

## **Submission to the Independent Panel on Forestry**



### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The English National Park Authorities Association (ENPAA) exists to support the policy making process by helping to coordinate the input of the ten National Park Authorities in England. It is governed by the Chairs of the ten Authorities. This response represents the collective view of officers who are working within the policies established by the National Park Authorities (NPAs). Individual National Park Authorities may submit separate comments, which will draw on the specific issues for their particular area.
- 1.2 National Parks have two statutory purposes:
- To conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage.
  - To promote opportunities for the public understanding and enjoyment of these special qualities.
- In pursuing these purposes, NPAs have the following statutory duty:
- To seek to foster the social and economic well being of their local communities.
- 1.3 Forests and woodlands play a significant role in the ability of the NPAs to deliver these objectives. The establishment of the Independent Panel on Forestry Policy in England and its terms of reference, which reflect the NPAs' aims to a significant extent, are therefore welcomed. Relevant authorities (including Forestry Commission) have a statutory duty under section 11A of the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act and Section 17A of the 1988 Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act to have regard to National Park purposes when coming to decisions or carrying out activities relating to or affecting land within National Parks.
- 1.4 ENPAA fully supports and shares the UK Government Vision for England's National Parks and the Broads (Annex 1). This Vision complements the recent Natural Environment White Paper and provides the current framework for delivery of the purposes and duty. Our submission is focused on the Terms of Reference given to the Panel, and includes a number of case studies from individual National Parks to illustrate points made.

### **2. Background**

- 2.1 Approximately one third of the Public Forest Estate is found within England's National Parks and many contain further extensive areas of forest and woodland in private and third sector ownership (see Annex 2 for figures for each individual National Park). These woodlands contain large areas of high biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage value. They provide extensive opportunities for both public and private recreation and contribute to the outstanding landscapes for which the National Parks were designated. Productive forestry has an important role in the economy of many National Parks, and opportunities for improved woodland management by developing local markets for wood fuel have been promoted and piloted by a number of NPAs.
- 2.2 The role of woodland in enhancing ecological connectivity and resilience and in adapting to climate change is recognised in National Park Management Plans and woodland strategies. NPAs are keen to promote woodland creation and better management where it will deliver these benefits. This is within the context of the need to recognise the

competing pressures on land use and the conservation of landscape; other habitats; and sites of historic and archaeological value.

- 2.3 The NPAs have a long track record of working with woodland owners, both public and private, and assisting with management planning, grant applications and new planting. The UK Government's Vision and Circular 2010 for English National Parks and the Broads recognises the importance of this partnership and expects;

"effective and integrated local working to maximise the contribution of the trees, woods and forests in the Parks, whether in private, public or voluntary sector ownership".

### **3. Climate change mitigation and adaptation and woodland creation**

- 3.1 ***ENPAA supports increases in woodland creation following the principle of the right tree in the right place. National Parks offer significant opportunities to contribute to efforts to increase woodland cover and provided the necessary incentives are available NPAs are well placed to work with partners to achieve this. ENPAA sees woodlands as a key tool in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, and would like to build on NPAs' existing experience of partnership projects with carbon and water management benefits.***
- 3.2 Increasing woodland cover is one of the priority outcomes identified in the Government's Circular and Vision for National Parks. The short Vision statement is intended to be read in full and can be found at Annex 2. Although many National Parks already contain levels of woodland cover higher than the national average, there are very significant opportunities in some Parks to develop ecological and climate change resilience at the landscape scale through new woodland establishment. Carefully sited large scale new woodland would focus on appropriate marginal land and would need to recognise the other requirements of food production, landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage conservation (including archaeological sites and monuments).
- 3.3 In many upland areas there is the opportunity to consider introducing more open woodland and scattered tree cover, for example by establishing wood pasture and increasing in-field and field boundary trees. These can bring a range of benefits with only very limited impact on farming or other land management. Clearly the principle of 'the right tree in the right place' must take precedence but the National Parks could make a contribution towards a step change in planting rates given support from the Forestry Commission and RDPE. As well as planting it is important that there is support for appropriate management during the establishment phase of new woodlands to ensure that the initial effort does not go to waste.
- 3.4 Following the principle of 'the right tree in the right place' sometimes means that the cost of establishing and maintaining woodlands in difficult places (upland cloughs for example) is higher. The wider ecosystem services benefits of this type of woodland creation/restoration, however, should be factored into the financial support provided. This would seem entirely consistent with the approach adopted in the Natural Environment White Paper. Due to climatic and other conditions these projects can require substantially longer to become established, and five year establishment grants are insufficient in these situations. Added to this, the requirements set by Natural England for local provenance stock to be planted on SSSIs can make new planting schemes prohibitively complex and expensive to achieve. Given that climate change will impact upon species composition of woodlands, and that local genotypes may not be

best adapted to changing climatic conditions, greater flexibility (within reason) should be applied.

- 3.5 The ecosystem services of forest areas provide for mitigation against and adaptation to, climate change. The Read Report (2009) made a clear case for increasing woodland cover to realise carbon storage benefits. It is now well established that forests can play a role in water purification, reducing soil erosion and flood risk as well as providing renewable fuel and building materials. Improved management, buffering and extension of woodlands will contribute to the development of low carbon landscapes and ecological resilience. All of the measures identified in this response have a role to play in this respect.
- 3.6 Well-managed woodlands help to build in climate change resilience by providing species and age diversity. There are issues around species composition and whether the current approach to local provenance should change that need to be considered and properly researched. A national overview on this and on the increasing pressures brought by plant pests and diseases and invasive species, as is currently provided through Forest Research, is valuable and should be maintained.

**Case Study: Potential for increasing woodland cover in the North York Moors**

The North York Moors currently has 21% of woodland and forest cover. It is estimated that there is around 3,000 hectares of marginal, largely bracken dominated, land on the steeper slopes and valley sides. These areas are of extremely limited value to agriculture and establishing native woodlands (already carried out in some areas) would bring landscape, biodiversity and climate change benefits.

**Case Study: United Utilities fund woodland planting and restoration for water quality**

Management of the water catchments by water companies has the potential to play a significant part in climate change action. An example from the Peak District is United Utilities Sustainable Catchment Management Plan (SCaMP) project. This was funded through OFWAT, and whilst the main focus was on the restoration of degraded blanket bog to improve water colour, 92ha of native woodland planting and 96ha of woodland restoration was also part of the project, funded by EWGS grants.

**4. Landscape, biodiversity and ecological connectivity**

- 4.1 ***ENPAA recognises the landscape and biodiversity benefits of woodlands and believes ecological connectivity should be a key consideration in locating woodland creation. ENPAA believes PAWS restoration should be a priority to achieve gains for wildlife.***
- 4.2 Woodlands are recognised as key features of many National Park landscapes and woodland creation can enhance landscape quality. There are also instances where unsympathetic planting can harm landscapes and in some National Parks there have been problems in the past with placement and design of conifer block plantations. The multi-purpose nature of Forest Design Plans has been helpful in offering the opportunity to address harsh visual boundaries and can permit further adjustment of stocking and felling patterns and other changes to take full account of wildlife, archaeological and recreational issues. Forest Design Plans have proved beneficial in establishing the longer-term vision that is needed due to the long horizons inherent in forestry.

- 4.3 National Parks contain a significant range of semi-natural habitats which have largely been lost from most of England. These provide some of the best and most extensive opportunities to develop ecological connectivity at a very large scale, in line with the recommendations of the Making Space for Nature Review. Extending, buffering and connecting woodlands with new woodland establishment is necessary if their ecological quality and resilience is to be enhanced. The proximity of proposed new woodlands to existing has therefore been a guiding principle in many of the grant funded projects delivered in National Parks.
- 4.4 Restoring plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) is essential if the biodiversity in National Parks is to be enhanced and made more robust. For this reason many NPAs work with both the public and private forest interests to assist with such restoration. The Public Forest Estate in National Parks also encompasses valuable areas of open habitat where restoration has taken place and the conservation of these areas, and progress in further open habitat restoration from forest where appropriate, must be a consideration for the Panel.
- 4.5 As a major landowner in a number of National Parks, Forestry Commission has been instrumental in delivering significant SSSI condition improvements. For example a range of partnership projects involving Forestry Commission, New Forest NPA, Verderers and others have culminated in a HLS agreement for the Crown land. The scheme is worth £16m over ten years and will help to sustain the practice of commoning which is critical to the ecology and landscape of the New Forest as well as its economy and cultural heritage.
- 4.6 Improving the management of existing privately owned woodlands, which often suffer from a lack of intervention, provides a major opportunity to enhance their value to biodiversity and their contribution to overall resilience. Maintaining or enhancing the grant support available, and reducing the administrative complexities of applying for grants, will be important to realise this potential.

**Case Study: Sympathetic new native woodland planting in Northumberland**

New planting at the Linhope Estate in the Ingram Valley (114 hectares) will be done in such a way as to create as natural an effect as possible, avoiding hard geometric lines and using woody shrubs to soften edges. Soil type and ground conditions will be taken into account with rocky outcrops, boggy areas and archaeological sites left unplanted. Many of the new areas of woodland are extensions of native woodlands that have been planted in the last few years. The new woods would be planted at 715 trees per hectare - a much lower density than the previous woodlands to enhance their value for species such as black grouse. 25% of the area will be planted with woody shrubs and a further 35% left as open ground. Another scheme at Blindburn in the upper Coquet Valley will see 200 hectares planted with similar species composition and spacing and it is hoped both schemes will benefit local wildlife, aid carbon sequestration and help lower the carbon footprint of the National Park.

**Case Study: PAWS restoration success in the North York Moors and Peak District**

The North York Moors National Park contains 6,458 hectares of ancient woodland. Of this, 3,724 hectares have been replanted with conifer thereby breaking up woodland networks and greatly reducing connectivity. In the North York Moors, the Authority has been able to assist with over 300 hectares of PAWS restoration in the last 4-5 years. Achieving this is dependent on the availability of supporting grants which are often needed to establish access so that the conifer crop can be removed.

**Case Study: Woodland Birds Project brings multiple benefits**

The Forestry Commission's East Midlands Woodland Birds Project was launched in April 2009. Whilst declining woodland birds are the focus and are being used to promote and measure the success of this targeted funding, the key objective of bringing woodland back into active sustainable management at a broad, multiple ownership, landscape scale is being realised. This provides a range of benefits for wider biodiversity, low carbon economy and timber quality. In the Peak District National Park, the following grants were awarded between April 2009 and September 2010: Woodland Creation Grant - 76ha, Woodland Improvement Grant - 868ha, Woodland Planning Grant - 144ha, Woodland Regeneration Grant - 7.2ha.

**5. Access to woodland and other public benefits and community engagement**

- 5.1 *Public access to woodlands and forests is key to the delivery of National Park purposes and the maintenance of higher rights of access in Public Forest Estate woodlands is essential. Private owners also have an important role to play in enabling access and the attendant public benefits. ENPAA believes that communities should be actively involved in decisions about local woodlands and their management.***
- 5.2 Public access to woodlands and forests, particularly the Public Forest Estate, is extremely important in enabling Park Authorities to deliver their Second Purpose. Forests have the ability to absorb significant access and visitor pressure with only limited impact on the landscape or the tranquillity of the area. The principle of open access in many of the Public Forest Estate woodlands and the provision of both formal and informal parking areas and access by bicycle or horse is used and appreciated by millions of people each year. In addition, if managed well this public benefit can reduce visitor pressure on surrounding, and often more fragile, landscapes and habitats. Many other woods and forests have access agreements and public rights of way and these are valuable in maintaining the overall access network. However, given our statutory objectives the provision of a variety of opportunities for different types of access is of particular importance in National Parks and we would wish to see this retained.
- 5.3 There can be significant benefits to woodland owners from being within a National Park, in that this often affords them greater access to Forestry Commission grants for improving public access on the basis of tourism provision. In the Peak District in excess of 3,000 ha of woodland has been supported for public access through EWGS, in addition to the PFE. NPAs and the Forestry Commission together can provide advice to landowners on opening up appropriate areas of woodland for public access.
- 5.4 NPAs recognise the close links that communities have with trees and woodlands and the values of physical and mental health and spiritual wellbeing that these environments provide. ENPAA supports local involvement in forest and woodland management, and recognises the benefits of community woodlands. NPAs work with private and third sector woodland owners to promote opportunities for communities to be involved in woodland management and decisions that are made about woodlands local to them. Trees and woodlands play an important role in cultural heritage, from the extensive Crown lands of the New Forest to the veteran 'dancing trees' in Dartmoor villages that have long provided a focal point for fairs and celebrations. Dartmoor NPA has harnessed the public affection for these trees to conduct a veteran tree survey with a view to analysing their wildlife interest, and in turn the NPA provides free advice to communities on how best to manage veteran trees.

- 5.5 Some National Parks are closely bounded by urban settlements and it is recognised that for these communities National Parks provide opportunities for outdoor recreation that might not be so readily available in towns and cities. Improving access to green space in urban areas is important, and in these cases there may also be scope through the development of green infrastructure links to provide better connectivity for people and nature between rural and urban environments. NPAs are partners in the Mosaic project with Campaign for National Parks and the YHA, aiming to build sustainable links between ethnic minority communities and National Parks. A recent development of the project has been a trial involving Exmoor and Dartmoor National Parks, focusing on young people from some of the South West's most deprived urban communities.

**Case study: Grizedale and Whinlatter Forest Park Centres boost Lake District economy**

Securing European and North West Development Agency funding Forestry Commission has significantly enhanced the visitor experience facilities with franchised local businesses. These include GoApe, Cycle Hire, Mountain Bikes Trails, Orienteering Courses, Sculpture Trails, Cafes, Information Centres and Retail and Education facilities. Visitor numbers are over 200,000 per annum, with the Whinlatter Centre and Bassenthwaite benefiting additionally from the Osprey Project (a partnership between Forestry Commission, Lake District NPA and RSPB). Around 100,000 people visit the ospreys each season and a study in 2003 found that these visitors spent a total of £1.68m.

## **6. Competitiveness of the forestry and timber use sectors**

- 6.1 *ENPAA supports industries that encourage sustainable use of forest resources. NPAs are involved in a number of initiatives promoting local wood fuel markets and these can benefit rural economies and be a good way to encourage active management of woodlands.***
- 6.2 One of the most influential developments in recent years has been the emergence of the wood fuel market in response to increasing demand and price. This is seen as a major opportunity to reintroduce beneficial management into many unmanaged woods, to develop small rural businesses in processing and supply wood fuel and to better connect rural communities, particularly in more remote areas, with their local woodlands.
- 6.3 National Park Authorities have developed models and established pilot projects that demonstrate how local wood fuel and biomass initiatives can bring about multiple environmental and community benefits. The Peak District National Park Authority's Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) provided a grant for a feasibility study into the wood fuel market in 2008-2010. The New Forest NPA has funded feasibility studies and biomass boilers through SDF.
- 6.4 ENPAA recognises the important role that commercial forestry in and close to National Parks plays in providing employment and supporting the local economy. We also recognise that commercial activities in the Public Forest Estate provide much needed revenue for conservation work. Kielder Forest adjoining the Northumberland National Park is a commercially significant forest but importantly also provides high quality recreational facilities, and habitats for wildlife, that complement and connect with those in the National Park. We believe commercial forestry in National Parks should take place at an appropriate scale and in the right locations, with environmental and recreational benefits maximised as far as possible.

### **Case Study: Promoting a sustainable local wood fuel sector in Northumberland**

As the lead partner in Northumberland Uplands LEADER, Northumberland NPA has played an active role in developing the NULogs project in association with Northwoods ([www.northwoods.org.uk/nulogs](http://www.northwoods.org.uk/nulogs)). This offers a searchable map of log suppliers and training in firewood production, marketing and woodland management. It was recognised that development of the industry would bring unmanaged and under managed woodlands and plantations into more efficient use. Using local fuel sources reduces transport related carbon impacts, and also reduces the financial costs associated with transporting the fuel. Using a local source also results in local investment and employment. Developing the wood fuel sector has the potential to create and sustain jobs in rural areas as well as addressing fuel poverty and reducing the carbon footprint of the National Park by promoting the adoption of bio-mass as an alternative to heating oil which has seen spiralling price rises in recent months.

## **7. Levers and interventions and the future of the Public Forest Estate**

- 7.1** *The current range of levers and interventions available whilst helpful can be overly bureaucratic. ENPAA supports the development of levers and interventions that benefit local communities and the natural environment and recognise the full range of ecosystem services provided by forests and woodlands. Debates over the future of the Public Forest Estate must take into account the social and environmental benefits and long term view currently provided and not take a purely commercial standpoint.*
- 7.2 The examples given throughout this submission demonstrate the range of funding sources being mobilised for woodland creation and management in the National Parks. Much funding currently comes through the English Woodland Grant Scheme as well as the LIFE and LEADER programmes, and the Sustainable Development Fund is being used to fund wood fuel and biomass projects in many National Parks. A strength of the SDF is its light touch administration by NPAs which enables it to provide small grants to community and small business projects that might not have been able or eligible to apply for other funding sources. 7.3 ENPAA sees potential for a bigger role for the private sector. Bodies with large land holdings (e.g. water companies) should be encouraged to invest in woodland creation and management and articulating the multiple benefits provided will be important for this.
- 7.4 Changes are also needed to improve the incentives on offer to private woodland owners with small woodlands. The experience of NPAs working on the ground is that owners of small woods find the current process of applying for grants administered by Forestry Commission overly bureaucratic for the level of grant received. The New Native Woodland Challenge scheme which ran from 1998-2004 proved to be a valuable mechanism to promote partnership working between Forestry Commission and NPAs to achieve increased woodland cover. To qualify for the scheme the new woodland had to be within a National Park. In the Peak District, this achieved 213ha of new planting. ENPAA would welcome future schemes of this type which recognise the shared role and expertise of NPAs and Forestry Commission in encouraging landowners to come forward with suitable sites for woodland creation. A more joined up approach when talking to land owners and managers can be helpful, and in Exmoor this is being achieved through a successful joint staffing arrangement between the NPA and the Forestry Commission.

- 7.5 Emerging carbon markets offer potential for significant leverage in the future. ENPAA has welcomed the work of the Forestry Commission's Woodland Carbon Task Force and hopes to see this agenda given sufficient support to realise big benefits in the near future.

*Constraints and competing demands on public expenditure for this spending review period and beyond*

- 7.6 Ideally woodlands should, as far as possible, be able to pay their way in terms of production management. The Government can help in this respect by assisting developing markets such as wood fuel. However, much of the public value arising from woods and forests has no recognised market, for example the cultural ecosystems services such as access, recreation, biodiversity and heritage.
- 7.7 As recognised by the public funding and tax status of forestry, the planting and management of woodland is rarely financially self-supporting. The wider benefits make forestry a special case, along with agriculture, for public support. The approach therefore should be to ensure the best value for money for any intervention from public resources. This will require a review of the types of measures supported and the requirements attached to any support. One area for improvement is the relationship between EWGS and agri-environment schemes such as HLS that many land owners in National Parks are in, as HLS and EWGS can both fund woodland creation but have different revenue rates (EWGS does not cover the cost of lost grazing revenue). Limits on woodland creation that can be funded under HLS could be a disincentive, and equally support for agricultural productivity should not be to the detriment of woodlands.
- 7.8 There is also the opportunity to investigate new techniques to achieve the desired results. For example, the planting of new native woodland can be very expensive. Other techniques, such as seeding or natural regeneration where a seed source is present may, in the right circumstances, provide an acceptable but cheaper alternative. Research into such alternatives could establish best practice for new options and achieve more with less.

*The role of Forest Enterprise England as the manager of productive forestry resources*

- 7.9 Forest Enterprise (FE) plays a major role in delivering environmental and recreation benefits in many National Parks. There has been a change in emphasis over the past 25 years away from purely productive forestry to much wider public benefits which means that the Public Forest Estate is now regarded as a major positive asset in National Parks. The commercial benefits accrued from FE's operations enable delivery of multiple objectives, some not profitable in themselves, and ENPAA would not wish to see this benefit lost.
- 7.10 A key factor in FE's management role is the production of Forest Design Plans (FDPs) which are drawn up in consultation with local communities, the Park Authorities and other stakeholders. This moves towards adoption of a broader environmental and public service remit and long term development and investment guided by FDPs is ameliorating many of the negative aspects of early plantation forestry. This includes continued focus on better landscaping, PAWs restoration, protection of riparian zones and of historic features. Many of these projects would not be viable if judged against pure commercial forestry criteria. The combination of productive forestry with attention to securing much wider public benefit agenda is a unique combination that meets many National Park objectives.

*The value for money and cost effectiveness of the Public Forest Estate in England and options for its future ownership and management*

- 7.11 National Parks benefit in a number of ways from the public ownership of extensive forests within their boundaries. The access and recreation benefits have already been covered but the scale of the operation and the wider public interest of the managing landowner is of significant value. The Public Forest Estate currently provides a system that is accountable to the public, and irrespective of future ownership we would not wish to see this accountability lost.
- 7.12 The Public Forest Estate lends itself to the implementation of landscape scale initiatives as advocated by Making Space for Nature, such as extensive PAWS restoration, open habitat creation and the restoration of wetlands. All of these have no direct commercial value and, in most cases, would only be viable on privately owned land with greater intervention from the public purse. Any assessment of the value for money and cost effectiveness of the Public Forest Estate therefore needs to take account of the many intangible benefits that it delivers, with any assessment taking account of the fact that management objectives are not purely commercial.

**Case Study: Large public land holdings enable catchment pilot in North York Moors**

The Slowing the Flow project in the North York Moors aimed to deliver in-catchment measures which would help alleviate flooding in the market town of Pickering. This Defra funded pilot project was possible due to the scale of ownership within the catchment by bodies having a wider public benefit interest (the Forestry Commission, the National Park Authority and the Duchy of Lancaster). A more fragmented land ownership would have considerably reduced the scale and nature of the measures possible.

## **Annex 1**

The *English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010* states:

10. The Government has worked with the English National Park Authorities Association to develop a joint 2030 vision for the Parks. The Government encourages all those with an interest in the Parks to work towards its achievement. For the Authorities, the vision will guide their long-term planning and strategic decision-making. For other public bodies and those with a statutory interest (i.e. 'relevant authorities' as defined in s11A of the 1949 Act and s17A of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988) the vision should be used, alongside the relevant Park Management Plans, to inform their decisions on how to meet their statutory duty "to have regard to" Park purposes in exercising their functions.

### **Vision for the English National Parks and the Broads**

#### **By 2030 English National Parks and the Broads will be places where:**

- There are thriving, living, working landscapes notable for their natural beauty and cultural heritage. They inspire visitors and local communities to live within environmental limits and to tackle climate change. The wide-range of services they provide (from clean water to sustainable food) are in good condition and valued by society.
- Sustainable development can be seen in action. The communities of the Parks take an active part in decisions about their future. They are known for having been pivotal in the transformation to a low carbon society and sustainable living. Renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, low carbon transport and travel and healthy, prosperous communities have long been the norm.
- Wildlife flourishes and habitats are maintained, restored and expanded and linked effectively to other ecological networks. Woodland cover has increased and all woodlands are sustainably managed, with the right trees in the right places. Landscapes and habitats are managed to create resilience and enable adaptation.
- Everyone can discover the rich variety of England's natural and historic environment, and have the chance to value them as places for escape, adventure, enjoyment, inspiration and reflection, and a source of national pride and identity. They will be recognised as fundamental to our prosperity and well-being.

11. The Government wishes to see all relevant bodies with an influence on the management of these special areas working towards the achievement of this vision in accordance with the rest of this document. The statutory purposes and the duty of the Authorities remain relevant, and this document aims to encapsulate the purposes and duty in a modern vision.

**Annex 2**

**Area of woodland within National Parks in England**

<b>National Park</b>	<b>Area of woodland within NP boundary (ha)</b>	<b>Total Area of NP (ha)</b>	<b>% of NP area that is woodland</b>
BROADS	3,589	30,300	11.8%
DARTMOOR	9,893	95,575	10.4%
EXMOOR	8,400	69,312	12.1%
LAKE DISTRICT	28,931	229,377	12.6%
NEW FOREST	22,379	56,652	39.5%
NORTH YORK MOORS	31,376	144,106	21.8%
NORTHUMBERLAND	22,873	105,093	21.8%
PEAK DISTRICT	9,437	143,783	6.6%
SOUTH DOWNS	34,587	165,268	20.9%
YORKSHIRE DALES	6,000	176,180	3.4%
<b>Total area of woodland within National Parks in England (ha)</b>	<b>177,465</b>		
<b>% of total National Park area that is woodland</b>			<b>14.6%</b>

**Area of Forestry Commission estate within National Parks in England**

<b>National Park*</b>	<b>Area of FC estate within NP boundary (ha)</b>	<b>Total Area of NP (ha)</b>	<b>% of NP area that is FC estate</b>
DARTMOOR	1,613.85	95,575	1.7%
EXMOOR	1,143.43	69,313	1.6%
LAKE DISTRICT	12,051.10	229,377	5.3%
NEW FOREST	26,740.51	56,652	47.2%
NORTH YORK MOORS	18,973.63	144,106	13.2%
NORTHUMBERLAND	17,503.36	105,093	16.7%
PEAK DISTRICT	1,900.74	143,783	1.3%
SOUTH DOWNS	5,868.76	165,268	3.6%
<b>Total area of FC estate within National Parks in England (ha)</b>	<b>85,795.38</b>		
<b>Total area of FC estate England (ha)</b>			<b>256,797</b>
<b>Total area of National Parks within England (ha)</b>			<b>1,216,111</b>
<b>% of National Park area that is FC estate</b>			<b>7.1%</b>
<b>% of FC estate within National Parks</b>			<b>33.4%</b>

\* The Broads and Yorkshire Dales NPs do not contain any Forestry Commission estate.