



Hackfall

Management Plan 2017-2022

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. 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 as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species 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 on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
- 10 Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Hackfall
Location:	Grewelthorpe
Grid reference:	SE236771, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 99
Area:	48.06 hectares (118.76 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Conservation Area, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Listed Building, Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This ancient woodland has been restored to its former glory and boasts original features such as grottos and glades, rustic temples and waterfalls, as well as carpets of bluebells in spring and an impressive number of woodland birds.

2.2 Extended Description

The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus:

Bus service number 159 between Ripon and Leyburn runs approximately three times per day, stopping at Grewelthorpe.

By train:

The nearest railway station is Leyburn at 22.5km (14 miles) away, while Thirsk station is 30.5km (19 miles) away.

For further information on public transport, visit traveline.com.uk or telephone 0871 200 22 33.

By car:

Hackfall is 9.7km (six miles) north west of Ripon, north of Grewelthorpe. From Ripon, take the A6108 north-west to Masham. From Masham, turn left out of the market place near the community centre onto Church Street. Follow the road around a left hand bend onto Park Street (past HSBC bank on the right and the Co-op). Head out of Masham on Thorpe Road (past l'Anson feed mill) and over the River Burn bridge towards Grewelthorpe for approx. 1.6km (one mile).

The free Woodland Trust car park is on your left (Post code HG4 3BS), approx. 0.85km/½ mile before Grewelthorpe Village. If that is full, additional roadside parking may be available in the village of Grewelthorpe. Car parking and maps are also available at the Crown Inn for people using the Inn. From the village, immediately adjacent to the Crown Inn, there is a footpath into Hackfall which takes around five minutes to walk. Alternatively, Grewelthorpe village is a short walk away from the main southern entrance, and it may be possible to park there.

3.2 Access / Walks

There is no wheelchair access to Hackfall because of the terrain, and unless visitors are reasonably fit they will find the walk back up the slope challenging.

The wood is accessible on foot from four separate entrances. The two most popular are at the top of the site, 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. To access them, 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 entrance is approximately halfway between Grewelthorpe and Masham and is along a Public Right of Way (PROW) next to a car park. The entrance from the car park is through a kissing gate. Direct access from the road is over a step-over stile. The path heads in an easterly direction down a track and through a kissing 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.

Many paths have been improved and upgraded, but those within the wood, the paths are compacted earth and can be very muddy, particularly in wet conditions. Walking boots are recommended. Slopes vary but can be up to 1:8 (12%) for considerable distances. The high path in Common Wood at the Mickley end of Hackfall is at the top of a very steep slope and particular care should be taken here.

The other two entrances are on a PROW following the riverside paths, and require a much longer walk in, preferably with a map. OS 1:50,000 series, map no. 99, covers the area.

To explore Hackfall at a reasonably leisurely pace, we suggest you allow at least two hours.

The Ripon Rowel medium distance circular path is 50 miles long and passes through the wood, where it is way-marked. There is also a leaflet for a walk in Hackfall.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

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Significance

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

5.2 Building Of Interest

Description

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Significance

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

5.3 Open Ground Habitat

Description

The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.

Significance

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

5.4 Historic Landscape

Description

The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.

Significance

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

5.5 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

This site is part of the Welcoming Sites Programme, which aims to improve the visitor experience to this site. The Welcoming Site Programme will lead to a series of lasting upgrades that will improve the visitor experience and will likely increase the number and range of visitors to the wood. An attractive and serviceable network of tracks and paths will further encourage the appreciation of the woodland both on the site and in the locality. The site will be managed to meet the required high standards of the Welcoming Site Programme and will provide a clear welcome: well-maintained car park, entrances, furniture, signs and other infrastructure as well as sustainable path and track surfaces across the variable ground conditions. Access will better facilitate use by a wider range of visitors. An engagement plan will set out a developed programme of engagement activities and events further enhancing public visits to the site. The site will be a truly valued resource in the local community and well respected.

'Its position in the landscape'

Hackfall is situated on the edge of the beautiful Yorkshire Dales within the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in North Yorkshire. Less than 10 miles from Ripon and at the Masham end of the small village of Grewelthorpe, it covers 47 hectares (117 acres) of ancient semi-natural woodland within a steep and dramatic rocky gorge of the River Ure.

Visitors to Hackfall Woods today can delight in the stunning scenery and explore a mass of unique built features including follies and waterfalls. Set in a 350ft gorge on the edge of Grewelthorpe, the site was bought in 1731 by John Aislabie, famous for his landscaping work at nearby Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal.

'There is so much to admire, so much to celebrate, that I know not how to proceed in description or speak half in praise due to Hackfall'. John Byng, Lord Torrington, 1792

There is something about the wild splendour of Hackfall Woods that simply inspires creativity. Nineteenth century writers hailed it as one of the most beautiful woodlands in the country while romantic landscape artist Turner painted in the woods. But it was Aislabie's son, William who transformed the area into a "beautiful wilderness", creating grottos and surprise views, glades, rustic temples embedded in groves of trees, waterfalls and follies - many of which can still be discovered in the wood today.

This ancient woodland is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and listed as Grade 1 on the Historic Parks and Gardens register, along with several other designations. The largely broadleaved area is still dominated by oak with beech, sycamore, ash and even lime plantings remaining from the 18th century. Hackfall teems with wildlife and sustains a thriving range of wild plant communities including a spectacular display of bluebells.

In the early part of the twentieth century, the site fell into decline but since the 1980s, when the Woodland Trust in partnership with the Hackfall Trust purchased the site, much has been done since then to restore Hackfall to its glory days. Thanks to a grant of almost £1 million from the Heritage Lottery Fund and further grants from the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Beauty and Yorventure, today's visitors can experience a rare and outstanding example of the picturesque garden style of the mid-eighteenth century, as created by John Aislabie's son William.

'General description of the access'

The free, Woodland Trust car park is on your left (Post code HG4 3BS), approx. 0.85km/½ mile before Grewelthorpe Village. If that is full, additional car parking and maps are available at the Crown Inn from where there is a footpath into Hackfall which takes around five minutes to walk.

Alternatively, Grewelthorpe village is a short walk away from the main southern entrance, and it may be possible to park there.

There is no wheelchair access to Hackfall because of the terrain, and unless visitors are reasonably fit they will find the walk back up the slope challenging.

The wood is accessible on foot from four separate entrances. The two most popular are at the top of the site, 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. To access them, 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 entrance is approximately halfway between Grewelthorpe and Masham and is along a Public Right of Way (PROW) next to a car park. Many paths have been improved and upgraded, but those within the wood, the paths are compacted earth and can be very muddy, particularly in wet conditions. Walking boots are recommended. Slopes vary but can be up to 1:8 (12%) for considerable distances. The high path in Common Wood at the Mickley end of Hackfall is at the top of a very steep slope and particular care should be taken here. To explore Hackfall at a reasonably leisurely pace, we suggest you allow at least two hours.

The other two entrances are on a PROW following the riverside paths, and require a much longer walk in, preferably with a map. OS 1:50,000 series, map no. 99, covers the area. Various walks including the Masham to Hackfall and Nutwith Coat Heritage walk are available from the Masham Community Office.

The Ripon Rowel medium distance circular path is 50 miles long and passes through the wood, where it is way-marked. Alternatively, the Aislabie Walk takes you through picturesque landscapes of Studley Royal, Laver Banks and Hackfall. You can pick up printed copies from local Tourist Information Centres or pubs/cafes in the area. Or visit the website: www.aislabiewalk.org.uk

'The visitor profile'

There are 11255 households in the HG4 postcode areas with the main audiences being retirees, mature couples and families. The nearby village of Masham is a tourist 'honeypot' with access to the Yorkshire dales National Park and Nidderdale AONB. The woodland has over 15,000 visitors per year with regular local visitors and significant number of tourist visitors.

'Events and activities'

There are currently no immediate plans for events on site, however some guided walks and events are organised via local groups including the Nidderdale AONB / Hackfall Trust. There is potential for delivering more events in the future focussed on natural history, heritage and arts.

'Nearby Woodland Trust sites' - There are several woodland Trust Woods within 30min-1hrs drive of Hackfall, including Nidd George nr Harrogate, Skipton Castle Woods. Preston Spring Wood Leyburn, Wensleydale and Lower grass Wood Grassington. Details on the website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

'Volunteering'

The site is managed with regular volunteer tasks run by the Nidderdale AONB Conservation Volunteer and there are volunteer opportunities available via the woodland Trust are advertised on the Trusts website.

‘specific furniture/ access point description’

Hackfall contains a delightful variety of follies, cascades, viewpoints and fountains pond with a gravity fed fountain. There are a range of benches / seats and viewing areas at key points around the site.

Significance

Increasing enjoyment of woodland is one of the Woodland Trust’s key outcomes. Increasing enjoyment of woodland is one of the Woodland Trust’s key outcomes. Improving parking and trails and engagement opportunities is particularly important given Hackfall heritage significance. Improvements to the Car Park are planned in 2019 as well as upgrading some of the entrances and signage longer term. Key walk leaflets online resources such as the Hackfall Art swatch book will continue to be available for visitors. Additional longer walks trails such as the Aislabie walk are also available.

Opportunities & Constraints

Tourism - Hackfall is near to Masham & Ripon and key Yorkshire Dales / Nidderdale AONB attractions. Hackfall is an inspirational woodland attracting visitors from across the UK and some international visitors due to its links with the Aislabies and the National Trust Studley Royal / Fountains Abbey.

Natural History: Hackfall's ancient woodland is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and listed as Grade 1 on the Historic Parks and Gardens register, along with several other designations. The largely broadleaved area is still dominated by oak with beech, sycamore, ash and even lime plantings remaining from the 18th century. Hackfall teems with wildlife and sustains a thriving range of wild plant communities including a spectacular display of bluebells.

Heritage and History: Promoting Hackfall's unique heritage and the Aislabie link with Studley Royal / Fountains Abbey World Heritage site, now managed by the National Trust. John Aislabie's son, William transformed Hackfall area into a "beautiful wilderness", creating grottos and surprise views, glades, rustic temples embedded in groves of trees, waterfalls and follies - many of which can still be discovered in the wood today. Because of Hackfall's SSSI status and delicate woodland Habitats the Aislabie garden has undergone a partial restoration so that key features can be discovered in a natural undisturbed woodland setting.

Arts / Creativity: Hackfall has long been associated with creativity, and there are many opportunities to continue this with current visitors to the site. There is something about the wild splendour of Hackfall Woods that simply inspires creativity. Nineteenth century writers hailed it as one of the most beautiful woodlands in the country while romantic landscape artist Turner painted in the woods. Hackfall remains a popular destination for Artists and Photographers today. This aspect will be developed in terms of the events promoted and through education, learning and web-based materials acting as a springboard from which visitors are encouraged to explore Hackfall further.

Woodland Creation - Hackfall's woodland can inspire others to create woodland on a small or large scale from school and community woodlands to large scale woodland landscapes.

Constraints:

Topography of site - very steep in places makes access exceptionally difficult for some e.g. wheelchair users and pushchairs

Sensitive nature of site in terms of designations - SSSI, Grade 1 Registered Landscape Garden, Conservation Area etc. The Management and Maintenance Plan produced by the Landscape agency, states that Hackfall is not a site that is topographically suited to receiving many thousands of visitors each year. A key constraint therefore is the balancing the need to preserve the heritage, tranquility and natural history of Hackfall whilst actively promoting the site and increasing visitor numbers in a sustainable way.

At present the Hackfall Trust manage the woodland until the lease expiry in 2021 and through that lease deliver all the works detailed within the Management and Maintenance Plan. The Woodland Trust manage the car parking area.

Factors Causing Change

Increased numbers of visitors will require significantly improved infrastructure on the site and greater engagement with visitors, volunteers, businesses and community engagement. It will also require a greater level of annual maintenance.

A key opportunity is building on the increased publicity of Hackfall and promoting a range of access points to different visitors. A key area here is promoting walks from Masham / Nutwith Common and developing stronger links with the Crown Inn Grewelthorpe . The pub offers free parking to Hackfall Visitors and advertising materials will be developed including beer mats and banners promoting the route from the pub. The Grewelthorpe Village Hall also includes the Hackfall Café open to visitors and has Hackfall walk maps available.

A range of longer walk leaflets are available along with Hackfall walk leaflets and Hackfall Art Switch book with historic pictures and photographs of the site.

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/wood-information/hackfall

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To secure the long term conservation and sustainability of this remarkable and inspirational 18th century woodland garden, and deliver an extensive programme of people engagement and education activities to ensure that everyone can learn about, have access to and enjoy an outstanding example of Britain's best built and natural heritage.

To improve and develop interpretation, orientation and information provision to attract visitors to enjoy the site (both physically and virtually), improve the visitor experience and help them to understand the value of the natural and built heritage. To implement an extensive education programme to promote to the public in order to ensure a greater understanding of the significance of Hackfall. The use of the site for events education will have increased, with a sustainable events and schools programme established, including outdoor learning, heritage and arts focussed activities.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

The vision of the Hackfall Trust and the Woodland Trust is to secure the long term conservation and sustainability of this remarkable and inspirational 18th century woodland garden, and deliver an extensive programme of people engagement and education activities to ensure that everyone can learn about, have access to and enjoy an outstanding example of Britain's best built and natural heritage.

Access provision will be in keeping with WT access guidelines.

This will be by working with the Hackfall Trust and AONB volunteers, ensuring that: Entrances & signage are welcoming to visitors and well cared for (annually). All managed paths are kept well-drained and free from encroaching vegetation and that access features (e.g. bridges, steps, entrances, boundary features, etc. are kept in good order (annually).

The site is kept safe and welcoming by: repair of vandalism (when needed); clearing of fallen trees where access is obstructed (as needed); and regular site safety surveys (as per risk assessment).

The visitor welcome & experience will be further enhanced by the following infrastructure improvements by the end of the current plan period:

To overhaul the existing car park, redesigning the layout, surfacing, boundaries, access and height barriers and signage, to increase capacity and provide a welcoming entrance to the woodland, which will through an enhanced maintenance programme be kept at a high standard.

Significant improvement to the welcome signage, including refurbishment or replacement of the existing brown tourist information signs, roadside welcome signage, key signage and interpretation/ leaflet at the car park by the end of 2019 and at key locations through the woodland (e.g. viewpoints, restoration/ woodland management, historic locations) Minor entrances will be formalised with a consistent access standard (eg kissing gate and named welcome and exit signs) by the end of 2022.

A range of online education resources are available online including KS2 and KS3 packs, Intrepid Explorer sheet and Landscape Inspiration for Artists.

Woodland Trust Hackfall education resources: <https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/wood-information/hackfall/education-resources/>

Landscape inspiration for artists My Learning: <http://www.mylearning.org/hackfall-landscape-inspiration-for-artists/p-3454/>

Self-led school visits can be arranged by contacting the Woodland Trust.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises the mixed woodland of the tributary valley from Grewelthorpe village to its confluence with the main valley at Alum Spring, excluding the northern slopes which are more modified and have a significantly different character (Compartment 12). They reflect differences in character between the more open south-western extremity and the more enclosed woodland of the main valley.</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							
2a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises the oak-birch woodland of the upper slopes of the main valley, with sub-compartments based on differences in character within this broad woodland type.</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							

3a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises of sycamore-dominated area of distinctively different character to the woodland of the upper slopes, occupying a geographically discrete tributary below Mowbray Hall.</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							
4a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises a section of woodland which has a different character from adjacent areas, on the far eastern extremity of the site. The eastern boundary of this compartment is not clearly defined, reflecting ownership rather than a feature on the ground</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							

5a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises the ash-wych elm woodland on the lower slopes of Common Wood.</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							
6a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
<p>comprises the alder woodland which occupies the valley bottom. Three sub-compartments reflect slight differences in character but are mainly devised for management convenience.</p> <p>The Conservation Management Plan written July 2002 has full details of Hackfall and is unavailable online. The main document is only available as a Word document from: Woodland Operations Dept., The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincs. NG31 6LL. Management of the woodland is currently undertaken by the leaseholders (until February 2021) - The Hackfall Trust, Old Sleningford, Ripon, North Yorkshire, HG4 3JD. The management is guided by the Management and Maintenance Plan.</p>							
7a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	

comprises the spur of woodland which lies between Hackfall Wood and common Wood, clearly bounded by paths and a streamcourse

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8a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
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comprises an area of floodplain which is both physically and in character separated from adjacent areas. The paths from a distinct boundary between the planted woodland of Limehouse Hill and the more semi-natural birch woodland of this compartment.comprises an area of floodplain which is both physically and in character separated from adjacent areas. The paths from a distinct boundary between the planted woodland of Limehouse Hill and the more semi-natural birch woodland of this compartment.

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9a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
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comprises the distinct planted woodland of Limehouse Hill.

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10a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
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comprises the area of open pasture above the woodland boundary.

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11a	0.00	NULL		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Building Of Interest, Historic Landscape, Open Ground Habitat	
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comprises an area of significantly modified woodland with open clearings on the upper slopes of the tributary valley leading from Grewelthorpe village, the boundaries to the north-east and south reflecting changes in past management.

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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.