



Crown Meadow Wood

Management Plan 2019-2024

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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: | Crown Meadow Wood |
| Location: | Dunton Green |
| Grid reference: | TQ507577, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 188 |
| Area: | 5.41 hectares (13.37 acres) |
| Designations: | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Green Belt, Special Landscape Area |

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Crown Meadow, planted in 2000 with help from local people, was named after the old name of the field. Wide grass paths cross the site, with an information board at the main entrance. There is a bench beside a mature oak in the centre of the wood.

2.2 Extended Description

Crown Meadow Wood extends 5.41 hectares and is situated on the northern edge of the village of Dunton Green in Sevenoaks, located in West Kent, not far from the M26. The site is part surrounded by arable fields and small pockets of ancient semi natural woodland. Dunton Green sits in the valley of the River Darent, at the northern boundary of the Wealden Greensand National Character Area (NCA). Its geology comprises of lower and upper Gault clay and distinctive bandings of chalk with flints towards the eastern and western hills of the North Downs. Historically, Dunton Green was well known for its clay based industries including brick and tile production, and the River Darent was readily utilised for gravel working.

The land at Crown Meadow sits on a chalk escarpment, and was once comprised of part arable field; part allotment. The southern half of the slopes which lead down to the M26 were formed from soil tipped on the land during the motorway construction. It was purchased in 1999 as part of the Woodland Trust's 'Woods on your Doorstep' scheme, which sought to create new community

woodland, providing a valuable area for public recreation and local wildlife whilst becoming an important feature in the local landscape. In 2000, with sponsorship from Sainsbury's, Homebase, The National Lottery (as part of the Millennium Project) and the Forestry Commission, the site was planted with a range of native broadleaf species, aside from 0.5ha left to naturally regenerate. The planting formed part of a community event and involved a number of nearby residents and students from Dunton Green Primary School. The name of this wood was chosen by the local population and school children, and pays homage to the original name of the field where the wood now stands.

Due to its close proximity to the North Downs, Crown Meadow falls within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). It also has Green Belt and Special Landscape Area designations. There are a number of interesting nature sites within the wider landscape, including Sevenoaks Wildlife Reserve.

The tree species planted at Crown Meadow included a mixture of oak, ash, wild cherry, field maple, hornbeam, rowan, hazel, blackthorn, hawthorn and holly, and a small number of Guelder rose have since established successfully. Alongside these 20 year old plantation trees, there is one notable oak towards the centre of the site which is at least 100 years in age. Towards the southern edge of the site where it borders the M26, there are a number of fruit trees including crab apple, cherry plum and damson. In 2013, ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) was confirmed by Forest Research, located in the centre of the site. Now much of the ash across the site has succumbed to the disease, ranging from early stage symptoms (<5%) to advanced (>50%).

The site has significant pockets of rich and varied ground flora typical of chalk grassland. Legume varieties including common and tufted vetch, common bird's foot trefoil, meadow vetchling, black medick and both red and white clover are abundant along the wide grassy ride edges. Patches of cowslips, hedge woundwort, black horehound, red and white dead nettle and wood forget-me-not are also scattered throughout the site. From May to July Crown Meadow is host to an impressive display of orchids along the ride network. Pyramidal, common spotted and a small number of bee orchids can be found. A wide variety of butterflies and moths can be found frequenting the site, and the scattered hedgerows along the site boundaries are of particular importance for a number of bird species.

Crown Meadow has a good network of paths in the form of unsurfaced grassy rides. These link up the three access points, one located along Morants Court Road near where it joins London Road, and a second entrance a short walk further down London Road. The third is located on the southern boundary. There is a public footpath which runs from the north entrance to the southwest of the site, and forms part of the 19 mile long Darent Valley Path.

Two underground services also cross the site: a Southern Gas pipeline and an Esso oil pipeline which are both situated under two of the woodland rides.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By Train: Dunton Green railway station is on the South Eastern Main Line, and services run to and from Sevenoaks and London Charing Cross. It is a 15 minute walk (0.7miles) between here and Crown Meadow Wood. If walking, head north west from the station and follow the unnamed road until it meets the junction with Glyn Davies Close. Turn right onto London Road and head north crossing the M26 overpass. The eastern entrance to Crown Meadow is located approximately 150 yards from this.

By Bus: The nearest bus stop is located by the northernmost entrance to Crown Meadow, opposite The Rose and Crown. Buses travel to and from Badger's Mount and Sevenoaks, where there are further services on to Tonbridge and Tunbridge Wells.

By Car: If driving from central Sevenoaks, head north along London Road for approximately 2.5 miles, and Crown Meadow is located on the left where London Road meets Morants Court Road. The site is also easily accessible from both the M25 and M26 motorways. There is no car park at the site. The nearest parking is found further down London Road.

The wood can be entered via three public access points. The main entrance is found on Morants Court Road opposite The Rose and Crown. The second entrance is a short walk from this, not far from where Morants Court Road curves round to join London Road. The third is located on the southern side of the wood. A network of unsurfaced paths can be found on site. The wood links to the surrounding countryside via a public right of way which goes from the north to the southwest of the site and links these two entrances.

The Toll Rides Off-road Trust (TROT) have controlled access to the Chevening to Knockholt horse route, part of which operates through the eastern and southern area of Crown Meadow Wood.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Crown Meadow Wood will continue to mature into a diverse, semi natural woodland for people to enjoy, whilst providing an important habitat for pollinators, birds and other wildlife. Ash dieback will have a notable impact on this woodland given that ash dominates some areas of the site, making up around 50% of the canopy. However, with the loss of a high proportion of the ash, comes an increased decaying wood habitat, which will help to encourage invertebrate and fungal communities. In the ash dominated blocks, there is a good growth rate of shrubby varieties such as blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel and field rose, and natural regeneration of oak and some cherry, alongside ash saplings will all help to further diversify the site in terms of both structure and habitat. This will be supplemented with focused wide ride habitat works which will open out some key areas to benefit wildlife.

The notable oak tree located near to the centre of Crown Meadow Wood will remain as an important ecosystem and focal point, and will be managed and monitored appropriately to ensure it is best supported in its development as a future veteran tree.

Crown Meadow Wood will continue to act as an important conservation and recreational space in Dunton Green and the wider Green Belt area. The provision of safe and informal public access will remain across this site and it is expected that local residents will continue to make up the main visitor demographic. Management will entail regular path and access point works, safety inspections of site infrastructure and higher risk tree zones along the path network and site boundaries. All Woodland Trust sites are focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing people's understanding and enjoyment of woodland, to help create a UK rich in native woods and trees, for people and wildlife.

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 Secondary Woodland

Description

Planted in 2000 and 2001 as part of the Woodland Trust's 'Woods on Your Door Step' (WOYD) scheme, the secondary woodland at Crown Meadow comprises a mix of native broadleaf species including oak, ash, wild cherry, rowan, blackthorn, hawthorn and hazel. 0.5ha to the west of the site was left to naturally regenerate and sees a similar composition. Near to the southern boundary there are also a number of established fruit trees including crab apple, cherry plum and damson.

The site has been heavily impacted by ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), and a number of the pole stage ash trees on site are now showing mid to advanced stage symptoms. Although ash regeneration is taking hold, it is difficult to ascertain how disease impacted these new seedlings will be, and as such the site could see significant changes to the overall species composition, with regeneration of oak, cherry, hawthorn and blackthorn further taking hold to gradually replace any ash that has been lost.

The geology of Dunton Green consists of lower and upper Gault clay and distinctive bandings of chalk with flint. The site of Crown Meadow sits on a chalk outcrop of the North Downs, and as such its floristic character reflects the underlying dry, calcareous soils, with an array of orchids, selfheal, bugle, agrimony, red clover and white clover found in particular abundance along the ride sides. The range of shrub and ground flora has made the site an important resource for a variety of pollinators including plentiful numbers of small copper and white admiral butterflies. Some rides, particularly to the north and west are bordered by both dense patches of thickets and scattered scrub. Recent nearby (1km) bird records include turtle doves, little owls, yellowhammers and the mistle thrush.

Significance

The broadleaved tree species planted at Crown Meadow contribute towards increasing the area of native woodland in a part of the country with intense development pressures such as road construction and housing, whilst of course also providing key habitat for fauna and other flora. It falls within green belt land, the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and a 'Special Landscape Area' (SLA), ensuring conservation and enhancement of the quality of the landscape and scenic significance in a Kent-wide context, whilst also facilitating the social and economic well-being of the local community.

The site is part surrounded by arable fields and small pockets of ancient semi natural woodland, and as such the creation of this woodland has helped to provide a more connected landscape of great benefit to wildlife and a key resource in combating climate change.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

The impacts of ash dieback may result in a greater diversity of tree species regenerating in the ash dominated areas. The creation of more mixed stand will also increase the biodiversity potential of the site and will encourage a wider range of birds, invertebrates and key pollinators.

Constraints:

The sloping southern half of the site can lie wet due to previous disturbance.

Factors Causing Change

Ash dieback- This will threaten the species mixture of the secondary woodland areas due to the likely loss of the majority of ash on site. However, the effects of ash dieback will also create opportunities, through the increasing decaying wood habitat provided by dying ash trees and regeneration of an understorey prompted by increasing light levels in the ash stands.

Potential for increased scrub shading of wildflowers in areas, through further encroachment onto the ride edges

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Crown Meadow Wood will be encouraged to grow and develop into a resilient, native broadleaf woodland benefiting wildlife and enhancing the aesthetics of the site and the surrounding area.

Although any disease tolerant ash trees will be retained where possible, it is likely that ash will become a very minor species within the next 10 years due to the impacts of ash dieback. Natural regeneration of other native broadleaves such as oak and cherry will establish in the areas where ash has died, to close up any gaps in the canopy and achieve greater structural diversity within the planted woodland.

In 50 years the secondary woodland managed by minimum intervention will be showing the development of semi natural woodland characteristics with increasing signs of regeneration and a developing woody shrub layer. The growing accumulation of decaying wood from dying ash will also provide an important habitat for invertebrates and fungi, which will in turn support the development of a healthy woodland ecosystem. Periodic interventions maybe necessary to encourage the development of an understory. The presence of threatening invasive species to be absent or minor with containment and eradication work as necessary.

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

The short term objective is to contribute towards the maintenance of a structurally diverse woodland, aiming to continue to maximise biodiversity potential and woodland resilience, particularly in relation to ash dieback. In the next 5 year plan period work will concentrate on dealing with the effects of ash dieback and ride management. The development of conservation rides will form an important feature of this secondary woodland and support the creation of a mosaic of microhabitats, particularly beneficial in scrub bordered calcareous grassland in order to fulfil all of the requirements for wildlife.

This will be achieved by:

Felling up to 25 tonnes of ash affected by ADB in tree safety zone B, incorporating 2 rideside scallops along ash dominated north-south rides, due 2020. Monitor regrowth/natural regeneration to ensure full stocking by 2024.

Two zone ride widening to in shrub dominated east-west track (approx. 175m), with designated pinch points left, due 2022.

5.2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Crown Meadow Wood is a small secondary woodland site located within the village of Dunton Green (pop. 2360 in 2011 census), not far from Sevenoaks and the M26 and M25 motorways. The public have access to the wood via three entrances, with the main entrance located at the north of the wood off Morants Court Road, opposite the Rose and Crown pub. There is an established network of mown grass pathways in place (totalling 1.3km), and a public right of way (0078/SR105/1) cuts through the site from the north to the southwest entrances, also forming part of the 19mile long Darent Valley Path. The Toll Rides Off-road Trust (TROT) have controlled access to the Chevening to Knockholt horse route, part of which operates through the eastern and southern area of Crown Meadow Wood.

Despite its location on the busy London Road, the site remains relatively quiet with around 5 to 15 people using the site daily (WT access category B). Crown Meadow offers the opportunity for informal recreation to local residents and dog walkers, and the occasional rambler. The site is a medium priority, maintained woodland. Due its small size, it would not be appropriate for more frequent use. This quiet level of access has allowed both flora and fauna species to take hold and flourish within this secondary woodland site.

Due to its close proximity to London, Sevenoaks and the motorway network, Dunton Green is vulnerable to further residential development. As such, Crown Meadow Wood forms an important open, recreational and ecological space within this Green Belt area.

Other nearby outdoor recreational sites include Kemsing Down, Polhill Bank and Sevenoaks Wildlife Reserve. Nearby Oxenhill Shaw and Meadow, a managed wooded area is a thriving example of naturally regenerated woodland, and is popular with ramblers and nature enthusiasts. The North Downs Way national trail runs adjacent to the village and intersects the Darent Valley Path, a highly enjoyable walking route. The historical Pilgrim's Way also finds its way through nearby Otford. Based along a pre-existing ancient trackway, this route once saw pilgrims travel from Winchester to Canterbury Cathedral via the southern slopes of the North Downs.

Crown Meadow Wood is also a short distance from two nearby Woodland Trust Sites- Hollow's Wood (6 miles) in Chelsfield and Blackbush and Twenty Acre Shaw near Cudham (7 miles).

Significance

Crown Meadow Wood is an important space for quiet, informal recreation within Dunton Green, especially given its close proximity to the busy M25 and M26 motorways.

The area has been designated as part of the Metropolitan Green Belt and a Special Landscape Area. Due to its close proximity to the North Downs, it also falls within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). A number of national and regional walks and trails run through Dunton Green.

Public access to Crown Meadow Wood helps fulfil one of the Woodland Trust's key objectives; to inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

The consistent level of regular visitors to this wood offers opportunity for positive community engagement. There is a fantastic display of spring and summer flowers, and the range of fruit bearing trees and notable oak provide interesting focal points within the site.

Constraints:

The unsurfaced paths and width restricted access points make this site challenging for visitors with prams and wheelchairs.

The small size of this wood limits the expansion or development of further public access facilities or increased visitor numbers

Factors Causing Change

Antisocial behaviour- The site has previously suffered traveller invasions at the London Road entrance. The height barrier and anti-vehicle pit has helped to reduce the frequency of these occurrences but the site potentially remains vulnerable.

Litter- Although it is not significant problem, there has occasionally been some encroachment of litter and garden waste near to the access points.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

There will be a well maintained and safe network of paths for informal public access in Crown Meadow Wood where responsible visitors can appreciate and enjoy the site, utilising it for short local walks. The site will continue to be valued by the local community, particularly for its ease of use and recognised importance as one of a number of recreational green spaces in the Green Belt area.

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

During this plan period, the short term objective is to continue to provide public access at Crown Meadow Wood which is both safe and enjoyable.

This will be achieved by:

-Biannual path cuts to the network of paths on site totalling approximately 1.3km, and strimming of any overhanging or encroaching vegetation along the paths. Cutting will be managed to avoid topping orchids present along ride sides.

-Entrance maintenance works including:

Removal of overhanging/encroaching branches along paths.

Strimming of all entrances/laybys and around the anti-vehicle pit.

Strimming a 1m radius around all info boards, benches, way marker posts, and pedestrian/vehicle gates.

- Annual cut of roadside hedge in Nov to ensure there is no interference for both pedestrians and car drivers. Interim brushcutting of any vegetation growing out from the verge and the hedge over the pavement beside the A224, ensuring the pavement is free of arisings.

-Upgrading and repositioning the rustic steps and handrail located at the southern entrance, due 2020

- Replacement of breadboard signage at all three entrances, due 2021

-Annual inspections of site access points, signage, furniture and general infrastructure to ensure that all are in good condition and adequate for visitor numbers and all user groups

-Annual Zone A tree safety inspections alternating between the summer and fungal surveys carried out every other autumn. Due to the high percentage of ash on site, Zone B inspections should be carried out annually, coinciding with the Zone A summer inspections.

-Carrying out annual site hazard checks and upgrades to infrastructure where appropriate, including check on visibility of anti-vehicle pit during the summer months

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 | 5.41 | Ash | 2001 | Min-intervention | | | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Green Belt, Special Landscape Area |
| <p>Part of a WOYD site this cpt was planted in winter 2000/2001 using native local provenance mixed broadleaves. Terrain is flat except for south east corner adjacent to the M26 boundary where there is a south easterly gentle slope down to the post and rail boundary fence. 0.5ha of the area was left to natural regeneration comprising mainly of hawthorn.</p> | | | | | | | |

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

| Forecast Year | Cpt | Operation Type | Work Area (ha) | Estimated vol/ha | Estimated total vol. |
|---------------|-----|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 2020 | 1a | Selective Fell | 0.25 | 80 | 20 |

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.