New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan
DRAFT
South England Forest District
Approval Document

Appendix 1a: Context, Influences and Process

Appendix 1b: Supporting Maps

Appendix 2: Unit Summaries

Appendix 3: Monitoring and Indicators of Success

Appendix 4: Habitat Regulations Assessment

SSSI Supplementary Notice of Operations
New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan
Approval Document
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Illustrates the long-term structure of the Inclosures, consistent with the Forest Plan objectives, informing our ultimate direction of travel. There is no fixed time scale for the habitat transformations depicted as these will vary greatly depending on the current structure of the Inclosure and the intervening context in which we find ourselves.

Current Structure 7
Illustrates the broad structures of the Inclosures as they are today. Our starting point for this Plan.

Management Types 2016—2026 8
Describes how, over the course of this 10 year Plan, we will manage the Inclosure to advance towards the long-term vision.

Medium Term Structure 10
Illustrates the broad structures of the Inclosures as they may be in 20 years time. A broad estimate based on the interactions between the previous two maps.

Grazing Regime 11
Illustrates how grazing areas may change to support the proposals.
FOREST ENTERPRISE    Application for Forest Plan Approvals

Forest District:    South England Forest District
FC Geographic Block No:    31—54
Forest Plan Name:    New Forest Inclosures
FE Plan Reference Number:    304/14/15-16
Nearest town or village:    Lyndhurst, Hampshire
OS Grid Reference:    SU 299 079
Local Authority:    New Forest National Park Authority

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

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

Signed:

Bruce Rothnie, Deputy Surveyor, South England FD

Date:    

Approved:    .................................................................

Forest Services Area Director

Date:    

### Activity 2016—2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>&gt;90 Yr Old Broadleaved High Forest</th>
<th>Younger Broadleaved High Forest</th>
<th>Conifer high forest/Mixed Woodland</th>
<th>Broadleaf natural regeneration or replanting favoured</th>
<th>Mixed natural regeneration or replanting favoured</th>
<th>Permanent Open Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areas managed under a suitable shelterwood system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clearfelling/Selective Felling to &lt;20% canopy (Wooded Heath)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management of permanent open habitats</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Reserve</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (car parks, buildings etc)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| TOTAL AREA |

### Management Types

- **Natural Reserve**: 8%
- **Management of permanent open habitats**: 19%
- **Clearfell or Heavy Thin**: 16%
- **Managed under a shelterwood system**: 57%
- **Other (car parks etc)**: 0%
Past Progress and Future Ambition

Progress We Aimed to Achieve

Actual Progress

2006-7 Actual
- Predominantly Native Woodland 32%
- Predominantly Conifer 41%
- Mixed Woodland 10%
- Other 3%
- Open Forest Open Habitats 4%
- Riverine Woodland 1%
- Heathland and Wooded Heath 7%
- Open Forest Woodland 4%

2014 Actual
- Predominantly Native Woodland 20%
- Predominantly Conifer 33%
- Mixed Woodland 15%
- Other 3%
- Open Forest Open Habitats 11%
- Riverine Woodland 1%
- Heathland and Wooded Heath 20%

2016-17 Target
- Predominantly Native Woodland 31%
- Predominantly Conifer 25%
- Mixed Woodland 15%
- Other 4%

Our Direction

Future Habitats
- Predominantly Native Woodland 36%
- Heathland 30%
- Mixed Woodland 20%
- Other 4%
- Riverine Woodland 4%
- Open Forest Woodland 10%
- Open Forest Open Habitats 1%
New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan

Approval Document — Objectives and Delivery
1. To maintain designated habitats and features in improving or favourable condition by:
   - Restoring native habitats;
   - Developing a network of habitat links to reduce the vulnerability of fragmented sites;
   - Increasing the quality 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 for key bird species;
   - Maintaining other suitable habitats for Lepidoptera;
   - Protecting veteran trees and retaining standing or fallen deadwood.

2. To develop habitats that are resilient to pests, diseases and other threats such as climate change by:
   - Exploring site suitability of less prominent native species which can compliment the special features of the landscape;
   - Increasing the structural diversity of the woodlands;
   - Increasing the connectivity of the variety of woodland and open habitats within and through the Inclosures.

3. To develop woodlands that are sympathetic to the wider landscape and provide opportunities for public enjoyment, aiming to divert pressure away from more sensitive habitats by:
   - Implementing changes to the landscape over a long time period (e.g. 20 years)
   - Maintain an accessible network of ride and tracks linked to high quality access points which are best placed to balance public enjoyment with protection of habitats and biodiversity;
   - Informing and engaging people in the cultural, natural and economic value that the New Forest provides to local, national and international communities;
   - Ensure historic features are protected and enhanced for the enjoyment and use of future generations.

4. To utilise the supply of woodland products arising from management interventions to support the financial sustainability of management by:
   - Growing quality timber that is fit for purpose so far as is consistent with FDP objectives 1 and 2 in stands where the long term management objectives will result in the sustained production of such timber.
   - Exploring alternative avenues of income generation derived from activities fulfilling objectives 1 and 2.
### Habitat Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat Categories</th>
<th>Habitat Descriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grazed Native Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland which is predominantly (&gt;95%) native, within which natural processes are left to occur and which is open to grazing by commoning stock. Woodlands in this category are akin to the A&amp;O woodlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Inclosure / Near Natural Reserve Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland which is predominantly (&gt;95% native), within which natural processes are left to occur but which are not open to grazing by commoning stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Native Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland which is predominantly (&gt;95%) native, within which silvicultural management will occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Conifer Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland which is predominantly (&gt;80%) conifer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverine Habitat</td>
<td>Woodland which is adjacent to a watercourse or suitable drainage system. Predominantly (&gt;95%) native providing a mosaic of tree cover and open space to benefit the associated flora and fauna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Forest Habitats</td>
<td>Open habitats of heathland, grassland, valley mire etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppice with Standards</td>
<td>Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and to take opportunities to supply niche markets. Canopy cover up to 20% to allow light for coppice regrowth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Mixed Woodland</td>
<td>Woodland consisting of a mixture of native and non-native tree species, neither of which dominates more than 80% of the canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub Mosaic</td>
<td>A mosaic of open space and scrub woodland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosed Open Forest Habitats</td>
<td>Open habitats of heathland and grassland but which are not open to grazing by commoning stock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arboretum</td>
<td>Managed for public enjoyment and in line with the Accessions Policy. Linked to the National Arboretum Project which aims to provide a network of sites for the study of tree species and how they establish at different sites across England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands</td>
<td>200 Year Vision Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grazed Native Woodland</strong></td>
<td>Non-Intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-Inclosure / Natural Reserve Woodland</strong></td>
<td>Non-Intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managed Woodland which is Predominantly (95%) Native Broadleaves</strong></td>
<td>Realign fences to allow natural regeneration. To be managed by thinning or selective small group felling to promote natural regeneration of native broadleaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managed Mixed Woodland</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coppice with Stands</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Riverine Habitat</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Forest Habitats</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enclosed Open Forest</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Road &amp; Ride Edge Enhancement</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bold** type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.
## Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>200 Year Vision Category</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grazed Native Woodland</strong></td>
<td>Remove most conifer and allow some natural regeneration to improve structural diversity before realigning fences and introducing grazing at appropriate time.</td>
<td>Clearfell or phased removal by thinning of most conifer to allow site to develop naturally. Allow some natural regeneration before realigning fences and introducing grazing at appropriate time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre-Inclosure / Natural Reserve Woodland</strong></td>
<td>Phased removal of most conifer by thinning or clearfell then non-intervention.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managed Woodland which is Predominantly (95%) Native Broadleaves</strong></td>
<td>Undertake phased thinning of conifers including some small scale group fellings to promote gradual colonisation of native broadleaved woodland.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managed Mixed Woodland</strong></td>
<td>Maintain existing species balance. Manage by thinning including some small scale group fellings to allow the site to regenerate predominantly through natural regeneration.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coppice with Standards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Riverine Habitat</strong></td>
<td>Retain 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Forest Habitats</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enclosed Open Forest Habitats</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Road &amp; Ride Edge Enhancement</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Bold** type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.
### Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands</th>
<th>Riverine Habitat</th>
<th>Open Forest Habitats</th>
<th>Enclosed Open Forest Habitats</th>
<th>Road / Ride Edge Enhancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>200 Year Vision Category</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazed Native Woodland</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-Inclosure / Natural Reserve Woodland</td>
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<td>Managed Woodland which is Predominantly (95%) Native Broadleaves</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managed Mixed Woodland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coppice with Standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Riverine Habitat**
- Retain broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration. **Thin and group fell** to create and maintain open space and a diverse streamside habitat.

**Open Forest Habitats**
- Manage in accordance with **Open Forest management**.

**Enclosed Open Forest Habitats**
- Manage to maintain open habitats through appropriate mechanical or other methods.

**Road & Ride Edge Enhancement**
- Rotational cutting of vegetation, increased scallops along the tracks with the tree line set back from the road edge to allow light onto the track sides.

*Bold type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Management Prescription</th>
<th>What does this mean?</th>
<th>Felling License Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention required to re-structure even aged woodland</strong></td>
<td>Used where our aim is to facilitate the connection of fragmented Old Growth woodland through the Inclosures using the historic 19th century (predominantly) oak plantations. Some of these areas are uniform in character and so may benefit from some intervention to facilitate natural regeneration of native species and ‘mimic’ natural old growth processes which have not occurred due to past management practices.</td>
<td>Shelterwood System; Felling areas up to 0.25ha, no more than 1 per ha prior to becoming non-intervention. Natural regeneration in line with A&amp;O woodland regeneration requirements. 1 successfully establishing tree every 100 paces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Intervention</strong></td>
<td>We will not intervene UNLESS a biosecurity or health &amp; safety issue arises which requires some form of intervention. We may still implement other conservation and access improvements such as ride-edge enhancement or recreation infrastructure maintenance.</td>
<td>Any work would be carried out within Forestry Act exemptions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allow some natural regeneration to improve structural diversity</strong></td>
<td>Implement systems which will enhance the success of natural regeneration to the desired level. This may include some temporary stock/deer fencing and/or localised mammal management.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thinning</strong></td>
<td>Periodic removal of around 30% of the canopy trees. Open space within the canopy will be small enough that the canopy will close again, through the natural growth of the remaining trees, within 5 years. When relating to coppice, a removal of up to 80% of the canopy may be necessary.</td>
<td>Thinning up to around 30% of the canopy within a 5 year period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clear-Fell</strong></td>
<td>Removal of a fixed area of trees which results in complete canopy removal.</td>
<td>All clear-fell areas proposed are to restore open habitat; therefore restocking is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group-Felling</strong></td>
<td>Used to facilitate the successful natural regeneration of the woodland by increasing light levels to the forest floor and thus increasing the suitability of the site to regrowth.</td>
<td>Felling areas up to 0.25ha, no more than 2 areas per ha. Following group-felling interventions, no additional group felling may be made until natural regeneration has successfully established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coppice</strong></td>
<td>Removal of multi-stemmed trees at the base to encourage regrowth. A traditional practice not widely exercised in the New Forest.</td>
<td>Coppice areas on a rotation with coupes not exceeding 0.5 hectares. Implemented in a mosaic pattern to allow a diverse age structure over time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Forest Management</strong></td>
<td>Manage to maintain open habitats through the traditional means of grazing and burning as well as adopted mechanical methods where appropriate.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Regeneration</strong></td>
<td>Young trees which grow naturally from the seedbank on the site. In certain circumstances this may be enriched through planting to encourage species diversity or to ensure adequate stocking levels.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A note on Fence lines</strong></td>
<td>Within this proposal, it is assumed that the current fence lines will remain. If, at a point in the future, it is deemed necessary to change the fence lines, either opening or closing Inclosures to grazing then this decision would be evidence based. Fence lines would only be changed if it is likely that there would be no unacceptable negative impact on incumbent habitats and associated species.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan

Context, Influences and Process
Forest Design Planning—Background

Forest Design Plans define the long term vision for a woodland or a collection of woodlands and other habitats. It sets objectives and illustrates how management will move towards achieving this vision over the initial 10 to 50 years.

This plan represents a review of the Forest Design Plans for the New Forest Inclosures which were first prepared in 1999 and subsequently in 2006/7. The revised Plans have been prepared following a review of the previous plans undertaken by Forestry Commission staff, stakeholder groups and the wider community. It has incorporated developments in policy and local initiatives that have occurred in the intervening years.

Consultation and Approval Process

At key points throughout the Forest Design Planning process, we sought the views of external stakeholders, including local communities and organisations involved with nature conservation, land management, public recreation and the timber industry. Through this consultation process we can ensure that an appropriate balance of objectives is achieved.

Approval of the Forest Plan is granted by the regulatory arm of the Forestry Commission, known as Forest Services. This regulatory approval is usually valid for 10 years and grants a 10 year felling license. Approval is subject to the consent of Natural England with regards to the Plan’s effect on the special interests of the European and UK designations of the New Forest.

The approved Forest Design Plan will be reviewed at year 5 to ensure proposals are still relevant, suitable and in line with current policy and guidance of the time. This will also be an opportunity to evaluate the success of management over the 5 year period and engage any amendments to the Forest Design Plan that may be required.
Management Planning Within the New Forest

Crown Lands Management Plan

New Forest Acts

Inclosures Forest Design Plan

Keepers of Time

South England Forest District Strategic Plan

Forestry & Woodlands Policy Statement for England

Open Habitats Policy

SAC Management Plan 2001

SSSI Condition Assessment
Climate Change
Climate change presents one of the greatest long-term challenges facing the world today. Conventional forest management systems have developed in a climate that has undergone fluctuations but remained relatively stable since the end of the last ice age (around 10 000 years ago). However, the average global temperature is now rising, there is evidence that rainfall patterns are changing. There is also likely to be an increase in the incidence of extreme weather and the frequency and severity of summer drought. This is likely to represent the greatest threat to woodlands from climate change in the UK over the coming decades. UK forest management needs to respond to these threats in two principal ways: through mitigation, including ensuring management is sustainable and adaptation, including species diversification.

Tree Diseases and Pests
Throughout southern England, established and newly recognised tree pests and diseases have been causing significant concern in recent years. Of particular concern at the present is the spread of Chalara Fraxinea (Ash Dieback), Dothistroma (red band) Needle Blight on Corsican Pine, and Phytophthera ramorum on Larch. Where affected species are extensive, woodlands are at a fairly high risk unplanned and undesirable structural change. Guidance and action plans regarding plant health are constantly evolving to adapt to plant health threats. The sudden emergence of a disease can result in the need to clear fell a coupe earlier than planned or alter restocking plans. We will continue to monitor for diseases as required and take any action required. Any changes to the Forest Design Plan will be notified or agreed with Forest Services in accordance with relevant guidance.

Mammal browsing is also a threat to the sustainability of the woodland by having the potential to limit regeneration. Deer will be managed in accordance with the South England Forest District Deer Management Strategy.

Continued monitoring will take place to ensure that those native and non-native invasive plant species which pose a threat to native flora do not become established.

People and Communities
This Forest Design Plan proposes management which will lead to increased quality of the special features of the New Forest as detailed by the European and UK nature conservation designations. The interaction of people and communities with this landscape has been taken into account during the planning process but this Plan does not attempt to pre-suppose or assume any issues or proposals which may arise in due course as part of a wider recreation strategy for the New Forest.
Long-Term Vision Decision Tree

Is the area wooded?

- SAC open habitat?
  - Potential to restore connected SAC habitat other than woodland?
    - 'Ancient Woodland'? (according to HIWWT data)
      - Is the area pre-inclosure woodland?
        - Is restoration to SAC habitat possible?
          - Is the housing or other agricultural land?
            - Could the area be restored to other priority habitat e.g. native woodland?
              - 10 Not applicable
                - 11 Managed Native High Forest
                  - 12 Site specific detail required
              - 9 Restore SAC open habitat
                - 7 Site specific detail required
              - 8 Maintain and restore SAC open habitat
              - 5 Restore SAC open habitat
                - 4 Managed Native High Forest
                  - 3 Managed Native High Forest
                  - 2 Natural Reserve - Old Growth Woodland
                    - 1 Natural Reserve - Old Growth Woodland. Look to connect to similar habitats
                      - Will attributing 'Natural Reserve' status add to the robustness of old growth (SAC) habitat?
No intervention. Leave woodland to its natural processes in order to develop the unique ecosystems found within the A&O woodlands for the benefit of SAC and SSSI characteristics.

Manage to develop high forest comprising of at least 95% native species. A varied structure dependent on natural regeneration which, through it’s maintenance as a native habitat will provide wood products into the future.

Restore the optimum SAC designated habitat through woodland removal, watercourse re-alignment or other means.

A site specific reason exist which lead to a conclusion other than restoration of SAC or other native habitat. Details to be given on a site-by-site basis.

Land which cannot be restored or is without the scope of the proposals.
Managing for Old Growth Woodland Decision Tree

Is the woodland older than 200 years?

- Non-Intervention. Allow natural processes only. Non-Forecastable

Is the woodland older than 150 years?

- Is the woodland uniform in structure and species diversity (plantation-like)?
  - Selective thinning to reduce uniformity but retain all trees and features which support SAC features. Non-Forecastable
  - Does the structure support SAC features?
    - Selective thinning to increase the quality of SAC features. Non-Forecastable
    - Non-Intervention. Allow natural processes only. Non-Forecastable

Is the woodland older than 100 years?

- Silvicultural Management to increase structural diversity in line with SAC requirements. Forecastable up to 100 years
  - Selective thinning to reduce uniformity but retain all trees and features which support SAC features. Non-Forecastable
  - Does the structure support SAC features?
    - Selective thinning to increase the quality of SAC features. Non_Forecastable
    - Non-Intervention. Allow natural processes only. Non-Forecastable
New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan
Landscape Scale Maps
200 Year Vision

Illustrates the structure of the Inclosures in 200 years.

Legend

- FDP Unit Boundary
- Buildings
- Car Park
- Open Forest Habitats
- Enclosed Open Forest Habitats
- Native Woodland
- Grazed Native Woodland
- Mixed Woodland
- Open water
- Pre-Inclosure / Natural Reserve Woodland
- Coppice with Standards
- Riverine Habitat
- Scrub Mosaic
- Arboretum
- Primary River
- Secondary River

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Ordnance Survey [100021242]
New Forest Inclosures
Forest Plan

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| Godshill                        | 29 |
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| Bramble Hill Walk               | 41 |
| Dockens Water                   | 45 |
| Appleslade & Newlands           | 49 |
| Linford Brook & Ocknell Plain   | 53 |
| Minstead Manor                  | 57 |
| Ironshill Walk                  | 61 |
| Ashurst Walk                    | 65 |
| Parkhill                        | 69 |
| Rhinefield Walk                 | 73 |
| Markway & Ferny Knapp          | 77 |
| Dur Hill                        | 81 |
| Wilverley Walk                  | 85 |
| Ladycross Walk                  | 89 |
| The Waterside                   | 93 |
| Kings Copse                     | 97 |
**Background**

In previous versions of this Plan, the Inclosures were broken down into FDP Units which consisted of either individual Inclosures or collections of adjacent or close-by groups of Inclosures.

This section provides more detail on the features of these historical units. The following map illustrates the units which are summaries under the headings of: local landscape context, management history and woodland characteristics, People and Historic Environment.
Appendix 3: Monitoring and Indicators of Success
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FDP Objective</th>
<th>FDP Proposal to Achieve Objective</th>
<th>Limiting Factors</th>
<th>Monitoring System</th>
<th>Success at Year 5</th>
<th>√?</th>
<th>Success at Year 10</th>
<th>√?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To maintain designated habitats in improving or favourable condition</td>
<td>• Natural regeneration establishment; climate change; Pests &amp; diseases;</td>
<td>• Condition assessment carried out by Natural England Annually by analysis of sub-compartment database by FC Planning &amp; Environment Team. Annual Operational Site Assessment &amp; UKWAS audits;</td>
<td>From year 1 baseline • Maintained condition of designated habitats; increased area of mixed woodland • Reduced area of predominantly (&gt;80%) non-native woodland.</td>
<td>√?</td>
<td>From year 1 baseline • Maintained condition of designated habitats; • Increased area of predominantly (&gt;95%) native woodland; • increased area of mixed woodland • Reduced area of predominantly (&gt;80%) non-native woodland</td>
<td>√?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>To develop habitats that are resilient to pests, diseases and other threats such as climate change</td>
<td>• Natural regeneration establishment; Suitability matching of resilient species to protected habitats</td>
<td>• Audit of progress towards indicators of success.</td>
<td>• Identification of suitable species and framework of trials initiated in partnership with others</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Implementation of trials of identified suitable species</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>To develop woodlands that are sympathetic to the wider landscape and provide opportunities for public enjoyment, aiming to divert pressure away from more sensitive habitats</td>
<td>• Increasing visitor numbers and level of expectation; Natural regeneration establishment; Tree safety around key visitor sites</td>
<td>• New Forest National Park visitor surveys</td>
<td>• Maintained user experience (only a success if objective 1 is also achieved).</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintained user experience (only a success if objective 1 is also achieved).</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDP Objective</td>
<td>FDP Proposal to Achieve Objective</td>
<td>Limiting Factors</td>
<td>Monitoring System</td>
<td>Success at Year 5</td>
<td>√?</td>
<td>Success at Year 10</td>
<td>√?</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>To utilise the supply of woodland products arising from management interventions to support the financial sustainability of management</td>
<td>•</td>
<td>• Sales recording package and Production Forecasting</td>
<td>• Volume of wood production is in line with forecasted projections (only a success if objective 1 is also achieved).</td>
<td>√?</td>
<td>• Volume of wood production is in line with forecasted projections (only a success if objective 1 is also achieved).</td>
<td>√?</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>To protect all ancient monuments and any other features of cultural interest</td>
<td>•</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>•</td>
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