



Burroughs Wood

Management Plan 2014-2019

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Burroughs Wood
Location:	Ratby
Grid reference:	SK493061, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 140
Area:	36.52 hectares (90.24 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, Certification on file., County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), National Forest, Other, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Burroughs wood consists of two approximately triangular land parcels joined at their apexes. The north-eastern sector being of 21ha. and the south-western sector being 15.5ha. The woodland sits on the edge of the ancient Charnwood forest hunting ground and is part of the National Forest. The site sits amongst a linking chain of Woodland Trust sites. To the west are the two small woods known as Polebrook and Crow; to the east Peartree wood and the ancient woodland of Martinshaw. The site is also surrounded by several woodlands in private ownership, such as those that form part of a golf course to the west and a large woodland used as a paintball area to the south.

The site has some gentle slopes within it leading to a pleasant, undulating woodland. The land was scheduled as grade 3 by the Ministry of Agriculture. The soil is mainly of the Beccles 1 series and is described as fairly light clay loam with some gravel evident in places. Prior to Woodland Trust ownership the site was grazed, with some of the open fields being ancient, unimproved grasslands. These areas have been kept as open ground in order to retain this valuable habitat.

At the core of the site sits a 7ha block of ancient woodland awash with all of the flora expected of its type. The high canopy is comprised of a mix of broadleaved trees with a diverse age structure. There is an area of lapsed sycamore coppice at its south-west corner where a carpet of bluebells comes up in the spring. The rest of the planting across the site was undertaken by the Trust post acquisition and is comprised of a mix of native broadleaved species.

The site was a trial for a project called the "Forest of Flowers Project". A number of different techniques were used to establish wildflowers both within the grassed areas and the woodland. Although establishment was slow in some cases, many of the species have now colonised areas beyond the initial seeding sites and the flowers add considerably to the biodiversity and public enjoyment of the site.

A comprehensive pattern of public rights of way existed before acquisition but these tended to follow the boundaries of the two sectors. Therefore a number of permissive paths have been created so as to provide access throughout the site. The "Road used as a Public Path" which is within the Trust holding and forms the southern boundary of the northern sector has been extended across the northern part of the eastern sector and has become part of the Sustrans network of bridle and cycleways.

There is a Car Park with a capacity of approximately 10 cars off Burroughs Road at the eastern end of the site.

The Key features for the site are:

Informal Public Access

Secondary Woodland.

Open Ground Habitat.

2.2 Extended Description

Burroughs wood consists of two approximately triangular land parcels joined at their apexes. The north-eastern sector being of 21ha. and the south-western sector being 15.5ha. The woodland sits on the edge of the ancient Charnwood forest hunting ground and is part of the National Forest. The site sits amongst a linking chain of Woodland Trust sites. To the west are the two small woods known as Polebrook and Crow; to the east Peartree wood and the ancient woodland of Martinshaw. The site is also surrounded by several woodlands in private ownership, such as those that form part of a golf course to the west and a large woodland used as a paintball area to the south.

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There is a Car Park with a capacity of approximately 10 cars off Burroughs Road at the eastern end of the site.

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Informal Public Access

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Open Ground Habitat.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

This substantial site lies approximately 1200 metres west of Ratby along Burroughs Road and is adjacent to another WT wood at Pear Tree Farm

Apart from the northern boundary of the eastern sector of this site all the other boundaries have, either just inside or just outside the Trust holding, a public bridleway. An extension of the RUPP (Road used as a Public Path) from Ratby has been constructed within the western sector as part of the Sustrans network which links Ratby to Thornton. It is designated for the use of horse riders, cyclists and pedestrians. In addition a public footpath exists across the eastern sector to join a pattern of footpaths which run northwards towards Groby.

There is a WT car park just off Burroughs Road at the eastern end of the site.

Within the site is a complex network of permissive paths which provide access across both the open hay meadows and through the established and emerging woodland.

The pattern of footpaths and bridleways both afford transit across the site and varied walks within it. Although some of the footpaths are steep in places there are so many that it is possible to find a route which will suit all abilities.

In the initial design of the site we were anxious to retain a large grassland element to reflect the nature of the surrounding landscape. There are a number of strategically placed seats which allow the visitor a well-earned rest and distant views southwards towards the city of Leicester. Visitors might also like to visit the memorial stone erected in the eastern meadow by the relatives and friends of those killed in the Bali bombing. A place of tranquillity and a location to reflect.

Leicester has the nearest railway station and is approximately 8 kms from Ratby. There is a bus service from St Margaret's Bus Station in Leicester to Ratby (Service 27). The walk from Dane Hill (Ratby) along Burroughs Road to the site is about half a mile.

There are no Public toilets with 5 miles of the site.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The intention is to manage the woodland in such a way that its value for informal public access is enhanced whilst at the same time improving the biodiversity of the site. The ancient woodland will be managed largely through minimal intervention whereas the planted woodland may require some judicious silviculture in order to maintain its structural robustness and resilience, particularly in light of ash dieback. Deadwood will be encouraged across the site as will a diverse age structure, brought about by allowing an uneven canopy to form.

The areas of grass meadow will be maintained in their present proportion and the biodiversity maintained by mowing and the removal of the arising to make hay.

The pattern of public rights of way and permissive footpaths will be maintained in a safe condition particularly where they traverse woodland blocks by annual tree safety inspections. The management of the footpaths, open spaces, viewpoints, wildflowers and benches will enhance the visitor's experience of the site and fulfil the corporate objective of "People".

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

Prior to acquisition there was already an established pattern of legal footpaths and bridleways on the Old Hayes farmland but all but one skirted the Trust site. A comprehensive pattern of permissive footpaths was an intrinsic part of the initial design and was fundamental to the National Forest Tender Scheme bid made by the Trust. Most of the paths follow the open meadowland and provide excellent views of the maturing woodland and the surrounding countryside. In addition a number of informal desire-lines are being established within the planted woodland.

A small car park was built in the eastern corner of the northern section of the site

The Public Bridleway (R 45) which follows the road to Ratby was extended through the western sector of the site and connects with the bridleway (R42) which ultimately joins the Markfield Lane at Bagworth. This high specification track became part of the Sustrans network of bridleways and cyclepaths.

There is already considerable use by the public who both walk within the circular routes and traverse the site.

Significance

The establishment of the National Forest, of which Burroughs Wood is a part, has meant an increase in green spaces for people to enjoy. As part of a chain of WT owned woodlands, Burroughs wood and the access through it, makes up an important element of this. The sustrans cycle route is frequently enjoyed by a variety of different users.

Opportunities & Constraints

Initially almost all the public rights of way followed the boundaries of the site. Thus it was possible when designing the layout of the planting and open spaces to ensure that the locations of the permissive footpaths maximised the opportunity for public appreciation of the diverse characteristics of the site. Consequently some of the footpaths follow the open areas which are maintained as hay meadows and provide open vistas of the woodland and the surrounding countryside. These are particularly appealing for those with dogs and young children who can enjoy the freedom of the open spaces yet can be easily supervised.

For those who prefer the more enclosed atmosphere of the wood there are footpaths and tracks through both the ancient woodland and more recently planted areas..

Together with other Trust holdings on adjacent land this site can satisfy the recreational needs of a great diversity of different types of users without one constraining the enjoyment of the other.

Factors Causing Change

The narrowing of footpaths by spread of both trees and undergrowth, particularly bramble. Ash Die Back is of a concern , especially through the ancient woodland. This will be monitored and any tree safety works required carried out.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The present network of legal and permissive footpaths and bridleways will be maintained to a high standard. Tree safety surveys will ensure that all visitors to the site are kept safe. Any new paths that appear as desire lines throughout the woodland will be formalised and maintained. This will help to spread out visitor impact and appeal to those who prefer a more solitary association with the woodland.

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

Continue to manage the path networks vegetation. Ensure that tree surveys identify dangerous trees and have these removed or paths rerouted to avoid dangerous instances. Some coppice work could be carried out to facilitate the drying out of rides.

5.2 Secondary Woodland

Description

The core of this woodland creation site is an established wood on the Ancient Woodland Inventory which formed part of Ratby Burroughs. The established wood contains a number of old Oaks together with more recent Ash, Silver birch, Rowan, Cherry and Crab apple which form a predominantly closed canopy. A sub-canopy and ground layer are well-established and diverse. Old Hayes Farm, the land on which the new wood was established, was largely permanent pasture and had probably existed in that form since the late medieval period and was therefore likely to have been floristically rich. Much of this habitat has been maintained by the large area of hay meadow which was integrated into the woodland plan. A large area of wet meadow has also been retained within compartment 3.

The new planting that took place in two annual phases from the 1995-96 was of British native broadleaves and was principally of Oak and Ash. In addition Silver Birch, Willow species, Rowan and Crab apple were planted as canopy trees together with Holly, Hawthorn and Hazel to form a sub-canopy.

All the field boundary hedges were retained and are beginning to expand into the open and newly planted areas further diversifying the habitats.

Significance

This woodland with its established mixed broadleaved core and mixed broadleaved new planting is adjacent to the larger fragment of Ratby Burroughs Wood. Like the Trust holding it was part of the original Burgh Deer Park but it is almost entirely composed of Sycamore planted in the middle of the last century and of limited biodiversity value.

This site maintains a number of habitats integrated into a comparatively small site not replicated elsewhere in the area.

Established and developing mixed native broadleaved woodland.

Ancient hay meadows maintained as open spaces.

Areas of wet meadow.

Ancient hedgerows which are being allowed to expand into open and planted habitats.

These diverse habitats as well as contributing to one of the Trusts corporate objectives also contributes significantly to the public enjoyment of the site achieved through improved informal public access.

Opportunities & Constraints

There is an opportunity within the more recently planted areas to perform first thinning operations that will allow more light in to the woodland floor. There is also potential coppicing work that could be undertaken both of the hazel that is found in large coupes throughout the planted areas and also present within the ancient woodland. The possibility of working the lapsed sycamore coppice should also be explored.

The areas of permanent pasture, valuable habitats in themselves, have been retained and contribute significantly to the biodiversity of the site. They have also maintained a habitat which is being lost within the broader agricultural landscape which surrounds the site.

Factors Causing Change

Potential impact of tree disease., most notably Ash Die Back. This coupled with grey squirrel damage could lead to a significant change to the make up of species found on the site.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintain the established woodland as High forest with minimal intervention and create an open woodland habitat within the planted areas, leading to an increase in ground flora and biodiversity. The woodland will have a broad range of different native species with a diverse age structure. Dead wood will be encouraged, especially where it is standing and safe to leave it. Invasive species will be controlled and browsing from herbivores will be kept at levels that allow healthy natural regeneration.

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

Carry out a first thinning exercise throughout the younger woodland on the site. This will create the open woodland habitat desired and bring about an increase in biodiversity. It will not focus on any species, despite the presence of Ash Die Back on site. The idea being to allow the ash to set seed for as long as possible and then to provide standing deadwood across the site. Any ash that are close to footpaths will be more intensively thinned in order to make tree safety works more economically viable. Coupes of hazel across the site will be mapped and the potential for a long rotation coppicing regime will be explored.

5.3 Open Ground Habitat

Description

In order to maintain the mosaic of landscapes typical of the locality large areas of grassland were retained in both the eastern and western sectors of the site. Since establishment these areas have been managed as hay meadows.

Between 2004 and 2006 attempts were made to enhance the floristic diversity of the grassland by various methods as part of the "Forest of Flowers" project. Two areas in 1a and one area with 3a were deep ploughed and planted with both annual and perennial wildflower seeds. The area to the east of the Bali memorial in 1a was sown with wildflower seed and further enhanced using plant plugs.

The open grassed areas provide the principal walking routes for visitors on the site.

Significance

The areas of grassland considerably enhance the overall biodiversity of the site. They also provide the major routes for walkers around the site and provide important vistas to the countryside beyond.

Opportunities & Constraints

The grassland has been maintained so far by cutting and removal of a hay crop. This undertaking is dependant upon the goodwill and availability of a local farmer. If the grass were to be topped and the arisings not collected the fertility would increase and coarse grasses begin to dominate and the biodiversity decline. Ragwort can be an issue on this field in which case alternate arrangements pertaining to the removal of hay (swapping with another site nearby) need to be made with the Estates Management Contractor being drafted in to deal with any ragwort issues.

Factors Causing Change

Growth of scrub and ragwort in some locations. Cessation or change of management due to a lack of a suitable/contractor or farmer to remove arisings.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The present areas of grassland and the "Forest of Flowers" areas and their related biodiversity is maintained by mowing

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

Maintain the bulk of the meadow by annual mowing and removal as hay. Top the "Forest of Flowers" areas in Aug/Sept in order to encourage seed dispersal. Hay cut and removed by a local farmer.

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	14.00	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest		Informal Public Access, Open Ground Habitat, Secondary Woodland	National Forest
<p>This compartment represents that part of the former Old Hayes Farm which surrounds the northern section of the established woodland, Ratby Burroughs, and formed phase 1 of the woodland creation scheme planted in 1995. Of the total area of 14 ha. only 8.32 was planted with mixed native broadleaves and the rest is maintained as broad, open hay meadows. The purpose of this design was both to create a diversity of habitats and to establish views over the adjacent countryside. The diversity is further enhanced by the gradual expansion of the former hedgerows particularly by Blackthorn. The path network, although not confined to, is concentrated within these meadow areas. The main species planted were Oak (Predominately Sessile) and Ash with smaller amounts of Silver Birch, Willow (both Goat and White), Rowan, Holly and Crab Apple. In addition some 10% of the planting was woody shrubs such as Hazel, Hawthorn and Viburnums .</p>							
2a	7.10	Mixed native broadleaves	1600	Min-intervention		Informal Public Access, Open Ground Habitat, Secondary Woodland	Ancient Woodland Site, National Forest, Other
<p>This sub-compartment is predominately the established woodland which was once surrounded by the farmland of Old Hayes Farm. There are a number of scattered old Oaks together with Ash, Silver Birch, Rowan and Cherry probably planted in the mid 19th Century and these form a predominantly closed canopy. The section of the site is designated as Ancient Woodland in the NE register but also has ridge and furrow. This could either be a post enclosure woodland or ancient ridge and furrow that has lapsed due to a significant loss of labour, such as the black death. Hawthorn, Hazel, Elder, Holly and Goat willow form a sub-canopy in places and White deadnettle, Male fern, Stitchwort, Bluebell, Primrose, Bramble, Bracken, Wild strawberry and Sedges form the ground flora. For a long period after initial acquisition there was a problem of incursions by sheep and as a consequence there is little evidence of regeneration of canopy forming tree species. The wood is traversed north-south by three permissive footpaths.</p>							

3a	15.50	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest	Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access, Open Ground Habitat, Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), National Forest
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This triangular area of former agricultural land represents the most westerly section of the holding and of the total area of 15.5 ha 12.34 ha was planted with mixed native broadleaves in 1996. Close to the eastern boundary is a shallow north-south valley, where the stream is enclosed by a stone culvert, which has been left unplanted. In addition there are two former hedgerows which are being allowed to encroach onto the open land. The planting is predominately of Oak (Sessile), Ash with additional areas of Willow, Silver Birch, Rowan, Holly and Crab apple. In addition approximately 10% was devoted to woody shrubs such as Hawthorn, Hazel and Viburnums.

A Legal bridleway enters the compartment in the north-east corner and runs along the eastern boundary where it joins a second which runs along the green lane which forms our western boundary but is outside our holding. The permissive footpath which was established close to our northern boundary has become a Legal Bridleway and forms part of the Sustrans network.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2016	1a	Ride edge Coppice	0.75	33	25
2016	2a	Ride edge Coppice	0.75	33	25
2016	3a	Ride edge Coppice	0.75	33	25
2021	1a	Thin	7.70	42	323
2021	3a	null	12.50	42	525

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.