
B1 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Crown Lands

Part B of the Forestry Commission (New Forest) Management Plan deals with the Crown Lands of the New Forest. The Crown Lands cover around 26,756 hectares of the New Forest (Map B1.1) forming a mosaic of heathland, mires, grassland (referred to locally as lawns), Ancient and Ornamental woodland, forestry Inclosures and agricultural land (Map B1.2). The Crown Lands of the New Forest have been managed by the Forestry Commission, on behalf of the Secretary for State, since 1924.

The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK, and is widely recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation on a European and International level. It supports a rich and complex mosaic of habitat types, formerly common in lowland Western Europe but now rare and fragmented. The main habitat types comprise extensive wet and dry heaths with their rich valley mires and associated wet and dry grassland, ancient pasture and enclosed woodlands together with a network of clean rivers and streams and frequent permanent and temporary ponds. Outstanding examples of thirteen habitats of European interest are represented together with two priority habitat types – bog woodland and riverine woodland. Indeed the majority of New Forest habitats support an exceptional variety of plants and animals including the richest moss and lichen flora in lowland Europe, scarce flowering plants and an outstanding community of invertebrates. The New Forest also supports important bird populations and is one of the largest areas for breeding waders in southern England.

The quality and diversity of the habitats have arisen due to the historic and present day land use and management. Of particular importance is the pastoral economy based upon the Rights of Common. The commoners' stock, mainly comprising ponies and cattle have the right to roam freely over extensive areas. Over the years grazing patterns have helped to develop a unique ground flora and kept more aggressive species such as bracken and purple moor grass in check.

Among the growing conurbations of South East England the Forest represents one of the last few remaining wild areas of any significant size. The landscape, heritage and ecology of the Crown Lands are enjoyed by millions of visitors and local residents each year. However the challenges of population growth and visitor management are set to grow. Future housing allocations set out in Regional Spatial Strategies, notably the South East Plan and South West Plan are likely to result in significantly more visitors to the Crown Lands¹. Meanwhile timber production from Inclosures and management of the heathlands and other habitats provides employment and economic benefits both within the Forest itself and wider afield.

¹ The South Hampshire sub-region (including Southampton, Portsmouth, Totton and the Waterside) has a target of 80,000 new houses by 2026. An additional 2,400 houses are proposed in New Forest District outside the National Park. To the west the conurbation of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole has a planned total of 34,000 houses over the same period.

It is not surprising that the Crown Lands are covered by a wide range of local, national and international designations reflecting the nature conservation, landscape, heritage and recreational importance of the New Forest ([Map B1.3](#)). The designations of National Park, Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), RAMSAR, and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) together with the commoning and recreational interests are particular driving forces behind the challenges, priorities and techniques used in managing the Crown Lands.

1.2 Aim & Purpose of the Plan

The key aim of this Plan is to inform local Forestry Commission staff on the management direction to be adopted and actions that need to be implemented within the Crown Lands over the next five years to take into account the requirements of:

- ◆ The Ministers Mandate
- ◆ Special Area of Conservation Plan (SAC Plan)
- ◆ New Forest Acts
- ◆ National & Regional Forest Policy
- ◆ National Park Management Plan
- ◆ Other relevant legislation

Of particular importance is the fact that the Plan forms Part IV of the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Plan which was produced as part of the Life II Project. Part IV is essentially the implementation part of the SAC Plan, which demonstrates how landowners intend to maintain and enhance the nature conservation interest of the SAC.

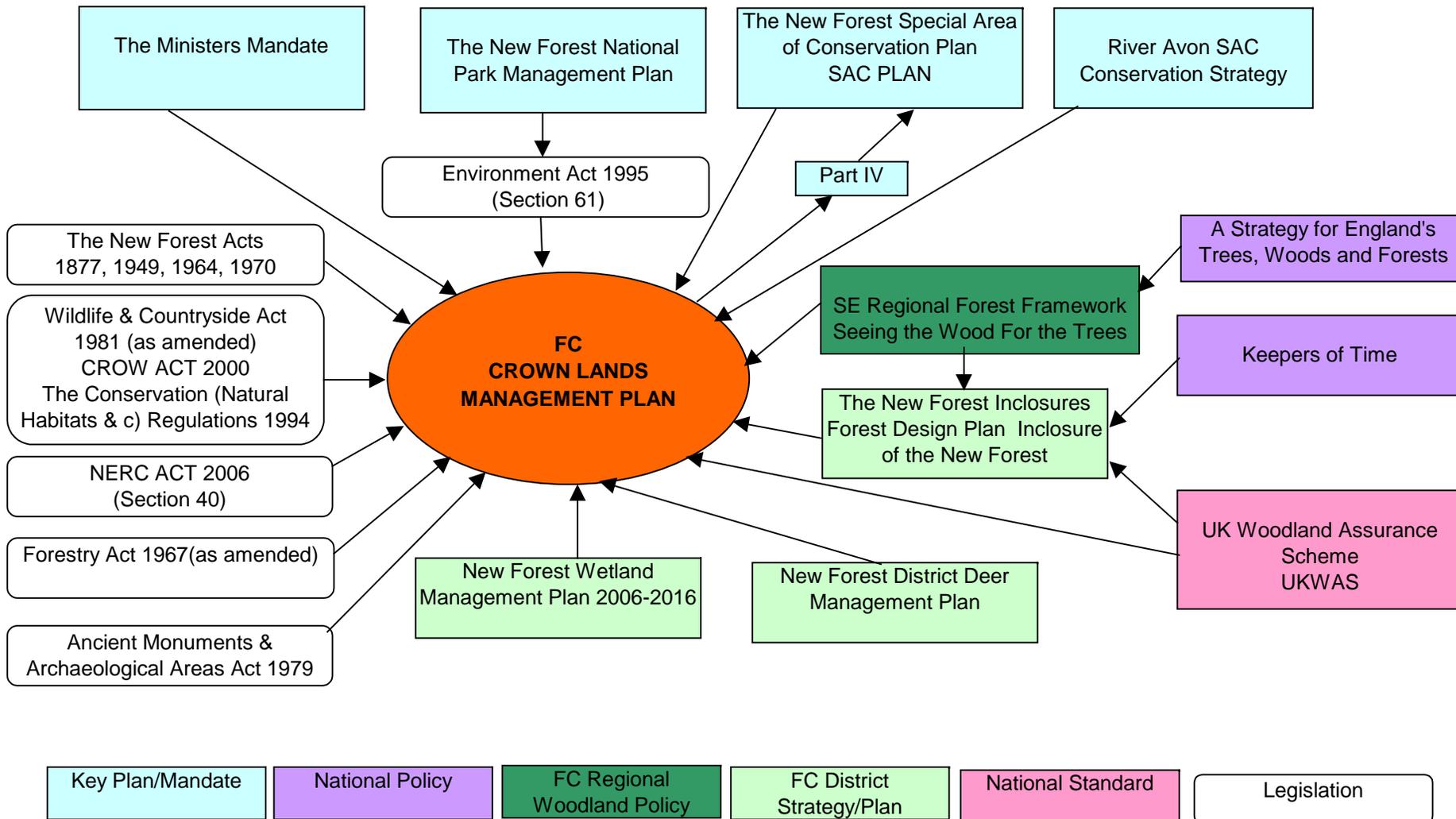
The Crown Lands Management Plan can also be used to:

- ◆ Demonstrate that the requirements of UKWAS are being implemented
- ◆ Address other local issues.

[Figure B1.1](#) shows how the Crown Lands Management Plan sits in relation to the various legislation, policy and plans covering the New Forest.

The uniqueness and importance of the New Forest means that a number of statutory bodies and a great number of other organisations and individuals take a considerable interest in how the Forest is managed both strategically and on a day to day basis. Therefore, this plan can also be referenced by stakeholders to find out what direction and actions the Forestry Commission propose to take over the next 5 years to address specific issues of interest.

Figure B1.1: Key Legislation, Policies & Plans Influencing the Crown Lands Management Plan



1.3 Organisation of the Plan

The Crown Lands Management Plan forms Part B of the Forestry Commission (New Forest) Management Plan. Part B is sub-divided into a number of sections to aid reference by different user groups:-

Section B1 outlines the background and purpose of the plan and sets out the general framework and organisation which guides the management of the Crown Lands.

Section B2 sets out the historic legacy and management of the Crown Lands to set the context in which the Forest is being managed today.

Sections B3 to B8 address the management of the Inclosures (B3), Ancient & Ornamental Woodlands (B4), Heathlands (B5), Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (B6), Recreation & Leisure (B7) and Estates (B8) in more detail. The following information is provided for each Section so that the subject area can be read in isolation if required:

- ◆ Background information outlining the key characteristics and management techniques for the subject area.
- ◆ Management Framework detailing the key areas of legislation, national policy and guidance relevant to each subject area.
- ◆ Objectives, Issues, Policies and Actions required to address the management of the subject area.
- ◆ Summary of Issues & Actions listing responsibilities and time scales for implementing actions and providing a cross check to how actions are meeting the SE Regional Forestry Framework outputs and National Park Purposes.

Forestry Commission (New Forest) Management Plan

Part A - Introduction to the District
 Part B - The Crown Lands
 Part C - Dorset & South Wiltshire
 Part D - Internal Local Management Guidelines & Specifications

1.4 Requirement for a revised Management Plan for the Crown Lands

The current management direction has largely been set by the Ministers Mandate for the New Forest 1999 to 2008, which dictated the format and content of the 'new' Management Plan for the Crown Lands Management Plan published in 2001. It was a requirement of this former plan to produce component/subject plans for the management for the management of the Inclosures, Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands, Open Forest, Access & Recreation, Community and Deer. These Plans needed be consistent with the Special Area of Conservation Management Plan² and the Strategy for the New

² The individual subject Plans form Part 4 of the Special Area of Conservation Plan

Forest prepared by the New Forest Committee (now superseded by the New Forest National Park Management Plan). The Forestry Commission took an undertaking to review the Crown Lands Management Plan after 5 years and this process started in 2006.

Although the former direction still stands, there have been a few notable developments in the intervening 5 years that need to be taken account of in this revised plan, notably:

- ◆ The publication of new national and regional Forest Policy (which is very much in keeping with the Ministers Mandate).
- ◆ The designation of the New Forest National Park in 2005 and creation of the New Forest National Park Authority. The main purposes of the New Forest National Park are:
 - To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park; and
 - To promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities.

The Environment Act 1995 (Section 62) places a duty on all Government Departments and other bodies including the Forestry Commission *'to have regard to the purposes of National Parks in the exercise of their own functions affecting land in a National Park'*.

- ◆ The commitment of the Forestry Commission to a Public Service Agreement Target to improve 95% of the New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to favourable condition by 2010.
- ◆ Outcomes from major projects undertaken since 2001, such as Life 2, Life 3, Pathfinder and PROGRESS.
- ◆ Revisions to the Habitats Directive in respect of European Protected Species which influence the way in which forestry and other related operations need to be carried out.
- ◆ Developments in the Forest Design Plan and UKWAS in relation to the Management of Inclosures.

1.5 The review process

The issues, policies and actions contained in this revised plan have arisen from a review process started in September 2006. This involved:

- ◆ Monitoring/review of the previous Crown Lands Management Plan 2001 to ascertain what actions had been completed, needed to be on-going or become obsolete due to developments in the last five years.
- ◆ Identification of any new issues through the evaluation of new guidance, plans, policies and strategies developed in last five years.

- ◆ Consultation with Forestry Commission staff, statutory consultees and stakeholders to ascertain whether existing issues were being addressed adequately and to identify any new local issues or changes required to address issues more effectively.
- ◆ Consultation on the draft Plan (December 2007 to March 2008). Copies of the draft Plan were circulated to all key statutory consultees and by request to any other stakeholders and member of the Public. The availability of the Plan for consultation was highlighted through the New Forest Consultative Panel and the local Press. A copy of the Plan was also placed on the Forestry Commission (New Forest) website.
- ◆ Review of feedback from consultation on the draft Plan and preparation of a consultation response summary.
- ◆ Incorporation of comments from the consultation into the final Plan.

The Consultation Response Summary can be viewed at:
<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/newforest>

FC Staff can also view the document at:

**T:\PLANNING\P4 Policy & Plans_New Forest District\P4.5 Strategic Plans\P4.5.1
Crown Lands Management Plan**

2. MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The management of the Crown Lands is strongly influenced by a wide range of legislation, government policy, Forestry Commission policy, national standards and strategies (Figure B1.1). The most significant drivers which direct the management of the Crown Lands are summarised below.

2.1 Legislative Drivers

The Ministers Mandate

The Ministers Mandate For the New Forest 1999-2008 is the Forestry Commission's "licence to operate" on the Crown Lands and sets the direction and priorities for management. The current Mandate places a high priority on managing the Crown Lands for the conservation of their natural and cultural heritage and on maintaining the Forest's traditional character. It also underlines the Government's commitment to sustainable forestry and recognises the importance of the New Forest as a place for appropriate public recreation.

Regulation of Forest Management through the New Forest Acts

The New Forest is unique in being governed by a set of statutes referred to as the New Forest Acts. The New Forest Acts of 1877, 1949, 1964 and 1970 dictate how certain elements of the Forest should be managed. As a result certain activities require the cooperation and consent of the Verderers of the New Forest particularly relating to management of those areas where common rights are exercisable, notably the Open Forest³ and pasture woodlands. Further details on how the New Forest Acts have influenced the management of the Forest through time are given in Section B2, but those areas of legislation which are still technically applicable to Forestry Commission activities today are outlined below (Nield, 2005):

Statutory Inclosures - Within Statutory Inclosures, common rights are suspended during the period of enclosure but revive as and when the Inclosures are thrown open. It is a requirement of the Forestry Commission to give the Verderers one month's notice of any Inclosure, re-opening or re-enclosure of such areas. While Inclosures are enclosed they may be managed without interference from the Verderers⁴.

Verderers' Inclosures - The Verderers Inclosures⁵ can be enclosed for up to 150 years, subject to compensation payments to the Verderers reviewed every 30 years, with the provision of throwing open the Inclosures to stock from 2113 and the opening of Inclosure gates to allow access as soon as the trees are safe from damage. In reality areas of the Verderers Inclosures are being restored back to the Open Forest or thrown open well in advance of the 150 year or 2113 deadline respectively.

³ The Open Forest refers to land that lies outside the Statutory Inclosures or area of Inclosure that are unfenced at the current time.

⁴ Section 7 of the New Forest Act 1877

⁵ Verderers Inclosures are located at Longdown, Ipley, Marchwood, Dibden, Fawley, Hardly, Dunces Arch, Markway, Turf Hill, Dur Hill and Fletchers Hill.

Ancient & Ornamental Woodlands - Within the Ancient & Ornamental Woodlands, under Section 13 of the New Forest Act 1949, the Verderers upon presentment by the Forestry Commission may authorise the enclosure of parts of these woodlands for the purposes of regeneration, with each enclosure not exceeding 20 acres. Working plans must be approved by the Verderers. Common rights are suspended while these areas are enclosed. Areas are to be laid open as soon as both parties agree that the restoration work has succeeded. At the current time only one area within Gibbet Wood remains fenced.

Under Section 10 (3) of the New Forest Act 1964 the Forestry Commission after consultation with the Verderers may carry out in the unenclosed parts of the Ancient & Ornamental Woodlands all such silvicultural maintenance works as may be necessary from time to time. Furthermore following a presentment by the Forestry Commission the Verderers may authorise the Forestry Commission to enclose areas of the open forest wastelands, with each area not exceeding 20 acres up to a total of 500 acres, for the purpose of creating new ornamental woods. Again such areas are to be laid open as soon as the Verderers with the agreement of the Forestry Commission decide that to do so will not prejudice the purpose for which they were made.

General Maintenance of the Forest - Under Section 11 of the New Forest Act 1949, the Forestry Commission has the responsibility for managing the drainage of the forest including the maintenance of culverts and bridges and for ensuring that grazing is kept sufficiently free of coarse herbage, scrub and self sown trees. It is the remit of the Forestry Commission to decide what work is necessary, having due regard to amenity, but there is a requirement to consult the Verderers prior to making any decision.

Grazing Improvement - Section 3 of the New Forest Act 1970 gives general powers to the Verderers to undertake grazing improvement work on the open forest. The power must be exercised by presentment and requires the agreement of the Forestry Commission.

Animal Welfare - Under Section 15 of the New Forest Act 1949 and Section 8 of the New Forest Act 1964 the Verderers are empowered to create temporary enclosures in relation to animal welfare. The former to deal with contagious diseases such as Foot and Mouth and the latter is to supply feed to animals in extreme weather conditions. Through consultation between the Verderers and the Forestry Commission certain areas of the forest are designated as potential stock holding areas should an emergency situation arise⁶.

Exchange of land - Section 19 of the New Forest Act 1949 empowers the Secretary of State to exchange Crown land within the Forest, free of common rights, with other Crown Land which is surrounded by or abuts the Forest and which upon exchange will become subject to common rights. This power may only be exercised with the agreement of the Verderers who have insisted that the exchange be based upon the value of the land rather than area alone.

⁶ Foot & Mouth Contingency Plan

Common Rights	
Rights	Definition
Common of pasture for commonable animals	Applies to ponies, cattle, donkeys, and mules. Applies to 65,000 acres of private enclosed land in and around the New Forest as calculated by the 1858 Register of Claims. Allows animals to graze freely on the Open Forest and certain Inclosures on Crown Lands and adjacent commons
Common of pasture for sheep	Confined to certain former monastic property in the S.E. of the Forest and to a few fields in the extreme NW. Right is not currently exercised.
Common of mast	Right to turn out pigs in the autumn to eat acorns. Mast season generally runs for 60 days.
Common of turbury and common of marl	No longer exercised
Estovers	Right to receive free firewood annually from the Forestry Commission. Less than 100 households benefit from this Right.

Licences & Permissions - Section 18 of the New Forest Act 1949 allows the Forestry Commission on behalf of the Secretary of State to grant licences and agreements not exceeding 60 years in relation to:

- Rights of way to owners of land abutting or surrounded by the Forestry Commission
- The running of utility lines and pipelines across the Forest and the building of other ancillary buildings and structures
- The recreational use of the Forest, including the erection of buildings and the enclosure of land that is necessary for that purpose
- The use of land for car parking

The last three circumstances require the agreement of the Verderers with compensation given for any loss of common rights.

Campsites - Section 6 of the New Forest Act 1964 allows the Forestry Commission to create camp sites with ancillary facilities, subject to the agreement of the Verderers and the payment of compensation. It was under this legislation that the current Forestry Commission campsites were established in the 1960's & 70's to prevent uncontrolled camping which was starting to impact upon the forest environment.

Recreational facilities & infrastructure - Section 23 of the Countryside Act 1968 originally gave the Forestry Commission power to provide recreational and visitor facilities. However the New Forest Act 1970 made provisions such that the Forestry Commission could not exercise any of these powers without the consent of the Verderers. It further permitted the enclosure of land where it was necessary to provide facilities subject to compensation for loss or diminution of common rights. However the two parties have not always been able to agree on whether particular items legally

require the agreement of the Verderers. Therefore a Memorandum of Understanding has been drawn up to clarify the position ([refer to Chapter B7](#)).

Forestry Commission Bye-laws

The Forestry Commission is empowered to make bye-laws in respect of land under its management or control over which the public have access. The bye-laws relate to the protection of wildlife, land, property and the tranquillity of the forest from damage by Forest users. Byelaws or any new byelaws or amendments need to be made in consultation with the Verderers.

Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000/Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981/SAC Plan

The majority of the Crown Lands lie within the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), RAMSAR and New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Under Section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000), the Forestry Commission and their lease holders have an obligation to maintain, protect and enhance the New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Furthermore the Forestry Commission and their leaseholders have a duty to consult Natural England over any Operations Likely to Damage (OLD) the SSSI. Permission is required to carry out an OLD and Natural England is in the process of reviewing and updating the original 1988 consent to give more specific guidance on how OLDs should be carried out. Many OLDs relate to standard maintenance and operations.

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended).

Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) set out the requirements for managing sites of European Importance (Natura 2000 sites) designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in the UK. Large proportions of the Crown Lands are designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area for birds (SPA).

Of key importance is the 'New Forest Special Area of Conservation Management Plan' (SAC Plan), published in 2001. This document outlines the principle aims and generic prescriptions and specifications for management for the New Forest habitats of European importance. The Crown Lands Management Plan with its associated subject plans is intended to form Part IV of the SAC Plan, which demonstrates how management relating to important habitats will be implemented. The River Avon SAC Conservation Strategy published in 2003 also covers the Dockens Water on the north-western edge of the Crown Lands.

Another requirement of the Natural Habitats regulations is the need to protect species of European Importance. Changes to the legislation, implemented in August 2007 have strengthened the legal protection given to European Protected Species in England and Wales. Previously it was an offence to deliberately kill or cause significant disturbance to these protected species, to deliberately destroy their eggs, or to destroy or damage a breeding site or resting place used by them. The amendment now means that it is also an offence to accidentally damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place when

carrying out a lawful operation (which was previously exempt). This has considerable implications for the way in which the Forestry Commission manages its' Estate and the methods and practices, which need to be used to ensure compliance with the legislation.

Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006

Under Section 40 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (NERC) 2006, the Forestry Commission has a duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity in exercising its functions. The Duty aims to raise the profile and visibility of biodiversity, by ensuring that biodiversity is integrated into policy and decision making and in the day to day management of land and buildings.

Environment Act and the New Forest National Park Management Plan

The Environment Act 1995 (Section 62) places a duty on all Government Departments and other bodies including the Forestry Commission 'to have regard to the purposes of National Parks in the exercise of their own functions affecting land in a National Park'. Following its creation in March 2005, the main purposes of the New Forest National Park are:

- ◆ To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Park
- ◆ To promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and;
- ◆ Foster the social and economic well being of local communities

The New Forest National Park Management Plan is currently being developed but the timetable is such that it is not due for completion before the Crown Lands Management Plan Review is finalised. It is important that we take National Park issues into account and therefore FC staff have been working with colleagues at the National Park Authority in the development process and consultation workshops for the National Park Management Plan to ensure that our Plan is compatible with National Park Objectives.

2.2 National Standards

UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)

The international timber products market is increasingly demanding assurance about the quality and environmental impact of woodland management. The UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) is a certification standard which sets out the necessary requirements which woodland owners and managers and certification authorities can use to ensure that woodland management in the United Kingdom is being carried out responsibly. The Forestry Commission nationally has gained UKWAS certification and it a requirement of every Forest district to uphold UKWAS standards in order to maintain the accreditation. UKWAS addresses specific aspects of woodland management and types of operation, notably:

- ◆ Compliance with the law and conformance with the requirements of the certification standard
- ◆ Management planning
- ◆ Woodland design – creation, felling and replanting
- ◆ Operations
- ◆ Protection and maintenance
- ◆ Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity
- ◆ The community
- ◆ Forestry Workforce

It is necessary to take particular account of UKWAS standards when managing woodland within the Inclosures and be able to demonstrate that the above aspects of woodland management are being adequately addressed.

2.3 National & Regional Strategies

'A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forest'

'A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forest', was launched in 2007 and provides the framework to build upon the achievements of 'The England Forest Strategy - A New Focus for England's Woodlands', launched in 1999. The new strategy identifies national priorities and builds on Government policies about the quality of people's lives, the quality of the places, in which people live and work, and the sustainable use of resources to be addressed over the next 10-15 years. It also provides a policy direction for the Regional Forest Frameworks to be incorporated alongside regional priorities. The Strategy sets out four key principles:

- ◆ long-term sustainable management of trees, woods and forests
- ◆ the right tree in the right place
- ◆ effective use of public investment
- ◆ synergy with other Government Policies.

The principles translate into three key themes and related actions, notably:

- ◆ *Community and Places* - cohesive and engaged community, green infrastructure, sense of place.
- ◆ *Land & Natural Environment* - biodiversity, natural resources, resilience to the changing climate, cultural heritage
- ◆ *Working Woodlands* - competitiveness, skills and innovation, providing public goods, woodfuel and timber products reducing CO₂ emissions.

South East Regional Forest Framework – 'Seeing the Wood for the Trees'

In the years following on from the launch of the England Forest Strategy a process of regionalisation has been taking place. In response to this process the South East Regional Forest Framework - 'Seeing the Wood for the Trees' has been prepared. It sets out a framework for the future development of woodlands and forestry in the South

East to help all those involved in forestry to work together to make sure that we are getting the most out of our woodlands (refer to Table B1-1).

Table B1-1: South East Regional Forest Framework Objectives

Better Places for people to live	Enhanced environment and biodiversity	A stronger contribution to the economy	A secure future for our woodland resources
<p>Trees and woodlands Supporting the Development of Sustainable Communities.</p> <p>More people's health And well-being Improved through Visiting woodlands.</p> <p>Greater use being Made of trees and Woodlands for Community projects And activities.</p>	<p>Woodlands enhancing and protecting the region's environment, together with safeguards for the heritage features within them.</p> <p>Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition.</p>	<p>The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased.</p> <p>Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity.</p>	<p>Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss.</p> <p>Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management.</p> <p>The skills base needed to manage our woodlands.</p> <p>Increasing public awareness about woodlands and their management.</p> <p>The financial viability of woodland management secured.</p>

Keepers of Time

'Keepers of Time' provides a statement of policy for England's ancient and native woodland and outlines the Government's commitment and 2020 vision for Ancient Woodland, notably that:

“ Ancient woodlands, veteran trees and other native woodlands are adequately protected, sustainably managed in a wider landscape context, and are providing a wide range of social, environmental and economic benefits to society.”

The document provides a number of key policies relating to the protection and management of Ancient Woodland, which apply to our Inclosures, leasehold woods and Ancient and Ornamental Woodlands.

2.4 Local level plans & strategies

Inclosures Forest Design Plans

The New Forest Inclosures Forest Design Plans (FDPs) set out the long term strategic objectives for management of the Inclosures and encompass relevant national forest strategy and policy. The recently revised FDPs have been compiled within the context of the England Forestry Strategy and the South East England Regional Forestry Framework - "Seeing the Wood for the Trees" and a statement of policy for England's ancient and native woodland - "Keepers in Time". These documents provide the broad policy framework within which local policy can be interpreted. In addition, the FDPs incorporate the more specific principles of management set out in the Ministers Mandate and the principle aims set out in Part 3 (Generic Prescriptions) of the SAC Plan.

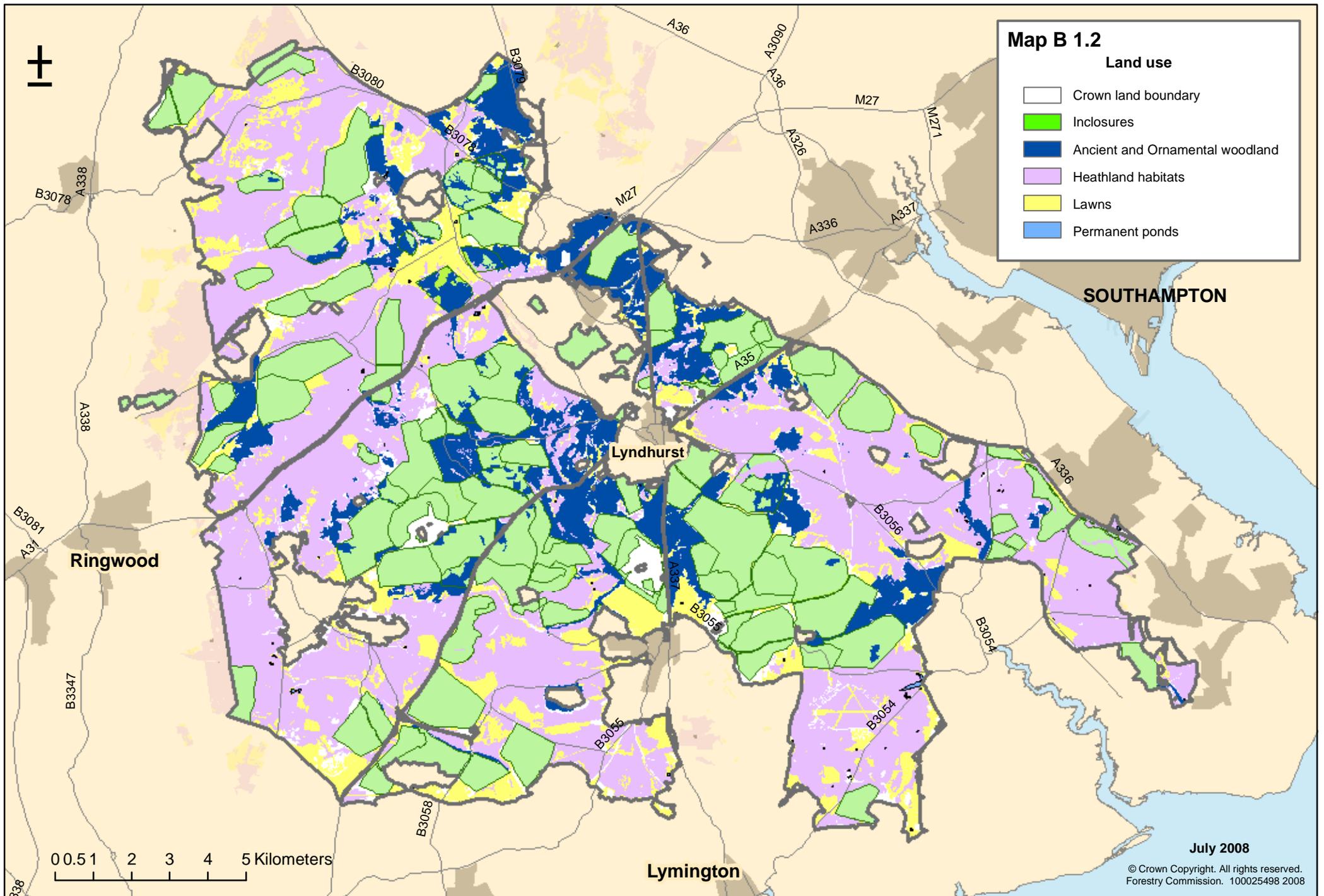
As part of the former England Forest Strategy and within the new 'Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forest', the Forestry Commission has a clear aspiration to involve communities in order to achieve sustainable forest management and gain public confidence and support for the benefits of well-managed woods and forests. Thus Public Participation has been key in developing the New Forest FDPs both in terms of influencing the 100 year strategy and in undertaking FDP revisions.

New Forest Wetland Management Plan 2006-2016

The 'New Forest Wetland Management Plan 2006-2016' was drawn up as part of the Life 3 Project to help ensure the long term sustainability and integrated management of water courses and wetland habitats within the New Forest. It identifies local issues that need to be considered as part of site planning, prioritises areas where work needs to be done and consolidates the most successful techniques used to date in the restoration of New Forest streams, mires, lawns and riverine woodland.

New Forest District Deer Management Plan (2006)

The New Forest District Deer Management Plan (2006) sets out how the Forestry Commission propose to manage the four main deer species (Fallow, Roe, Sika and Red deer) found on the Crown Lands (and the FC Estate in Dorset).



THE NEW FOREST CROWN LANDS MANAGEMENT PLAN
Map B 1.3 Crown Land and statutory designations

