



Dog Kennel Wood

Management Plan 2016-2021

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Dog Kennel Wood
Location:	Walton-le-Dale
Grid reference:	SD554273, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 102
Area:	4.92 hectares (12.16 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Dog Kennel Wood is a biological heritage site including ancient woodland, spring flora including bluebells, and a central meadow area with a pond. Wildlife includes foxes, frogs, dragonflies and abundant birdlife.

2.2 Extended Description

The wood was purchased, freehold, by the Woodland Trust from private owners in 1986. Dog Kennel Wood is long, wide woodland of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on both sides of the valley of a small stream, the Hennel Brook, which flows from south to north, in a busy, suburban area, just mile south of the city of Preston. To the south is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. Immediately to the east and surrounding the small fragment of Island Wood is Cinnamon Hill housing estate. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) are an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hennel Lane.

The wood is directly adjacent to the large housing estate of Cinnamon Hill in Walton-le Dale and easily accessible. Parking is available on the nearby roads, and access into the wood is on foot.

The main part of Dog Kennel Wood has a total of 5 entrances. The easiest to find is the entrance that leads south off Hennel Lane (B6230), which is a well-known road locally, linking the A6 London Way with the B6258 Chorley Road. Other entrances can be found off Marlborough Drive and Alexandra Road on the estate. The remaining 2 entrances are from adjacent land to the west.

Island Wood is largely open, and can be accessed directly from Marlborough Drive and Allerton Road.

There is a network of just over 1,000m of permissive paths, most of which are well surfaced creating a variety of little walks, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), and the meadow grassland. The paths also link into Cockshott Wood, London Way and the new town recreational area and a public footpath across the fields. Dog Kennel is varied and attractive, especially in spring, with a good display of flowers including bluebells, lesser celandine and wild garlic, and the stream and pond are interesting features.

The wood is semi-natural ancient woodland, a Biological Heritage Site and covered by two Tree Preservation Orders. It survives in an area with very low woodland cover; South Ribble has less than 2% woodland cover of any kind, and only 166ha of ancient woodland. It is important for all these reasons, plus it is one of the few ancient woods that are easily accessible for people to enjoy and become involved with. Dog Kennel Wood consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves with a well-developed under storey, well preserved ground flora and excellent regeneration.

Many boundaries abut houses, gardens or fields and are the neighbour's responsibility. The Woodland Trust has maintained the boundaries to Hennel Lane and Alexandra Road. There is no marked boundary to Cockshott Wood, or the young woodland to the west.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Dog Kennel Wood is located around 1 mile south of Preston city centre. The wood is directly adjacent to the large housing estate of Cinnamon Hill in Walton-le Dale and easily accessible. The main part of Dog Kennel Wood has a total of 5 entrances. The easiest to find is the entrance that leads south off Hennel Lane (B6230), which is a well-known road locally, linking the A6 London Way with the B6258 Chorley Road. Other entrances can be found off Marlborough Drive and Alexandra Road on the estate. The remaining 2 entrances are from adjacent land to the west. All the pedestrian access points are squeeze gaps. Island Wood is largely open, and can be accessed directly from Marlborough Drive and Allerton Road. There is a network of just over 1,000m of permissive paths, most of which are well surfaced creating a variety of little walks, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), and the meadow grassland. The paths also link into Cockshott Wood, London Way and the new town recreational area and a public footpath across the fields.

Parking is available on nearby local roads such as Marlborough Drive and Hennel Lane but may be limited.

Nearest public toilet: Located at Sainsbury's supermarket which is approximately 2 miles from the wood located off Cuerden Way, Bamber Bridge, Preston. Toilets are suitable for disabled users. Toilets are for Sainsbury's customers only.

Nearest bus stop: Located on Marlborough Drive which is adjacent to the woodland. Marlborough Drive is a suburban road with a pavement. Information from Traveline website.

Further information about public transport is available from Traveline- www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0870 608 2 608

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Dog Kennel Wood will be managed as a mixed broadleaved high forest. Both native and non native regeneration will be accepted within the woodland. Gaps created by trees gradually reaching senescence, or by trees been felled for safety reasons will be filled by natural regeneration. The woodland will require little active management other than ensuring that natural regeneration levels remain adequate. We will retain older trees of any species across the whole site as long as safety allows.

Public access and facilities will be maintained at least at its current level with paths accessible for year round use. These consist of just over 1,000m of paths, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hannel Brook), 5 formal entrances and the meadow grassland. Access in Island Wood will open but will be carefully and subtly guided to allow young regeneration or planting to survive. Activities that are detrimental to the wood, particularly dumping of garden rubbish, other fly tipping, encroachments and pollution will be actively prevented.

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 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Dog Kennel Wood is a long, wide woodland of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on both sides of the valley of a small stream, the Hannel Brook, which flows from south to north, in a busy, suburban area, just ½ mile south of the city of Preston. To the south is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. Immediately to the east and surrounding the small fragment of Island Wood is Cinnamon Hill housing estate. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) is an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hannel Lane.

Significance

Dog Kennel Wood survives in an area with very low woodland cover; South Ribble has less than 2% woodland cover of any kind, and only 166ha of ancient woodland. Although the area owned by the Woodland Trust is 4.73 hectares in size, it joins with Cockshott Wood, another ancient semi-natural woodland and Biological Heritage Site of similar size and composition, making the total area around 9ha altogether. Woods, and particularly ancient woods, in this area are generally very small and fragmented, often below 2ha. Therefore this is actually quite a large surviving area of ancient woodland, for Lancashire. In addition, part of Dog Kennel and Cockshott Woods have been extended and buffered by the planting of a substantial block of new woodland to the west (estimated to be 5ha), which again extends the total area of woodland, making it more viable land increasing the core area considerably. It is important for all these reasons, plus it is one of the few ancient woods that are easily accessible for people to enjoy and become involved with.

Opportunities & Constraints

The wood is bounded by the housing estate all along the eastern boundary, which prevents expansion in that direction and has resulted in some detrimental activities, particularly garden rubbish dumping, which can introduce invasive non-native plants, and fly-tipping, which pollutes and physically smothers the wood. Pollution of the stream, and of the wood by sewerage discharge has lessened, but still occurs and continues to damage the habitat. All these activities are being tackled, but much depends of the activities of other agencies. There may be opportunities to expand with new woodland planting of more adjacent land. The management of Dog Kennel Wood could be coordinated with that of Cockshott Wood.

Factors Causing Change

Fly tipping

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Mature, stable broadleaved high forest, with a continuous canopy and diverse age and species range and succession by natural regeneration. As trees gradually reach senescence or are removed for tree safety purposes the gaps left in the canopy will be colonised by natural regeneration of sycamore, oak, ash and birch etc.

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

It is expected that tree safety work will continue to create gaps for natural regeneration to colonise within the woodland. The woodland will be checked once every five years to see if natural regeneration is occurring. Remove any remaining rhododendron from the wood.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Dog Kennel Wood is 4.92 hectares (12.16 acres) in size. It is in two parts which originally were joined; the much larger area of Dog Kennel Wood at 4.73 hectares (11.69 acres), and a very small area now called Island Wood at 0.19ha (0.47 acres).

Dog Kennel Wood is a long, wide woodland of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on both sides of the valley of a small stream, the Hennel Brook, which flows from south to north, in a busy, suburban area, just ½ mile south of the city of Preston. The wood is directly adjacent to the large housing estate of Cinnamon Hill in Walton-le Dale and easily accessible. Parking is available on the nearby roads, and access into the wood is on foot.

The main part of Dog Kennel Wood has a total of 5 entrances. The easiest to find is the entrance that leads south off Hennel Lane (B6230), which is a well-known road locally, linking the A6 London Way with the B6258 Chorley Road. Other entrances can be found off Marlborough Drive and Alexandra Road on the estate. The remaining 2 entrances are from adjacent land to the west. Island Wood is largely open, and can be accessed directly from Marlborough Drive and Allerton Road.

There is a network of just over 1,000m of permissive paths, most of which are well surfaced creating a variety of little walks, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), and the meadow grassland. The paths also link into Cockshott Wood, London Way and the new town recreational area and a public footpath across the fields. Dog Kennel is varied and attractive, especially in spring, with a good display of flowers including bluebells, lesser celandine and wild garlic, and the stream and pond are interesting features.

The wood is very visible to all the neighbouring houses, and also from the main A6 London Way leading southwards out of Preston. The trees of Island Wood are a prominent landscape feature both to neighbours and people passing on the adjacent roads. The whole area is very well used, mainly by local people and children.

Significance

Dog Kennel has always been well used and known locally. It is an extremely attractive wood, with a good display of spring flowers, mature trees, bird and other wildlife, varied topography and the added interest of a stream and pond. It is close to the homes of a large number of people, easily and freely accessible, with paths that have been much improved and maintained since acquisition, including additional routes with the construction of 3 bridges over the Hennel Brook. It is one of the few natural woodlands of a reasonable size available for people to enjoy in the local area.

Opportunities & Constraints

The wood is bounded on all sides except the south by private land, and hence there is little scope to increase the number of entrances, or to make the existing ones easier to use (for example the entrance at Hennel Lane is narrow and climbs down and series of steps). Within the wood the steep slopes limit access in places. Some of the problems suffered by the wood, for example rubbish dumping and pollution (particularly of the stream) are unsightly and a health hazard and access and activities may be constrained. The wood is already very well used, and a higher level of use may reduce its wildlife value as well as detracting from the experience for people. However, Dog Kennel Wood does link into Cockshott Wood, with informal paths going through and there may be opportunities to formally extend and improve the footpaths and entrances in Cockshott, thus providing a bigger area and longer walks.

Factors Causing Change

Other - normal wear and tear

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access and facilities will be maintained at least at its current level with paths accessible for year round use. These consist of just over 1,000m of paths, 5 bridges (3 over the Hannel Brook), 5 formal entrances and the meadow grassland. Access in Island Wood will open but will be carefully and subtly guided to allow young regeneration or planting to survive.

Community involvement and activities in managing the site and organising events will be actively encouraged and supported, especially involving and providing for local people. Activities that are detrimental to the wood, particularly dumping of garden rubbish, other fly tipping, encroachments and pollution will be actively prevented.

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

Signs or plaques welcoming the general public to make use of the site will be maintained at the entrance points. The woodland will be promoted through the Woodland Trusts own publications and web site. Vegetation encroaching onto paths will be cut back and annual maintenance of all woodland fixtures; including, signs, gates, and fences will be maintained. The site will be kept reasonably clear of litter and fly tipping.

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	3.53	Sycamore	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order

General Description This sub-compartment is approx 3.53 hectares (8.72 acres) in size, it consists of the whole of the eastern bank of Dog Kennel Wood and the Hannel Brook, including the small area on the western bank at the northern end of the wood. It is a long, broad wooded area of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on the western facing moderately sloping banks above the Hannel Brook, which forms its western boundary. To the south (where the compartment is very narrow) is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is bounded to the west sub-compartment 2a. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) is an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hannel Lane. The woodland consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves with a well-developed understorey, well preserved ground flora and excellent regeneration. It is probably NVC Type 8, lowland mixed broadleaved woodland and consists mainly of sycamore, ash, and to a lesser extent oak and cherry. Regeneration is very prolific and consists of a mixture of ash, sycamore, cherry, and some oak, with hawthorn, hazel and holly. Within The Meadow a small pond has been created, to make some amends for the many ponds that have disappeared in the surrounding area. The housing estate has been a source of encroachments and rubbish dumping, especially garden waste, and although this has been cleared and strongly discouraged since the Trust took ownership of the wood, it still occurs regularly and has to be followed up. The paths within it have been improved considerably, with 3 formalised entrances, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hannel Brook), a boardwalk, and stone surfacing throughout.

2a	1.20	Sycamore	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order
<p>This sub-compartment is approx 1.2 hectares (2.97 acres) in size, it consists of the whole of the western bank of Dog Kennel Wood apart from a small area at the northern end, and is rather inaccessible and hence has very few visitors and has had relatively little management to date. It is a long, thin densely wooded area of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on the eastern facing moderate to steeply sloping banks above the Hennel Brook, which forms its eastern boundary. To the south (where the compartment is very narrow) is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) the wood abuts sub-compartment 1a. The woodland itself is similar in species mix to the rest of the wood, which consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves with a well-developed understorey, well preserved ground flora and excellent regeneration. It is probably NVC Type 8, lowland mixed broadleaved woodland. Regeneration is very prolific and consists of a mixture of ash, sycamore, cherry, and some oak, with hawthorn, hazel and holly.</p>							
3a	0.19	Beech	1900	High forest	Management factors (eg grazing etc)	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Tree Preservation Order

This sub-compartment is approx 0.19ha (0.47 acres) in size . It consists of a very small area now called Island Wood, which was originally joined to the much larger area of Dog Kennel Wood. This remaining fragment is now completely surrounded by Cinnamon Hill housing estate, with houses to the north, and roads on all other sides. A very small part of the land to the east does not legally belong to the Woodland Trust, however, it has generally been managed along with the rest of the site and ownership is not known. The trees of Island Wood are a prominent landscape feature both to neighbours and people passing on the adjacent roads. Island Wood is largely open, and can be accessed directly from Marlborough Drive and Allerton Road. At acquisition Island Wood consisted of a remnant group of mature trees, none in good condition and indeed the elms had just died. There was no regeneration, partly due to shading but also due to the rubbish dumping, very heavy use and trampling of most of the site as a playground. The housing estate has been a source of rubbish dumping, especially garden waste, and although this has been cleared and strongly discouraged since the Trust took ownership of the wood, it still occurs regularly and has to be followed up. The trees on Island Wood are older and larger than the rest of Dog Kennel Wood, probably dating from 1900.

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.