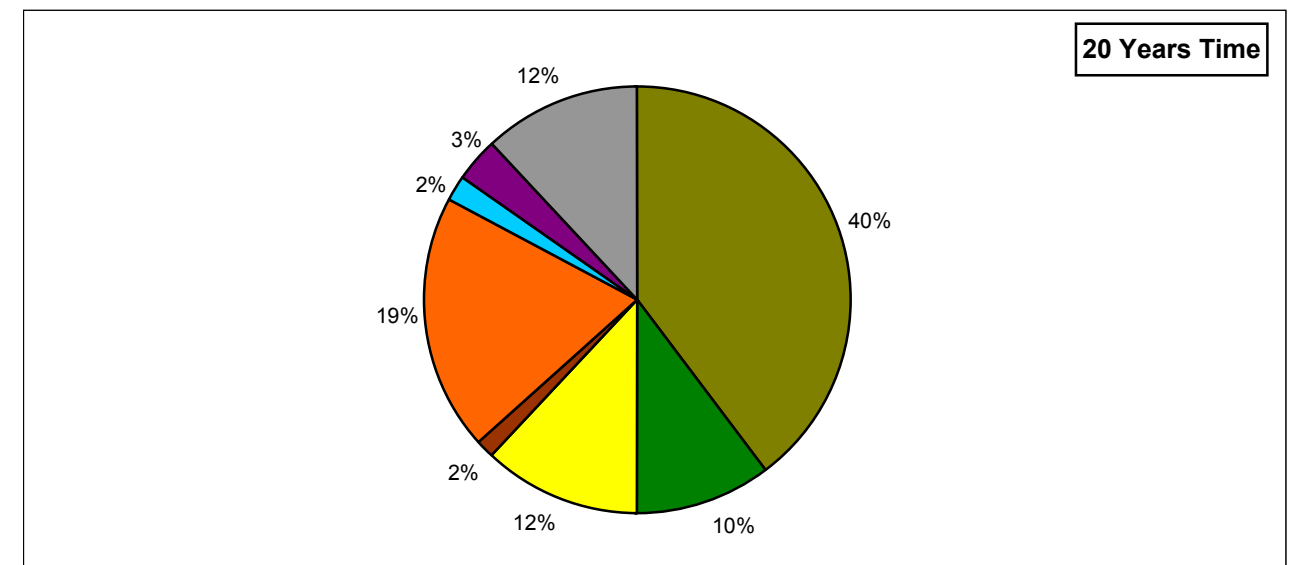
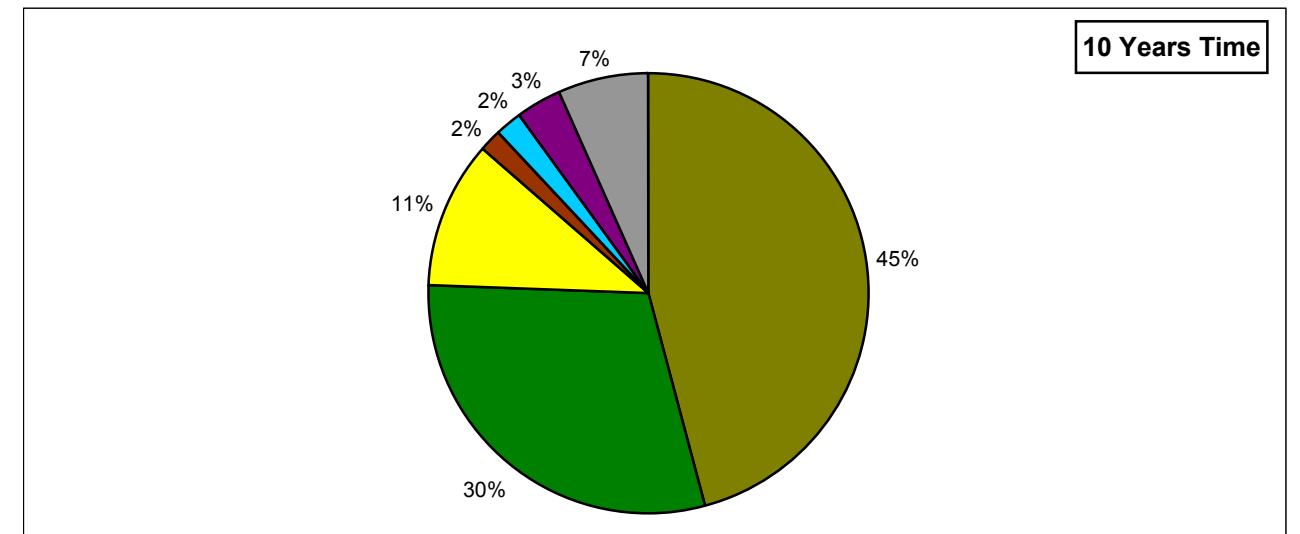
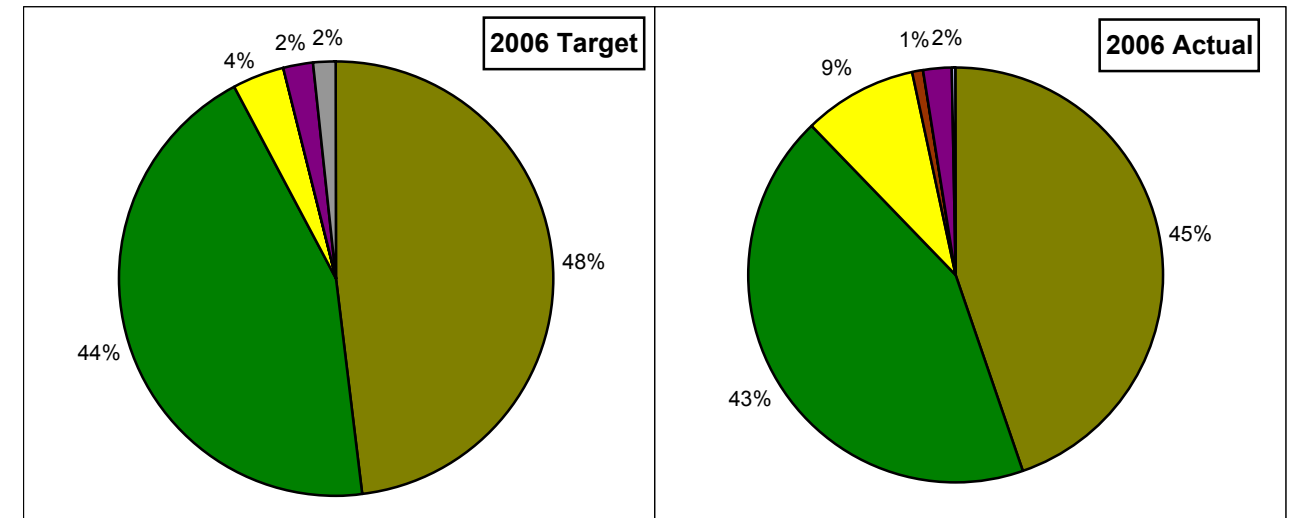
Heathland / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

Other Open Space - areas of permanent open space (wayleaves, fields, car parks,etc) and ride/road corridor treatment on rides/roads classified in OSA as being of entomological/botanical importance

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: ***Parkhill Inclosures***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 012***

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	33.4				33.4
Restocking	8.5	21.4	0.0		29.9
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	3.5	3.5

Total Plan Area: 1,111 Ha

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

Woodland / Property Name: ***Parkhill Inclosures***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 012 (Phase B)***

Nearest town or village: ***Lyndhurst***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 320 050 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

MINSTEAD MANOR WOODS NEW 009

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	14	22	26	+ 4	32	+ 10
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	90	79	70	- 9	51	- 28
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	15	14	18	+ 4	23	+ 9
Streamside Habitats	5	5	8	+ 3	16	+ 11
Other Open Space	2	6	4	- 2	4	- 2
Total Land Area	126	126	126		126	

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

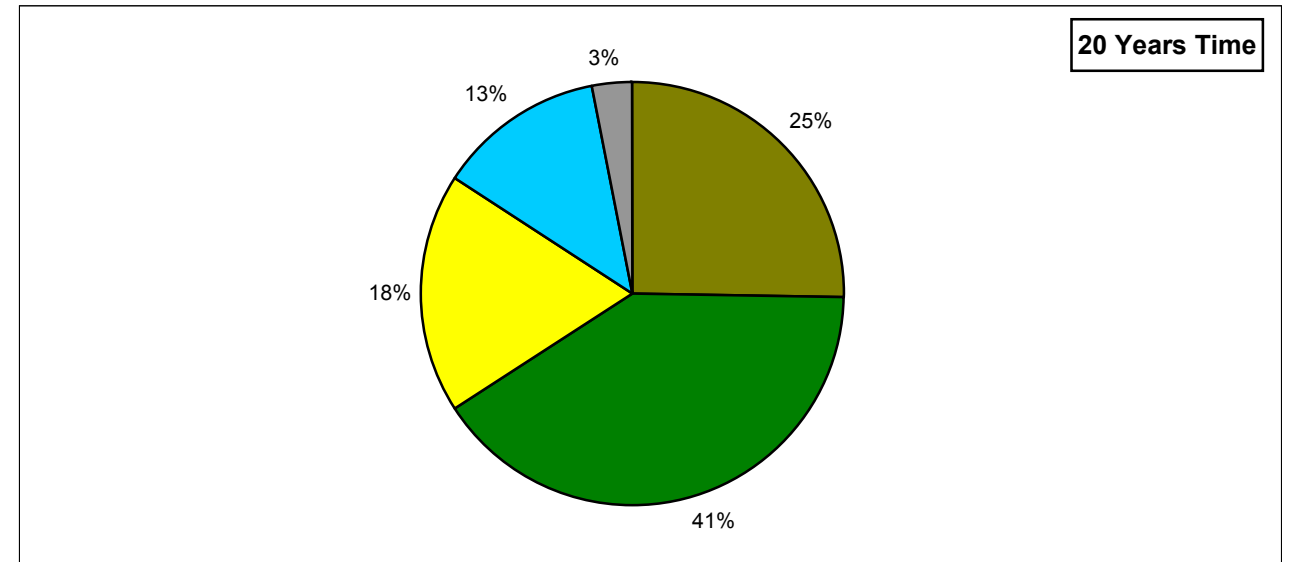
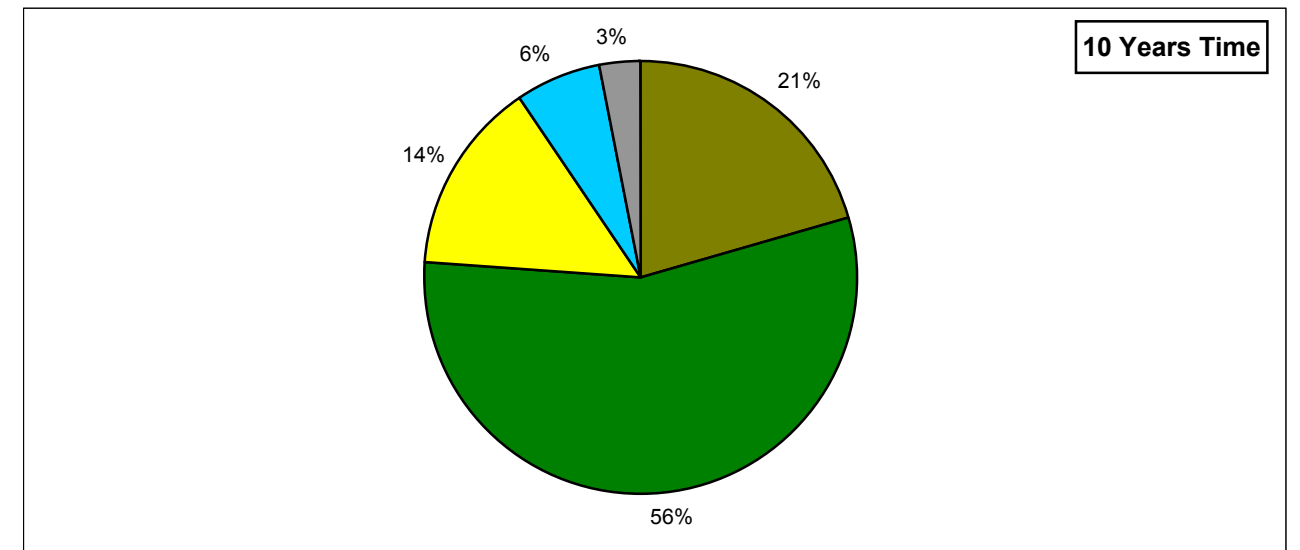
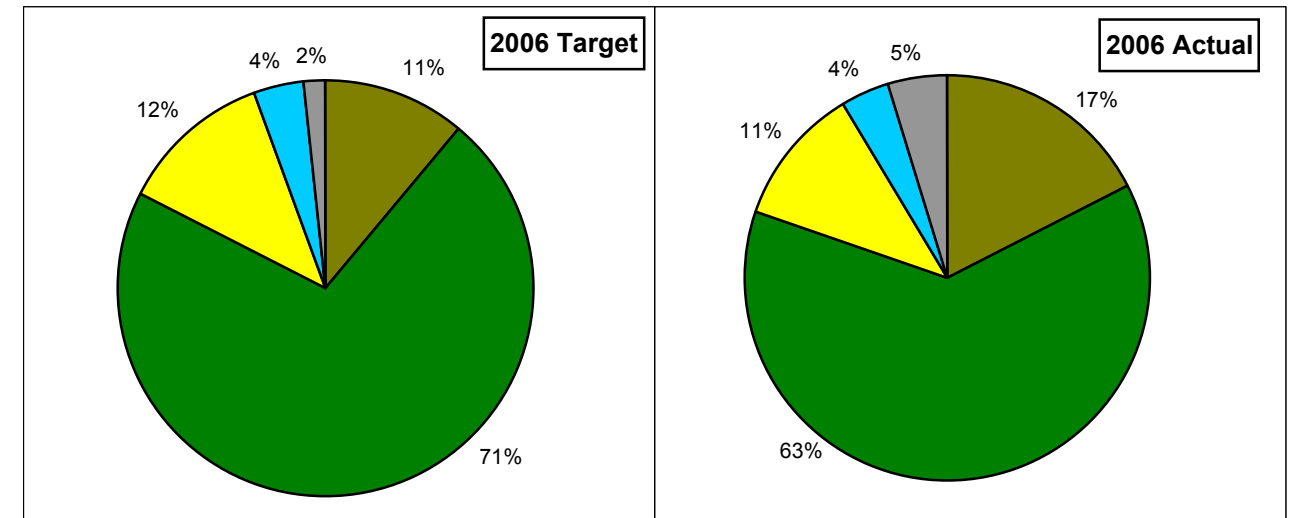
Streamside Habitats - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

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: ***Minstead Manor Woods***

FE Plan Reference Number: ***NEW 009***

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	8.5				4.3
Restocking	4.2	4.3	0.0		4.3
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	0.0	0.0

Total Plan Area: 128 Ha

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

Woodland / Property Name: ***Minstead Manor Woods***

FE Reference Number: ***NEW 009 (Phase B)***

Nearest town or village: ***Minstead***

OS Grid Reference: ***SU 280 103 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

NORLEY INCLOSURE NEW 020

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	6	8	4	- 4	6	- 2
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	48	49	44	- 5	29	- 20
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	10	7	12	+ 5	22	+ 15
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	2	2	4	+ 2	4	+ 2
Other Open Space	1	1	3	2	6	5
Total Land Area	67	67	67		67	

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

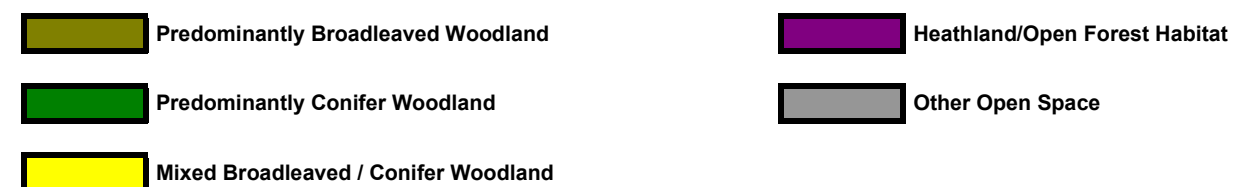
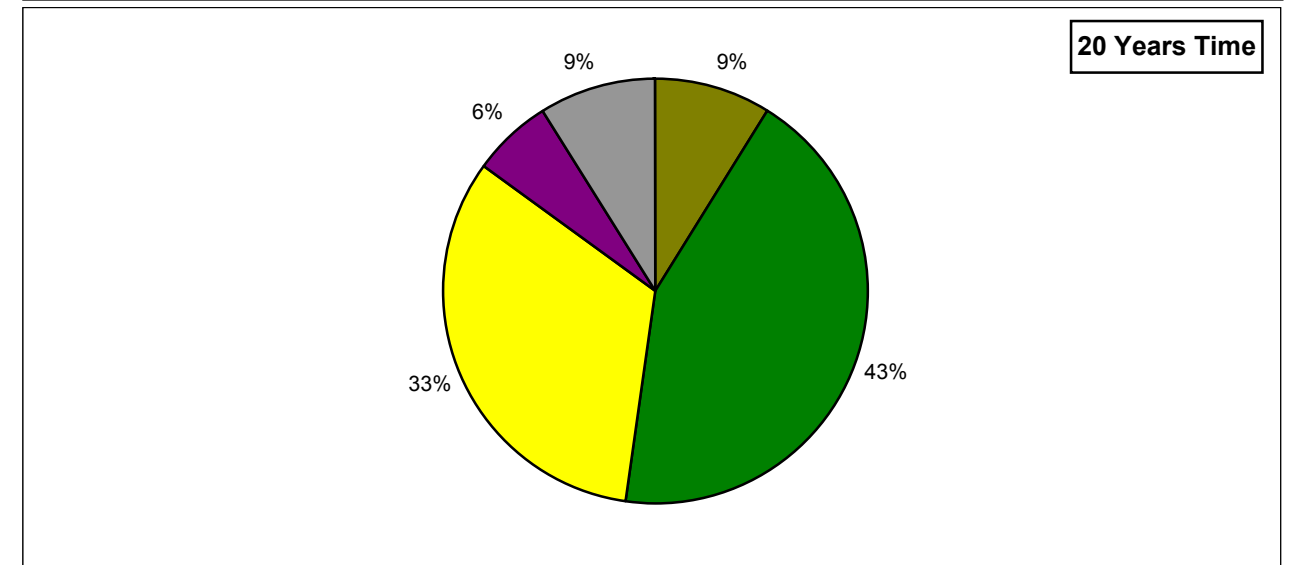
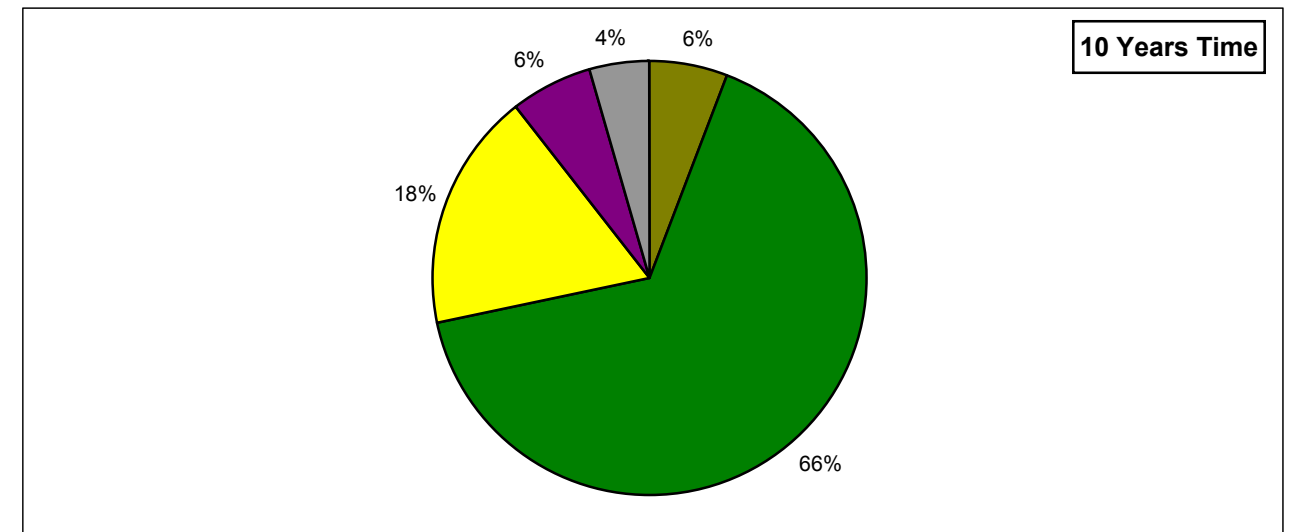
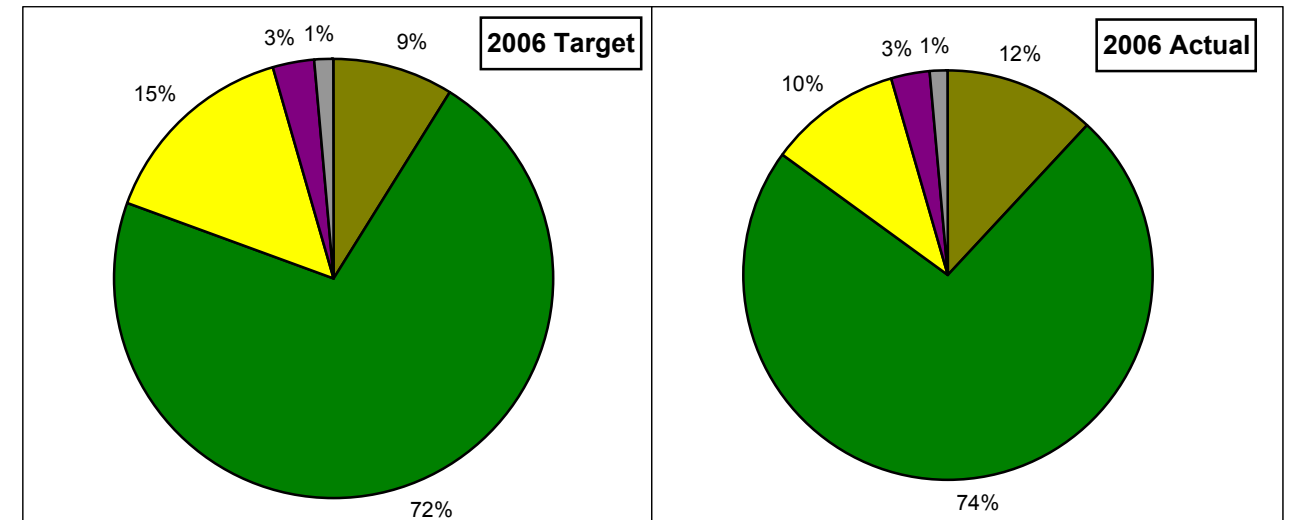
Heathland / Open Forest Habitats - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

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: **Norley Inclosure**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 020**

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

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	3.0				3.0
Restocking	2.8	0.0	0.0		2.8
Other Habitat Restoration			0.0	0.2	0.2

Total Plan Area: 67 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Norley Inclosure**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 020 (Phase B)**

Nearest town or village: **Norleywood**

OS Grid Reference: **SZ 352 983 (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: 29th September 2006

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Design Concept Categories (50 Year Vision) and Forest Design Plan Map Text <i>Illustrates the main features broad character of the forest in the long term</i>	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
Pasture Woodland <i>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</i>	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.		
Near Natural Woodland <i>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</i>	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.				
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Broadleaf <i>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</i>	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.		
Managed Mixed Woodland <i>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</i>	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.		
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly Coniferous <i>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</i>	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.	
Riparian Zones <i>Adjacent to natural watercourse. Conifers to be removed whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create open space and accept natural regeneration of native broadleaves</i>	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.		
Heathland / Wooded Heath <i>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.</i>	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
1, Southampton Road
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
The Queen's House
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7NH

Mr Alan Adams
New Forest Contractor
1, Stable Cottage
Ossemsley,
Nr Christchurch, Hampshire
BH23 7EE

Mr Mike Henderson
St Regis Paper Company Ltd
Sudbrook Mill
Sudbrook, Caldicot
Monmouthshire
NP26 5XT

Mrs Ruth Crocker
Ramblers Association
33, Burgate Fields
Fordingbridge
Hampshire
SP6 1LR

Mr Andy Page
Forestry Commission
The Queen's House
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7NH

Mr Bryan Boulton
Hampshire County Council
Environment Group
The Castle
Winchester, Hampshire
SO23 8UJ

Mr Clive Chatters
Deputy Chief Executive,
Hampshire Wildlife Trust
Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane
Curdrige
Hampshire
SO32 2DP

Mr Kevin Penfold
Forestry Commission
The Queen's House
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
Hampshire Wildlife Trust
Beechcroft House, Vicarage Lane
Curdrige
Hampshire
SO32 2DP

Mr Bruce Rothnie
Forestry Commission
The Queen's House
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7NH

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

Meeting Objectives

Forest Design Plan Objective	Description	Methods of Monitoring
1. To sustain and protect existing habitats of nature conservation interest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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 & UKWAS monitoring</p> <p>Analysis of GIS / SubCompartment Database to assess structure of open space. Annual Operational Site Assessment monitoring & UKWAS monitoring</p>
2. To develop woodlands that are more attractive and are sympathetic to their landscape context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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"> • 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. 	<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

	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries (1)	Timing of Restocking	Changes to species	Windthrow clearance (2)	Changes to road lines (3)
FC Approval normally not required	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	
Approval by exchange of letters and map	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
Approval by formal plan amendment	> 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