



COED CADW  
WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Coed yr Hwrdd

## 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto: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.

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## 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](http://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

<b>Site name:</b>	Coed yr Hwrdd
<b>Location:</b>	Tegryn
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SN226323, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 145
<b>Area:</b>	4.55 hectares (11.24 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Environmentally Sensitive Area

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

Coed r Hwrdd is one of The Woodland Trust's 'Woods on Your Doorstep' woodlands, created to commemorate the Millennium. It lies within Cwm-yr-Aur (Golden Valley), a tributary of the Afon Taf. It was planted with a mixture of native broadleaf trees, including the nationally rare black poplar, by the residents of Tegryn village, in 2000.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Coed r Hwrdd is a moderately to steeply sloping, south west facing area of new native woodland, occupying former pasture within Cwm-yr-Aur (Golden Valley), a tributary of the Afon Taf. In November 2000, it was planted with a mixture of native broadleaves, including oak, ash, alder and the nationally rare black poplar by the residents of the nearby village of Tegryn, under the Woodland Trust's Woods On Your Doorstep scheme.

A pond is situated near to the north-western boundary of the site and is a Millennium feature and bench is situated near to this pond, along with another at the top of the site. The site is also bisected by a mature hedge.

Public access is available across the whole site in the form of a series of interconnected areas of open ground, which will be managed as wildlife habitats in themselves.

The valley floor is wooded and there are several woodlands, scrub areas, wetlands and other semi natural habitats near to the site. The agricultural land on the northern boundaries is made up of small permanent pasture fields separated with a network of ancient hedgerows.

The key features are newly created woodland and informal public access.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

#### General Location

Coed yr Hwrdd is about 1/2 mile directly south of the village of Tegryn along a very quiet B road which is hilly and has a verge but no pavement. There are various public footpaths nearby but no other open access land close by.

#### Entrances and paths

There are two entrances off the B road, one is a pedestrian gate and the other is a squeeze gap. Inside the site there is a circular walk along a grassy path which is steep in parts but usually not muddy.

#### Public transport

Tegryn Post Office bus stop has buses only on Fridays to Cilgerran.

From Hermon which is 2 miles from the site there are daily buses to Cardigan and Narberth. For more information call Traveline on 0870 6082608 (Information from Traveline March 2007)

#### Parking

There is no parking at the site but it is possible to park on the streets in the village 1/2 mile away.

#### Toilets

There are public toilets in Crymych approximately 3 miles away; including a disabled toilet that requires a RADAR key.

### 3.2 Access / Walks



## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The site will be allowed to develop naturally into mature native broadleaved woodland, in keeping with the partially wooded nature of the Cwm-yr-Aur valley. Open parts of the site will gradually develop into a mixture of rough grassland, scrub and eventually woodland. It will always be a quiet site because of its size and location.

Visitor features such as the pond and benches will be retained. The interior hedge will be allowed to grow out into trees to enrich the planted woodland, the roadside hedge may be laid periodically to reduce the tree safety risks.



## 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 New Native Woodland

#### Description

The site was planted in November 2000 with a mix of native broadleaved species, including oak, ash, alder, rowan, beech, black poplar, wild cherry and an assortment of woody shrubs. Despite damage to the ash and poplar by squirrels, the trees appear to be establishing well and will eventually form mature broadleaved woodland.

#### Significance

The new native woodland on this site is important in the local context as it will extend a strip of existing mature Semi-natural Ancient Woodland running along the side of what was probably once a wooded valley (Cwm-yr-Aur, a tributary of the Afon Taf). This will provide additional wildlife habitat within the valley and reduce edge effects in the existing woodland.

The creation of new native woodland is a Woodland Trust key objective and contributes to “Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan.”

#### Opportunities & Constraints

The pond may silt up again over time as it is not very large.

#### Factors Causing Change

Natural succession To semi natural woodland, Silting up of pond, Natural succession of open areas to scrub and bramble

#### Long term Objective (50 years+)

The trees will develop into mature native broadleaved woodland. The closed canopy will result in cool, shady conditions beneath and it is hoped that the woodland-specific plants such as wood sorrel and bluebell that are currently growing under the shade of the hedge will spread into the new woodland.

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

Minimum intervention in planted areas. By 2025, the plantings should have formed into dense thickets of young trees whose canopy has closed, creating the early stages of a woodland environment.

## 5.2 Informal Public Access

### Description

There is informal public access across the whole site, with a wide mown path running around the outside of the site with a spur path to the pond. There are two benches, one at the northern end of the site and one by the pond. The site is situated on the edge of the village of Tegryn. Local residents were involved in the planting of the site. Use of the site is low at present.

### Significance

Local residents of Tegryn, attended the public planting day in November 2000. Public enjoyment of woodland is a Woodland Trust key objective.

### Opportunities & Constraints

If a local warden / volunteer can be found for the site there may be opportunities to encourage greater use of the site by the village of Tegryn.

### Factors Causing Change

As trees grow, views will become more restricted and paths more shady.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

A quiet place for local people to walk and relax enjoying the view and the wildlife. There are oak benches with good views over the surrounding countryside, footpaths through mature native woodland with pockets of other habitats to provide variety. Blackberries, hazel nuts and crab apples can be collected.

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

All entrances to the wood, will be inspected at least once a year to ensure they are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition for public use. The network of permissive routes will be kept open by annual mowing.

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## 6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

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

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	4.60	Ash	2000	Wood establishment	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	Environmentally Sensitive Area

Compartment 1a is the whole site - a moderately to steeply sloping, south west facing area of new native woodland planted in 2000 with a mixture of native broadleaves, including oak, ash, alder, crab apple, hazel, with a few Scot's pine and black poplar.

There is a pond on the north-western boundary, a hedge bisecting the site, a footpath around it and two benches. Small areas of scrub, grass and bramble and mature trees in the hedgerows, together with the native trees and the pond provide a range of habitats.

## 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.