

New Forest Inclosures

New Forest District • Inclosure Forest Design Plans • Phase C



Introduction

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 third phase FDP's, known as Phase C. It includes the following 5 FDP units and these are shown on the location map:

Godshill Inclosure
Latchmore Brook Inclosures
Dockens Water Inclosures
Ironshill Walk Inclosures
Kings Copse 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 FDP's 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 FDP's 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 FDP's 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, "A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests" 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 FDP's 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.



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.

The Forestry Commission is committed to the sustainable management of its woodlands and all FC woodlands are assessed against the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) by an independent auditor. As a result, Forestry Commission woodlands now carry the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) stamp of approval. The New Forest Inclosure FDPs have been developed to be compliant with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (second edition).

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 Grants and Licences 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.

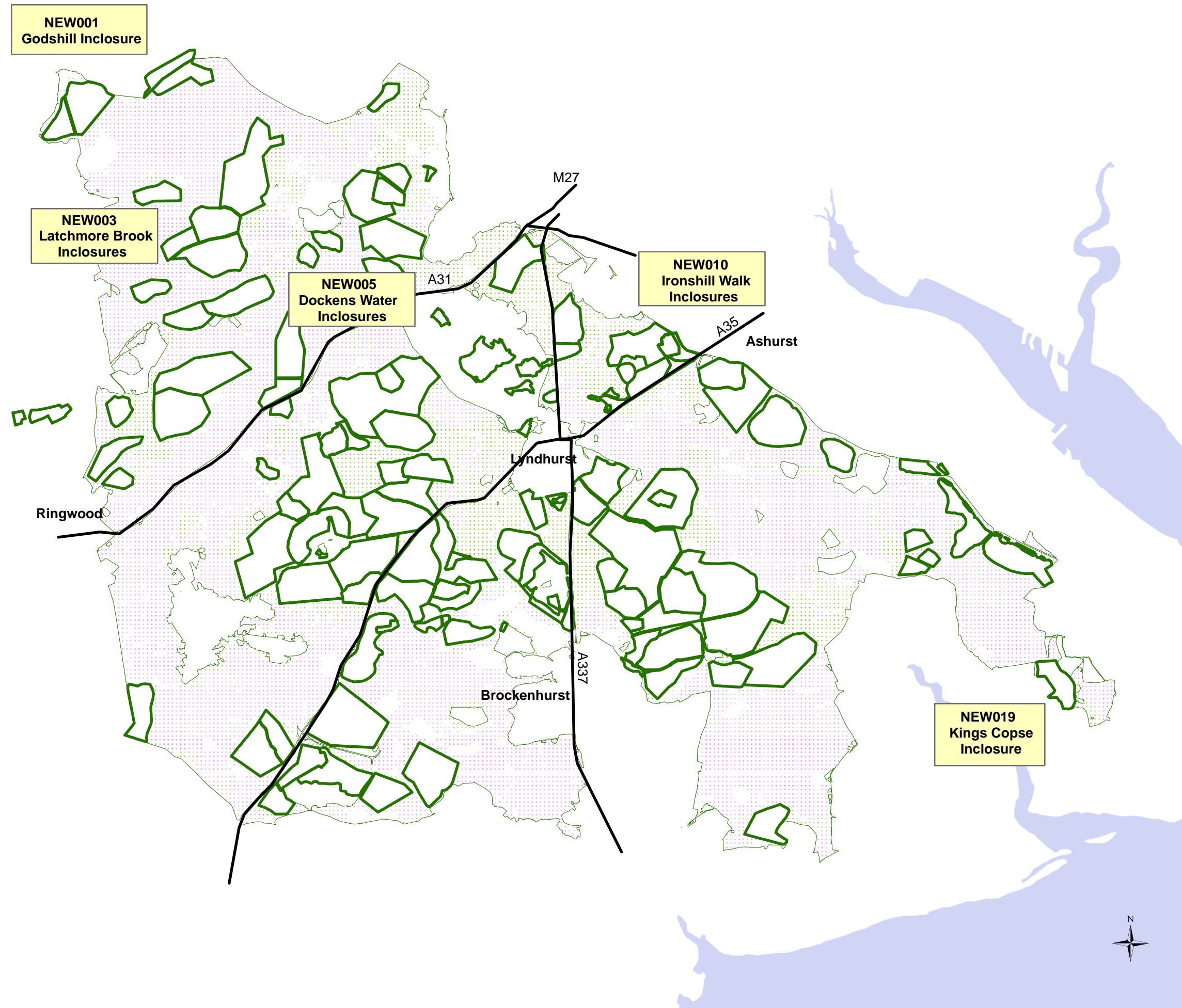
11. Fencing/Grazing plan

Plans showing current fencing/grazing structure (2007) and proposed fencing/grazing structure at 20 years (2027) have been developed for the New Forest Inclosures in consultation with the Forest Design Plan forum.






The fencing/grazing plan has been developed to support the broad objectives of the 100 year strategy and detailed Forest Design Plans.

Location Map

Location of New Forest Inclosure
Forest Design Plan Units
Phase C



Legend

-  Phase C Forest Design Plan Units
-  Ancient and Ornamental woodland
-  Open Forest Heathland
-  Inclosure Boundary
-  Crown Land

Produced by Planning Team New FD
Date 12/7/2007










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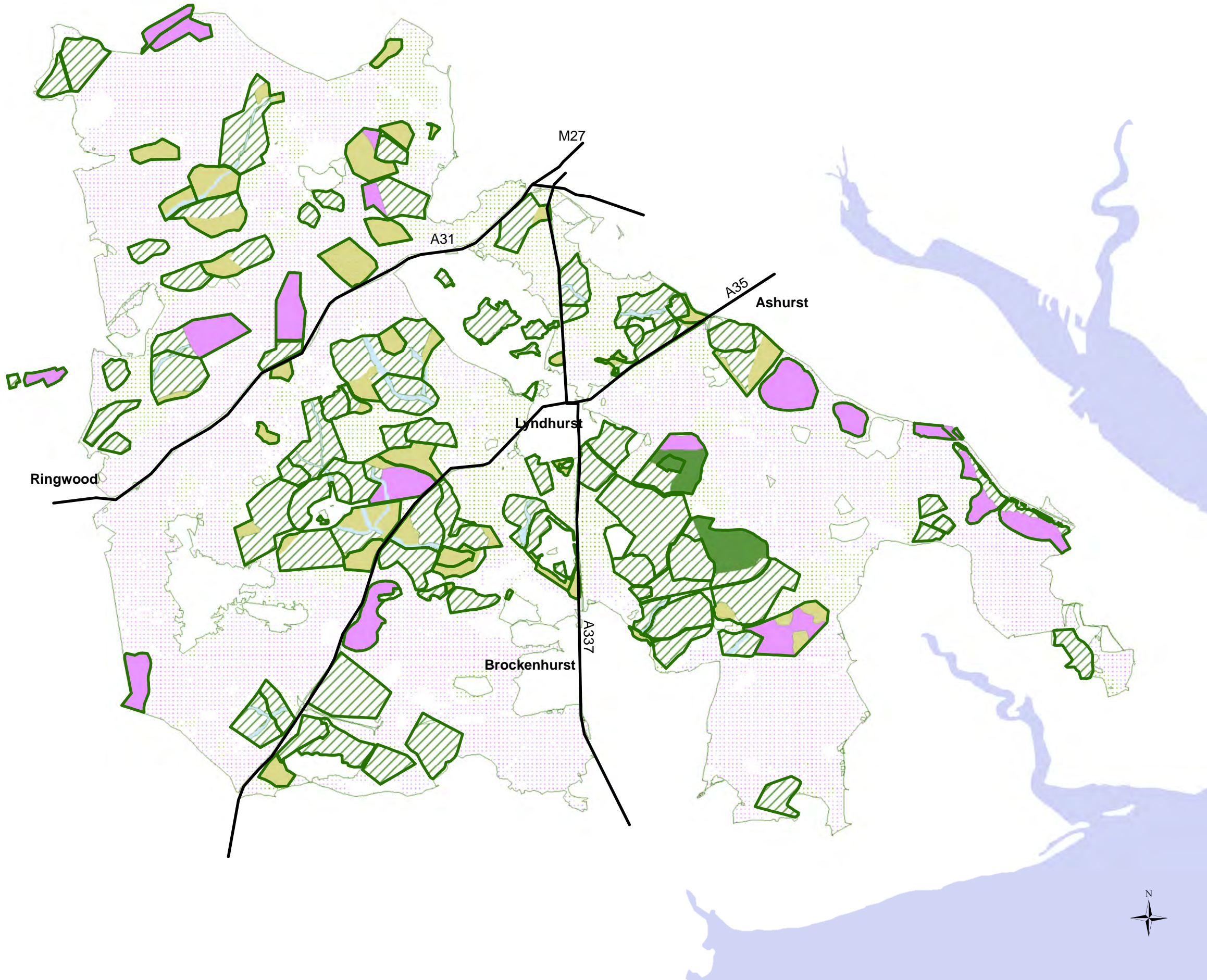
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Indicative Strategy

A 100 year indicative strategy for the New Forest Inclosures

Legend

-  Heathland and open forest habitats
-  Managed woodland
-  Natural or near natural woodland
-  Pasture woodland and associated habitats
-  Key river and stream corridors through inclosures
-  Ancient and Ornamental woodland
-  Open Forest Heathland
-  Inclosure Boundary
-  Crown Land



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Godshill Inclosure

12. Godshill Inclosure

12.1 Location

Godshill Inclosure lies in the north-west corner of the Forest just east of the River Avon, between the villages of Woodgreen and Godshill. The woodland is divided by the minor road which connects the two villages. The area of woodland south-west of the road lies on the hill top escarpment of Castle Hill. The area north-east of the road covers the hill above Millersford Bottom to the east and straddles a small valley running east to west. Godshill Inclosure covers 144 hectares.

12.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

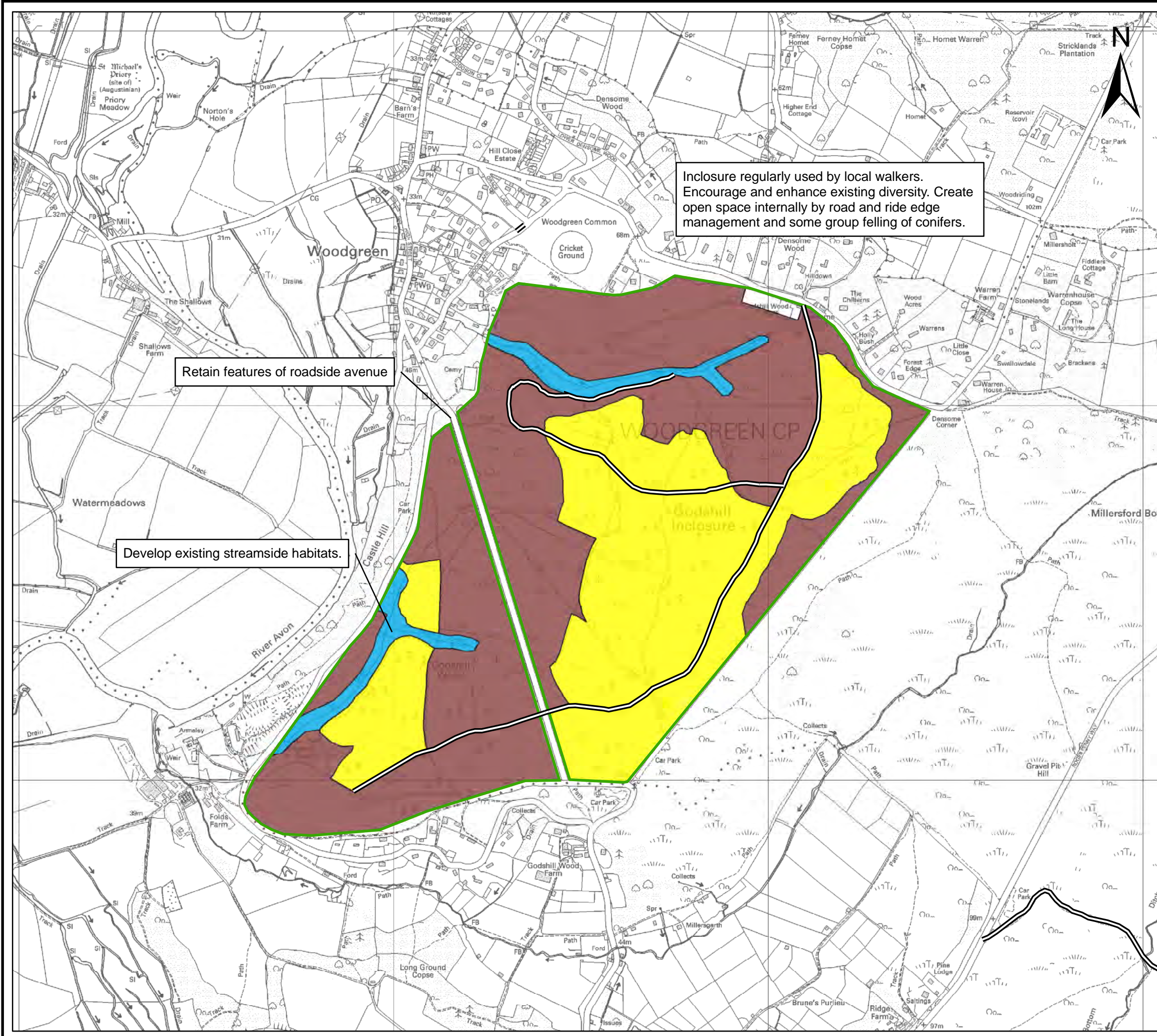
Godshill Inclosure was first enclosed in 1810 and no trace exists today of the small Godshill Wood that existed before the establishment of the Inclosure. The Inclosure was planted with Oak and Beech and remnants still exist around the fringes of the wood and on each side of the dividing road. Many of these areas were subsequently underplanted about 100 years later with other broadleaves, predominantly Sweet Chestnut and Beech. Some conifers, principally Scots Pine and Larch, were introduced into the broadleaf woods during the 1920s on the drier sandy loams along the eastern fringes. More extensive areas were cleared and planted with conifers in the 1950s and late 1960s on the higher ground in the core of the wood. The main species planted was Douglas Fir. Western Hemlock was introduced during the 1960s and one area was allocated to provenance trials of Western Hemlock and mix of other conifers. Some small areas of Corsican Pine have been planted in the mid 1970s. The woodland now consists of approximately equal areas of post war conifer plantations and older mixed broadleaf woodland.

12.3 Recreation

Godshill Inclosure is well used by the local communities of Woodgreen and Godshill. Dog walking and horse riding are the most common activities. Three FC car parks exist on the fringe of the woodland and provide the main access points for informal recreation. Many of the forest rides are well used by walkers. A waymarked cycle route runs through the woodland.

12.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled monument sites within this Inclosure. There are a number of sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during forest operations.







Design Concept

Godshill Inclosure

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

Legend

- 
 Managed broadleaf woodland. Actively managed as broadleaved woodland. Conifers removed gradually through thinning or felled at economic maturity. Some small groups may be retained adjacent to recreation routes or as raptor nesting sites. Thinning intensity of broadleaves increased where there are opportunities to enhance the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- 
 Managed mixed woodland. Mixed areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age and to create more open space. The woodland will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- 
 Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses. Early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create a network of open space along riparian zone and accept some regeneration of native broadleaves. Restore valley mires where appropriate.
- 
 Inclosure boundary

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

Date: 28 June 2007

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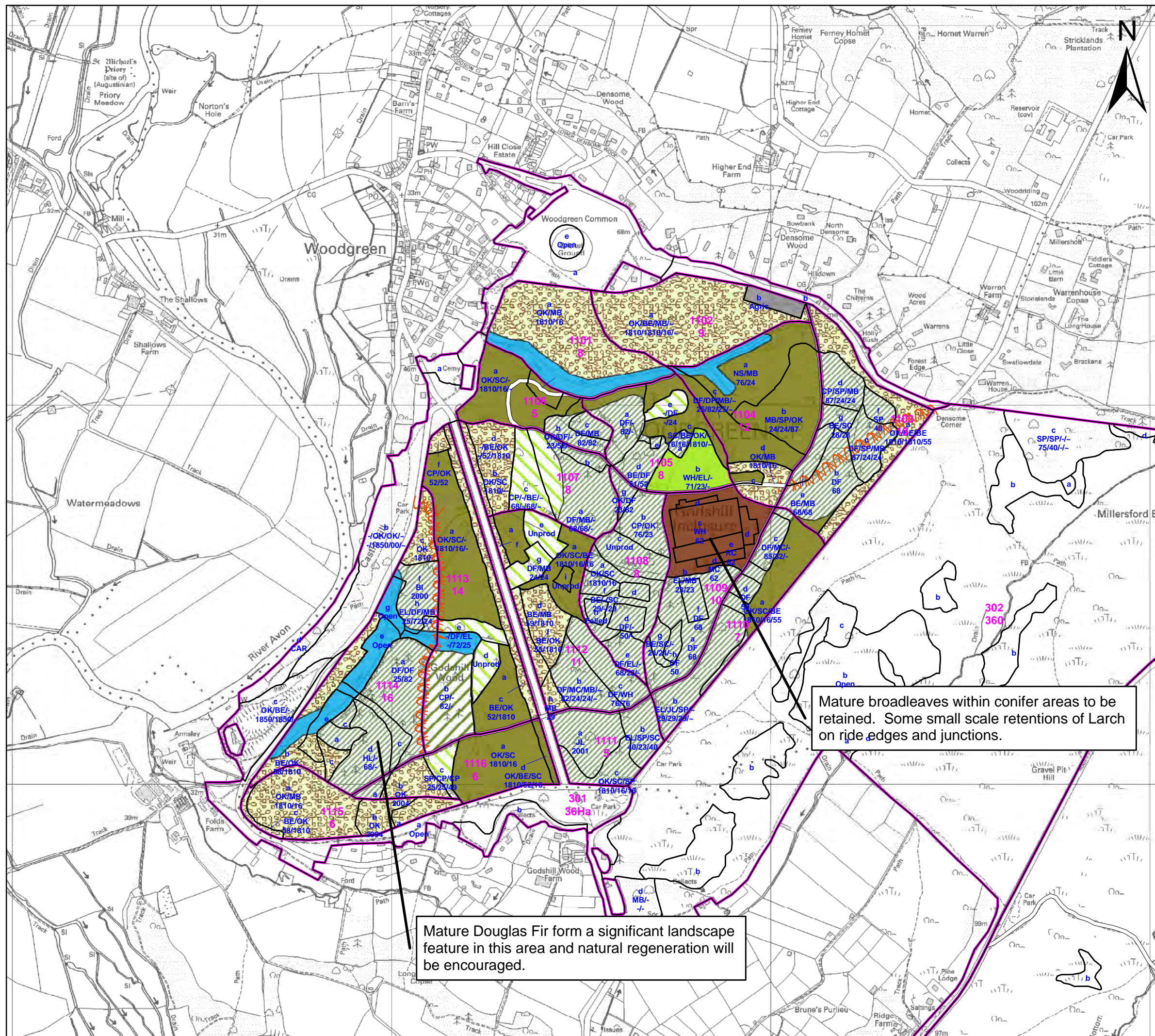
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Habitat restoration and felling Godshill Inclosure

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

Legend

- Felling period - 2007-2011
- Felling period - 2012-2016
- Felling period - 2032-2036
- Existing semi natural and broadleaf woodland. To be managed by thinning to develop natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
- Reasserting broadleaf 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 felling 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 and group fell to develop streamside habitats
- Permanent open space or felled areas
- Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland



Mature broadleaves within conifer areas to be retained. Some small scale retentions of Larch on ride edges and junctions.

Mature Douglas Fir form a significant landscape feature in this area and natural regeneration will be encouraged.

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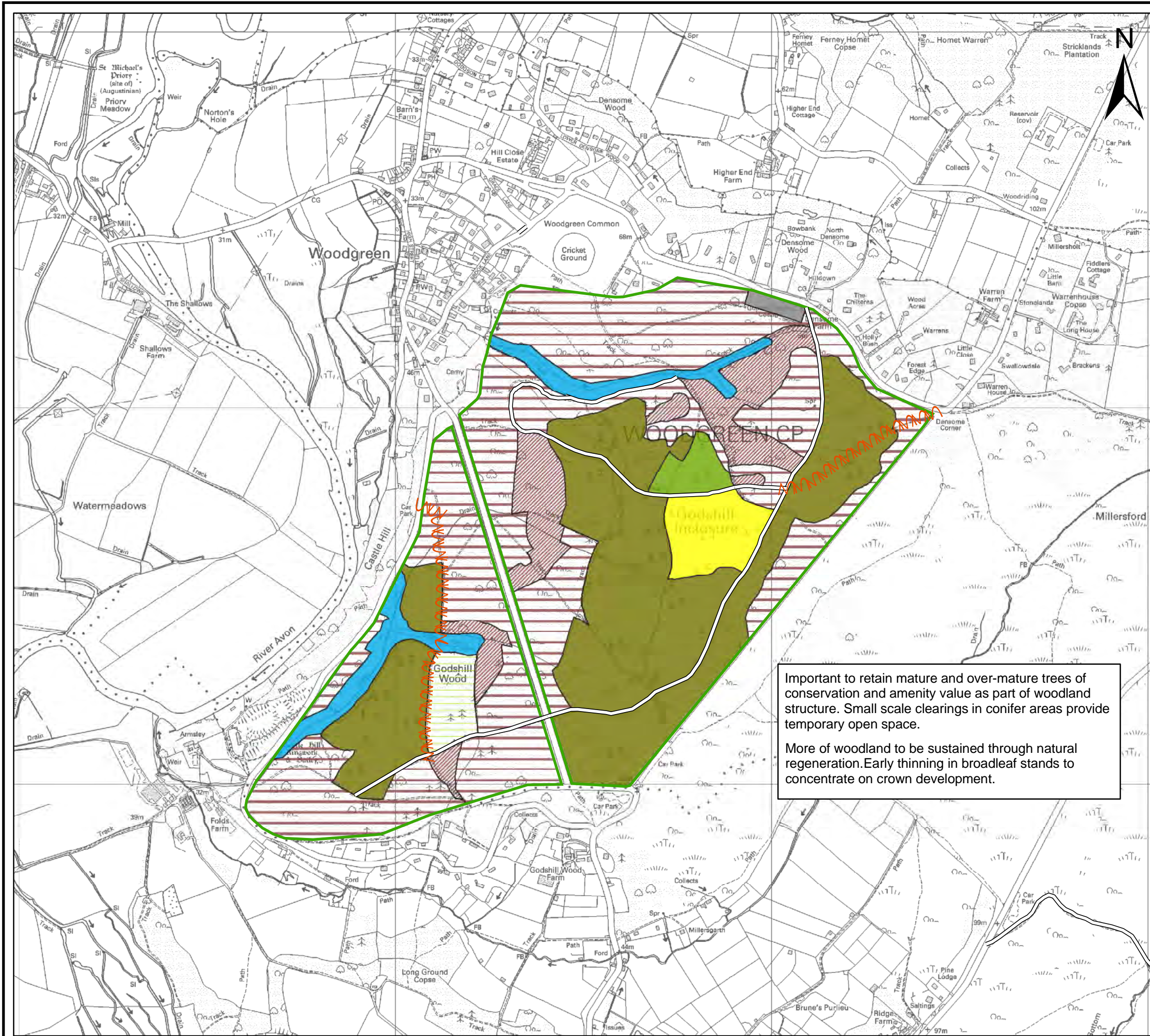
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New Forest District
NEW001



Long term structure (20 years)

Godshill Inclosure

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

Legend

- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves. Developing as conifer stands are thinned and group felled
- Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
- Area being thinned prior to felling and restocking with broadleaves
- Replant with Douglas Fir
- Replant with Larch
- Streamside restoration
- Permanent open space

Ridge edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

Inclosure boundary

Important to retain mature and over-mature trees of conservation and amenity value as part of woodland structure. Small scale clearings in conifer areas provide temporary open space.

More of woodland to be sustained through natural regeneration. Early thinning in broadleaf stands to concentrate on crown development.

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Latchmore Brook & Dockens Water Inclosures

13. Latchmore Brook Inclosures

13.1 Location

This FDP covers the Inclosures in the north-west of the Forest which straddle the catchment of the Latchmore Brook (**Islands Thorns, Amberwood, Sloden, Alderhill**) and two isolated Inclosures nearby, **Pitts Wood** and **Hasley**. Hasley Inclosure lies on Hasley Hill between the open valleys of the Latchmore Brook and Dockens Water. Pitts Wood encloses the lower ground of Must Thorns Bottom and the north facing slopes to the south. The total area of woodland is 531 hectares.

13.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Islands Thorns Inclosure encloses the upper catchment north of Fritham bridge to its head at Picket Corner. It was first enclosed in 1852 when the remnant pasture woods were cleared and planted with Oak, some in mixture with Scots Pine. Today most of the Scots Pine has been removed and the Inclosure is now one of the largest even-aged Oak plantations in the Forest and indeed in Hampshire. Some areas were underplanted with Beech in the 1930s, and some small areas planted with Douglas Fir in the 1950s. Some areas were cleared on the eastern fringe in the 1960s and planted with Corsican Pine or Western Hemlock. Conifers now occupy about 10% of the Inclosure. The eastern side of the Inclosure lies adjacent to the pasture woods of Studley and Eyeworth. Islands Thorns covers 201 hectares.

Amberwood Inclosure straddles the Latchmore brook catchment below Fritham bridge. Amberwood is an earlier Inclosure first enclosed in 1815. Most of the original Oak plantation remains today. Only the lighter sandy soils on the upper slopes in the north-east corner are now covered with conifers (predominantly Douglas Fir, Scots and Corsican Pine). Amberwood covers 86 hectares.

Alderhill Inclosure was first enclosed in 1864 as an addition to the established Amberwood Inclosure and lies on the south-east facing slopes of the Latchmore Brook valley, much of which was former heathland and mire. The area was planted with Oak and Scots Pine. About 50% of the original planting remains in the valley bottom (now predominantly Oak), but the remaining area has been cleared and replanted with Douglas Fir and Scots Pine in the 1950s. Most of the original mire and wetland areas have been extensively drained. Alderhill covers 38 hectares.

Sloden Inclosure was enclosed at the same time as Alderhill in 1864 and planted with Oak. It crossed and included some of the area of an older Inclosure dating from about 1700 which subsequently failed. The new Inclosure boundary left a narrow strip of old Oak plantation with relict old Yew and Holly outside the fence. This has been allowed to develop naturally. Most of the eastern end of the Inclosure is now planted with Douglas Fir and some Scots Pine in the 1950s. Sloden covers 122 hectares.

Hasley Inclosure was first enclosed in 1846, when it was planted with Oak, Sweet Chestnut and some Larch and Pine. Today only remnants of the original planting remain around the eastern fringes of the woodland. Some of the Oak plantations on the top of the hill have been extensively underplanted with Western Hemlock in the 1960s. During the same period, some areas were cleared and planted with Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock and Scots Pine. There are areas of Scots Pine natural regeneration in the north-western corner. Some areas of Sweet Chestnut remain, and one small area has been sporadically worked as coppice. This is the only area of Sweet Chestnut coppice in the New Forest. Hasley covers 37 hectares.

Pitts Wood was first enclosed in 1800 from a small pasture woodland and open heathland. Remnants of the pasture wood remain today at the eastern end of the Inclosure. The wetter valley was planted with Oak, and the drier slopes are now planted with Pine and Douglas Fir in the 1950s. The former open forest Scots Pine clump on Ticklers Bury remains today and is visually prominent from the west. Pitts Wood covers 47 hectares.

13.3 Recreation

These Inclosures lie in a relatively quiet and remote part of the Forest. Car parks at Fritham, Eyeworth and along the B3078 provide the main access points from the east, but these lie some distance from the Inclosures and only a small proportion of walkers penetrate into this area of the Forest. A larger number of walkers, cyclists and especially horse riders from the western side of the Forest use the routes along Hampton Ridge to explore this area of the Forest. A waymarked cycle route linking Abbots Well with Fritham follows the gravel road network through Amberwood and Islands Thorns. The gravel road network in Hasley Inclosure forms a circular route for walkers and horse riders coming from the Ogdens area.

13.4 Archaeology

There are currently 22 scheduled ancient monument sites within this group of inclosures indicating the location of Romano-British pottery kiln sites and covering the site of Studley Castle, a royal hunting lodge dating from the 14th century AD.. Close liaison with English Heritage and the New Forest National Park archaeologist will continue to ensure protection of the archaeological interest in this area during forest operations.

14. Dockens Water Inclosures

14.1 Location

These Inclosures lie immediately south of the Dockens Water stream in the north-west of the Forest. The area includes **Broomy, Holly Hatch, and North and South Bentley** Inclosures. Broomy and Holly Hatch occupy the north-west facing slopes of the valley below Ocknell Plain between Woodford Bottom and Cadnams Pool. North and South Bentley are two smaller Inclosures at the head of the valley just south of Fritham. South Bentley is generally on north-west facing slopes, North Bentley has a more westerly aspect. The total area covered by these Inclosures is 198 hectares.

14.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Holly Hatch was first enclosed in 1810 around former pasture woodland of which Anses Wood to the east is a remnant. Most of the area was planted with Oak and Beech but only small areas still remain from the original planting. Some areas were replanted with Beech following the First World War, but more extensive areas were cleared after the Second World War and replanted with conifers (predominantly Scots Pine, Corsican Pine and Douglas Fir). A further surge of felling and replanting with conifers (Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Japanese Larch and Western Red Cedar) occurred in the early 1960s. Holly Hatch covers 60 hectares.

Broomy was enclosed later in 1829 and planted with Oak. The original planting remains intact at the eastern end of the Inclosure, although this area is currently open to commoning stock. Much of the remainder of the Inclosure has been cleared and replanted with conifers or Beech. Most of the Beech was planted after the Second World War alongside some areas of Douglas Fir and Scots Pine. More extensive areas were cleared in the 1960s and replanted with Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock and other minor conifers. Broomy covers 92 hectares.

South Bentley is an unusual Inclosure because it was one of the earliest Inclosures (around 1700) derived from former pasture woodland that was never wholly felled. The area has been enclosed for 300 years and forms a valuable ecological comparison to old growth woodland that has been in continuous existence and grazed. Some small areas have been cleared in the 1960s and replaced with conifers. South Bentley covers 20 hectares.

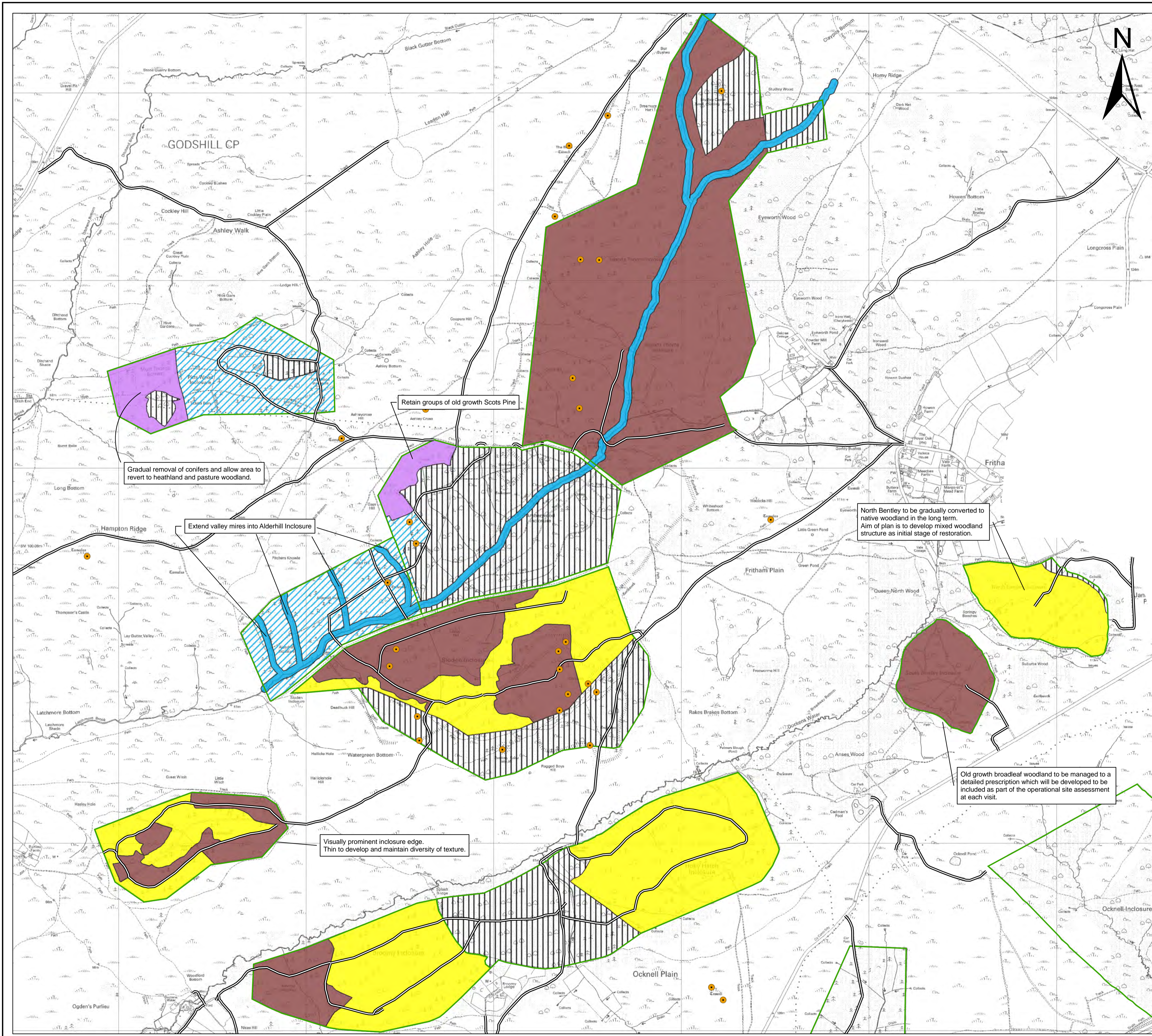
North Bentley was enclosed about 100 years later. Some very small remnants of the former pasture woodland remain along the north-east boundary. One small block of Beech exists dating from the time of enclosure. Otherwise the remainder of the Inclosure is now planted with conifers (Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce, Scots and Corsican Pine) dating from the post Second World War period. North Bentley covers 26 hectares.

14.3 Recreation

These Inclosures are not extensively used by the public. Most of the users of the car parks on Ocknell Plain and Janesmoor Plain do not venture far into the Inclosures. A waymarked cycle route also enters Broomy at Woodford Bottom and returns over Broomy Plain to the public road.

14.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled monument sites within these inclosures. There are a number of sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during forest operations.



**New Forest District
NEW003 and NEW005**



Design Concept

Latchmore Brook and Dockens Water Inclosures

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

Legend

- Managed broadleaf woodland. Actively managed as broadleaved woodland. Conifers removed gradually through thinning or felled at economic maturity. Some small groups may be retained adjacent to recreation routes or as raptor nesting sites. Thinning intensity of broadleaves increased where there are opportunities to enhance the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Managed mixed woodland. Mixed areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age and to create more open space. The woodland will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Development of Pasture Woodland. Conifers to be removed by thinning or by felling at or before economic maturity. Stock fences to be realigned to introduce grazing in accordance with fencing plan.
- Gradual removal of conifer through thinning and group felling with aim of restoring to open forest habitats of heathland and lawn.
- Development of open forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woodlands.
- Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses. Early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create a network of open space along riparian zone and accept some regeneration of native broadleaves. Restore valley mires where appropriate.
- Inclosure boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

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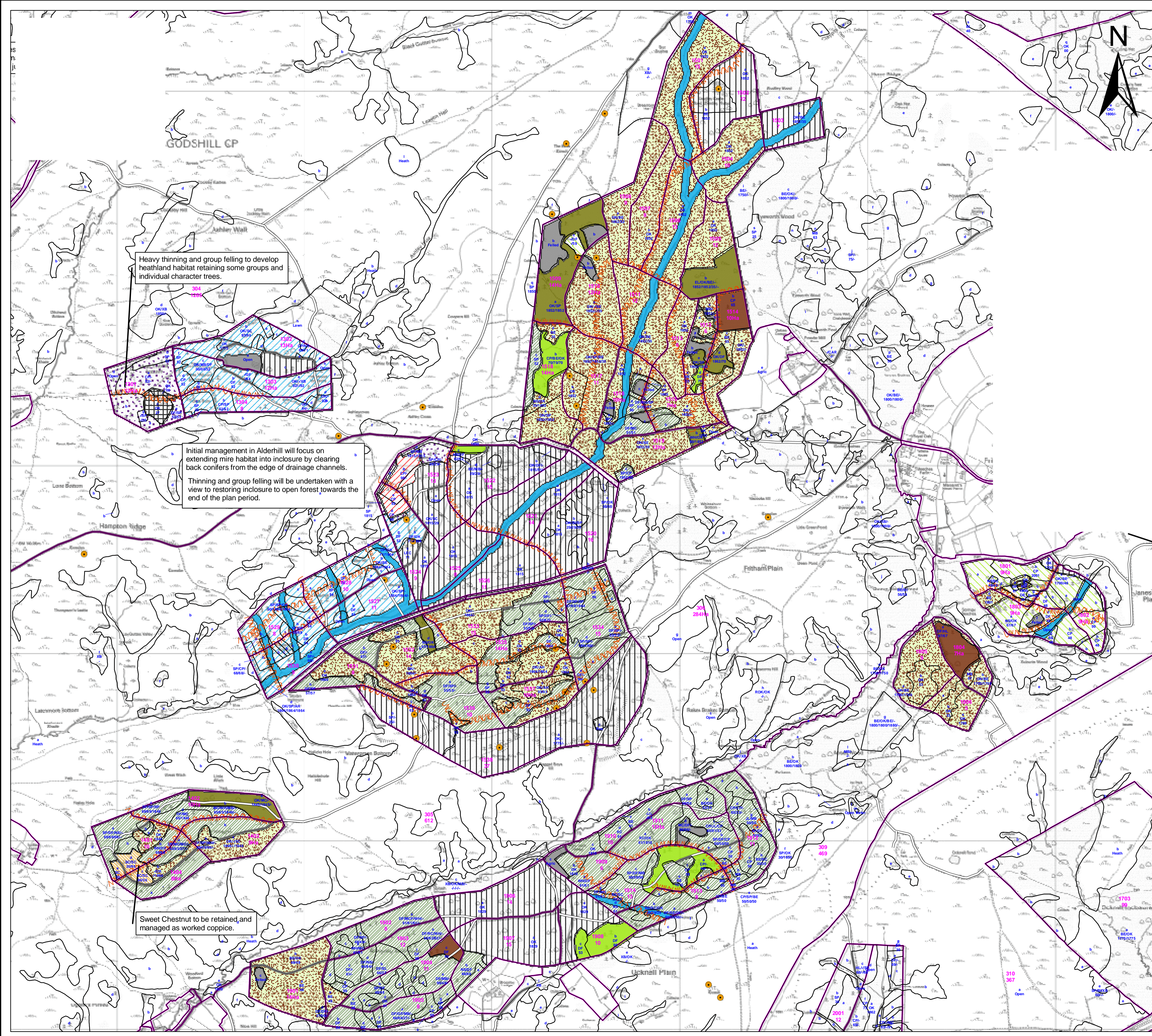
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Heavy thinning and group felling to develop heathland habitat retaining some groups and individual character trees.

Initial management in Alderhill will focus on extending mire habitat into inclosure by clearing back conifers from the edge of drainage channels.
Thinning and group felling will be undertaken with a view to restoring inclosure to open forest towards the end of the plan period.

Sweet Chestnut to be retained and managed as worked coppice.

**New Forest District
NEW003 and NEW005**



Habitat restoration and felling

Latchmore Brook and Dockens Water Inclosures

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

Legend

- Felling period - 2007-2011
 - Felling period - 2012-2016
 - Felling period - 2017-2021
 - Existing broadleaf woodland to be managed by thinning to promote natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
 - Reasserting broadleaf 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 woodland using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
 - Plantation with less than 20% site native trees. Undertake phased thinning of conifers including some small scale group felling to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf species using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
 - Existing pasture woodland. Manage to maintain pasture woodland characteristics and remove non native species through felling or thinning
 - Thin and group fell to develop pasture woodland
 - Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
 - Heavily thin to produce heathland flora. Retain wide, irregularly spaced groups and individual character trees
 - Thin and group fell to develop open forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woodlands
 - Thin and group fell to develop streamside habitats
 - Area to be managed as worked coppice
 - Permanent open space or felled areas
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan
- Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

Date: 28 June 2007

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**New Forest District
NEW003 and NEW005**



Long term structure (20 years)

Latchmore Brook and Dockens Water Inclosures

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

Legend

- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
- Broadleaf regeneration or planting on felled conifer sites
- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing as conifer stands are thinned and group felled
- Open ground with scattered broadleaves
- Existing and developing pasture woodland
- Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
- Replant with Scots Pine
- Heathland
- Wooded heath
- Streamside habitat
- Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
- Worked coppice
- Permanent open space
- Inclosure boundary

Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

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Date: 28 June 2007

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Ironshill Walk Inclosures

15. Ironshill Walk Inclosures

15.1 Location

These Inclosures encompass the crown lands between Lyndhurst, Ashurst, Cadnam and Minstead. The area is bounded by the A31 in the north-west and the A35 to the south-east. It includes the Inclosures of **Shave Green, Brockishill, Furzey Lawn, Foldsgate, Northerwood, Dunces Arch, Lodgehill, Ironshill, Busketts, Costicles and Busketts Lawn**. The Inclosures east of the A337 occupy the wide open valley of the Bartley Water. Shave Green occupies the gentle north-east facing slopes north of Clay Hill and between the A31 and A337. Foldsgate is a small Inclosure just west of the A337 and north of Pikeshill. Northerwood is a small woodland surrounding Northerwood House just north-west of Lyndhurst. The total area of these Inclosures is 470 hectares.

15.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Shave Green Inclosure was first enclosed in 1860 around a former pasture woodland. The area was planted with Oak and substantial areas of this original planting remain. The area is surrounded by pasture woodland (Shave Wood to the south and east, Rockram Wood to the north-east). Some areas of Oak were underplanted with Beech in 1910. Some areas of Oak were cleared during the Second World War and now carry a mixture of Scots Pine and Oak. Further clearances were made in the 1960s and replanted with Pine and Douglas Fir. Avenues of Douglas Fir were planted at the time of enclosure along the main ride network and these remain today as key amenity features. There is also a small former nursery site in the Inclosure that was planted with a wide variety of conifers in 1954. Shave Green covers 99 hectares.

Furzey Lawn was first enclosed in 1820 around former heathland and exists today as a mixture of conifers dating from the 1920s, 1950s and 1980s. It is predominantly Scots and Corsican Pine and Douglas Fir. There is a small bog in the centre of the Inclosure.

Brockishill Inclosure was first enclosed in 1860 and planted with Oak and some Beech. Most of the Inclosure still remains broadleaf but with some younger areas of Beech and Oak planted in the 1930s. Some areas were cleared and replanted with Pine or Western Hemlock in the 1950s, mid 1960s and 1970. The upper reaches of the Bartley Water stream extend into the Inclosure. The area has developed as one of the more important sites for woodland butterflies.

Foldsgate Inclosure was first enclosed in 1868 around the site of a former pasture woodland. Although managed more recently through silvicultural thinning the site and not been enclosed for some time and retains some features of pasture woodland. It consists of Sweet Chestnut, Oak, Holly and Beech.

Northerwood Inclosure was first enclosed in 1860 around the woodland surrounding Northerwood House. Difficult access has limited management activity in the woodland and today it remains predominantly Oak and Beech dating from the time of enclosure. Ornamental planting of Rhododendron around the house has now spread extensively through the wood.

Dunces Arch is a Verderers Inclosure first enclosed in the early 1960s on former heathland. It is predominantly even-aged pine plantations with small remnants of the former woodlands that existed on the site prior to enclosure. Some older pre-enclosure Scots Pine also persist. The woodland encloses the local sewerage works and early planting was sited to provide a visual screen.

The Inclosures of **Ironshill, Lodgehill, Costicles, Busketts and Busketts Lawn** now form a continuous woodland between the A35 in the south to Busketts Wood in the north. However, the dates of Inclosure show a more gradual progression of enclosed area. Ironshill is crown freehold and derived from the surrounds of Ironshill Lodge that was used as a prison in Napoleonic times, but subsequently demolished. It was replanted at the same time as Lodgehill in 1810. Both Inclosures are Oak and Beech. Since the First World War most of the eastern end of Lodgehill has been converted to conifer plantations of Douglas Fir, Pine and Western Hemlock with surges of planting in the 1920s, late 1940s and 1960s. The other Inclosures were enclosed later in 1864 and encompassed the wide open valley of the Bartley Water. Today only small remnants of the original Oak and Beech planting remain. The remaining areas are predominantly Scots Pine, Douglas Fir and Oak dating from the 1940s and early 1950s. This area currently holds key populations of rare woodland butterflies. The recently restored Costicles pond is an important conservation site within the woodland. Large specimen trees of Douglas Fir were planted in 1864 along the Bartley Water and form an important amenity feature of the area.

15.3 Recreation

The use of these inclosures by the public is relatively low, with the exception of the Busketts area adjacent to Woodlands road. This is well used by local walkers and horse riders. The gateways off Woodlands Road are used informally for car parking. Waymarked cycle routes run through the Busketts complex of woods and a linking route also exists through Brockishill and Furzey Lawn.

15.4 Archaeology

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

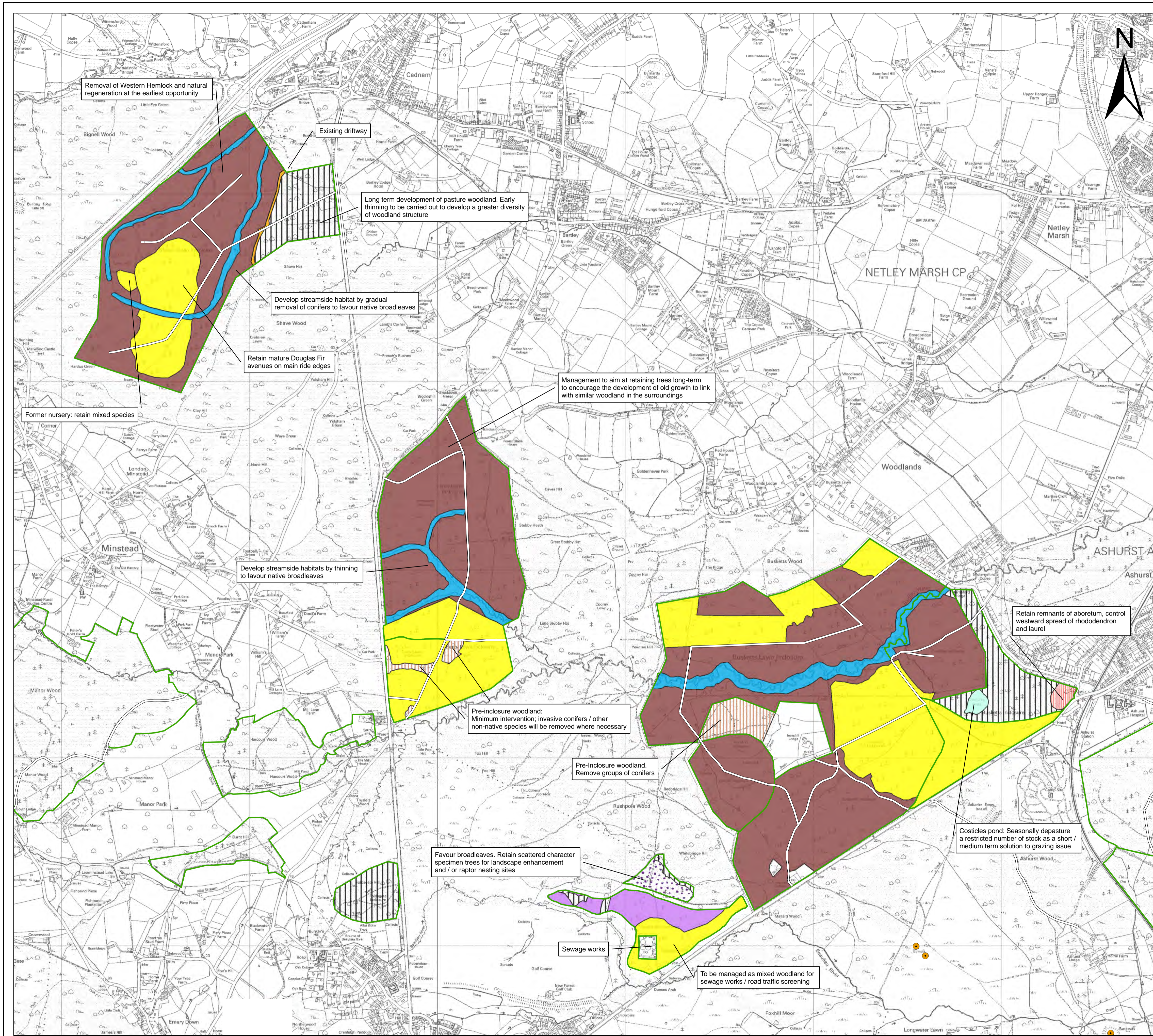
Design Concept

Ironshill Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

- Managed broadleaf woodland. Actively managed as broadleaved woodland. Conifers removed gradually through thinning or felled at economic maturity. Some small groups may be retained adjacent to recreation routes or as raptor nesting sites. Thinning intensity of broadleaves increased where there are opportunities to enhance the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Managed mixed woodland. Mixed areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age and to create more open space. The woodland will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Pre-Inclosure woodland. Conifers to be removed by felling at earliest opportunity. Managed to maintain ancient and ornamental characteristics
- Development of Pasture Woodland. Conifers to be removed by thinning or by felling at or before economic maturity. Stock fences to be realigned to introduce grazing in accordance with fencing plan.
- Gradual removal of conifer through thinning and group felling with aim of restoring to open forest habitats of heathland and lawn.
- Wooded Heath. Gradual removal of conifer through thinning and group felling with aim of restoring to open forest habitats of heathland and lawn. Some groups and individual character trees retained
- Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses. Early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create a network of open space along riparian zone and accept some regeneration of native broadleaves. Restore valley mires where appropriate.
- Existing driftway
- Remnants of Arboretum. Managed to retain diversity of species
- Costicles Pond. Managed to maintain ecological condition by seasonal grazing
- Inclosure boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan



Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

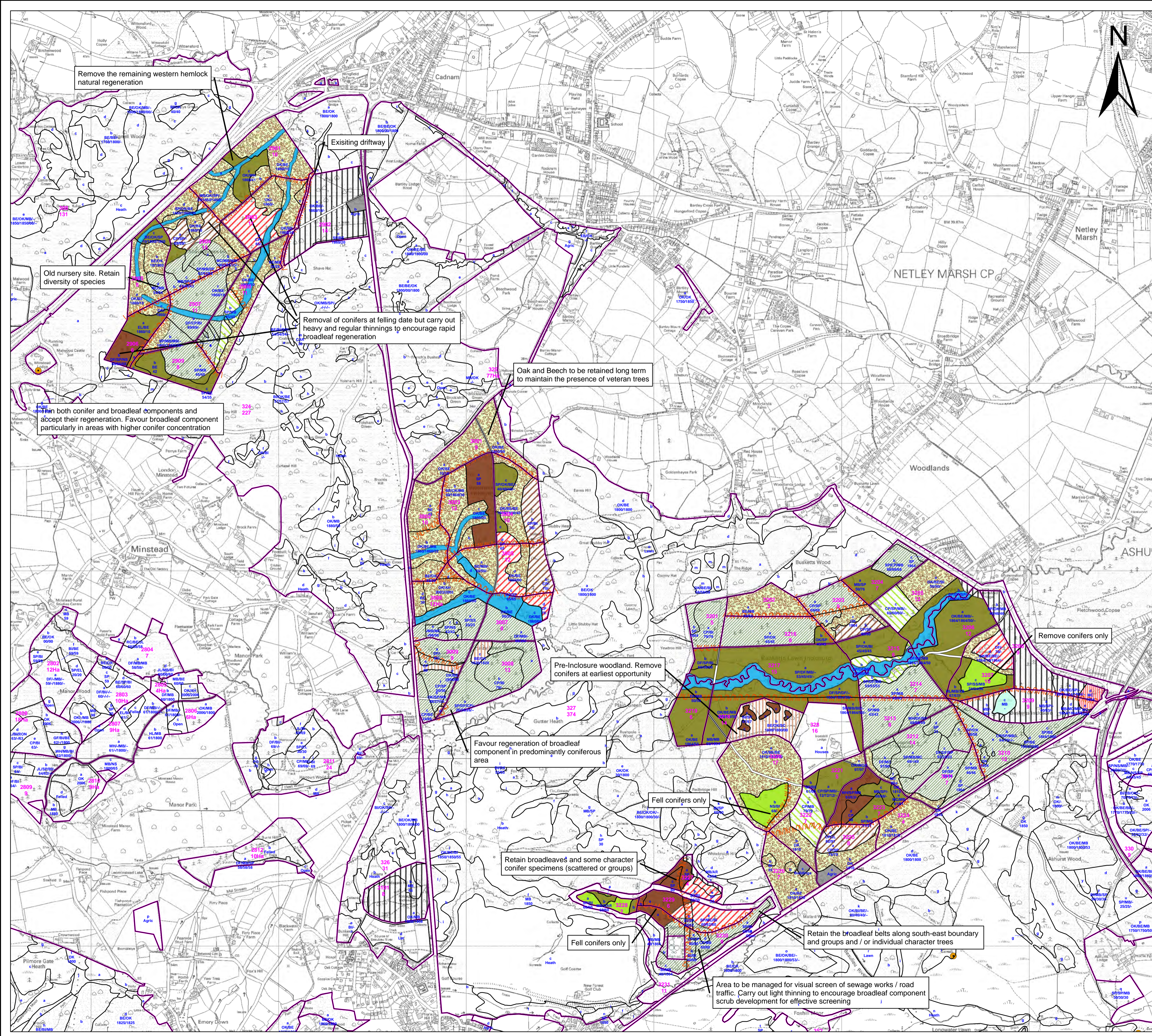
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Date: 28 June 2007

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**New Forest District
NEW010**



Habitat restoration and felling

Ironhill Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

- Felling period - 2007-2011
- Felling period - 2012-2016
- Felling period - 2017-2021
- Felling period - 2022-2026
- Felling period - 2027-2031
- Existing broadleaf woodland to be managed by thinning to promote natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood silvicultural system
- Reasserting broadleaf 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 woodland using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- Plantation with less than 20% site native trees. Undertake phased thinning of conifers including some small scale group felling to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaf species using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- Thin and group fell to develop pasture woodland and to maintain pasture woodland characteristics
- Pre-Inclosure woodland. Early removal of conifers. Manage to maintain pasture woodland characteristics
- Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- Thin and group fell to develop streamside habitats
- Arboretum. Thin to maintain and develop diversity of species
- Costicles pond. Maintain ecological condition by seasonal grazing
- Permanent open space or felled areas
- Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland
- Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

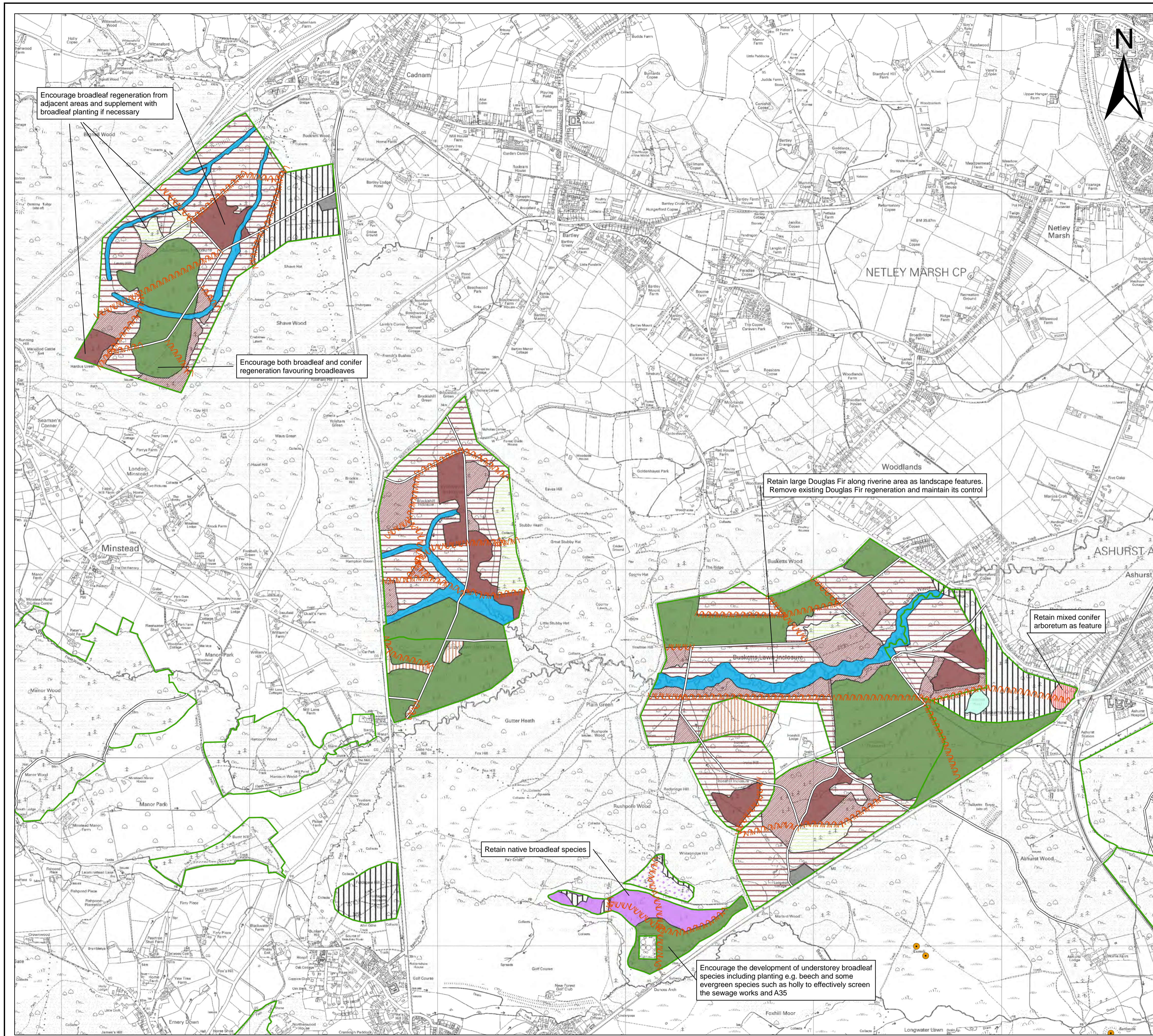
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Date: 28 June 2007

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**New Forest District
NEW010**



Long term structure (20 years)

Ironhill Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
- Broadleaf regeneration or planting on felled conifer sites
- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing as conifer stands are thinned and group felled
- Pre-Inclosure Woodland
- Existing and developing pasture woodland
- Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
- Areas being thinned prior to felling and restocking with broadleaves
- Heathland
- Wooded heath
- Streamside restoration
- Costicles pond
- Arboretum
- Permanent open space
- Inclosure boundary

Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

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Date: 28 June 2007

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Kings Copse Inclosure

16. Kings Copse Inclosure

16.1 Location

Kings Copse Inclosure is situated in the far south-east of the Forest close to Blackwell Common. The woodland straddles the valley of the Dark Water that drains north to south. The Inclosure is bounded by privately owned woodland to the west and open heathland to the north and east. Kings Copse covers an area of 65 hectares.

16.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

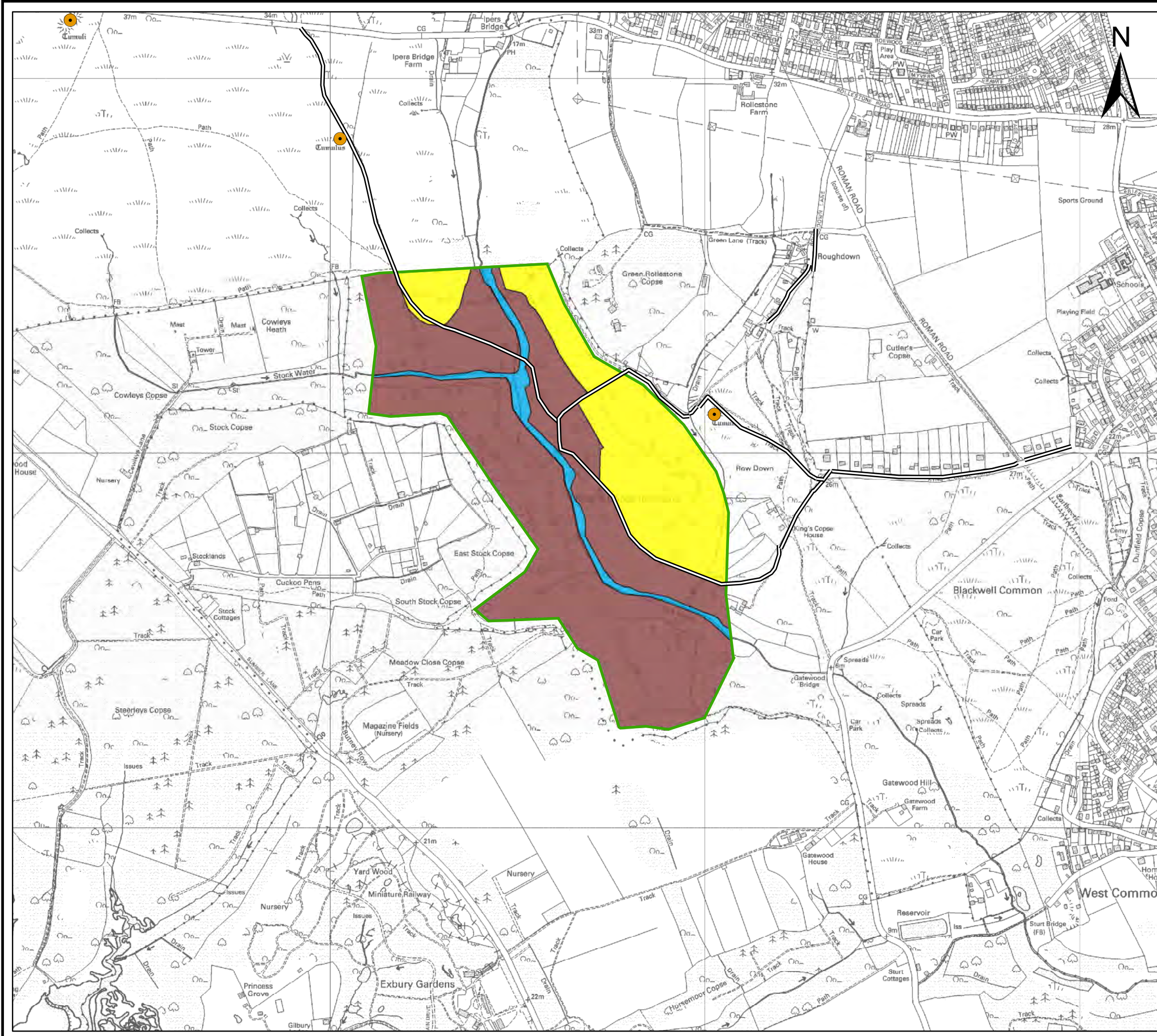
The area was first enclosed in 1818 and remnants of the original Oak plantations exist along the valley bottom and western edge. The woodland today contains a mix of conifers (Douglas Fir, Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Norway Spruce, Hybrid Larch) planted during the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Some Oak was also planted and many areas are now a mix of planted conifer and naturally regenerated broadleaves (Oak and Birch). The woodland on the higher ground of the eastern flank suffered badly in the storms of 1987 and 1990 and this area has now been restocked with Corsican Pine.

16.3 Recreation

The woodland is well used by walkers coming in from Blackwell Common to the south where two car parks exist. A further car park is located at the northern tip of the woodland and attracts a moderate number of local visits from the nearby community of Holbury. A waymarked cycle route through Kings Copse links the Lepe Off-road cycle trail with the minor public road to the north.

16.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled monument sites within this inclosure. There are a number of sites of interest noted by the Hampshire Field Club that will be subject to protection during forest operations



New Forest District
NEW019



Design Concept

King's Cope Inclosure

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

Legend

- Managed broadleaf woodland. Actively managed as broadleaved woodland. Conifers removed gradually through thinning or felled at economic maturity. Some small groups may be retained adjacent to recreation routes or as raptor nesting sites. Thinning intensity of broadleaves increased where there are opportunities to enhance the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Managed mixed woodland. Mixed areas of broadleaf and conifer managed to increase diversity of species and age and to create more open space. The woodland will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses. Early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create a network of open space along riparian zone and accept some regeneration of native broadleaves. Restore valley mires where appropriate.
- Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan
- Inclosure boundary

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

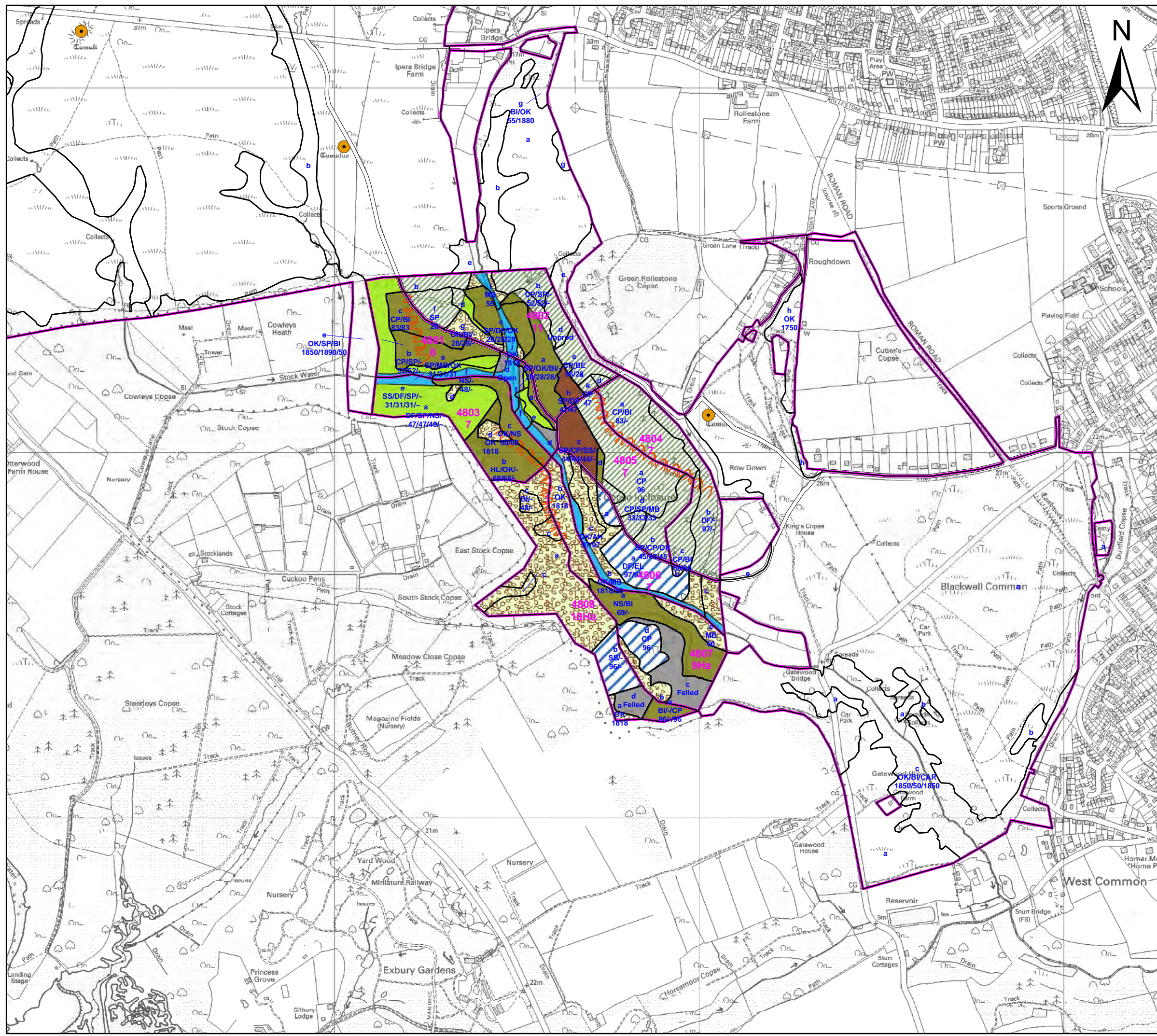
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**New Forest District
NEW019**

**Habitat restoration and felling
King's Cope Inclosure**

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



Legend

- Felling period - 2007-2011
- Felling period - 2012-2016
- Felling period - 2024 and beyond
- Existing semi natural and broadleaf woodland. To be managed by thinning to develop natural regeneration using uniform shelterwood system
- Reasserting broadleaf 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 woodlands using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural system
- Thin and group fell to develop streamside habitats
- Permanent open space or felled areas
- Scheduled Ancient Monument to be managed in accordance with approved plan
- Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

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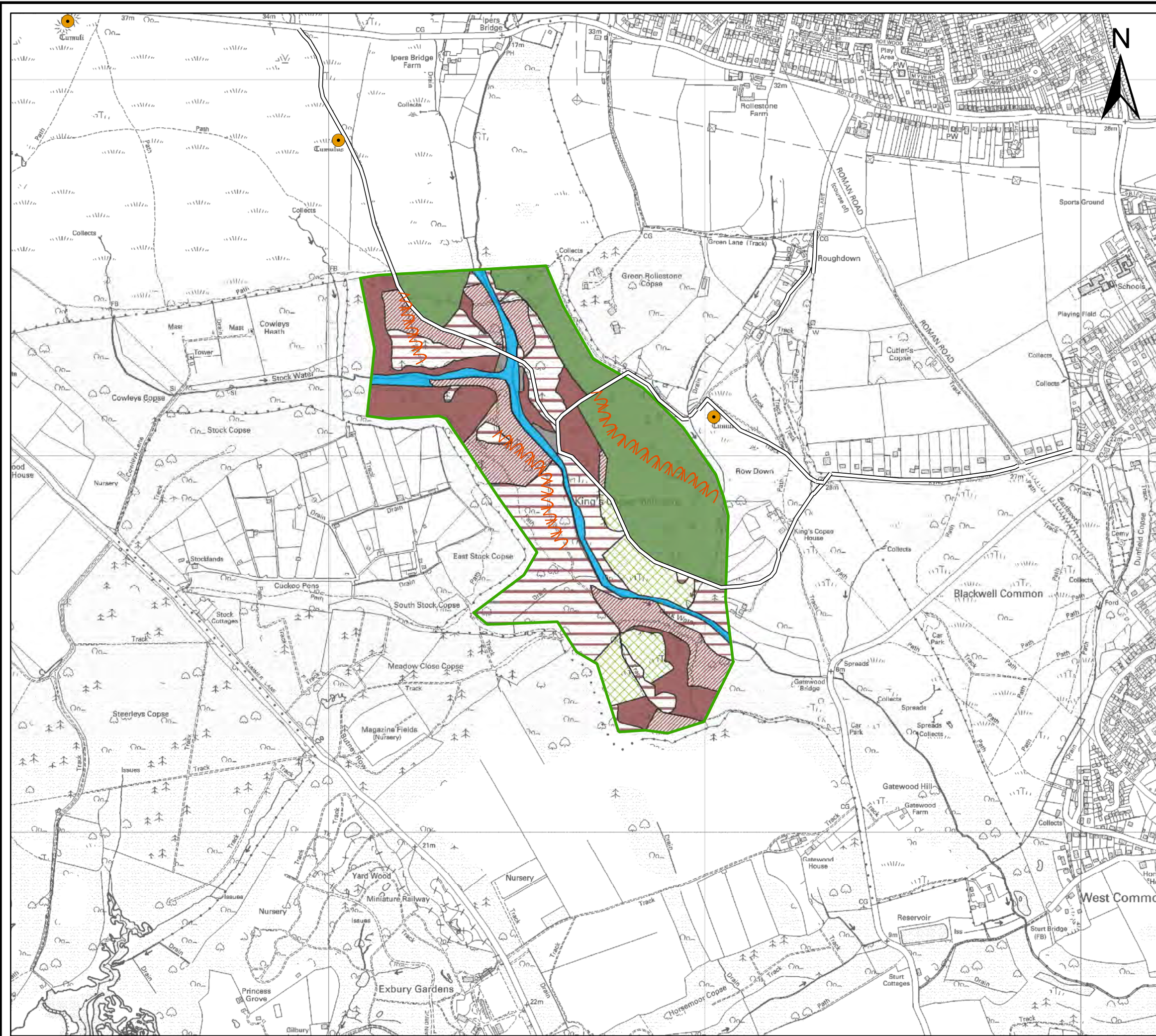
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**New Forest District
NEW019**



Long term structure (20 years)

King's Copse Inclosure

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

Legend

- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
- Broadleaf regeneration or planting on felled conifer sites
- Natural regeneration of native broadleaves. Developing as conifer stands are thinned and group felled
- Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
- Stands being thinned prior to felling
- Streamside habitat
- Permanent open space
- Inclosure boundary

Ride edges to be treated to develop a transitional habitat to be beneficial to a range of native flora and fauna. The aim will be to create a graded transition zone from open space to high forest to include a variety of native plants and shrubs. The transition zone will be of irregular width and variable structure to enhance the internal appearance of the woodland

Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

Conservator:
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

Date: 28 June 2007

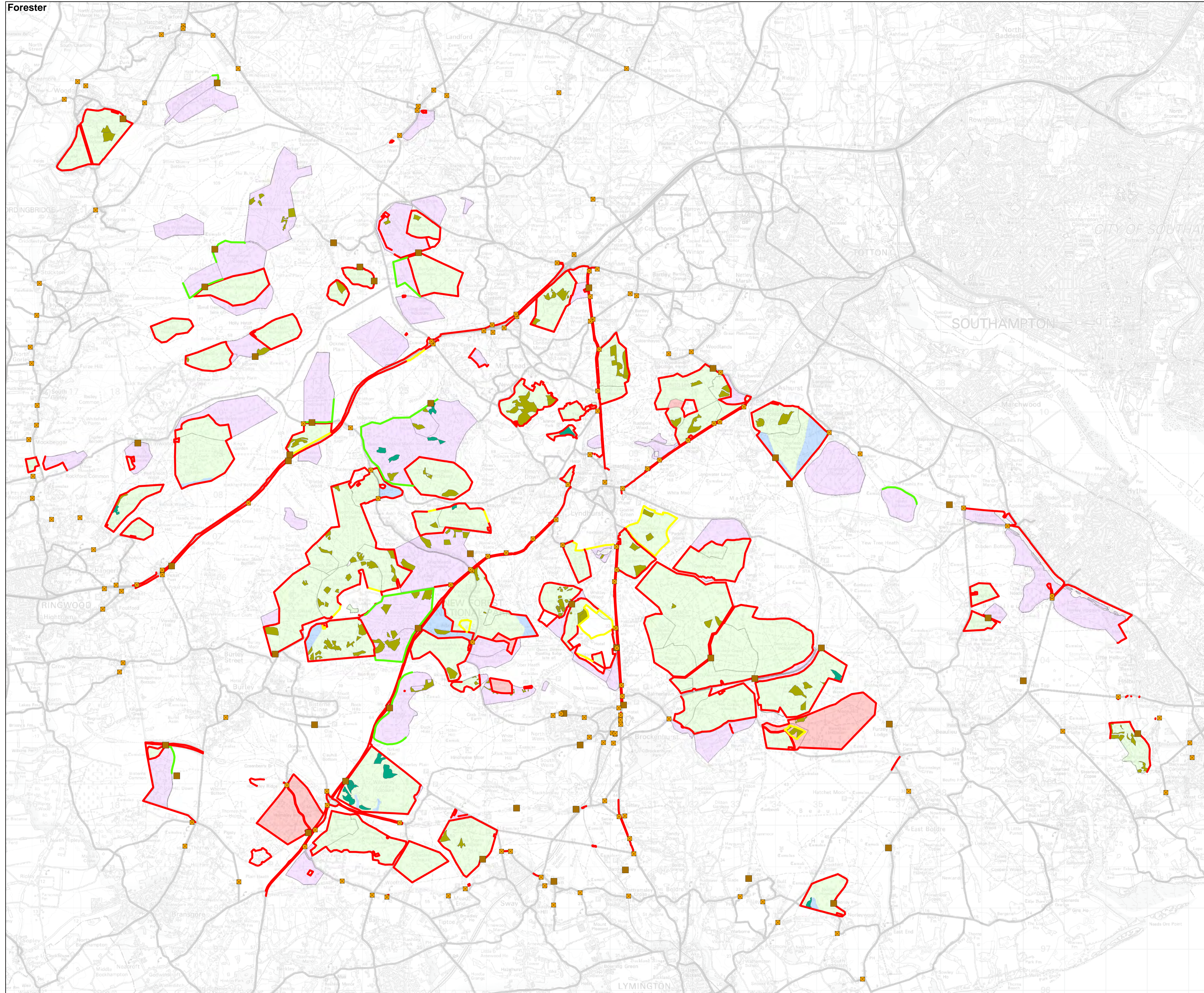
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Fencing / Grazing Plan

NEW FOREST FENCING 2027

Illustrates pattern of stock and deer fencing and grazing status of inclosures at the end of the 20 year plan period



Legend

- Stock fences
- Stock fences - retained for drifting
- Deer fences
- Open inclosures
- Enclosed Inclosures
- Seasonal opening
- To be opened up after 2027
- Replanting with broadleaves within plan period that may require fencing
- Replanting with conifers within plan period that may require fencing
- Pounds
- Grids

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Summary Statistics and Approvals

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

ALL NEW FOREST INCLOSURES

Habitat Type	2006/7 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	3086	2775	2591	- 184	2578	- 197
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	3412	3494	2074	- 1,420	1179	- 2,315
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	1046	863	1227	+ 364	1486	+ 623
Pasture Woodland	115	360	958	+ 598	972	+ 612
Streamside Habitats	127	138	282	+ 144	335	+ 197
Wooded Heath	58	58	121	+ 63	136	+ 78
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	378	502	849	+ 347	1026	+ 524
Other Open Space	246	277	350	+ 73	526	+ 249
Valley mire and wetland	49	67	82	+ 15	82	+ 15
Near Natural Woodland	0	0	0	+ 0	214	+ 214
Total Land Area *	8517	8534	8534		8534	

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

Open Forest Habitats/Heathland - 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 (ride edge treatment, wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)

Valley Mire and Wetland - areas of existing valley mire or restoring mire after woodland clearance

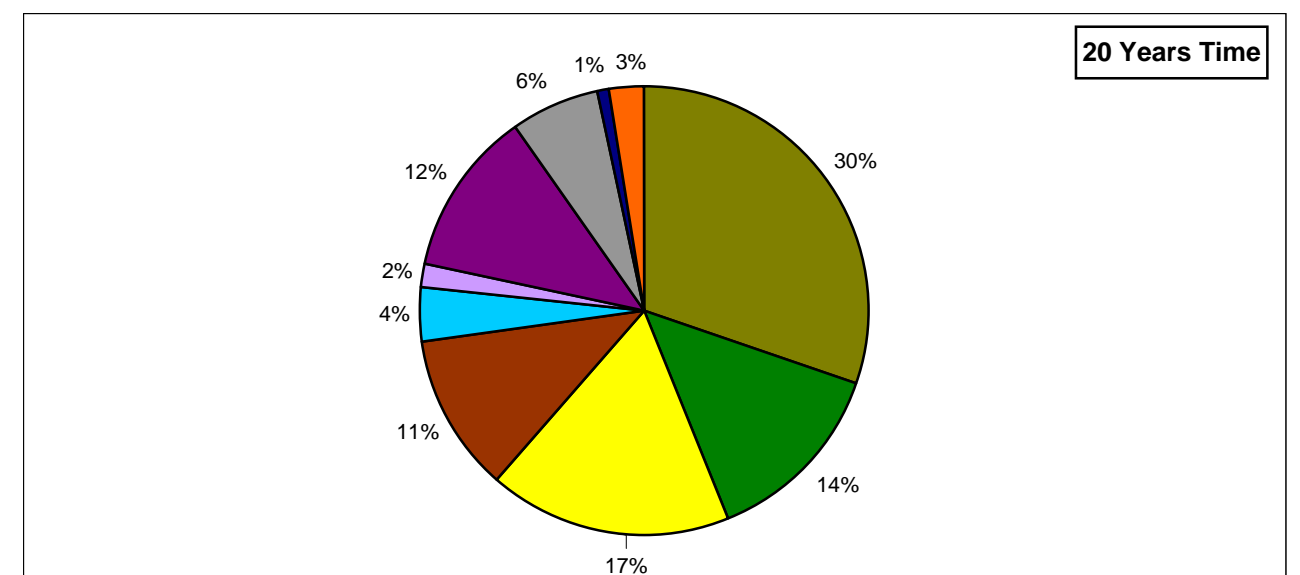
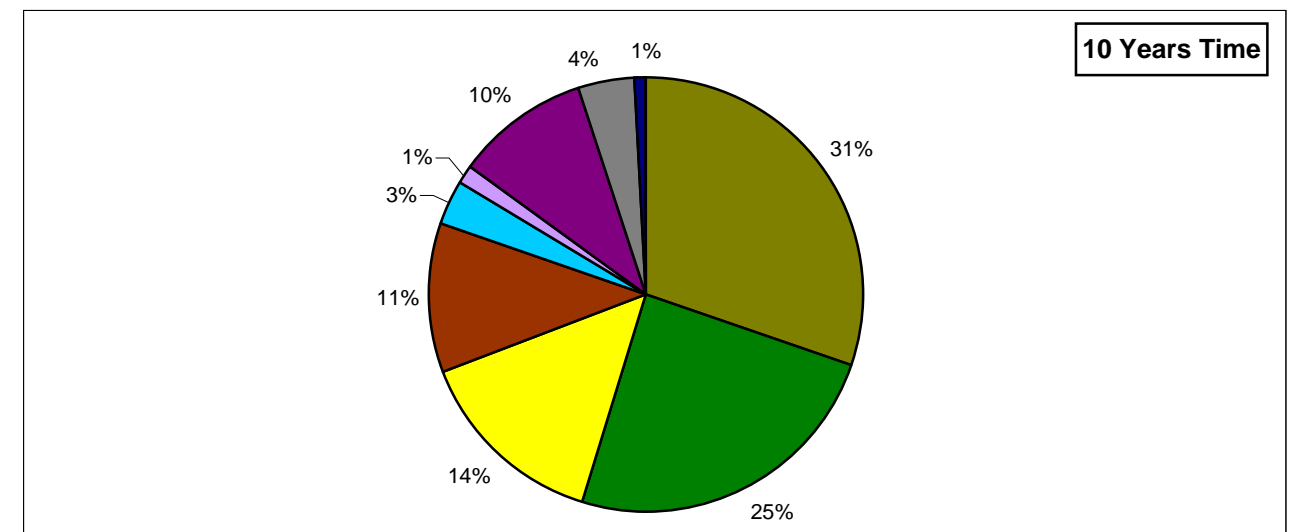
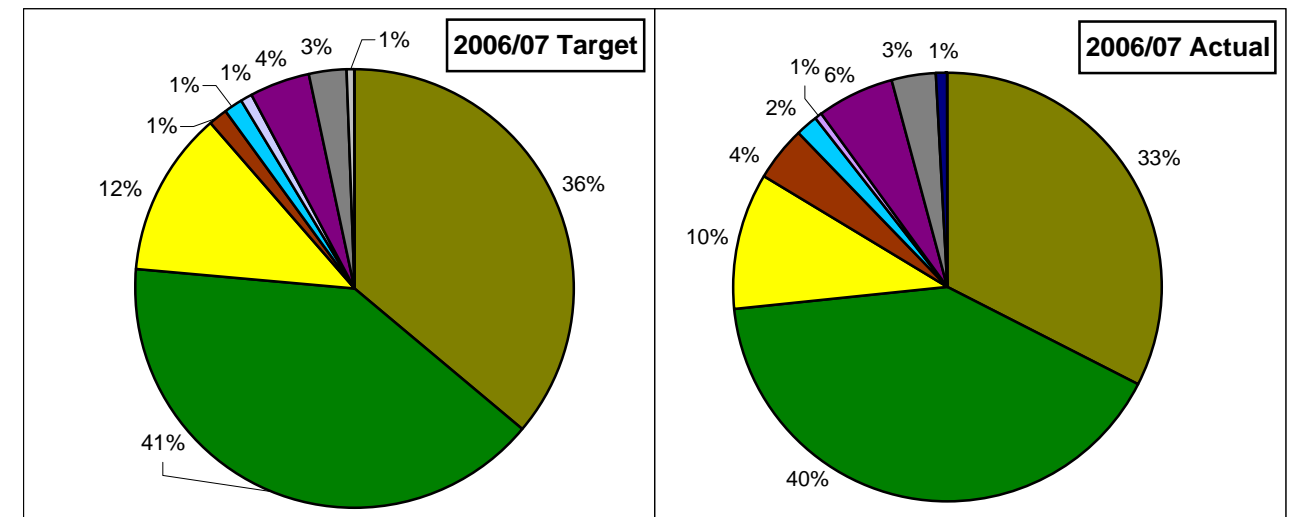
Near Natural Woodland - initial restructuring of woodland completed, natural processes prevailing

2006/07 Target = 5 year statistics from Forest Design Plans approved in 2001

Current Data - Derived from Sub Compartment Database

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

* Increase in total area is due to additional inclusion of Ladycross Inclosure (Phase B)



Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

ALL PHASE C

Habitat Type	2007 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	726	657	575	- 82	598	- 59
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	443	477	177	- 300	36	- 441
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	177	126	247	+ 121	310	+ 184
Pasture Woodland	37	79	204	+ 125	204	+ 125
Streamside Habitats	0	0	60	+ 60	68	+ 68
Wooded Heath	0	0	16	+ 16	17	+ 17
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	4	31	68	+ 37	75	+ 44
Other Open Space	20	37	60	+ 23	99	+ 62
Total Land Area	1407	1407	1407		1407	

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

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

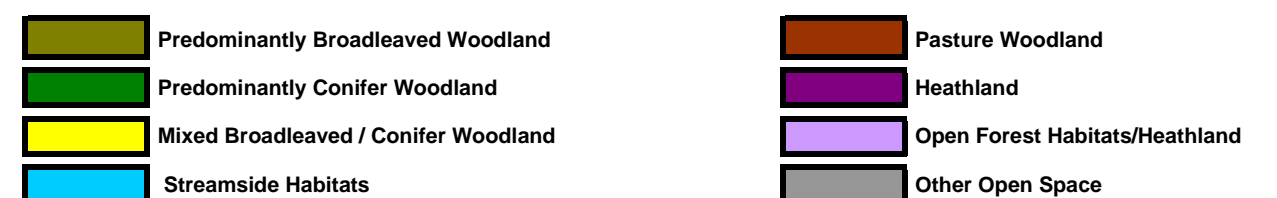
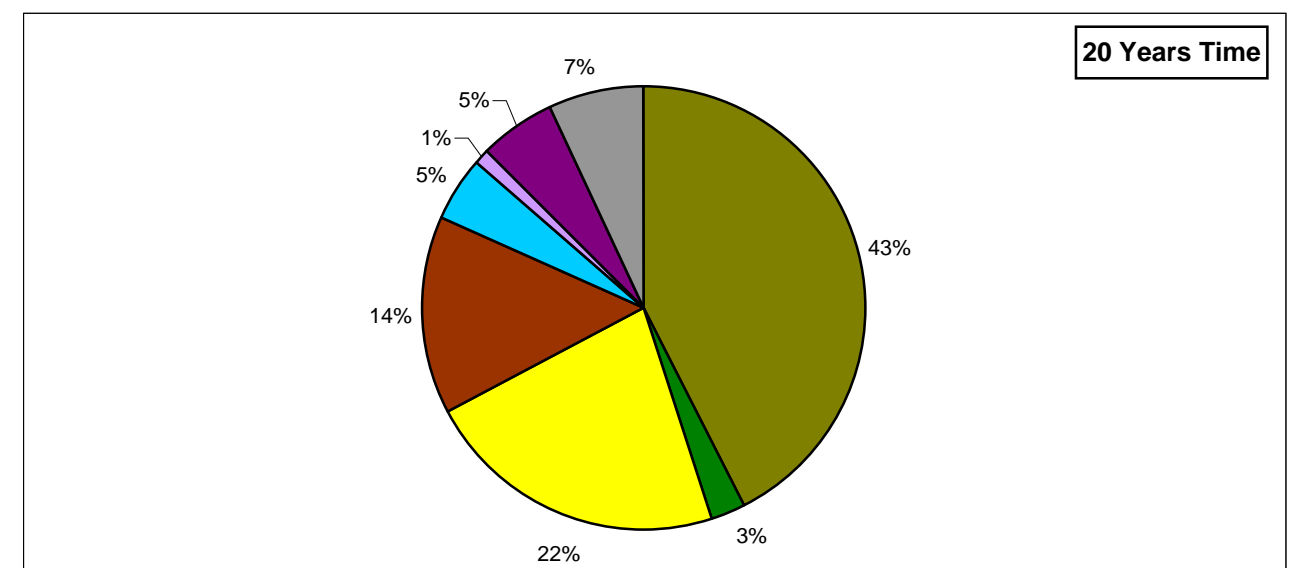
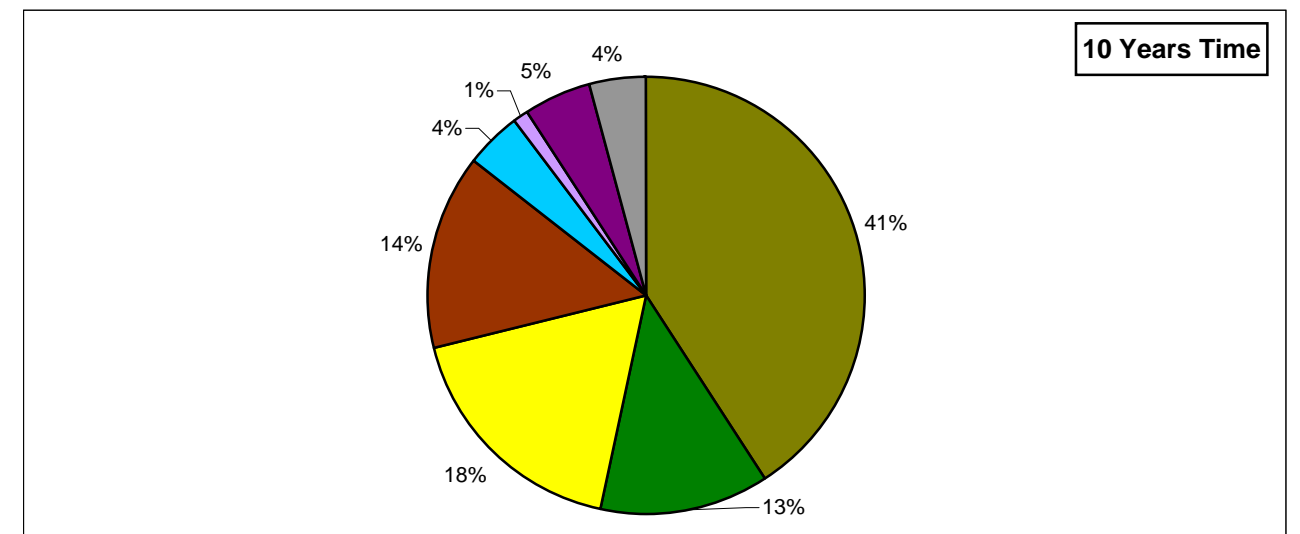
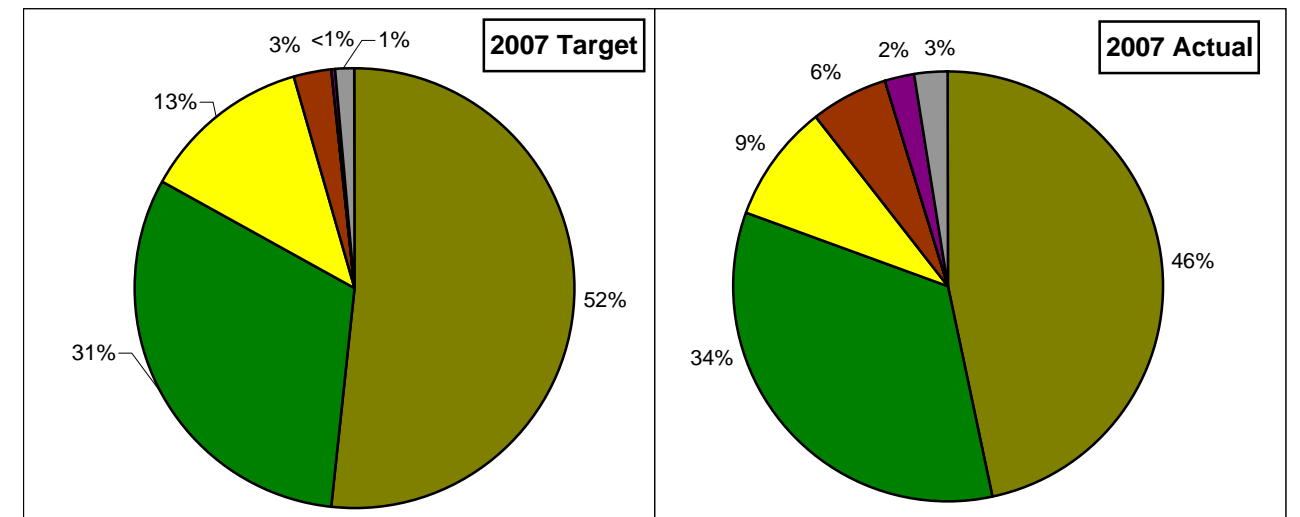
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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

2007 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

GODSHILL INCLOSURE NEW 001

Habitat Type	2007 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	74	76	76	+ 0	76	+ 0
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	50	51	28	- 23	10	- 41
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	14	10	31	+ 21	45	+ 35
Streamside Habitats	0	0	7	+ 7	8	+ 8
Other Open Space	6	7	2	- 5	5	- 2
Total Land Area	144	144	144		144	

NOTES:

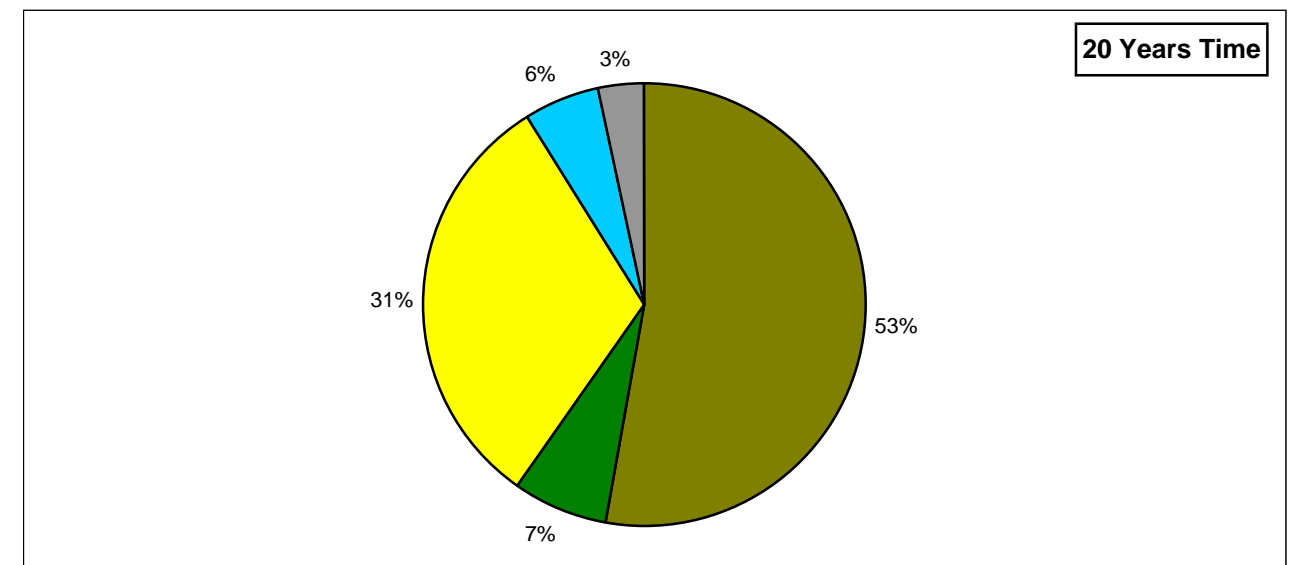
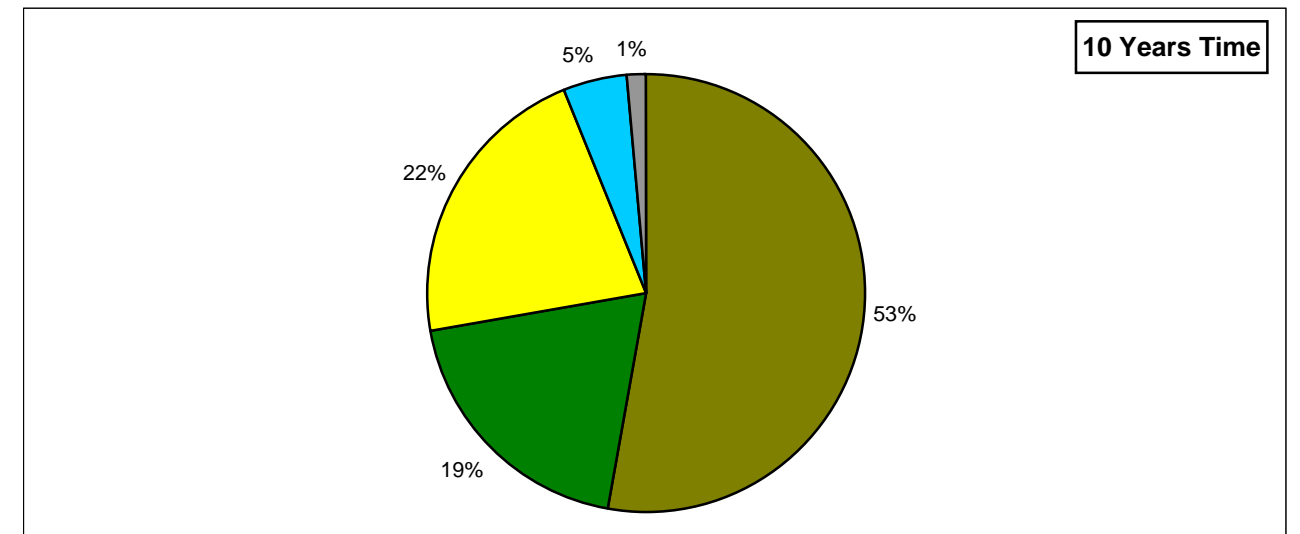
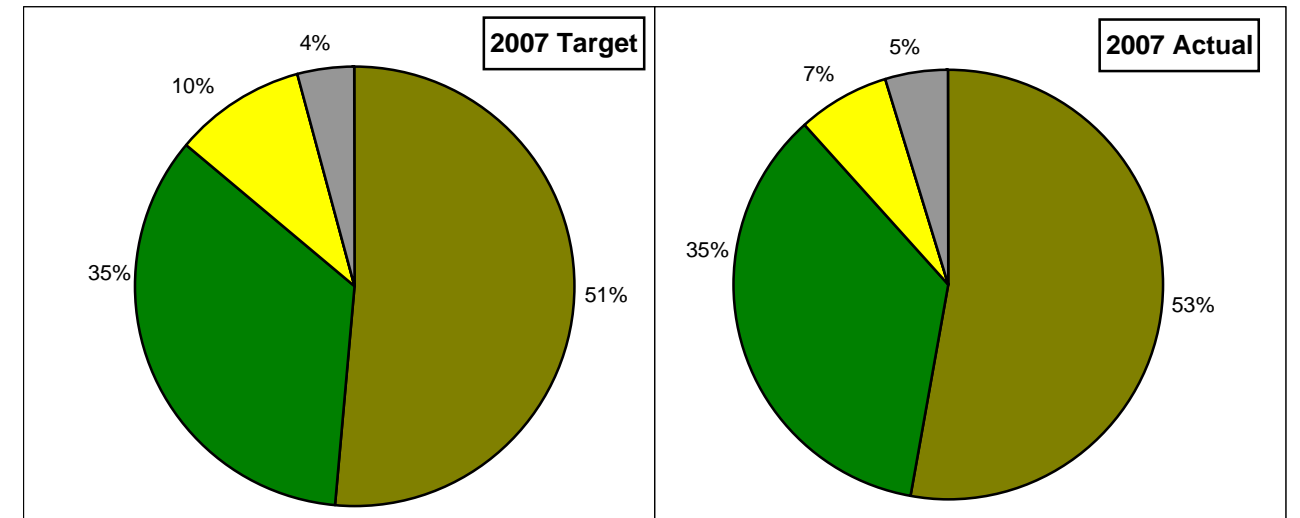
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

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 (ride edge treatment, wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)



2007 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: **Godshill Inclosure**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 001**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st October 2007**

Approval Period: **1st October 2007 to 30th September 2017**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	7.4				7.4
Restocking	7.4				7.4
Other Habitat Restoration					

Total Plan Area: 143 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Godshill Inclosure**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 001 (Phase C)**

Nearest town or village: **Woodgreen**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 175 167 (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 confirm that the pre consultation, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record held at New Forest District office, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the specific satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.

I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 1st September 2007

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

LATCHMORE BROOK INCLOSURES NEW 003

Habitat Type	2007 Target	Present Time	In 10 Years Time		In 20 Years Time	
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Area (ha)	Change from Present	Area (ha)	Change from Present
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland	313	289	192	- 97	198	- 91
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	135	125	20	- 105	0	- 125
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	36	30	60	+ 30	60	+ 30
Pasture Woodland	37	37	131	+ 94	131	+ 94
Streamside Habitats	0	0	28	+ 28	28	+ 28
Wooded Heath	0	0	14	+ 14	14	+ 14
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	4	31	63	+ 32	67	+ 36
Other Open Space	7	20	24	+ 4	34	+ 14
Total Land Area	532	532	532		532	

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

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

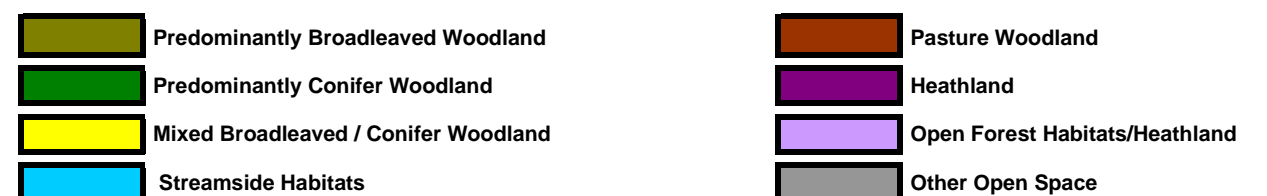
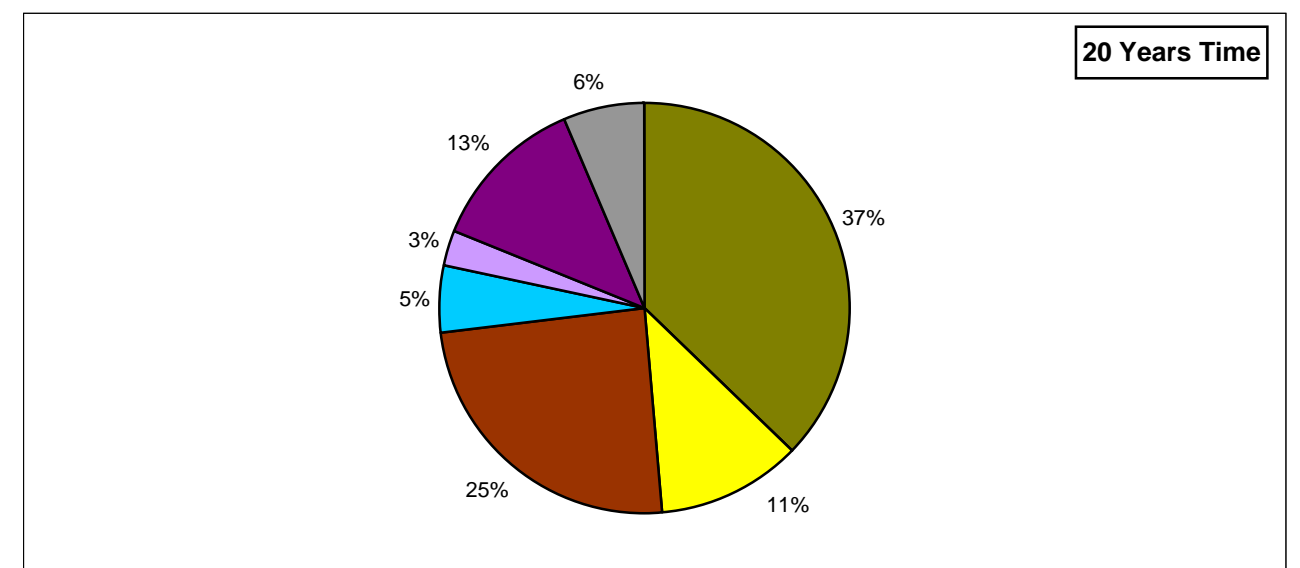
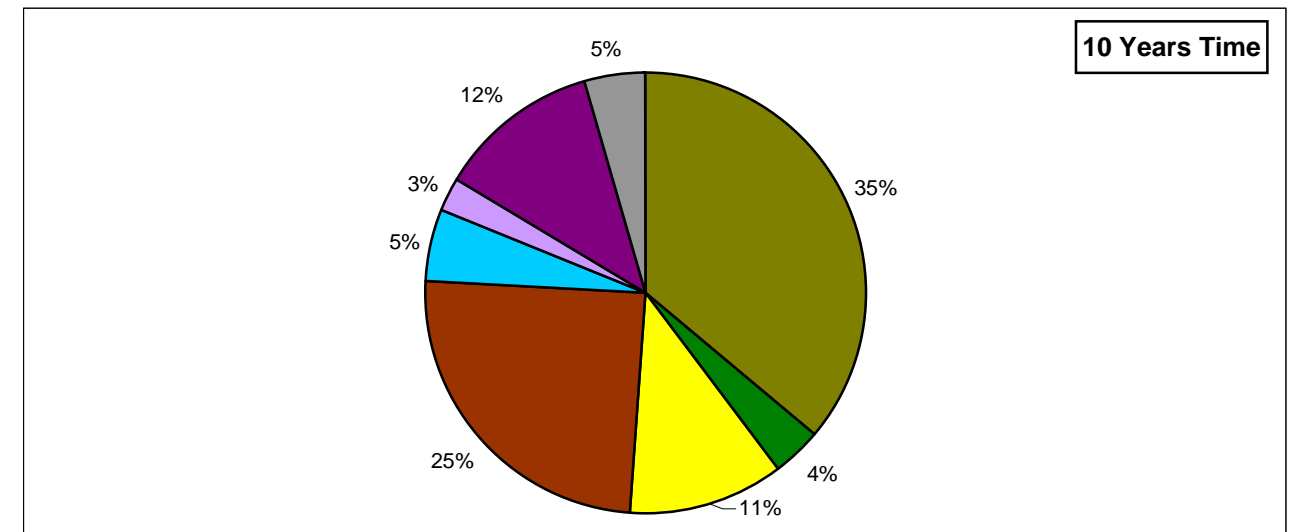
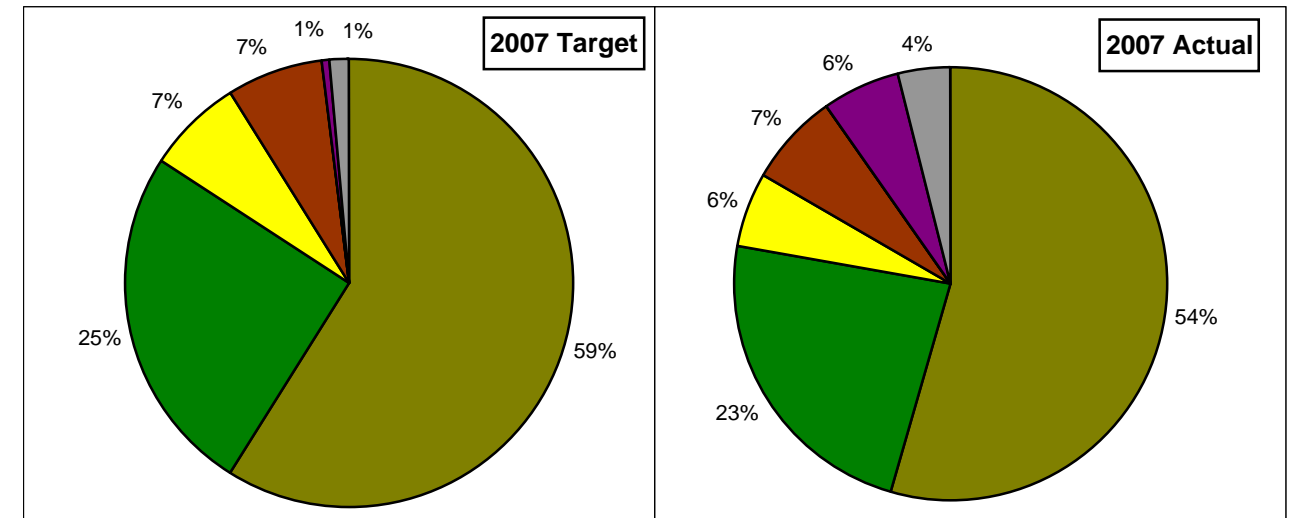
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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

2007 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



Plan Name: **Latchmore Brook Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 003**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st October 2007**

Approval Period: **1st October 2007 to 30th September 2017**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	12.6				12.6
Restocking		11.7 (4.0 ha on existing felled sites)			11.7
Other Habitat Restoration			0.8	4.1	4.9

Total Plan Area: 531 Ha

FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Latchmore Brook Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 003 (Phase C)**

Nearest town or village: **Fritham**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 214 145, SU194 145 and SU 194 120 (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 confirm that the pre consultation, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record held at New Forest District office, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the specific satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.

I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 1st September 2007

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

DOCKENS WATER INCLOSURE NEW 005

Habitat Type	2007 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	91	55	63	+ 8	60	+ 5
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	98	103	62	- 41	5	- 98
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	7	5	33	+ 28	89	+ 84
Pasture Woodland	0	34	34	+ 0	34	+ 0
Streamside Habitats	0	0	3	+ 3	3	+ 3
Other Open Space	3	2	4	+ 2	8	+ 6
Total Land Area	199	199	199		199	

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

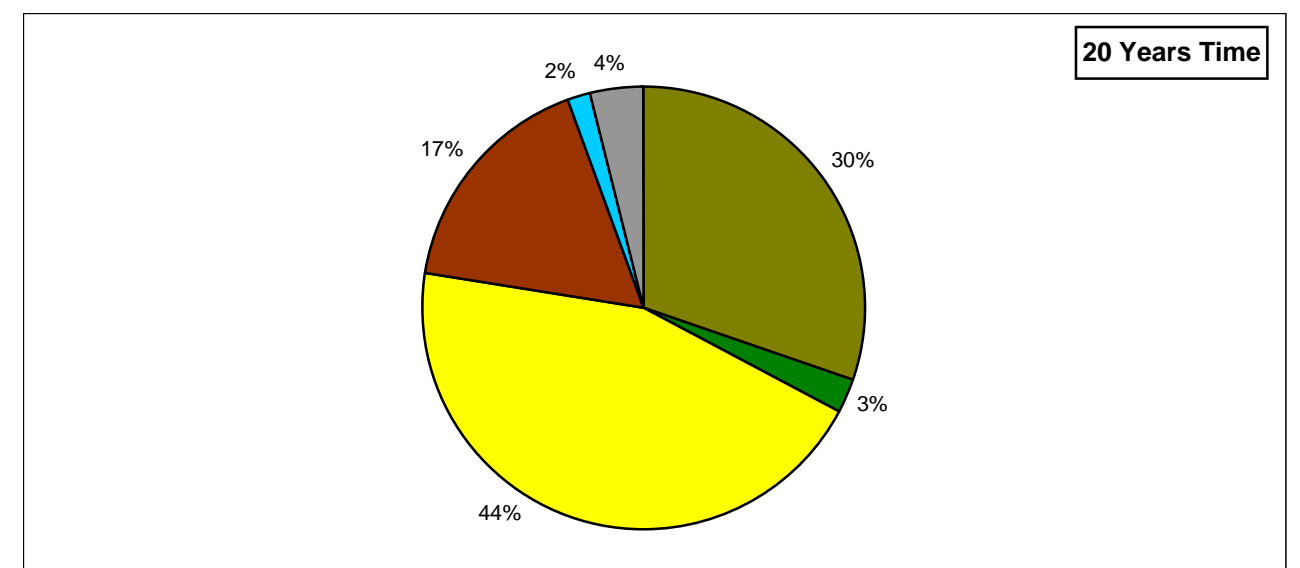
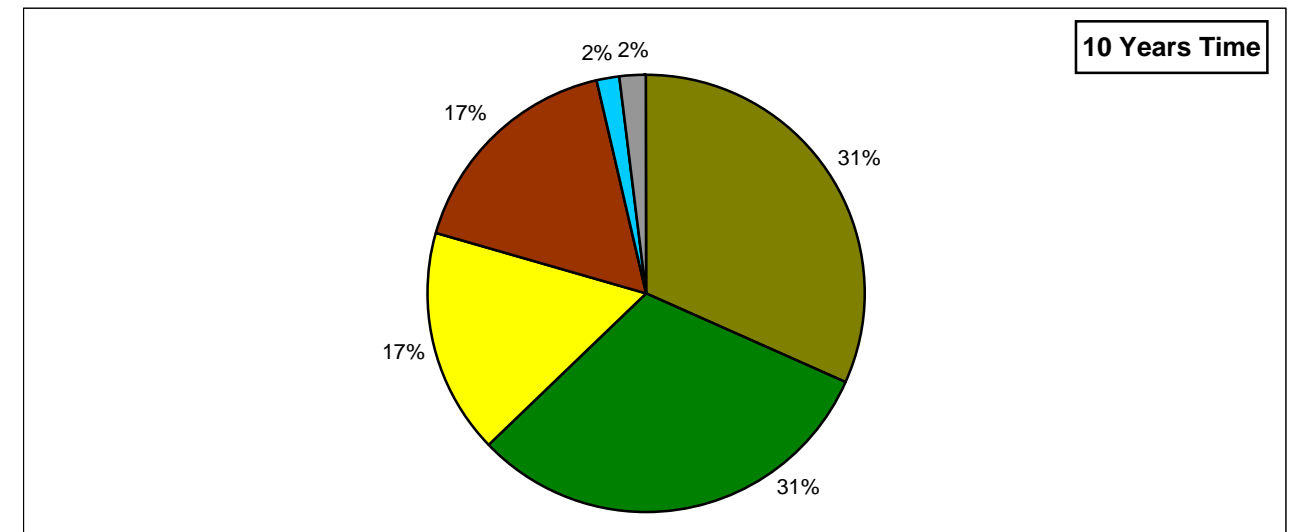
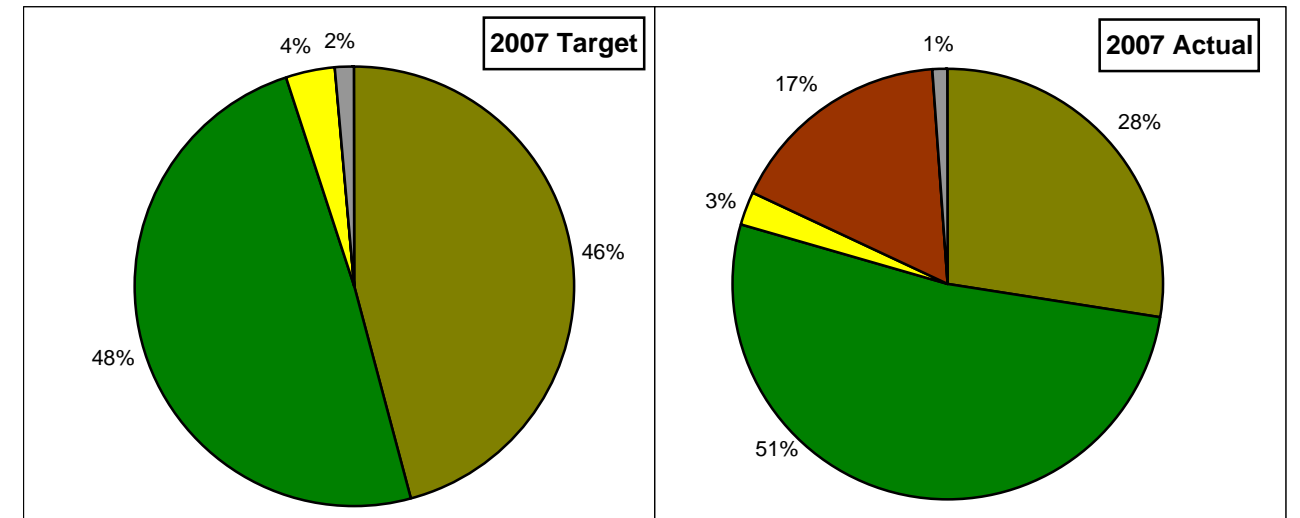
Streamside Habitats - streamside habitats of a mosaic of broadleaf woodland and open space

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

2007 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: **Dockens Water Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 005**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st October 2007**

Approval Period: **1st October 2007 to 30th September 2017**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	14.3				14.3
Restocking	6.4	7.9			14.3
Other Habitat Restoration					

Total Plan Area: 198 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Dockens Water Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 005 (Phase C)**

Nearest town or village: **Fritham**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 213 117, SU234 129 and SU 239 133 (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 confirm that the pre consultation, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record held at New Forest District office, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the specific satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.

I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 1st September 2007

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

IRONSHILL WALK INCLOSURES NEW 010

Habitat Type	2007 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	229	218	211	- 7	227	+ 9
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	132	169	60	- 109	16	- 153
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	104	66	103	+ 37	99	+ 33
Pasture Woodland	0	8	39	+ 31	39	+ 31
Streamside Habitats	0	0	19	+ 19	26	+ 26
Wooded Heath	0	0	2	+ 2	3	+ 3
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	0	0	5	+ 5	8	+ 8
Other Open Space	2	6	28	+ 22	49	+ 43
Total Land Area	467	467	467		467	

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

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

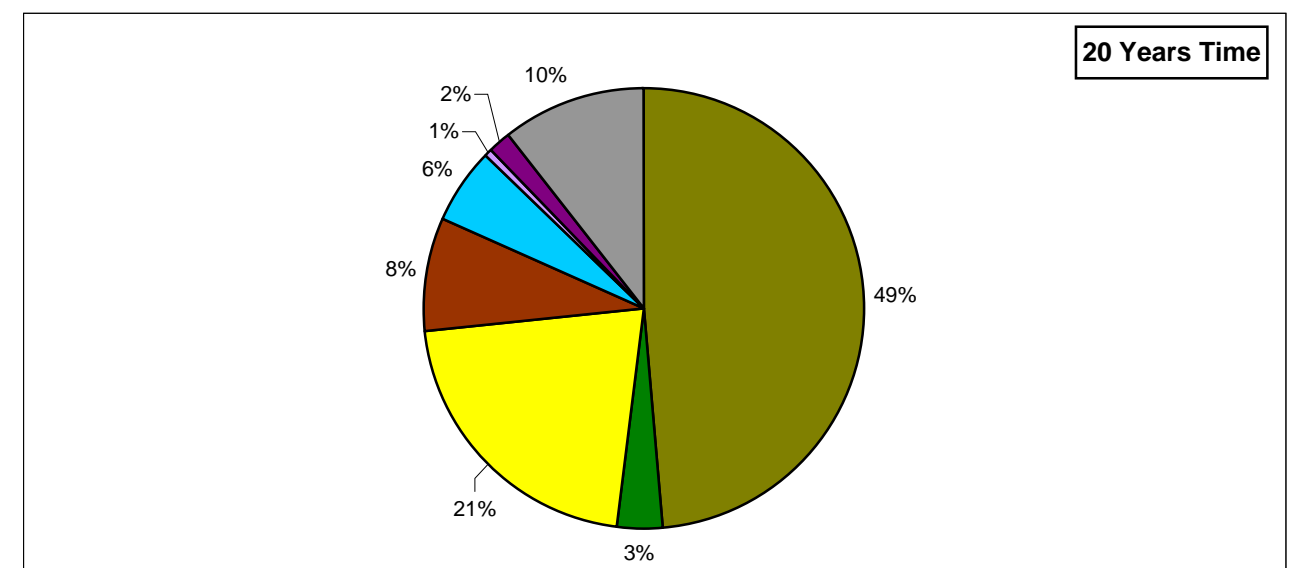
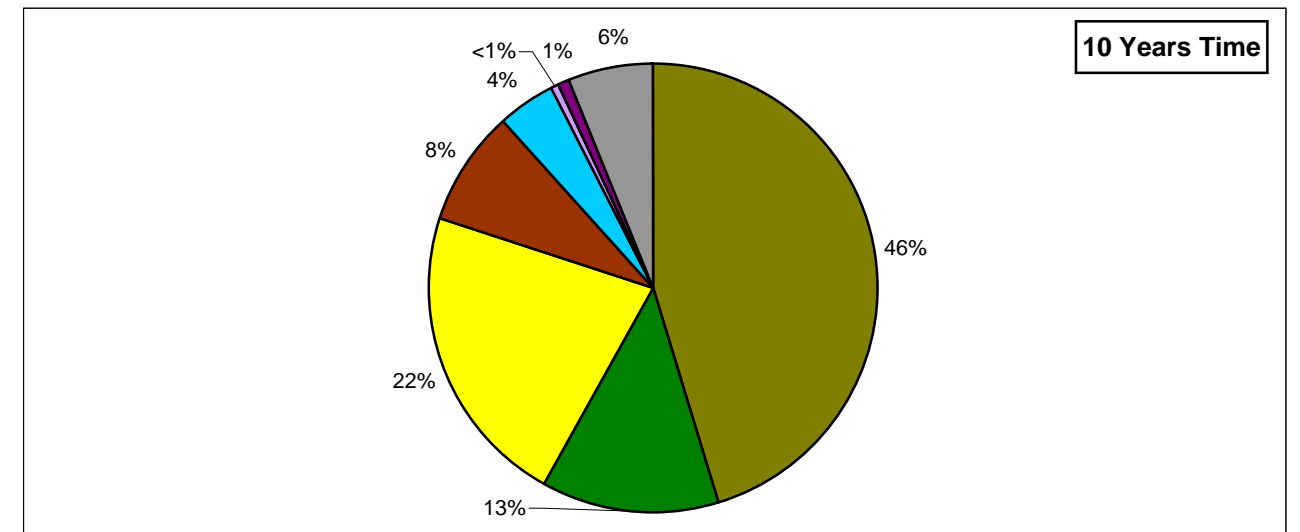
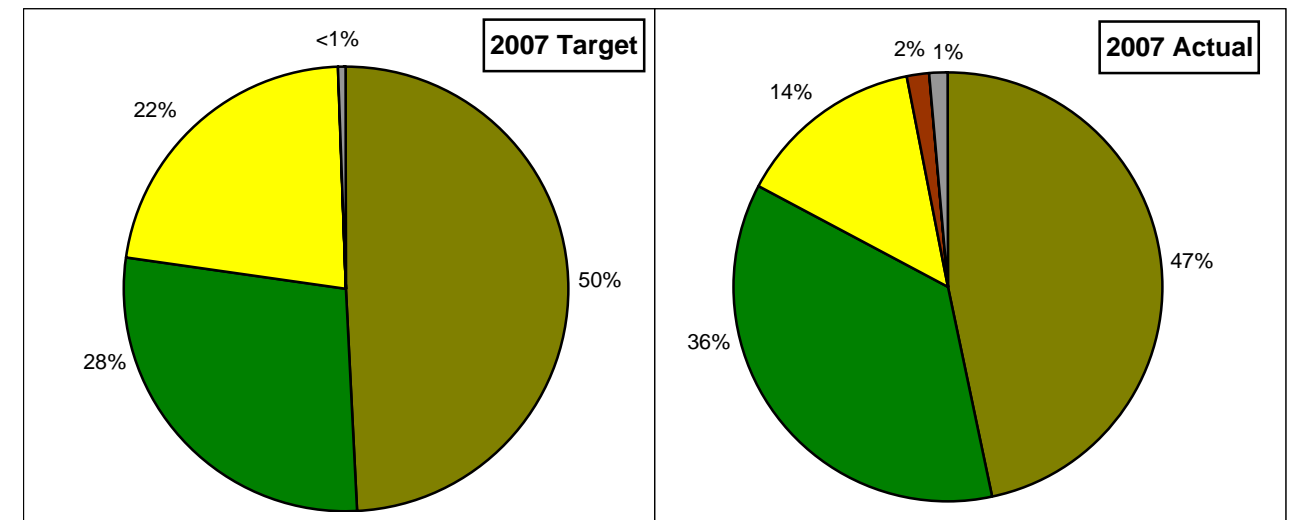
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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

2007 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: **Ironshill Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 010**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st October 2007**

Approval Period: **1st October 2007 to 30th September 2017**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	41.7				41.7
Restocking		29.1			29.1
Other Habitat Restoration			1.0	11.6	12.6

Total Plan Area: 470 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

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

FE Reference Number: **NEW 010 (Phase C)**

Nearest town or village: **Ashurst**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 285 125, SU 300 110 and SU 321 105 (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 confirm that the pre consultation, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record held at New Forest District office, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the specific satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the consultation record.

I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 1st September 2007

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Summary Statistics of Habitat Types

KINGS COPSE INCLOSURE NEW 019

Habitat Type	2007 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	19	19	33	+ 14	37	+ 18
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	28	29	7	- 22	5	- 24
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	16	15	20	+ 5	17	+ 2
Streamside Habitats	0	0	3	+ 3	3	+ 3
Other Open Space	2	2	2	+ 0	3	+ 1
Total Land Area	65	65	65		65	

NOTES:

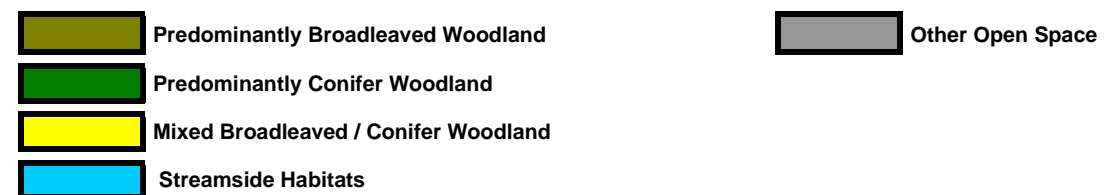
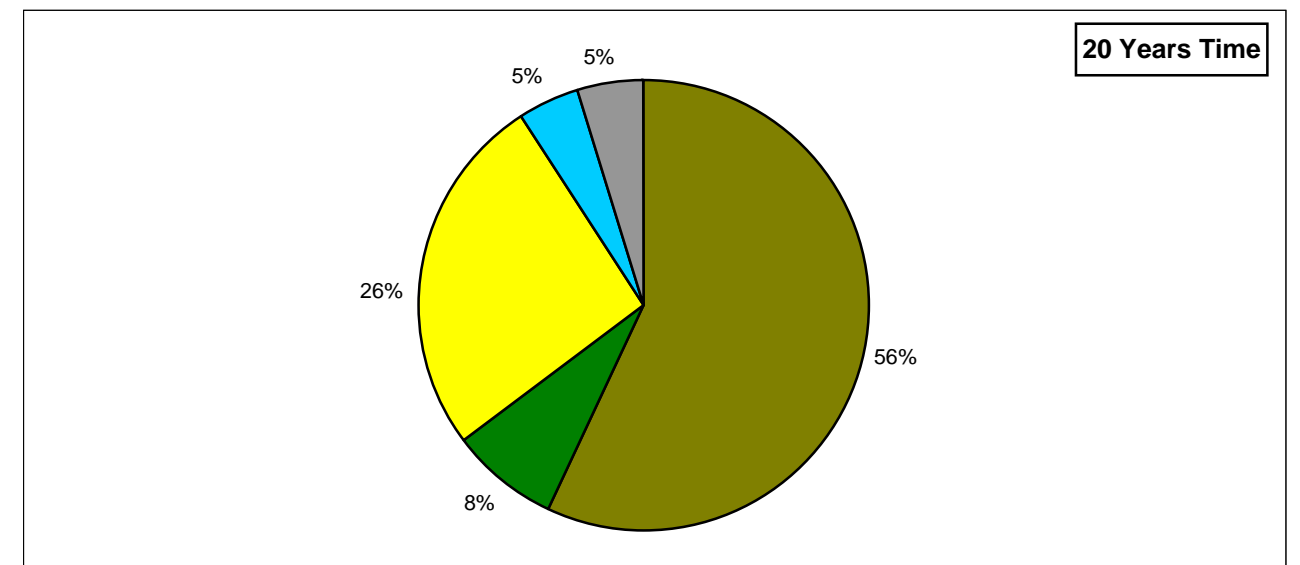
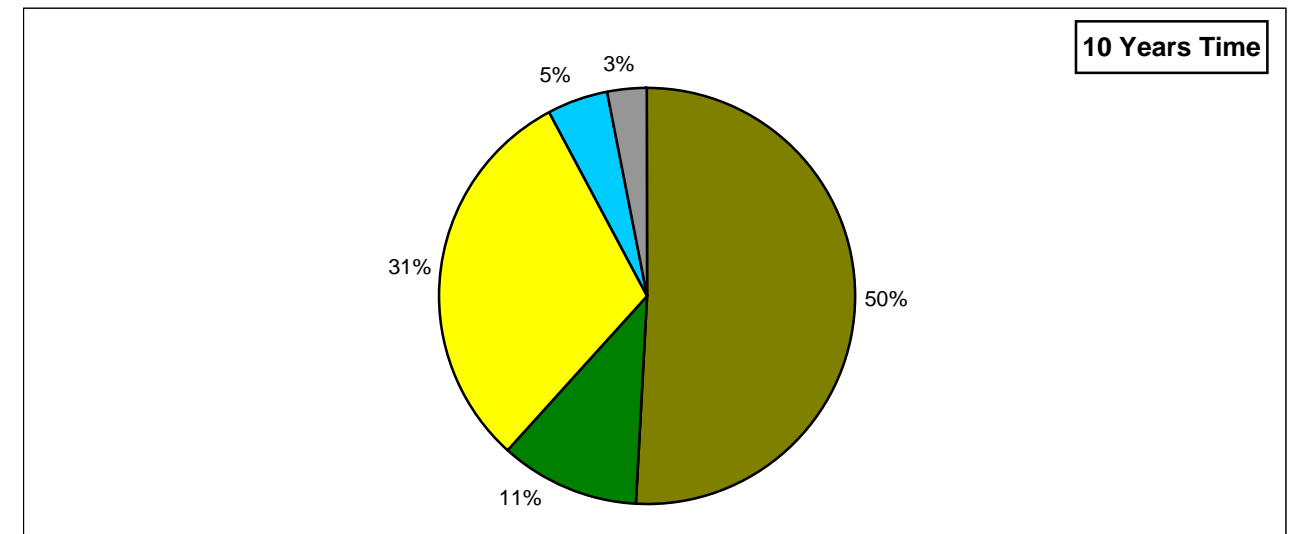
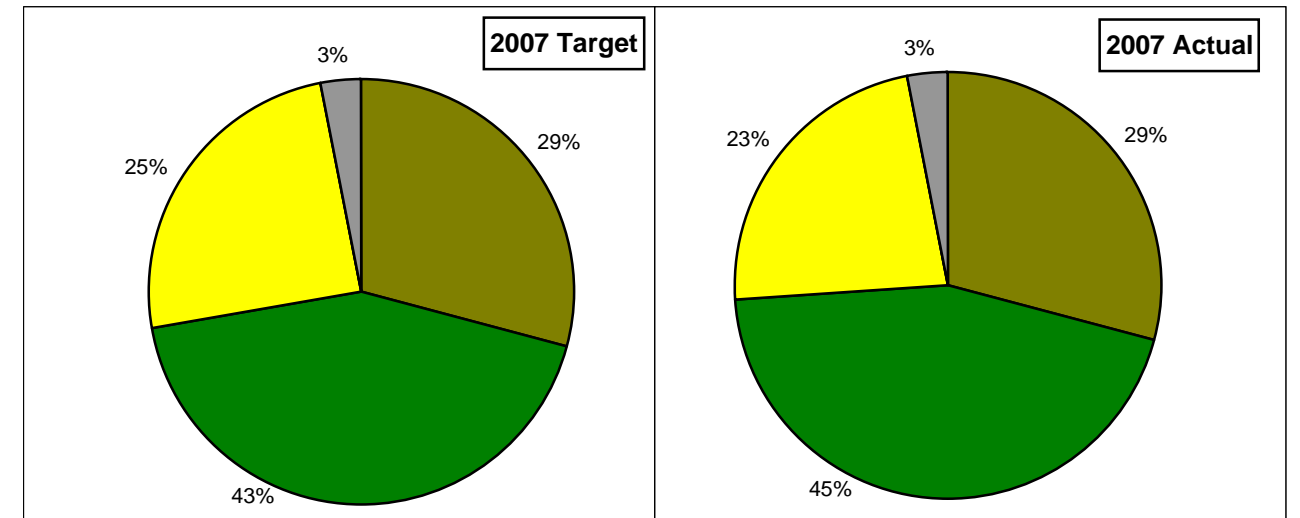
Predominantly Broadleaf Woodland - broadleaf species occupy at least 70% of the canopy

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 (ride edge treatment, wayleaves, fields, car parks, etc)



2007 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

Plan Name: **Kings Copse Inclosure**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 019**

Date of Commencement of Plan: **1st October 2007**

Approval Period: **1st October 2007 to 30th September 2017**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	7.6				7.6
Restocking		10.1 (2.5ha on existing felled site)			10.1
Other Habitat Restoration					

Total Plan Area: 65 Ha

FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Kings Copse Inclosure**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 019 (Phase C)**

Nearest town or village: **Holbury**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 426 020 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

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I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

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

Signed:

Michael Seddon, Deputy Surveyor, New Forest

Date: 1st September 2007

Approved: Conservator

Conservancy:

Date:

Appendices

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

New Forest Inclosures Forest Design Plan Forum Members

Appendix 2

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Graham Bryant
Natural England
1, Southampton Road
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7BU

Mr Jonathan Gerrelli
Agister
Broadley Farm
Wooton
New Milton
Hampshire
BH25 5SL

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

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

Mrs Diana Westerhoff
Natural England
1, Southampton Road
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7BU

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

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

Mr John Gulliver
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 Richard Stride
Forestry Commission
The Queen's House
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7NH

Mr Andy Page
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 John Durnell
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 Bryan Boulton
Hampshire County Council
Environment Group
The Castle
Winchester, Hampshire
SO23 8UJ

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

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

Mr Neil Williamson
New Forest District Council
Appletree Court
Lyndhurst
Hampshire
SO43 7PA

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

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

Ms Lisa Macher
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 Regeneration	Timing of Restocking	Changes to species	Windthrow clearance (2)	Changes to road lines, tracks or paths (other CE activity) (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	EIA implications?
Approval by exchange of letters and map	0.5ha to 2ha or 10% of coupe - whichever is less	After 5 years			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