



Scroggs 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Scroggs Wood
Location:	Kendal
Grid reference:	SD512907, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 97
Area:	2.97 hectares (7.34 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Candidate Special Area of Conservation, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Rich ground flora includes dogs mercury and the tree species are broadleaf, mainly sycamore and ash with other species also present.

2.2 Extended Description

Scroggs Wood, gifted to the Woodland Trust in 1981, is on the southern edge of the town of Kendal. Although it is just outside the Lake District National Park, it forms part of the landscape and is clearly visible within it. The wood consists of two narrow strips of woodland, which are sandwiched between a housing estate and the River Kent and farmland. These are joined at one end to form an L shape and the two sections are significantly different in character.

The southern section runs west-east from the Milnthorpe Road (A6) 400m on both sides of a small stream to where it joins the River Kent to the east. The northern section runs north-south and follows the River Kent for 400m and is somewhat narrower being on average 20m wide. Both areas of wood are mixed, mature woodland with a mix of predominantly native tree species, with oak, sycamore, ash, elm, beech and some lime, and shrubs of hawthorn, hazel, holly and elder. There is lot of ash in the wood generally of all ages, from regeneration to mature trees, although mainly small-medium sized trees and scattered throughout with 2 pockets at the south east end of Scroggs Lane and riverside strip. The riverbank contains some much larger, older trees. The Woodland Trust ownership includes part of the River Kent (to the centre of the watercourse) which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and is also a European Special Area for Conservation.

Little is known about the history of the woodland, but as ancient woodland and with some significant large trees bounded by dry stone walls and a parish boundary, it seems likely that it has been in its current shape and size for many years. The housing estate land was probably formerly agricultural land, as is been the rest of the surrounding land.

Scroggs Wood is important as high quality ancient woodland, with a designated aquatic habitat of the River Kent adjacent.

It is very well used by visitors as it is easily accessible on foot from the neighbouring housing estate, and by car. It provides an attractive buffer between the semi-urban area of Kendal and the surrounding countryside. Parking is available and the flat terrain makes the woodland accessible to many people. There are paths through the whole wood with links to adjacent public rights of way, allowing for extended walks.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

The main access is from the A6 Milnthorpe Road, just south of Kendal and adjacent to a car sales show room. From here, Scroggs Lane (a narrow, tarmac road) runs east through the wood down to the River Kent. This is a public right of way, and there is parking for two cars where the land meets the A6, and further unofficial parking down Scroggs Lane near the river. From the riverside parking there are footpaths along the riverbank (this is flat and stone surfaced, with no barriers), or alternatively into the stream side strip of woodland on a natural path. There is a bench by the river at a viewpoint.

The public right of ways 536062 heads north through the wood along the River Kent and visitors can walk all the way into Kendal. From the southern entrance an additional link can be made via the public footpath across the field to the south. This 3ha woodland is very well-used by the people (mainly local visitors) and provides an attractive buffer between the semi-urban area of Kendal and the surrounding countryside. The flat terrain makes the woodland accessible to many people.

For visitors wishing to reach the wood by public transport the wood is approximately 45 minutes' walk from Kendal railway station on the A6 along Wildman Street, Stramongate, New Road and crossing the river at the end of Aynam Road onto Milnthorpe Road. There are alternative routes to this along the river. There is a bus stop at the junction of Milnthorpe Road and Lumley Road and buses from Kendal bus run regularly to here; including the 555 to Lancaster, the 551 to Arnside and the 564 Kirkby Stephen. For further travel information contact Traveline 0871 200 2233 or www.travelinenortheast.info

The nearest public conveniences are at New Road car park - for more information contact South Lakeland District Council www.southlakeland.gov.uk or contact the Tourist Information Centre, Made in Cumbria, 25 Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria, LA9 4BH. Tel 01539 735891.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

It is the Trust's objective to conserve and enhance the typical ancient characteristics of this woodland within the landscape and to maintain and improve the biodiversity of the whole woodland, retaining the special features of the wood as well as increasing people's awareness and enjoyment of this ancient habitat.

The wood will be managed as broadleaved high forest on a continuous cover basis, dominated by native trees and shrubs, to reduce and minimise the effect of changes in this small, narrow, ancient woodland. Intervention will only occur where necessary; for immediate and future safety needs, to ensure regeneration, and to reduce or prevent detrimental impacts of human activity (particularly garden rubbish dumping and the introduction of invasive non-native species) on the ancient wood. Safety felling does create gaps in the canopy and whilst there is usually ample natural regeneration of many species (sycamore, beech, elm, ash and oak), planting may be needed if this does not occur. Old trees will be retained as long as they are safe, and work such as pruning considered if cost effective to retain the more significant specimens.

The Trust will maintain the informal access to the woodland on the existing permissive and public right of way paths and the provision of four entrances with welcome signs, and information about the wood provided.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

The 2.97 ha site contains 1.36 hectares of semi natural ancient woodland (NVC W9) as well as 0.93 ha of waterside scrub, plantation and more recently established natural woodland, plus 0.68 ha accounted for by the River Kent watercourse. Although it is not recorded in the ancient woodland inventory (probably because it is so small), the western arm of Scroggs Wood (from Milnthorpe Road A6 to the River Kent) has all the characteristics of semi-natural ancient woodland, given its location along the beck and along the parish boundary. This woodland exhibits a typical ancient woodland mix of vegetation and wildlife, although with beech and sycamore included, and has an abundant, varied and high quality ancient woodland ground flora. There is a high canopy which is dominated by mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) but also includes small numbers of oak (*Quercus* sp), elm (*Ulmus* sp), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and lime (*Tilia cordata*). There is a well-defined understory mostly dominated by elm scrub with smaller amounts of hawthorn, hazel, holly and elder along with some garden invasives. There is much initial and advanced tree regeneration in the majority of the wood, mainly of ash, elm and sycamore particularly where small canopy gaps have been created. The ground flora is diverse and is dominated by dog's mercury with significant amounts of ivy, dewberry, ramsoms (wild garlic) and bluebell. There is a significant patch of yellow star of Bethlehem (*Gagea lutea*), and clumps of herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*) and Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*); a survey in 2001 listed a further 35 common herbaceous plants. There is a relatively high proportion of dead wood, both standing and fallen, some of which is of large diameter as well as a few significantly large old trees. This is continually added to as Dutch elm disease continues to kill regenerating elms as they reach about 15-20 years of age, and tree safety work is carried out.

There is additional habitat in the natural and actively eroding beck (stream) through this ancient woodland. This beck is sourced from Helsington Barrows only about 1km away from the wood edge. The effect of this short reach and the feeding runoff from the nearby A591 has resulted in the bed and banks of the watercourse are being very actively eroded, there are many micro scale erosional features such as cliffs and cobble beds and pools and braided channels in the short stretch of the beck within the wood. The River Kent forms the east edge of the remaining arm of woodland and is partly within the Trust ownership. The river is an SSSI and SAC for its rare aquatic species and habitats.

Significance

The wood is a significant physical feature in the landscape, on the southern edge of the town of Kendal, and hides the town within the countryside. Part of the wood is covered by a Tree Preservation Order for this reason. The ancient woodland section still has a good vertical and horizontal structure as well as uncommon ancient woodland plant species. The stream within this provides additional habitat and interest. The woodland provides cover, food and nesting sites for a variety of bird species and mammals including woodpeckers and owls. The riparian section is part of the large River Kent SAC and SSSI with a very high wildlife value, and additional habitat. The combination of the beck, mixed woodland species and varied age classes offers a particularly rich variety of microhabitats and associated flora and fauna.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints

This is a small, very narrow woodland, bounded on one side by housing with an often used metalled road and two very well used paths passing through. It is also a significant landscape feature on the edge of Kendal which needs to be retained during management. Its size and shape make it very vulnerable to minor changes. Safety is of paramount importance so the retention of standing dead wood in much of the wood is limited. Any felling tends to create significant gaps in the canopy, and can create gaps through the wood; these need to be filled quickly if the landscape feature and habitat is not to suffer. The sensitive ground flora in this area limits the capacity for more access. Garden waste tipping is a constant concern, as it has the capacity to smother native ground flora as well as introducing invasive exotics, as well as increasing the nutrient status of the soil causing bramble and nettles to flourish.

Opportunities

The wood has successfully been managed by the Trust for many years, and retained all its key features and remains a quality ancient woodland with excellent public access despite requiring high levels of tree safety, felling, and on-going issues with introduced non-natives species and high public use. Overall, it demonstrates woodland management is possible in an urban fringe setting.

Factors Causing Change

Non-native invasives. These are currently: Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and giant hogweed. Previously: snowberry, berberis. Garden waste. Erosion of banks by the beck in spate. Dutch elm disease, affecting elm trees mainly up to 20yrs regenerating throughout. Ash dieback affecting trees of all ages throughout from 2016.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A predominantly native species (approximately 70%) including beech and sycamore high forest woodland with a diverse age range within the canopy and sub canopy and a varied vertical structure of canopy, understory and ground flora. There should be significant amounts of dead wood (predominantly fallen for safety reasons). The populations of non-native invasive species will be controlled to feasible limits (preferably eradication). Future detrimental impacts will be anticipated and minimised.

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

Monitor for the presence of Himalayan balsam & giant hogweed annually. Control following WT principles liaising with the Environment Agency as necessary. Monitor for all other non-native invasives once every 5yrs and recommend action as necessary. Undertake removal of garden waste to prevent further colonisation of exotics and prevent smothering of woodland plants. Promote continuity of the existing mature trees and if necessary undertake thinning to retain a stable canopy and promote safety. Monitor the understory and natural regeneration once every ten years, intervening only to promote safety and ensure succession (which will include replanting). Check the 450m dry stone wall annually and maintain as stock proof.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

The wood is situated on the southern edge of suburban Kendal, it has 4 entrances and 800m of public footpath, and Scroggs Lane (tarmacked) running through it. Access is either direct from the local housing estate or the lane. A car park used by the public is situated just outside the site boundary next to the river and there are is a smaller Woodland Trust car park at the top of Scroggs Lane. The path surfaces are generally dry, firm and level, and public rights of way link the wood to the riverside walk to the east and to the nearby National park to the west. There is extensive use of the wood by dog walkers and fishermen (rights are privately owned), and as a play area for children. There is a seat overlooking the river in the south of the wood, and good views over surrounding river and farmland.

Significance

Scroggs Wood offers a small area of woodland for informal and peaceful recreation for locals and visitors to the area; this is one of the Trusts key outcomes. Both activities promote the Woodland Trust's aims and objectives and also make people aware of woodlands managed by the Trust thus encouraging use of even small woodlands. This is a very attractive wood with a good spring flora and a wide range of woodland wildlife, and varied for its size. It is the only wood of its type open to the public in the locality.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints

It is small in extent and narrow which limits the amount and number of paths for visitors.

Opportunities

It lies adjacent to the River Kent and forms part of the river walk used by many locals and visitors to Kendal and is well connected into the local path network and provides car parking for visitors.

It has an excellent view over the local countryside.

One of the footpaths is hard surfaced and the Lane is tarmacked which will allow access for the less able visitor.

The wood is adjacent to the town of Kendal and directly next to a housing estate, hence it has many users; there is opportunity to extend the involvement specifically to key groups such as local volunteers or schools giving the Woodland Trust the opportunity to involve people directly with woodland.

Factors Causing Change

Garden waste tipping, River bank erosion.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Woodland Trust will maintain informal access to the woodland through the provision and maintenance of public entrances with welcome signs. Standards of safety and maintenance will be consistent to ensure that local users, neighbours and visitors can enjoy the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation. Public information and promotion of the woodland locally will be enhanced where possible to inform and involve visitors about the wood to promote greater understanding of the importance of woodland within the environment. Where opportunities arise the Woodland Trust will work with the local community where possible on projects involving the woodland.

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

Maintain 800m of path surfaces 800m and 4 x access points with welcome signs to provide a safe, accessible woodland. Maintain the seat as long as it remains in good condition. Maintain internal post and rail fencing and safety bollards to the track. Collect litter and remove garden waste as necessary.

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	1.36	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Cpt 1a is a long (400m) narrow compartment forming the western arm of the wood from its junction with Milnthorpe Road eastwards to the River Kent. At its greatest this compartment is 45m wide but does narrow to 22m at one point. A small beck that runs west to east dominates the compartment. A metalled access road (Scroggs Lane) and public right of way runs along the northern bank of this beck within the Trust's boundary leading down to the River Kent where there is a bench and a view point to the river. Post and rail safety fencing and bollards delineate the track to the eastern end, where a small stone bridge (responsibility South Lakeland District Council) indicates the boundary of Trust property. The compartment boundaries are clear and well defined by stonewalls up against the private gardens to the north and agricultural land (usually sheep pasture) to the south. Most of the wood here is a continuous high forest canopy (up to 20m), which is well structured in age and species, with good amount of mixed regeneration appearing where gaps appear in the canopy. However, the broad road verge between Scroggs Lane and the houses has rank vegetation where gaps occur, preventing regeneration and planting has been necessary to fill these. There is a relatively high proportion of dead wood both standing and fallen, some of which is of large diameter as well as a few significantly large old trees. There are several 'wicket' gates erected into the northern boundary, and one of the houses has a licence to use the gate to bring their car out via Scroggs Lane.</p>							
1b	1.61	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Landscape factors, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation

Cpt 1b curves for 450m along the bank and a large meander of the River Kent SSSI and SAC. The wooded area within the compartment, not including the riparian section, is only 25m wide. The woodland area is 0.93ha and the riparian area is 0.68ha. Parallel to the garden fences and hedges that mark the western boundary there is a well-trodden partially surfaced public footpath on top of the very steep river bank section. This compartment consists of a discontinuous line of trees and scrub of various ages that cling to the steep riverbank like an outgrown hedge. The ground flora has few signs of ancient woodland species, which may be the result of former clearance and use, or the current high level of use and effects of years of garden rubbish dumping. However, the trees here are significant, and the larger trees include beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), elm (*Ulmus* sp), birch (*Betula* sp) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*). There are one or two large old oak trees and some multi stemmed common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and goat willow (*Salix caprea*) within this line, in places the scrub layer is very dense and impenetrable blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) with smaller amounts of willow (*Salix* sp) and elm (*Ulmus* sp) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Away from the river bank the tree growth is much restricted by the wide path and frequent open mown glades behind neighbour's gardens and planting has been necessary to supplement gaps that have failed to regenerate. Natural regeneration of the ash, holly and elm is occurring. There are a number of invasive non-native species present generally coming from the gardens to the west the compartment; these include snowberry, buddleia, berberis. There is a small area of planted mixed broadleaved trees (ash, cherry and lime) near the southern end, planted in the mid 1980's. The southern part of the compartment has suffered in recent years from invasive non-native plants predominantly Himalayan balsam along the River Kent. The riparian section under the Trust's ownership (between water edge and midstream) is included in a much larger SSSI and Special Area of Conservation designation, which includes the non-tidal sections of the River Kent. It is designated as such for white-clawed crayfish, bullhead, water crow's foot floating vegetation and freshwater pearl mussels. There are numerous wicket gates let into the various fences and hedges that form the western site boundary, and along this boundary there is persistent and regular tipping of garden waste.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Selective Fell	0.05	200	10

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.