

Hackfall Management Plan 4375
Plan period: 2002 to 2007
This copy printed on: 14 July 2008



Hackfall

Management Plan

Standard Management Plan – Contents Page

Item	Page No.
Introduction	2
Plan Review and Updating	2
Woodland Management Principles	3
Site Details	4
Summary Site Description	5
Summary Description of Access Provision	5
Long Term Intentions	6
Compartments and Sub-compartments	7
Key Features	10
Management Objectives for each Key Feature	11
Glossary	13

Maps

The Woodland Trust

Introduction

The Trust's objectives and management principles guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 3. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive where possible. The Woodland Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

Any confidential information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

Plan Review and Updating

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please contact the Woodland Trust to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years.

Woodland Management Principles

We believe that our organisation and our objectives are unique, therefore, the style of management of our woods must also be unique. These principles outline our individual style of management. It is important however that these principles are not looked at in isolation.

All Woodland Trust woods are certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.

1. The Trust's main focus is the protection and conservation of ancient woodland. It also cares for other important habitats.
2. The Trust will identify and conserve the most important features of every site it owns, whether historical, cultural or ecological.
3. The Trust wants people to enjoy its sites. It will provide free, quiet, informal public access, primarily for walkers.
4. The Trust will take the views of local people and other stakeholders into account before making any decisions about a site.
5. The Trust will create new woods in sympathy with their surroundings.
6. The Trust recognises that woodland is a renewable and sustainable resource.
7. The Trust aims to fulfil its responsibilities and its legal obligations to its neighbours.

Site Details

Hackfall

Location:	Grewelthorpe Grid reference: SE236771 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 99 Grewelthorpe, near Ripon, North Yorkshire. The site lies to the north of the village and east of the road between the village and Masham.
County / District:	North Yorkshire
Area:	110.4 acres (44.68 hectares)
Designations:	Site of Special Scientific Interest Ancient Semi Natural Woodland Other County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc) Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Conservation Area Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (part) Ancient Woodland Site (part) Planted Ancient Woodland Site Planted Ancient Woodland Site Site of Special Scientific Interest Listed Building Historic Park & Garden Conservation Area Invertebrate Site Register

Hackfall ext.

Location:	Grewelthorpe Grid reference: SE241768 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 99 The site is east of Hackfall Wood itself and between it and the Mickley Barras. It is accessible via the footpath from Mickley Barras.
County / District:	York
Area:	6.92 acres (2.8 hectares)
Designations:	

Hackfall (Access to Castle)

Location: South of Hackfall Wood
Grid reference: SE243769
OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 99
This is an access from Mowbray Hall Farm to the "Castle" (a folly) within Hackfall Wood.

County / District: York

Area: 1.09 acres (0.44 hectares)

Designations:

Hackfall Car Park

Location: Grewelthorpe
Grid reference: SE231775
OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 99
The land sits to the north and west of Hackfall

County / District: York

Area: 0.74 acres (0.3 hectares)

Designations: Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Altitude: Max (m) Min (m)
Aspect: NE

Summary Site Description

The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall but unfortunately cannot be displayed here because of its length and format. The main document is available on CD as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Dysart Road, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Tel 01476 581115. Email: wopsmail@woodland-trust.org.uk. Full hard copies (including appendices) are available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham.

Summary Description of Access Provision

The wood is accessible on foot from 4 separate entrances. The two most popular of these start from the Grewelthorpe to Masham minor road. The southerly one can be reached by following the road from Grewelthorpe for approx. 200m towards Masham (north) and then turning right (east) into Hackfall. This entrance has no barriers and the path follows a shallow slope, with some steps. The northerly one is approximately halfway between Grewelthorpe and Masham, and again turns right (east) following a Public Right of Way (PROW) over a step over stile and then down a track and through a gate into fields. Once in the field, turn right, contouring along the slope to enter the top of the wood over a step over stile. Alternatively, continue down the fields on the Public path to enter the lower part of the wood through a kissing gate. This route is closest to the main features in the wood, but does then descend a steep slope. The paths are currently in the process of being improved and

upgraded (July 2007 - mid 2008). Within the wood, the paths are natural, compacted earth. Slopes vary but can be up to 1:8 (12%) for considerable distances. The main entrances are at the top of the site, some 110m (340ft) above the river at the bottom of the wood. These are either on steep slopes, or have steps. Some paths along the top of the wood are more exposed. The remaining two entrances are on PROW following the riverside paths, and require a much longer walk in, preferably with a map OS 1:50,000 series map 99 covers the area. The Ripon Rowel medium distance circular path is 50 miles long and passes through the wood and is way marked.

Parking is currently very limited, either to roadside areas in Grewelthorpe village, or the lay-by opposite the second PROW entrance. A small car park is under construction (late 2007) by the northern entrance.

There is a bus service number 159 between Ripon and Leyburn approximately 3 times per day, which stops at Grewelthorpe.

The nearest railway station is Leyburn at 14 miles away, whilst Thirsk station is 19 miles away. Further information on www.traveline.com.uk, or telephone

The nearest toilets are likely to be The Crown public house in Grewelthorpe (restricted hours particularly in winter) and various hotels, pubs and cafes in Masham (traditional hours).

Public Rights of Way

Type of ROW	Description of route
Footpath	One public footpath runs adjacent to the northern boundary. One footpath runs the length of the eastern boundary with the River Ure.

Facilities available

Facility	Yes/No
Woodland Trust car park at site	No
Parking nearby	Yes
Local parking difficult	No
Good views	Yes
Waymarked walk	No
Information board	No
Free leaflet available	No
Well worth a visit	Yes

Long Term Intentions

See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.

Compartments and Sub-compartments

(Compartments are permanent subdivisions marked by permanent boundary features such as rides, streams etc. Sub-compartments are divisions of compartments and are not necessarily permanent units; their boundaries may change as a result of management or natural processes.)

Sub Cpt No.	Sub Cpt Area Ha	General Description	Management Regime	Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1	11.1	For Cpts see WGS 012002941 from May 1999 - 2004. For rest of site plans & works see Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Building Of Interest, Non Woodland Semi Natural Habitat - pasture, Other - Historic landscaped garden, Community Woodland Group	
2	12.2	For Cpts see WGS 012002941 from May 1999 - 2004. For rest of site plans & works see Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also			Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Building Of Interest, Non	

		available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Woodland Semi Natural Habitat - pasture, Other - Historic landscaped garden, Community Woodland Group	
3	19.7	For Cpts see WGS 012002941 from May 1999 - 2004. For rest of site plans & works see Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Building Of Interest, Non Woodland Semi Natural Habitat - pasture, Other - Historic landscaped garden, Community Woodland Group	
4	2.3	For Cpts see WGS 012002941 from May 1999 - 2004. For rest of site plans & works see Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New			Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Building Of Interest, Non Woodland Semi	

Hackfall Management Plan 4375
Plan period: 2002 to 2007
This copy printed on: 14 July 2008



		Management Plans/Hackfall.			Natural Habitat - pasture, Other - Historic landscaped garden, Community Woodland Group	
--	--	----------------------------	--	--	---	--

Key Features

(The Key Features of the site are identified and described in the table below. They encapsulate what is important about the site, and which site management is aimed at conserving.)

Key Feature Name	Ref. No.	Key Feature Description	Constraints and opportunities	Evaluation - Why is it important?	Cpt No.
Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	f1	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site
Informal Public Access	f2	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site
Building Of Interest	f3	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site

Non Woodland Semi Natural Habitat - pasture	f4	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site
Other - Historic landscaped garden	f5	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site
Community Woodland Group	f6	See Conservation Plan written July 2002 for full details. Full hard copies (including appendices) available in the library of the Woodland Trust central office in Grantham. Core data also available on J:Public/Woodland Management/New Management Plans/Hackfall.			Whole Site

Management Objectives for each Key Feature

Section 7 provides a concise non technical statement of the overall long term intentions for the whole site. In this sub section are the long and short-term objectives applying to each key feature.

Key Feature Name	Ref. No.	Vision	Factors causing change	Prediction / Short term objective
------------------	----------	--------	------------------------	-----------------------------------

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	f1			
Informal Public Access	f2			
Building Of Interest	f3			
Non Woodland Semi Natural Habitat - pasture	f4			
Other - Historic landscaped garden	f5			
Community Woodland Group	f6			

Glossary

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See *Sub-compartments*.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The *provenance* of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The *origin* is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.