

Whitemill Common & Roughets Wood

Management Plan



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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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 <u>www.woodlandtrust.org.uk</u> or contact the Woodland Trust (<u>wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk</u>) 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 <u>www.woodlandtrust.org.uk</u>. 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.
- 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:	Whitemill Common & Roughets Wood
Location:	Shirenewton, nr Chepstow
Grid reference:	ST483946, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 171
Area:	5.62 hectares (13.89 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, NULL, Special Landscape Area

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Whitemill Common and Roughets Wood are near the village of Mynydd Bach and surround the Whitemill Water Treatment Works. The site is popular with locals and offers great views of nearby rolling grassland and woodland.

2.2 Extended Description

Whitemill Common and Roughets Wood are situated near to the village of Mynydd Bach and surround the Whitemill Water Treatment Works. Mounton Brook flows through the site, separating Roughets Wood to the north from Whitemill Common to the south. Roughets Wood is included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory but was largely replanted with larch and poplar in the mid-20th Century. At the same time Whitemill Common, which probably supported open habitat at the time, was planted with spruce, larch and a lesser amount of beech.

During the period 1995-2003 many of the conifers were removed from the site as a result of windthrow clearance, thinning and group felling. Cleared areas have been restocked with native broadleaved species through both planting and natural regeneration.

Poplars planted into ancient woodland on the valley bottom were also removed in 1999, leaving an area of mature semi-natural woodland dominated by ash and alder supporting diverse field layer vegetation characteristic of both wet and calcareous woodland communities.

Elsewhere, the field layer is dominated primarily by dense bracken and bramble with abundant bluebells present throughout Roughets Wood and to the south-east sector of Whitemill Common.

Access to the site is via a surfaced track and there are paths throughout, including 2 public footpaths and 2 bridges over the stream. A viewpoint with a bench is maintained on Whitemill Common affording views over the rolling grassland and pockets of woodland that typify the area. The site is well used by local residents and is of local landscape importance.

The neighbouring grassland, to the west of Roughets Wood, is a designated SSSI. The remains of White Mill, an old paper works, are of archaeological interest.

The site's key features are the fact that Roughets Wood is an Ancient Woodland Site, the secondary woodland on Whitemill Common and the site's overall value for informal public access.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Limited parking is available next to the water treatment works at the centre of the site, which can be reached via a narrow tarmaced lane off the B4235 immediately north of Mynydd Bach. Access is available along two public footpaths and complementary permissive paths most of which are even, moderately steep in places and narrow. Two footbridges and a flight of ladder steps provide access across Mounton Brook and a circular route from the parking area. Public toilets are available in Chepstow.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Largely a native broadleaved woodland with a variable age structure and species composition and managed as high forest. This will have been achieved through a combination of thinning conifers as part of a structured PAWS restoration strategy and restocking by both replanting and natural regeneration. Rhododendron and cherry laurel will be eradicated and any other non-native invasive species will be kept under control.

The existing path system will be kept in good condition to ensure that public access to the site is maintained.

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

Public access to the site is very good, along a tarmac road that leads to Whitemill Water Treatment Works. The access road can be reached from the B4235, about 200m from the Carpenters Arms on the northern fringe of the village of Mynydd Bach. A lay-by is available for visitor parking, although it can only accommodate two cars. A network of public and permissive paths allows access to the site from this road and a circular route is possible, taking in most areas of the site. Wooden bridges have been installed where the paths cross the stream.

Significance

The site is well used by residents of nearby settlements. The variety of woodland habitat types (including wet woodland, acidic woodland and mildly calcareous woodland) and structural diversity (including mature plantation, mature semi-natural woodland and young regenerating woodland), pleasant views, the Mounton Brook and well-maintained paths with bridges over the stream contribute to the visitor experience.

Opportunities & Constraints

Public access can be limited in winter months by water-logging of the permissive paths in the vicinity of the stream (Cpts 1a and 2b) so suitable footwear is advised.

At the western margin of Roughets Wood there is an opportunity to maintain the open habitat either side of the main path to create a permanent glade which links with the adjacent SSSI and provides a feature of high aesthetic appeal dominated by bluebells in spring. Management of the glade to control bracken and scrub has been incorporated into the path management regime (i.e. annual cutting).

Factors Causing Change

Occasional waterlogging of paths near the stream, scrub (mainly bramble) encroachment on paths.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The site will continue to be valued for informal public access. The aesthetic appeal of the site will be maintained and enhanced through the programme of conversion to native broadleaved high forest, management of a glade at the western edge of Roughets Wood and maintenance of the bench and viewpoint on Whitemill Common.

The path network will be well maintained, allowing safe access to the whole site all year round.

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

Paths, bridges, stiles, steps and bench to be maintained in good condition.

5.2 Ancient Woodland Site

Description

Roughets Wood and a small area of Whitemill Common bordering Mounton Brook (Cpt. 2b) are included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory as an Ancient Woodland Site. Due to replanting with conifer species during the 1950s, there is little semi natural woodland remaining on the sloping ground to the north and east (Cpt 2a). Here, blocks of thinned larch plantation are interspersed with felled areas which have been restocked with a variety of planted broadleaved trees and natural regeneration. The field layer is dominated by dense stands of bracken and abundant bluebell with locally abundant bramble. Male and broad buckler-ferns, foxglove, greater wood-rush and wood sage are present on upper slopes (indicating predominantly W10 NVC woodland) with locally frequent dog's mercury, common nettle, red campion and ivy on lower slopes (indicating patches of W8 NVC woodland).

Adjacent to the stream, where planted poplars have been removed, the woodland is semi-natural in character, dominated by alder and ash with hazel and grey willow and supporting field layer species typical of wet and calcareous woodland (W6, W7 and W8 NVC types) including hemlock waterdropwort, common nettle, opposite- and alternate-leaved golden-saxifrages, wood anemone, lesser celandine, creeping buttercup, meadowsweet, yellow pimpernel and monkshood.

A number of plant species associated with Ancient Woodland Sites occur within Roughets Wood including pendulous sedge, tutsan, wood-sorrel, bluebell, dog's mercury, wood anemone, yellow archangel, red currant, soft shield-fern, opposite- and alternate-leaved golden-saxifrages, primrose and ramsons.

Significance

Restoration of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) to native ancient woodland is considered a priority and features in the UK's Habitat Action Plans for native woodland. The remaining presence of a high number of species associated with ancient woodland habitat indicates that restoration is likely to be highly successful.

The riverine woodland in the valley bottom can already be considered fully restored native (primarily wet) woodland and retains the character and species-composition of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland.

Opportunities & Constraints

The opportunity exists to restore the replanted ancient woodland to a more natural composition and structure by maintaining and encouraging planted and naturally regenerated site-native tree and shrub species and gradually removing remaining conifers to accommodate them as part of a continuing PAWS restoration strategy.

The riverine woodland has already been restored by removal of planted poplar and provides an opportunity to leave part of the site under a minimum intervention regime.

A pine martin box will be installed. The provision of den boxes can assist with pine marten conservation and population growth - natural tree denning habitats can be rare in stands of managed conifer, where trees are grown on a short rotation. As the pine martin population in Wales (currently very small) increases in number and range, the provision of den boxes at suitable sites may be beneficial.

Factors Causing Change

Dense bracken (and bramble) under the larch may be inhibiting natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The ancient woodland will be restored to native broadleaved woodland with a semi-natural character. All remnant ancient woodland components will be secure and improving in condition. The slopes will be dominated by tree and shrub species typical of W10/W8 NVC woodland types (oak, birch, ash, cherry, hazel) and carpets of bluebells will be present in spring.

Conversion will be achieved through further thinning of the mature larch to provide gaps in the canopy to aid the natural regeneration of native broadleaved trees and shrubs. The remaining larch will gradually be removed to accommodate any developing broadleaf canopy. Where natural regeneration levels do not prove sufficient following thinning, this can be supplemented by planting of appropriate native tree and shrub species. Desirable natural regeneration will be maintained and protected in the early stages of conversion if necessary, particularly where it is threatened by coarse vegetation.

The riverine woodland will continue to support species typical of wet and nutrient-rich woodland types (W6, W7, W8), dominated by alder and ash and with a diverse field layer. Minimal intervention will be required in this area.

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

Continuation of the PAWS restoration project. The larch will be thinned within this plan period as a phase 2 PAWS restoration intervention, in order to provide further opportunities for natural regeneration and restructuring of the stand. The remaining ancient woodland components will be secure and an improving in condition. Himalayan balsam and other invasive such as Cherry laurel will be eliminated.

5.3 Secondary Woodland

Description

Most of Whitemill Common is not an ancient woodland site but was planted, primarily with spruce and some larch and beech, in the 1950s. Part of the Common (Cpt 1a) remains dominated by coniferous plantation, which was thinned in 2013.. Broadleaved trees are locally dominant in small patches, for example beech and ash are dominant around the White Mill ruins. Bramble dominates below the canopy with locally frequent bracken. Broad buckler-fern also occurs on upper slopes (predominantly W10 NVC woodland) with locally frequent bluebell, honeysuckle, herb Robert, red campion, lords-and-ladies, dog's mercury and redcurrant on lower slopes (W8 NVC woodland). Alder is locally frequent along the stream and species such as tufted hair-grass, wild angelica, primrose, hart's-tongue fern and moschatel occur here.

The northern part of the Common (Cpt 1b) has been mainly cleared of conifers (largely as a result of windfall clearance) and has been restocked, largely with a variety of planted broadleaved trees, although it is dominated by natural regeneration of birch. The field layer here is dominated by bramble and bracken with species indicative of acid soils such as wavy hair grass locally frequent along with bryophytes characteristic of upland oakwoods (W10 and W16 NVC types).

Significance

Any former grassland interest has been lost as a result of over 50 years cover of conifer plantation. However, the secondary woodland is now of local landscape importance in its own right and buffers and extends the PAWS. Once converted to native broadleaved woodland, the habitat will be of high nature conservation value (subject of native woodland UK Habitat Action Plans).

Opportunities & Constraints

The opportunity exists to convert Whitemill Common to native broadleaved woodland by gradually removing the remaining conifers through a mix of thinning, group felling and encouraging planted and naturally regenerated site-native tree and shrub species. Supplementary planting of groups of native broadleaves may be considered in open areas to suppress coarse vegetation (bracken and bramble) where natural regeneration is not forthcoming. At the eastern edge of Whitemill Common, near to Mounton Brook, ash and beech are already dominant and there is an opportunity to remove the majority of the remaining conifers in the short to medium term.

Factors Causing Change

Windthrow, increasing shade where spruce dominates, and Himalayan Balsam (currently rare) could spread, bracken and bramble smothering planted trees or suppressing natural regeneration in the more open areas.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The secondary woodland will be converted to native broadleaved woodland with a semi-natural character. The upper slopes will be dominated primarily by oak, birch and rowan with a field layer typical of W10/W16 NVC woodland types. The lower slopes will include a greater proportion of ash, beech and hazel and a more diverse field layer (W8 NVC type).

Conversion of areas of remaining conifer plantation will be achieved through a combination of thinning and group felling to favour existing broadleaves and encourage natural regeneration. Within gaps, native broadleaved trees and shrubs will be planted where natural regeneration is considered likely to be insufficient.

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

A combination of thinning and group felling of the Norway spruce in compartment 1a will give further opportunities for the natural regeneration of native tree and shrub species. All larch is to be removed as part of any thinning due to the likelihood of infection by Phytophthora Ramorum. Small amounts of planting in open areas will help suppress the bracken and bramble.

The small component of ash in the east of compartment 1a will be monitored for Ash Dieback (best assessed end May - July) and managed accordingly, if and when the condition of trees constitutes a potential risk to visitors to the wood. There is the potential to maintain the planted trees and shrubs in compartment 1b and respace the birch regeneration to favour other broadleaf species. Himalayan Balsam will be controlled (if present).

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME						
Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By			

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	2.00	Norway spruce	1960	High forest	Archaeological features, Landscape factors	Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Landscape Area

This sub-compartment comprises the moderately sloping, mostly south-east facing, south-eastern part of Whitemill Common. The sub-compartment is dominated by selectively thinned mature Norway spruce with locally frequent larch and beech. Naturally regenerated broadleaved trees are very locally frequent in canopy gaps, notably birch and rowan to the west of the sub-compartment and ash to the east (around the White Mill ruins). Mature (some veteran) trees are mainly found on the boundaries, particularly beech to the south and alder along the stream to the east. Holly is abundant along the western boundary. The field layer is generally dominated by bramble. On the upper slopes (to the west) few other species occur other than scattered broad buckler-fern indicating acidic soils (W10 NVC community) while on the lower slopes (to the east) ivy, honeysuckle, bluebell, herb-Robert, primrose, lords-and-ladies, harts-tongue fern, soft shield-fern and common nettle occur, indicating more nutrient-rich soils (W8 NVC community). Rhododendron is present at one location (adjacent to the Water Treatment Works).

1b	0.80	Birch (downy/s ilver)	2000	Wood establishment	Landscape factors	Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty,	
							Special	
							Landscape Area	

This sub-compartment comprises the relatively steeply sloping, mostly north facing, north-western part of Whitemill Common. The area has been subject to wind-throw on several occasions and has been largely cleared of planted conifers, leaving sparsely scattered semi-mature birch, rowan and beech. The area has been restocked with native broadleaves, mostly planted during the period 2000-2005, with natural regeneration prolific, mostly of birch. Holly is abundant along the western boundary. The field layer is dominated by dense, tall bramble and bracken with occasional wavy hair-grass, hard fern, hairy wood-rush, greater wood-rush and carpets of bryophytes (W10 NVC type with patches approaching W16).

This sub-compartment comprises the relatively steeply sloping mostly south to south-west facing part of Roughets Wood. The sub-compartment is dominated by bands of planted thinned Japanese larch (with very occasional birch, rowan, beech, hazel and holly), separated by cleared areas which have been restocked with planted native broadleaves and naturally regenerated birch. Mature (and veteran) beech, ash and oak are present along the site boundaries. Bracken is abundant throughout and often very dense, although carpets of bluebells remain below. Bramble is also locally abundant. On the upper slopes wood sage, foxglove, male- and broad buckler-ferns indicate neutral to acidic soils (W10 NVC community) while on the lower slopes patches of dog's mercury, wood anemone and common nettle indicate locally nutrient-rich soils (W8 NVC community).

This sub-compartment comprises the mainly flat valley bottom of Roughets Wood, extending south of Mounton Stream to the west of the Water Treatment Works. Although planted with poplars in the mid-20th century, these were removed in 1999 leaving mature native woodland (restored PAWS) dominated by alder and ash. The field layer is diverse including creeping buttercup, opposite- and alternate-leaved golden-saxifrages, common nettle, bramble, wild angelica, meadowsweet, lesser celandine, hemlock water-dropwort, wood anemone, monkshood, primrose, red campion, cleavers, soft-shield fern and pendulous sedge (areas of W6, W7 and W8 NVC types).

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	2a	Thin	1.00	100	100
2021	1a	Thin	2.00	50	100
2022	1b	Thin	0.25	8	2
2026	2a	Thin	1.00	75	75
2030	1a	Thin	2.00	30	60
2030	1b	Thin	0.25	16	4
2032	2a	Thin	1.00	50	50
2037	1b	Thin	0.25	16	4

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.

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