

# Hambleton

## Management Plan

Date:	2003	to	2022
Owner / tenant:	Mr Smith		
Agent / contact:	Tilhill		

## 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### 1.1 Location

Nearest town, village or feature	Thirsk
Grid reference	AB 123 456
Total area (ha)	171.39

### 1.2 Description of the woodland(s) in the landscape

The woodland is of significant importance with respect to landscape for a number of reasons:

- The vast majority of the property is visible from the A170 which is the main road between the A1(M) and Scarborough.
- Located on the edge of the National Park, it has become the main landscape feature surrounding the Visitor Centre which has had in excess of 100,000 visitors in the last 12 months.
- The network of footpaths within the woodland are extensively used.

With all these sensitivities the Felling License for the next five years and the long-term felling/restocking plans have been compiled in consultation with the Forestry Commission. Each of the felling coupes have been planned so as to ensure that the adjacent compartments will be either 5 years old and/or 2m high before being felled. The felling plan, while working within the constraints of WHC and economic rotation, attempts to distribute the felling coupes as widely and 'sensitively' as possible.

### 1.3 History of Management

Hambleton Woodland has been managed by Tilhill since 1994. This management plan is the continuation from the previous two and is written in light of the owner's desire to retain UKWAS certification.

The first plan began the process of restructuring the woodland and, although the forest suffered significant wind damage eight years ago, it was successful in moving the woodland towards 'normality'.

The second plan was designed to continue this process of restructuring whilst acknowledging the restriction of wind damage and implementing the requirements of UKWAS.

## 2. WOODLAND INFORMATION

### 2.1 Areas and features

2.1.1 Designated Areas	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Other designations eg: National Parks (NPs), Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	✓		1
Details On eastern border of North Yorkshire Moors National Park			
2.1.3 Habitats	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Other semi-natural woodland	✓		16, 17
Rides and open ground	✓	✓	16, 17
Lowland heath	✓		16, 17
Details National Park vegetation survey found Flassen Gill between cpts 5 and 6 to have ancient woodland characteristics Cpt 13 contains remnants of lowland heath.			
2.1.4 Water	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Watercourses	✓		12, 13
Details			
2.1.5 Landscape	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Areas of the woodland prominent from roads	✓		1, 12, 13
Details The whole of the woodland is clearly visible from the road.			
2.1.6 Cultural Features	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Public rights of way	✓		12, 13
Prominent viewing points		✓	1
Permissive footpaths	✓		12, 13
Details			
2.1.7 Archaeological Features	In Woodland	Adjacent to Woodland	Map
Scheduled monument	✓	✓	12, 13
Details Scheduled monuments in cpts 1, 3 and 6. The monument in cpt 6 is a series of dykes that have been surveyed in detail and a report produced for Tilhill.			

### 2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

**Figure 1: Species Distribution 2003 (refer to maps 4 & 5)**

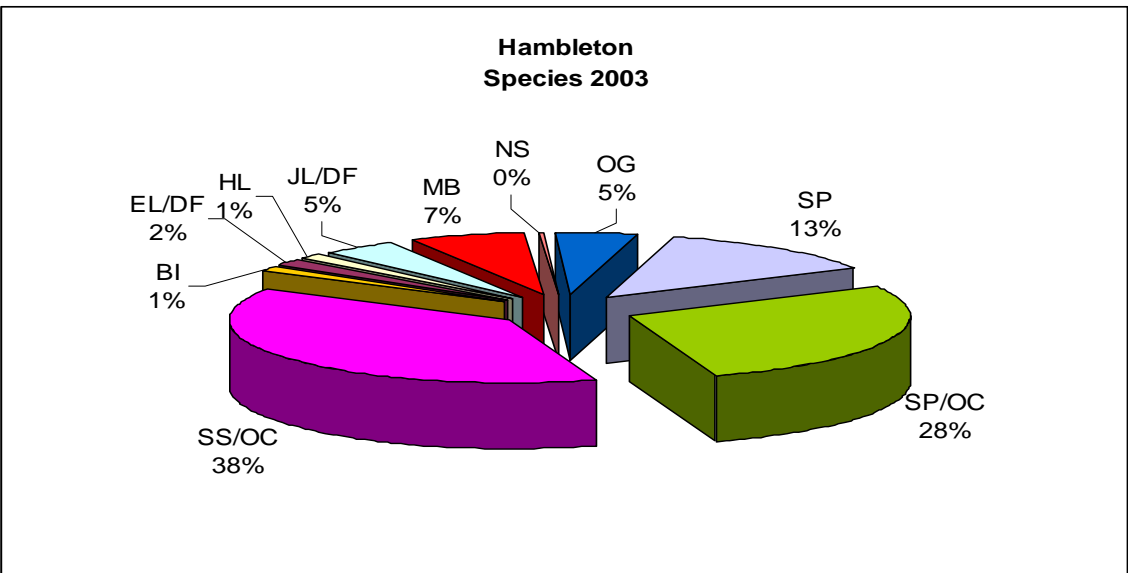
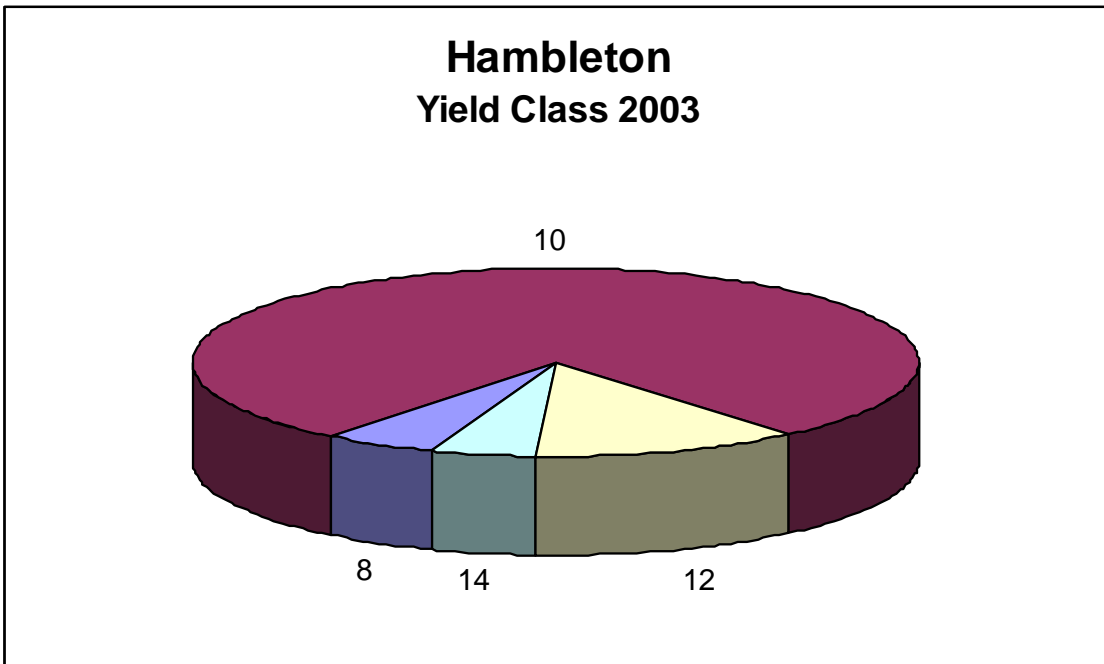


Figure 1 together with maps 4 & 5 in the appendices illustrates the current diversity of species within Hambleton. One of the objectives of the harvesting and restocking plans will be to increase both the proportion of open ground and widen the variety of species whenever possible. The restocking plan will also ensure that the most appropriate species are selected for each compartment in terms of meeting the owner's objectives and UKWAS requirements.

**Figure 2: Yield Class 2003 (refer to maps 6 & 7)**



The current yield class distribution (figure 2) reflects the significant proportion of pine within the property at present. Although Hambleton generally grows reasonable quality pine it is never very productive and although it is recognised as being important in term of landscape and ecological diversity there will be a gradual reduction in the proportion of pine and increase in Sitka spruce and Japanese and Hybrid larch.

## 2.3 Site description

### Access

#### External

Access to both woodland blocks is good. The main trunk road, the A170 runs along the southern boundary of the majority of the western block and runs close by the eastern block. Access to the eastern block is by means of an unclassified county road and a green lane that joins the A170.

#### Internal

Hambleton West - access within the property is along a network of rides which, for harvesting purposes, can only be used in the summer months. There is a shared right of access along the road running from the Hambleton Inn and Stables which dissects the western block.

Hambleton East - the eastern block has a more developed network of rides and a summer road which is suitable for harvesting operations in good weather. The main road running through the block between the A170 and the minor road to Scawton is a Public Right of Way. Due to its distance from the A170 the road will need to be upgraded in the medium-term future.

#### Boundaries

Hambleton West - neighbouring land to the western block is primarily county roads and the Hambleton Inn to the south/west and agricultural land with a horse gallop to the north. The south-western boundary of compartment 3 borders other woodland currently owned by the Forest Enterprise.

Hambleton East - the eastern block is almost entirely surrounded by agricultural land.

All external fences are in good condition.

#### Site Characteristics

##### Elevation

The elevation of the woodlands range from 220m above sea level at the eastern end of the eastern block up to 300 m at the summit of Sutton Bank.

##### Soil map

Soil maps 8 & 9 are enclosed in the appendices.

##### Windthrow Hazard Classes

Maps 10 & 11 and figure 3 illustrate the WHC.

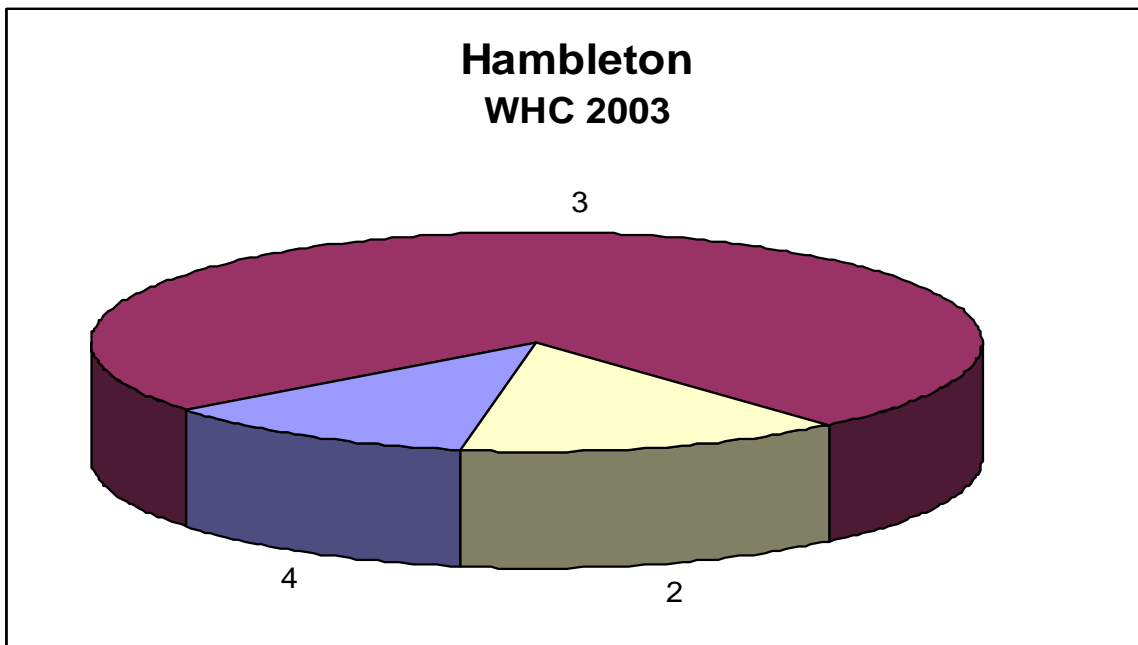


Figure 3: Windthrow Hazard Class 2003 (refer to maps 10 & 11)

#### Legal Burdens

Both Hambleton East and West have a healthy badger population and the location of all known setts is shown on the appended Constraints Map.

### **Sporting Rights**

A syndicate holds a three year sporting lease for the whole of the property to shoot game birds, hares, rabbits and deer as well as control all pest species such as crows and grey squirrel. The shoot has been well developed over the last few years with an ever-improving annual bag.

### **Public Access**

There is a network of permissive and Public Rights of Way throughout both Hambleton East and West. The network is signed and maintained on a regular basis, all of which is part funded by an Annual Management Grant from the Forestry Commission. The location of these paths is shown on the appended Constraints Maps 12 & 13.

It was estimated by the North York Moors National Parks Authority that in the region of 10,000 people have visited the woodland in the last 12 months. The vast majority of the visitors start their walk/cycle from the NYMNP Visitor Centre at the top of Sutton Bank. A leaflet detailing the walk routes and points of interest within the woodland is available at the Visitor Centre. Information boards along the network of paths give further details on particular aspects of the woodland.

The woodland is also used for orienteering competitions each year. To date there have been no conflicts between the forest management objectives and the pressures of public access.

### **Archaeology**

There are a number of sites of archaeological interest throughout Hambleton West which have all been extensively surveyed and reported on by the archaeological officers from the North York Moors National Parks Authority. The sites of interest are now protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments by English Heritage and their locations are shown on the enclosed Constraints Maps 12 & 13. All forestry operations take these features into consideration and, if it is felt necessary, further consultation with English Heritage is sought.

## **2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats**

The hazards and constraints are illustrated on maps 12 and 13.

# **3. LONG TERM VISION, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY**

## **3.1 Long term vision**

In the long term, the management vision is to maximise the value of the standing crops through the production of quality sawlog material and to continue the restructuring process to further diversify age class distribution. The desire is to maintain and enhance the biodiversity value of the woodland by adoption of practices and systems which minimise damage caused by forest operations and exploit opportunities to enhance the forest environment.

## **3.2 Management Objectives**

No	Objective
1	To manage the woodlands to increase the capital value of the woodlands and maximise financial return on investment from forestry and sporting.
2	Encourage public access to certain areas of the woodland.
3	Maintain and protect important features such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
4	Maintain the woodland as a landscape feature in the surrounding area.

## **3.3 Strategy**

Forest restructuring will be achieved by following a planned felling progression and subsequent restocking programme. Restructuring will allow the development of a more diverse age structure and so improve the ability of the forest to deliver both quality timber and environmental benefits on a sustained basis while spreading risk.

Conservation interests within the forest will be maintained and further developed through the sympathetic management of those key habitats identified and increasing the proportion of appropriate broadleaved plantings in conjunction with restocking programmes. The opportunities provided by restructuring to improve the protection and management of landscape, public access and sensitive sites will be acted on.

## 4. MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS/OPERATIONS

### 4.1 Silvicultural systems

#### 4.1.1 Harvesting

Over the next five years 5.6 ha (3.2% of the total area) is programmed to be clearfelled and restocked. The coupe selection for this and the remainder of the forest, highlighted on Felling Maps 16 & 17, was based upon a number of criteria:

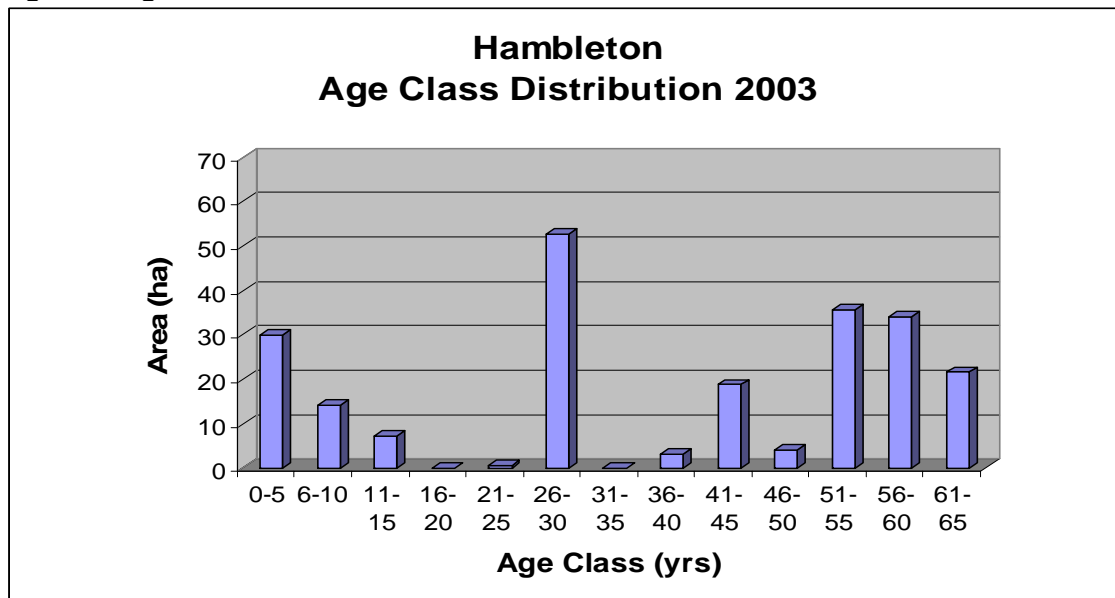
- Wind firm edges will be identified and retained whenever possible. The neighbouring compartments to the selected coupe should have a crop of at least 2m in height or have been growing for 5-7 years of age.
- The coupes selected and the timing of the felling is sympathetic to landscape and access issues.
- The coupe selection takes the stand's economic felling age, terminal height and the restructuring into consideration.

It is proposed that the bulk of the forest be restructured by undertaking a phased felling and restocking programme.

A total of 56 ha has been identified on maps 14 and 15 for thinning over the next five years. All the thinning will be selective on a silvicultural basis, with no line thinning except where racks are required for initial access. The assessment for whether a stand requires thinning is initially made visually and then a basal area assessment made and recorded. Sample marking is undertaken to ensure that the intensity is correct for the stand and then a post harvesting basal area assessment is carried out and recorded to ensure that the threshold basal area has been maintained. The thinning cycle is assessed through a pre-thinning yield class assessment at the time of basal area measurements.

#### 4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

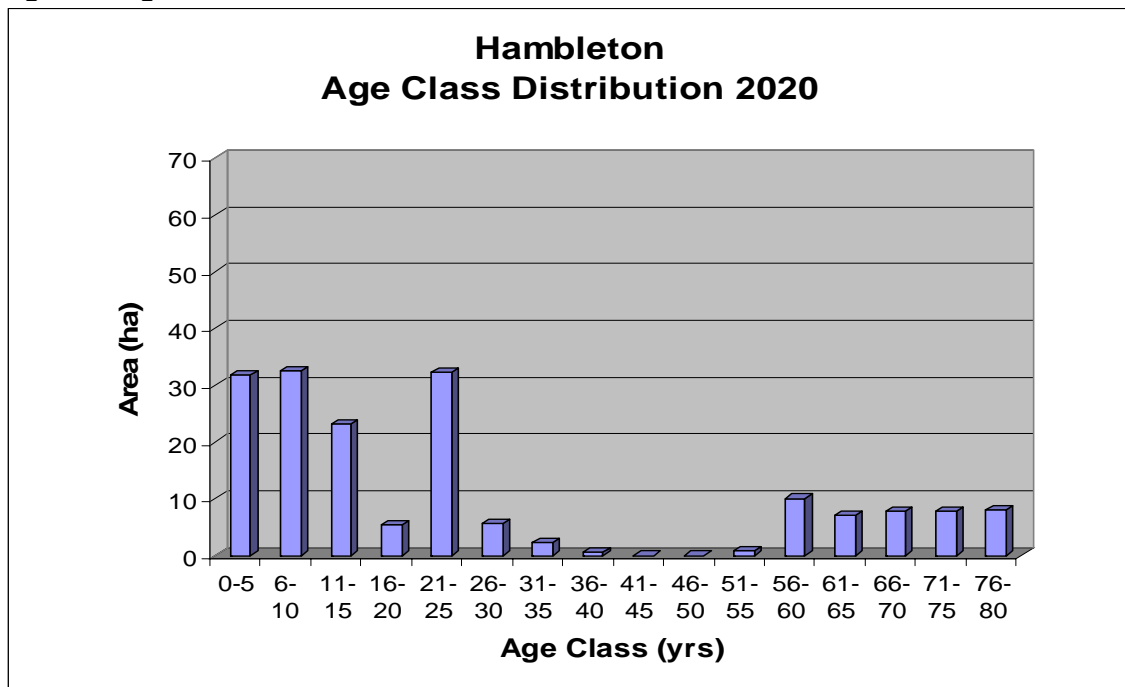
Figure 4: Age Class Distribution 2003



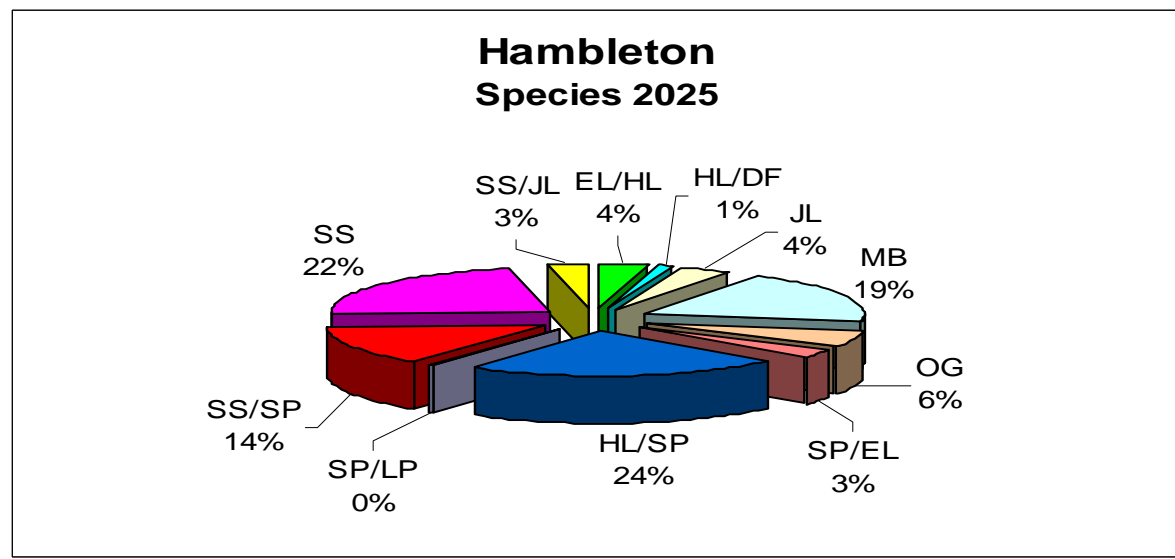
The current ACD is typical of many conifer plantations of this age. The age classes 0-5 and 6-10 represents the beginnings of the restructuring process. The felling plan (maps 16 & 17) will work towards restructuring the forest over the next 22 years primarily by identifying viable long term retentions and timing felling coupes that will allow for the landscape sensitivities and restrictions caused by wind throw hazard classification. Whenever possible a coupe is felled as close to its terminal height as practicable. Figure 5 below shows the age class distribution in 2020 if the felling plan

is followed. Note that age classes 66 to 80 years represent the areas identified as LTRs and NRs in the felling plans

**Figure 5: Age Class Distribution 2020**



**Figure 6: Species Distribution 2025**



#### 4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

As illustrated in figure 1, Hambleton already has a significant diversity of species. The aim of the restocking plan was to maintain, and wherever possible increase, that diversity while trying to match the best suited species for each site.

Referring to figure 6 above restocking provides an opportunity to enhance both the species and age diversity within the forest. Each area will be restocked with a core mix of coniferous species, together with significant introduction of native broadleaves and shrubs. Based on growth potential and quality in the first rotation the conifer species will concentrate more on Sitka spruce and Hybrid larch with a reduction in the proportion of Scots pine.

The apparent decrease in the proportion of open ground is not what will occur 'on the ground'. Much of the 19% of mixed broadleaved planting will incorporate a significant proportion of open ground.

The restocking maps 18 & 19 give further details.

## 4.2 New planting

None

## 4.3 Other operations

### Roading

The current road system within the property is limited and in the medium term future the road network will have to be developed/upgraded to facilitate the removal of greater volumes of timber. The existing network in Hambleton East is adequate but will need upgrading.

## 4.4 Protection and maintenance

### 4.4.1 Pest and disease management

Herbicide and pesticide regimes will be incorporated as and when necessary and all these operations will be undertaken in accordance with the Tilhill Environmental Management System Chemical Reduction Strategy. It is considered at present that the main herbicide used will be Glyphosate. In accordance with Forestry Practice the use of Permasect will be phased out this year and after that all conifer crops will be sprayed with an alternative approved pesticide. The application of a solution of parasitic nematodes is currently being trialed by Forest Research and if it becomes a financially viable alternative to synthetic pesticides in the future its use will be considered. All harvesting operations use urea as a stump treatment to prevent the spread of *Heterobasidion annosum*.

The woodland's deer population is actively managed by the shooting tenant. At present none of the restock site have had any significant problems with deer damage but a neighbouring estate, Cold Kirby, does have a severe deer problem which highlights the necessity to maintain control.

The effectiveness of the level of control is assessed annually by a combination of onsite meetings with the shoot, assessment of potential deer 'hot spots' within woodland and cull records. There was been a slight increase in the amount browsing damage sustained by broadleaves in Hambleton East over the last 18 months and the strategy was amended accordingly.

### 4.4.2 Fire plan

The forest is entered into Tilhill Yorkshire District's Fire Plan. The local fire brigade has the details of the property and contact details for certain members of staff in the event of a fire. Copies of the Plan are kept in the district office

### 4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

The disposal of waste is done so as to minimise any negative environmental impacts. Examples of this include:

- Chemical containers being returned to suppliers when possible or disposed of as per the label recommendations and guidelines.
- Plant bags being reused for other purposes.
- Tree shelters being reused whenever possible.

Where there is a risk of pollution from any operations (e.g. chemical use, fuel/oils etc), the hazard is identified in the operational risk assessment and controls such as the carrying of spillage kits and adhering to Forest Water guidelines are put in place.

### 4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

Apart from occasional minor incidents of fly-tipping there are no unauthorised activities within the woodland. Where there are incidents of fly-tipping the waste is removed to a landfill site by a registered waste carrier.

## 4.5 Game management

The shooting is let out on a short term lease and the game keeping is the responsibility of the leaseholder.

The shooting is undertaken within the law ensuring that all relevant codes of practice are adhered to and that all gun licences and insurances are up to date. The number of pens used and quantity and the locations of birds put down, together with annual bag counts is recorded to ensure that the shoot is managed sustainably.

The lease states what species the tenant is permitted to shoot and these are also recorded with the annual bag as well as a count on the number of pests and vermin shot were the tenant has that obligation. The counts are assessed to ensure that the control of vermin species is not to the point of eradication.

## 4.6 Protecting and enhancing biodiversity

### 4.6.1 Management of designated areas

Thinning, felling and restocking operations planned to maintain the wood as a landscape feature surrounding the Visitor Centre. See maps 12-19.

### 4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity

#### **Provision of Deadwood Habitats**

It is recognised that deadwood provides an important habitat and that its provision is important for maintaining biodiversity within the forest. Management will allow for the retention of deadwood where it does not pose a hazard.

Specifically the deadwood will be retained within the areas designated as natural reserves and long term retentions (refer to maps 16 & 17). Within the main body of the forest small scale windthrow will not be cleared up but allowed to develop as deadwood habitat.

Deadwood will be retained on harvesting sites where appropriate opportunities to develop valuable habitat arise, this will usually be in wet hollows.

#### **Open Ground**

Permanent open ground within a forest is recognised as being of particular environmental value and it is proposed to maintain areas of open space and enhance their value where ever possible.

Open ground will be incorporated into all restocking sites. Areas of open ground will be positioned in order to enhance landscape, both internally and externally, of the forestry blocks and will also be used to improve habitats within the woodland.

The best example of open ground within Hambleton is the lowland heath of cpt 13.

## 4.7 Management of social and cultural values

### 4.7.1 Archaeology and sites of cultural interest

All archaeological features are marked upon the Constraints Map 12 in the appendices. Caution will be taken in order to safeguard these features. The condition of the archaeological features will be monitored visually on a frequent basis. The National Park's archaeologist will be consulted with before any works are carried that may have an impact on any archaeology.

### 4.7.2 Public access

There is a network of permissive footpaths and public rights of way throughout Hambleton West. The network is signed and maintained on a regular basis, all of which is part funded by an Annual Management Grant from the Forestry Commission. The location of these paths is shown on the

appended Constraints Map 12.

It was estimated by the North York Moors National Parks Authority that in the region of 10,000 people have visited the woodland in the last 12 months. The vast majority of the visitors start their walk/cycle from the NYMNP Visitor Centre at the top of Sutton Bank. A leaflet detailing the walk routes and points of interest within the woodland is available at the Visitor Centre. Information boards along the network of paths give further details on particular aspects of the woodland.

The woodland is also used for several orienteering competitions each year. To date there have been no conflicts between the forest management objectives and the pressures of public access.

There are currently no proposals to increase public access in the woodland blocks, however, footpath surfaces will be maintained as and where necessary - especially if damaged through forestry activities. Close liaison with the Forestry Commission and North Yorkshire Moors National Parks Authority will continue.

## 5. CONSULTATION

Organisation/individual	Comment	Response/action
North York Moors National Park Authority – Woodland Officer, Ecologist & Archaeologist	Flassen Gill (cpt 5c & 6f) felt to have native woodland characteristics (although not designated as such) and the management of it and adjacent cpts should reflect this.  Ecologist confirmed value of cpt 13 (remnant heath land) and gave recommendations on the management of such.	Follow recommendations for management.
Visitor centre		Maintain communications link. Brief before operations near key walks.
Forest Enterprise, Pickering		Informed of plan and invited to comment. No comments.
Helmsley Parish Council		Informed of plan and invited to comment. No comments.

## 6. MONITORING PLAN SUMMARY

Issue	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used
Maximise financial return and capital value	Accounts and valuation report	Forward planning with budgets and frequent reconciliation	Annually and at plan renewal	Manager	Feedback into discussion during development of annual work programme.
Public access	Number of visitors, feedback	Get count from visitor centre Feedback from visitor centre 'comments box'	Annually	Manager/visitor centre	Monitor if operations and structure changes influence visitor experience/numbers. Feedback into planning.
Protect archaeology	Site condition	Fixed point photos	Every 5 years and after operations in cpmt or adjacent cpmt	Manager	Feedback into discussion with NYMNPA Archaeologist on site management
Landscape	Prominence in the landscape	Fixed point photography from prominent viewpoints	Every 10 years	Manager	Feedback into felling and thinning planning.

Operational monitoring to be carried out through regular supervisory visits of operations.

## 7. WORK PROGRAMMES

### 7.1 Outline long-term work programme (2003 to 2023)

Compartment or area	Activity	Year		
		6-10	11-15	16-20
Hambleton East	Upgrade forest road from A170 turn off.	*		

## 7.2 Short-term work programme (2003 to 2007)

Compartment or area	Activity	Year				
		1	2	3	4	5
6e	Restock with SP/JL & MB	*				
6e	Spray with permethrin (2 applications as required)	*				
6e	Beat up as required	*				
6e	Reform permissive footpath	*				
Hambleton West	Strim/spray permissive footpaths as required	*				
6g	Erect barrier for stacking area	*				
8e	Chemical weed and prune Christmas trees	*				
6e	Spray with insecticide (2 applications as required)		*			
6e	Beat up as required		*			
Hambleton West	Strim/spray permissive footpaths as required		*			
Hambleton East	Brush access racks for shoot as required		*			
8e	Chemical weed and prune Christmas trees		*			
Various (see maps 14 &15)	Thin		*			
6e	Beat up as required			*		
Hambleton West	Strim/spray permissive footpaths as required			*		
8e	Chemical weed and prune Christmas trees			*		
6g	Clear fell			*		
6g	Mound			*		
6g	Restock with HL/SP & MB				*	
6g	Spray with insecticide (2 applications as required)				*	
Various (see maps 14 &15)	Thin				*	
8e	Chemical weed and prune Christmas trees				*	
Hambleton West	Strim/spray permissive footpaths as required				*	
Hambleton East	Brush access racks for shoot as required					*
Hambleton West	Strim/spray permissive footpaths as required					*
6g	Spray with insecticide (2 applications as required)					*
6g	Beat up as required					*

## 8. MAPS

List all maps here and append to plan.

Map No/Title	Description
1	Location Map – 1:50,000
2	Hambleton West - Compartment Map
3	Hambleton East - Compartment Map
4	Hambleton West – Species
5	Hambleton East – Species
6	Hambleton West – Yield Class
7	Hambleton East – Yield Class
8	Hambleton West – Soil
9	Hambleton East – Soil
10	Hambleton West – Windthrow Hazard Class
11	Hambleton East – Windthrow Hazard Class
12	Hambleton West – Constraints
13	Hambleton East – Constraints
14	Hambleton West – Thinning Plan
15	Hambleton East – Thinning Plan
16	Hambleton West – Felling Plan
17	Hambleton East – Felling Plan
18	Hambleton West – Restock Plan
19	Hambleton East – Restock Plan

# Appendices

## Compartment Schedule

### Hambleton Woodlands Compartment Schedule 2003

CPT	Gross Area	SPP	AV. DBH	MTV	SPH	m3/HA	% STOCKED	net total m3	WHC	P YEAR	AGE	YC	AVERAGE TOP HEIGHT
1a	5.70	SP/SS/BI	28	0.45	670	301.5	0.85	1461	3	1941	62	10/10	21.5
	5.70												
2a	12.10	SS			2500					1998	5		
2b	5.53	SS/SP	26	0.545	583	317.735	0.85	1494	3	1940	63	12/14	21.9
2c	0.67	BI				0		0	3	1990	13		
	18.30												
3a	8.34	SP/SS	28	0.499	630	314.37	0.85	2229	3	1948	55	10/10	22.1
3b	2.27	BI				0		0	3	1989	14		
3c	2.29	BARE	0			0		0	3				
	12.90												
4a	4.81	SP/SS	30	0.56	725	406	0.85	1660	3	1997	6	10	20.1
4b	3.70	SP	28	0.58	600	348	0.85	1094	3	1942	61	10	21.95
4c	1.09	MB/BARE	0			0		0	3				
	9.60												
5a	11.98	SP/SS	27	0.51	678	345.78	0.85	3521	3/4	1946	57	10	20.22
5b	0.63	MB	0			0		0	3	1950	53		
5c	2.89	SP/SS	25	0.43	700	301	0.85	739	3	1946	57	10	19.92
	15.50												
6a	1.06	SP/SS	24	0.45	710	319.5	0.85	268	3	1946	57	10	20.4
6b	9.37	SP	26	0.47	690	324.3	0.85	2583	2	1943	60	10	20.63
6c	1.04	MB	0			0		0	3	1953	50		
6d	0.62	MB	0			0		0	2	1980	23		
6e	4.98	SP/HL	26	0.48	883	423.84	0.85	1794	3	2003	0	10	20.48
6f	0.46	MB				0		0	3	2003	0		
6g	8.11	JL				0		0	3	1995	8		
6h	5.06	JL/SP	27	0.54	800	432	0.85	1858	3	1943	60	10	22.38
	30.70												
7a	3.30	SP/JL	24	0.41	830	340.3	0.8	898	4	1945	58	10	20.5
7b	0.40	SYC	0			0		0	4	1945	58		
	3.70												
8a	2.75	EL/SP	27	0.5	800	400	0.85	935	3	1948	55	8	19.2
8b	3.03	SP/JL	25	0.45	1083	487.35	0.85	1255	3	1948	55	8	19.7
8c	3.32	SP/JL				0		0	3	1998	5		
8d	2.93	SP/JL	23	0.37	640	236.8	0.85	590	3	1949	54	12	20.12
8e	3.58	SP/SS				0		0	3	1998	5		
8f	3.16	SP/SS	27	0.39	410	159.9	0.7	354	3	1949	54	12	19.8
8g	4.50	SP/SS	26	0.4	400	160	0.85	612	3	1950	53	10	17.8
8h	5.03	SP/JL	24	0.37	420	155.4	0.85	664	3	1950	53	10	18.08
8i	0.90	MB							3				
	29.20												
9a	4.01	EL/DF				0		0	2	1998	5		
9b	5.33	SP/EL	22	0.33	850	280.5	0.85	1271	3	1952	51	10	18.23
9c	1.23	SS(SP)	0			0		0	4	1993	10		
9d	4.34	SP	24	0.35	820	287	0.8	996	3	1959	44	10	16.5
9e	0.42	NS				0		0	4	1953	50		
	15.33												
10a	2.51	SP/LP	19	0.205	960	196.8	0.85	420	3	1957	46	10	15.88
10b	1.83	SS(SP)	0			0		0	3	1991	12		
10c	0.66	BARE	0			0		0	2				
10d	3.10	SP/LP	18	0.181	1050	190.05	0.7	412	2	1960	43	10	15.3
	8.10												
11a	3.01	SP/EL	21	0.28	820	229.6	0.85	587	2	1960	43	12	17.91
11b	2.04	EL/HL	22	0.38	600	228	0.85	395	2	1960	43	10	20.8
11c	1.33	SP	19	0.205	840	172.2	0.85	195	2	1962	41	10	15.66
11d	2.39	SS/JL(LP)				0		0	3	1990	13		
11e	2.33	HL	23	0.42	500	210	0.85	416	3	1963	40	12	20.94
11f	0.90	SP				0		0	3	1966	37		
	12.00												
12a	2.00	SP/LP	18	0.3	1100	330	0.8	528	3	1960	43	12	17
12b	1.51	JL							3	1999	4		
12c	2.39	SP				0		0	3	1960	43		
12d	0.50	NS				0		0	3	1960	43		
	6.40												
13	2.60	MB/BARE	0			0		0	4				
	2.60												

170.03

Fixed view point photographs