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WOODLAND
TRUST

Park Wood

Management Plan 2015-2020

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

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

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, 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.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on 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 heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential 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 allow our woods to be used to support 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. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
- 10 Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Park Wood
Location:	Talgarth
Grid reference:	SO166346, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 161
Area:	56.99 hectares (140.83 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This beautiful and peaceful ancient woodland, with areas of conifer, sits within the Brecon Beacons National Park overlooking the nearby town of Talgarth. It is alive with the songs and chatter of birds, including the nationally rare redstarts and pied flycatchers; and has an abundance of butterflies and woodland flowers.

2.2 Extended Description

Park Wood is a long, narrow belt of woodland occupying the crest of a low hill and overlooking the nearby town of Talgarth. An Ancient Woodland Site, the wood was bought from the Forestry Commission in February 1985 with funding assistance from The Countryside Commission, Talgarth Town Council and other Woodland Trust fundraising. Park Wood is a major landscape feature for many miles to the west and south. It lies within the boundaries of Brecon Beacons National Park and in an ancient woodland context is of significant scale in the surrounding landscape and links to small areas on ancient woodland to the south. Much ancient woodland in the vicinity is limited to slivers along streams and is small and scattered and often isolated.

Surrounding land use is mainly pasture with small scattered hillside woodlands. Shales predominate as the bedrock and soils are clays, with some forest brown earths beneath broadleaved area. Fossils of Devonian fish have been found.

The management plans Key Features for Park Wood are Informal Public Access and Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). The southern part of the wood is principally beech, planted 1957, under older ash and oak. The remainder is young planted broadleaves (in the centre of the site), and conifer plantation, mainly Douglas fir, Norway spruce and Western hemlock, planted in the early 1960's, with little broadleaved content - mainly oak, ash and birch. There is a remnant oak overstorey sometimes over 150 years old, although these have been out-competed by the more vigorous conifers. There is a variable content of broadleaved natural regeneration on open ground and broadleaved areas.

Ground flora characteristic of ancient woodland sites, such as herb paris (in the south east) and common spotted orchids can be found in association with broadleaved areas and on ride edges. Wetland grasses, mainly *Juncus* spp., are found in the wetter parts. There is an on-going programme of gradual thinning, with the objective of protecting the ancient woodland features and eventually restoring the site to native broadleaves, through natural regeneration.

Management access is by a wide ride running the length of the wood from the south-east corner. Numerous paths and tracks, including public rights of way, connect with the main wide ride. Talgarth Walking Festival and Talgarth Community Woodland Group are local groups that formally use the wood for walking events and helping with woodland management work.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General Location:

Park Wood is located south east of Talgarth town centre in the Brecon Beacons National Park. From the town centre turn up Church Road and drive up 0.8 miles until the road forks. Take the left fork onto Ffostyll Road and drive 0.3 miles until you reach the entrance to the wood on your left.

Overview of paths and entrances:

There is a network of paths throughout the site. The main path runs along the south west boundary of the site for the length of the wood and is quite even but can get very muddy in places especially after wet weather. There are a number of paths off this main path up to the top of the site, which are steep and uneven including a public footpath as part of a trail in the area.

Parking:

At the above described entrance there is room to park 3 cars.

Public transport:

Regular daily buses stop in the centre of Talgarth at the Post Office high Street between Brecon and Hereford which stops in Talgarth (20 minutes from Brecon and 1hour 10 minutes from Hereford). For more information call Traveline on 0871 200 22 33 or see www.traveline.org.uk

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The site will progress to predominantly site-native broadleaf trees that will be present throughout the wood through a programme of gradual restoration achieved through thinning the exotic conifers and beech.

Some Douglas fir and Norway spruce and non-site-native beech may be retained however, contributing to visual and biological diversity. Thinning will have also increased the amount of light reaching the woodland floor, thereby promoting and encouraging natural regeneration and the development of native ground flora that typifies an ancient semi-natural woodland.

The permissive and public footpaths within the site will be easily visible and accessible and connected to way-marked public right of way outside the site.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Informal Public Access

Description

Park Wood is a major feature in the landscape, large in size within the scale of the surrounding landscape. It lies along the slope and crest of a long, low hill and is visible for many miles to the west and north.

Park Wood is accessible from nearby Talgarth, and has good walking access, since it is a pleasant wood with bluebells in the spring. There is a network of permissive routes and public footpaths running through the wood. Some parking is available at the main entrance and Woodland Trust signs are present at the entrances.

The wood receives low level, but frequent useage by local people and is used (from 2013) as part of the Talgarth Walking Festival.

Significance

As part of the Brecon Beacons National Park, and in line with Woodland Trust Core Objectives, people are encouraged to enjoy informal recreation in the wood.

Park Wood is clearly visible as a main landscape feature from Talgarth (1 mile away) and from miles around to the west and north. It is also still recognisable as a predominantly broadleaf woodland, despite later planted conifers becoming more dominant in areas.

Opportunities & Constraints

A constraint for public access may be the areas of uninviting dense conifers. These will be thinned over the plan period to enhance broadleaves and let light in to the woodland floor. Thinning will be gradual, according to PAWS restoration guidelines, and to reduce the impact of felling when viewing the wood from the surrounding landscape.

A further constraint for public access is the current severe waterlogging and puddling of mud in autumn/winter rainy periods, rendering some routes and management rides difficult to walk, in particular, the ride between compartments 4 and 6. Care must be taken during harvesting extraction to minimise rutting, by working in hard frost or after periods of prolonged dry, and by carrying out adequate reinstatement. The management access track has been opened up in the past through some rideside coppicing with a local volunteer group and is subject to mowing once a year in the summer.

An opportunity to enhance public access has been provided by a programme of works to improve the path network in 2001/2, which extended work undertaken by Brecon Beacons National Park. This included the waymarking of a public footpath. There may be scope to work with the Park to increase the profile of the site or to coordinate volunteer work parties in the future.

Factors Causing Change

None.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Visitors to the wood enjoy quiet recreation via the network of paths, making for a pleasant experience. Passage along all of these paths will be hindered only by very wet and unavoidable conditions. The wood continues to be an attractive feature in the landscape.

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

Permissive and public footpaths will be maintained as accessible and safe for visitors through estates maintenance contract.

Rides and extraction routes suffer minimum damage after harvesting through careful contract management and appropriate restoration.

Talgarth Community Woodland Group volunteers to assist delivery of ride-edge management by removing 5-10 ride-side beeches and hemlock plus surrounding shrub layer annually from ride edges in 2a and 3a.

5.2 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Description

Park Wood is a Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) which retains many native trees, including some mature oaks, and has some surviving ancient woodland ground flora, notably bluebells. There are significant areas of heavily shading conifers which are gradually thinned in order to encourage the restoration of the ancient woodland site. Beech, previously planted under oak in 2a is crowding the canopies of the original mature oak in places. Where light allows, natural regeneration is abundant. Compartment 5a, was planted with mixed broadleaves after being clear-felled of conifers in 2001, and is now established and at canopy closure and shading-out bramble with a ground flora developing well.

Significance

Park Wood is not in an area with a high concentration of ancient woodland and is one of the largest Ancient Woodland Sites in the locality. Restoration of all PAWS is a WT priority. Ancient woodland and its features is an irreplaceable and threatened habitat type in Britain.

Opportunities & Constraints

PAWS restoration is planned due to the threat to the ancient woodland ground flora and overtopped broadleaves in the areas of dense conifer. The main constraint to PAWS restoration is the poor ground conditions (waterlogging) in Autumn/Winter making harvesting difficult, with associated potential for damage to extraction routes, and is often not a cost effective operation. The areas furthest from the entrance and with the greatest potential for damage to routes may be felled to waste, and other operations will be carefully timed for dry summer and / or hard frosty periods. Careful monitoring of contracts will ensure damage is minimised with appropriate restoration post thinning and extraction.

There are some historical features on site: charcoal platforms, a map of these is held on file. Care will need to be taken not to damage these during harvesting operations by marking off prior to commencement of works.

Factors Causing Change

Shading from maturing conifers, and beech crowding mature oak.
Regeneration of non-native species.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

All ancient woodland components will be predominantly broadleaf and thus secure. Some conifers and beech may be retained long term to add visual and biological diversity. The amount of under-planted beech remaining long-term will be determined by its shading affect on the oak.

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

Gradually thin dense conifers during this plan period, concentrating on the most threatened compartments 1a, 3a, 3b, 4a, & 6a. This will enhance the character of the wood, encourage natural regeneration and the eventual development of a canopy of site-native broadleaves through the majority of the site. Consider removing beech in compartment 2a at mid-plan period, possibly using the Talgarth Community Group.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	4.51	Douglas fir	1975	PAWS restoration	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 1a is a steeply sloping compartment with a south easterly aspect, situated to the south of the public highway. Formerly a broadleaf area, the compartment was clear felled before the Forestry Commission planting operations began in 1972.</p> <p>Stocking is approximately Douglas fir 45%, Mixed native broadleaves 65% (silver birch, willow, ash, pedunculate oak, sycamore).</p> <p>The compartment also contains a number of oak and hazel coppice estimated to have been established around 1940. Ground flora contains a variety of mosses as well as numerous ancient woodland indicator plants such as yellow archangel.</p> <p>A large stream runs close to the SE facing boundary of the compartment in the valley bottom, and another smaller stream bisects the area sloping down from the public highway.</p> <p>A permissive footpath leaves the highway and goes down the slope to a public footpath following the valley bottom.</p>							
2a	17.25	Beech	1957	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Sub compartment 2a is predominantly an area of beech (c. 65%), which was planted under established oak and ash in 1957. The oak becomes more abundant towards the northern end of the sub compartment. The beech was thinned during plan period 2001-07 to favour the oak and ash. Other species located within the stand include the occasional large wild cherry and sycamore. One old yew is situated within the stand is estimated to have been established around 1700. The understory is comprised of occasional hazel coppice and naturally regenerating beech, holly and dogwood, with a ground layer of patchy bramble.

Sub compartment 2a has a moderate to steep south easterly swinging round to a westerly aspect due to the dog leg shape of the stand. Geology is close to the surface in many places with shale breaking the surface. The south part of this sub-compartment contains a dense network of old quarry pits and routes.

At the eastern end is the main access point to the site, there is an extensive network of permissive paths, including a main track way leading to the rest of the site and a public footpath.

3a	6.93	Oak (pedunculate)	1960	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
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Sub compartment 3a is situated in the central area of the woodland and is running along the upper eastern boundary. Following thinning of Western hemlock, the stand consists of 80% mixed native broadleaves - mostly oak and ash, including natural regeneration and planted trees. Hemlock remains in the understory and is present in a uniform stand at the NE corner of the compartment. The ground flora is predominantly patchy bramble.

A permissive track way runs along the compartment bottom and links to a permissive path that goes uphill through 3b and then leaves the site and links to a public footpath.

3b	3.41	Western hemlock		PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
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Sub compartment 3b is an area divided 50/50, the northern 50% dominated by P60 Western hemlock and the southern 50% oak with hemlock completely removed during the last plan period. There are some remnant AWS hotspots, notably bluebells, that are abundant on the woodland edge where there is more light.

4a	8.07	Norway spruce	1963	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
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Sub compartment 4a is predominantly a stand of Norway spruce (c. 70%) planted in 1963. Size range varies greatly ranging from 7cm to 35cm DBH. The main crop along the ride edge has been line-thinned to a 1 in 5 ratio in the past. Occasional ash and birch are scattered throughout the stand, also estimated to have been established at the same time as the NS. A greater proportion of birch is located along the ride edge as well as young sycamore coppice and some older stools last cut around 1960. The occasional large oak is found along the lower half of the ride, and is estimated to have been established around 1950. A small number of large, mature oaks are situated in the southern part of the stand and are estimated to have been established around 1850. Bramble dominates the ground-flora in these areas. The ride is very wet in places and is dominated by *Juncus* spp. Occasional ground ivy and Lords and Ladies are found. 4a has a moderate to steep north-westerly aspect.

5a	6.07	Oak (pedunculate)	1962	High forest	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park
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Sub compartment 5a was clear felled of Douglas fir in Autumn 2001. Occasional mature ash and oak are mixed throughout the stand, estimated to have been established around 1960. Several very large, mature oaks are situated along the ride edge. The stand was subsequently planted (01/02) with mixed native broadleaves and incorporates some open ground.

5a has a moderate to steep westerly aspect.

There is a track way along the lowest edge of the site that crosses a public footpath going north and south that then leave the site. The public footpath to the south was previously a permissive path and the original public footpath ran parallel to the east and was unused. This was extinguished as a rationalisation exercise carried out with Brecon Beacons National Park in 2012.

6a	10.90	Mixed broadleaves	1963	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
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Sub compartment 6a lies along the eastern side of the main ride adjacent to compartments 4a and 5a. It is predominantly a stand of mixed native broadleaves (c. 80%) with Norway spruce P63 (c. 15%) dominating along the lower third, closest to the ride edge.

The occasional ash and birch are also scattered throughout the stand, also estimated to have been established around the same time as the Norway spruce. Sycamore is also present.

Sub compartment 6a has a moderate to steep westerly aspect.

The public footpath was diverted in a rationalisation exercise with the help of Brecon Beacons National Park in 2012, and now follows the track way that runs along the western edge of this compartment. This public footpath enters via 4a and leaving the site at its northern end.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2015	4a	Thin	8.50	59	500
2015	6a	Thin	2.60	58	150
2017	3a	Thin	3.00	63	187.5
2017	3b	Thin	3.41	55	187.5
2018	1a	Thin	4.54	33	150
2018	2a	Thin	5.50	0	0
2020	3b	Thin	4.74	0	0
2020	6a	Thin	10.90	0	0
2022	4a	Thin	6.50	0	0

GLOSSARY

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. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

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