

# Colwell Wood

(Plan period – 2022 to 2027)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

## Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

“A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife.”

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK’s native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://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.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, 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. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our 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 natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities 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 encourage our woods to be used for 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. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

## The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

or contact the Woodland Trust

[operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto:operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk)

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

## Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/>

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

# The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
  - 4.1 f1 Secondary Woodland
  - 4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees
  - 4.3 f3 Orchard
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Colwell Wood

Location:	Totnes Grid reference: SX 79750 60208 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 202
Area:	0.95 hectares (2.35 acres)
External Designations:	Area of Landscape Value
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Colwell wood is a small, 0.95 hectare site featuring an establishing north-east facing broadleaf woodland and orchard, with views towards Dartmoor and Haldon Hill. The site was formerly rough grazing pasture, historically containing a piggery at the eastern end (the present day site of the orchard), this currently open area was sown prior to planting with shade tolerant native grassland species characteristic of South Devon. The wood, formerly named 'Colwell Fields', derives its name from the Colwell family, local to Totnes. The site was planted with trees in 1997 by local volunteers under the Trust's Woods On Your Doorstep Project (WOYD), with a mixture of native broadleaf tree and shrub species, mostly oak and ash. A selection of more unusual species was also planted by 'The Men of the Trees' now known as the International Tree Foundation. The site forms an important habitat link between the urban fringe and wider agricultural landscape. A public consultation process informed the design of the wood, and included an expressed desire for both an orchard and pond habitat feature for species of amphibian such as newts, toads and frogs. The site's small number of ash trees have been affected by 'ash dieback' disease, and are being managed for public safety.

The orchard, consisting of over 50 selected Devon fruit tree species was established in 1998 and includes many rare varieties including a unique variety called the 'Colwell Bellchambers', named after a local individual key to the establishment of the woodland. Although, predominately apple, varieties of pear, plum, cherry, damson, medlar and mulberry were also planted. A number of the trees at Colwell are 'grafted' from specimens planted in the 1880s at an orchard at 'Druid', a country house north of the town of Ashburton. An original plan of the orchard at Druid, owned by a family of Totnes town's solicitors, Windeatt, is kept in the Totnes Museum Archive and some of these trees may now represent the only or one of a few surviving trees of certain varieties.

The site is leased by the Woodland Trust from the adjacent Housing Association. Long-established private properties adjoin the northern and western boundaries.

### Public Access

There is no provision for parking within the immediate vicinity, there is a public car park located 0.3 miles to the east of the site, close to Totnes town centre. There are also public transport hubs such as Totnes train station (0.4 miles to the north-east) and bus stops (0.5 miles to the east) nearby. The single, main pedestrian access gate, which can be accessed from Harper's Hill (Totnes Bridleway 7) off of the A381, leads to a circular, 400 meter long permissive path which bisects the length of the site and is well used by the local community for recreation.

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Colwell Wood will be encouraged to develop as an aesthetic and diverse native, broadleaf woodland surrounding a locally cherished and managed orchard. It will continue to play its role as an important habitat corridor for wildlife, and seedbank for rare, local orchard varieties within the wider urban and agricultural landscape. Intervention will be minimal, with the exception of annual pruning of the orchard to maintain its health and productivity, maintaining the pond habitat feature, mowing and periodic coppicing to keep paths open for people and biodiversity, and to manage any tree disease issues. A local volunteer group will be encouraged and supported to ensure community stewardship and enjoyment of the site. Informal public access and infrastructure will be maintained at a level appropriate to support safe and inclusive use requirements).

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Secondary Woodland

<b>Description</b>
<p>The secondary woodland was planted in 1987 with a variety of native, broadleaved tree species, predominantly ash and oak, on rough agricultural pasture with high levels of nitrate and phosphate. Light levels within the stand are relatively high due to the majority of the understory forming part of the woodland edge, a product of the long, thin shape of the site. The wood has therefore retained a legacy of open grassland species but is beginning to develop woodland ground flora characteristics. Circa 0.2 hectares of the woodland area is formed of an ash canopy which has been affected by <i>Hymenoschyphus fraxineus</i>, ash dieback disease, further increasing light levels to the understory, and supporting the establishment of naturally regenerating tree species (primarily oak, hazel, elder, cherry, field maple and sycamore) and rough vegetation such as bramble. A smaller area (0.1 hectares) is predominantly shade casting species such as sycamore, small-leaved lime, holly, hazel, yew with small amount of ash. The ground flora in this area is much more reflective of a shading canopy, with mostly fern species, and little rough vegetation. Potential biodiversity conservation features identified within the design consultation process included a seasonally wet sump area which is maintained as a pond habitat feature, and a small open area of rough grassland which is cut annually.</p>
<b>Significance</b>
<p>Historical woodland creation in a landscape dominated by urban or agricultural land uses, contributing to increasing woodland canopy cover in Devon, increasing habitat for biodiversity and helping to combat the climate crisis. An important habitat corridor within the urban-agricultural interface. Reducing the impact to wildlife that would otherwise have occurred if the site had been developed for housing.</p>
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Potential for wildlife habitat corridor linkage with other woodlands and semi-natural habitats within the wider agricultural landscape</li><li>- Establishing woodland has opportunity to develop greater structural and species diversity through natural processes over time.</li><li>- Ash die back increasing volume of deadwood habitat for saproxylic species</li></ul> <p>Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Limited size of the woodland limits biodiversity and habitat value</li><li>- Urban site, high population density leading to increased likelihood of anti-social behavior impacts</li></ul>
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>



Tree disease (ash dieback) reducing canopy dominance and increasing deadwood volume  
 Non-native invasive species introduction from neighboring land holdings such as cotoneaster, bay, bamboo and buddleia  
 Camping/ anti-social behaviour causing littering and damage to trees and soil from fires and vandalism  
 Grey squirrels - causing damage to trees and regeneration

**Long term Objective (50 years+)**

Colwell Wood will be encouraged to develop as an aesthetic and diverse native, broadleaf woodland. It will continue to play its role as an important habitat corridor for wildlife within the wider urban and agricultural landscape. Intervention will be minimal, with the exception maintaining open, semi-natural features such as the pond habitat feature, mowing and periodic coppicing of rides for biodiversity, and to manage any tree disease issues, harnessing benefits such as increased deadwood volume and opportunities for woodland structure and tree species diversification.

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

Operational Objective:

Continue to encourage diversification of structure and species mixture through natural processes, with intervention where necessary to ensure public safety and ecological continuity.

1. Annual mowing and cutting of rides and paths where needed to maintain open structure for wildlife
2. Felling and leaving in length on the ground of dead ash trees (due to ash die back) to increase deadwood volume within woodland
3. Underplanting of dying ash with mixture of native broadleaf tree species to diversify regenerating species and canopy structure
4. Restore and annually maintain pond habitat feature
5. Removing non-native invasives species such as buddleia, cotoneaster, bay and bamboo

**4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees**

**Description**

Access

Colwell wood sits on the edge of Totnes town and sits within close proximity (less than a mile) from car parks, bus routes and a train station, the site is predominantly used and enjoyed by members of the local community within walking distance. There is no provision for parking within the immediate vicinity, but there is a public car park located 0.3 miles to the east of the site, close to Totnes town centre. There are also public transport hubs such as Totnes train station (0.4 miles to the north-east) and bus stops (0.5 miles to the east) nearby. The single, main pedestrian access gate, which can be accessed from the quiet side road of Harper’s Hill (Totnes Bridleway 7) off of the busy A381, leads to a circular, 400 meter long permissive path which bisects the length of the site and is well used by the local community for recreation. Two benches are positioned along the circular path and provide north-easterly views to Dartmoor and Haldon Hill in the far distance. The circular walk is unchallenging and on relatively flat, even ground, however, does not possess an all access abilities surface. Paths are mown annually to maintain accessibility. The site has minimal infrastructure or signage, appropriate to the needs of the woodland. Visitors can expect a quiet, short walking experience, or opportunity for peaceful reflection, through an attractive mix of broadleaf woodland and orchard

interspersed with meadow. The site has good displays of wild flowers in spring and crops of orchard fruit in autumn.

#### Volunteering & Events

Colwell wood has benefited from the work of a local volunteer warden since its creation, and was planted by local community volunteers as part of the Woodlands on Your Doorstep scheme in 1997. As part of this management plan cycle (2022 – 2027), the Woodland Trust would like to set up a local Woodland Working Group to assist with practical tasks such as annual pruning of the orchard, planting trees, restoring and maintaining the wildlife pond habitat feature and wildlife surveying. This will also create opportunities for annual events related to the harvesting and processing of the apple crop. The site has potential for environmental education activities with local schools such as Forest Schools due to its close proximity to Totnes.

#### Significance

Colwell Wood was part of the Woods on your Doorstep national program, involving the local community in acquisition, design and planting process. Some local people have continued to be actively involved with the site since its creation in 1997. The site offers important free, public access to greenspace and environmental education opportunities within walking distance of an urban population. The woodland has contributed to the Woodland Trust's aims of making woodland more locally accessible to people and inspiring a connection to woods and trees. The site also offers a rare chance for local people to manage and gather fruit from an orchard filled with diverse and rare local varieties. Colwell Wood has opportunities for both educational events, training and volunteering work parties that can be offered to the local community.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

##### Opportunities:

To create a volunteer woodland working group and carry out activities such as pond restoration, orchard pruning, clearing non-native, invasive species and tree planting.

To host environmental education events such as Forest School and apple pressing days.

##### Constraints:

Anti-social behavior such as littering, vandalism, camping and fires.

Limited size of the site reducing opportunities for large events or significant number of volunteer days.

No parking reducing feasibility of large events or large volunteer groups.

#### Factors Causing Change

Antisocial behaviour such as camping, littering, vandalism or fires.

Increasing local population putting more visitor pressure on the site due to its limited size.

<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>
Colwell Wood will be maintained indefinitely as a site that is safe, peaceful and biodiverse for people, in particular the local community, to visit and enjoy. Infrastructure will be kept to a level that is suitable for the site, and access features such as paths will be maintained annually to continue to facilitate access as the wood develops. The orchard area and habitat features such as the pond will be managed with support and stewardship from the local community to provide volunteering and learning opportunities for present and future generations. Working with the local community the site will be kept free from anti-social behaviour and maintained as a safe and valued space for people to walk, rest and reflect.
<b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>
Operational Objective:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to provide safe, clean and accessible site for visitors and volunteers to work and recreate:</li> <li>- Set up volunteer Woodland Working Group with WWG Leader position, including training, resourcing and support from Site Manager.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 f3 Orchard

<b>Description</b>
Once known as the ‘cider capital of England’, the South Hams area in South Devon was historically a landscape full of small scale orchards, with thousands of rare or unique local varieties of apple tree. In modern times there has been a huge decline in the number of managed orchards with many being cleared for farmland, turned to monocultures or fallen into mismanagement. Remaining, diverse, small scale orchards are a distinctive woodland component of the South Hams AONB. Colwell Wood contains a relatively newly planted 0.3 hectare orchard (1998), with over 50 rare local varieties including a unique variety called the ‘Colwell Bellchambers’, named after a local individual key to the establishment of the woodland. Although, predominately apple, varieties of pear, plum, cherry, damson, medlar and mulberry were also planted. A list and location map of all of the varieties can be found in the Woodland Trust database. A number of the trees at Colwell are ‘grafted’ from specimens planted in the 1880s at an orchard at ‘Druid’, a country house north of the town of Ashburton.
<b>Significance</b>
Within the context of the historically declined number of diverse, small-scale orchards in the South Hams containing rare local varieties, Colwell Wood is an important cultural, historical and genetic resource in the effort to conserve and restore local orchards. The orchard has a number of rare and possibly the only ‘Druid’ trees left in the country. Work has been carried out by ‘OrchardLink’, a charity aimed at championing local orchards to DNA analyse the fruit at Colwell Wood and determine the progeny of varieties found there. Important open access resource for local people to learn about and manage orchards.

<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>To train local volunteers to prune apple trees in order to restore and maintain specimens annually  To coordinate local volunteers to harvest and host events around apple crops in autumn such as ‘apple pressing day’  Close proximity to Totnes meaning large numbers of people with potential interest in the orchard close by</p> <p>Constraints:</p> <p>Limited size of site with no opportunity for expansion of orchard</p>
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>
<p>Introduction of tree diseases affecting fruit trees  Establishing fruit trees competing for light and resources  Damage to trees from anti-social behaviour and vandalism  Threat of under-management and neglect of trees affecting productivity and health</p>
<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>
<p>The Colwell Wood orchard will be managed and conserved by local volunteers as an important genetic resource for the restoration and establishment of a network of local, diverse orchards within the South Hams AONB. A cherished and stewarded resource of healthy, local fruit around which cultural activities such as apple pressing can be carried out and enjoyed by the local community for free, in perpetuity.</p>
<b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>
<p>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)  Operational Objective:</p> <p>Training of volunteers in management of orchards and fruit trees  Restoration and annual pruning of fruit trees  Annual mowing of orchard grass to prevent competition from naturally regenerating vegetation and sustain access to trees for pruning and harvesting  Annual harvesting of fruit by volunteers</p>



## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
------	--------------	-------------	----------

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	0.64	Oak (pedunculate)	1997	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Area of Landscape Value
<p>A mixed, native NVC W8/W10 broadleaf woodland planted in 1997 predominantly with a mix of English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) and ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), but including yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>), small leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) and hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>). In areas of predominantly ash canopy, tree species have begun to naturally regenerate within the woodland from the surrounding landscape such as (cherry, field maple, hazel, sycamore, elder and hawthorn), due to increasing light levels. Ash die back disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) is affecting ash trees which are a major component of the canopy, slowly creating higher light levels for natural regeneration and rough vegetation in the understory.</p> <p>The woodland contains small areas of open space and rides which feature species poor grass swards dominated by <i>Agrostis</i> species, bramble and ruderal weeds such as nettle, but is developing a woodland ground flora community as the canopy develops, with species including; lesser celandine, pennywort, harts tongue fern, bluebell, primrose, dog violet, herb robert, ivy and honey suckle. The site also features a small pond habitat and a species rich hedge along the southern boundary, which features a veteran ash tree and a notable oak tree.</p>						
1b	0.32	Other	1998	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Area of Landscape Value
<p>Fruit orchard planted in 1998 with over 50 local varieties of fruit tree. The grass sward is heavily improved and dominated by <i>agrostis</i> species. The fruit planting scheme included the following varieties; Sally Sherry's Apple, The Rattler, Druid (Multiple), Ladies Fingle, Totnes Apple (1999), Quince, Mazzard (Devon Cherry), Mulberry, Pear Apple, Catshead, Devonshire Crimson Queen, Plympton Pippin, Leathercoat Russet, Ironside, Reynolds Peach, Dittisham Plum, Mannaccan Primrose, Miel D'or, Queens, Walnut, Devonshire Quarrenden, Longcause Damson, Mount Pleasant Pear, Colwell Wood Apple, Yarner Beacon Yellow Plum, Yarner Beacon Purple Plum, Medlar, Harragan Payne, Mazzard Small Black Maiden, Wild chery. A DNA analysis By OrchardLink in 2020 revealed the presence of Vajki Alma, Bridstow Wasp and two varieties of Bramley.</p>						





### **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.

**Windblow/Windthrow**

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.

**Registered Office:**

**The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.**

The Woodland Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales no. 294344 and in Scotland no. SC038885. A non-profit making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England no. 1982873. The Woodland Trust logo is a registered trademark.