

New Forest Inclosures

New Forest District • Inclosure Forest Design Plans • Phase D



For wildlife, for people, for the future.

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 fourth phase FDPs, known as Phase D. It includes the following 3 FDP units and these are shown on the location map:

Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures
Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures
Rhinefield Walk Inclosures

These plans represent the first five-year review of inclosure Forest Design Plans that were originally consulted upon and approved during 2001. The revised 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.

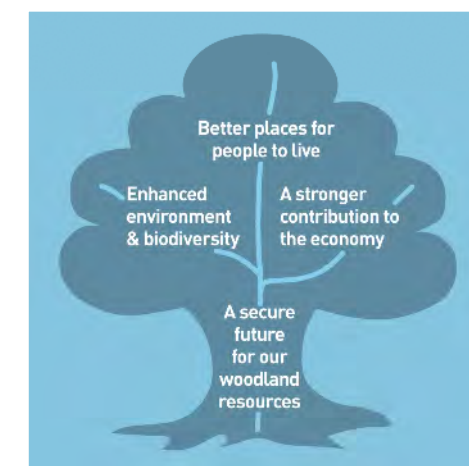


Diagram from "Seeing the Wood for the Trees" (2004)

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

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

- a) The principal objective of management will be conservation of the natural and cultural heritage
- b) Secondly, to engage the community through greater public participation in decision making, promotion of rural development opportunities, provision of access and recreation opportunities and increasing public awareness and understanding
- c) Thirdly, to manage FC operations efficiently and generate appropriate levels of income from timber and other uses of the Crown Lands consistent and compatible with the first two objectives.

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

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

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 FDP's, 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 FDP's 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.

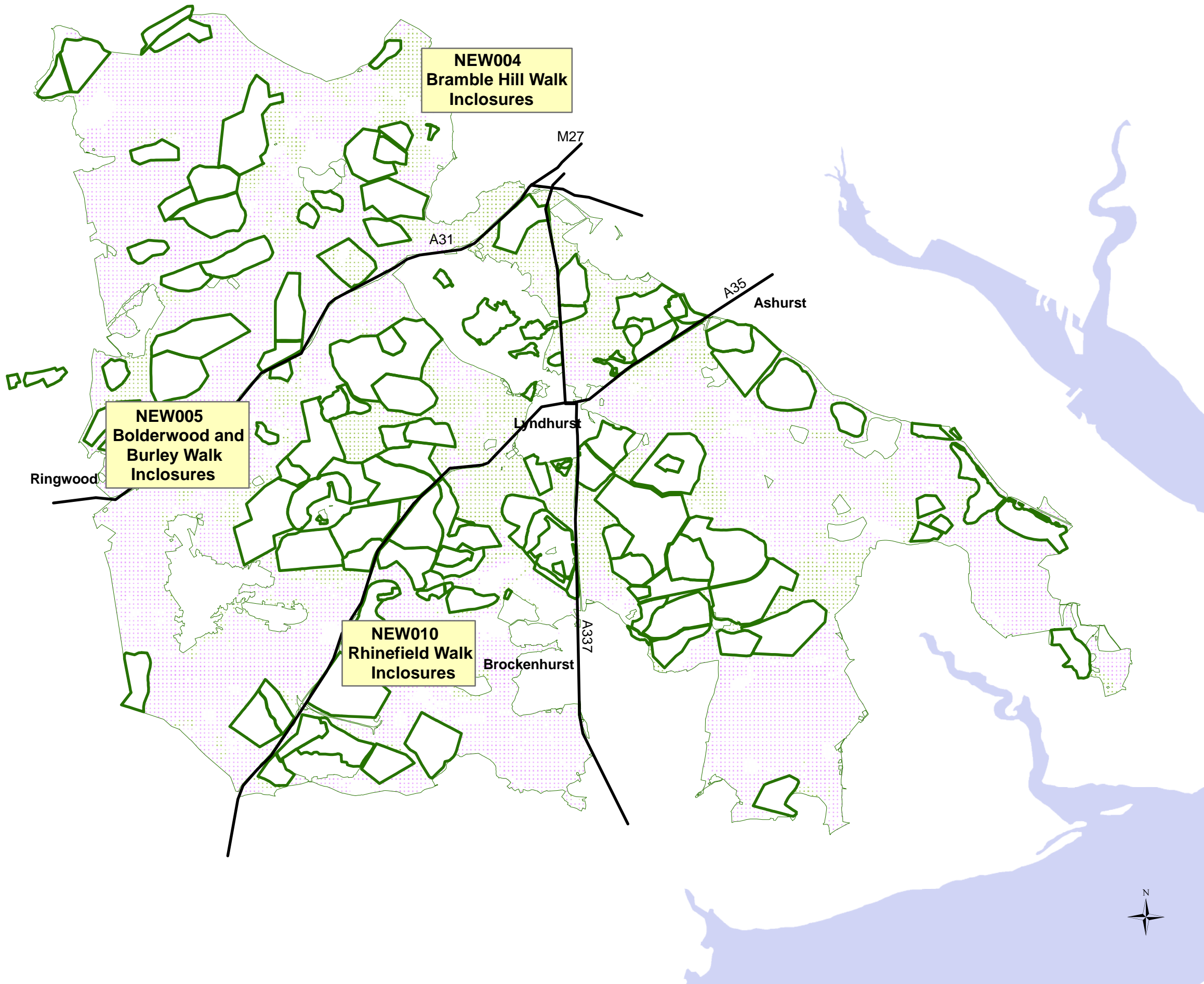
The fencing/grazing plan has been developed to support the broad objectives of the 100 year strategy and detailed Forest Design Plans.

Location Map

**Location of New Forest Inclosure
Forest Design Plan Units
Phase D**

Legend

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



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




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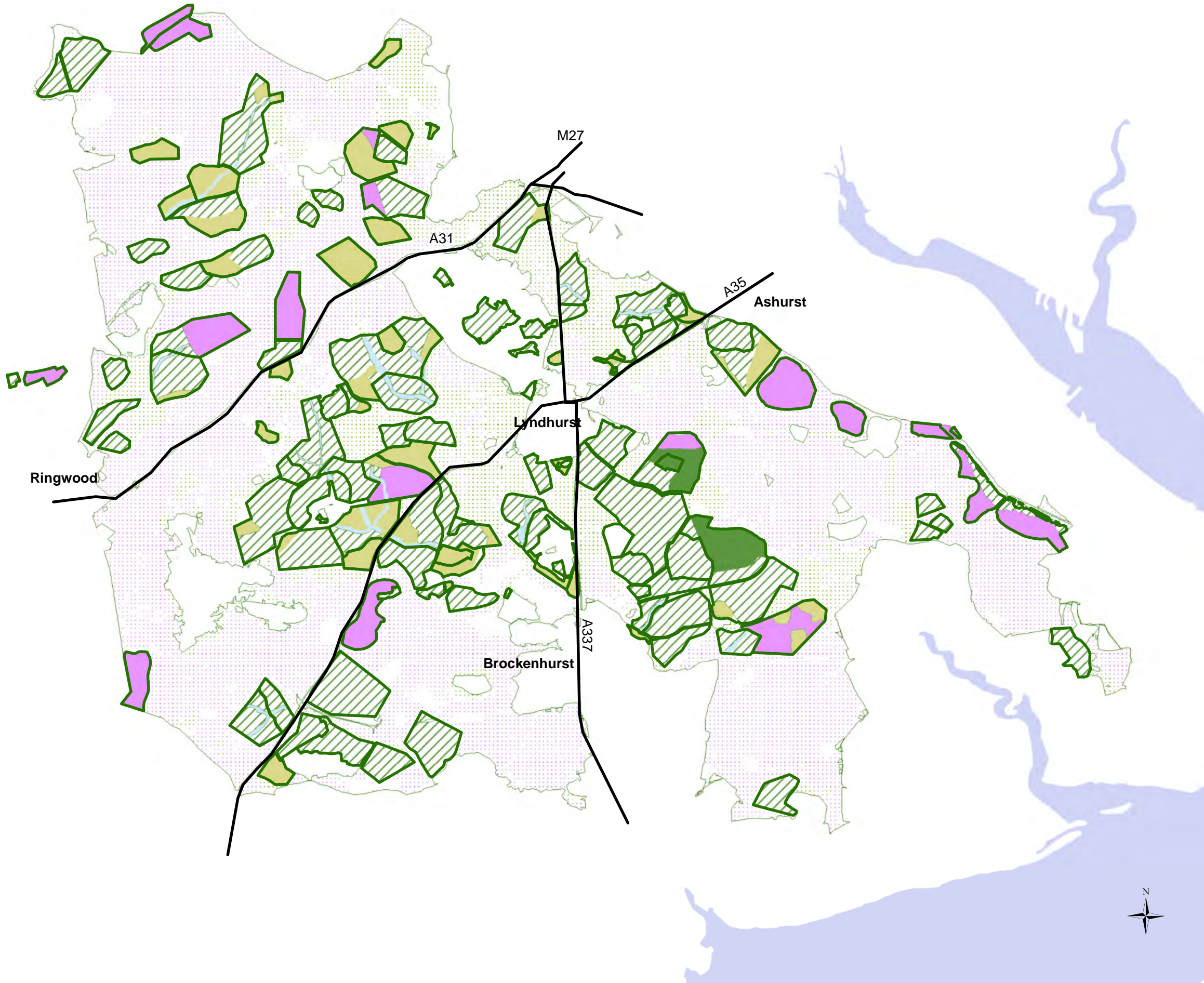
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Indicative Strategy

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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Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures

12 Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures

12.1 Location

Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures covers the Inclosures in the north of the Forest, in the area between the villages of Nomansland, Bramshaw, Brook and Fritham. The area includes the Inclosures of **Bramshaw, Shepherds Copse, Ravens Nest, Coppice of Linwood, Salisbury Trench, Kings Garn Gutter and Long Beech**. These woods cover an area of 372 hectares.

Bramshaw Inclosure lies just south of Nomansland village adjacent to the B road and extends to 25 hectares. **Shepherds Copse** is a small (5 hectares) isolated wood on the north-east facing slope of Bramshaw Hill and south of the Shepherds Gutter stream. **Ravens Nest Inclosure** lies on the hill top at Longcross between the B3078 and the minor road connecting to Stock's Cross. It extends to 33 hectares. **Coppice of Linwood and Salisbury Trench** form a continuous block of woodland around the upper catchment of the Kings Garn Gutter stream between Fritham and the B3078. The total area is 137 hectares. **Kings Garn Gutter Inclosure** encloses the higher ground at Janesmoor Plain and the valley of a tributary of the Kings Garn Gutter stream which flows north-eastwards towards Brook. The Inclosure is 120 hectares and rises from 50m altitude at its eastern end to 115m on Janesmoor in the west. **Long Beech Inclosure** lies to the south of Kings Garn Gutter Inclosure and straddles the upper catchment of the Coalmeer Gutter stream. It is 52 hectares.

12.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Bramshaw Inclosure was first enclosed in 1829 from part of the larger pasture woodland of Bramshaw Wood that now lies to the east. The Inclosure was planted with Oak and Beech and a few remnant areas of this original planting survive at the northern end of the Inclosure. Some poorer areas were planted with Beech about 30 years later in 1860. Some conifers, principally Scots Pine and Larch were planted amongst the Beech 40-50 years later, and this mixed woodland now persists in some parts of the wood. Further areas were cleared and replanted with a mix of Oak, Sweet Chestnut and Larch in 1938. More recent planting includes Grand Fir dating from the mid-1970s. Consequently the woodland is very mixed in character, with some maturing Scots Pine and Larch that add amenity value to the woodland. There is a scattering of other native broadleaf trees throughout the wood.

Ravens Nest Inclosure is an early Inclosure dating from 1775 and consists mainly of the remnant Oak from this time. However, areas were cleared within the wood in the late 1960s and replaced with pure conifer plantations of Corsican Pine, Western Hemlock and Hybrid Larch. The Western Hemlock has recently been cleared and replaced with Oak saplings.

Coppice of Linwood Inclosure was enclosed at the same time as Ravens Nest and consisted principally of Oak and Beech. Some of the higher and heathier ground in the north was planted up with Scots Pine and Douglas Fir in the 1920s. Many of the broadleaf areas were underplanted with conifers in the period following the Second World War, including Pine on the drier ground and Norway Spruce on the less well drained sites. Some Beech was also planted. Further areas were cleared and replanted with conifers in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The

woodland today is very mixed but the older Oak and Beech are often very scattered. Pure Oak and Beech still exist in pockets especially along the stream corridors, where some Alder carr is also present in the south-east corner.

Salisbury Trench Inclosure is a later Inclosure lying adjacent to Coppice of Linwood and small areas of the old Oak/Beech plantations still exist on its periphery. However, most of the Inclosure now consists of Oak, Oak and Pine or Oak and Beech mixtures dating from the 1930s. This is one of the few areas in the New Forest where there are relatively extensive areas of this age class of broadleaf plantation. There is a small amount of Sitka Spruce planted on wet ground, and some areas of Pine plantations dating from the 1960s.

Kings Garn Gutter Inclosure dates from 1868 when it was extended around the earlier enclosure of Priors Acre established as one of the first enclosure in 1700. Some remnants of pre-inclosure pasture woodland exist adjacent to the old Priors Acre boundary bank. Most of the broadleaf plantations of Oak and Beech date from 1868. These original plantations were extensively replaced with Oak/Beech and Scots Pine mixtures in the late 1940s. The higher ground in the west was planted with Pines in the 1920s. Some of these have been felled and replanted in the late 1960s and some have been underplanted with Pines in the 1980s. Only a scattered overstorey remains. Douglas Fir is more extensive on the more fertile soils at the eastern end of the Inclosure.

Long Beech Inclosure dates from 1775 and is currently still dominated with Oak and Beech plantations from this time. This is only disrupted by some small areas of pure conifer (Douglas Fir, Norway Spruce and Larch) planted in the mid 1960s. The Inclosure is currently open to grazing stock.

12.3 Recreation

Bramshaw Inclosure is well used by the local communities of Nomansland and Bramshaw. Dog walking and horse riding are the most common activities. Two car parks lie on the northern fringe of the woodland and provide the main access points for informal recreation in addition to the gateway of the gravel road.

Shepherds Copse is not extensively used by the public because of its isolated location.

Ravens Nest is used by walkers and horse riders. There are two car parks located nearby.

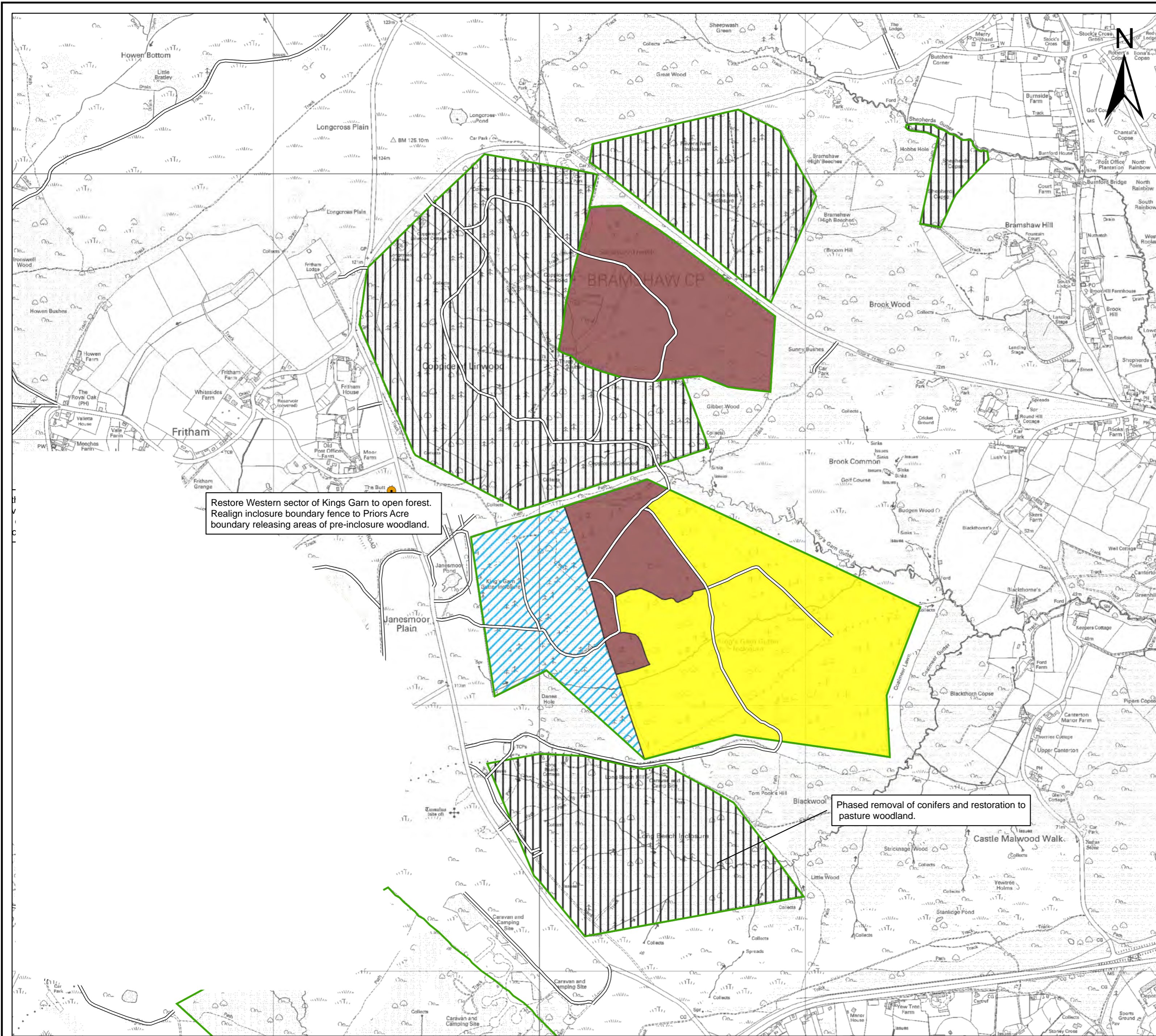
Coppice of Linwood and Salisbury Trench are well used by walkers and horse riders, mainly coming in from the car parks on Longcross Plain. The gravel road network provides a convenient route for a circular walk or ride and currently forms part of a way-marked cycle route.

Kings Garn Gutter lies adjacent to the well-used Janesmoor Pond area and car park. The western end of the Inclosure is used by walkers, but the eastern end is relatively quiet. Only horse riders venture further into the Inclosure and cyclists following the way-marked trail that links back to Long Beech camp site.

Long Beech lies adjacent to Long Beech camp site, but most walkers and riders are encouraged north into Kings Garn Gutter. A car park exists on the Stoney Cross Plain side of the Inclosure, but most users tend to remain on the open heathland and lawns outside the Inclosure.

12.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the Inclosures of Bramble Hill Walk. 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
NEW004



Design Concept

Bramble Hill 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 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.
- Development of open forest habitats of wetlands, valley mires, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woodlands.
- Inclosure boundary
- Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

Restore Western sector of Kings Garn to open forest. Realign inclosure boundary fence to Priors Acre boundary releasing areas of pre-inclosure woodland.

Phased removal of conifers and restoration to pasture woodland.

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Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

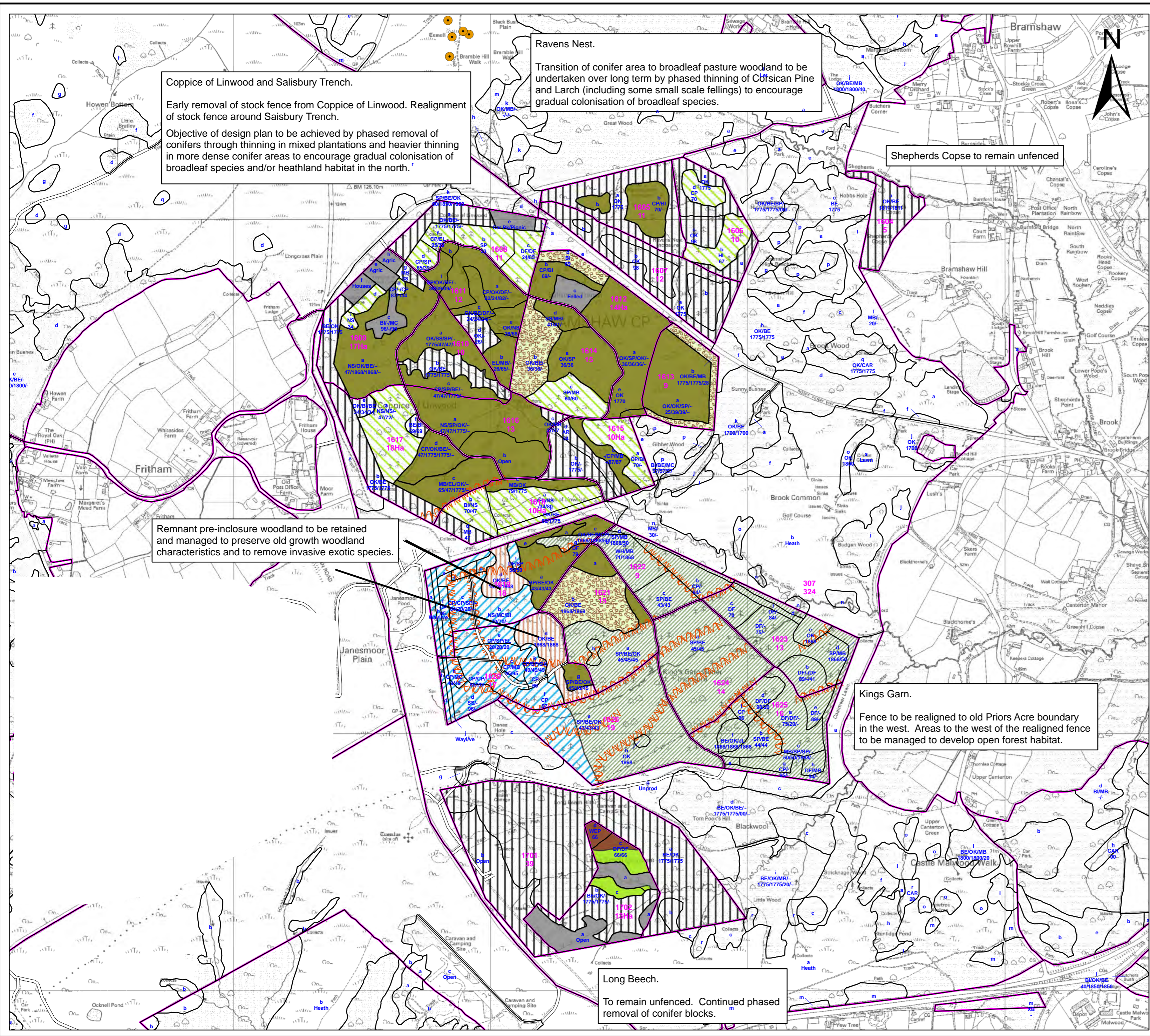
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Coppice of Linwood and Salisbury Trench.
 Early removal of stock fence from Coppice of Linwood. Realignment of stock fence around Salsbury Trench.
 Objective of design plan to be achieved by phased removal of conifers through thinning in mixed plantations and heavier thinning in more dense conifer areas to encourage gradual colonisation of broadleaf species and/or heathland habitat in the north.

Ravens Nest.
 Transition of conifer area to broadleaf pasture woodland to be undertaken over long term by phased thinning of Corsican Pine and Larch (including some small scale fellings) to encourage gradual colonisation of broadleaf species.

Shepherds Copse to remain unfenced

Remnant pre-inclosure woodland to be retained and managed to preserve old growth woodland characteristics and to remove invasive exotic species.

Kings Garn.
 Fence to be realigned to old Priors Acre boundary in the west. Areas to the west of the realigned fence to be managed to develop open forest habitat.

Long Beech.
 To remain unfenced. Continued phased removal of conifer blocks.

**New Forest District
 NEW004**



**Habitat restoration and felling
 Bramble Hill 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
- Existing 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 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
- Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- Existing pasture woodland to be managed to maintain pasture woodland characteristics
- Pre-Inclosure woodland to be managed to maintain pre inclosure woodland characteristics
- 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
- 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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Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

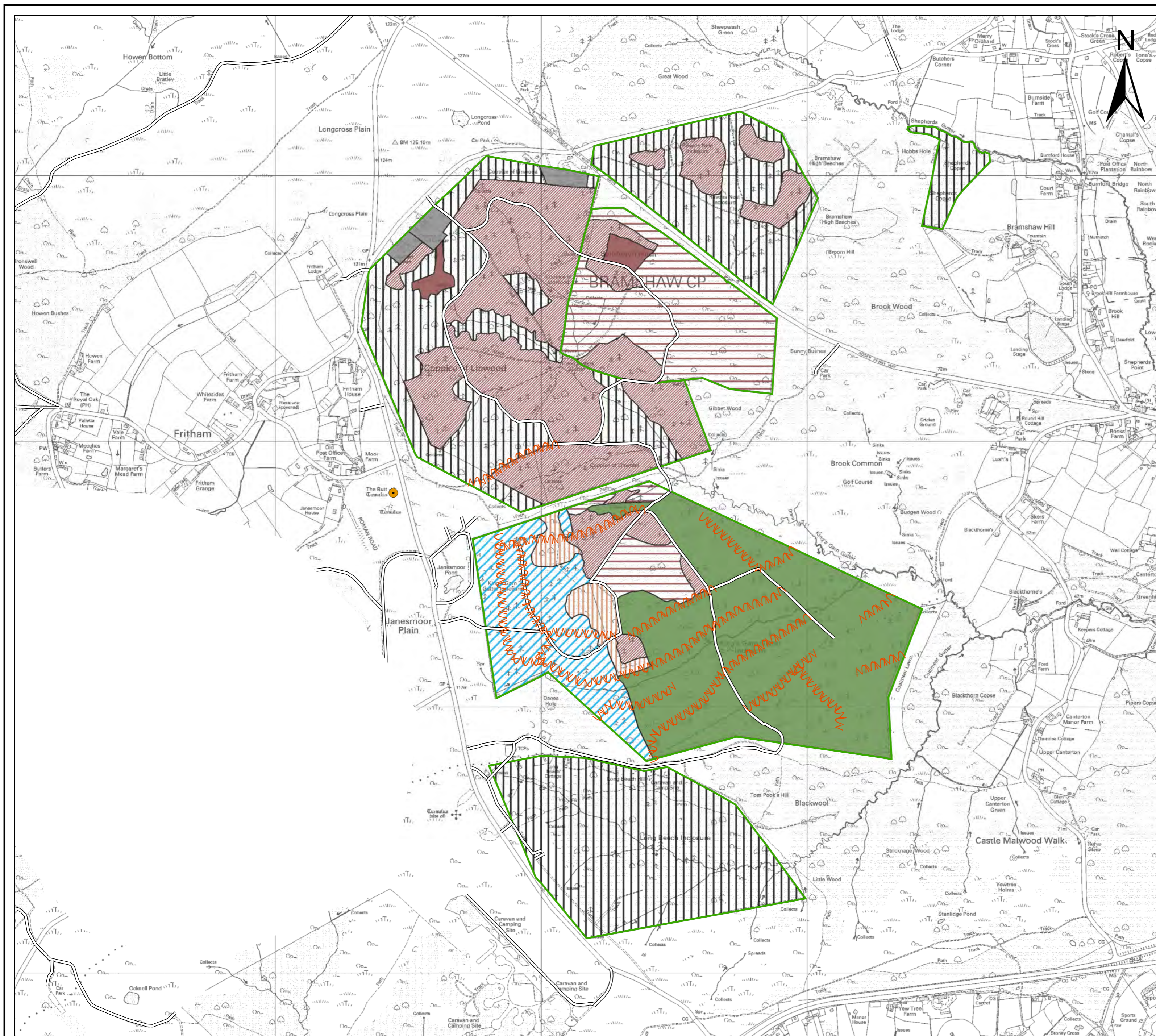
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Long term structure (20 years)
Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures

Illustrates detailed structure of woodland at the 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
 -  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
 -  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

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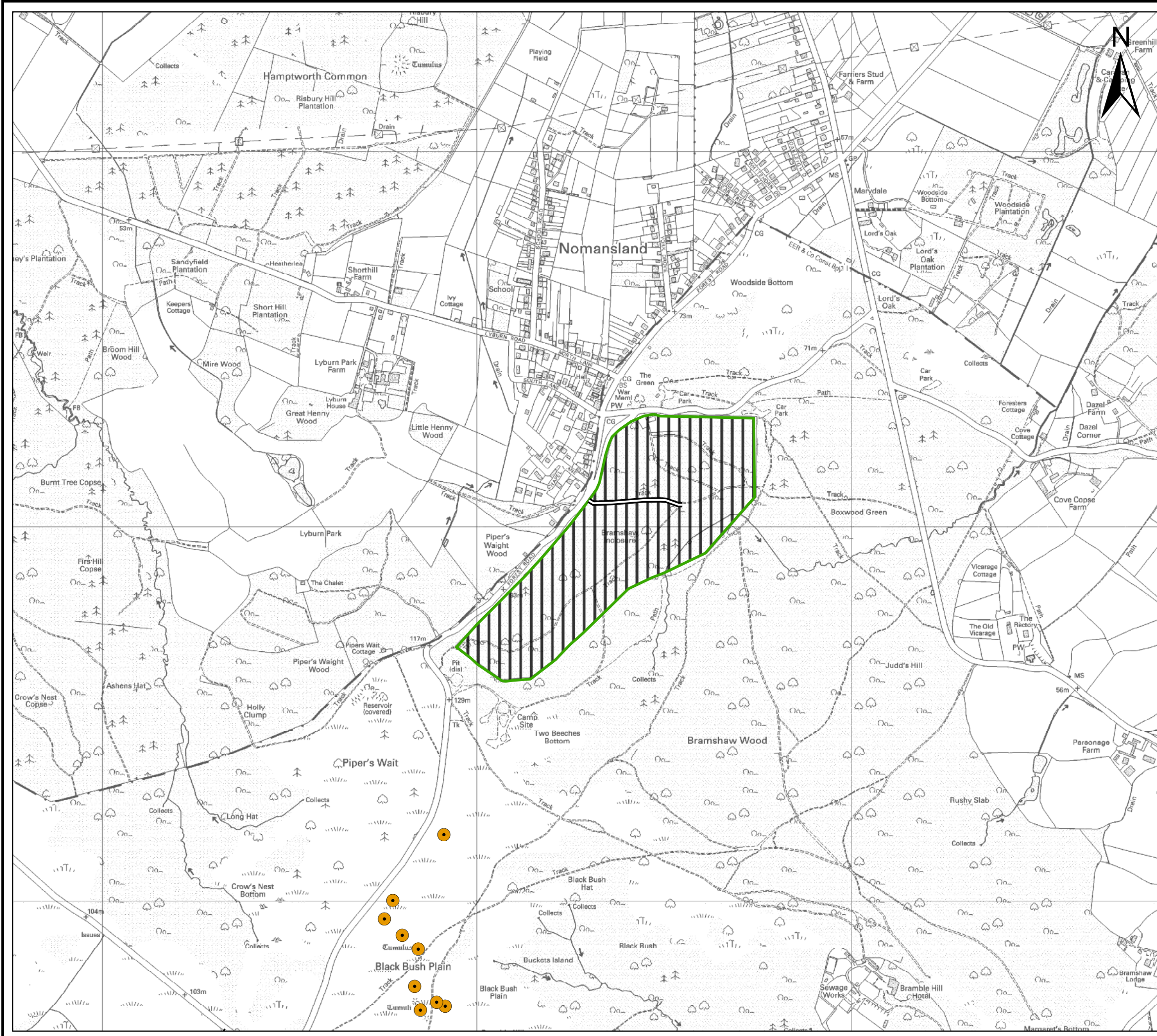
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New Forest District
NEW004






Design Concept

Bramshaw Wood

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

Legend

-  Development of pasture woodland
-  Inclosure boundary
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

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Habitat restoration and felling


Bramshaw Wood

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

Legend

-  Existing pasture woodland - no further intervention
-  Thin and group fell to develop pasture woodland
-  Permanent open space

 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

Phased removal by thinning of Scots Pine and European Larch in central portion of wood. Retain some old growth character Scots Pine.

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Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

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New Forest District
 NEW004
Long term structure (20 years)

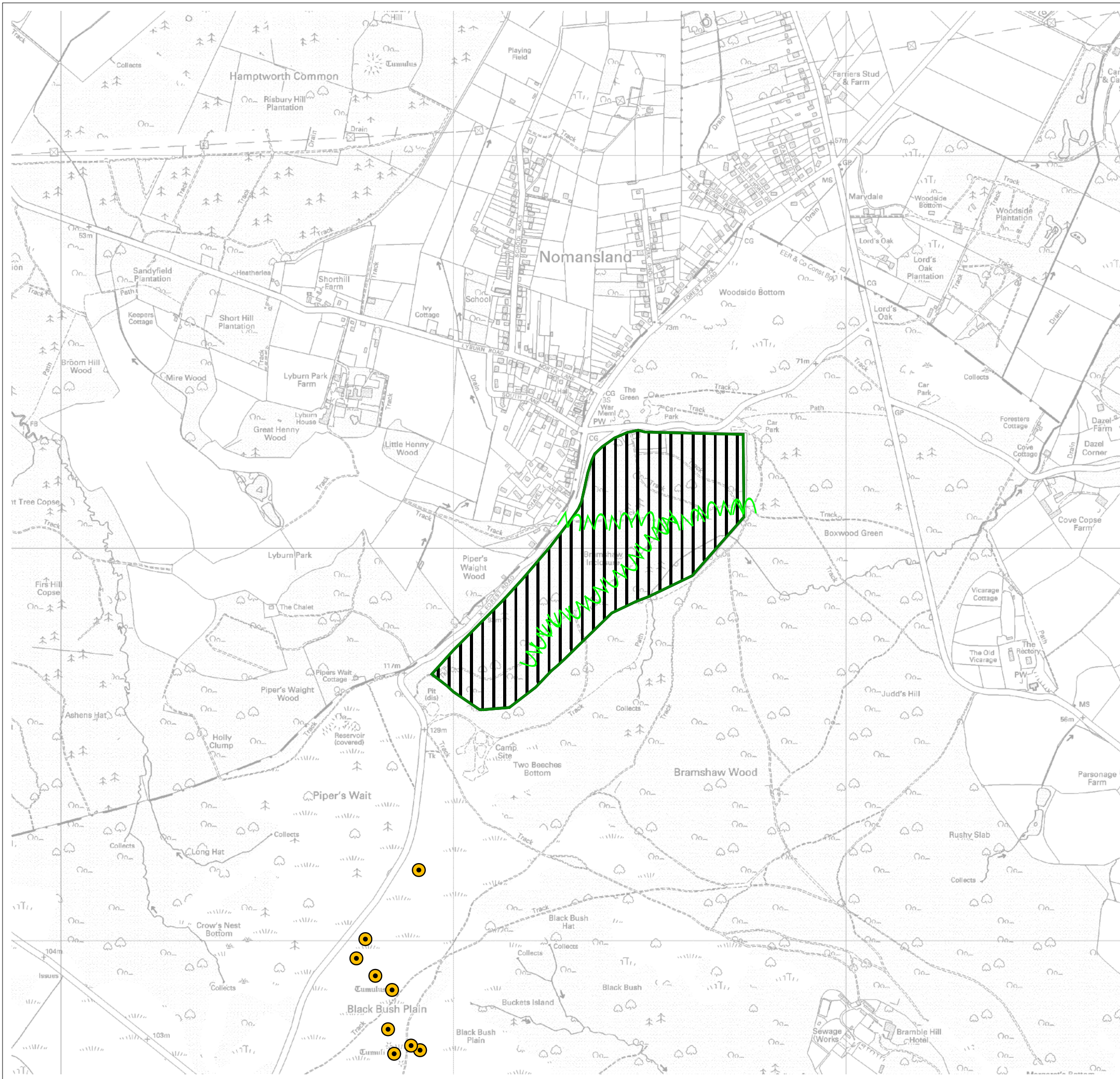


Bramshaw Wood

Illustrates detailed structure of woodlands at end of plan period

Legend

-  Existing and developing pasture woodland
-  Rides of entomological and / or botanical importance
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan



Drawing Note

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 12 March 2007

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Bolderwood & Burley Walk Inclosures

13. Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures

13.1 Location

This area covers the Inclosures in the core of the Forest lying between Burley village, the A31, the A35 and the Stoney Cross to Emery Down road (**Highland Water, Puckpits, Holmhill, Holidays Hill, Woosens Hill, Bratley, Backley, Bolderwood Grounds, North Oakley, Beech Bed, South Oakley, Burley Outer Rails, Anderwood, Knightwood, Dames Slough, Burley Old, Burley New and Spring Wood**). This is one of the largest continuous area of woodland in the New Forest and the total Inclosure area extends to 1,713 hectares.

13.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

The area north of the Emery Down to Mogshade road includes the Inclosures of **Puckpits, Highland Water and Holmhill**. These straddle the catchment of the Highland Water stream and its tributary the Bagshot Gutter. These streams form uncharacteristically deep valleys for the New Forest, with the ground rising from 30m altitude where the stream exits the Inclosures to just over 100m on Mogshade Hill or Hart Hill.

Puckpits was first enclosed around 1700 and then thrown open some time later before being re-enclosed in 1868. However, it does now contain some remnants of woodland from the time of first enclosure at its northern end. The lower slopes of the basin were planted with conifers in 1868, making them some of the oldest conifers on the Forest outside the ornamental avenues.

Highland Water Inclosure is extensive and is predominantly conifer (Pine and Douglas Fir). The majority date from the 1930s and 1940s, but areas of 1960s planting of Western Hemlock, Corsican Pine and Lodgepole Pine also occur. The higher exposed hill tops at Mogshade and Hart Hill suffered badly in the storms of 1987 and 1990, and have been replaced by Corsican Pine plantations in the last 10 years. Important remnants of pre-inclosure woodland remain along the Highland Water stream, at Acres Down and at the top of the hill opposite Bolderwood Grounds. There are also several areas of seepage step mires on the upper reaches of the Bagshot Gutter. At the bottom of the valley there is a former meadow (Woolsmoor) which now carries Scots Pine, Oak and Beech plantations on it.

Holmhill straddles the lower valley of the Highland Water and dates from 1815. Some ribbons of Oak plantation dating from this time remain but the majority of the area is Scots Pine/Sweet Chestnut/Oak and Larch dating from the 1920s. At the eastern end of the Inclosure, late 1940s Scots Pine and Oak mixtures predominate. The flood plain of the Highland Water stream is more fertile and naturally regenerated Ash is a component of the plantations. The total area is 120 hectares.

Holidays Hill and Woosens Hill lie north of the Bolderwood Ornamental Drive. Holidays Hill was first enclosed in 1811, and still contains Oak/Beech plantations from this time. Most of the

eastern end has been converted to conifer with stands of Douglas Fir and Scots Pine dating from the 1920s. Some clearance and storm damage in the last 20 years have allowed more recent planting, principally of Douglas Fir to take place. Woosens Hill was added later (1829) to the western end of Holidays Hill. Again some Oak/Beech planting from this time remain, but the inclosure is predominantly coniferous with planting dating from 1920s, 1940s, 1960s and late 1990s. The area to the south of these two old Inclosures as far as the Bolderwood Drive was enclosed later around 1867. This did enclose extensive areas of former pasture woodland, with pockets still remaining untouched inside the fence today. Some areas of Oak/Beech plantations exist from the time of enclosure, but fragmented by conifer (Pine and Douglas Fir) planted in the 1940s and 1960s. The total area is 172 hectares.

Knightwood Inclosure lies to the south of the Bolderwood Ornamental Drive and north of the Burley road. Knightwood was first enclosed in 1861 around an area that was principally former heathland and some scattered pasture woodland. Small remnants of the pre-inclosure woodland remain close to the Bolderwood Drive, and some fragments remain of Oak/Beech and Scots Pine dating from the time of enclosure. Otherwise the Inclosure is predominantly Pine plantations, with some Douglas Fir on the better soils and Norway Spruce in the wetter valleys. A few areas of Alder carr remain within the Inclosure and link to the valuable habitats at Churchmoor to the north. Recent clearance of conifers in this area aim to restore and extend the mire habitats. Most of the conifer plantations date from the 1920s, but extensive areas have been felled and replaced in the 1970s and 1980s. The total area is 132 hectares.

Anderwood Inclosure lies west of Knightwood and was established earlier in 1811. Oak plantations dating from this time occupy large parts of the Inclosure. Sweet Chestnut is an important component of these woods. Some of the original plantations have been replaced with Pine and Douglas Fir in the 1940s and recent fellings in the last 15 years have been replanted mainly with Douglas Fir. Norway and Sitka Spruce occur on wetter ground. The total area is 70 hectares.

Burley Outer Rails was first enclosed in 1810 and planted with Oak/Beech and occasionally some Sweet Chestnut. These plantations persist around the periphery of the Inclosure. Some areas felled following the Second World War, now exist as Scots Pine or Spruce within intrusions of Birch and some Oak. The total area is 104 hectares.

South Oakley Inclosure was enclosed later in 1860, and planted with predominantly Oak and some Beech. Many areas were subsequently underplanted with Beech in the 1930s and 1940s. Avenues of Douglas Fir dating from the time of enclosure are a significant amenity feature of this Inclosure. Many of the core areas of the Inclosure now carry Scots Pine and Douglas Fir planted in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The total area is 198 hectares.

Beech Bed Inclosure is an older Inclosure of 1829, planted with Oak/Beech and Sweet Chestnut with some small pockets of Beech planted in the 1960s. Its total area is 35 hectares.

North Oakley and Bolderwood Grounds lie to the west of Mark Ash Wood. North Oakley was first enclosed in 1853 with Oak and some Beech. Oak plantations remain along the valley of the Bratley Water, but areas on the higher ground now carry Scots Pine and Douglas Fir plantations dating from the late 1940s and early 1950s. Areas on the western margins are

conifer plantations of Corsican Pine, Hybrid Larch and Norway Spruce planted in 1966. Bolderwood Grounds encompass the former grounds of Bolderwood Lodge that was enclosed and planted in 1860. The area was principally planted with Oak and Beech, but almost half was planted with Douglas Fir. Most of the Douglas Fir stands have been underplanted with more Douglas Fir and supplemented by natural regeneration. Some Sweet Chestnut was underplanted into the Oak/Beech areas in the 1930s and 1940s. The area today is broadleaf woodland interspersed with blocks of two-age class conifers. The area to the east of the Bolderwood Drive still contains remnants of pre-inclosure woodland, and scattered veteran Oaks persist amongst the younger conifer plantations. Total area is 205 hectares.

Bratley and Backley were both enclosed in 1829 and persist today as Oak plantations from this date. Both areas have been thrown open to grazing stock in recent history. Bratley is 18 hectares and Backley is 16 hectares in area.

Burley New Inclosure lies to the south of the Burley road and was first enclosed in 1810 with Oak, Beech and some Sweet Chestnut. These broadleaf areas are very fragmented today, many being converted to conifer plantations (principally Scots Pine, Douglas Fir and Norway Spruce on the wetter ground) in the 1930s and late 1940s. Younger Oak occurs in mixture with Scots Pine throughout. Some areas cleared in the 1930s were replanted with Oak and Sweet Chestnut. Total area is 138 hectares.

Burley Old Inclosure lies adjacent to Burley New but was first enclosed around 1700 and was one of the first enclosures on the Forest. The area is important because it is one of the few areas which contain trees over 300 years of age within a fence to exclude commoning stock. It therefore provides a valuable reference to compare with grazed pasture woods outside the Inclosures. Some areas were cleared and planted with Western Hemlock and Larch in the 1960s. Total area is 46 hectares.

Dames Slough Inclosure is an extension eastwards from Burley New at the later date of 1860. Some small remnants of pre-inclosure woodland exist today within the Inclosure close to Anderwood corner and Dogkennel Bridge. Most of the area was planted with Oak and occasional clumps of Scots Pine. Large areas of Oak plantation (particularly on the drier soils) were replaced with Scots Pine plantations in the 1940s, and more recent clearances in the 1970s have been replaced by Corsican Pine plantations. Norway Spruce was introduced extensively along the flood plain of the Black water stream and much of this has now been removed to restore important riverine habitat. The total area is 146 hectares.

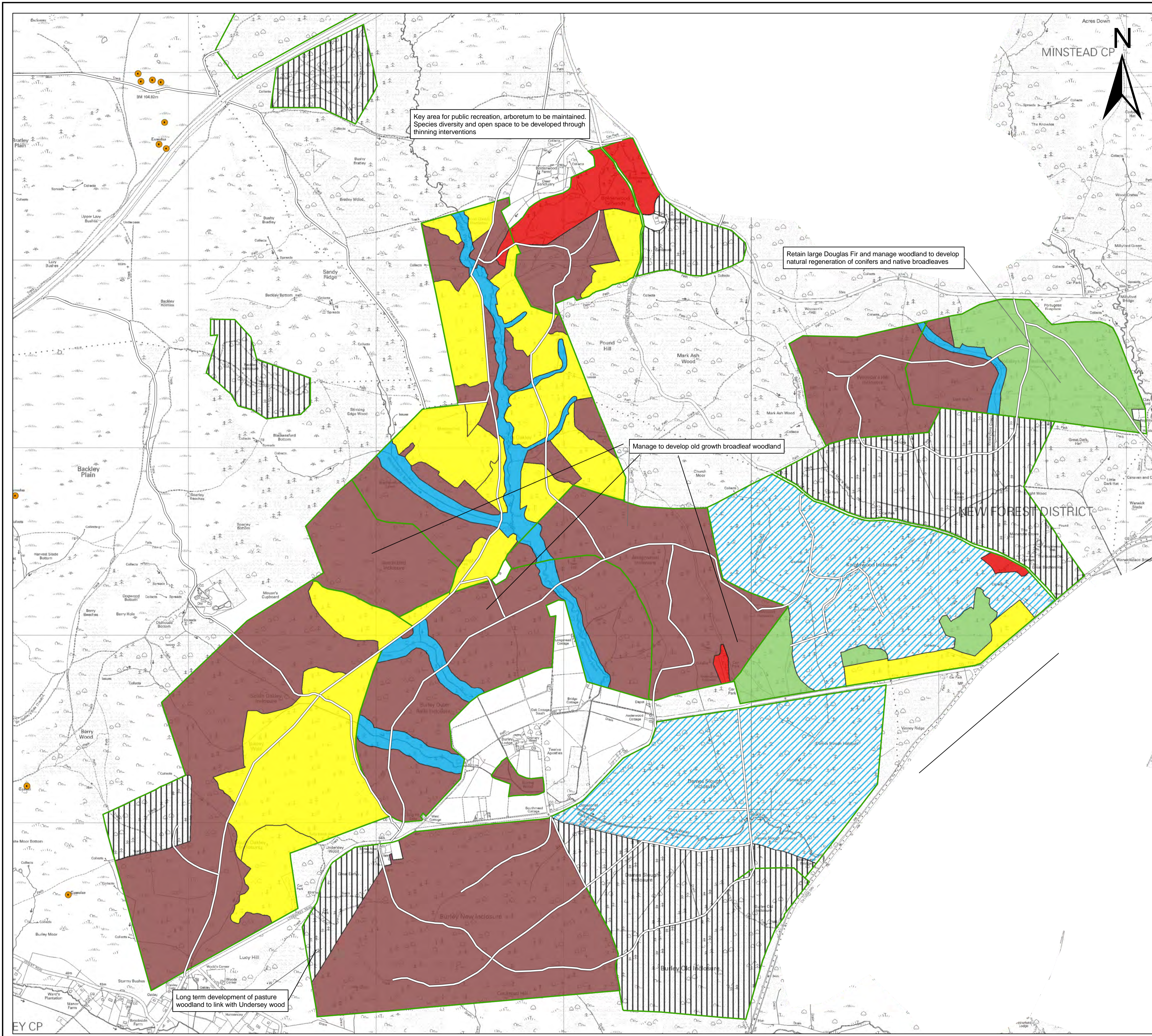
13.3 Recreation

These Inclosures cover an extensive area of woodland in the core of the Forest. Public recreation is concentrated around the Bolderwood Ornamental Drive and other public roads passing through the block and at the main car parks at Bolderwood and Anderwood where toilet blocks are provided. A barbeque site exists at Anderwood. 15 car parks are located in the area and provide the main access points into the forest for walkers, horse riders and cyclists. The Bolderwood area is managed primarily for recreation, with opportunities for the public to view deer at the deer sanctuary or follow one of the way-marked footpaths. The New

Forest Reptile Centre is located just off the A35 within Holidays Hill Inclosure and has way-marked circular trails leading into the woodland. Just off the Bolderwood Drive is the popular location of the Knightwood Oak where a car park and picnic area exist. All the fringes of the Inclosures close to the main access points are well used by walkers. Cyclists penetrate further into the area following the way-marked routes that link Burley with Minstead and the circular routes around Burley New/Dames Slough, Knightwood/Anderwood, South Oakley, and Highland Water/Holidays Hill.

13.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled ancient monuments within the Inclosures of Bolderwood and Burley Walk. 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
NEW008**



**Design Concept
Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures
Map 1 of 2**

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 create more open space. The woodland will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
 - 
 Managed woodland which is predominately conifer. Where practical, retain native broadleaves and accept their natural regeneration. These woods will be actively managed to create increased open space and a greater diversity of species and age. Woods will be sustained by planting and 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.
 - 
 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.
 - 
 Areas managed to enhance and develop public access and recreation objectives
 - 
 Inclosure boundary
 - 
 Scheduled Ancient Monument managed in accordance with approved plan

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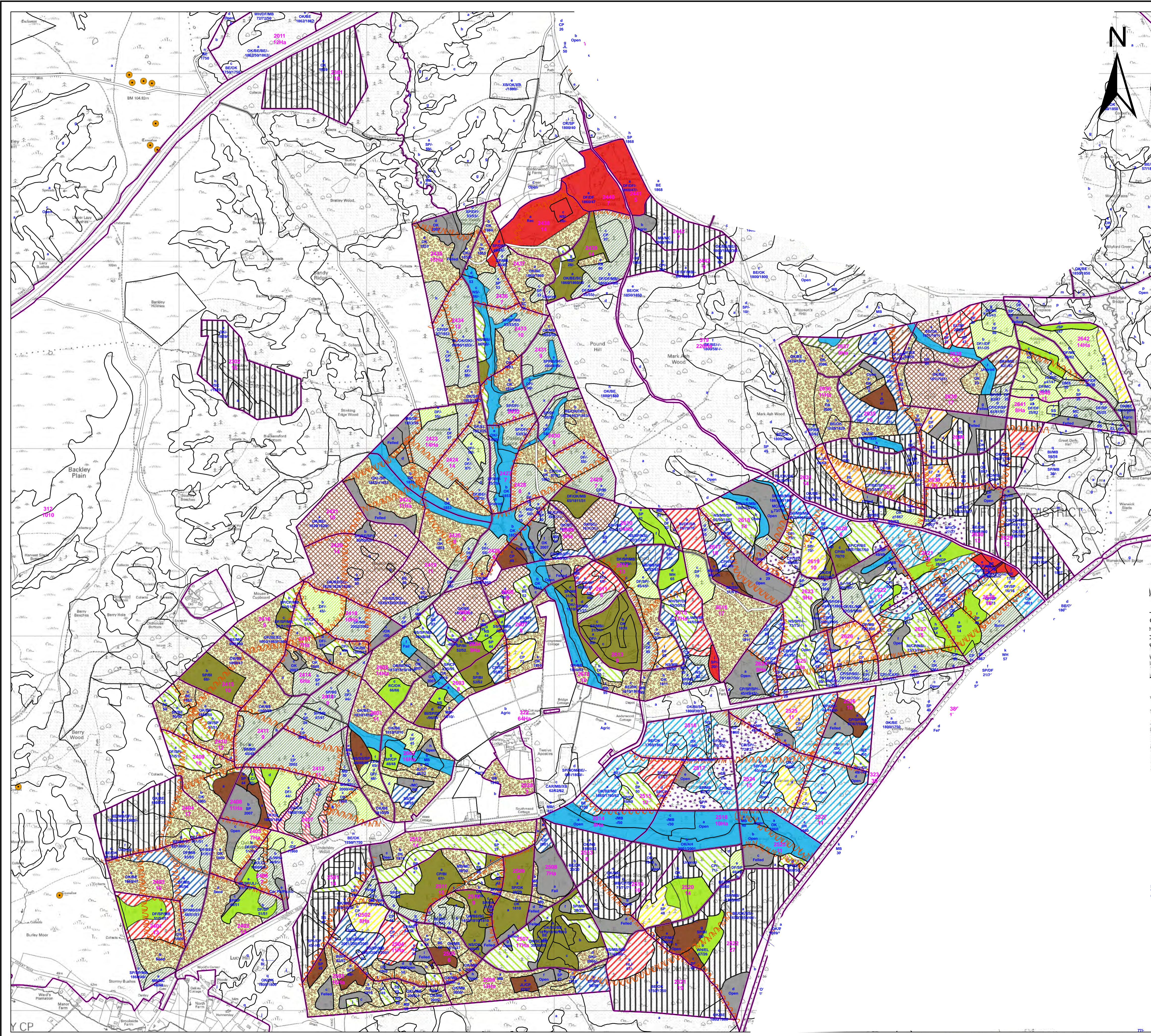
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Deputy Surveyor:	Conservator:
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New Forest District NEW008



Habitat restoration and felling Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures Map 1 of 2

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
- Felling period - 2032-2036
- Felling period - 2037-2041
- Felling period - 2042 and beyond
- 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 and developing pasture woodland. Manage to maintain or develop pasture woodland characteristics and remove non native species by felling or thinning
- Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop conifer woodland using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural system
- Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural system
- Old growth broadleaf woodland. Manage by thinning to promote natural regeneration using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems and to maintain and enhance old growth broadleaf woodland characteristics
- 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
- Retain amenity trees and accept natural regeneration
- Key area for public recreation. Manage to develop diversity of species and woodland structure
- 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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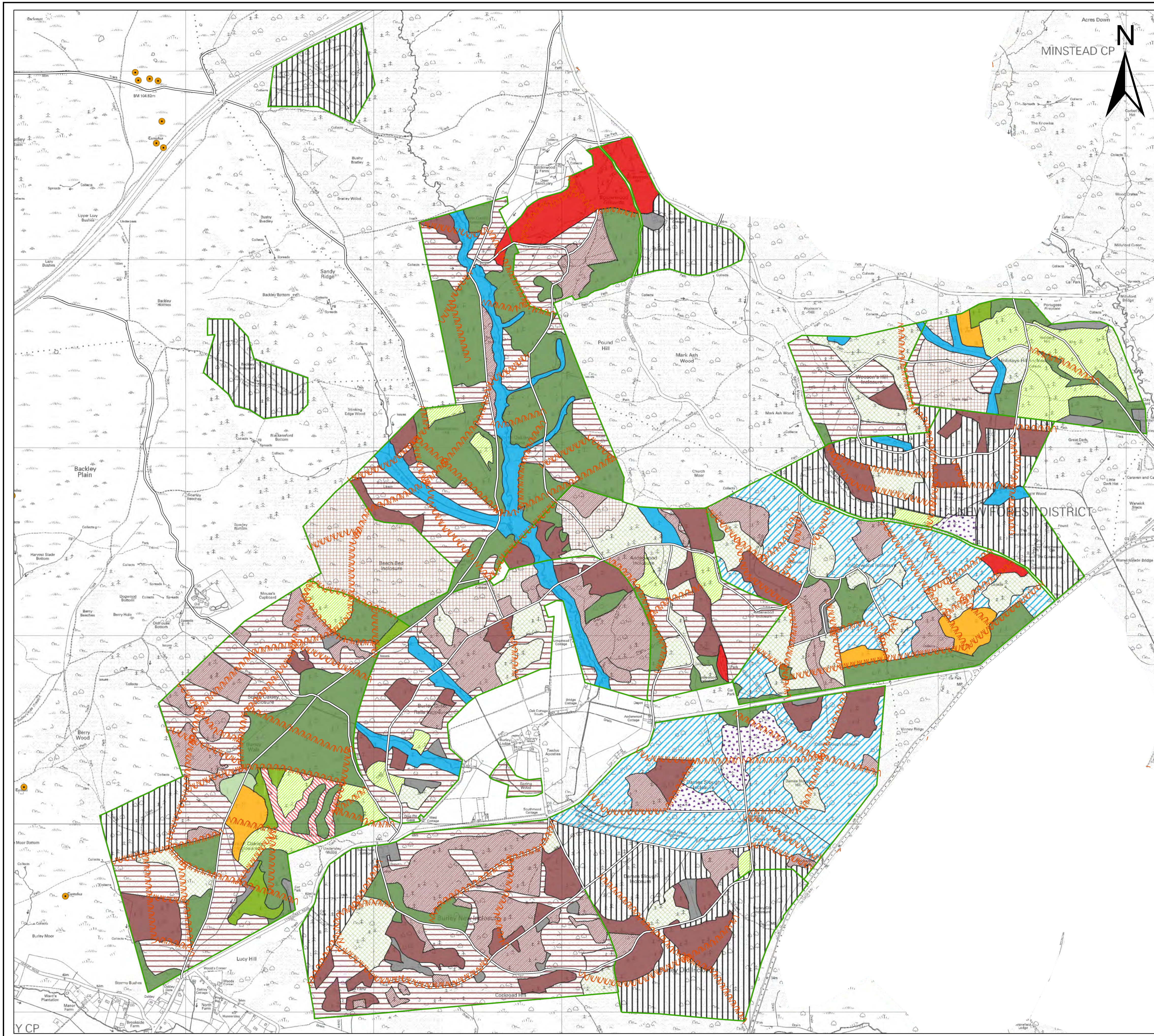
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










Long term structure (20 years)


Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures
Map 1 of 2

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

Legend

-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves
-  Broadleaf regeneration or planting on felled conifer sites
-  Old growth broadleaf woodland
-  Natural regeneration of native broadleaves developing as conifer stands are thinned and group felled
-  Existing and developing pasture woodland
-  Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
-  Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop conifer woodland
-  Replant with Corsican Pine
-  Replant with Douglas Fir
-  Replant with Scots Pine
-  Wooded heath
-  Streamside habitat
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  Retain amenity trees and accept natural regeneration
-  Key area for public recreation
-  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

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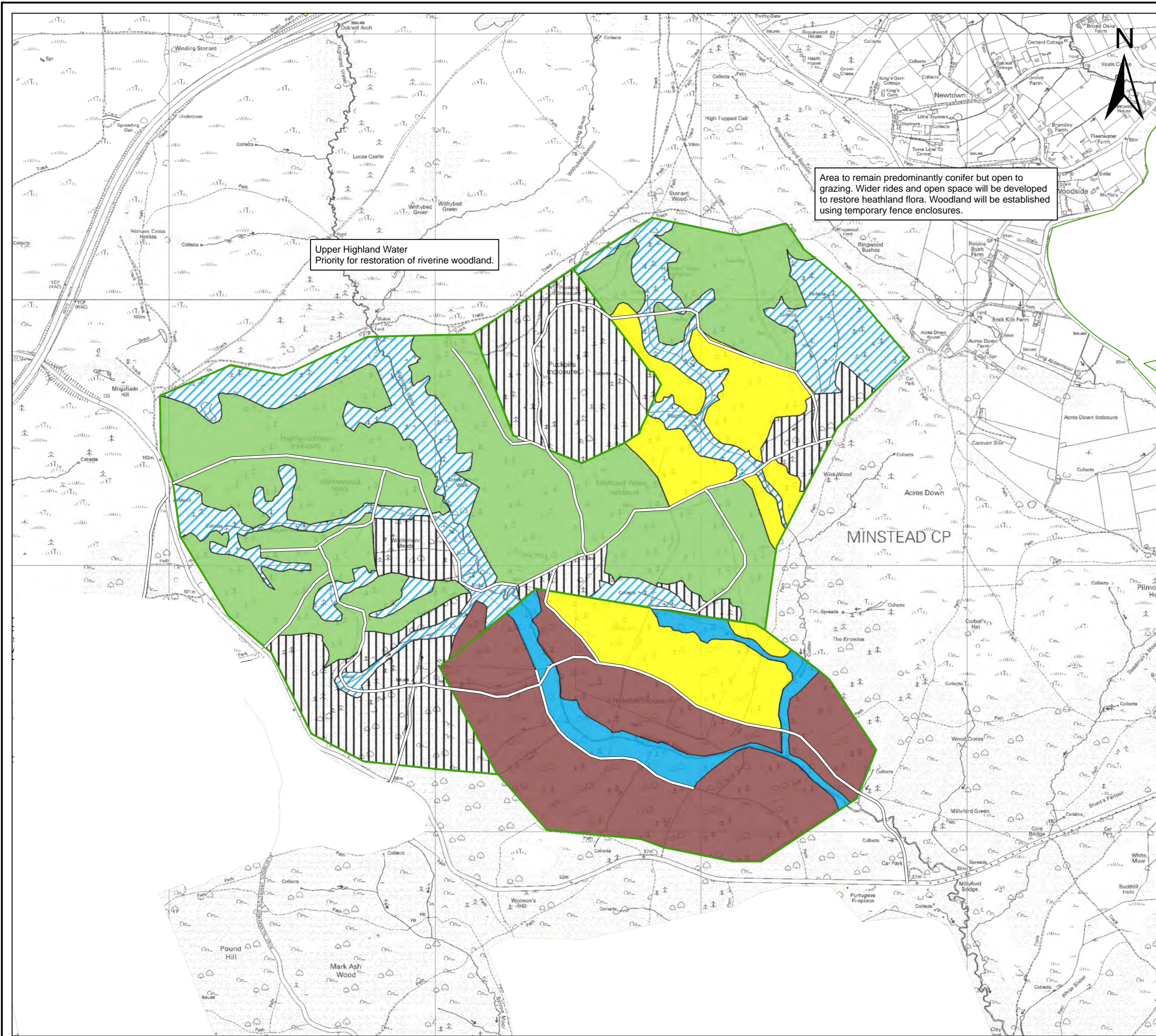
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Design Concept

Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures Map 2 of 2

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.
- Managed woodland which is predominately conifer. Where practical, retain native broadleaves and accept their natural regeneration. These woods will be actively managed to create increased open space and a greater diversity of species and age. Woods will be sustained by planting and 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.
- 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

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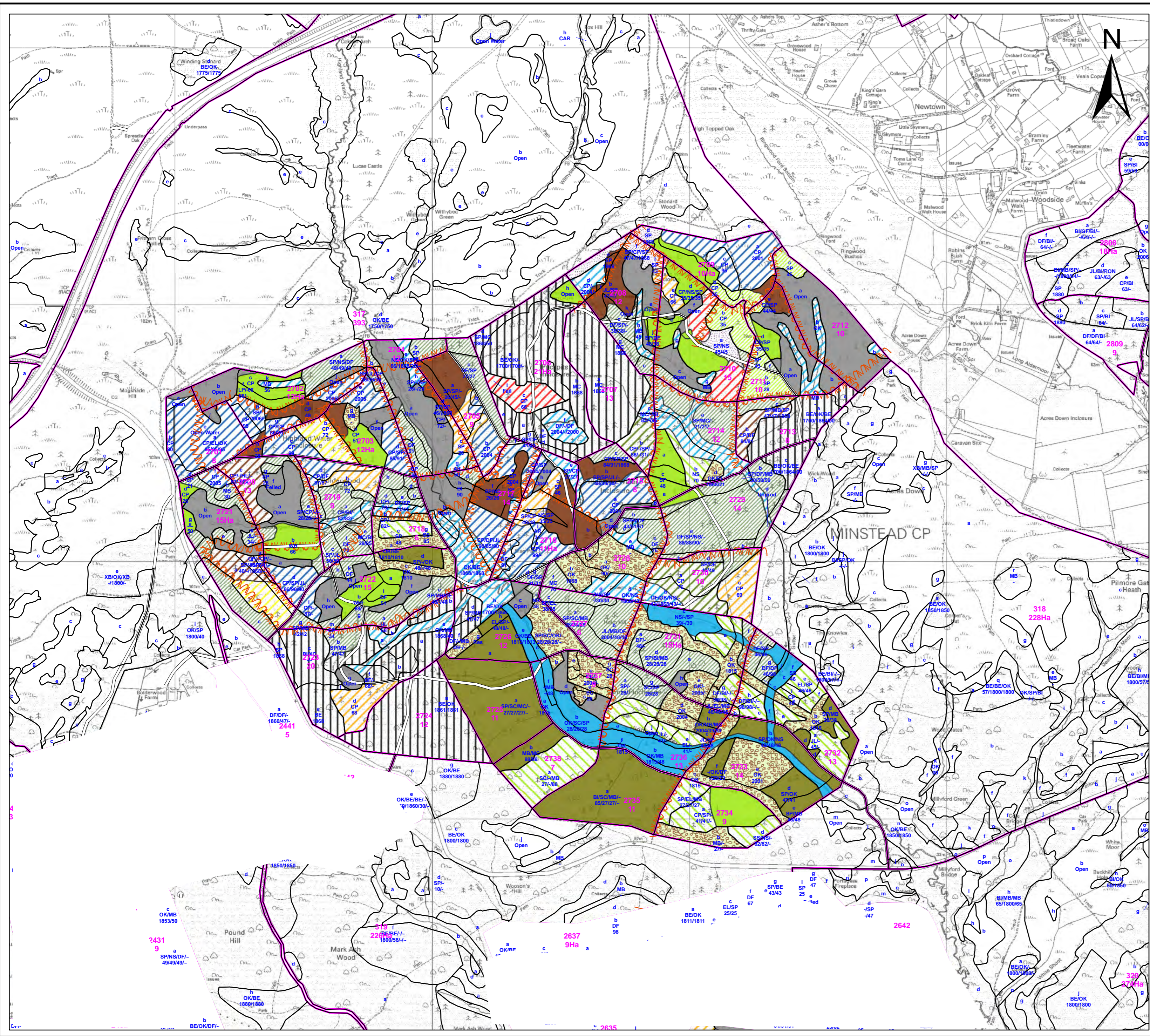
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**New Forest District
NEW008**



**Habitat restoration and felling
Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures
Map 2 of 2**

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
- Felling period - 2032-2036
- Felling period - 2037-2041
- Felling period - 2042 and beyond
- 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 system
- 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
- Existing pasture woodland - minimal intervention to maintain pasture woodland character
- Manage for continuous cover by thinning to develop conifer woodland using uniform or group shelterwood system
- Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- 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
- Heavily thin to create wooded heath
- 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

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**New Forest District
NEW008**



**Long term structure (20 years)
Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures
Map 2 of 2**

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
-  Existing and developing pasture woodland
-  Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop mixed woodland
-  Areas managed for continuous cover by thinning to develop coniferous woodland
-  Stands being thinned prior to felling
-  Replant with Corsican Pine
-  Replant with Douglas Fir
-  Replant with Scots Pine
-  Replant with Larch
-  Streamside habitat
-  Open Forest habitats - valley mires, wetlands, lawns and grazed native broadleaf woods
-  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

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Rhinefield Walk Inclosures

14. Rhinefield Walk Inclosures

14.1 Location

These Inclosures lie immediately east of the A35 road, west of the A337 and north of Brockenhurst. The area includes the Inclosures of **Vinney Ridge, Vinney, Poundhill, Rhinefield Sandys, Fletchers Thorns, Fletchers Hill, Aldridge Hill, Clumbers, Hurst Hill, New Park, Water Copse, Brick Kiln, High Coxlease and Willis's Plantation**. The Inclosures cover an extensive area of relatively flat ground crossed by the wide, shallow valleys of several streams flowing east and south-eastwards into the Lymington River at Brockenhurst. The total area of these Inclosures is 707 hectares.

14.2 History and Woodland Characteristics

Vinney Ridge Inclosure lies east of the A35 and west of the Rhinefield Ornamental Drive. It was first enclosed in 1859 and planted with Oak, although a few remnant areas of pre-inclosure woodland still exist near the Rhinefield crossroads and on the western margin. Ornamental planting of Douglas Fir and other conifers from this date lie along the full length of the Rhinefield Drive. Pine and Douglas Fir plantations were introduced after the Second World War in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Norway Spruce is also present in pockets on wetter ground. Small areas of more recent planting are with Corsican Pine and Douglas Fir. The Inclosure also contains an arboretum. The total area of the Inclosure is 129 hectares.

Vinney Inclosure lies on the eastern side of the Rhinefield Drive and was also enclosed in 1859. Today there are only limited areas of the original Oak/Beech plantations. Most of the area is planted with Pine and Douglas Fir dating from the post-war periods. The total area is 50 hectares.

Poundhill Inclosure dates from a similar period but now consists of predominantly Pine plantations established on former heathland. The Inclosure is a mix of plantations established in the late 1940s with areas cleared and replanted in the last 20 years. An extension to Poundhill Inclosure was established as a Verderers Inclosure in the early 1960s (Compartment 3905). It was planted in 1965 with Norway Spruce and Western Hemlock on former heathland. Most of the Western Hemlock has recently been removed. The total area is 76 hectares.

Fletchers Thorns Inclosure is an older Inclosure dating from 1829. Today it still exists as predominantly an Oak plantation, with some areas of Beech. The total area is 31 hectares.

Fletchers Hill Inclosure lies to the south and east of Fletchers Thorns. The eastern end is open to stock and was set aside as a potential pound in the event of Foot and Mouth disease. Inside the fence there are areas of 1829 Oak plantations along the Black Water valley, but the western end consists mainly of veteran Scots Pine dating from 1893. This area is close to the Rhinefield Drive and opposite the grounds of the Rhinefield Hotel. There are also small pockets of conifer plantations dating from the 1960s including Scots Pine, Corsican Pine, Douglas Fir and Grand Fir. The total area is 44 hectares.

Rhinefield Sandys Inclosure lies to the west of the Rhinefield Drive and south of Vinney Ridge Inclosure. It was one of the earlier Inclosures, established in 1809 and some remnants of the original planting of Oak/Beech/Sweet Chestnut still exist along the eastern fringe close to the Rhinefield Drive. The remainder of the Inclosure now consists of predominantly Scots Pine and Douglas Fir plantations dating from the 1940s and 1950s, with further planting in the 1960s of a wider variety of species including Norway Spruce, Grand Fir, Larch and Douglas Fir. The total area is 93 hectares.

Aldridge Hill Inclosure was first enclosed in around 1768, but was re-enclosed and established with Oak plantations in 1809. Very few remnants of this original planting exist, with a good proportion now replaced with Oak/Beech plantation dating from post First World War. Following the Second World War conifers (Douglas Fir, Larch and Scots Pine) were introduced into the woodland as small groups. This patchwork structure remains today. The Inclosure is currently open to stock and is 53 hectares in area.

Clumbers Inclosure was established later in 1843 just south of the grounds to the old Rhinefield Lodge (now a hotel). Oak and Sweet Chestnut still dominate the eastern end of the Inclosure with some small pockets of Douglas Fir. The western end is mainly Douglas Fir dating from the 1940s and 1960s. The total area is 19 hectares.

Willis's Plantation is a small Inclosure east of Aldridge Hill that was established as an Oak plantation in 1829 but has been open to grazing in recent history and is unfenced today. It was originally known as Over or Ober Corner Inclosure. Its area is 2 hectares.

Hursthill Inclosure was first enclosed in 1808 and some fragments of the Oak/Beech and Sweet Chestnut plantations from this time remain. But the Inclosure now consists of blocks of Corsican Pine and Douglas Fir dating from the 1950s amongst ribbons of the original broadleaf plantations. Norway Spruce occurs on the wetter ground. Some areas damaged by the storms of 1987 and 1990 have now been replanted with Corsican Pine. The Oak plantation established on the former meadows at the southern end of the Inclosure is a registered seed stand. Today the eastern edge of the Inclosure is open to allow movement of stock northwards into Whitley Wood. The total area is 75 hectares.

New Park Inclosure lies to the east of Hursthill and established later in 1820 around some former pasture woodland. Today it is predominantly Oak/Beech/Sweet Chestnut plantations from this time but with some blocks of conifer established in the late 1940s and 1960s. The Inclosure provides the northern and western boundary of New Park Farm. The total area is 43 hectares.

Water Copse Inclosure straddles the Lymington River from Bolderford Bridge eastwards to the A337 at Brockenhurst. It now incorporates two former Inclosures. Black Knowle Inclosure was established in 1830 and today consists of Oak and Beech plantations of this date. Buckford Inclosure was added in 1843 adjacent to the A337 road and its Oak plantations date from this time. The riverside woodland was added later to form the Water Copse Inclosure as it is today. It forms the southern fringe of New Park Farm. The total area is 44 hectares.

Brick Kiln Inclosure was established in 1810 on the site of former fields and an old Brick Kiln. The wood today is a matrix of original broadleaf plantations of Oak and Beech, some Oak plantations dating from the early 1930s and some conifer blocks planted in the 1960s (Corsican Pine, Norway Spruce and Western Hemlock, now removed). The total area is 36 hectares.

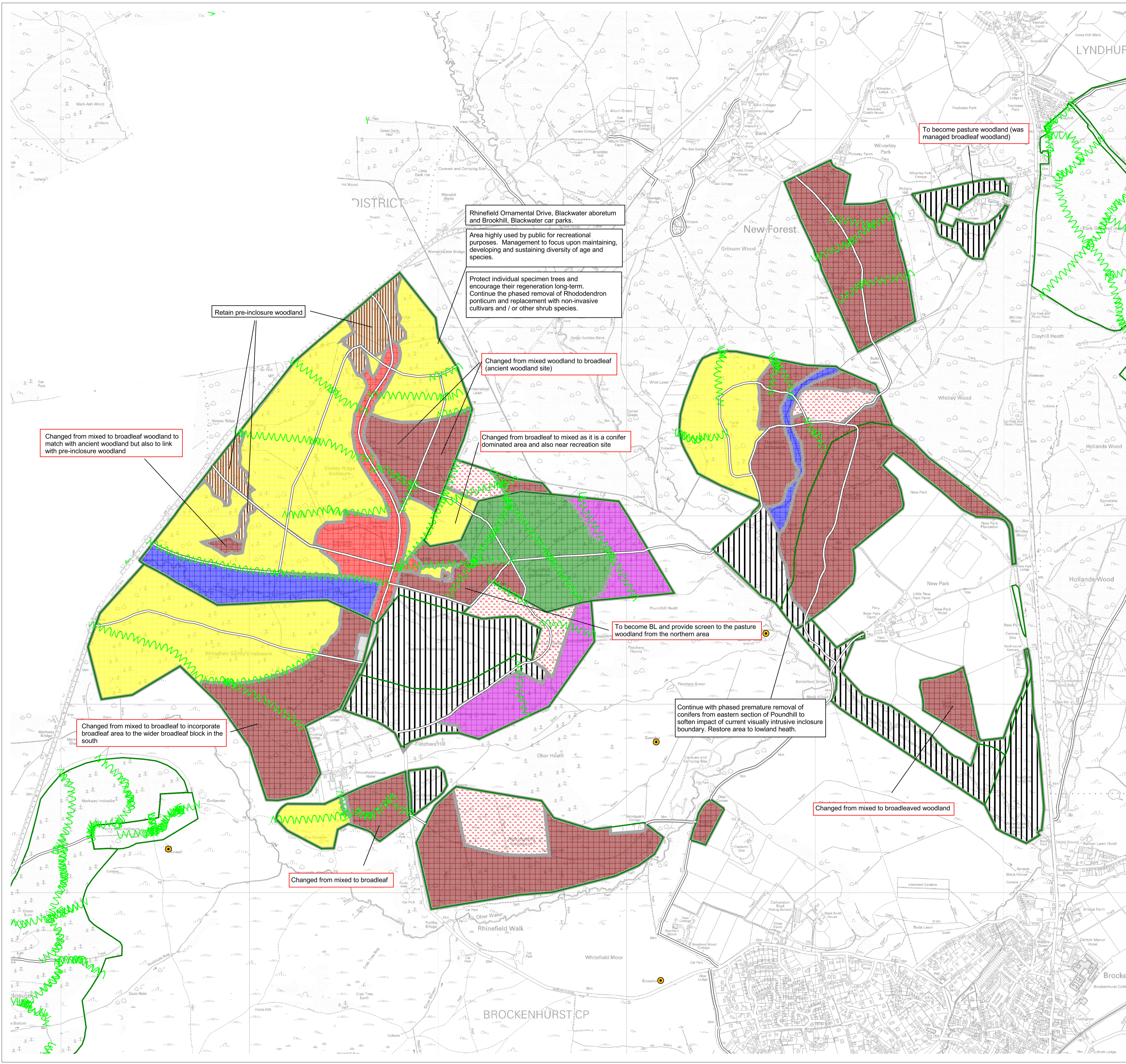
High Coxlease was established about the same time as plantations of Oak/Beech and Scots Pine. Today part of the original Inclosure belongs to a school. A small area was planted with Norway Spruce in 1963. The area of the inclosure is 9 hectares.

14.3 Recreation

Public recreation in this area is concentrated along the Rhinefield Drive with the car park at Black Water being the main access point. A toilet block exists at this car park, way-marked footpaths lead away from it parallel with the Drive and the Arboretum is close by. The majestic large ornamental trees of the Drive attract many visitors throughout the year. Another 2 car parks exist at each end of the Drive, and another popular area (Whitefield Moor) lies just to the south of these Inclosures. The woods form an integral part of circular walks from the car parks at Puttles Bridge and Whitefield Moor. The camp site at Aldridge Hill also attracts large numbers of visitors during the summer months. The Black water area forms the hub of a number of way-marked cycle routes that explore the surrounding Inclosures and link to the near-by villages of Bank and Brockenhurst. The New Park and Hursthill areas are well used by residents from Brockenhurst. The large camp site of Hollands Wood lies on the opposite side of the A337 from these Inclosures

14.4 Archaeology

There are no scheduled monument sites within these Inclosures, but 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 NEW013 Design Concept



Rhinefield Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

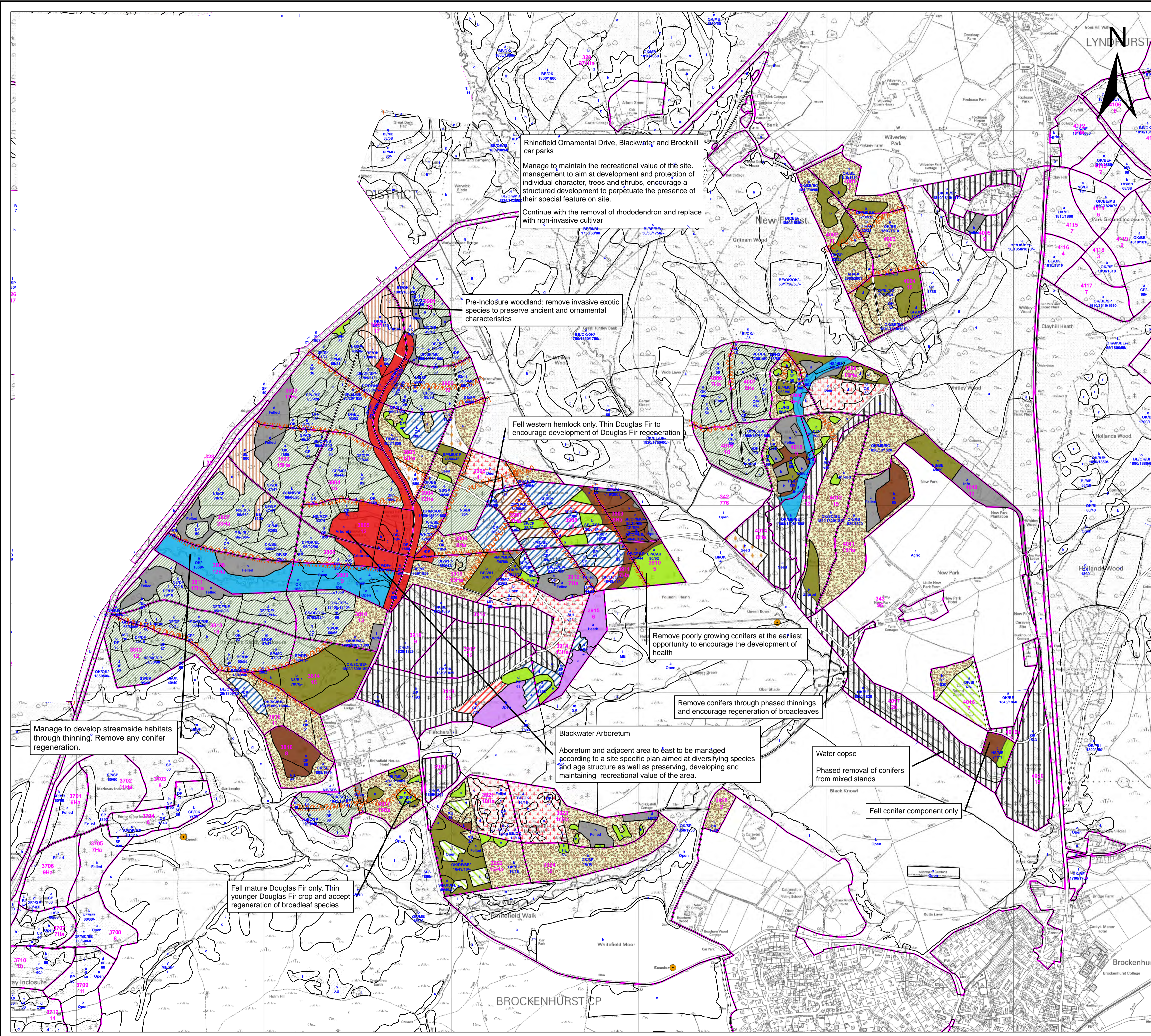
- Managed broadleaf woodland.** Areas actively managed as broadleaved woodland. Blocks of conifers will be removed at rotation age, although small groups adjacent to recreation routes may be retained long term as landmarks or as key raptor nesting sites. The thinning intensity of broadleaves will be increased where there are particular 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 create more open space. Thinnings will allow more light to the forest floor and encourage the development of ground flora and shrub layers. Woods will be sustained by natural regeneration where conditions permit. Some group felling.
- Managed woodland which is predominantly conifer.** Where practical, retain native broadleaves and accept their natural regeneration. These woods will be actively managed to create more permanent open space with a greater diversity of species and age. Woods will be sustained by planting and by natural regeneration where conditions permit.
- Riparian zones adjacent to natural watercourses.** Seek early removal of conifers whilst retaining native broadleaves. Create permanent open spaces and accept regeneration to native broadleaves. Give priority to valley mire restoration where appropriate.
- Removal of conifers at rotation age.** Shape felling area to be consistent with landform. Restore to open forest habitats of heathland and lawn.
- Woodland managed primarily to enhance its recreational value.** Encourage a wide variety of species and age and create more open space, especially through thinning.
- Pre-Inclosure Woodland**
- Development of Pasture Woodland**
- Red deer management area**
- 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 Monuments managed in accordance with approved plan**

Produced by: Planning Team New FD Date: 20 April 2007

Approved by:
 Deputy Surveyor: _____ Conservator: _____
 Date: _____ Date: _____

Scale: 1:10,000 File: _____

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New Forest District NEW013



Habitat restoration and felling

Rhinefield Walk Inclosures

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

Legend

- 2007-2011
- 2012-2016
- 2017-2021
- 2037-2041
- 2042 and beyond
- 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. Manage to maintain pasture woodland characteristics. Remove non native species
- Manage for continuous cover of mixed woodlands by phased thinning using uniform or group shelterwood silvicultural systems
- Existing heathland. Manage to maintain heathland habitat
- Thin and group fell to develop streamside habitats
- Key area for public recreation. Thin and group fell to maintain and increase species and structural diversity of woodland.
- Red deer management area. Manage in accordance with deer management plan
- Registered seed stand. Seek advice from Forest Research prior to thinning.
- 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

Rhinefield Ornamental Drive, Blackwater and Brockhill car parks
Manage to maintain the recreational value of the site, management to aim at development and protection of individual character, trees and shrubs, encourage a structured development to perpetuate the presence of their special feature on site.
Continue with the removal of rhododendron and replace with non-invasive cultivar

Pre-Inclosure woodland: remove invasive exotic species to preserve ancient and ornamental characteristics

Fell western hemlock only. Thin Douglas Fir to encourage development of Douglas Fir regeneration

Remove poorly growing conifers at the earliest opportunity to encourage the development of health

Remove conifers through phased thinnings and encourage regeneration of broadleaves

Blackwater Arboretum
Arboretum and adjacent area to east to be managed according to a site specific plan aimed at diversifying species and age structure as well as preserving, developing and maintaining recreational value of the area.

Water copse
Phased removal of conifers from mixed stands

Fell conifer component only

Manage to develop streamside habitats through thinning. Remove any conifer regeneration.

Fell mature Douglas Fir only. Thin younger Douglas Fir crop and accept regeneration of broadleaf species

Produced by: Planning Team, New Forest

Approved by:

Deputy Surveyor:
Date:

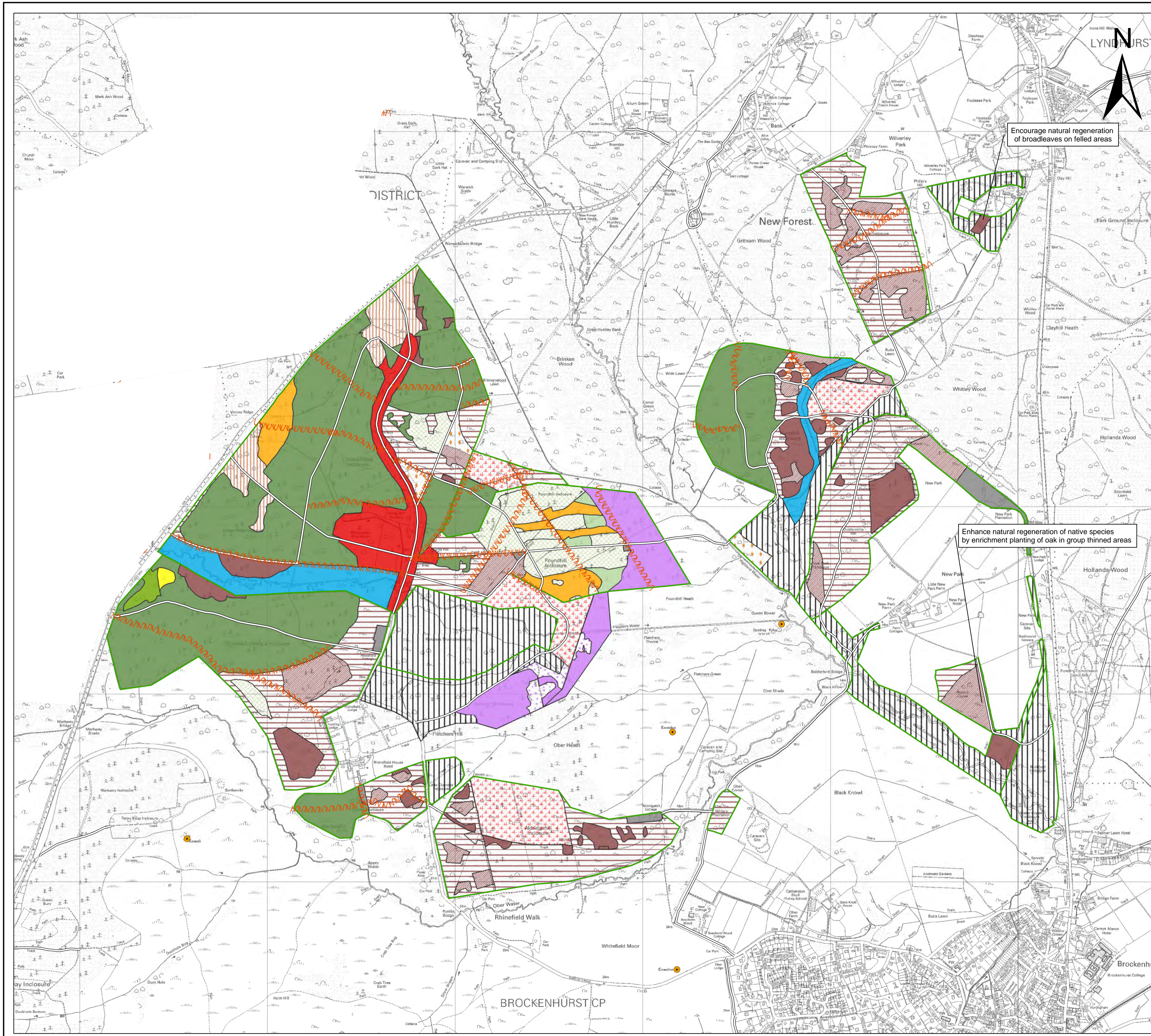
Conservator:
Date:

Scale: 1:10,000

Date: 28 June 2007

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Long term structure (20 years)


Rhinefield 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
-  Stands being thinned prior to felling and replanting with conifers
-  Replant with Corsican Pine
-  Replant with Scots Pine
-  Replant with Douglas Fir
-  Replant with Larch
-  Heathland
-  Wooded heath
-  Streamside habitat
-  Registered seed stand
-  Red deer management area
-  Key area for public recreation
-  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: _____ Conservator: _____
 Date: _____ Date: _____

Scale: 1:10,000 Date: 28 June 2007

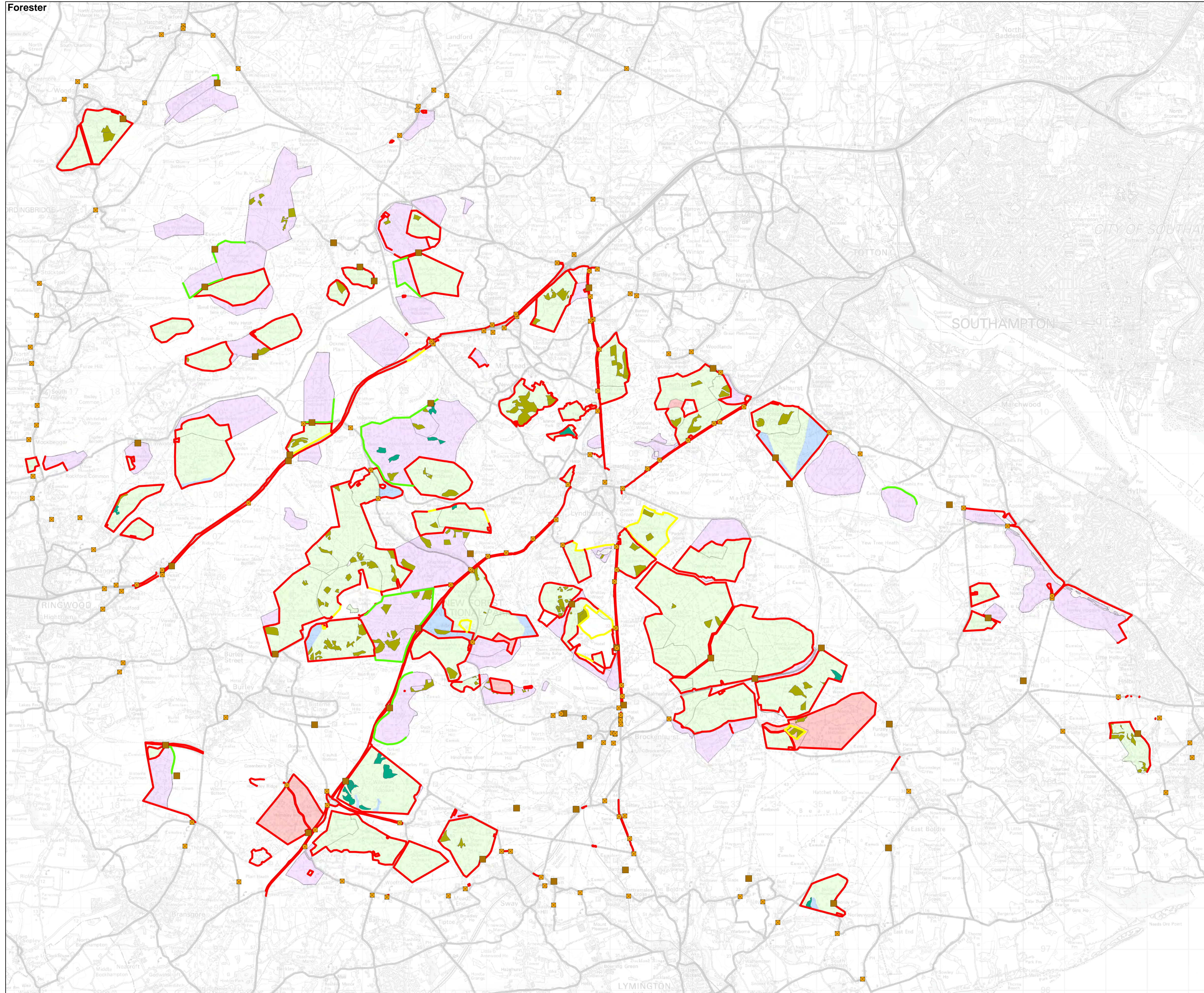
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Fencing / Grazing Plan

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

Scale: 1:45,000
Date: 15.5.2007

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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

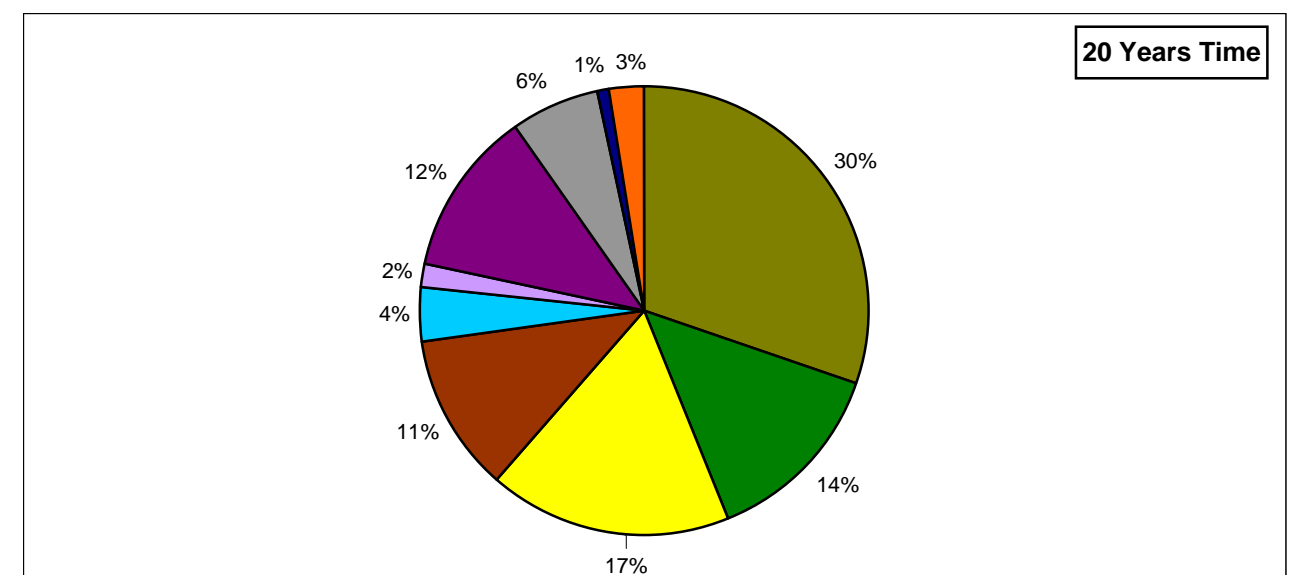
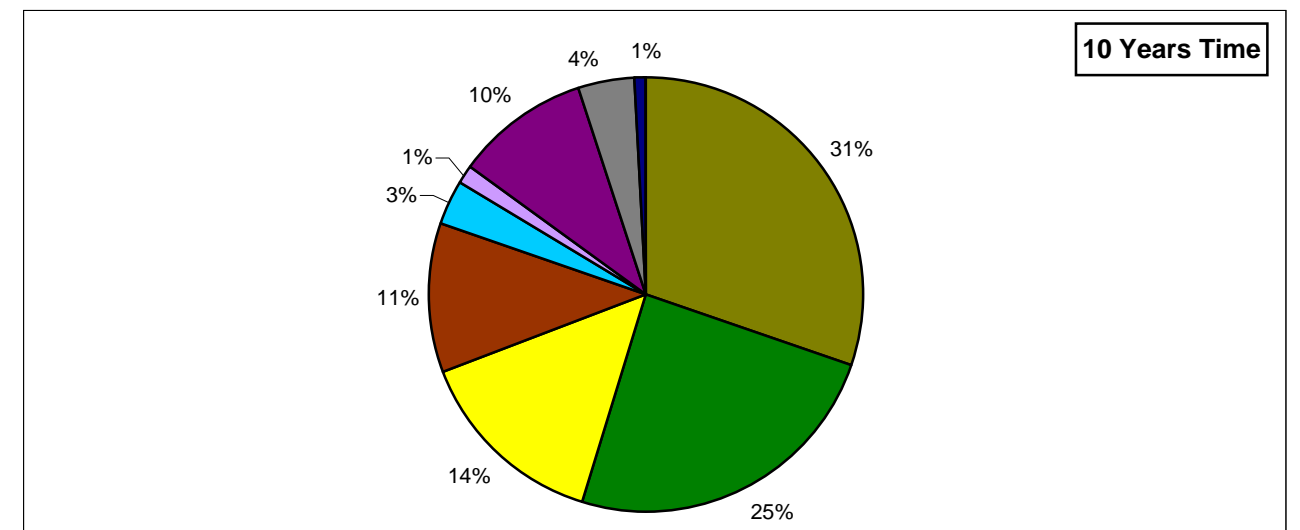
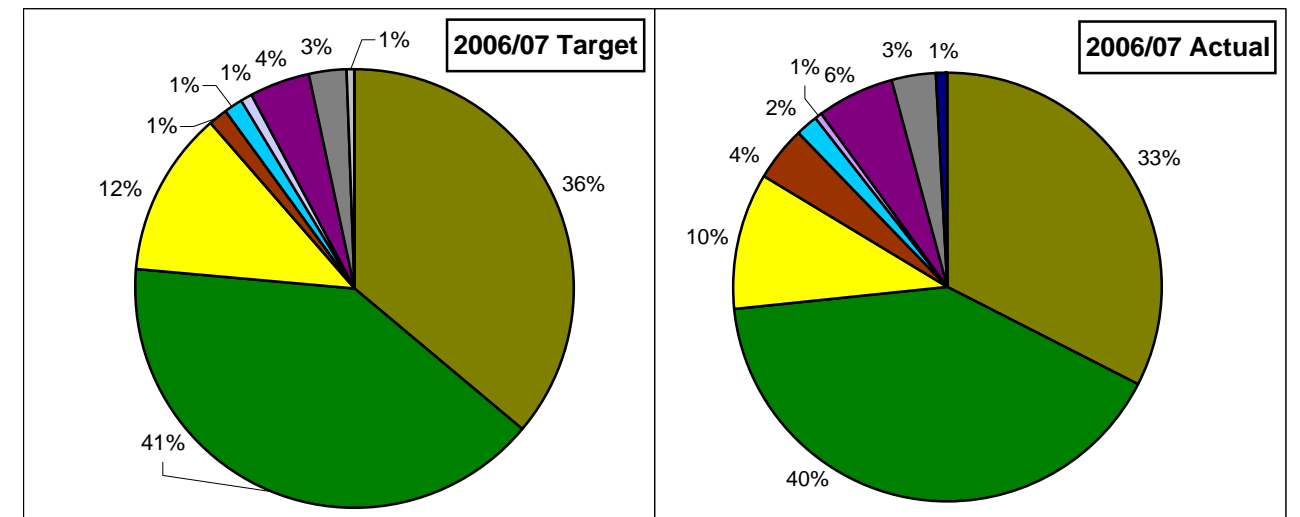
Near Natural Woodland - initial restructuring of woodland completed, natural processes prevailing

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 D

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	1148	980	902	- 78	942	- 38
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	776	903	433	- 470	299	- 604
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	587	358	474	+ 116	518	+ 160
Pasture Woodland	0	145	514	+ 369	515	+ 370
Streamside Habitats	76	76	81	+ 5	82	+ 6
Wooded Heath	0	0	13	+ 13	13	+ 13
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	65	127	252	+ 125	259	+ 132
Other Open Space	140	203	123	- 80	164	- 39
Total Land Area	2792	2792	2792		2792	

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

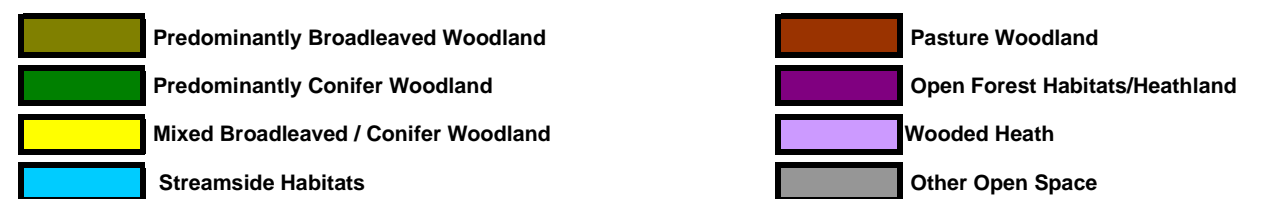
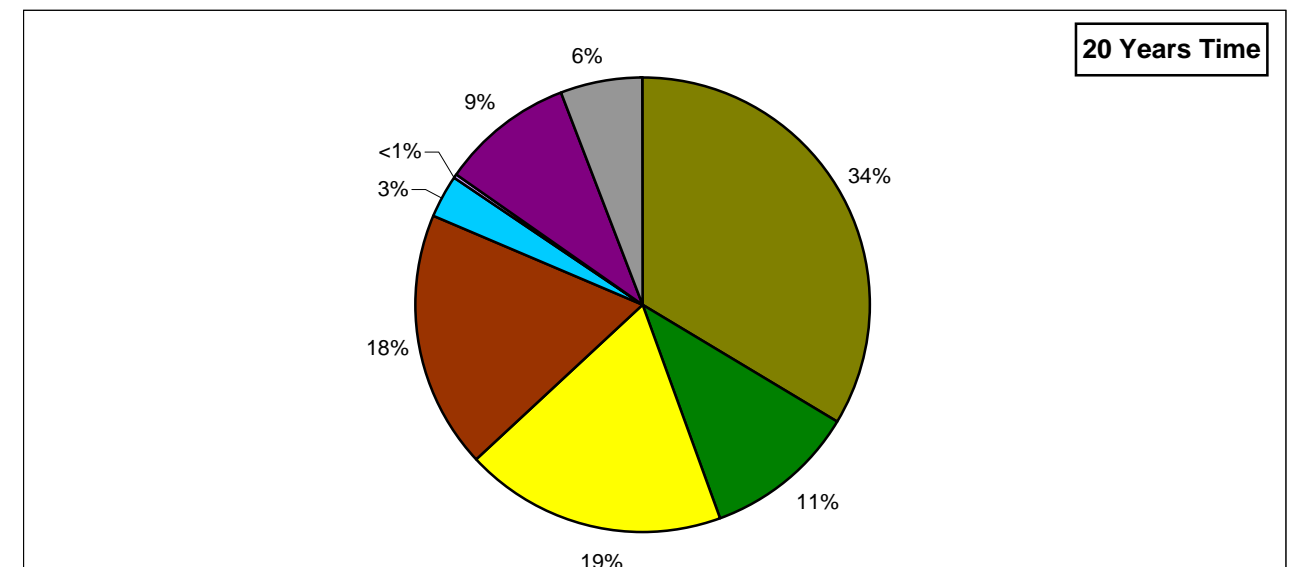
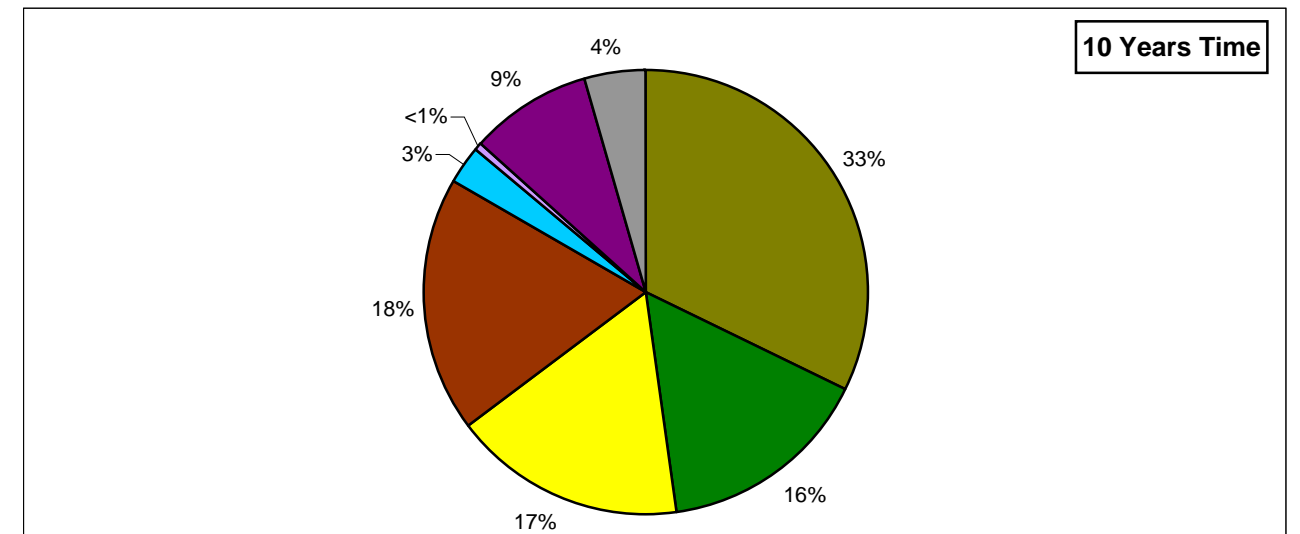
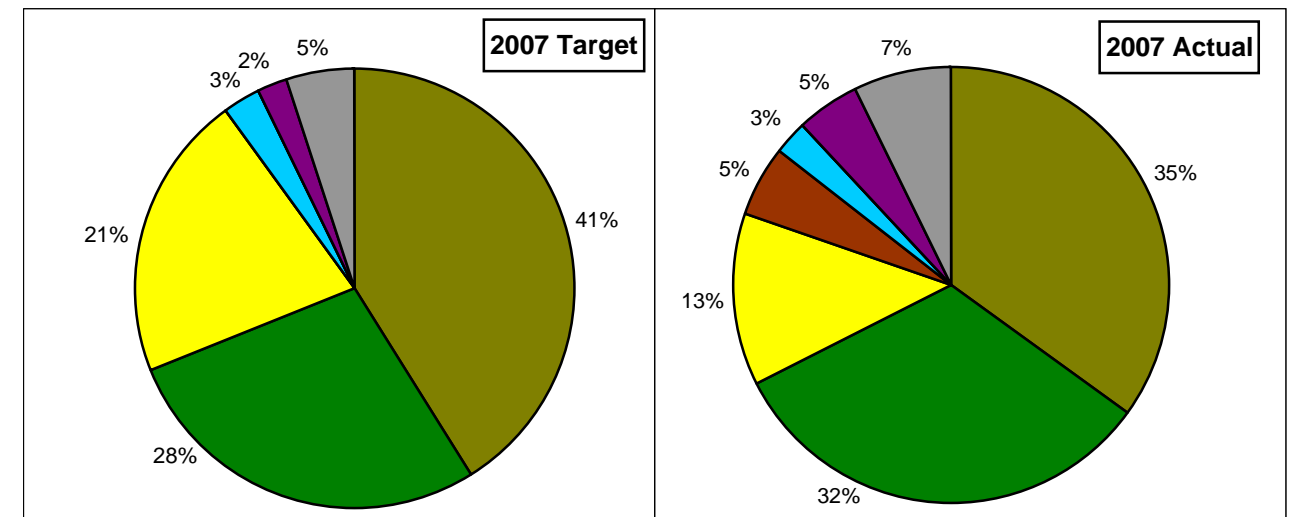
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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

BRAMBLE HILL WALK INCLOSURES NEW 004

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	149	75	116	+ 41	125	+ 50
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	44	95	44	- 51	0	- 95
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	165	98	34	- 64	63	- 35
Pasture Woodland	0	81	144	+ 63	144	+ 63
Streamside Habitats	0	0	0	+ 0	0	+ 0
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	8	8	26	+ 18	26	+ 18
Other Open Space	6	15	8	- 7	14	- 1
Total Land Area	372	372	372		372	

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

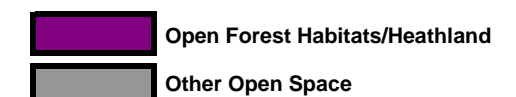
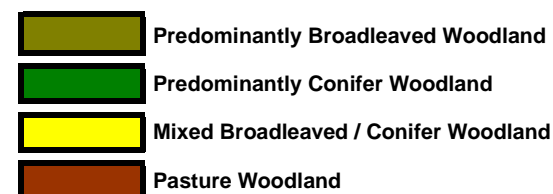
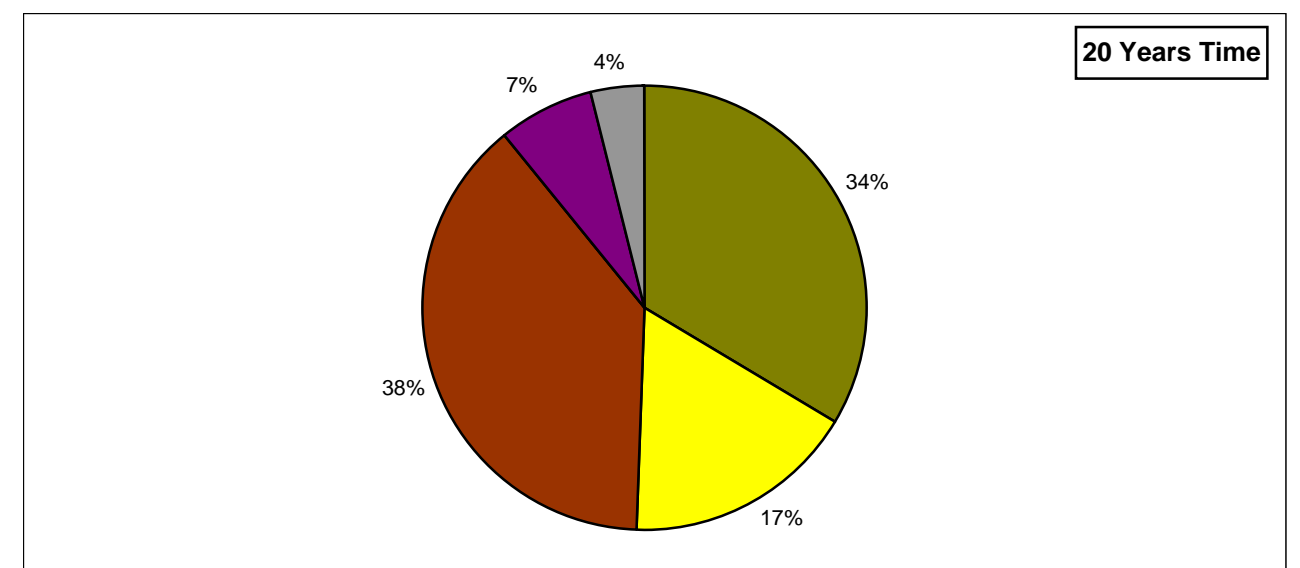
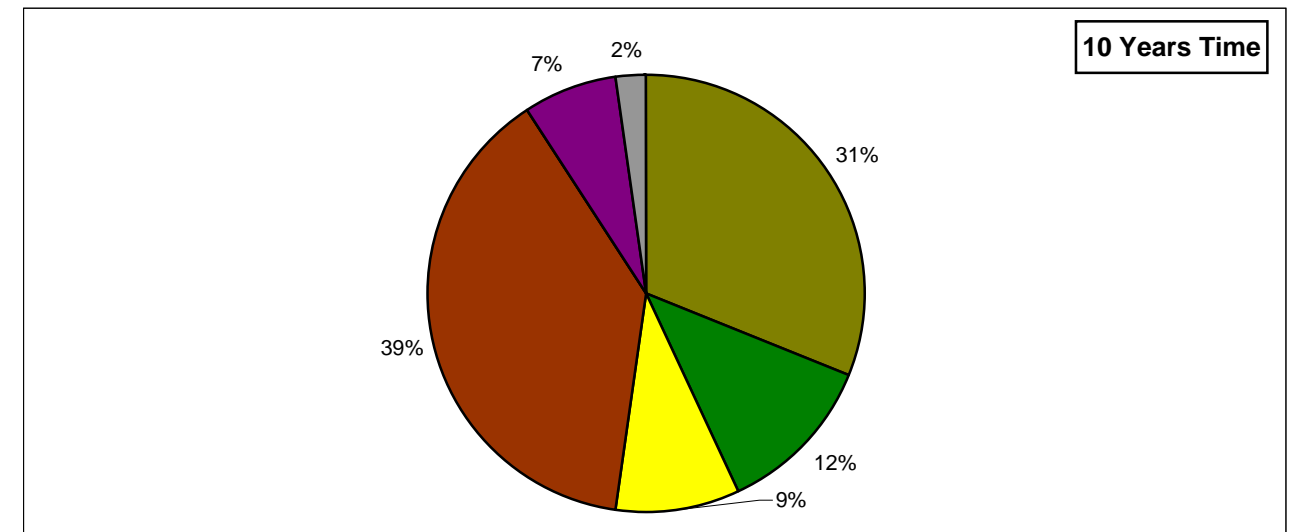
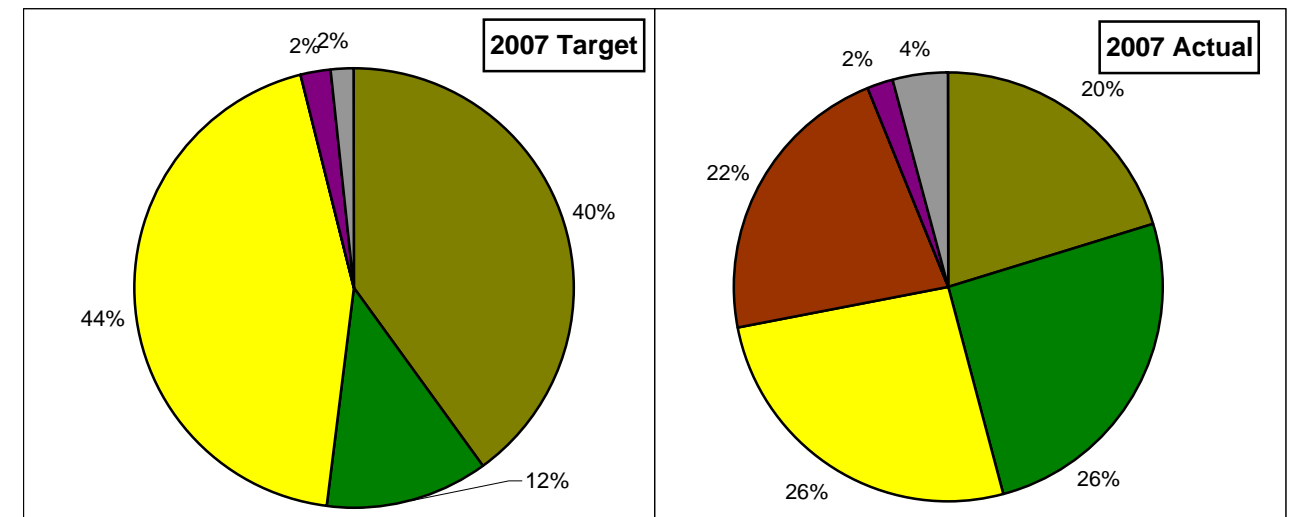
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland - existing or restoring heathland, mire or carr

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: **Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 004**

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	3.5				3.5
Restocking					
Other Habitat Restoration			3.5 (Open space mosaic within restoring Pasture Woodland)		3.5

Total Plan Area: 372 Ha

FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Bramble Hill Walk Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 004 (Phase D)**

Nearest town or village: **Bramshaw**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 255 143 (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

BOLDERWOOD AND BURLEY WALK INCLOSURES NEW 008

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	664	563	551	- 12	581	+ 18
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	579	635	330	- 305	251	- 384
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	264	140	244	+ 104	242	+ 102
Pasture Woodland	0	64	254	+ 190	255	+ 191
Streamside Habitats	58	58	59	+ 1	60	+ 2
Wooded Heath	0	0	13	+ 13	13	+ 13
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	49	110	201	+ 91	206	+ 96
Other Open Space	99	143	61	- 82	105	- 38
Total Land Area	1713	1713	1713		1713	

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

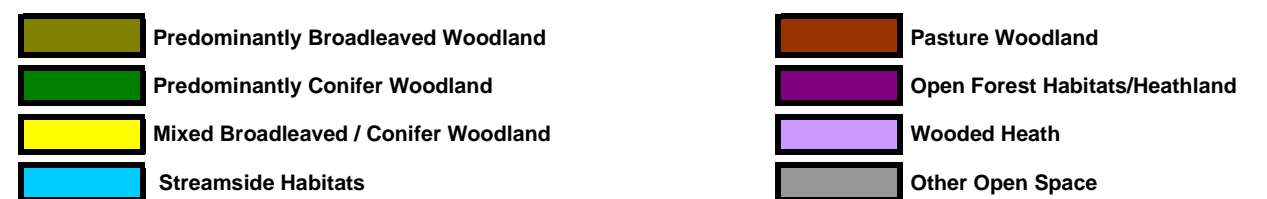
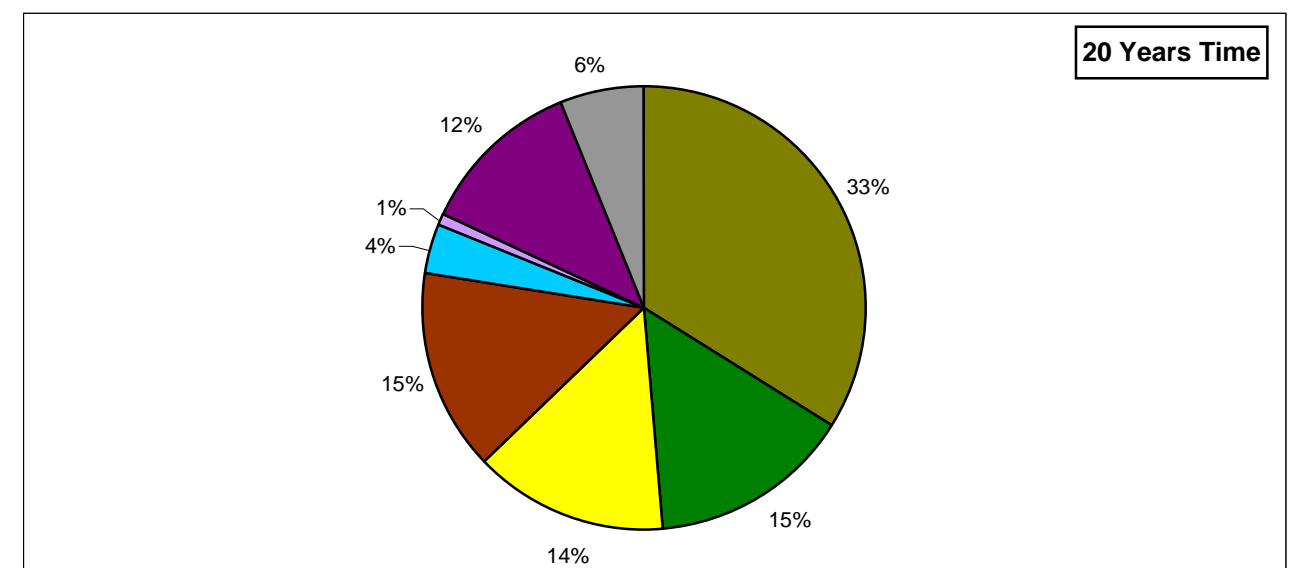
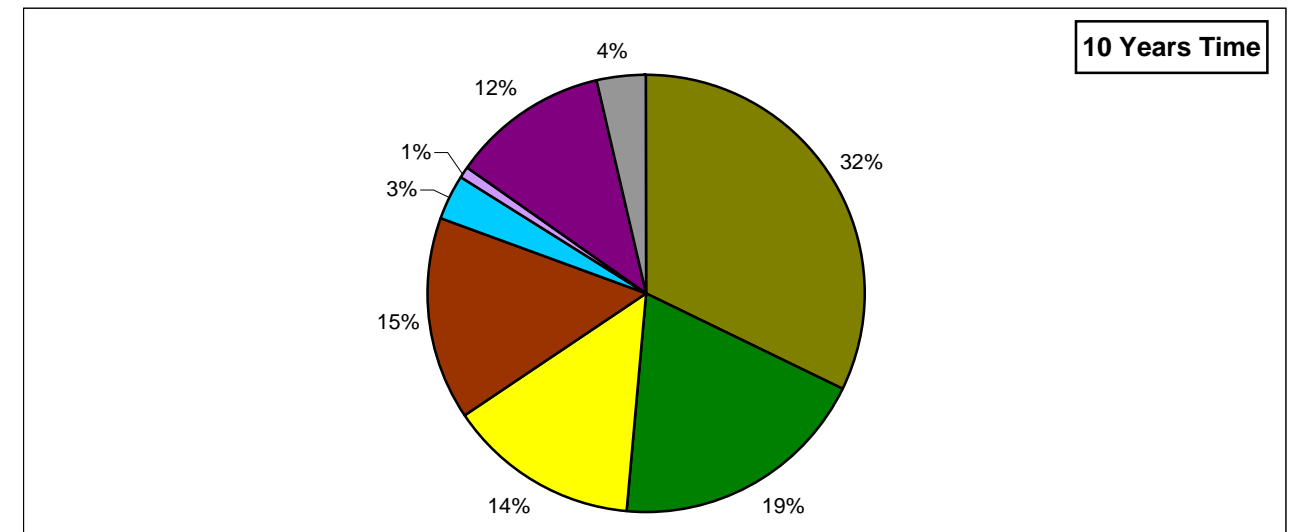
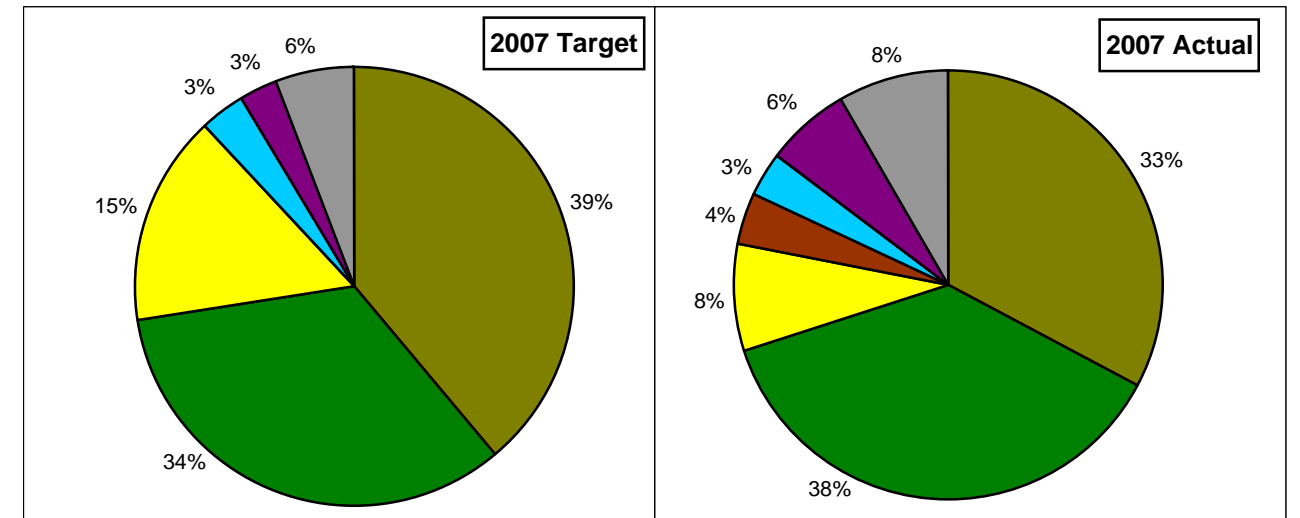
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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: **Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 008**

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	129.0				129.0
Restocking	51.0	63.8			114.8
Other Habitat Restoration			14.2 (Open Forest Habitats)		14.2

Total Plan Area: 1.713 Ha

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Bolderwood and Burley Walk Inclosures**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 008 (Phase D)**

Nearest town or village: **Burley**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 245 065 (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

RHINEFIELD WALK INCLOSURES NEW 013

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	335	342	235	- 107	236	- 106
Predominantly Conifer Woodland	153	173	59	- 114	48	- 125
Mixed Broadleaved / Conifer Woodland	158	120	196	+ 76	213	+ 93
Pasture Woodland	0	0	116	+ 116	116	+ 116
Streamside Habitats	18	18	22	+ 4	22	+ 4
Open Forest Habitats/Heathland	8	9	25	+ 16	27	+ 18
Other Open Space	35	45	54	+ 9	45	+ 0
Total Land Area	707	707	707		707	

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

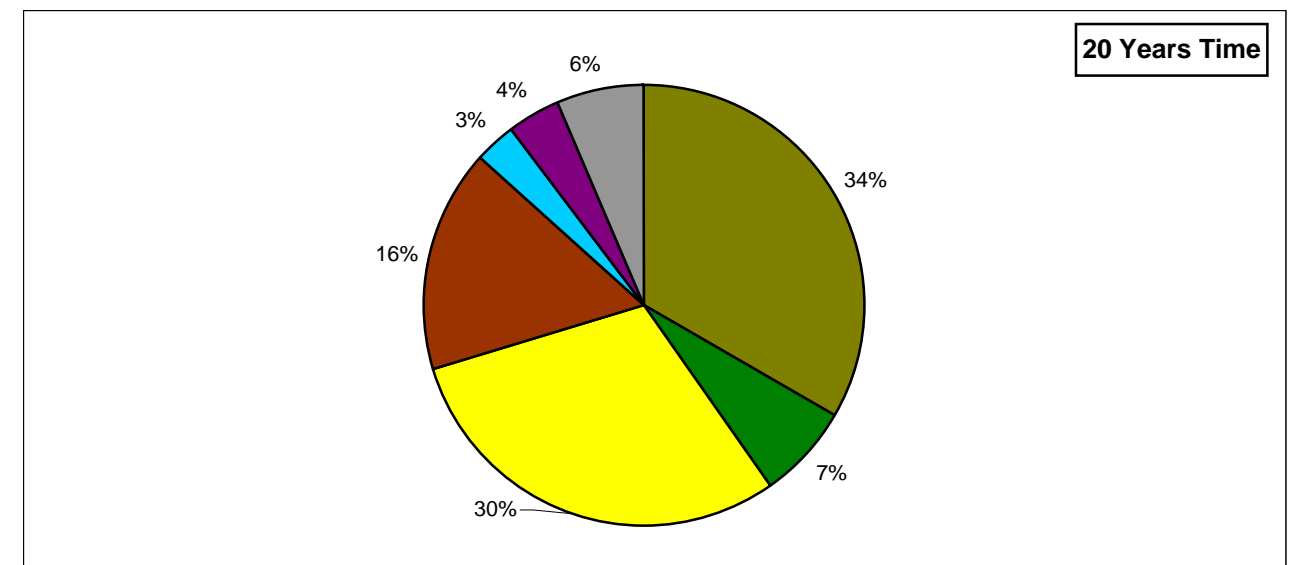
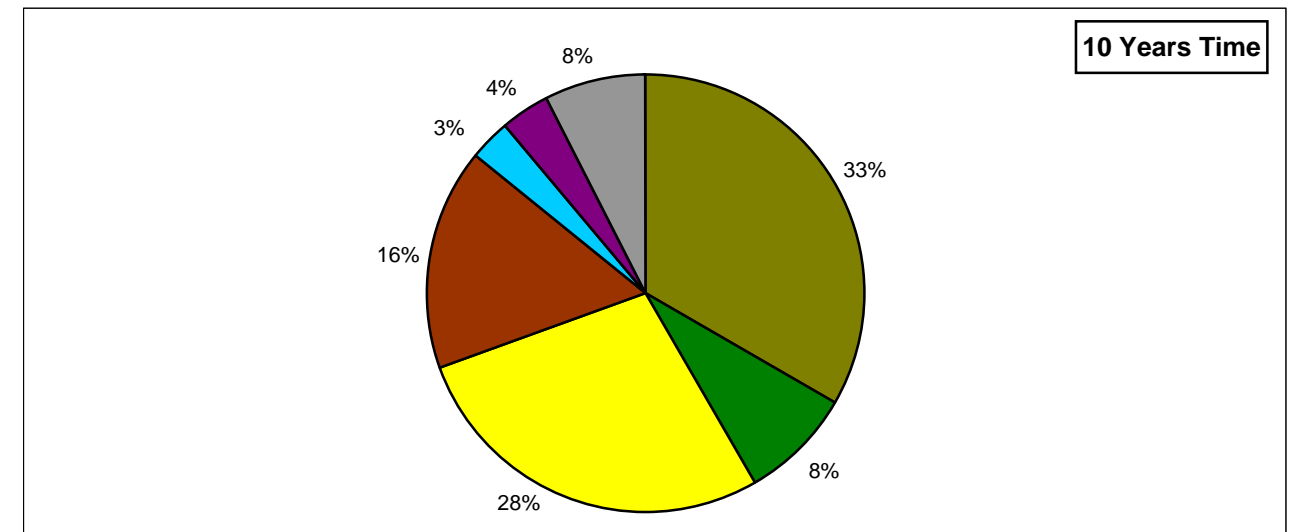
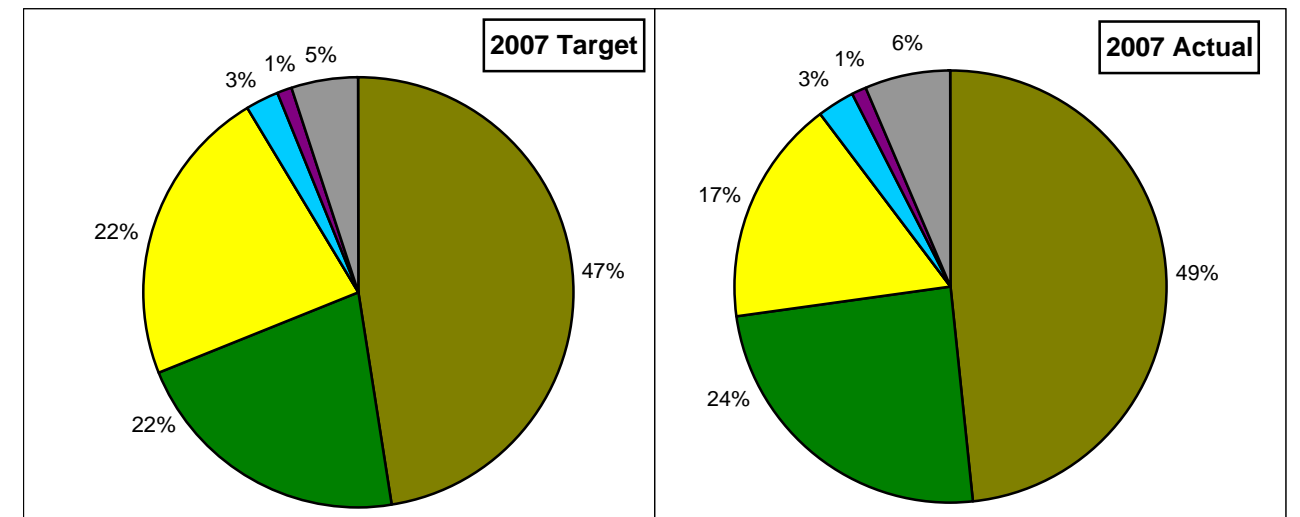
Wooded Heath - Heathland with scattered groups and individual character trees

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: **Rhinefield Walk Inclosure**

FE Plan Reference Number: **NEW 013**

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

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

Forest District: **New Forest District**

Woodland / Property Name: **Rhinefield Walk Inclosure**

FE Reference Number: **NEW 013 (Phase D)**

Nearest town or village: **Brockenhurst**

OS Grid Reference: **SU 227 047 (Centre of Site)**

Local Authority: **New Forest District Council**

Summary of Activity within Approval Period:

All areas in hectares

Activity	Conifers	Broadleaves	Other Open Space	Heathland or Mire	Total Area
Felling	33.0				33.0
Restocking	7.4	8.0			15.4
Other Habitat Restoration				17.6	17.6

Total Plan Area: 707 Ha

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:

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.			

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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