

FP Map 01 - Soils

Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3

Drawn: March 2022

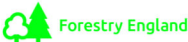
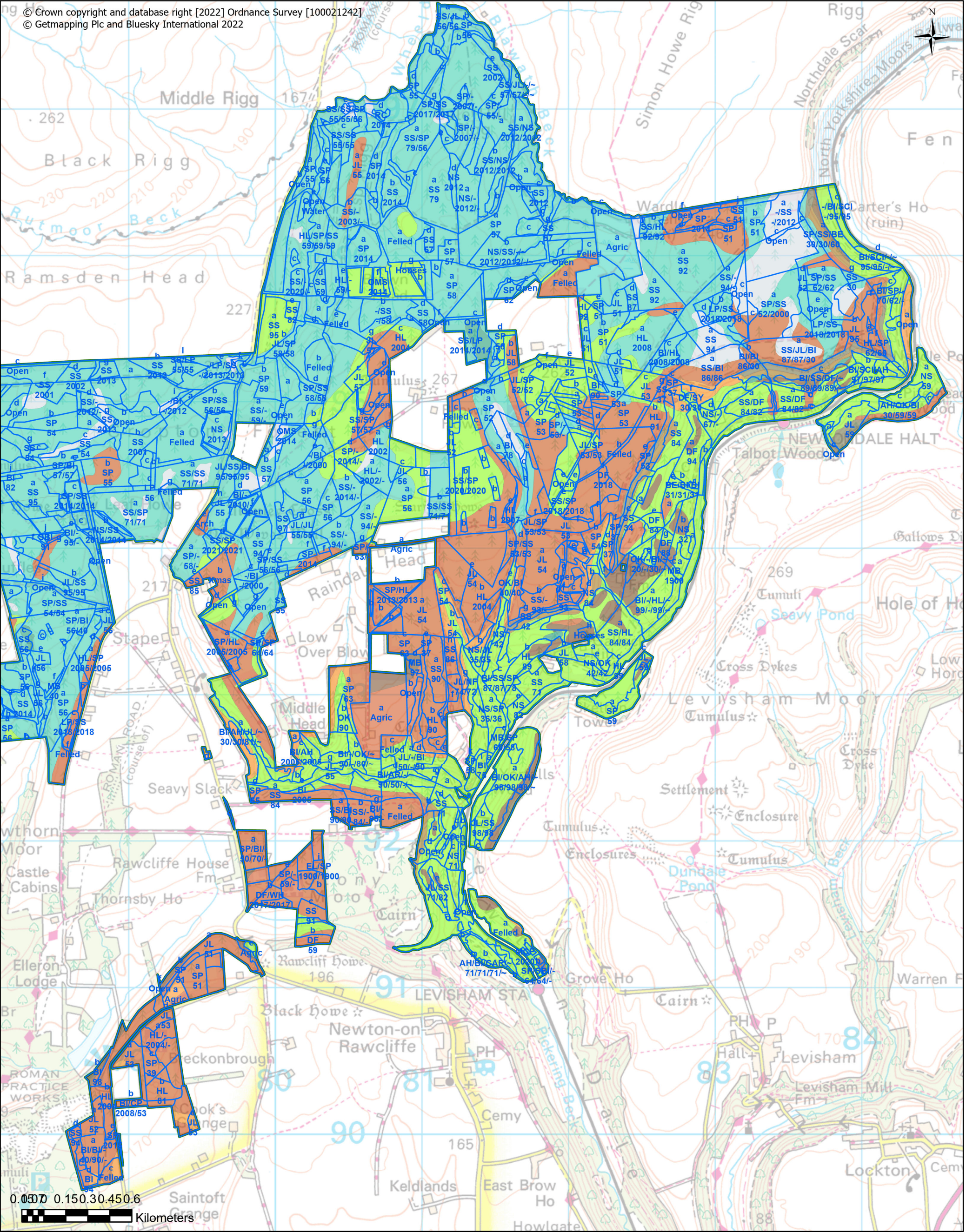
Soils

- 1 [Typical Brown Earth]
- 3 [Typical/Hardpan Podzol]
- 4 [Typical/Podzolic Ironpan Soil]
- 6 [Typical Peaty Surface-Water Gley]
- 7 [Typical/Podzolic Surface-Water]
- 8 [Juncus effusus Bog]
- 11 [Blanket Bog]



Forestry England forests and woodlands have been certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)





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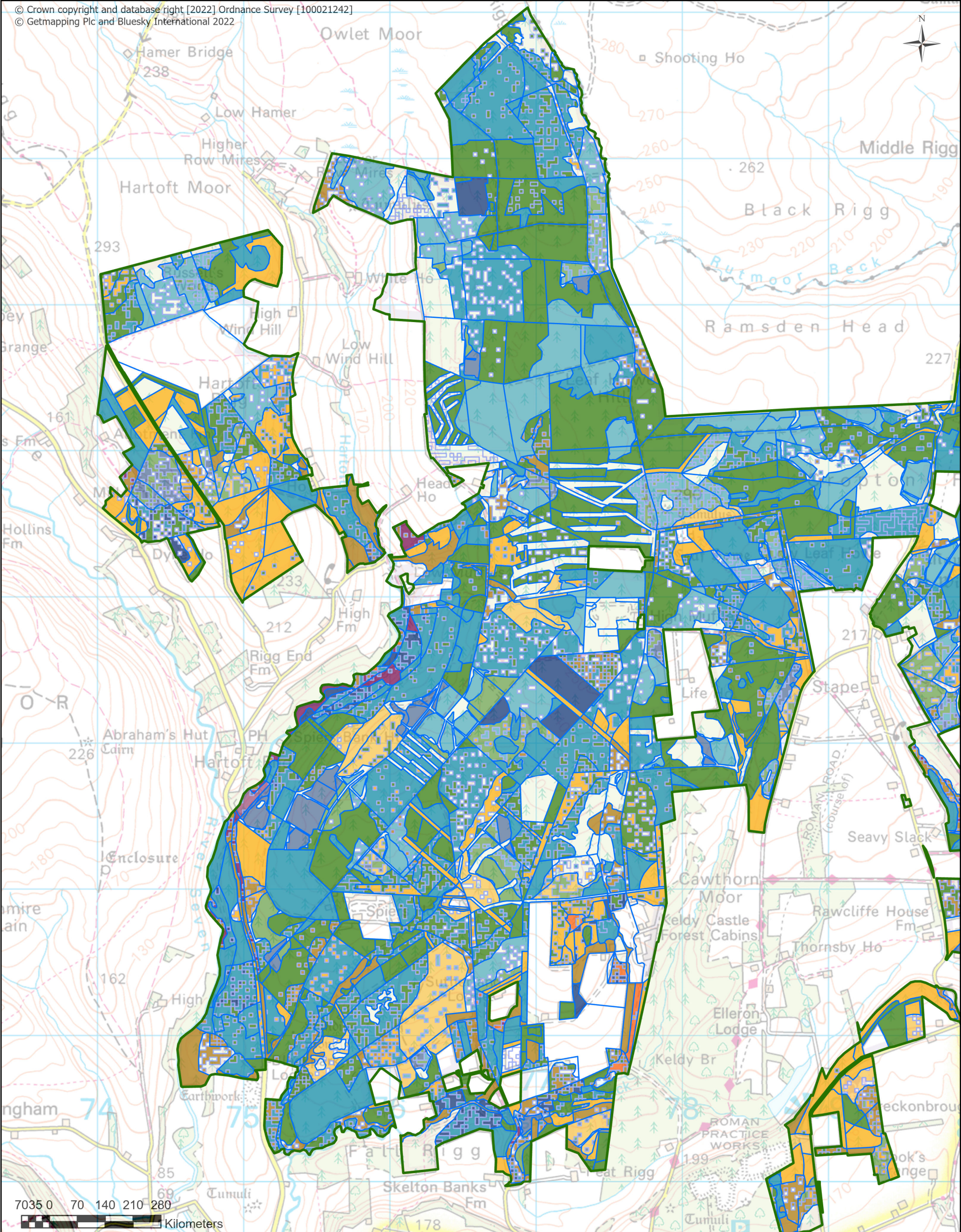
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FP Map 02 - Current Species

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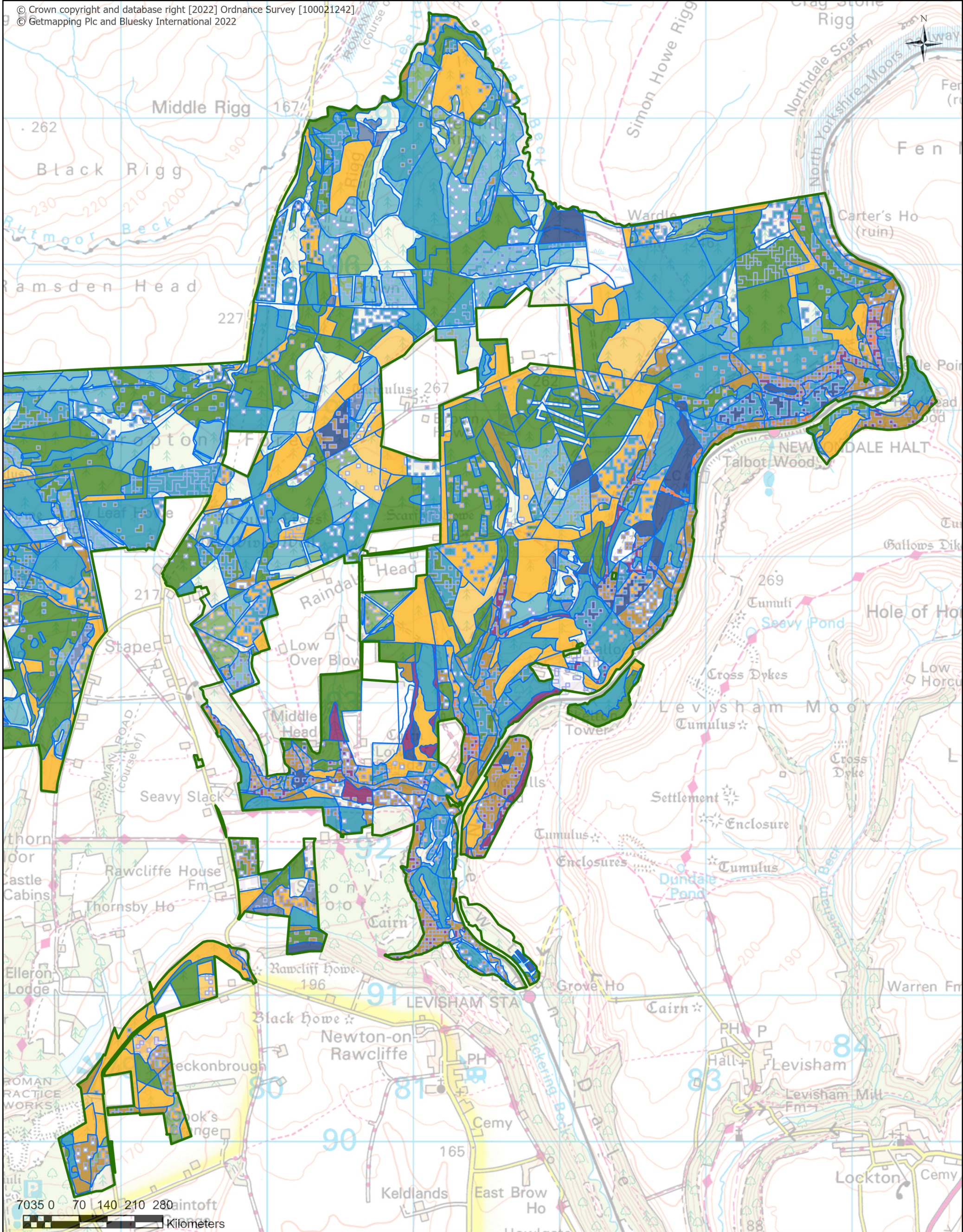
Drawn: March 2022


- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Beeches | Other Conifers |
| Larches | Pines |
| Oaks | Spruces |
| Other Broadleaves | Open, Felled etc |



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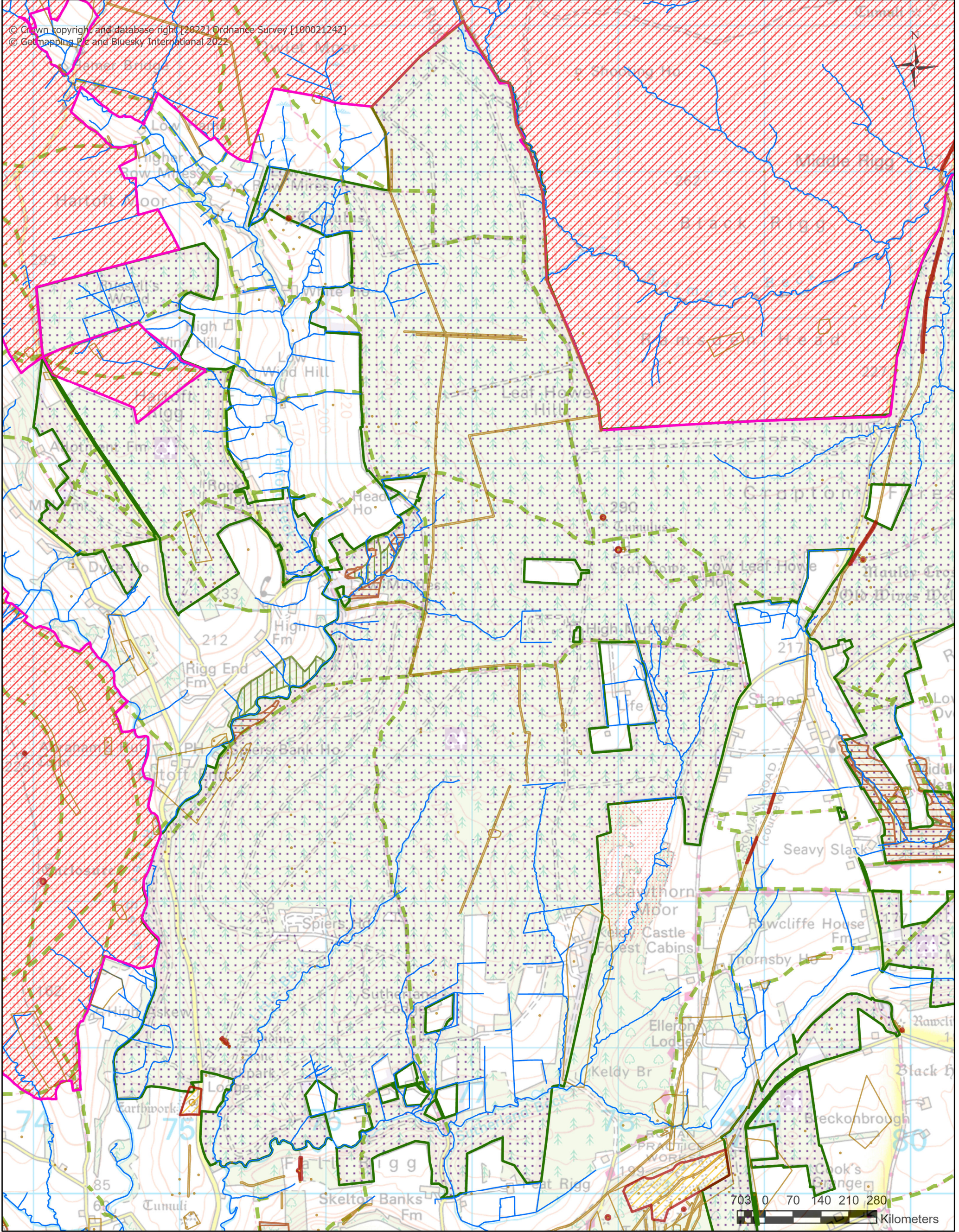
Drawn: March 2022

	Beeches		Other Conifers
	Larches		Pines
	Oaks		Spruces
	Other Broadleaves		No Species



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FP Map 03 - Management Information

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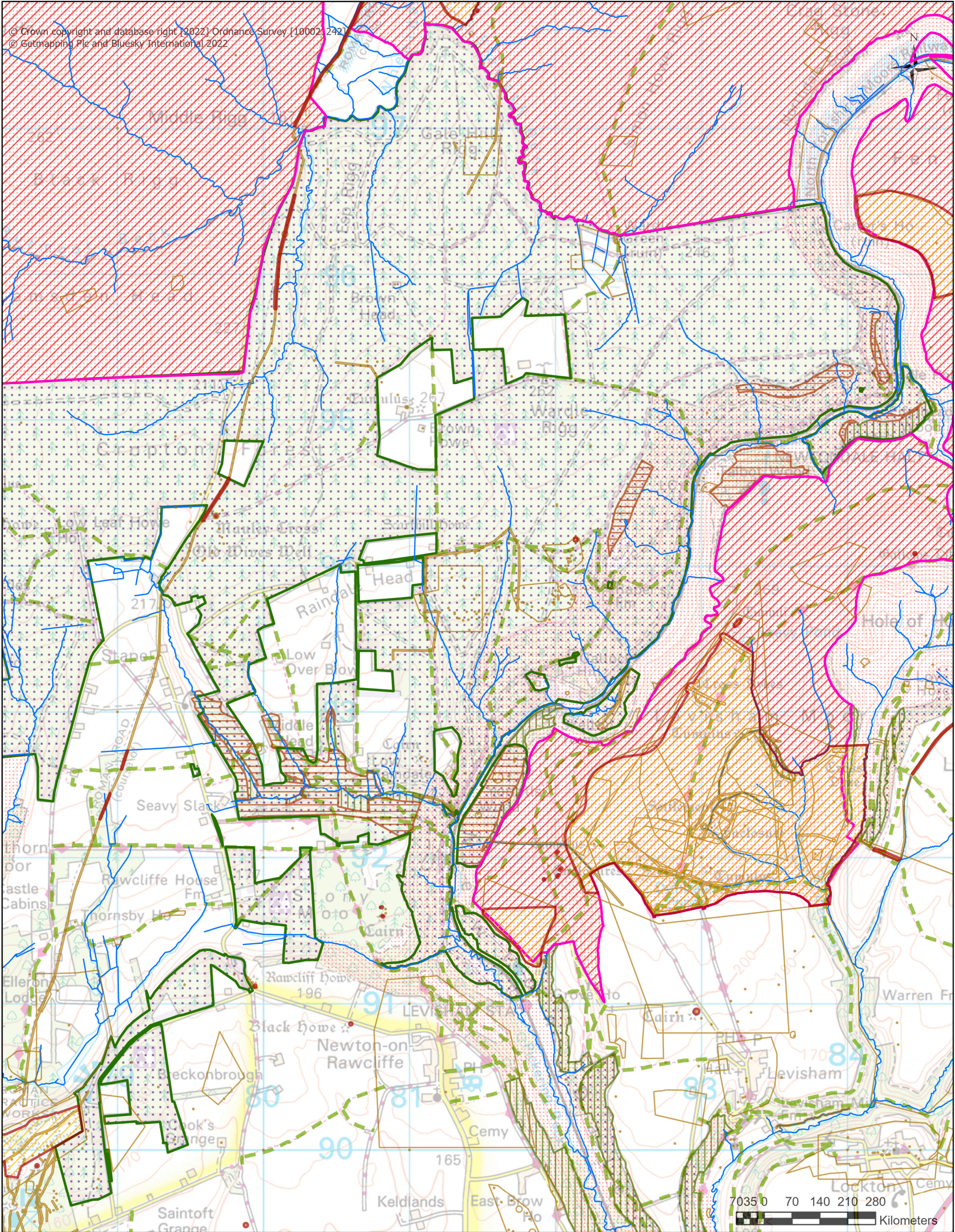
Drawn: March 2022

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Scheduld Monuments | Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland |
| Heritage | Ancient Replanted Woodland |
| Special Areas of Conservation | Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) |
| Sites of Special Scientific Interest | CROW S16 Dedicated Land |
| Special Protection Areas | Public Rights of Way |
| Blocks | OS Water Network |



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FP Map 03 - Management Information

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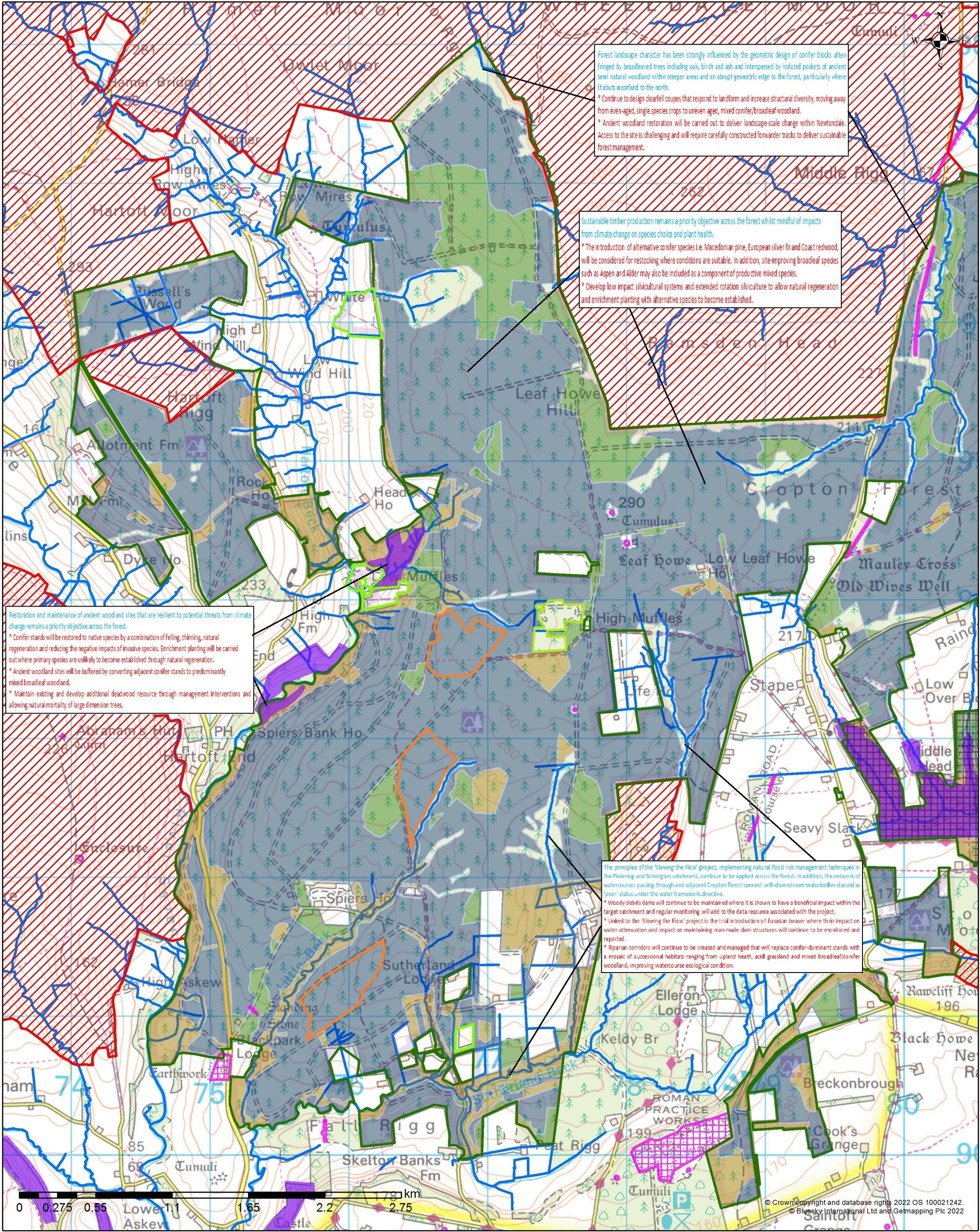
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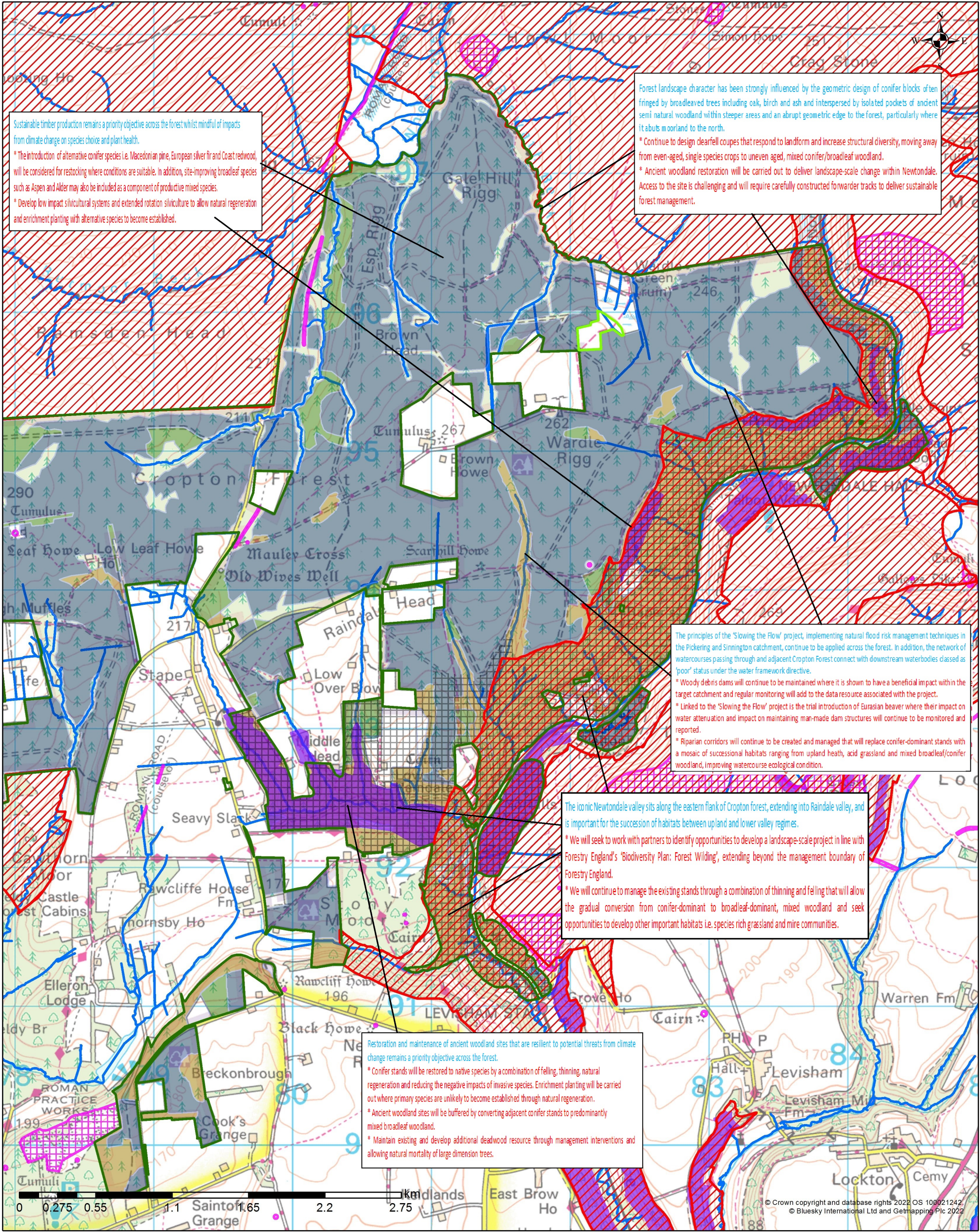
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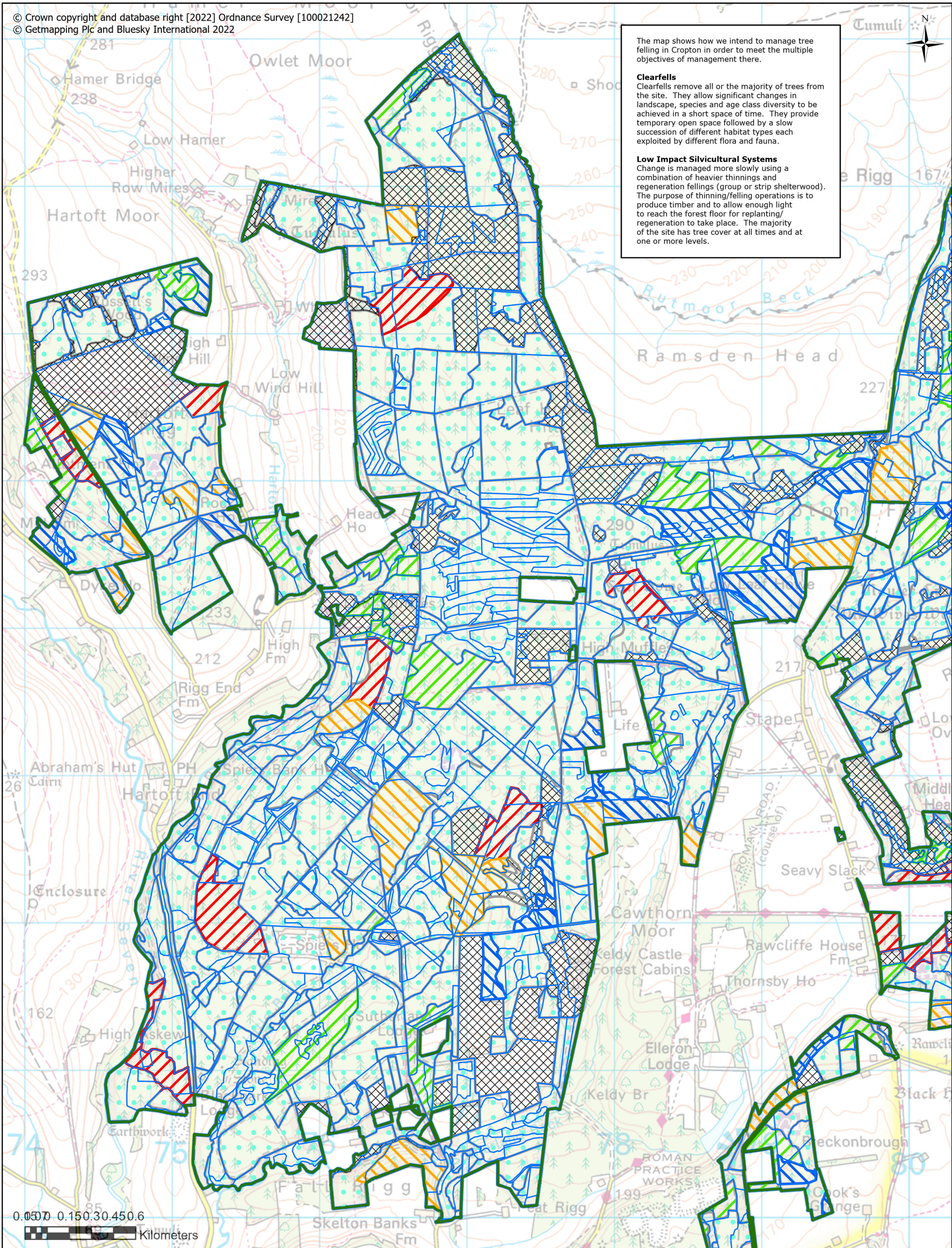


-  Forest block
-  Convert and maintain as predominantly mixed broadleaf
-  Continue to manage as predominatly productive mixed conifer
-  Maintain as predominantly pine woodland
-  Potential areas for new planting

-  Develop a mosaic of succession open woodland across a range of habitat types: upland heath, wooded heath, riparian buffer zones
-  SSSI, SPA, SAC to be managed in line with agreed management plans
-  Scheduled monuments to be managed in line with agreed plans
-  Restore and maintain ancient woodland sites
-  Forestry England 'Forest Wilding' project within Newtongdale valley
-  Watercourses and riparian habitats
-  Premature felling under-performing sitka spruce



-  Forest block
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FP Map 05 - Proposed Felling

Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3

Drawn: March 2022

Scenario Management Coupes Felling Year

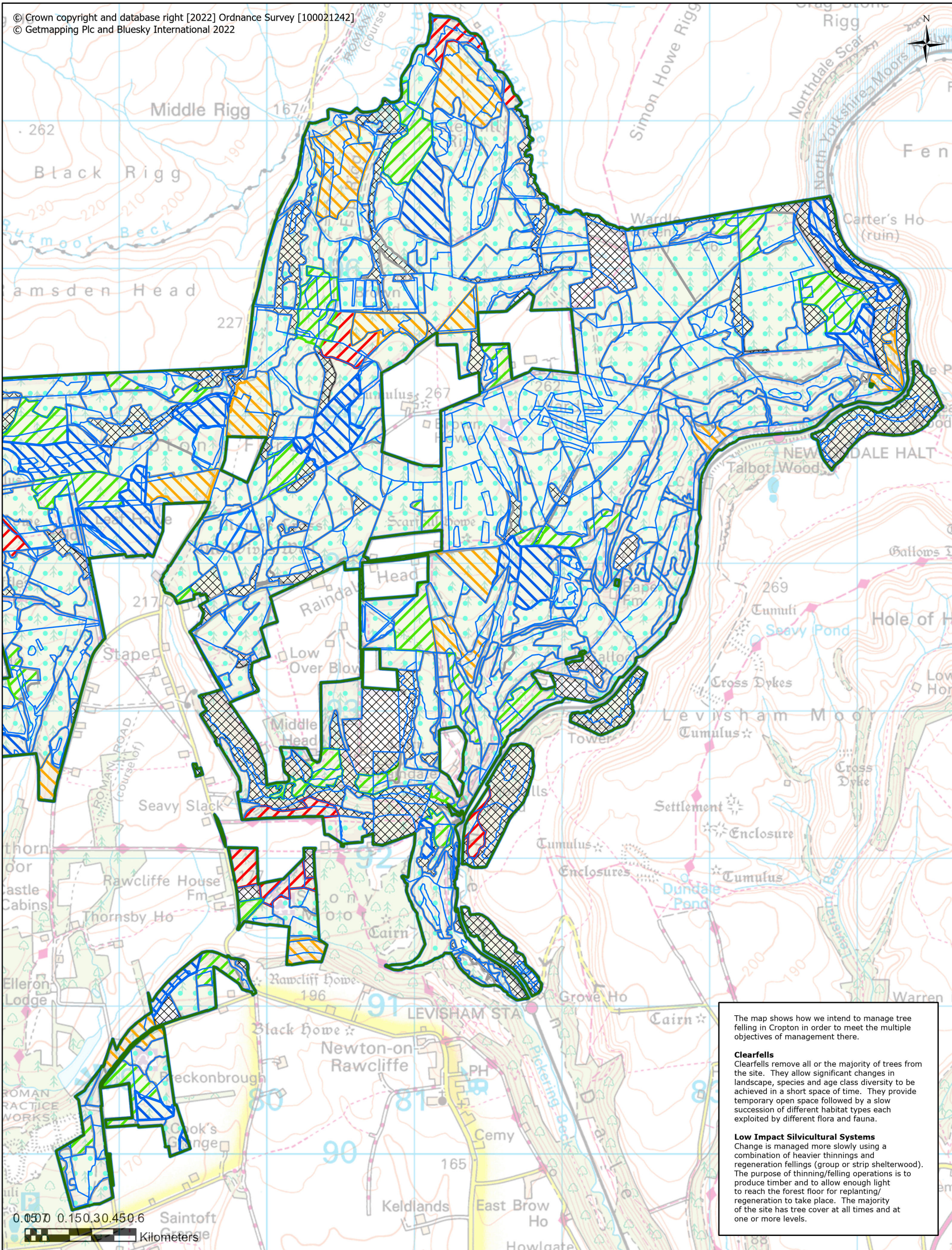
- 2022 - 2026
- 2027 - 2031
- 2032 - 2036
- 2037 - 2041

- Beyond 2042 or LISS
- Other / Open Land
- No Felling Date Required



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FP Map 05 - Proposed Felling

Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3

Drawn: March 2022

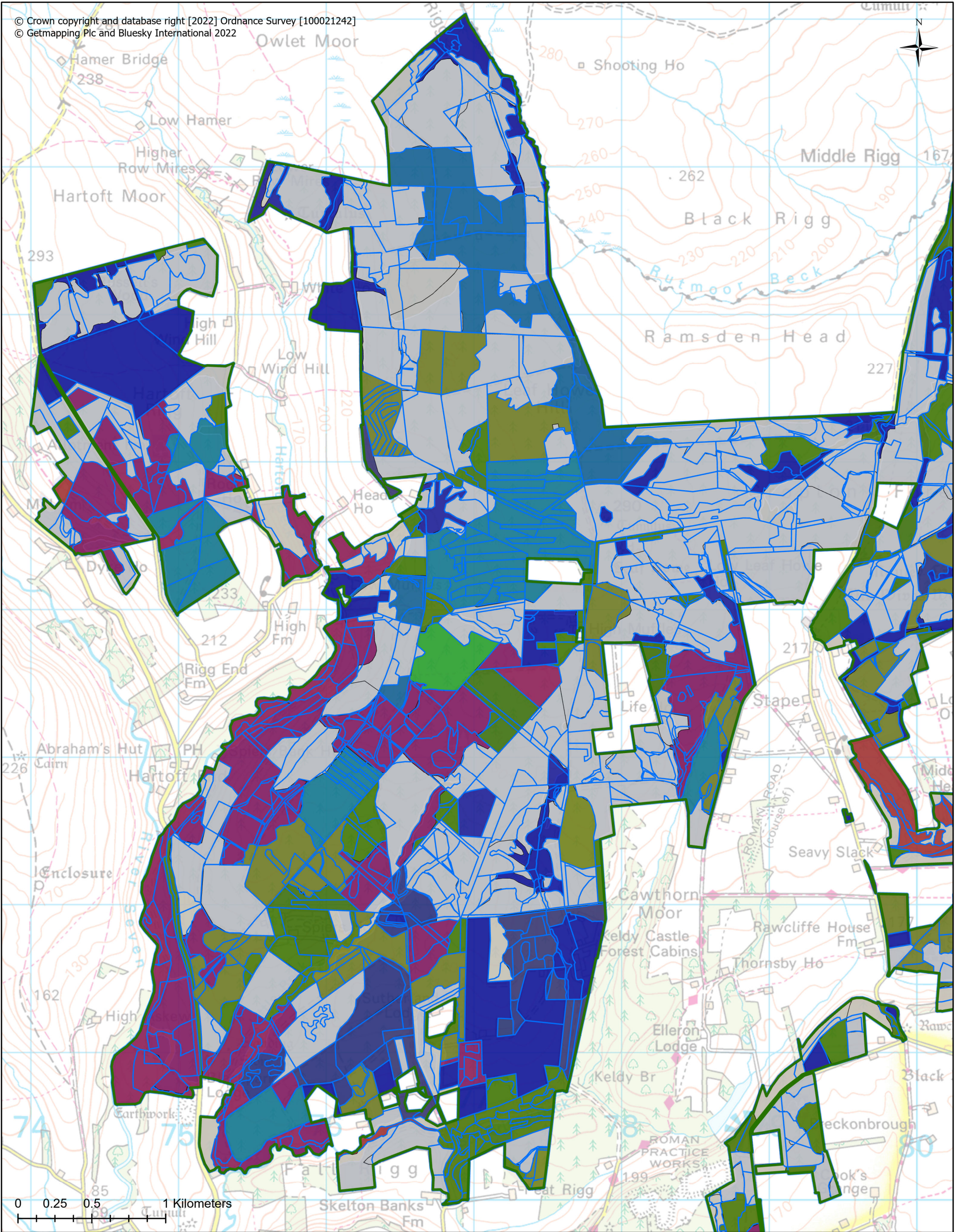
Scenario Management Coupes Felling Year

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 2022 - 2026 | Beyond 2042 or LISS |
| 2027 - 2031 | Other / Open Land |
| 2032 - 2036 | No Felling Date Required |
| 2037 - 2041 | |



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FP Map 06 - Management Type

Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3

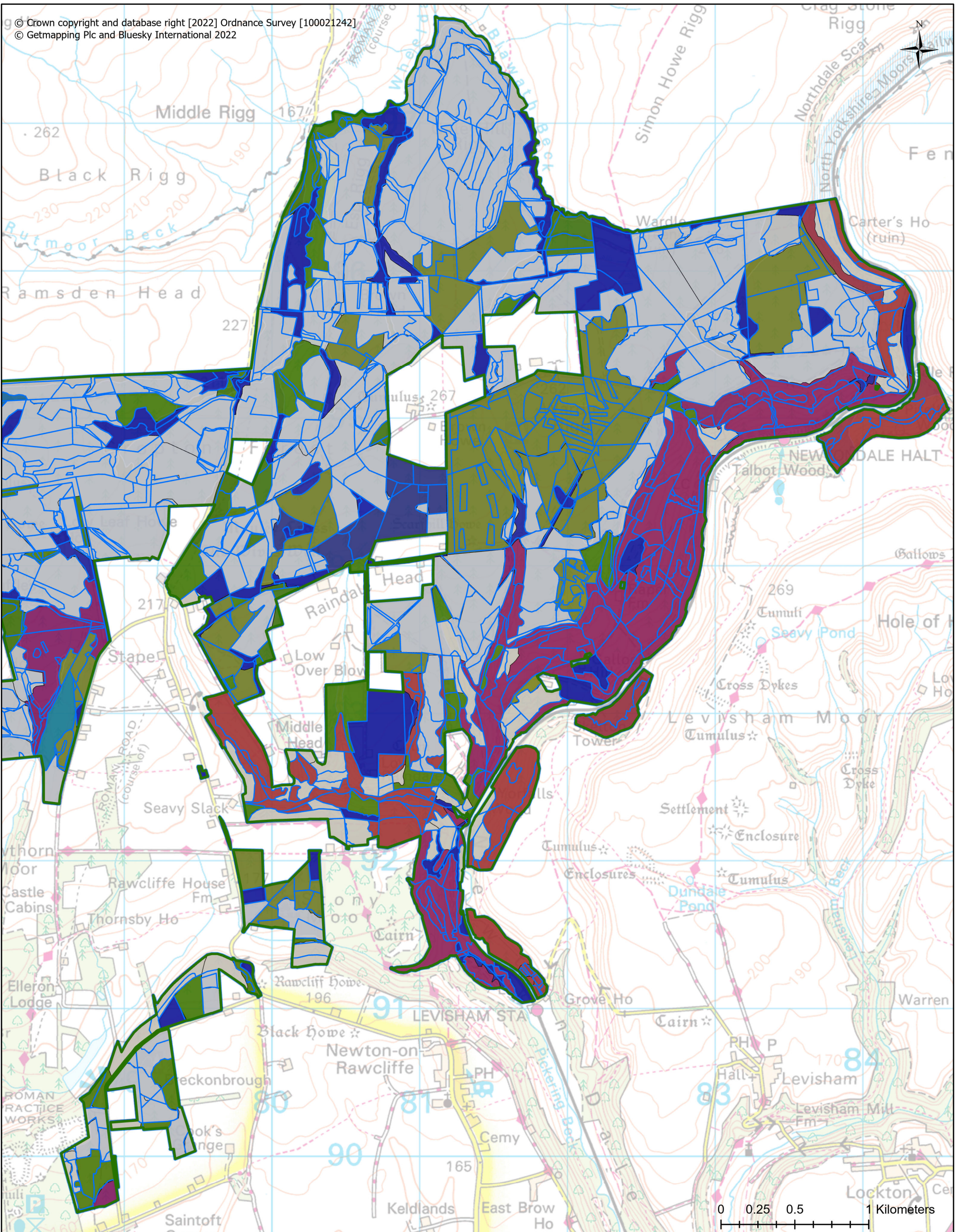
Drawn: March 2022

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Clearfell | Uniform shelterwood |
| Clearfell with seed trees | Irregular shelterwood (general) |
| Long Term Retention | Minimum Intervention |
| Strip shelterwood | Natural Reserve |
| Group shelterwood | Other\Open Land |



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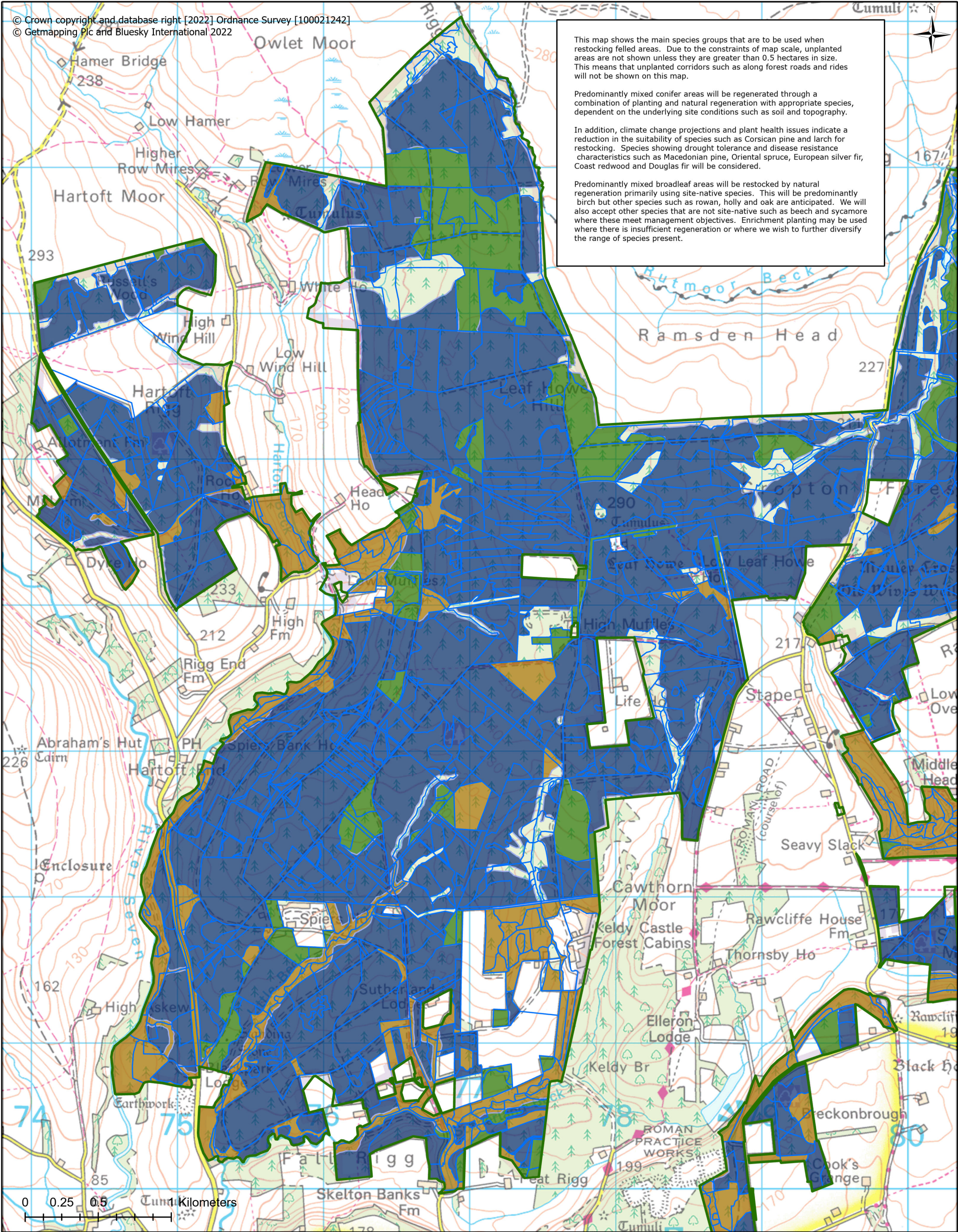
Drawn: March 2022


- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
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| Clearfell with seed trees | Irregular shelterwood (general) |
| Long Term Retention | Minimum Intervention |
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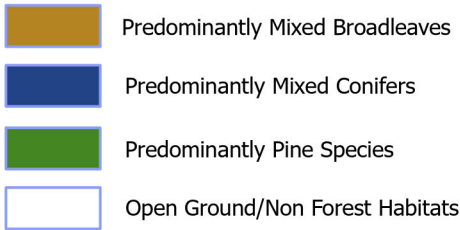





FP Map 07 - Future Habitat & Restock

Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3


Drawn: March 2022

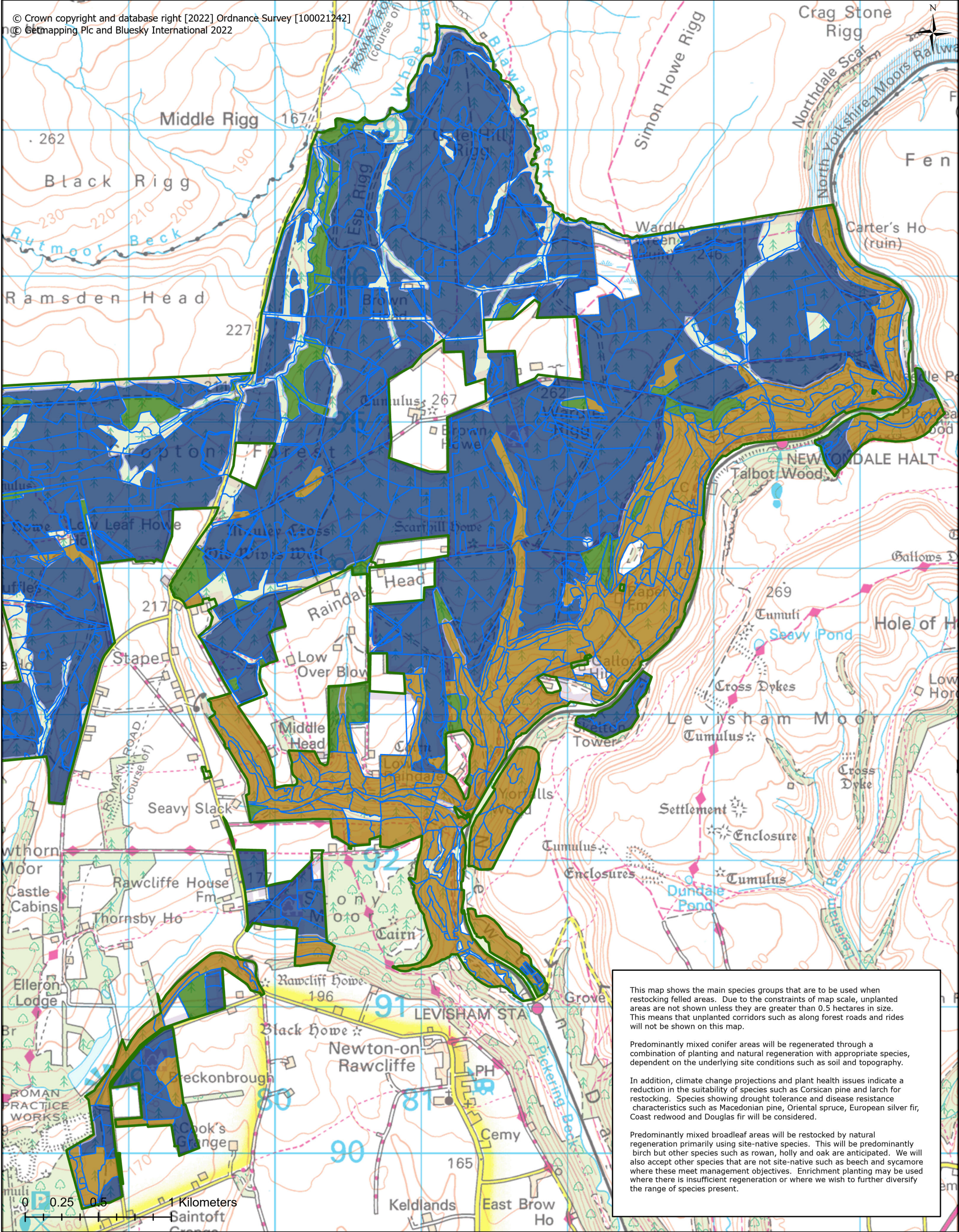



- Predominantly Mixed Broadleaves
- Predominantly Mixed Conifers
- Predominantly Pine Species
- Open Ground/Non Forest Habitats



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FP Map 07 - Future Habitat & Restock


Scale: 1:24,000 @ A3

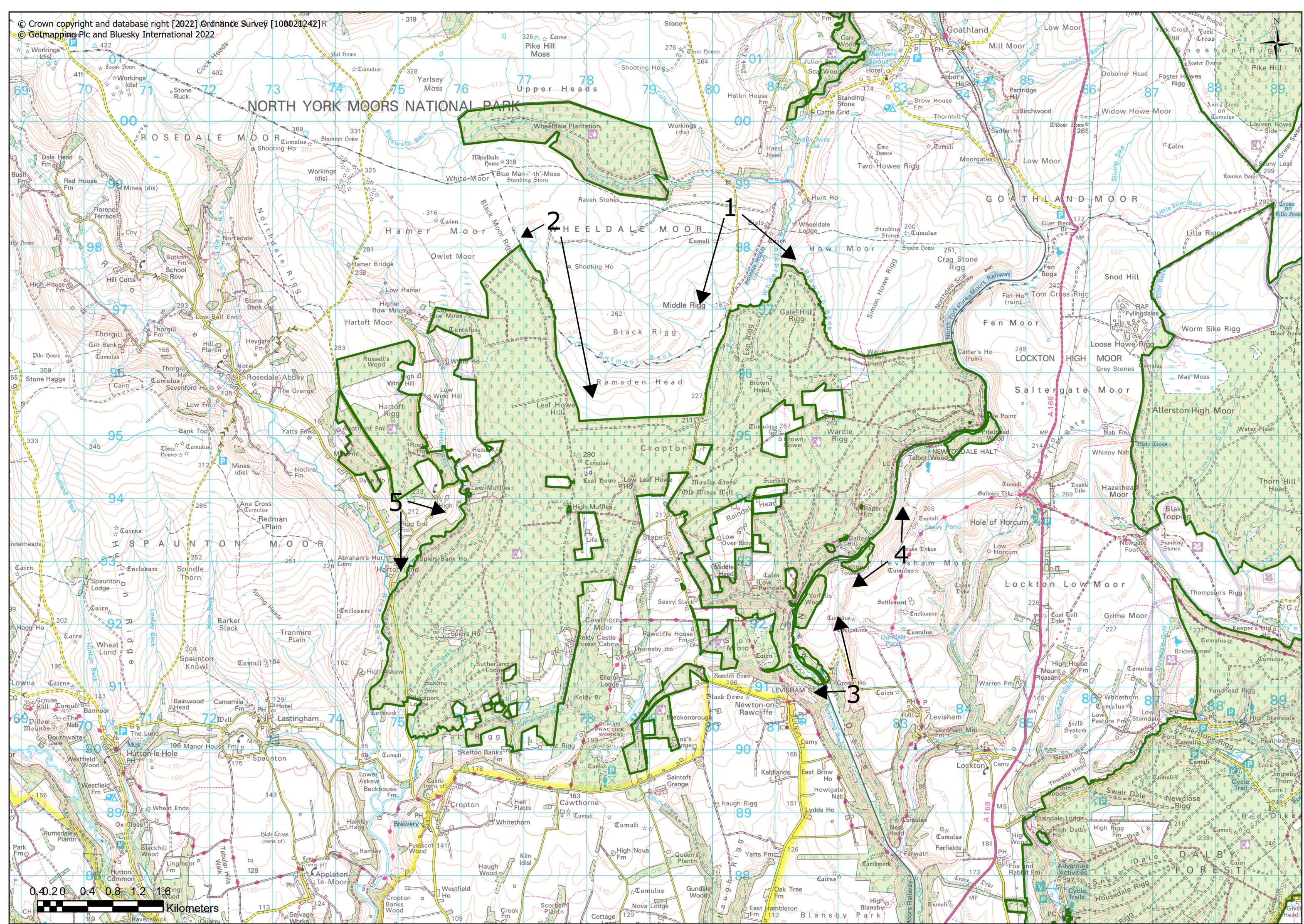
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	Predominantly Mixed Broadleaves
	Predominantly Mixed Conifers
	Predominantly Pine Species
	Open Ground/Non Forest Habitats



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External

Forest restructuring over the past ten years has seen significant parts of even-aged, single species conifer crops felled across a wide range of sites. Felling sites range in shape and scale, where subsequent regeneration either by planting or natural regeneration is creating a more diverse forest by increasing the range of different species and age structure.

Future management through appropriately designed felling coupes will continue the process of restructuring. Low impact silvicultural management will contribute to the development of more varied and intimate internal forest landscapes.



1. View from Wheeldale Road, overlooking Esp Rigg and Gale Hill. Over the course of the plan, coupes will be felled across Esp Rigg and Gale Hill Rigg as a continuation of the restructuring process. Even-aged, single species stands will be restocked with a wider range of mixed conifer species.



2. View from Wheeldale Moor, overlooking the eastern side of Middleton Moor. Recent felling has started to break up the hard edge interface along the external boundary between the forest and North York Moors SSSI/SPA/SAC. Subsequent restocking will include areas of open ground that will form successional habitat that will allow heathland communities to re-colonise these sites. We also anticipate some natural regeneration of conifer species. Where conifer regeneration starts to dominate these sites, they will be removed as part of routine felling or thinning operations.

2010



3. **View from Braygate Balk 2010 and 2022, overlooking parts of Newtondale and the eastern fringe of Cropton Forest.** Felling through the previous plan has seen the reduction in conifer woodland above Levisham Station at Rhumbard Snout and the entrance to Newtondale. These sites will further increase the semi-natural characteristics within the dale as they develop toward mixed broadleaf woodland and upland flush/fen habitat. Further changes will occur with felling planned at the eastern end of Raindale, removing conifer and restocking to mixed broadleaf woodland. Other changes will be more gradual through the continuation of thinning operations and small-scale felling.

2022



4. **View from West Side Brow, overlooking parts of Newtondale.** A popular view when seen from this section of the Tabular Hills Walk where a wide range of conifer, broadleaf and mixed woodland species occupies land managed by Forestry England. There are currently few areas of open ground on the western side the dale, but areas of permanent pasture can be seen at Gallock Hill and Kale Pot Hole.

5. **View from Hartoft Wood across Spiers Bank.** This is a relatively stable forest landscape with only one clear fell planned within the lifetime of this plan. These are windfirm stands that will continue to be thinned and over time will increase in species and age diversity.



INTERNAL



6. **Windblown deadwood.** Large diameter windblown trees provide opportunities for deadwood habitat to develop and contribute to increasing biodiversity within the forest. These events also provide temporal open areas and seeding opportunities for other species and habitats to develop. Depending on scale, location and safety considerations, some areas of windblow will be retained to develop by natural processes, and not cleared as part of routine harvesting operations.



7. **Semi-natural refugia.** The steep, craggy outcrops along the scarp slope of Newtondale have retained some of their semi-natural characteristics. Thinning and selective felling of conifer stands adjacent to these sites will provide opportunities for species and habitats to migrate and colonise the spaces created.