




Woodland Property Name	Castlebergh Wood	
Unique Reference		
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date:	To:
Five Year Review Date		

Approval Criteria – FC Office Use Only


The UKFS states that a management plan should:

UKFS	Approval Criteria	FC Approval & Notes
State the objectives of management, and how sustainable forest management is to be achieved	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)	
Provide a means to communicate forest proposals and engage interested parties	Have work proposals been communicated in the management strategy (section 6) and felling & restock table (section 8) and potential interested parties identified in Section 7	
Serve as an agreed statement of intent against which implementation can be checked and monitored	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3	
Approving Officer Name	Plan approved	<input type="checkbox"/>

To Maximise Functionality

- Connect to the internet;
- Enable macros when prompted;
- where the text is blue and underlined additional information is available, hover over the text with your mouse and double click to open;
- where you see the  symbol, left click on it and press the F1 key for a further explanation of the detail required;
- throughout the document where you see 'Add Box' double click on the text and additional boxes will appear (enable macros first).

1. Property Details

Name	Settle Town Council	Owner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tenant <input type="checkbox"/>
Email	clerk@settle-town-council.org.uk	Contact Number	01729 823617
Address	Town Hall, Settle, North Yorkshire BD24 9EJ		
Agent Name (if applicable)	Phill Hibbs		
Contact Number	01756 751607	Email	Phillip.hibbs@yorkshiredales.org.uk
County	North Yorkshire	Nearest Town	Settle
Grid Reference 	SD821 636	Local Authority	Craven District
Management Plan Area (Hectares)	0.87Ha		
List the maps associated with this management plan	Map 1 - Location map, Map 2 - Boundary map, Map 3a - TPO map, Map 3b - Conservation area map, Map 4 - Footpaths map, Map 5 - OS 2 nd Edition map, Map 6 OS 1 st Edition map.		
Do you intend to apply for a felling licence with this management plan?	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Vision and Objectives

To develop your long term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland and how you envisage it will be in the future.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s).

The long term vision for Castlebergh wood is to manage the woodland sustainably for biodiversity improvement and to protect it from climatic and environmental threats, whilst ensuring the woodland remains accessible to the public as a valuable amenity feature to the local area.

2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management, and how sustainable forest management is to be achieved. Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that represent what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision.

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	maintain the safety and condition of public footpaths to a high standard.
2	Create a diverse age and species structure throughout the woodland.
3	Enhance typical components of native ground flora.
4	Enhance the amount of deadwood habitat within the woodland.
5	Control of browsing mammals including stock, deer, rabbits and squirrels.

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3. Plan Review - Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Objective	Achievement

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4. Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints: designations, European Protected Species etc. Woodland information for your property can be found on the ['Magic'](#) website or the Forestry Commission [Land Information Search](#).

Brief description of the woodland property

Castlebergh Wood is a small native woodland situated on steep sloping, westerly facing land, in a highly prominent position above the town centre of Settle. The land rises from 165m to 215m above sea level. The soils are clayey, loamy soils with limited drainage and low fertility. The woodland is adjoining Castlebergh Plantation situated immediately to the north of Castlebergh Wood. (Castlebergh Plantation (0.96Ha) is in a separate ownership to Castlebergh Wood).

The whole of the site falls within the boundary of the Settle Conservation Area, and is covered by a Woodland Tree Preservation Order (see maps 3a and 3b).

The site is considered to be an ancient woodland site, and has a variety of native



broadleaved trees present, including Ash, Oak, Rowan, Hazel and Hawthorn alongside some non-native broadleaved species such as Sycamore and Beech.

The native ground flora is in fair condition and the species mix indicates a woodland mix typical of W9 - upland mixed broadleaved woodland with dogs mercury.

There is a good understorey and regeneration of young trees is abundant, although there are some signs of browsing mammals. It is considered that certain areas of the woodland would benefit from a light selective fell to open up the canopy and allow light to reach the woodland floor. Trees of poor form and non-native broadleaves would be selected in the first instance.

Some of the boundaries, mainly dry stone wall, are in poor condition and need to be repaired.

Although there are no official Public Rights of Way within the woodland, the area is criss crossed with footpaths (532m) and access is encouraged by the owners (Settle Town Council). The woodland is regularly used for recreation and dog walking (see map 4).

During Victorian times the site was used as a pleasure garden, which can be seen on the OS 2nd edition maps (Map 5 1888 - 1915), although many of the footpaths were already in situ, which can be seen on the OS 1st Edition maps (Map 6 Cicra 1856). These footpaths are very well used by locals and visitors alike, and it is considered that trees adjacent to and within falling distance of the footpath will need to be regularly inspected for health and safty reasons.

5. Woodland Protection

This section allows you to consider the potential threats facing your woodland(s). Where relevant, under the following headings, describe any potential threats and as informed by both the likelihood of presence and potential impact, communicate any required management response. This could, for example, be providing information in relation to putting in place a plan, monitoring or direct action.

Plant Health

At the time of inspection (Winter 2014) the woodland is in good health with no obvious signs of pests and diseases. Chalara fraxinea has been found in the local area, so it is highly likely that it will affect the woodland at some point in the near future. A programme of monitoring trees for symptoms of the disease will be set in place and carried out by the owners.

Deer

Deer are known to be present in the area and are suspected of grazing on young regenerating trees within the woodland. If Deer browsing is considered to significant regenerating trees can be put into 1.2m tubes, which should be held in place with suitable stake and ties. Similarly, any planted stock will also



be protected.
Grey Squirrels
Grey and Red Squirrels are known to be in the area. Regular monitoring will occur and if it is found that Grey Squirrels are causing significant damage to trees, appropriate control measures will be taken to resolve the issues.
Livestock and Other Mammals
Currently the site has some gaps within the boundary walls, which are open to the occasional straying sheep. Walls should be repaired to occlude stock. Rabbits are known on the site but are not considered to be at such numbers that they are having a detrimental effect on the young regenerating trees. Monitoring will occur, and if it is considered that rabbit damage to young trees becomes excessive, appropriate control measures will be put in place and/or alongside putting young trees into 1.2m tree tubes.
Water & Soil (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution etc)
It is considered that the likelihood of the woodland being polluted is very small. Care will be taken to ensure that adequate tree cover is maintained over the whole site to avoid any soil run-off.
Environmental (flooding, wind damage, fire, invasive species etc)
It is considered that the likelihood of flooding and wind damage are low. Fires have been known to be lit by local youths in the past. Gatherings will be discouraged and warning signs erected.
It is considered that if/when Chalara has a significant effect on the Ash population within the woodland then Sycamore may regenerate readily in the gaps created by the dead Ash. Regeneration will be monitored to ensure Sycamore does not become too dominant.
Climate Change Resilience (provenance, lack of diversity, uniform structure)
A broad variety of native species will be maintained throughout the woodland, as well as a diverse age class.

6. Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features and issues identified within the previous sections of the plan. The information provided should be succinct.

Mgt Objective/Feature	Outline Work Prescriptions/Operations	Year
Maintain the safety and condition of public footpaths to a high standard.	Annual survey of all trees within falling distance of footpaths to be carried out, alongside a survey of the condition of the paths. Seek appropriate grant aid to carry out necessary safety works to trees and to maintain paths and furniture to a high standard.	All
Create a diverse age and	This will be achieved by opening up the	All

species structure throughout the woodland.	canopy by selective felling of trees, as individuals or small groups, to allow more light to the woodland floor so to encourage natural regeneration. Naturally regenerating trees can be protected by tree tubes, to prevent damage from rabbits and Deer if necessary.	
Enhance typical components of native ground flora.	It is anticipated that the above works to open up the canopy and to reduce browsing mammals will encourage the regeneration of native ground flora.	All
Enhance the amount of deadwood habitat within the woodland.	Dying and deadwood provide one of the greatest resources for fungal and animal species in the forest. Dead trees are also valuable as nests and roosts for birds and bats. Groups of trees will be identified for long term retention as will any standing dead timber (not adjacent to footpaths for safety reasons). Trees that are selected to be felled will have some of the timber remain in the woodland and left as habitat piles.	All
Control of browsing mammals including stock, Deer, Rabbits and Squirrels.	This is to be achieved by maintaining the boundaries in a stock proof condition, including regular monitoring for signs that the woodland and regeneration is not significantly effected by the numbers of browsing mammals.	All

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7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information.

Work Proposal	Individual/Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Tree felling	Craven District Council				
	YDNPA				
	Local Wildlife Groups?				



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8. Felling & Restocking

This section informs a felling licence application, please use a separate line for each main species. Species mixtures may also be presented on a single row but all species in the mix must be identified along with the % volume of timber they account for. Under 10% of the mix can be recorded as Mixed Conifer or Mixed Broadleaves but each species needs to be listed.

Cpt	Sub Cpt	Felling Type	Species	Species % by Volume	Area of Felling (ha)	Est Volume M ³	Pref Fell Year	Restock Species	Restock Area (ha)	% of Total Restock Area	Map No	TPO	Designation
1	a	CF	OK/BE/MB <i>(cherry, lime)</i>	50/40/10	1.3	50	16/17	OK/BI/WCH	1.3	100	1	No	No
1		SF	Syc/AH/OK/BE/MB		0.87	10	All	Natural regeneration	0.87	100	1	Yes	Yorkshire Dales National Park

9. Monitoring

Indicators of success should be defined for each management objective and then checked at regular intervals. Use the below section to identify when and how monitoring is to be carried out. The data collected will help to evaluate progress.

Management Objective	Indicator of Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
Maintain the safety and condition of public footpaths to a high standard	None or very limited amount of falling/damaged trees within close proximity to footpaths.	Visual inspection	Yearly	Owners	
Create a diverse age and species structure throughout the woodland.	Varied age structure and species of trees found throughout woodland.	Visual inspection	Yearly	Owners	
Enhance typical components of native ground flora.	Increase in native ground flora present.	Visual inspection	Yearly	Owners	
Enhance the amount of deadwood habitat within the woodland.	Increase in standing dead timber, fallen deadwood and habitat piles.	Visual inspection	Yearly	Owners	
Control of browsing mammals including stock,	Ensure woodland	Visual inspection	Yearly	Owners	



Deer, Rabbits and Squirrels.	boundaries are in a stock proof condition, with a reduction of browsing mammals.					

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Map 3a - Tree Preservation Order

TPO No 3 (Settle) 1965

Scale 1:2500

Compiled by on 13 January 2015



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority



Map 3b - Settle Conservation Area

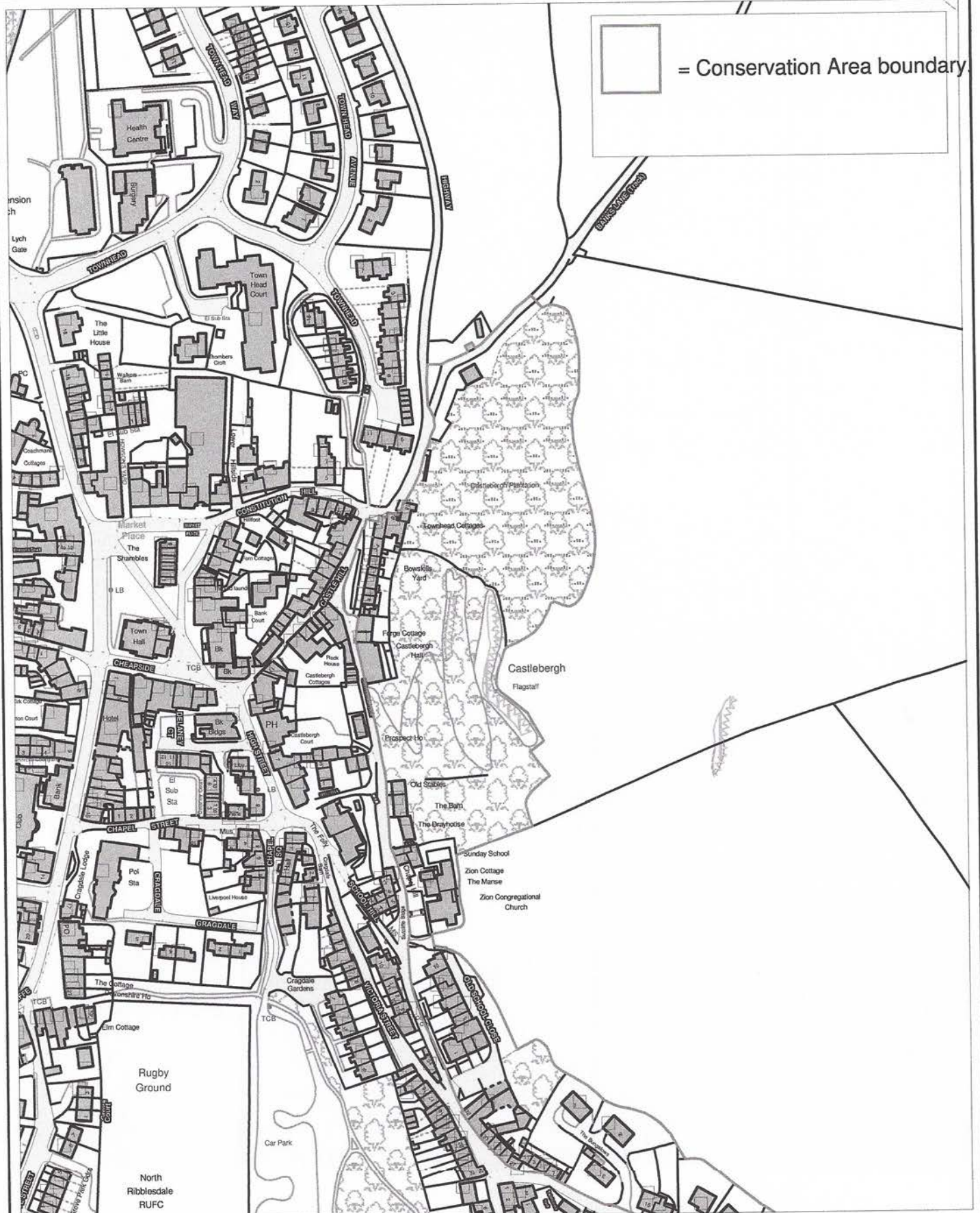
TPO No 3 (Settle) 1965

Scale 1:2500

Compiled by on 13 January 2015



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority



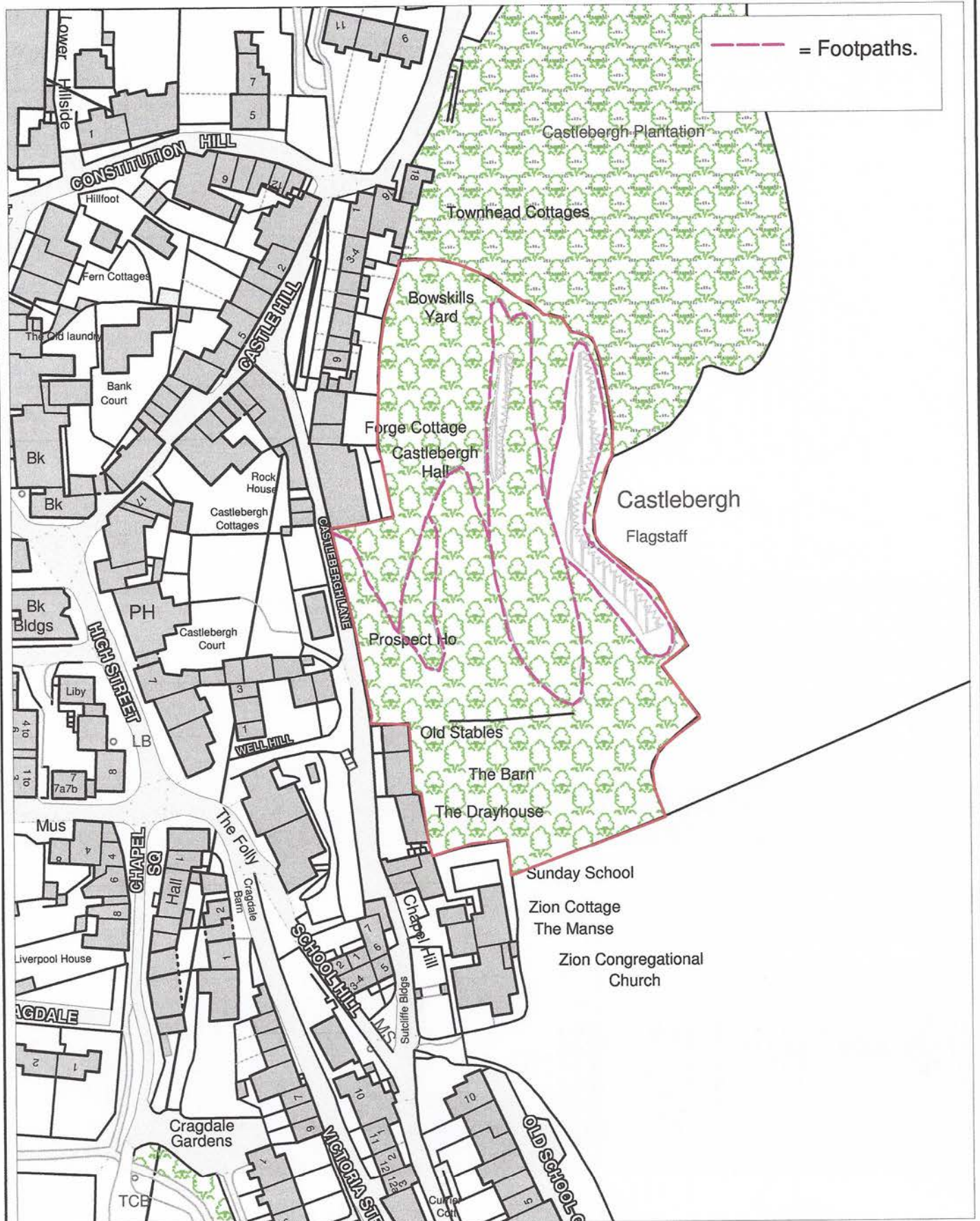
Map 4 - Footpaths



YORKSHIRE DALES
National Park Authority

Scale 1:1250

Compiled by on 8 January 2015

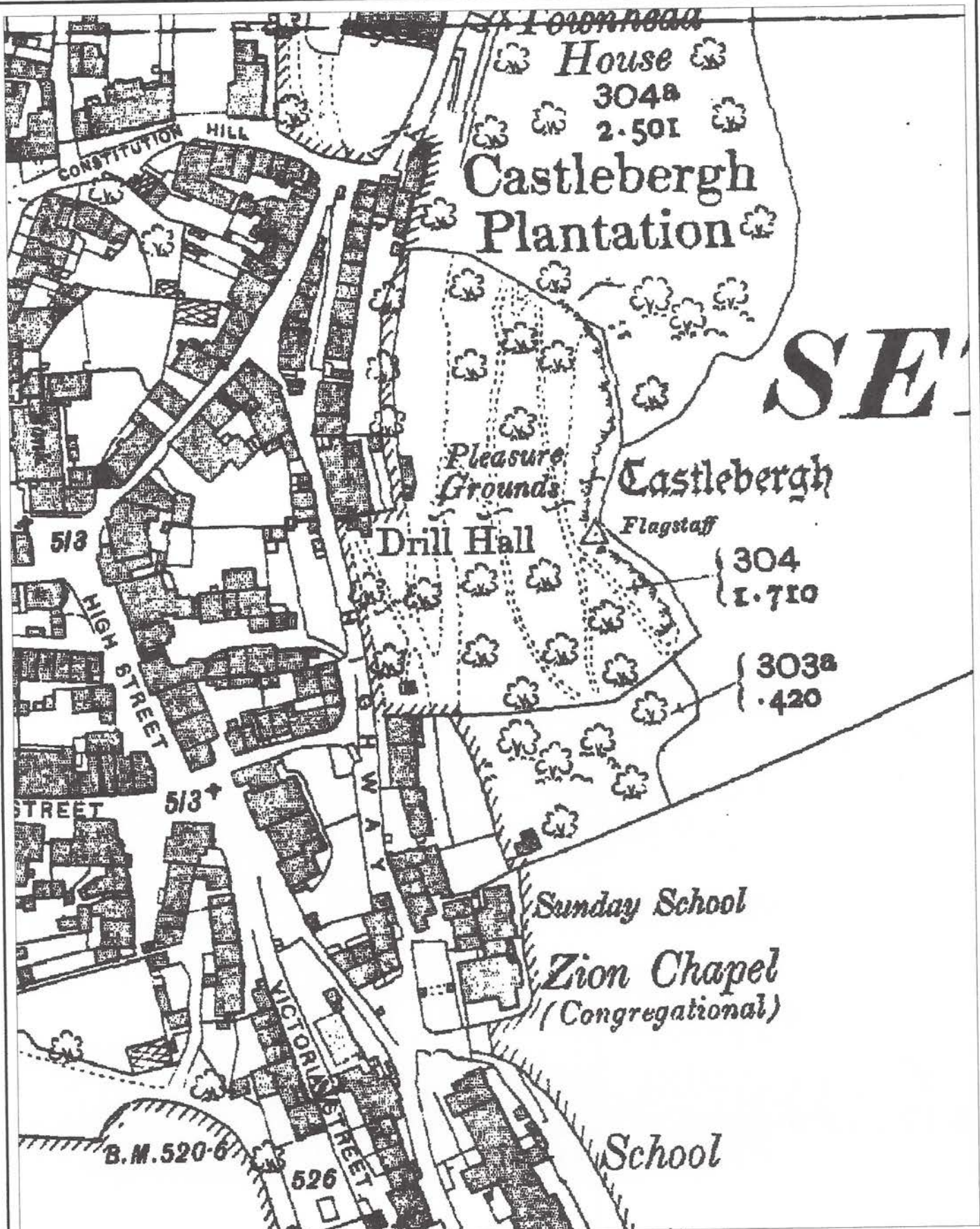


Map 5 - OS 2nd Edition

Circa 1888 - 1915

Scale 1:1250

Compiled by on 8 January 2015



Map 6 - OS 1st Edition

Circa 1856

Scale 1:1250

Compiled by on 8 January 2015

