

# Tattershall Carrs

(Plan period – 2020 to 2025)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

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## 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

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GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Tattershall Carrs

Location:	Tattershall Grid reference: TF216589 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 122
Area:	29.00 hectares (71.66 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Coningsby Airfield Safeguard Area, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	N/A

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Tattershall Carrs comprises two distinct strips of woodland: Tattershall Thorpe Carr and Tattershall Carr lying less than 0.5 km from one another and linked by a narrow green lane crossing open arable farmland. They are located immediately to the west of the small Lincolnshire hamlet of Tattershall Thorpe and approximately 1km north of Tattershall and Coningsby on the B1192. Both woods are entirely surrounded by tenanted arable farmland mostly belonging to CEMEX, who currently operate a sand quarry 0.5km to the north.

Of the many tree species present, alder, ash, sycamore and birch are abundant. Oak, rowan, holly, field maple and hazel are also locally common. The woods are particularly attractive during the spring with a good display of woodland flowers such as bluebell and wood anemone, and earlier in the year the snowdrops are very impressive.

Both halves of the wood are designated Sites Of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and also designated ancient woodland. The woodlands form the most extensive examples in Lincolnshire of ancient woodlands on fen edge sands and gravels dominated by alder, which earns them the SSSI designation.

The Woodland Trust acquired Tattershall Carrs in 1987 through a private sale. Little is known of the site's history before 1940, although there are references to woodland at Tattershall Thorpe in Domesday records. The history of the woodland during and since World War II is well documented however. The woods were used as part of RAF Woodhall Spa, and housed the famous 617 (Dambusters) squadron for most of the war along with several other RAF regiments. Many remnants from this period are clearly visible in the wood, including Air-raid shelters, sewerage ejector houses, fire ponds, tracks and transformer bases. Part of the war time base has been restored by the Thorpe Camp Preservation Trust and the museum (immediately next to the northeast corner of the woods) is open to the public during weekends and bank holidays for some of the year.

The woodlands are freely open to the public for pedestrian use only. There are a number of entrances into both woodlands from the B1192 and the housing estate to the south. There is also an entrance just to the side of the main entrance of Thorpe Camp Visitor Centre. The paths themselves can be very muddy in winter, but are fairly level and well defined.

The key features for this site which The Woodland Trust will focus its management towards are:

- Ancient Semi-natural woodland
- Informal public access

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Tattershall Carrs will continue to be a diverse wet woodland. Water storage in the woods will be a management aim to prevent rapid drying of this important habitat as much as possible, and to conserve the species dependent on the wet woodland conditions. The wetter areas will be dominated with alder which is the natural state in these areas, but drier areas will be more mixed in tree species and hence contain an intimate mixture of oak, birch, alder and sycamore as the major tree species. Sycamore will not be allowed to dominate the woods overall (but will continue to be part of the mix) and it is likely that ash will only be a minor component of the woods, due to natural loss from ash dieback. Some management of ash stands will be required to stabilise them as ash dieback progresses, but always with the aim of retaining a proportion of ash in the stand mixture and encouraging ash regeneration. The woods will ideally be regenerating and producing a continual cycle of new young trees of mixed species, and management of the habitat will be carried out to promote these conditions. Restocking by planting will be carried out though if a sufficient diversity of natural regeneration cannot be achieved.

The wood will be free of *Rhododendron ponticum*, which is a non-native invasive species. The woods will continue to support a healthy deadwood habitat which will be continually replenished by the dying and collapse of trees naturally. It is acknowledged though that some timber extraction may be carried out following any management/thinning operations.

The WW II structures and infrastructure will all be retained, as a legacy of our cultural history. The structures will be regularly inspected, kept safe and their use as bat hibernacula will also continue.

A good standard of access provision will continue to be provided at Tattershall Carrs. The 5km path network will be kept open for use through annual maintenance and all the entrances will be welcoming, accessible and clearly signed. There will continue to be a connecting cross-field path between the 2 woods (halves) of the site.

Access infrastructure such as kissing gates and squeeze entrances will all be of a good standard, inspected regularly, and well maintained. There will be some interpretation of the wartime history of the site, either digitally or on-site, and a link should be made to Thorpe camp to help tell the full story of how the woods related to the RAF base during that period.

The Woodland Trust will continue to engage with the local community and schools at this site, for instance with supporting Forest School activities at the appropriate level. The Trust will also support appropriate engagement through wildlife monitoring and this will include ongoing bat surveying with Lincolnshire bat group.

The wood will be made as safe as practical for visitors through regular tree safety inspections in high risk zones.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

#### Description

The whole site is a complex matrix of semi-natural ancient woodland communities. The variation is due to the pattern of underlying glacio-fluvial deposits, their drainage patterns and degrees of flushing from ground water and internal and external ditches.

Both woods are the most extensive examples of ancient woodland on fen edge sands and gravels in Lincolnshire (SSSI Notification).

There is some indication that the woods may have become drier in recent times, possibly due to drainage provision around the nearby villages and the impact of quarrying. As a result the species composition of the woodlands has changed from pure alder/willow 'carr' woodland to a more intimate mixture of broadleaved woodland with patchy wet areas dominated by relic alder stands. Hence the woodland is quite diverse in stand types and species, including alder dominated wet woodland, mixed stands of alder/ash/sycamore and drier heathy areas dominated by oak, birch and hazel. Both silver and downy birch are also present.

The ground flora contains a number of specialist woodland plants, strongly associated with ancient woodland including bluebell, wood anemone and wood sorrel.

The woods are particularly notable for the alder dominated areas on wet ground. There is also one important conservation feature within this Key Feature:

C1 - The stream sides and banks of the internal stream running through Tattershall Thorpe Carr. This area is characterised in some areas by a carpet of opposite and alternate leaved golden saxifrage (*Chrysplenium oppositifolium*/*C.alternifolium*) on the wet bank sides.

The woods have been extensively surveyed for bats and there is an ongoing monitoring programme, in partnership with Lincolnshire Bat Group. The woods are home to at least 8 recorded species of Bat, including 4 UKBAP species: Common pipistrelle, Soprano pipistrelle (UKBAP), Nathusius' pipistrelle, Brown Long-eared (UKBAP), Noctule (UKBAP), Daubenton's bat, Natterer's, Barbastelle (UKBAP).

The wood is also very important from the cultural history perspective. There is a large array of remnants from World War II when the wood formed part of RAF Woodhall Spa, providing protective accommodation areas for RAF staff. This was the base for the famous 617 Dambusters Squadron of RAF Bomber Command for much of the war (along with a number of other regiments). What remains is now largely the more permanent brick/concrete structures such as transformer houses, stanton shelters and sewage infrastructure. Many of the former bunkers have been secured and fitted with open grilled doorways so they can be used as hibernation roosts for bats. There is also a lot of 'hidden' infrastructure on the ground from this period such as the bases of former structures, drains and old pipes.

#### Significance

Ancient semi natural woodland is important in its own right as a conservation and heritage resource. Given its scarcity, the preservation of surviving wet woodlands is even more critical and the SSSI status underlines this. These woods are also important habitats for a number of species. Their high humidity favours bryophyte growth and there are numerous invertebrates associated with wet woodlands, particularly beetles and craneflies. Many such alder woods have a long



history of coppice management which has determined their structure and ecology. Wet woodlands are therefore important not just as repositories of biodiversity, but also as cultural habitats, reflecting the traditional management techniques employed in these ancient woodlands over the centuries.

The woods lie within a predominantly intensively farmed landscape (although just outside a local concentration of ancient woodland as identified by the Woodland Trust) which is further prone to gravel and sand extraction and as such their preservation is all the more important.

### **Opportunities & Constraints**

#### Opportunities:

- An opportunity to link and buffer the 2 woods with new woodland or semi-natural habitat if the land between them ever comes up for sale/lease again.

#### Constraints:

- The extremely wet ground conditions mean that timber extraction is only practical during dry summer months.
- Hidden World War II infrastructure on the ground can obstruct or potentially damage forest machinery

### **Factors Causing Change**

- Natural regeneration of sycamore and its rise as a more dominant species in the woods.
- Deer browsing is currently very low but could increase in the future, threatening flora and natural tree regeneration.
- Rhododendron ponticum is present and could become invasive if unchecked.
- Tree diseases. Ash dieback has been known in the woods since 2014 and will naturally reduce the percentage of ash over time.

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

Tattershall Carrs will continue to be a diverse wet woodland. Water storage in the woods will be a management aim to prevent rapid drying of this important habitat as much as possible, and to conserve the species dependent on the wet woodland conditions. The wetter areas will be dominated with alder which is the natural state in these areas, but drier areas will be more mixed in tree species and hence contain an intimate mixture of oak, birch, alder and sycamore as the major tree species. Sycamore will not be allowed to dominate the woods overall (but will continue to be part of the mix) and it is likely that ash will only be a minor component of the woods, due to natural loss from ash dieback. Some management of ash stands may be required to stabilise them as ash dieback progresses, but always with the aim of retaining a proportion of ash in the stand mixture and encouraging ash regeneration. The woods will ideally be regenerating and producing a continual cycle of new young trees of mixed species, and management of the habitat will be carried out to promote these conditions. Restocking by planting will be carried out though if a sufficient diversity of natural regeneration cannot be achieved.

The wood will be free of Rhododendron ponticum, which is a non-native invasive species. The woods will continue to support a healthy deadwood habitat which will be continually replenished by the dying and collapse of trees naturally. It is acknowledged though that some timber extraction may be carried out following any management/thinning operations.

The WW II structures and infrastructure will all be retained, as a legacy of our cultural history. The structures will be regularly inspected, kept safe and their use as bat hibernacula will also continue.

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

During this plan period management works will be undertaken to promote a resilient woodland canopy with a diverse species mix, and to begin the process of Rhododendron eradication and the removal of this invasive non-native species.

In particular, silvicultural operations during this plan period will be focused towards stabilising several ash-dominated areas, which are in danger of future stand collapse from ash dieback, and reducing the percentage of sycamore in several other sycamore dominated areas. Silvicultural operations will be carried out during winter seasons 2021/22 and 2023/24 and in total this will involve thinning approximately 5ha of ash dominated woodland in compartments 1c and 2c, and thinning sycamore in another 5ha of woodland in compartments 1d and 2e.

The thinning intensity through these operations will be the felling/removal of approximately 20% of the standing volume, targeted at either ash or sycamore, and especially to favour the development of alder. It is anticipated that a total of approximately 300m<sup>3</sup> of timber will be generated during 2021/22 and again in 2023/24, which will be extracted and sold to offset the costs of carrying out this conservation work.

Following the thinning works monitoring will be carried out to track the emergence of natural regeneration, which we hope will be abundant and diverse in species. If this is not forthcoming after several years, and if the regeneration is dominated by sycamore, then some additional planting will be carried out to ensure diversity and resilience. In very heavily sycamore-dominated areas of the wood where natural regeneration is expected to be almost entirely composed of sycamore seedlings then restocking will be carried out by planting with a range of broadleaves to ensure a diverse composition.

Rhododendron ponticum covers an area of approximately 0.5 hectare, scattered in clumps. During this plan period the whole of this area will first be cut to produce new low growth (in 2021) and then followed up with annual chemical treatment until the plant is eradicated. Monitoring will be carried out in 2023 to check if chemical control is still required.

The World War II structures will be inspected for safety on a regular basis (every 2 years) to ensure they are not deteriorating or becoming unsafe, and any subsequent remedial works undertaken.

To ensure the woods retain water the 3 sluice gates will be inspected at least twice during this plan period to ensure they are holding back water and sustaining areas of flooded ground.

The programme of bat monitoring will continue with the kind support and help of Lincolnshire Bat Group, and we will continue to make use of World War II features for bat hibernacula and undertake any required maintenance for this use. The bat group will also be consulted beforehand with any silvicultural operations, to minimize the impact on protected species.

#### 4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

##### Description

Both halves of Tattershall Carrs have a very good network of permissive footpaths (pedestrian use only) and the total length of the network is approximately 5km. This includes a North-South cross-field path which links the 2 halves (woods). The terrain through the woods is essentially flat but, as this is a wet woodland, parts of the network can be extremely wet and flooded during the winter months. Thanks to infrastructure installed during World War II there are, however, some raised dry and surfaced paths in parts of the woods which greatly improve the accessibility of the site. These raised surfaced paths are particularly obvious towards the northern boundaries of both woods. There are numerous entrances into both woods, including a main entrance to both, off the main Thorpe Road and close to the village of Tattershall Thorpe. These entrances include one next to the main entrance of Thorpe camp (a RAF museum). Thorpe camp itself is not open to visitors every day, but can be visited at weekends and bank holidays. The entrances themselves are mainly kissing gates but there are also several squeeze gaps at the lesser used entrances away from the village.

##### Significance

Tattershall Carrs is a particularly important accessible woodland site, given the paucity of woodland sites open to the public in Lincolnshire. Locally the woods lie within an intensively farmed landscape, and so provide local visitors with a place to experience a more natural environment, compared to much of the surrounding public footpath network.

**Opportunities & Constraints**

Opportunities:  
- Bluebell and snow drop displays prove a popular attraction to visitors throughout the spring.  
- WWII historical connections and infrastructure provide a unique point of interest to attract visitors. There is the opportunity to attract the flow of visitors from Thorpe camp into Tattershall Carrs to extend their visit and widen their understanding.

Constraints:  
- Some of the path network is waterlogged or flooded during the winter months.  
- There is a lack of local car parking at or near the site (although visitors to Thorpe camp can easily enter the site from the museum at certain times)

**Factors Causing Change**

Gradual decay of structures within the woodlands, seasonal waterlogging, changes to drainage patterns affecting paths, redevelopment of nearby housing estate

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

The Woodland Trust has assigned an access a category B for access provision which equates to: regular usage, with 5 – 15 people using one entrance per day. Hence a good standard of access provision will continue to be provided at Tattershall Carrs. The 5km path network will be kept open for use through annual maintenance and all the entrances will be welcoming, accessible and clearly signed. There will continue to be a connecting cross-field path between the 2 woods (halves) of the site.

Access infrastructure such as kissing gates and squeeze entrances will all be of a good standard, inspected regularly, and well maintained. There will be some interpretation of the wartime history of the site, either digitally or on-site, and a link should be made to Thorpe camp to help tell the full story of how the woods related to the RAF base during that period.

The Woodland Trust will continue to engage with the local community and schools at this site, for instance with supporting Forest School activities at the appropriate level. The Trust will also support appropriate engagement through wildlife monitoring and this will include ongoing bat surveying with Lincolnshire bat group.

The wood will be made as safe as practical for visitors through regular tree safety inspections in high risk zones.

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

During this plan period the short term objective will be to ensure that Tattershall Carrs remains accessible, welcoming and as safe as practical throughout. We will continue to support educational engagement and wildlife monitoring at the site. There will also be an effort to interpret the wartime history of Tattershall Carrs.

The following works will be undertaken to support these objectives:

- Annual management of the permissive path network across the site, covering approximately 5km maintained to a nominal width of 2m, by mowing and removal of overhanging vegetation at least twice per year.
- Regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones. Roadside and residential boundaries will be inspected annually.
- Installation of a public information board by 2022 to interpret the wartime history of Tattershall Carrs. The board will be sited close to the entrance from Thorpe Camp.

- Continued support for an existing Forest School, in partnership with a local school. Regular Forest School sessions will be delivered throughout the year.
- Continued support for a bat monitoring programme at the woods, in partnership with Lincolnshire Bat Group, involving annual surveying and record keeping.
- Monitoring during the plan period to check on the standard of access provision which will consider any maintenance and replacement of infrastructure (such as signs, gates and seats). Monitoring visit planned for 2023.
- Monitoring of the incidence of any anti-social behavior and undertake any appropriate security measures. Monitoring visit planned for 2023.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2020	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	June
2020	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	June
2020	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2020	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	August
2020	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	August
2020	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2020	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	November
2021	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	June
2021	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	June
2021	HF - Protection / Maintenance	Works associated with the on-going maintenance of an historical or cultural feature/building / area	June
2021	WMI - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the initial phase of invasive plant control – such as rhododendron felling and mulching	September
2021	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	October
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2021	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	November
2022	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	May
2022	WMI - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the initial phase of invasive plant control – such as rhododendron felling and mulching	July
2022	HF - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants / vegetation posing a threat to a historical or cultural feature/ building or area – such as Japanese knotweed	July
2022	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	October
2022	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	January
2023	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2023	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	April
2023	WMI - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the initial phase of invasive plant control – such as rhododendron felling and mulching	July
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	September
2023	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	October
2023	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	November
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	December
2024	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	February
2024	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	February
2024	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	October

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	3	Sycamore	2020	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of sycamore, ash, alder and oak. The trees are fairly intimate mix throughout but sycamore appears to be advancing in its proportion.						
1b	3	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of birch, oak, alder and ash. Much of the compartment is oak and birch woodland on drier ground with an element of openness and bracken clearings. The southeast corner is distinctly different though and is much wetter with alder and ash dominating.						
1c	4	Ash	2020	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of mainly ash and alder. There are significant areas where ash is very dominant.						
1d	2	Sycamore	1900	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order



Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of sycamore, ash, alder, birch and oak. Sycamore is now dominant in this compartment.						
2a	1	Sycamore	1900	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of sycamore, ash, alder, birch and oak. Sycamore is now dominant in this compartment. Sycamore was thinned in 2019.						
2b	2	Ash	1900	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of mainly ash and alder, with smaller percentage of oak and birch.						
2c	4	Ash	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of ash, sycamore, alder and oak. There are significant areas where ash is very dominant, and some very wet areas exist in the stand.						
2d	1	Oak (pedunculata)	1900	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of mainly oak and birch with minor components of alder and ash.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2e	4	Sycamore	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of sycamore, ash, alder, oak and birch. The trees are fairly intimate mix throughout but sycamore appears to be advancing in its proportion.						
2f	5	Alder species	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Mature stand of very mixed broadleaved woodland consisting of alder, ash, oak and birch. Also contains a former hazel coppice coupe. Variable conditions are present across the compartment ranging from wet alder dominated areas to much drier oak/birch/hazel areas with heavy bracken growth.						

### **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:**

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