

New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan DRAFT South England Forest District



Approval Document
Appendix 1a: Context, Influence
Appendix 1b: Supporting Maps
Appendix 2: Unit Summaries
Appendix 3: Monitoring and In
Appendix 4: Habitat Regulation
SSSI Supplementa Operations

nces and Process

ndicators of Success

ons Assessment

tary Notice of



New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan **Approval Document**



Approval Details and Signatures	5	Forest Design Plan Maps
Summary of Activity	6	Long Term Vision Illustrates the long-term structure of the Inclosures, co
Past Progress and Future Ambition: Habitat Statistics	7	objectives, informing our ultimate direction of travel. T the habitat transformations depicted as these will vary current structure of the Inclosure and the intervening ourselves.
		Current Structure Illustrates the broad structures of the Inclosures as the point for this Plan.
Objectives and Delivery:	8	Management Types 2016-202
Forest Plan Objectives	9	Describes how, over the course of this 10 year Plan, w to advance towards the long-term vision.
Management Prescriptions	10	Medium Term Structure Illustrates the broad structures of the Inclosures as the A broad estimate based on the interactions between the
Management Descriptions	11	Grazing Regime Illustrates how grazing areas may change to support the suppo
Habitat Descriptions	12	muscrates now grazing areas may change to support th

Contents

13

, consistent with the Forest Plan . There is no fixed time scale for ary greatly depending on the og context in which we find

they are today. Our starting

26

we will manage the Inclosure

they may be in 20 years time. the previous two maps.

the proposals.



Date of Commencement of Plan: xx xxxxx 2015

Approval Period:

xx xxxxxx 2015 to xx xxxxxx 2025 (10 Years)

FOREST ENTERPRISE Application for Forest Plan Approvals

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

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:



est District

ires

nire

al Park Authority



Activity 2016—2025	Area (ha)						
	>90 Yr Old Broadleaved High Forest	Younger Broadleaved High Forest	Conifer high forest/Mixed Woodland	Broadleaf natural regeneration or replanting favoured	Mixed natural regeneration or replanting favoured	Permanent Open Habitat	
Areas managed under a suitable shelterwood system							
Clearfelling/Selective Felling to <20% canopy (Wooded Heath)							
Management of permanent open habitats		I	1	I		I	
Natural Reserve							
Other (car parks, buildings etc)							
TOTAL AREA							



Summary of Activity



Past Progress and Future Ambition





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; ٠
- 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.

(updated from 2006 FDP)





		T
	Habitat Categories	Habitat Descriptions
	Grazed Native Woodland	Woodland which is predominantly (>95%) native, within which natural p grazing by commoning stock. Woodlands in this category
	Pre-Inclosure / Near Natural Reserve Woodland	Woodland which is predominantly (>95% native), within which natural pro to grazing by commoning sto
	Managed Native Woodland	Woodland which is predominantly (>95%) native, within which
	Managed Conifer Woodland	Woodland which is predominantly (>8
	Riverine Habitat	Woodland which is adjacent to a watercourse or suitable drainage system saic of tree cover and open space to benefit the as
	Open Forest Habitats	Open habitats of heathland, grassland, v
	Coppice with Standards	Woodland coppiced under a suitable rotation to benefit biodiversity and Canopy cover up to 20% to allow light for o
	Managed Mixed Woodland	Woodland consisting of a mixture of native and non-native tree species, ne canopy.
	Scrub Mosaic	A mosaic of open space and scrub v
	Enclosed Open Forest Habitats	Open habitats of heathland and grassland but which are not o
10	Arboretum New Forest Inclosures - Forest Plan - Introduction 2015	Managed for public enjoyment and in line with the Accessions Policy. Linke to provide a network of sites for the study of tree species and how the

Habitat Descriptions

processes are left to occur and which is open to y are akin to the A&O woodlands.

processes are left to occur but which are not open tock.

ch silvicultrual management will occur.

80%) conifer.

m. Predominantly (>95%) native providing a moassociated flora and fauna.

valley mire etc.

d to take opportunities to supply niche markets. r coppice regrowth.

neither of which dominates more than 80% of the

woodland.

open to grazing by commoning stock.

ked to the National Arboretum Project which aims ney establish at different sites across England.





	Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands		
	Grazed Native Woodland	Pre-Inclosure / Natu- ral Reserve Woodland	Existing Native Woodland (>95% native)
200 Year Vision Category			
Grazed Native Wood- land	Non-Intervention		Non-intervention unless intervention required to restructure even aged wood time to introduce grazing.
Pre-Inclosure / Natu- ral Reserve Woodland		Non-Intervention	Old Growth Connection. Non-intervention unless intervention required to restrute to grazing animals.
	Realign fences to allow natural regeneration. To be managed by thinning or selective small group felling to promote natural re- generation of native broad- leaves.		To be managed by thinning or selective small group felling to promote natural i
Managed Mixed Woodland			Not an acceptable option
Coppice with Stand- ards			
Riverine Habitat			Retain broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration . Thin and group fell to cre verse streamside habitat.
Open Forest Habitats			Phased clear felling of conifers or mixed woodland designed to be sympathetic with l restoration to heathland.
Enclosed Open Forest			
Road & Ride Edge En- hancement			
			Bold type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the fo

11 New Forest Inclosures - Forest Plan - Introduction | 2015 |

Management Prescriptions

dland. Realign fences at appropriate ructure even aged woodland. Not open regeneration of native broadleaves. create and maintain open space and a dilandscape design principles followed by

Bold type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.





		Current Category of Inclosure	Woodlands
	Existing Mixed Woodland (>20%/<95% native)	Existing Non-Native Woodland (<20% native)	
200 Year Vision Category			
Grazed Native Woodland	Remove most conifer and allow some natural regeneration to improve struc- tural diversity before realigning fences and introducing grazing at appropriate time.	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 .	
Pre-Inclosure / Natural Reserve Woodland	Phased removal of most conifer by th	ninning or clearfell then non-intervention.	
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly (95%) Native Broadleaves		luding some small scale group fellings to promote native broadleaved woodland.	
Managed Mixed Woodland		e by thinning including some small scale group predominantly through natural regeneration .	
Coppice with Standards			Coppice with Standards of 20%. Coppic
Riverine Habitat	maintain open space and a diverse strea	regeneration. Thin and group fell to create and mside habitat. Gradual removal of most conifers ohased thinning.	
Open Forest Habitats			
Enclosed Open Forest Habitats			
Road & Ride Edge Enhancement			
	Bold type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.		

Management Prescriptions

Coppice with Standards
s. Thin the canopy to reduce cover to a maximum ce understorey in an appropriate rotation.



	Current Category of Inclosure Woodlands				
	Riverine Habitat	Open Forest Habitats	Enclosed Open Forest Habitats		
200 Year Vision Category					
Grazed Native Woodland					
Pre-Inclosure / Natural Re- serve Woodland					
Managed Woodland which is Predominantly (95%) Native Broadleaves					
Managed Mixed Woodland					
Coppice with Standards					
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 Habi-			Manage to maintain open habitats through appropriate mechanical or other methods.		
Road & Ride Edge Enhance- ment				Ro alo	
	Bold type refers to management systems which are described in greater detail on the following page.				

13 New Forest Inclosures - Forest Plan - Introduction | 2015 |

Management Prescriptions

Road / Ride Edge Enhancement

Rotational cutting of vegetation, increased scallops long the tracks with the tree line set back from the road edge to allow light onto the track sides.



A note on Fence lines

Management Descriptions

Management Properinties	What does this mean?	Felling Li	icense
Management Prescription		Felling	
Intervention required to re- structure even aged wood- land	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 man- agement practices	Shelterwood System; Felling areas up to 0.25ha, no more than 1 per ha prior to becoming non- intervention	Natu gene
Non-Intervention	We will not intervene UNLESS a biosecurity or health & 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 infra- structure maintenance.	Any work would be carried out within Forestry Act exemptions	
Allow some natural regener- ation to improve structural diversity	Implement systems which will enhance the success of natural regeneration to the desired level. This may include some temporary stock/deer fencing and/or local- ised mammal management	N/A	
Thinning	Periodic removal of around 30% of the canopy trees. Open space within the cano- py 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 remov- al of up to 80% of the canopy may be necessary	Thinning up to around 30% of the canopy within a 5 year period.	
Clear-Fell	Removal of a fixed area of trees which results in complete canopy removal	Clearfell areas; species and projected volume provided. Areas earmarked for clear-felling within the 10 year life of this Plan will be approved. Are- as earmarked for clear-felling beyond the 10 year life of this Plan will be subject to thinning during the intervening years	All cle
Group-Felling	Used to facilitate the successful natural regeneration of the woodland by increas- ing light levels to the forest floor and thus increasing the suitability of the site to regrowth.	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 natu- ral regeneration has successfully established.	Rest will and 2 not s ensu
Соррісе	Removal of multi-stemmed trees at the base to encourage regrowth. A traditional practice not widely exercised in the New Forest.	Coppice areas on a rotation with coupes not ex- ceeding 0.5 hectares. Implemented in a mosaic pattern to allow a diverse age structure over time.	Regro
Open Forest Management	Manage to maintain open habitats through the traditional means of grazing and burning as well as adopted mechanical methods where appropriate.	N/A	
Natural Regeneration	Young trees which grow naturally from the seedbank on the site. In certain cir- cumstances this may be enriched through planting to encourage species diversity or to ensure adequate stocking levels.	N/A	Used t
A	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 open-		

ing or closing Inclosures to grazing then this decision would be evidence based. N/A Fence lines would only be changed if it is likely that there would be no unacceptable negative impact on incumbent habitats and associated species. N/A

e Details

Restocking

tural regeneration in line with A&O woodland reneration requirements. 1 successfully establishing tree every 100 paces

N/A

Used to fulfil restocking requirements

N/A

lear-fell areas proposed are to restore open habitat; therefore restocking is not required

stocking (unless regenerating A&O connections) Il establish at least 1250 trees/ha if broadleaves I 2500/ha if coniferous. If natural regeneration is t successful then replanting may be necessary to sure adequate woodland habitat. Replanting will only occur with native broadleaved species.

rowth of the coppice stools to 1.5m within 5 years of cutting.

N/A

to fulfil restocking requirements



New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan Context, Influences and Process



Forest Planning—Background	15
Review, Consultation & Approval Process	16
Management Planning within the New Forest	17
Other Influences	18
Long-Term Vision Decision Tree	19





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.

Background



Review, Consultation & Approval Process







Statutory Approval Process (Forest Services and Natural England)



Open Public and Stakeholder Consultation Period







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.

Other Influences

Forestry Commission England



Long-Term Vision Decision Tree



Long-Term Vision Decision Tree

Natural Reserve – Old Growth Woodland	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.
Managed Native High Forest	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 SAC Open Habitat	Restore the optimum SAC designated habitat through woodland removal, watercourse re-alignment or other means.
Site specific detail required	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.
Not Applicable	Land which cannot be restored or is without the scope of the proposals.









Managing for Old Growth Woodland Decision Tree





New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan Landscape Scale Maps



New Forest Inclosures Forest Design Plan



200 Year Vision

Illustrates the structure of the Inclosures in 200 years.

- 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

Date: 08/03/2016

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New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan Appendix 1: Unit Maps



Unit Summaries—Background	24
FDP Unit Map	25
Unit Summaries:	
Godshill	29
Millersford & Turfhill	33
Latchmoor Brook	37
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.

Unit Summaries



New Forest Inclosures



Forest Design Plan Units

Illustrates the grouping of Inclosures within the FDP.

New Forest National Park Boundary

- NEW 001 Godshill Inclosure
- NEW 002 Millersford Plantation and Turf Hill Inclosure
- NEW 003 Alderhill, Amberwood, Hasley, Islands Thorns, Pitts Wood and Sloden Inclosures
- NEW 004 Bramshaw , Coppice of Linwood, Kings Garn Gutter, Long Beech, Ravens Nest, Salisbury Trench and Shepherds Copse Inclosures
- NEW 005 Broomy, Holly Hatch, North & South Bentleys Inclosures
- NEW 006 Appleslade, Cherry Orchard and Newlands Plantation
- NEW 007 Great & Little Linford, Milkham, Ocknell, Roe and Slufters
- NEW 009 Burnt Hill Wood, Harcourt Wood, Manor Wood and The Grove
- NEW 010 Brockishill, Busketts, Busketts Lawn, Costicles, Dunces Arch, Foldsgate, Furzey Lawn, Lodgehill, Northerwood and Shave Green Inclosures
- NEW 011 Churchplace, Deerleep, Ipley and Longdown
- NEW 012 Denny, Denny Lodge, Little Holmhill, Parkgrounds, Parkhill, Perrywood Hasley, Pignal, Pignalhill, Pondhead, Ramnor and Stubby Copse
- Aldridge Hill, Brick Kiln, Clumbers, Fletchers Hill, Fletchers Thorns, High Coxlease, NEW 013 Hurst Hill, New Park, Poundhill, Rhinefield Sandys, Vinney, Vinney Ridge, Water Copse and Willis's Plantation
- NEW 014 Markway and Ferny Knapp

- NEW 016 Broadley, Brownhills, Holmsley, Little Wooton, Set Thorns, Wilverley and Wooton Copse
- NEW 017 Frame Heath, Hawkill, Ivy Wood, New Copse, Perrywood Ironshill, Perrywood Ivy and Stockley
- NEW 018 Crab Hat, Dibden, Fawley, Foxhunting, Kings Hat and Marchwood
- NEW 019 Kings Copse Inclosure

Anderwood, Backley, Beech Bed, Bolderwood Grounds, Bratley, Burley New, Burley Old, NEW 021 Burley Outer Rails, Dames Slough, Highland Water, Holidays Hill, Holmhill, Knightwood, North & South Oakley, Puckpits, Spring Wood and Woosens Hill



New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan

Appendix 3: Monitoring and Indicators of Success



FDP Objec- tive	FDP Proposal to Achieve Objective	Limiting Factors	Monitoring System	Success at Year 5	√?	Su
1	To maintain designated habitats in improving or favourable condition	 Natural re- generation estab- lishment; climate change; Pests & diseases; 	EnglandAnnually by analysis of	 mixed woodland Reduced area of pre- dominantly (>80%) 		 From year 1 base Maintained construction Increased are native woodla increased area Reduced area -native wood
2	To develop habitats that are resilient to pests, diseas- es and other threats such as climate change	 Natural re- generation estab- lishment; Suitability match- ing of resilient species to pro- tected habitats 	 Audit of progress to- wards indicators of success. 	 Identification of suita- ble species and frame- work of trials initiated in partnership with others 		Implementat ble species
3	To develop woodlands that are sym- pathetic to the wider land- scape and provide oppor- tunities for public enjoy- ment, aiming to divert pres- sure away from more sensitive habi- tats	generation estab- lishment;	Park visitor surveys	 Maintained user expe- rience (only a success if objective 1 is also achieved). 		Maintained us if objective 1

uccess at Year 10	√?
seline condition of designated habitats; rea of predominantly (>95%) dland; rea of mixed woodland ea of predominantly (>80%) non odland	
ation of trials of identified suita-	
user experience (only a success 1 is also achieved).	



FDP Objec- tive	FDP Proposal to Achieve Objective	Limiting Factors	Monitoring System	Success at Year 5	√?	Su
4	To utilise the supply of woodland products aris- ing from man- agement in- terventions to support the fi- nancial sus- tainability of management	•	 Sales recording pack- age and Production Forecasting 	 Volume of wood pro- duction is in line with forecasted projections (only a success if ob- jective 1 is also achieved). 		 Volume of we forecasted pr jective 1 is a
5	To protect all ancient monu- ments and any other features of cultural in- terest	•	•	•		•
5	To achieve the Minister's Mandate ob- jectives through con- sultation with local commu- nities and rep- resentatives of organisations involved with nature conser- vation, public recreation and the timber in- dustry.					

uccess at Year 10	√?
vood production is in line with projections (only a success if ob- also achieved).	

