

# Sisland Carr

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

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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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4. Key Features
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GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Sisland Carr

Location:	Chedgrave Grid reference: TM345991 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 134
Area:	11.66 hectares (28.81 acres)
External Designations:	Environmentally Sensitive Area
Internal Designations:	N/A

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Sisland Carr lies to the Southeast of Norwich near Loddon and Chedgrave, and is situated just within the Broads environmentally sensitive area. The surrounding landscape is predominantly an arable landscape with interspersed wetland and woodland, with Sisland Carr being a significant piece of woodland within this landscape. Few of these fragmented woodlands are of pure broadleaved stands. The wood is bordered to the west by a sewage works, and to the east by the river Chet.

Sisland Carr comprises of 8.1 Ha mixed secondary woodland. The woodland has a varied structure, with 3 Ha of conifer plantation which was heavily affected by storm Doris in February 2017, which caused significant areas of windblow. The centre of the wood is dominated by Scots pine, and an area that was previously Corsican pine, but was the main area of windblow during Storm Doris and is now a mixture of open scrub and sycamore natural regeneration. The broadleaved component is represented by planted areas following damage in 1987, utilising locally found species and some species that are not locally found within the natural environment such as Wild service tree of fontainbleau and Whitebeam . Mature specimens of Beech, Oak and Birch are also frequent within the broadleaved compartments. An area of Alder Carr is found on the wetter areas to the northern end of the wood, together with mature Poplar. Of interest, there is also a small area of False Acacia trees and an area planted with native black poplars, which add interest to the wood.

The ground flora within the wood is relatively mixed, being dominated by Bracken in much of the site. However, there are large areas of dense Bluebells situated within the broadleaf areas, and small isolated pockets of Dogs Mercury and Town hall clock which follow the course of an old now disappeared hedgerow. In darker, more shaded areas, Male fern is frequent. This is likely to be due to the base poor sandy soils that cover most of the site.

Part of the site is 3.64 ha of wet meadow located on the Eastern and South Eastern side of the wood bordering the river Chet . This area is part of a wider wet grassland habitat provision in the vicinity and was previously managed through grazing.

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Sisland Carr will be allowed to develop into a well-structured and resilient native broadleaved woodland through natural processes and good silvicultural management . The woodland will consist of primary species such as Beech and Oak with a supporting species mix of species that includes Birch, Cherry, Rowan, Hornbeam, Alder, Willow, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Field Maple and Poplar.

The shrub component of the site will include species such as Hazel , Hawthorn and Elder supported by a ground flora of Bluebell, Dogs mercury, Wood anemone, Lesser Celandine, Town-hall clock, Honeysuckle , Male fern and some pockets of Bracken.

The meadows will provide complementary habitat to the main woodland and be managed to allow the natural regeneration of wet woodland to develop along the fringes of the existing mature Alder Carr. The meadow will be kept open where the ground conditions allow and managed annually to promote floristic diversity . The Purple moor grass and rush pastures will be managed to ensure this niche habitat within the area is maintained for the future.

The woodland will be open to the public in perpetuity. Low key public access will be maintained at the site and the paths, signs and other furniture that allows safe access for the public will be maintained in good order. The wood is primarily for the use and enjoyment of the people of Sisland and the other immediately neighbouring parishes. The wood will continue to link to the local public footpath networks and will be part of the much wider access provision in the area.

#### Key Features:

Secondary Woodland

Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Public Access

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

<b>Description</b>
Sisland Carr is open to the visiting public and there is a well-used un-surfaced ride system of 1000m within the wood. A small car park for up to 6 cars is situated in the South West corner of the wood.
<b>Significance</b>
Sisland Carr provides an area of open access to a number of surrounding villages, in which there is a general lack of open access woodland within the surrounding area.
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
Opportunities  - well used woodland by local people  Constraints  - the wood is relatively isolated - limited path networks adjacent to site -access road surface ( not WT owned) is very uneven
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>
-Antisocial behaviour - Fly tipping
<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>
The woodland will be open to the public in perpetuity. Low key public access will be maintained at the site and the paths, signs and other furniture that allows safe access for the public will be maintained in good order. The wood is primarily for the use and enjoyment of the people of Sisland and the other immediately neighbouring parishes. The wood will continue to link to the local public footpath networks and will be part of the much wider access provision in the area.
<b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>
The 1000m of Paths and rides are to be managed annually , ensuring works are carried out as necessary to keep the path network open and easy to use for informal public access as detailed in EMC spec 2.01.  Manage site safety through safety observations and inspections.



-Associated signage (Site name/welcome signs) to be kept in good condition and regularly maintained as detailed in EMC Spec 1.01 , with a five yearly review of access facilities by the Site Manager.

Access inspection - July 2027

Tree Safety surveys

-Zone B Tree Safety Inspections to be carried out every 24 months

## 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

### Description

Sisland Carr comprises of 8.1 Ha mixed secondary woodland and 3.64 Ha wet meadow. The woodland has a varied structure, with 3 Ha of conifer plantation which was heavily affected by storm Doris in February 2017, which caused significant areas of windblow. The centre of the wood is dominated by Scots pine, and an area that was previously Corsican pine, but was the main area of windblow during Storm Doris and is now a mixture of open scrub and sycamore natural regeneration. The broadleaved component is represented by planted areas following damage in 1987, utilising locally found species and some species that are not locally found within the natural environment such as Wild service tree of fontainbleau and Whitebeam . Mature specimens of Beech, Oak and Birch are also frequent within the broadleaved compartments. An area of Alder Carr is found on the wetter areas to the northern end of the wood, together with mature Poplar. Of interest, there is also a small area of False Acacia trees and an area planted with native black poplars, which add interest to the wood.

The ground flora within the wood is relatively mixed, being dominated by Bracken in much of the site. However, there are large areas of dense Bluebells situated within the broadleaf areas, and small isolated pockets of Dogs Mercury and Town hall clock which follow the course of an old now disappeared hedgerow. In darker, more shaded areas, Male fern is frequent. This is likely to be due to the base poor sandy soils that cover most of the site.

### Significance

The site has been surveyed by a number of naturalists in the past, and is important for locally rare moths and it is likely that the site also supports other species which are of notable importance. The site has also been recorded as a site for noctule bats.

### Opportunities & Constraints

#### Opportunities

- to increase the broadleaf tree cover within the site
- to undertake some under-planting in areas affected by Storm Doris ( 2017) to promote species and structural diversity
- to promote expansion of ground flora such as bluebell and honeysuckle

<p>Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poor soil on some parts of the site</li> </ul>
<p><b>Factors Causing Change</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deer</li> <li>- Rabbit Browsing</li> <li>- Acute Oak Decline</li> <li>-Invasive Species - Himalayan Balsam</li> </ul>
<p><b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b></p>
<p>Sisland Carr will be allowed to develop into a well-structured and resilient native broadleaved woodland through natural processes and good silvicultural management. The woodland will consist of primary species such as Beech and Oak with a supporting species mix of species that includes Birch, Cherry, Rowan, Hornbeam, Alder, Willow, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Field Maple and Poplar.</p> <p>The shrub component of the site will include species such as Hazel , Hawthorn and Elder supported by a ground flora of Bluebell, Dogs mercury, Wood anemone, Lesser Celandine, Town-hall clock, Honeysuckle , Male fern and some pockets of Bracken.</p>
<p><b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b></p>
<p>Undertake assessments of woodland health every five years, Works to be ordered through observation actions as required.</p> <p>Woodland Health Monitoring visit - August 2026</p> <p>Woodland Management</p> <p>The short term woodland management at Sisland Carr will promote natural broadleaf regeneration and stand structure diversity within the existing conifer and young broadleaf plantation areas of the woodland. This will be achieved through the underplanting of suitable species to promote species diversity, natural regeneration , management of regenerating species and regular removal of invasive regeneration.The conifer and young broadleaf plantation was thinned in 2016 and will not require further thinning within the planned period.</p> <p>Herbivore Management:</p> <p>Monitor deer and rabbit pressures to assess whether control measures are required through a Habitat Impact Assessment. Following a successful survey, two 20x20 metre fenced plots will be installed to promote and further monitor the regeneration within the wood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-HIA lite Survey - Spring 2024</li> <li>- erect two 20m x 20m deer exclosures- Winter 2024-25</li> </ul> <p>Restocking open areas:</p>

Where the woodland canopy is thin, cut and clear four - 5m x 5m coups, by cutting and clearing the bracken and bramble. Restock with Hornbeam, Oak, Birch, Hazel, Hawthorn, and Rowan. Protection for the trees can either be fenced enclosures or 1.2m eco/biodegradable tree tubes. This will promote species diversity within the wood and in time encourage natural regeneration of a wider diversity of species.

Cut & clear bracken and restock - Autumn Winter 2024/2025

Restocked Trees management:

Management of invasive regeneration species such as Sycamore, should be undertaken within the planting coups regularly to reduce competition and promote natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs . This should be undertaken on an annual basis . The restocked areas should also be cut around the tree guards to prevent weed growth and promote growth

Annually cut invasive regeneration within planting coups to reduce competition – September 2025

- September 2026
- September 2027

Annually cut weed growth around tree guards to reduce competition – September 2025

- September 2026
- September 2027

Invasive Plant management:

Himalayan Balsam is spreading across the site from the adjacent River Chet . To reduce this spread some removal of the plant before seeding should be undertaken for an initial three years to reduce the spread . A survey should be undertaken at the end of the control period to assess the future need for removal interventions.

Himalayan Balsam removal - 2024,2025 & 2026

Survey of extent- 2026

### 4.3 f3 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

**Description**

Extending to 3.6 Ha, the meadow runs alongside the river Chet within the broads ESA. The meadow is bordered by other wet meadows and marsh along the entire eastern boundary, and by the woodland to the west. Parts of the meadows are highlighted on Natural England's Priority Habitat inventory for Purple moor grass and rush pastures.

**Significance**

Rural Norfolk is a landscape which is intensively farmed with large field patterns of arable crops. The meadow at Sisland Carr is wet, and as part of a larger expanse of grassland also managed through grazing and smaller field patterns, is an important conservation feature.

**Opportunities & Constraints**

Opportunities :

- to create a scrubby edge habitat alongside the woodland leading to the wet meadows and River Chet
- reintroduction of grazing
- potential to provide wader habitat

Constraints:

- Limited interest in grazing the area as a means to maintain the current rich habitat structure of the meadow.

**Factors Causing Change**

- Invasive Herbaceous weeds.
- Himalayan Balsam

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

The meadows will provide complementary habitat to the main woodland and be managed to allow the natural regeneration of wet woodland to develop along the fringes of the existing mature Alder Carr. The meadow will be kept open where the ground conditions allow and managed annually to promote floristic diversity . The Purple moor grass and rush pasture will be managed to ensure this niche habitat within the area is maintained for the future.

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

The Meadow will be maintained as an area of low impact activity where only the dryer areas of the meadow will be cut to control noxious farm weeds, whilst the rest of the meadow will be left as a patchwork of rough grass/sedge. The verges of the meadow adjacent to the mature woodland will continue to be allowed to naturally regenerate into alder dominated woodland.

Meadow Management :

Dry Meadow Areas:

Top South Eastern areas of meadow to reduce creeping thistle – Annually in June/July

#### Wet Meadow Areas

In the absence of grazing stock and the associated infrastructure, cutting and collection of the Purple Moor Grass and Rush should be undertaken using a low ground pressure machine or powered hand tools and rakes on a biannual basis to reduce thistle growth and improve the structure of the sward. This work should be done on a patch mowing basis, with small patches mown and collected on no more than 20% of the wet meadow area each cutting year. This will create structural diversity within the sward. The timing of these works should be after the bird breeding season but before the wetter months of winter to reduce damage to the habitat. Over the course of this plan long term options for fencing and grazing the meadow should be explored.

Wet meadow cut and collect - Biannually in August/September - 2025,2027

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	August
2024	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods 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	January
2024	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	February
2025	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	August
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2025	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	September
2025	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods 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	January
2025	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	February
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	August
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2026	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	
2026	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods 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	October
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2027	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	September
2027	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods 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	October
2028	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	3	Scots pine	1955	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Environmentally Sensitive Area
<p>Compartment 1a comprises of predominantly Scots pine and Corsican pine planted in 1955. Under-storey varies greatly with small areas of natural broadleaf regeneration and under-planting present, but rest of under-storey currently consists of patchy elder. The compartment was hit by Storm Doris in 2017 and suffered from multiple windblow.</p> <p>Ground conditions are generally dry throughout the year, and given the sandy acidic soils, the ground flora is sparse, consisting predominantly of Bracken and Bramble, together with areas of male fern.</p>						
1b	1.9	Beech	1925	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	
<p>Compartment 1b has the appearance of a beech avenue, having a good distribution of large mature beech, estimated to have been planted in or around 1925. Scattered Oak of a similar age also present. The eastern end of the compartment is predominantly Scots Pine with Birch and occasional Oak, There is little regeneration of either species and areas have been under-planted throughout the 1990's.</p> <p>The ground flora is particularly sparse with occasional patches of Male fern, brambles and Bracken.</p>						
1c	1.5	Alder species	1900	Min-intervention	Management factors (eg grazing etc), Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Environmentally Sensitive Area
<p>Area of Wet woodland characterised by mature White Poplars, Common alder and silver birch, many of which are multi-stemmed. The under-storey consists of sparse hazel and Alder.</p> <p>This area is wet throughout the year and the soils, being richer support large areas of nettles.</p> <p>A small patch of Native Black poplars have been planted at the eastern end.</p>						
1d	1.5	Mixed broadleaves	1989	High forest		
<p>This compartment to the southern end of the site suffered considerable wind blow damage in 1987 and was replanted using a variety of broadleaved species which are growing well. Ground flora mainly consists of dense areas</p>						



Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>of Bluebell, and patchy Bramble.</p> <p>The Compartment also contains a small patch of False Acacia trees, which is marked on the OS maps. The main Public and Management entrances enter compartment 1d.</p>						
2a	3.64	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Management factors (eg grazing etc), Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	
<p>Compartment 2a is a lowland wet meadow to the south east and adjacent to the wood. It is considered of good quality as an example of a wet meadow.</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.**

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