Our Village – Its Future – Your Voice
2011
Introduction

The Government Rural White Paper Our Countryside—The Future, published in 2000, proposed the introduction of Parish Plans to identify the facilities and services, set out the problems that need to be tackled, and demonstrate how distinctive rural character and features can be preserved.

The purpose of the Parish Plan is for residents to have their say on how they would like to improve the quality of life for everyone living and working in our Parish. The Lyndhurst Area Plan has been formulated after extensive public consultations by a voluntary Steering Group, with support from the Lyndhurst Parish, New Forest District and Hampshire County Councils and New Forest National Park Authority, using a process endorsed by Central Government. It should provide a powerful document in the creation of a vision and planning for the future.

The comprehensive New Forest National Park Conservation Appraisals, Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030, Management Plan 2010-2015 and Core Strategy and Development Management Policies seek, as we do in Lyndhurst, ‘to conserve and enhance the special qualities that make the New Forest the place it is whilst ensuring what development that does take place is focusing on the needs of local people.’

Evidence gained during this process has confirmed that the Parish Council has already identified, and is currently pursuing, many of the areas for action identified in this Plan.

Our vision and future mission is to improve our Parish for the benefit of all residents. In so doing we must not forget that the contents of this Area Plan reflect the expressed views and aspirations of our community.

From Mark Rollé, Chairman, Lyndhurst Parish Council

I am delighted to have the opportunity to write the foreword to the Lyndhurst Area Plan.

I have lived in the parish for just under twenty years and whilst enjoying the benefits of living in such a beautiful place, I have observed changes over the years that affect us all in both the communities and the environments we live in.

We have some unique challenges within our Parish which I think this document both exemplifies and explores in a realistic manner.

I see the Lyndhurst Area Plan as a catalyst that can help us to continue the momentum to achieve objectives. We, as members of our community, want to ensure we have the services, facilities and resources required to keep Lyndhurst thriving and healthy. I am certain this Plan will help us set the priorities for our parish.

Mark Rollé
What have we done so far?

The first public meeting to launch the idea of the Parish Plan was held at Lyndhurst Community Centre with Penny Velander, New Forest District Council Community Planning Officer, and Anne Harrison, Hampshire County Council Market Towns Co-ordinator. They gave a presentation outlining the objectives and development process of forming a Parish Plan. Interested members of the community put themselves forward to participate, and in June 2007 a Steering Committee was formed, with three parish councillors and twelve members of the public.

As Lyndhurst has about 3000 residents and a wide diversity of commercial activities it was decided to extend the basic Parish Plan process into a full ‘Healthcheck’. This looked at Lyndhurst and its surrounding hamlets and provided an assessment of the area, its history, environment, economic wellbeing and quality of life.

Love It, Hate It, Want It

A Love It, Hate It, Want It questionnaire was delivered to all households within the Parish boundary. This sought residents’ views on what they loved or hated about Lyndhurst and what they wanted for the village. Members of the Steering Committee also visited youth organisations, asking for their ideas and opinions about the area.

A preliminary report was presented to the Annual Parish Meeting in April 2008. This provided a further opportunity for residents to comment.

Focus Groups

The Steering Committee formed four focus groups to investigate specific areas, using guidelines provided by Hampshire County Council:

- Social & Community
- Economic
- Environment
- Transport

A number of recommendations arose from each of the sections. These are summarised at the back of this document.

During the December 2007 Fun Day in the village a display by the Steering Committee gave members of the public another opportunity to give their views.

Lyndhurst Area Plan

We call this resulting document our ‘Lyndhurst Area Plan’, representing the views, ideas and wishes of local residents and the findings of the focus groups.

It has been endorsed by Lyndhurst Parish Council.
Parish History

Lyndhurst, known by locals as the village and dubbed the capital of the New Forest, contains the small outlying rural hamlets of Allum Green, Bank, Gritnam and Emery Down. Although sharing the postal address of Emery Down some houses are within the adjoining parish of Minstead.

The Lyndhurst area has a long history, probably dating back to prehistoric times. There are remains of Bronze Age barrows at Pondhead and Matley Ridge, and examples of early mediaeval pottery. There is little evidence of Roman occupation although it is known that a network of Roman roads from Buckland Rings, Lepe, Winchester, Old Sarum and the west converged nearby at Castle Malwood in Minstead. An old name for the New Forest was Ytene (of the Jutes) suggesting that our area was once settled by these Danish raiders.

William the Conqueror and Domesday

William I of Normandy (William the Conqueror) enlarged the former Saxon royal hunting ground to form the New Forest. The local land and settlements were under Forest Law which was administered locally. Lyndhurst is an old English word meaning lime wood although there are few limes now. As records state that in 980AD the manor of Lyndhurst belonged to the Abbot of Amesbury in Wiltshire, settlement probably dates to the Anglo Saxons. Lyndhurst appears as Linhest in the Domesday Book survey ordered by William I in 1086 to list the population, their land and their possessions.

Interpretation of terms used in this Domesday extract:

- Bordar: A peasant or cottager of lower status than a villein [who would have lived in a village].
- Farm: Not a farm as we know it but a render which by the 11th century was paid in money rather than in kind.
- Forest: Land set aside for the King’s hunting, not necessarily wooded.
- Geld: The land-tax assessed on the hide.
- Hide: The amount of land which would support a household (about 120 acres); a taxable unit comprising 4 virgates.
- TRE: In the reign of King Edward ‘the Confessor’.
- Virgate: One quarter of a hide.

Lyndhurst was assessed at two hides (about 240 acres) and valued at £6 before 1066 but only 10s (50p) in the Domesday Book. Gritnam, Greteham, ‘the great homestead was a hamlet of eight houses owned by Bolla and once valued at 40s (£2) but recorded as now nil’. Allum Green was two hides and although once valued at £5 was also worth nil as it is ‘all in the forest except 12 acres of meadow.’ Neither Gritnam nor Allum Green have developed much in size since Domesday.

Lindehurst and Lindhurst are recorded later in 1165 and 1196. Emery Down first appears as Emerichdon in 1379 and later Emersedowne (1490). It was possibly named after the Emery Family.
**Occupations**

From the Middle Ages until the coming of the railway in 1847 the main occupations were connected either with forestry (including charcoal burning) and farming or with the building, carpentry, plumbing and blacksmith trades. Servants were also needed to run the larger houses and estates.

Those coming to hunt with Royalty or, later, the Lord Warden, needed local traders to supply food, utensils and materials and to act as serving staff during their visits. Trade in Lyndhurst probably began to supply their needs.

The New Forest Hunt began with Vincent Gilbert, the Deputy Surveyor’s son, in 1781. Hunting became so popular that the Lord Warden, in the 19th century, had to timetable the dates on which each hunt could use the Forest. Accommodation was full during the season. The Crown, the Fox and Hounds and the Grand Hotel (now Lyndhurst Park Hotel) offered stabling.

England was at war for long periods and needed large supplies of timber to build the necessary wooden ships for fighting and to transport the army, especially from the 17th century. This required manpower to cut mature trees and plant new inclosures. The common land around the village, and the open fields, provided local people with an opportunity to rear stock, grow food and sell any excess. Those with qualifying land holdings also had Common Rights (see panel) which gave additional benefits. There are still several small farms in the local area with 16th and 17th century timber framed buildings. Many of these small former farms, which produced crops and had herds of cattle within living memory, are now used for equestrian activities.

**Roads**

Local roads probably developed from mediaeval tracks. The Forest was always important as a royal hunting park. Norman kings may have hunted here returning from Normandy. In 1299 the royal hunting park extended over 500 acres. Records tell of forest timber sales to cover the costs of building four lodges in 1358.

The Queen’s House (the name changing according to the monarch) may have begun as a former Royal Hunting Lodge. The first records of 1297 refer to ‘20 oaks to make laths for the use of the Queen’s Manor House at Lyndhurst.’ Eleanor of Castile lived here while her husband, Edward I, was campaigning in Wales. The Verderers’ Court began in a 1388 hall attached to The Queen’s House.

**Common Rights**

The ancient Verderers’ Court adjoining Queen’s House is Lyndhurst oldest building. The Verderers meet regularly to organise commoning and manage the unenclosed forest areas. Five full time agisters are employed to safeguard the commoners’ animals which are instrumental in shaping and preserving the unique local landscape and habitats.

Lyndhurst is one of the few areas in Europe maintaining widescale use of common rights. Historically commoning provides a partial income supplemented by other employment. Today the 650 New Forest practising commoners remain an important part of local cultural life.

Two of the old forest rights are no longer used: **turbary**, which was the right to cut peat or turf for fuel; and **marl**, the right to dig the rich calcium clay to improve the soil for cultivation. Marl pits are often marked on old maps.

The owners, whose pigs are seen happily eating acorns in the autumn, are exercising the right of **mast**. Pigs serve a useful purpose, preventing the ponies and cattle from poisoning caused by acorn overindulgence. The right of **estovers**, or firewood, is attached to certain properties and allows the owner to gather free firewood. The Forestry Commission now provides this wood in stacks for collection in order to protect the Ancient and Ornamental Woodland. The right of **pasture** permits the grazing of livestock which can include cattle, ponies, donkeys and in some areas under a separate right, sheep. These animals can be seen wandering freely along the unfenced roads. The cattle grids prevent them straying into the busier environments such as Lyndhurst where they wandered freely until the 1960s when Acts of Parliament permitted the fencing of busy roads. It is the responsibility of the local house owners to fence their properties against the animals.

**Royalty**

George III and his family often broke their journey to Weymouth in Lyndhurst. When staying with the Duke of Gloucester at the King’s House in 1789 villagers watched outside as the king dined. He was greeted by nearly 2,000 men of the South Hants Yeomanry when visiting George Rose at Cuffnells. On a visit to Northerwood House he was so impressed with the view over the forest that he gave permission for the house to be called Mount Royal.
The coming of the railway

Village life changed dramatically with the coming of the railway in 1847. The nearest stations at Ashurst and Beaulieu Road (for the benefit of the Montagu family at Beaulieu) are about three miles away as there was great opposition from the local gentry who did not want a noisy railway near their homes. Trains were met by timetabled omnibus and coaches to Lyndhurst.

The railway brought easy, cheap and fast travel for work and leisure and transport of a wide variety of goods to and from London. Many small local houses from Victorian and Edwardian times were built for the more wealthy to enjoy forest activities.

Wartime

War memorials at the Bench and the churches of Christ Church, Emery Down, and St Michael’s, Lyndhurst, list the many who sacrificed their lives in the two world wars. During the Second World War Canadian, American and British soldiers gathered in the Forest in preparation for Operation Overlord. Many children were evacuated here and attended local schools. Cuffnells, Wilverley, Haskells and Northerwood were requisitioned for war purposes.

The High Street

Lyndhurst High Street developed during the late 19th century to meet the needs of the prosperous new arrivals. Kelly’s Directory of 1895 lists 22 residents with apartments to let, 7 pubs, 3 beer retailers, and a range of trades from carpenters, charcoal burner, cabinet makers and cowkeepers to drapers, milliners, dressmakers, laundress, surgeons and solicitors. The population of Lyndhurst grew from 1,867 in 1891 to 2,562 in 1921. Today, with far more houses, the population is just over 3,000.

Recent Times

Many of the large houses have been demolished, with their grounds turned into small housing estates, or are now hotels. Emery Down School closed in the 1950s and Lyndhurst School is now for infants only.
Lying in the 218 square miles of the New Forest National Park, where more than 4,000 ponies roam free, the Parish of Lyndhurst, which includes Allum Green, Bank, Swan Green, Emery Down and Gritnam, has a population of about 3000. The village is situated on the crossroads of the A35 from Southampton to Bournemouth and the A337 from Cadnam to Lymington.

**Local Administration**

Lyndhurst is the administrative capital of the New Forest. The New Forest District Council is based in Appletree Court with offices also at Lymington Town Hall.

**Facilities**

Lyndhurst is a very popular tourist location with many independent shops, an art gallery, restaurants, cafés, pubs and hotels. It is also home to the New Forest Centre which houses a museum of local life and history, the Christopher Tower Reference Library for local history, changing exhibitions and a busy Visitor Information Centre.

Foxlease, the residential training and activity centre of Girlguiding UK, is a large house and gardens to the south of the village. Ineos, the privately owned British chemical company, is based here too. The parish church of St Michael and All Angels, a Victorian treasure house, is a major landmark.

The iconic Bolton’s Bench, an area of open grassland topped by ancient yew trees and named after a former Lord Warden of the Forest, is generally recognised as the symbol of Lyndhurst.

**Forestry Commission**

Queen’s House is the headquarters of the Forestry Commission. They are responsible locally, through the Deputy Surveyor, for the overall management of the Crown Lands, covering nearly 26,000 acres of inclosure woodlands and open forest. The Forestry Commission has a strong focus on conservation of protected habitats and an interest in recreational use of the local area as well as commercial forestry. They maintain softwood plantations, forest roads and paths and control the spread of invasive rhododendron and gorse.

**The Verderers**

The Court of Verderers, based in Queen’s House, oversees commoning and regulates development on the open forest. It is led by the Official Verderer appointed by H.M. the Queen.

The Verderers’ role is to:-

- protect and administer the New Forest’s unique agricultural commoning practices;
- conserve its traditional landscape, wild life and aesthetic character, including its flora and fauna;
- conserve the peaceful natural beauty and cultural heritage; and
- safeguard a viable future for commoning.
The village has some well preserved distinctive heritage buildings, particularly the Church of St Michael and All Angels and The Queen’s House. The many mature Victorian and Edwardian detached and semi-detached properties are intermingled with a few more modern houses.

John Wise (The New Forest: its History and Scenery, 1863) said:

'The people of Lyndhurst ought, I always think, to be the happiest and most contented in England, for they possess a wider park and nobler trees than even Royalty. You cannot leave the place in any direction without going through the Forest.'

The same comment applies to Lyndhurst today (in spite of the traffic).
Parish Councils are the closest tier of local government to the people. **Lyndhurst Parish Council** has 12 voluntary Councillors who are elected for a term of 4 years. The Council is non-political. The Parish Councillors know the village and the surrounding hamlets intimately, representing its views to other authorities such as New Forest District Council, Hampshire County Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and government ministers. They also work closely with the District Councillor who represents Lyndhurst ward.

The Council regularly lobbies for improvements in areas such as services, road safety, conservation and the protection of the environment.

**Parish Council Responsibilities**

The Parish Council is responsible for many local amenities which directly affect the daily life of residents and visitors. Committees have specific areas of interest:

- **Allotments**: 109 plots.
- **Amenities**: a range of street furniture; and open space at Great Mead.
- **Cemetery**: the cemetery and chapel near Bolton’s Bench. The Parish Council is the statutory Burial Authority.
- **Recreation**: Coles Mead recreation ground.

**Funding**

Unlike district and county councils, parish councils receive no government grant. They raise their income from a precept, a small tax that is levied on all properties within the parish as part of their council tax. For 2011/12 a Band D property in Lyndhurst will pay £1445.26, of which £44.01 (3%) will go to the Parish Council. The precept for 2011/12 is £62,281, which, using HCC’s population forecasts for 2011, equates to £20.27 per person. Throughout the New Forest District Council area this amount varies between £4.77 and £42.84 per person, with an average of £18.60.

**Planning**

The planning authority for the Lyndhurst parish area is the New Forest National Park Authority. The Parish Council is entitled to be consulted on all planning applications within the parish and to put the parish case to public inquiries. The Council is keen to preserve the unique traditional rural characteristics of the Parish.

**Council Meetings**

There are, on average, 11 full council meetings and 12 Planning Committee meetings throughout the year plus an Annual Parish Meeting. Other committees meet at least twice a year. Notices and subsequent minutes of meetings are displayed on public notice boards outside the Community Centre, at Bank and Emery Down, and in the Parish Council web site [www.lyndhurstparishcouncil.org.uk](http://www.lyndhurstparishcouncil.org.uk).

**Public Participation**

Provision is made at all meetings of the Parish Council for questions to be put by members of the public and for responses to be made. Alternatively the Parish Council Clerk, Chairman and members can be contacted during office hours. Names and contact details are available from the website and Lyndhurst Community Centre.
Conservation Areas

Conservation Areas, introduced in the late 1960s, are ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance.’

[Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990]
The Hamlets

Emery Down

Emery Down, now in a conservation area, is an ancient settlement on land encroached from the forest. Early records refer to Emerichdon (1379) and Emeresdowne (1490), possibly relating to land belonging to the Emery family.

Although Emery Down became a separate ecclesiastical parish when the church was consecrated in 1864, the boundary between the civil parishes of Lyndhurst and Minstead cut through the hamlet.

Emery Down once had its own shop, inn, post office, church, school, reading room, builders, undertakers and Women’s Institute (with their own hall). Of these, the WI has disbanded, although the hall is still in community use, and only the church and inn remain active.

The former red phone box in Silver Street is now an attractive community resource with local information and items for sale to raise money for church funds.

Allum Green

Allum Green is a quiet hamlet situated about a mile from Lyndhurst on the right of the road to Bournemouth. There are a few small cottages and a large house which was rebuilt after severe damage during WW2. The main donor of the Fenwick Hospital, George Fenwick, lived in the main house. It is now divided into apartments.

Allum Green Cottage was the home of Vera Brittain, author of Testament of Youth. Until recently it belonged to her daughter, the politician Shirley Williams.

Allum Green is not within a conservation area.
Swan Green

Swan Green, with the cricket pitch and picturesque thatched cottages, is probably the most photographed spot in the New Forest. Beehive Cottage was the lower lodge to Northerwood House. The hamlet of Swan Green, separated from Lyndhurst by a field, was first designated as a conservation area in 1975. The land around Swan Green was already cultivated with small settlements by 1086. Northerwood and Cuffnells houses and parks were established by the 18th century.

The hamlet, which once contained two blacksmiths and (for a time) a petrol station, used to house workers mainly employed at Northerwood and Cuffnells. Cuffnells was the home of Alice Hargreaves (née Liddell), the inspiration for Lewis Carroll’s Alice stories, for over 40 years. It was demolished in the 1950s.

The White Swan (now The Swan) dates from c.1731 and caters for visitors and locals. The Swan Green cricket pitch was created by Lord Londesborough in the late 1880s to entertain his family and friends. It was once the site of the annual Lyndhurst Fair and the Pony Sales, which were started in 1840 and continued here until 1922.

The houses in Northerwood Avenue and Garden Close, originally built for the local council, are built on land once part of the Northerwood Estate.

Bank and Gritnam

Gritnam is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Bank, or Annis’ Bank under Greatham (an old name for Gritnam) Wood is not mentioned until the 18th century, possibly because it is on land illegally encroached from the Forest. The inhabitants were mainly involved in agriculture or employed on the nearby Cuffnells, Wilverley and Foxlease estates. The railway brought the more wealthy searching for a rural retreat. John Maxwell and his wife, author Mary Braddon, demolished several small cottages and built Annesley. The cottagers were re-housed at Gritnam. Annesley later became a children’s home and is now flats.

Bank was designated as a conservation area in 1981 and 1991.

Top to Bottom:
- Gritnam from the air.
  [May Richardson]
- Cottages in Gritnam.
- Annesley House in Bank.
- Old Bank.
Environment

Ancient and Ornamental woodlands remain intact at Gritnam, Whitley, Lyndhurst Hill and Allum Green. These are part of the ancient pasture woodlands of the mediaeval forest and contain fine old oaks and beeches. Coppice woodland survives, for instance in Ponhead Inclosure, where recent management is allowing woodland flowers such as bluebells and primroses to thrive.

The Historic Landscape

Lyndhurst, at the heart of the New Forest National Park, is set at an important crossroads of the main roads north to Salisbury, south to Lymington, west to Christchurch and east to Southampton.

Identified as an area of natural beauty, its wildlife and history are protected to ensure it can always be appreciated and enjoyed by future generations.

Surrounded by heathland, mire and woodland pasture land the local area has developed its particular cultural, historic and natural characteristics over the past 1,000 years.

The New Forest is unique in lowland Europe as it has the largest remaining area of this type of habitat. East of the village is mainly heathland, with a loamy, gravelly soil in the Bank and Emery Down areas where the forest rises to a central plateau. The surrounding areas are mainly woodland with scattered forest lawns.

By the 19th century Lyndhurst had developed from a settlement serving the local small country estates and the agricultural community into a centre for tourism.

The Present

There are still a few small agricultural farms such as Pondhead and the former Cuffnells estate although much of the available land is now used for grazing horses and ponies. While Goose Green and Gales Green remain as small commons in Lyndhurst, the National Park Authority works closely with other local organisations and communities to help safeguard the special qualities of the Forest and enable their continued enjoyment by local people. It is the planning authority for the area and also provides grants and seeks external funding for a wide range of local projects. About 50% of land within the National Park, including the majority of the most popular and sensitive landscapes of the Forest, is managed by the Forestry Commission for the Secretary of State for the Environment, supported by the ten elected verderers and five agisters who look after the interests of the commoners. The recent outburst against government plans to sell parts of the Forest shows the deep appreciation people have for this beautiful area.

The hamlets of Allum Green, Bank, Gritnam and Emery Down still remain rural in character. Lichens, indicating low pollution, abound.

Much of Lyndhurst, Emery Down and Bank has been designated as worthy of conservation. There are fine specimens of trees.
Carbon footprint

New Forest District Council and the National Park Authority actively encourage energy efficient measures, offering free advice on ‘greening up’ homes and providing grants for home insulation and making renewable energy more affordable. Solar panels are now appearing on local buildings (e.g. New Forest Centre) and an efficient wood chip boiler saves fuel at the Community Centre.

Initiatives such as Brand New Forest, New Forest Marque and local farmers’ markets encourage local shopping thereby improving sustainability and reduction of our carbon footprint.

Traffic and Pollution

Lyndhurst suffers from heavy traffic and noise and air pollution, particularly in the summer months and at weekends.

A study has been carried out by Hampshire County Council to identify the problems and suggest solutions but these have not been resolved. Remedying the traffic and pollution problems is a major local concern, far outweighing any other in the Love It, Hate It, Want It surveys.

A number of other environmental issues appear high on the agendas of Parish Council and Residents Associations:

- road safety and condition
- signage
- parking problems
- rat runs
- speed limits
- destruction of forest verges
- recycling
- green sustainability and environmental issues

The increased demand for unsympathetic extensions, sheds, garages and PVC windows is also a local concern.

Bypass

Pressure for a bypass is an ongoing issue which is becoming more of a problem with the various agencies who must be involved including the National Park, Forestry Commission, Commoners, Verderers, Government, Natural England and the European Community. Any plan bisecting the village is opposed by local residents who feel it could isolate some residents and destroy the valued community spirit. Although it is a local concern, any form of traffic diversion or traffic management would impact on the surrounding villages so future plans should be forest-wide, not just concerned with Lyndhurst.
Parking

Off street public parking is managed by New Forest District Council. The main Pay & Display car park in Lyndhurst centre has two hundred and ninety-nine spaces, sixteen disabled spaces and provision for motorcycles. Eight coaches can also park free of charge.

The free one hour limited waiting area in Wellands Road has five spaces and one disabled bay.

The Forestry Commission car park at Bolton’s Bench is heavily used. There is no charge.

Car Parks are in constant use particularly during weekends and holiday seasons, with 95% usage.

On-street parking, especially in Kings Close, Forest Gardens and Elcombes Close, causes problems for residents, especially during peak times, when drivers try to avoid long waits travelling round the one way section to reach the car park.

In the High Street provision was made to allow loading and unloading without holding up the single lane of traffic. Nonetheless, obstruction to pedestrians is still caused by vehicles parking on the footpath.

Parking is reaching capacity and verges are being destroyed, which is a growing concern.

Many older properties have no off-road parking spaces. Although provision can be made by removing walls and hedges this detracts from the village’s rural charm.

Pedestrians

The areas of narrow crowded pavements can cause concerns for pedestrians particularly during the holiday season. There are long waiting times to cross at the traffic lights on the dangerous Romsey Road and High Street junction where heavy lorries negotiate a tight corner. Although there are several designated crossing points these are not always used.

Elderly residents of Rufus Court have expressed their concerns, finding the walking distance between crossing points a great problem. There are other dangerous crossing points in the parish without dedicated crossings; examples include the Bournemouth Road to Bank, Goose Green, Cedar Mount, Shrubbs Hill and Southampton Road.

Where there are no bus services from outlying areas, walking along busy main roads to school or the shops in Lyndhurst is noisy, dangerous and unpleasant with the constant traffic fumes.

Hampshire County Council, in partnership with the Parochial Church Council at St Michael and All Angels church, is constructing a new footpath through the eastern churchyard as part of its Safer Routes to School initiative. The new path will replace the difficult steps currently used and will make it much easier to walk from the main car park to the school whilst avoiding the narrow pavements and pollution of the High Street.
Cycling, Walking and Horse riding

There are numerous opportunities for horse riding, walking and cycling for children and adults in the New Forest, with well-mapped dedicated routes.

The one shared pedestrian/cycle route runs between Ashurst and Lyndhurst along the Southampton Road. Cyclists frequently use the crowded and narrow pavements around the village, creating a hazard for pedestrians.

The two dedicated secure bicycle parks are at Beaulieu Road and in the main Car Park.
Civil and ecclesiastical parish boundaries for Lyndhurst do not coincide. Within the civil parish of Lyndhurst there are two Church of England churches (St Michael and All Angels in Lyndhurst and Christ Church in Emery Down), one Catholic Church (Our Lady of the Assumption and St Edward) and one Baptist Church.

**Church of England**

**St Michael and All Angels**, a Grade 1 listed building of 1861, is a fine example of High Victorian architecture designed by William White. Built with the then fashionable polychromatic bricks, its tall spire is visible across a wide area. Listed as a ‘Victorian Treasure House’ with a large fresco by Frederic Leighton, fine carving, stained glass from Charles Eamer Kempe, William Morris and Powell workshops, it is popular with tourists. The grave of Alice Hargreaves (née Liddell), the inspiration for Lewis Carroll’s stories, and memorials to her family are found here.

**Christ Church**, an 1865 Grade 2 listed building designed by William Butterfield, is a fine Victorian redbrick church. It was provided for the villagers by a local resident, Admiral Boultbee, who also provided the picturesque Boultbee Cottages almshouses.

Friday Services are held at both Christ Church and St Michael’s, with prayers and Holy Communion at various times on weekdays (see notices or website for details). Religious activities include Home Groups, choir practices, Family Services and Little Angels for younger children. Bellringing practice is on Thursday evenings at St Michael’s.

The ecclesiastical parishes of St Michael and All Angels, Lyndhurst and Christ Church, Emery Down are part of a United Benefice, led by the Rector, Revd Dr James Bruce, which extends beyond the civil parish boundary to include the parish of All Saints, Minstead.
**Catholic Church**

The Catholic church of 1895/6 was built by Edward de Souberville in memory of his wife who died on holiday in Lyndhurst. The parish is led by the Revd Stephen Short (Deacon) with support from visiting priests.

A service of Mass is held on Sundays at 9am with other regular mass and Communion services during the week.

catholicchurchlyndhurst.org.uk

**Baptist Church**

Although the current building dates from 1848, there has been a Baptist Church in Lyndhurst since 1700.

The Revd Clive Tibbles leads regular Sunday services at 10.30am and 6.30pm with other regular weekly and monthly meetings.

The Baptist church has a modern hall which is well used for pre-schoolers, Youth Group, House Groups, Luncheon Clubs, Carers Groups, Alpha Meetings and various community events.

lyndhurstbaptistchurch.org.uk

**Bolton’s Bench Cemetery**

The cemetery and chapel at Bolton’s Bench were built when the churchyard at St Michael’s was closed to burials in 1885, although a small memorial area was retained and is still available for the burial of ashes.

The churchyard at Emery Down is still open for burials.

The cemetery and chapel are managed by Lyndhurst Parish Council, as the Burial Authority.

The War Memorial at Bolton’s Bench commemorates those who died as a result of war.
Education

Toddlers
For the very young there are two church-based toddler groups, the Baptist Busy Bees and St Michael’s Little Angels, both taking all children of pre-school age for a weekly session.

Pre-school and Infants
Children’s first encounter with education at the age of 3 is at the Pre-School based at St Michael and All Angels Infant School, a branch of The Oaks C.E. Learning Federation with Copythorne and Netley Marsh Infant Schools. The Infant School has 90 pupils on roll, aged 5-7 years. Both schools have been rated ‘Good’ by OFSTED.

Junior and Secondary
For junior education, Lyndhurst is in the catchment area for Bartley C.E. Junior School (7-11 years). The majority of children then transfer to Hounsdown Science College (11-16 years). OFSTED ratings are ‘Good’ and ‘Outstanding’ respectively. All local schools have excellent facilities and supportive Parent-Teacher Associations.

Higher and Further Education
For sixth form and adult education, Brockenhurst College, rated ‘Outstanding’ in all aspects of education, and Totton College, rated ‘Good to Outstanding,’ both provide a wide range of sixth form and adult education.

Universities
Local universities offer a wide range of opportunities for Higher Education; Southampton and Solent within ten miles whilst Bournemouth and Winchester are 20-30 miles.

The Independent Sector
The New Forest Small School, based in Lyndhurst, caters for girls and boys aged from 2-16 years. It has not been inspected by OFSTED.

Coxlease is a Specialist Residential School, run by the Priory Group, for boys and girls aged 10-18. The 2009 OFSTED report rated the overall quality of education as ‘Good’.

There are two private/independent schools within reasonable distance of Lyndhurst. Ballard Co-ed School at New Milton takes children of 2-16 years; Independent Schools Inspectorate (ISI) rated Ballard as ‘Good’. Hordle Walhampton School takes children from 2-13 years and has been rated by ISI, and previously OFSTED, as ‘Good to Outstanding’.

Travel
Although a wide range of schools and colleges is available nearby, all pupils over the age of seven attending state schools, as well as most attending independent schools, have to travel several miles to school by car or school bus.

In the 2001 Census Lyndhurst had a recorded population of 537 children under the age of 18.
Health

The village has one doctors’ surgery and one private dentist. The nearest NHS dentists are Brockenhurst (3 miles) and Totton (5 miles). There are no general hospitals in the parish. Southampton General Hospital (10 miles) is a large teaching hospital, with full Accident and Emergency facilities. Lymington Hospital (8 miles) is smaller with a Minor Injuries Unit only.

The nearest maternity provision is provided at Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, and there is now a birthing centre at Ashurst Hospital.

From the census
In the 2001 census 575 people declared a limiting illness; this was 19.3% of the population compared with a Hampshire average of 15.6%. 362 people in the community were providing unpaid care for relatives; this is 12.2% of the population compared with a Hampshire average of 8.92%.

Residential Care
Within the parish there is one private care home which provides elderly care, without nursing, for 9 people. A Hampshire County Council purpose built residential care home, Cranleigh Paddock, has 32 residents. The care home has registered care categories for older people and dementia.

There is no nursing care home provision for residents in the parish. The nearest facilities are at Ashurst, Colbury, Fritham and Woodlands. The nearest hospice is Oakhaven at Lymington which provides specialist palliative care and support to those facing life-limiting illnesses.

There are three places providing housing with support, Cranleigh Paddock, Robertshaw House and Rufus Court.

Fenwick2

The Fenwick Hospital was opened in 1908, according to the foundation stone:

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERING POOR OF LYNDHURST AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

It closed in 2005 but reopened as Fenwick2 in 2008 as a social enterprise to provide a one-stop shop for health and well-being in Lyndhurst and the local community.

Fenwick2 strives to help people to live as long as possible in their own homes. It provides a wide range of facilities from acupuncture and kinesiology to counselling and personal training.

There is a small gym and rooms are available for meetings and training purposes. There are also bases for the support services for carers and those identified by the NHS as having long term conditions.

Mental Health

Now Hill Rise has closed there is no residential care for adults with learning disabilities or mental health problems. The nearest provisions for this are at Minstead Lodge, with 16 single rooms for those over 18 years, and Ocknell Park, Stoney Cross, with 11 single rooms for males only.

Tatchbury Mount has a secure bed unit for young offenders and adolescents with the most complex psychiatric and behavioural problems.
Historically development in Lyndhurst focused along the crossroads leading to Salisbury, Southampton, Lymington and Christchurch, close to the Queen’s House (the royal manor) and Verderers’ Court, St. Michael’s Church and The Crown coaching inn. The village street was lined with shops and inns in small mediaeval buildings.

Post-war council houses and flats were built in Northerwood Avenue and Hillary Close and, later, Garden Close and Foldsgate Close (right, on the site of allotments). Houses reserved for police and fire services were built in Wellands Road. Due to changes in government policy many of these desirably positioned homes close to the Forest have been sold to private owners and are no longer available to those key workers or needy local families. Social housing was developed in the seventies in Dearing Close. There is a small permanent mobile home site (about 36 homes) on the Southampton Road.

The coming of the railway
The extension of the railway to Ashurst and Beaulieu Road in the late 1840s led to an influx of wealthy newcomers and the growth of larger redbrick Victorian and Edwardian houses seen in Princes Crescent and Forest Gardens (left) which, like Pikes Hill Avenue, are built on part of the former Northerwood estate. In Lyndhurst, Bank and Emery Down there are several good examples of Arts and Crafts architecture. The Crown Hotel, the adjoining Crown Buildings, and Annesley House in Bank were rebuilt in the 1890s. Smaller houses were built at this time in the Custards.

The hamlets
Allum Green has one large house and associated farm and workers’ cottages.

Gritnam consists of a few small cottages dating back to the latter part of the 19th and early 20th century.

Bank has developed along the outskirts of the former Cuffnells estate and along the road to Gritnam. Many of these cottages were former tied cottages to Cuffnells or Annesley. Within the last forty years many of these former forest cottages have been sold to incomers and converted to larger homes.

Emery Down has ancient ribbon development on land encroached from the forest at Silver Street (on the boundary between Minstead and Lyndhurst) and the road leading to Stoney Cross. Many of the older properties were part of the Compton estate and were sold in the Minstead Manor sales of 1921 and the 1940s. There are several picturesque cob and thatched roof cottages, especially round Swan Green.

The large houses
Notable large houses such as Cuffnells, Northerwood House, Annesley, Elcombes, Hill House and Parkhill have now been demolished or converted into care facilities, flats or hotels. Small private housing estates now occupy former small estates such as Haskells (Haskells Close) and Shrubshill (Cedar Mount).
House Prices

Lyndhurst house prices vary according to location. Forest properties at Bank and Emery Down reach prices above average for Lyndhurst, the New Forest and Hampshire.

Average prices in October—December 2010 in the UK ranged from £416,202 (Windsor) to £96,997 (Kingston-upon-Hull) with an average of £232,628. The average Hampshire price of £266,023 also varied from £352,765 (Winchester) to £179,319 (Southampton), with New Forest at £273,820. Location is everything.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average House prices for October—December 2010 in:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lyndhurst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Detached</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 beds</td>
<td>£390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 beds</td>
<td>£580,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Semi-detached</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>£325,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Terrace</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(tiny)</td>
<td>£175,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Flat</strong></td>
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<td>£245,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bedrooms</th>
<th>Rental Prices per month (Lyndhurst):</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detached</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>£850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>£1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>£1,500</td>
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</table>

In first place on the **Love It** list, Lyndhurst is recognised, despite the traffic, as a highly desirable area. However the high rents and house prices, lack of affordable housing, shortage of housing for local people and the perceived number of second homes ranked fourth on the **Hate It** questionnaire. Affordable homes were identified as a definite **Want It**.

**Condition**

The condition of local property is generally viewed as good, with a few exceptions, notably Le Canard which was identified in the questionnaire as an eyesore. The council have no right to enter private properties. However, they have a rolling programme to update and repair the remaining stock of social housing; kitchens, bathrooms, heating and roofs have been updated to modern standards. People over 70 are entitled to free roof and wall insulation. It is difficult to identify problems and areas of deprivation which doubtless exist in some of the older privately owned properties.

**Sources**
The Land Registry and Stratford & Stratford (Lyndhurst).
Social and affordable housing

Affordable housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households whose needs are not met by the local housing market. Social rented housing is owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords (RSLs). Guideline target rents are determined through the Homes and Communities Agency as a grant condition. Intermediate affordable housing is housing, at prices and rents above those of social rent but below market price or rents, which meets the criteria set out by the local authority. These can include shared equity products (e.g. Homebuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Although private arrangements can be made, with the local authority’s approval, for older people to move to smaller or more suitable homes, in practice this is rare. There is no policy to move those who no longer need additional rooms into smaller properties. The right to buy policy has reduced the available housing stock. Properties have been bought by former tenants and sold on.

Housing needs are assessed by New Forest District Council. Although the Council are aware of the difficulties that young local people face in trying to live locally there is not the flexibility of land available, as in larger urban environments, for affordable housing development. Efforts to develop shared ownership schemes have not met with success. There are always more applicants for social and affordable properties than are available. Recently in Lyndhurst there were 20 local applicants for a one bedroom flat in Garden Close. It is difficult to formally assess the number of homeless in the forest area as many are living in rented properties, with family or in unsuitable accommodation. One source estimated the figures to be close to 500. There are few, if any, cases of people living rough in the open.

NFDC allocates housing. Lyndhurst is a designated ‘local connection area’ for which only applicants having demonstrable links with the village will normally be considered. The scheme further prioritises degrees of linkage. Consideration may also be given to others with local connections who have medical or physical needs. [Homeseach Allocation Scheme, NFDC]. Suitability of a property is also taken into account.

In 2004 there were 92 households seeking accommodation in Lyndhurst, where there are 1365 households. This equates to a demand of 6.7 per 100 households, nearly double the average for the NFDC area. [Rural Housing Development Strategy, NFDC]

Due to lack of land availability and policy restrictions very limited new housing is planned for the local area. A special case for building a property can apply sometimes to young couples whose parents are commoners and have land where a home could be built. These are exceptional cases and are only in single figures. In any new development 50% of the properties must be what is classed as ‘affordable’. There were plans for 27 new homes at Stags Yard in the village centre and nine flats and two houses in the redevelopment of South View.

Hillary Close (above) and Dearing Close (left).
The Lyndhurst area is substantially better than the UK as a whole on many of the deprivation indicators. Income, employment, health and education all score well above average.

During the tourist season the population can almost double. Many of the local businesses depend on providing rooms for tourists, operating at prices too high for local working people.

In the 2001 census second homes represented around 3.5% of the housing stock compared with less than 1% for England as a whole. It is thought by many local people that this figure will show an increase in the next census. There is not a high level of vacant or empty houses, consequently opportunities to make redundant housing available to local people are very rare.

There is insufficient housing to meet the needs of all sectors of the community in the New Forest area. The NFDC and NFNPA rightly have strict policies on development in the New Forest to protect our rural heritage.

The NFDC strategic housing team works in partnership with a variety of agencies to identify suitable building land and affordable homes to rent or buy in South Hampshire.

With increased pressure to develop the New Forest National Park as a Mecca for tourists, which also improves facilities for residents, and the increasing number of holiday and second homes, it is difficult to suggest a solution to Lyndhurst’s housing problem—it is a forest-wide concern and needs a continuation of the current initiatives, with the Parish Council assisting to ensure its unique rural character is preserved.

Land availability

Lyndhurst Parish Council has been unable to identify any suitable land for housing development within its area. There is space near garages in Clay Hill but with no direct access to the highway without crossing privately-owned land.

Care in the Community

Due to the government’s Care in the Community policy, and reduced funding, there is limited supported housing. Support at Rufus Court is reduced. Robertshaw House and Cranleigh Paddock, which used to have full time support, now share a part-time warden. The NFDC website lists only Bannister Court in Totton as Sheltered Support Housing. The private residential home, Hill House, is now closed but has been granted planning permission for updated and increased facilities.

NFDC does support the elderly who need help in their own homes, for instance replacing baths with showers. Those in private houses can also access similar support through Social Services.
Economy

The past

Lyndhurst had evolved from an early, exclusively farming, economy to a royal hunting and administrative centre by medieval times. Forestry developed in the 15th century for the needs of the Crown and expanded more in the 17th century for naval ship-building. Many country houses were built from the 1850s when the railway provided easy access. By 1860 Lyndhurst had a population of over 1500 and was a prosperous centre with a wide range of services to support the rural community and economy.

The Present

Today Lyndhurst reflects its past as a centre for forestry and civic administration but is firmly rooted in serving the local tourist economy and acting as a dormitory, providing workers for Southampton, Bournemouth and beyond. Lyndhurst is on the cusp of being a town, as its population hovers around 3000. However this number doubles at weekends and at peak times in the holiday season, which in turn supports the range of services found in the village.

Tourism is the main economic activity, with the natural beauty of the New Forest as the main draw, supported by an impressive Visitors Information Centre and the resources of the New Forest Centre.

There are also three larger employers.

Lyndhurst is:

- the area centre for the Forestry Commission, employing some 60 people based at The Queen’s House;
- the UK headquarters for Ineos, a multi-national chemical company, employing 170 people (although this is currently under review); and
- the seat of New Forest District Council, employing a further 320 people working at Appletree Court.

The arrival of the headquarters of Ineos has been subtle and the company is well integrated into the fabric of the village and supportive of local social and cultural activities.

The majority of the residential workers in the village are employed by enterprises serving tourism, from the ice-cream parlour to the larger chain hotels. However national statistics indicate that over a third of the working population of Lyndhurst are managers and professionals (once again reflecting the dormitory nature of the village) whereas the same group represent barely a quarter of the national population.

Employment

Much of the local farmland has been taken over for equestrian use (left).

While the population of Lyndhurst today is broadly double that of the 1850s the general move away from an agrarian economy means employment is sought elsewhere. Only 30% of the workforce work within or close to the village, with the other 70% commuting further afield.

The direct impact of the three larger employers on village life is small, apart from having workers from outside the village and as ‘inward’ commuters bringing additional burdens on road and parking space. All three employers are sensitive to the local traffic and parking problems, providing adequate parking spaces for employees. The arrival of the headquarters of Ineos has been subtle and the company is well integrated into the fabric of the village and supportive of local social and cultural activities.

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A constraint to employment?

Although there are several activities for pre-school children there is no full-time (i.e. 8am-6pm) nursery for them, or breakfast clubs and after-school activities for school children.

Lack of affordable childcare was raised in the Love It, Hate It, Want It survey and may hinder parents from taking up employment.
Commercial and Industrial Property needs

Lyndhurst’s special character and National Park status bring inherent problems for development. Ineos’s use of the site of a redundant ‘grand house’ at Hawkslease has added depth. Recent planning permission for the former Cattle Breeders site in Beechen Lane could enable further Ineos expansion.

The NPA has looked at several sites for relocation, including Lyndhurst, but due to planning and practical issues decided to use Lymington Town Hall as its permanent base.
The Forest itself is the principal attraction—access to open heathland is within two minutes of the village centre. Publishing a number of village walks and cycle routes adds to the ‘Lyndhurst Experience’; waymarking the paths would make the walks easier for those not confident with maps.

The New Forest Centre, offering displays of all aspects of the Forest, exhibitions, a library, talks and activities, is conveniently based in the main car park.

The busy Visitor Information Centre (VIC) deals with accommodation requests from where to camp to a choice of luxury hotels and Bed and Breakfasts. The Forestry Commission has two nearby sites for caravanners and campers: Hollands Wood at Brockenhurst and Ashurst campsites (both 3 miles away). It is possible to walk or cycle to Lyndhurst through the Forest from Brockenhurst and along a cycle track from Ashurst. Information provided by the National Park supports the VIC. There is no single leaflet that focuses solely on Lyndhurst Parish and local sights.

The VIC provides maps and information on local attractions ranging from walking, cycling or riding in the Forest, to popular nearby attractions; Beaulieu, Paultons Park, Longdown Farm, Lymington and Winchester, and Outdoor Adventure Centres for the more adventurous at Calshot and Emery Down. The seaside is nearby with more opportunities for sailing, sandcastles and sunbathing.

The seasonal provision of the New Forest Tour, a popular open top bus running a circular route and linking settlements and visitor facilities in the east of the Forest, including Lyndhurst. In 2011 an additional route was introduced covering a wide area in the east and north of the Forest, also taking in Lyndhurst.

Lyndhurst is the ideal location as a base for visitors. There is a wide range of activities catering for all ages and tastes nearby, including:

- ‘Round the Parish’ walk
- Paultons Park
- Eling Tide Mill
- Beaulieu Motor Museum
- Exbury Gardens
- Salisbury Cathedral
- Romsey Abbey
- Sailing
- The Isle of Wight
- New Forest Reptile Centre

and many more.
Tourism—the local economy driver

Without the visitors Lyndhurst would be a poorer place for the residents in almost every way.

The New Forest is one of the major visitor destinations in the South East and Lyndhurst is one of the most popular places to visit in the Forest. A survey by Tourism South East in 2004/5 showed 13.5m visitor-days (all visitors) for the New Forest as a whole. A significant number of these will have included Lyndhurst as a destination in itself or will have passed through.

Visitors fall into two distinct groups: day visitors and those who stay over. Lyndhurst is an attractive part of a day-out tour, with summer Thursdays as a peak day for coach tours. The Annual Fun Day and the Christmas Lights display encourage out of season visits, increasing opportunities for trade from nearby large suburban communities within a short distance of the Forest.

The stay-over visitors are well served by the wide range of accommodation, including luxury spa, chain hotels, bed and breakfast establishments and campsites.

There is extensive off street parking to encourage people to stop and explore the village, but the visitor experience is marred by the congested nature of the High Street, with the limited space shared by moving traffic, parked delivery vans and of course lots of other visitors.

There is, however, local concern with the increasing number of food outlets (almost 50%, excluding pubs and hotels). There is a desire for a wider variety of shops, for example ironmongers and shoe and children’s clothing shops.

Tourism—the local economy driver

The Future

There is a balance to be achieved between the needs of the National Park and those of the village. Effort must be directed in a way that ensures the visitor experience is enhanced without jeopardising the interests of the residents.

For its economy to thrive, Lyndhurst must become identified as the place to visit – a destination with repeat visitors – and not a traffic jam to be endured, en route to somewhere else.

Ways to do this could, for example, include

- encouraging more specialist shops, and exotic retailers (it is recognised that the planning process can have only a very limited effect on this, so other incentives must be found);
- encouraging activities, like the cycle hirers and riding stables, that capitalise on the Forest;
- providing film viewings at the Community Centre, serving local and visitor alike as happens in other small communities; and
- developing a positive marketing strategy.
Leisure for Adults

Lyndhurst has a lively modern Community Centre, supported by the National Lottery. The What’s On booklet and website give full information on the wide range of activities available. These include Parish Council, Fuchsia Society, Commoners, Political Parties, Indoor Bowls, Table Tennis, Pilates, Bridge Club, Kung Fu, Art Group, New Forest Pony Publicity Group, Keep Fit, Curling, Craft Class, Tai Chi, and Bee-Keeping meetings, Computer Training, Exhibitions, Book Fairs and Markets. Catering and hire of function rooms for conferences, private parties and training sessions are also available.

The Centre is keen to develop new activities for all ages and readily trials new activities.

The new Hampshire County Library next to the Community Centre, with limited opening times, offers story-telling for youngsters and adult computer/broadband access and training.

Many clubs, associations and societies are established in the village including a thriving Drama Group, Rotary, Clay Pigeon

Shooting, Outdoor Bowling, Cricket and Tennis Clubs, New Forest Nondescripts and Lyndhurst Workmen’s Club.

Older people are also offered opportunities for exercise, fitness training and leisure activities at the Fenwick2 Community Health and Well Being Centre.

The allotment area provides 109 individual sites but usually has a waiting list.

Cultural activities, talks, exhibitions and open air plays and concerts have been held at New Forest Centre, St Michael’s Church, Appletree Court, The Queen’s House, Foxlease Guiding Centre, the Vernon Theatre and Emery Down and Bank Village Hall.

The New Forest itself offers a wide range of opportunities for walking, horse riding, bird watching and just enjoying the wild life and beauty.

Requests have been made for a Lyndhurst Diary or Newsletter listing details of all village leisure activities thus avoiding clash of venues or dates. A need has been identified for more village fairs, community events and activities for under forties.

Volunteers

Several local groups have noticed that it has become increasingly difficult to find sufficient volunteers to lead groups in recent years. This may be due to the increasing number of families with both partners working and lack of spare time. Without volunteers community groups close and many valuable community values are difficult to achieve.

Communication

There is no one newsletter, village diary, notice board or website publicising all forthcoming events and giving news of village activities. Dates can often clash and the random form of publicity can lead to poor attendance as visitors and locals are not aware of the range of activities available.

The Parish Council is considering this.
## Community Groups

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bowling Club</td>
<td>Junior Football Club</td>
<td>New Forest Aviation Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridge Club</td>
<td>Kung Fu</td>
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<td>Commoners’ Defence Assoc.</td>
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Leisure and Recreation
The 2001 census identified 242 children (8%) under 9, 207 (6.9%) 10-15, and 119 (4%) 16-19: these 568 young people represent 19% of the parish. This compares with 22.3% for New Forest District Council and 24.9% for the Hampshire County Council areas.

The local children appreciate the advantages of living in such a beautiful area although high on their lists of wants were an ice rink, bowling alley and theme park, not feasible in a village! Adults and children all identified, when originally questioned, a lack of facilities for school age children. Since then the Community Centre, Scout Hut and Youth Club have all been developed. The Baptist Playgroup and St Michael’s Little Angels and Pre-school cater well for younger children.

The New Forest Playbus visits every summer. Holiday activities are planned for all ages at the New Forest Centre.

**Age Structure—2001 Census**

The Parish Council, aware of the *Love It, Hate It, Want It* findings, has worked hard to increase play opportunities for children of all ages at Coles Mead Recreation Ground and are planning more improvements.

**Play Equipment**

Equipment at the council-run recreation field includes a skateboard ramp, Tarzan trail and aerial runway for the under 14s, in addition to the swings and pirate ship. More activities are also needed for the under 5s and older age groups. Requests have been made for a cycle track especially for mountain bikes, equipment for pre-schoolers, improved skateboard ramps and, above all, toilets. The nearest public toilets are in the central car park and small children just can’t wait. Coles Mead is poorly signposted. Access could be improved with a new gate from the Southampton Road. Requests have been made for a more central location and better signage.

**Focus on Youth**

The long awaited new Youth Club run by the Baptist Church has found a good central home in the main car park and should provide a friendly environment for teenagers to meet casually and relax. Opening times are dependent on willing volunteers and funding. There is no local weekly organisation, similar to Junior Minstead, which provides weekly activities and even an annual pantomime for the under 11s.

**Youth Club**

The well-established Scout and Guide movements meet regularly, providing a range of stimulating organised indoor and outdoor activities for all children of school age and young adults (up to 25). A new purpose-built Scout Hut in Wellands Road, replacing the old wooden hut, is now completed thanks to local fund raising. Centres at Foxlease and Ferny Crofts also offer a good range of climbing and strenuous activities.

**Scouts and Guides**
Leisure Centres

There are council-run leisure centres at Totton and Applemore, offering a wide range of physical activities and meeting the demand for a swimming pool nearby. However, these can only be reached easily and quickly by a car and a friendly adult. Sailing, climbing and skiing are available at Calshot. The difficulties with travel by public transport are apparent here. It is no surprise children requested a train station and free buses! Applemore can only be reached by two changes of bus (10 minutes by car). There is a 15 minute walk from the bus to Totton Recreation Centre. Although there is a new private Spa and Health Centre at Lime Wood and the Guiding Movement has an outdoor swimming pool at Foxlease, these are not available to teenagers just wanting to swim with their friends. Local opportunities for horse riding and an improved golf driving range were also suggested.

and also . . .

Not all the youth suggestions focused on their own pleasure. All over-sevens are at school outside the village, most travelling by school bus. On wet days children can get soaked before they reach school and carry round wet coats all day. Bus shelters were requested for Goose Green and Lyndhurst School.

Community Centre

The award winning Community Centre, modernised with the help of the National Lottery, is trialling a range of activities for children, from Tatty Bumpkins for the pre-schoolers, Kung Fu and Saturday morning classes in Street Dance. The new library attached to the Community Centre offers some of the free internet facilities wanted by children but has restricted opening times, is not a café and is shared with adults.

Youth Love It, Hate It Want It

Children (5-17) were asked at their club meetings what they loved and hated about living in Lyndhurst and what they would like in the future. Just over 100 verbal and written opinions were collected. There were no real surprises. Similar to the adults, the young loved living in Lyndhurst with the open forest, the sand dunes, tennis, football, bike riding, the school and the High Street shops despite the fact there was not an internet or teens café. ‘Hates’ included litter (after a busy holiday week end), heavy noisy speeding traffic, ‘chavs’ and vandalism, lack of activities, no swimming pool or indoor sports centre and the difficulty of getting anywhere by public transport.

What did they want?

Top requests were for an ice rink, swimming pool, theme park, water park, bowling alley and horse riding school. As opportunities for all these are within ten miles it was not surprising a train station and a free bus featured. There were more practical suggestions to extend facilities at Coles Mead with an enlarged skate board park and provision of a mountain bike track, toilets and a covered meeting place. Teens wanted a Youth Club, more activities (physical and creative), local job opportunities and the internet café. A request was made for more bus shelters at Goose Green and the school.

Clubs

There are Cricket, Table Tennis, Golf and Tennis Club activities for club members. A thriving junior football club meets at the weekend at the Coles Mead Recreation Field. Dancing classes are available at the Sandy Lane Vernon Theatre where the Lyndhurst Drama Club also has a thriving group for aspiring young actors who have the opportunity to meet weekly and perform regularly. Swan Green Cricket Club has some younger members.
Lyndhurst, famously recognised for being the ‘Capital of the New Forest’, is also nearly as famous for the problem of ‘Traffic Queues’, even being mentioned on Radio 2 by Terry Wogan.

The main problem for the village is that it is situated on a major crossroads: the main north-south route across the Forest from London to the coast and the east-west route from Southampton to Bournemouth meet at Lyndhurst. As far back as the very first Parish Council meeting, in 1894, there has been concern about local traffic congestion converging at a single point. National predictions of an increase of 30% in total car travel by 2025, (compared with 2003 figures) combined with the impact of a considerable number of additional dwellings proposed in South Hampshire and South East Dorset, will generate additional demands on the road network within the National Park. There will be more and more vehicles and vehicle movements, increasing the problem year on year.

In the 2001 census 65% of the local working population aged 16-74 years used vehicles to travel to work.

Lyndhurst has three peak times of traffic every day – morning, lunchtime and evening. This congestion around all roads entering Lyndhurst causes a ripple effect of traffic problems on minor, single track roads around the periphery of the village, especially Emery Down, Swan Green and Bank, but also extending further afield to affect, for example, Minstead and Burley. There are high volumes of traffic throughout the year during the holiday season and sunny weekends. Most visitors travel through the Forest by car, an estimated 13.5 million visitor-days each year. A significant number pass through Lyndhurst. Traffic is particularly high travelling to the Forest on Fridays and Saturdays and going home on Sunday evenings.

The high volume of traffic and stationary vehicles between high buildings and narrow roads, a canyon effect, causes air pollution. Monitoring by Hampshire County Council has recorded very high and unacceptable pollution levels. This has led to various locations in the village being designated as Air Quality Management Areas.
High traffic volumes on unfenced roads results in many commoners’ animals being killed or injured. In 2008, 94 animals were killed on New Forest roads. The attraction of free roaming animals is one of the main reasons for the visitors in the region.

The majority of residents surveyed would like to see a by-pass around the village to relieve the heavy traffic. However, it must be recognised that there are others who take the opposite view, for various reasons including loss of habitat, cost effectiveness or that the known problems actually discourage visitors. A detailed consultation was carried out by the Parish Council in 2009.

Alternative methods of traffic management need to be, and are being, looked at. The installation of a height detector outside the school, which operates the Romsey Road traffic lights and filter to allow the full road width for HGVs to negotiate the tight left turn into Romsey Road, is now working.

**Community Transport**

Measures to improve the community by introducing low cost, easily accessible, reliable and frequent public and community transport could reduce the volume and use of personal vehicles. The New Forest Bus Tour is an initiative to assist locals and tourists to reduce traffic problems in and around the region throughout the summer season (mid June to September). The Bus Service between Lymington and Southampton allows people to commute to work during the daytime, however there are no evening services. Free transport in special buses is provided for children over 7 years who attend the appropriate local schools.

The bus service runs every 30 minutes on weekdays between Southampton and Lymington, but this is likely to be reduced. Buses are often delayed by long queues. The bus company confirmed the experimental trial along Shrubbs Hill Road, allowing buses and taxis to travel in the left hand lane and join the main stream of traffic at the junction with the High Street, had contributed to an improvement in time keeping. Buses stop at 6.30pm and only go through the centre of Lyndhurst. It is not easy to travel by public transport from the more remote hamlets of Bank, Allum Green, Gritnam and Emery Down. The car is therefore the main form of transport for both recreation and work.

The main line railway station at Brockenhurst can be reached by bus from Lyndhurst or by one of the two local taxis. There is a National Coach station at Southampton with a local pick up point in the village. Lyndhurst is 5 miles from the M27 which connects with the main arterial road system and motorway network. The nearest airports are Southampton Airport (15.4 miles) and Bournemouth International (22.6 miles). Both can be reached more easily by using private transport rather than public services.

Lyndhurst is close to the coast with services by ferry to the Isle of Wight from Lymington (9 miles) and Southampton (9 miles) with ferries to the continent from Poole (30 miles), Portsmouth (31 miles) and worldwide luxury cruises from Southampton (9 miles).

A Neighbour Care scheme provides transport for needy local residents. There is no dial-a-ride service available.

**Problems**

Lyndhurst suffers from heavy traffic and air and noise pollution, particularly in the summer months and at weekends. A study has been carried out by Hampshire County Council to identify the problems and suggest solutions but these have not been resolved. Remedying the traffic and pollution problems is a major local concern, far outweighing any other in the Love It, Hate It, Want It surveys.

Pressure for a bypass is an ongoing issue which is made particularly difficult by the number and interests of the agencies which must be involved: the National Park, Forestry Commission, Commoners, Verderers, Government, Natural England, the European Community, and others, all of whom have a view. The extent to which the land is covered by statutory designations reflecting its uniqueness and value in conservation terms only compounds the difficulties.

Although it is a local concern any form of traffic diversion would affect the surrounding villages. **Future plans for traffic should be Forest wide.**
Emergency Services

Ambulance Service
The Hampshire Ambulance Service is responsible for providing ambulance cover to the parish and quotes a response time of eight minutes. The nearest ambulance station is based at Totton.

The Air Ambulance (a completely voluntarily funded service) is based at Thruxton Airfield, near Andover. Their head office is at St. Mary’s Stadium in Southampton.

Fire Service
The Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service has a retained (part-time) station in Lyndhurst. This is also the base for the specialist Animal Rescue Unit which rescues animals in danger and provides training for Rescue Services nationwide. The nearest full-time manned fire station is at Redbridge in Southampton.

Legal Services
There was one solicitor in Lyndhurst able to provide some access to the ‘Free Community Legal Service Direct’ for those on low incomes needing advice on legal problems. This firm has now moved to its Lymington office.

The Citizens’ Advice Bureau offers advice, monthly by appointment, at Fenwick2. They also have offices at Totton, Ringwood, New Milton, Hythe, Lymington and Fordingbridge.

Police
Lyndhurst Parish currently has one Police Station at Pikes Hill, although there are proposals to close this. It is manned by Hampshire Constabulary during weekdays between 9.30am to 5.00pm, Fridays 4pm. It is closed for lunch between 12.45 and 1.15pm. Telephone contact can be made outside these hours. The Lyndhurst Magistrates Court has now closed and all its functions transferred to Southampton.

Although several people have expressed a concern about local crime and vandalism in fact the parish has a relatively low crime rate compared with the surrounding areas. One police officer and a Police Community Support Officer are allocated to Lyndhurst and Ashurst. These officers work with the community to promote Safer Neighbourhood Teams and Pub and Shop Watch. Beat Surgeries are held in Budgens supermarket on the first Wednesday of each month (11am – 12pm). The officers compile a monthly crime report for the Parish Council.

A CCTV camera in the main car park is monitored 24 hours by the New Forest District Council working in conjunction with Hampshire Police. Traders have bought a second camera for the High Street.

Plans for a CCTV camera to deter vandalism at Coles Mead Recreation Ground are now being implemented.

Thefts from Forest Car Parks are a major problem.
## Listed Buildings

From Schedule of Listings for ‘Hampshire, New Forest, Lyndhurst’ as shown in English Heritage website <www.english-heritage.org.uk> as at 6th July 2011.  
[A number of titles are now out of date.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Location</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St Michael and All Angels, High Street.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxlease, A337, Clay Hill.</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Coxlease, A337, Clay Hill.</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Queen’s House, High Street.</td>
<td>II*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japonica Cottage, Bank.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenbervie, Beechen Lane.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Swan Inn, Bournemouth Road, Swan Green.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel’s Farmhouse, Chapel Lane.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boultree Cottages, 1-5, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall in front of Boultree Cottages, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernall’s Farm Dairy, Gosport Lane.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crown Hotel, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel Cottage, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tombchest south east of Sanctuary of Church of St Michael and All Angels, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink and Stretch Limited, 20, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox and Hounds Public House, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29, Romsey Road.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stydd House and Stydd Close, Shrubbs Hill.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan Green Cottages, 1 and 2, Swan Green.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Location</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stable Block 30 metres south west of Foxlease, A337, Clay Hill.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School House and Verderer’s Office, Emery House.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northerwood House, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Our Lady and St Edward, Empress Road.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall in front of Elcombes and Little Elcombes, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Stag Hotel, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tomb chests north of Church of St Michael and All Angels, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Strange, Butchers, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunters Restaurant, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beehive Cottage, Swan Green.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Cottage, Swan Green.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone 15 metres north of entrance to Stydd House and Stydd Close, Shrubbs Hill.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well House in front of Boultree Cottages, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Coach House Northerwood House, Emery Down.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elcombes and Little Elcombes, High Street.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milestone 450 metres south of turning to High Coxlease, A337, Clay Hill.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olde Cottage, Bank.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuffnells Lodge, Bournemouth Road, Swan Green.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Old Lodge, Chapel Lane.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Former Police Station, Southampton Road.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our findings have come from four working groups, who have focused on the issues most concerning Lyndhurst and the surrounding hamlets, and the Love It, Hate It, Want It survey responses from adults and local children. Additional Information has come from Lyndhurst Parish Council, New Forest District Council, Forestry Commission and New Forest National Park Authority sources.

Lyndhurst, everyone agrees, is a beautiful place in which to live. It would be perfect if it was not for the heavy volumes of traffic causing long queues and environmental, air and noise pollution. Although a majority support a bypass there is no consensus on a route, many feeling that no bypass would be better than one that cuts through the village or affects trade. The bypass debate involves many agencies and will be resumed again in 2015. A Forest-wide transport strategy, considering all affected, could improve the current traffic concerns.

Lyndhurst, like everywhere else, needs to build on what is good, maintain what we have and strive to improve aspects that will ensure living and working here will be even better for our children and future generations.

A growing concern is the high cost of living in the Lyndhurst area. For our children to live and work in the locality there needs to be growth of business and affordable housing. The local shops must continue to meet both our daily community needs, attract tourists (our main industry) and encourage shopping locally. Much of our parish is protected by conservation policies from extensive change affecting buildings and environment.

Lyndhurst, like most of the New Forest, has an aging population that needs future consideration. Easy access and transport to meet health, home, shopping and leisure services for all, young and old, need consideration. In recent years our hospital has closed, bus services have dwindled, there is no High Street solicitor, and the Magistrates Court and Police Station are to be transferred elsewhere.

The issues we have identified, and possible strategies, have all come from local comments and the desire to improve Lyndhurst, ensuring a successful and sustainable community. Some improvements are already in place or plans have been made to address them. Some improvements are quick and easy while others, like traffic improvement, may be costly and long term. That should not deter us from striving together to make a difference.

Next Steps
This document has been given to Lyndhurst Parish Council for consideration. They have been kept fully informed during the research process and have already taken action on some issues suggested. Copies will be available for public scrutiny at Lyndhurst Library, the Community Centre and on Lyndhurst Parish Council website: 
<www.lyndhurstparishcouncil.org.uk>

It is important to stress that this is a ‘working document’ that will need to be discussed and reviewed regularly to ensure that future actions meet local community needs. Continued input and constructive comments should be sought and valued from all sections of the local community, young and old.

We have endeavoured to ensure that all information is correct at time of printing. If factual errors have crept in we would be grateful for notification.
Summary of the

**Love It, Hate It, Want It**

Survey Results

*Note*
Actual comments received on the three questionnaires have been amalgamated to simplify the analysis.
Appendix 3

Local Issues

The tables on the following pages identify the issues that have been identified through the process of formulating this Area Plan. Against each issue the desired outcome is noted with a possible strategy by which this might be realised. Finally, an indication of those bodies and organisations which might be involved in the implementation of the strategy is given using the abbreviations listed (right). Tables are given for:

- Transport
- Environment
- Social
- Business and Economy

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQM</td>
<td>Air Quality Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Bartley School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Community Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Community Support Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAS</td>
<td>Fire &amp; Ambulance Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>Forestry Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Forest Marque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT</td>
<td>Primary Care Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>Heritage Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAs</td>
<td>Housing Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Hampshire Constabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC</td>
<td>Hampshire County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC(H)</td>
<td>Hampshire County Council (Highways)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAP</td>
<td>Lyndhurst Area Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCT</td>
<td>Lyndhurst Chamber of Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOs</td>
<td>Local Organisations, groups and clubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPC</td>
<td>Lyndhurst Parish Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVL</td>
<td>Lyndhurst Village Lights &amp; Decorations Cttee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Neighbourhood Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Natural England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFC</td>
<td>New Forest Centre, Museum and Reference Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFDC</td>
<td>New Forest District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFNPA</td>
<td>New Forest National Park Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFT</td>
<td>New Forest Transition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG</td>
<td>National Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NG LS</td>
<td>Lyndhurst School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCs</td>
<td>Parish Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RA</td>
<td>Residents’ Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Social Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StM</td>
<td>St Michael and All Angels Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO</td>
<td>Transport Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPO</td>
<td>Tree Preservation Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIC</td>
<td>Visitor Information Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YO</td>
<td>Youth Organisations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## T1. Traffic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| T1.1   | Heavy volume of traffic at peak & holiday times:  
- causes long queues;  
- causes pollution;  
- encourages rat runs especially in Emery Down, Bank and Sandy Lane;  
- affects the character of the narrow country lanes;  
- affects the local economy, outlying villagers avoid centre for shopping; and  
- discourages visitors stopping and shopping in Lyndhurst. | Transport strategy for the whole New Forest which will ease Lyndhurst’s and the Forest’s traffic problems  
i. Continued monitoring and assessment of traffic related issues  
ii. Identification and trialling possible traffic solutions using a multi-agency approach and local consultation  
iii. Development of a Forest wide transport strategy. (Some measures to improve AQM and improve traffic flow are being trialled. Support for a bypass is not universal. Any route could affect trade, sensitive conservation areas and local properties) | NFDC  
HCC  
NFNPA  
FC  
RA  
All NF PCs |
| T1.2   | HGVs not complying with restriction in the High Street and Emery Down. | Only permitted HGV traffic through village  
i. Monitoring and reporting infringements  
ii. Stricter police enforcement | LPC  
HC |
| T1.3   | HGVs causing road damage while turning sharp corners:  
- High Street into Romsey Road  
- High Street into Gosport Lane | As above T1.2  
Road defects repaired promptly | LPC  
HCC |
| T1.4   | Excessive speed of traffic around the parish causes a danger. | All traffic conforming to traffic regulations  
i. Extend 30mph speed limits to the outskirts of the village. (Some extensions already in place).  
ii. Possible ‘20 is plenty’ in key areas  
iii. Stricter speed enforcement | LPC  
HC  
NFDC  
RA |
## Transport

### T2. Pedestrian Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Narrow & hazardous pedestrian routes:  
- Shrubbs Hill Road  
- Southampton Road  
- Pinkney Lane  
- Traffic light crossings at junction of High Street with Romsey Road.  
- Crown steps  
- Exit & entrance to Main Car Park  
- Gosport Lane  
- Bank  
- Emery Down | Safe linked pedestrian (and cycle) routes around parish | i. Local residents made aware where and how problems should be reported  
ii. Programme compiled to improve pedestrian routes | LPC  
RA  
NFDC  
HCC |

### T3. Parking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Damage to forest lawns by parking on verges, especially at Southampton Road, Emery Down, Gales Green, Pikes Hill, Shrubbs Hill Road, Bank, Gritnam. | No parking on verges | See T2.1 | LPC  
RA  
HCC  
NFDC |
| All day parking at Bolton’s Bench is causing a problem for short term parking. | Short term parking spaces available | Monitor and report concerns | LPC  
FC |
| Long term parking at Cemetery Car Park by walkers and tourists. | Sufficient parking reserved for cemetery visitors | i. As above  
ii. ‘No Parking between’ sign when there is a funeral, and use of bollards | LPC  
FC |
| Delivery vehicles parking on the pavements and ignoring the No loading or unloading area. | All cars and vehicles comply with regulations | i. More official monitoring and patrolling  
ii. Enforcement procedures followed through  
iii. Report to police and company, with reg. no. | NFDC/HCC (if Traffic Regulation in Place)  
HC (Obstruction) |
| Main Car Park reaching capacity. | Long term planning to anticipate problems | i. Evidence on car park usage monitored  
ii. Long term planning for future parking needs | LPC  
NFDC |
# Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T4. Roads and Pavements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4.1</td>
<td>Pot holes and uneven surfaces on roads and pavements</td>
<td>Safe, well maintained roads and pavements</td>
<td>LPC continue to monitor and report for remedial action (in hand: Fault log See T1.3)</td>
<td>LPC HCC(H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4.2</td>
<td>Parking on pavements causing obstruction and safety issues to pedestrians  • Outside the school  • Elcombes Close  • The Meadows  • Kings Close  • High Street</td>
<td>No parking on pavements</td>
<td>Incidents reported to:  • NFDC (if traffic regulation order in place);  or  • Police (for obstruction and moving traffic offences)</td>
<td>LPC HC RA LCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4.3</td>
<td>Narrow pavements hazardous for children walking to school, wheelchair users and disabled.</td>
<td>Safe pedestrian routes</td>
<td>Extension of the proposed ‘safer routes to school’ scheme (through churchyard and main car park to The Meadows and beyond) to link main parish pathways</td>
<td>HCC StM LS NFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4.4</td>
<td>Obstruction of pavements and footpaths by overgrown hedges.</td>
<td>Householders ensure hedges bordering pavements are kept trimmed</td>
<td>i. Raise awareness for householders that their hedges and trees should not obstruct pathways (Clerk’s Corner)  ii. Repeated obstruction reported</td>
<td>LPC RA HCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4.5</td>
<td>Obstruction of pavements by advertising ‘A’ boards.</td>
<td>‘A’ boards not causing obstruction</td>
<td>i. Raise awareness among traders  ii. Incidents reported to NFDC</td>
<td>NFDC LCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>T5. Signage</strong> |                                                                       |                                                                                  |                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|                      |
| T5.1 | Poor signage within the village:  • No direction signs for Bournemouth.  • Width restriction in Mill Lane, signposted <strong>after</strong> turning into the road.  • Recreation Ground.  • Near exit of car park signpost in pavement resulting in pedestrians walking in the road.  • Shrubs Hill – trial bus lane signs. | Clear relevant signs in place                                                   | i. Full appraisal of local signage  ii. Relevant adjustments in place (Note: Some consultation has taken place and plans made for changes in signage. There is concern to limit signing to a minimum in conservation areas) | LPC HCC RA NFNPA |
| T5.2 | Dirty, damaged and unattractive village signage.                       | Signs cleaned, repaired regularly and replaced when necessary                    | Monitor and report concerns to HCC                                             | LPC HCC(H)          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T6. Sightlines</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| T6.1 Poor sightlines at busy road junctions, including: Forest Gardens, Swan Green, Pikes Hill, Racecourse View, Beechen Lane, Bank, Swan Green and Goose Green. | Good safe sightlines maintained at all Road junctions | i. Areas causing problems identified and reported  
ii. Programme of remedial work | LPC  
HCC(H) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T7. Cycling</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| T7.1 Cycling on the pavements causes danger to pedestrians. | No cycling on busy village pavements | i. Incidents reported  
ii. Improved monitoring and enforcement.  
iii. See also T7.2 | LPC  
HCC  
HC |

| | | | |
| T7.2 Dedicated cycle routes.  
• Cycle route Lyndhurst to Ashurst has an uneven surface so that cyclists with road bikes frequently use the busy main carriageway instead.  
• More safe cycle routes needed. | i. Even surfaces on cycle routes  
ii. Network of safe linked cycle routes Identified. | i. Liaise with neighbouring PCs to identify concerns and identify safe routes jointly.  
ii. Development of safe linked cycle paths through the forest villages. | PCs  
NFDC  
HCC  
NFNPA  
FC |

<p>| T7.3 Insufficient cycle racks | Cycle racks in key locations | No further action. New cycles racks now provided at Beaulieu Road/High Street junction and the Main Car Park. | N/A |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T8. Public Transport</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Partners</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **T8.1** The accessibility to public transport from outlying hamlets. | Economical transport available in outlying areas                                | i. Consult residents to identify main times routes, ages and numbers of potential users.  
   ii. Liaison with transport providers  
   iii. Encourage more volunteer drivers and promote voluntary transport schemes | LPC  
   HCC  
   NFDC  
   NFNPA  
   NC  
   RA  
   TO  
   Dial a Ride  
   Minibus operators |
|                                                                      | (Note the extension of the Forest Bus Service routes in summer 2011 has provided additional linked routes around the Forest) |                                                                                  |                                                  |
| **T8.2** Restricted direct destination only (Southampton or Lymington) | Improved public transport links                                                  | Discussion with other local bodies, public transport providers and HCC. (ongoing)    | LPC  
   TO  
   HCC |
| **T8.3** No direct route to Bartley Junior School                     | Direct link to Bartley for non drivers                                          | Investigate possibility of occasional parental transport on school bus  
   Investigate possibility of volunteer organisations | HCC  
   BS  
   NC |
| **T8.4** No direct public transport to leisure centres                | Some linked transport to leisure centres                                        | i. Assess the need and numbers of potential users  
   ii. See T8.1 points i and ii.                                       | See T8.1 |
| **T8.5** Bus and train timetables are incompatible                    | Some bus services link with trains at key times                                 | i. Identify potential users and key times  
   ii. Investigate possibility of linked bus or minibus at key times | See T8.1 |
| **T8.6** Poor transport links to Southampton and Bournemouth airports | Some linked transport to airports                                               | See T8.5 points i and ii.                                                               | See T8.1 |
| **T8.7** Poor transport to local hospitals for the sick and elderly   | Some linked transport to hospital                                               | i. T8.5 points i and ii.  
   ii. Promote voluntary schemes through websites and local information sources | See T8.1 |
## Environment

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E1. Noise and Air Pollution</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E1.1</strong></td>
<td>Heavy traffic harms air quality, causes noise and environmental erosion.</td>
<td>i. Forest wide transport management strategy to reduce traffic</td>
<td>LPC, NFDC, HCC, NFNPA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Effective AQM plan in operation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note HCC has identified key problem areas and suggested possible AQM strategies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no ideal solution as yet.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. See E1.1 above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Siren use reduced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E1.2</strong></td>
<td>In particular:</td>
<td>i. See E1.1 above</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Long queues</td>
<td>ii. See E1.1 above</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Stationary vehicles</td>
<td>i. Siren use reduced</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• High volume of traffic</td>
<td>ii. Liaise with emergency services on schemes to reduce noise pollution caused by sirens.</td>
<td>LPC, NFDC, HCC, HC, Fire and Ambulance Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Noise pollution by sirens</td>
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## E2. Run Down areas

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>E2.1</strong></td>
<td>Stag Yard, South View, Judd's/Coopers Yard, The Old Police Station Le Canard</td>
<td>Unoccupied sites tidily maintained</td>
<td>LPC, NFDC, NFNPA</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monitor offending areas and seek remedial action</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E2.2</strong></td>
<td>Untidy areas and litter. (Including Commercial and domestic waste)</td>
<td>i. Lyndhurst is always clean and litter free</td>
<td>NFDC, Transition Town Groups</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Encourage local recycling schemes</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i. Monitor and report ongoing concerns</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Local street cleaner alerted to concerns</td>
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<td></td>
<td>iii. Encourage further development of recycling ideas to minimise waste</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(NFDC have effective waste collection and recycling programmes. Rubbish collection dates have been adjusted to help prompt collection of commercial waste)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Desired Outcome</td>
<td>Possible Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>E3.</td>
<td>High Street</td>
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</table>
| E3.1 | Unsympathetic shop frontages and advertising (use of ‘A’ boards on the pavements) | Shop fronts sympathetic to village environment [Note: NFNPA Design and Conservation Area statements identify clear character guidelines for conservation areas.] | i. In hand. Planning applications are scrutinised and local opinions sought by planning authorities.  
ii. Liaison with local traders on ‘A’ board regulations and use  
iii. Stricter policy enforcement if necessary | LPC  
FNPA  
HCC  
LCT |
| E3.3 | Unmaintained flower tubs create poor impression                       | Well maintained flower tubs and increased use of flowers and plants, for example, hanging baskets. | i. In hand. LVL have agreed to maintain tubs.  
ii. Create a Lyndhurst in Bloom competition, to enhance parish and develop civic pride, in two categories:  
· Business  
· Households | LVL  
LPC  
LVL |
<table>
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<tr>
<td>E4. Open Space</td>
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<tr>
<td>E4.1 Limited designated open space</td>
<td>All LPC open space enhances local rural environment</td>
<td>Identify and use what open land is available. e.g. Great Mead (In hand LPC)</td>
<td>LPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4.2 Limited space, with seating, for open air eating without interference from animals</td>
<td>More animal-free seating areas</td>
<td>i. E4.1 as above and Coles Mead, Great Mead, Appletree Court. ii. Seating areas are available at the Eric Dearing Memorial and new library gardens. Both are beside the busy main car park</td>
<td>LPC NFDC FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4.3 Unsympathetic street furniture throughout parish. Some not well maintained</td>
<td>Attractive well maintained street furniture that enhances the characteristic environment</td>
<td>i. Identify concerns ii. Discussion with authorities for alternatives iii. (LPC now have a programme of ongoing maintenance)</td>
<td>NFNPA (Planning). HCC (lighting) HCC(H) LPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4.4 Traditional fences and ancient ornamental hedges being replaced with bland alternatives (including parking spaces) and non-native species</td>
<td>i. Preservation, retention and maintenance of existing traditional fences and hedgerows. ii. Encourage new hedges of native species. iii. Alternatives to paving gardens for parking. [See ‘New Forest National Park Authority Lyndhurst, Swan Green &amp; Bank Conservation Area Character Appraisals’ Village Design Plan.]</td>
<td>i. Monitor and encourage maintenance of traditional barriers as identified by NFNPA conservation plans. ii. Identify and ensure trees enhancing street scene are retained (TPO on vulnerable trees) iii. Monitor and discourage paved front gardens for parking</td>
<td>LPC NFNPA RA FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issues</td>
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<td>Potential Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E5. Housing</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>E5.1 Increased development in large gardens</td>
<td>Sites with houses in large gardens enhancing village scene maintained and not over developed</td>
<td>i. Monitoring of planning applications. ii. Strict application of policies to conserve local characteristics and street scene</td>
<td>LPC, NFNPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5.2 Conservation of ancient buildings and structures</td>
<td>Updated survey and list of all characteristic local houses and special features</td>
<td>i. Review present list of listed buildings and features and consider additions ii. Adoption of NFNPA Character Appraisal proposals iii. Monitor planning applications</td>
<td>LPC, NFNPA, HA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5.3 Lack of affordable housing</td>
<td>Range of affordable housing reserved for needy with village connections according to agreed procedures</td>
<td>i. In hand (NFDC policy) ii. Forest-wide plans for affordable housing iii. Housing allocated to needy locals iv. Development of schemes such as shared ownership</td>
<td>NG policies, NFDC, NFPD, NFPA, HAs, SS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5.4 Increased number of second homes and their development leading to reduced stock of lower priced housing</td>
<td>Stricter legislation on extending smaller properties</td>
<td>i. Monitoring number of second homes ii. Liaise with NFNPA on planning policy on developing smaller and second homes</td>
<td>LPC, NFNPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Environment

### Local Products

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</table>
| E6.1 Limited range of local products for sale                          | Wide range of local produce available locally                                  | i. Encourage use of local products with liaison with the Chamber of Trade.  
ii. Encourage the New Forest Marque.  
iii. Encourage use of ‘Brand New Forest’ card. (In hand)  
iv. Support local Farmers’ Market and Shop Local initiatives  
 v. Encourage local participation in New Forest Food Festival  
vi. Improved marketing and publicity                                   | LCT  
NFDC  
NFNPA  
FM                                                                                          |

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## Sustainability

### Resilience to energy, climate and economic shocks

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
<th>Possible Strategy</th>
<th>Potential Partners</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| E7.1 Resilience to energy, climate and economic shocks                 | Reduced energy usage and reliance on fossil fuels  
ii. Reduced ‘Food Miles’                                                | i. E6.1 above  
ii. Encourage and support NFDC and other local and national initiatives, e.g. recycling, grants for insulation, support for growing own food  
iii. Encourage shopping locally  
iv. Investigate ‘Transition Town Initiatives’                            | NFDC  
NFNPA  
NFT                                                                                          |

### Climate change

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Desired Outcome</th>
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</table>
| E7.2 Climate change                                                    | Raised awareness of potential consequences                                       | Publicity of global issues                                                                                                                                                                                           | NFDC  
NFNPA  
NFT                                                                                          |
### Social

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<tr>
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<th>Desired Outcomes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>S1. Communication</strong></td>
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</table>
| **S1.1** | No one comprehensive source for information of parish activities and events | i. Village Diary and/or newsletter  
ii. Village website  
iii. Extended use of LPC website and CC *What’s On* and Notice Boards | i. A parish newsletter, diary and/or website listing all organisations, contacts and events available to all parishioners.  
ii. Possibly an Opportunity Event for all local organisations to meet and publicise their group and activities  
iii. (In hand at CC)  
iv. Extension of Community Centre’s *What’s On* and other publications | LPC  
LO  
NFDC  
CC |
| **S1.2** | Lack of information for new residents concerning the parish | i. Information on LPC website and  
ii. A ‘Welcome Pack’ with information for new residents available at estate agents and CC | i. Identify what new residents need to know  
ii. Compile materials. Cost printing and folder  
iii. Create a welcome pack with local information for new residents | LPC  
RA  
CC  
RA  
Local estate agents |
### Social

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<tr>
<td><strong>S2. Activities</strong></td>
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</table>
| **S2.1 More community events** | Range of 2 or 3 seasonal community events | i. Summer picnic and Fun Day  
ii. Fairs/fetes  
iii. Range of short local themed walks  
iv. ‘Beating the Bounds’  
(In hand—LPC Volunteers needed) | LPC  
LOs  
NFNPA  
NFDC  
NFC  
StM |
| **S2.2 Distance from cinema** | Film shows in local area | i. In hand  
ii. Monthly film show at Emery Down Village Hall. Also available at Ashurst, Minstead and Brockenhurst | CC |
| **S2.3 More equipment and activities for all ages at Coles Mead** | Good range of equipment for all ages | Equipment to be provided for teenagers and under fives.  
(In hand: LPC has invested heavily in this area. Future planning is for improved skateboard facilities, cycle track & fitness equipment for older people.) | LPC |
| **S2.4 No public conveniences in the Recreation Ground or nearby** | Public convenience at Coles Mead | Investigation of costs, planning and maintenance (A CCTV camera is being sought to deter vandalism) | LPC  
FC  
NFNPA |
**Social**

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<tr>
<td><strong>S3. Provision for specialised age groups</strong></td>
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</table>
| **S3.1** No safe outdoor meeting places for teenagers such as a covered shelter | Covered meeting place | i. Identify suitable place & funding.  
ii. Investigate planning requirements  
iii. Security and maintenance issues | LPC  
NFDC                                                                 |
| **S3.2** Limited activities for youth groups                          | Villages Youth Centre, Identify projects for youth | i. Youth Club now open in Car Park hut  
ii. Identify groups or individuals to identify, support and lead projects.  
iii. Encourage young people to volunteer with community activities and improvements to the environment  
iv. Advertise community projects needing volunteers | LPC  
Youth Groups  
LO  
NFDC  
NFNPA  
FC                                                                 |
| **S3.3** No opportunity for youth opinions on local issues            | Opportunities for voicing youth opinions | i. Encourage youth to speak at or write to the Parish Council.  
ii. LPC to contact local YO for opinions annually  
(Note: The Youth Club have recently seized the opportunity to ask for improved facilities at Coles Mead) | LPC  
YO                                                                 |
| **S3.4** Lack of provision for lonely housebound local people         | Raise awareness of support available to the housebound | Identify  
• Support needed  
• Possible helpers  
• Local providers/agencies.  
• Full list of support at Surgery, CC, Fenwick, website and Welcome pack  
• Village newsletter and website could aid | LPC website  
NC  
Surgery  
Local Churches  
Fenwick  
SS                                                                 |
| **S3.5** Reduced number of warden assisted controlled housing within the parish | Adequate suitable provision to match local needs available | i. Identify local needs and provision needed (figures known through Health and Social Services)  
ii. Assess possible gap between needs and available resources  
iii. Petition for improved services | PCT  
Surgery  
NFDC  
HCC  
SS                                                                 |
| **S3.6** An after-school facility for local children between school and 6.00pm | After-school clubs | Private initiative | Private initiative  
HCC  
Local schools                                                                 |
| **S3.7** Increased opportunities to use internet. Facilities at library have limited opening times. | Internet café or similar facility | i. Develop current facilities  
ii. Private initiative | HCC library  
CC  
LCT                                                                 |
| **S3.8** Lack of volunteers to run clubs and community services       | More local volunteers to run community initiatives | i. Recognition of current volunteers and their contributions to Lyndhurst  
ii. Outstanding volunteers work celebrated annually by public nomination, presentation of award/certificate recognising Community Services | LO  
LPC                                                                 |
### S4. Policing

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S4.1 The fear of crime</td>
<td>Awareness that Lyndhurst is a safe place for all residents and workers.</td>
<td>Raise awareness of our local police, their local surgeries, their activities and advice, through: i. local ‘Beat Reports’, ii. strategies to combat crime:</td>
<td>HC and CSOs LPC NFDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Pub watch</td>
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<td>• Shop watch</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Neighbourhood watch</td>
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<td>• More police presence in village</td>
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<td>• CCTV monitoring in car park, High Street and Coles Mead (completed)</td>
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### S5. Accessibility

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</table>
| S5.1 Lack of disabled access to some shops and businesses | Good disabled access to all public buildings, crossings and pavements          | i. Encourage initiatives to provide adequate facilities  
ii. Inform LPC of deficiencies | LCT NFDC NFNPA |

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**Social**

To report anti-social behaviour and neighbourhood issues, call 101.

In an emergency, dial 999.

Local Issues - Social
## Business & Economy

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<tr>
<td><strong>B1. Shops</strong></td>
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</table>
| B1.1 Growing number of food outlets (Approaching the permitted 50% of all local outlets, excluding pubs and hotels) | Good balance between food and other individual outlets to attract shoppers and increase trade | i. Monitor and consult  
ii. Possible review of current categorising system | LPC  
LCT  
NFNPA |
| B1.2 Decreasing number of specialist shops | Wide range of shops providing for the basic food, clothes and hardware for locals and offering range of independent shops to attract visitors | i. Encourage  
- local shopping  
- Brand New Forest Card encouraging loyalty rewards  
- New Forest Marque  
ii. Publicity of Lyndhurst for interesting shopping | LPC  
NFDC  
LCT |
| B1.3 Some shops have experienced a decline in retail sales and footfall leading to frequent changes in shop ownership and an increasing number of empty shops | i. Vacant shops re-let quickly  
ii. Increase in retail sales  
iii. Stability in retail business | i. See above, and  
ii. Promote the village history, local attractions and shops through website and marketing, leaflets advertising Lyndhurst as an interesting venue for tourists. | As above |
| B1.4 Businesses in Lyndhurst are concerned with the increases in local business rates. | Stable business rates | Negotiate for lower rates | LCT  
NFDC  
District Valuation Office |
| B1.5 Limited range of local home delivery | Maintain current delivery services | i. Private enterprise  
ii. Promote local usage of current suppliers, e.g. milk, butchers and greengrocery | LCT |
## Economy & Business

### B2. Employment

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</table>
| B2.1 Local jobs for local people | Increased employment opportunities for local people | i. Ensure local jobs well advertised locally  
ii. Create a jobs page on LPC web-site with free advertising for employers. | LPC                 |

### B3. Tourism

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</table>
| B3.1 No specific flyer advertising Lyndhurst local attraction and amenities | Flyer promoting Lyndhurst | i. Better marketing and promotion of Lyndhurst through flyer, websites and advertising  
ii. Encourage use of LPC and VIC websites, CC’s What’s On and notice boards  
iii. New Forest Explorer and LPC, NFNPA, NFC and other websites contain general information | LPC, LCT, NFC, VIC, NFNPA, NFDC, CC |
| B3.2 Perceived low number of local and Forest based activities | Day and evening activities well advertised | i. As above  
ii. Central free/low cost advertising points  
iii. More use of VIC and CC | As above |
Where do we go from here?

Our initial aim was to discover what local people liked and disliked about living and working in Lyndhurst and their ideas for improvements. Lyndhurst Parish Council (LPC) has received regular updates on the issues raised and has already acted upon some of these, for example:

- improvements have been made to the children’s playground;
- seats have been repaired; and
- a Parish Walk has been published.

It is intended that this plan should be used by LPC and other agencies to inform future planning in accordance with the wishes of the local community. Some ideas may cost little in time or money where others, like the dream of a traffic solution, may take longer or are just not possible.

Strategies and potential partners to achieve these have been suggested. It is proposed that LPC, following discussions with the local community, compiles an Action Plan, which identifies key issues, how they will be addressed and what the outcome will be, as part of their annual planning. New sub-groups, involving volunteers, may need to be formed to take plans forward. These should work in partnership with the LPC.

A successful action plan needs regular monitoring to celebrate achievements, ensure progress is being made and make necessary adjustments. It is suggested that this is reported to the Parish Council at four monthly intervals and at the AGM in April. Updates together with opportunities for getting more involved will be given to the community through What’s On and LPC notice boards and website.

This will provide a real opportunity for local people and organisations to become involved and committed to improving life in our community. It will benefit not only ourselves and our children but generations to come. It is . . .

Our Village, Our Future, Our Voice.

1. Distribution
Following presentation to LPC in September this Area Plan will be published to the community. Copies will be available
- for reference at public buildings (Community Centre, Library, Appletree Court, New Forest Centre);
- by direct distribution to stakeholders;
- for download from the LPC website; and
- by purchase of individual copies.

2. Feedback
All who wish to make their views known are invited to provide their feedback, by the end of November 2011 please, at the Community Centre or via the LPC website: www.lyndhurstparishcouncil.org.uk

3. Exhibition
There will be an exhibition at the Community Centre in November where you will be able to view the Plan and give your opinions.

4. Community Involvement
If you would like to offer your expertise, skills or simply time to help realise any of the aims or aspirations in the Plan there will be information available at the exhibition and on the LPC website. We look forward to hearing from you.

5. Action Plans
LPC committees will draw up Action Plans in early 2012, having considered all representations. LPC will liaise with other identified ‘potential partners’ in the implementation of the Action Plans. LPC will monitor progress through reports from its committees at four-monthly intervals.

Want to find out more?
Would you like to help?
Would you like your own copy of LAP?
Further information at Lyndhurst Community Centre or visit the LPC website
www.lyndhurstparishcouncil.org.uk

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Lyndhurst 100 years ago

What will you do to help Lyndhurst prosper over the next 100 years?

... and today
Members of the Parish Council as well as volunteers from the community have acted as the key drivers and champions for developing this plan. It is worth emphasising that the Parish Council would not be able to deliver the recommendations and objectives without forming strong partnerships with members of the community and other bodies.

As a Parish Council, we will continue to forge and enhance these partnerships, in particular with the District and County Councils and other funding agencies, and encourage community activities to achieve the objectives set out in the Area Plan.

I want to add that publication of the plan is not the end of the process; it marks the beginning of a new chapter of implementation, which for me, and I am sure many in the village, is what it is really all about.

After all, the entire plan needs to remain vibrant and alive so that it remains in harmony with the area it has been inspired by.

I want to offer my thanks to all of the members of the Steering Committee for their hard work and stamina over the past few years in delivering this plan. I am sure their tireless efforts, which are embodied in the fabric of the plan, will be rewarded in due course.

Finally, my thanks go to everyone in this wonderful community that makes up the Lyndhurst Area, who assisted in this plan with their original participation into the ‘Love it, Hate it, Want it’ questionnaire.

Thank you for ‘Your voices!’

Mark Rollé, Chairman
Lyndhurst Parish Council

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- New Forest District Council
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- Nick Evans
- Kevin Stratford, Stratford & Stratford
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- Forestry Commission
- Lyndhurst Community Centre
- New Forest Centre

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