WOODLAND TRUST

Himley Plantation

Management Plan 2019-2024

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MAPS

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Himley Plantation
Location:	Wombourne
Grid reference:	SO870913, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 139
Area:	23.78 hectares (58.76 acres)
Designations:	Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Himley Plantation dates from the 18th Century and was once part of the Estate of the Earl of Dudley. The main body of the site lies to the south of a railway line and is mature mixed high-forest woodland largely comprising of oak and Sycamore.

2.2 Extended Description

Himley Plantation once formed part of the Earl of Dudley Estate dates back to the Eighteenth Century .It's an important urban fringe woodland lying within a green belt on the edge of the West Midlands conurbation and close to the village of Wombourne.

The wood is bisected by the well-used Baggeridge Country Park railway line walk, some five miles in length with Himley Plantation forming the only major block of woodland along its course. Most of the site extends to the south of the old railway walk and is mature, mixed high-forest woodland dominated by Oak, Sycamore and Common Lime with an under storey of Rhododendron and Sycamore regeneration.

The area to the north of the railway walk and was felled prior to Trust ownership in 1963 with the intention of conversion to agriculture. However, this was subsequently allowed to regenerate naturally with exception of a small 1 acre plot to the east which was planted with a mixture of native broadleaves by the Trust in 1997.

A ditch dominated by Alder and Willow runs across the site from the north east to south west creating a concentrated wet area at the south-western edge alongside the railway embankment.

Himalayan Balsam is also present on site, drifting in from land outside of Trust ownership as well travelling along the ditch that feeds the main pond.

The site has a more open feel along its western edge, dominated by scattered large oaks. In the south west of the site are two transient ponds. Soils are predominantly free-draining and acidic resulting from the sandstone and conglomerate underlying geology.

A volunteer led project with financial support from Cory Environmental enabled the installation of 160 bat boxes in groups across the site in 2016. The bat box scheme is monitored by a very enthusiastic, local bat expert who also engages other volunteers and local people in this work in addition to leading guided walks to help inform and educate woodland.

Surrounding land use is predominantly agricultural and pastoral with a nursery/market garden holding adjacent to the south-east boundary. The site is located in an area of generally small and irregular woodland parcels with no immediately adjoining woodland. The nearest area of tree cover is located within Highgate Common, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 1.5 miles west of the site which is owned and managed by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust

A wide easement owned by South Staffordshire Water runs in an east-west direction across the northern portion of the wood.
Himley Plantation is very well used by the public but also suffers from damage caused by unauthorised access, particularly road bikes, scramblers, horses and fires. There are multiple public access points leading into the site;

- From the east leading off the Local authority owned car park down a short flight of steps on Baggeridge Country Park land
  and through a kissing gate,
- To the south through two squeeze post entry points leading off the public highway
- Through four further squeeze post entry points either side of the railway
- Through three squeeze post entry point locations on the northern boundary against Bridgnorth Road.

The Key Features for this site are:

KF 1 - Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
KF 2 - Informal Public Access
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3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Himley Plantation lies close to the edge of Wombourne, near Wolverhampton. It is within easy walking distance of the town and can be accessed via numerous entrance points around the wood. The most popular ones include two squeeze points located off the B4176 (Bridgnorth Road) to the north of the site, a kissing gate a few yards north of the car park to the south of the site and a less-able kissing gate located half way up the cycle path/bridleway owned by the Local Council which bisects the wood. The car park to the south is owned and maintained by the local council who take responsibility for opening and closing it every day. A notice is placed at the entrance of the car park to inform users of the closing time.

There are no surfaced paths in the wood but there are a very good choice of mainly flat routes to follow on foot thanks to the underlying geology and soil type which has given rise to paths which are free draining and rarely saturated. The cycleway/bridle path/footpath owned by the local council and which bisects the wood provides can a further extension to walks in the area both north into the nearby town of Wombourne and south/south east where visitors can head towards Baggeridge Country park another beautiful local nature reserve not far away.

Himley Plantation is easily reached by public transport. The closest bus stop is located at Bridgnorth Road, opposite Plantation Lane in Wombourne. This is just a few minutes walk to cross the road and go through either one of the two squeeze post entrance points at the north of the site. The are also toilet facilities located nearby in Wombourne at at Windmill Bank. These are open from 9am-5pm daily and have disabled access facilities.

** Further information about public transport is available from Traveline - www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0870 608 2 608

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

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.

In 50 years time, Himley plantation will be a structurally diverse, predominantly native broadleaved high forest. Native natural regeneration will be frequent throughout the wood and standing and fallen deadwood will be present with mature and developing veteran trees across the site. Sycamore will remain a component of the wood but not dominate the canopy. The shrub layer will include regenerating native tree and shrub species. Invasive species e.g. rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam will be rare or absent.

Structural variety will be enhanced through halo thinning selective native broadleaves across the wood to release and encourage the regeneration of species such as Oak, Lime, Cherry, Alder and Willow.

Ponds are important for freshwater biodiversity and will be retained as a conservation feature and an attraction for visitors. Periodic surveys will be undertaken to monitor change and development to help maintain their conservation interest and inform management work as required e.g. small scale de-silting and removal of encroaching vegetation.

The site will be well visited by local people with free public access provided for quiet, informal recreation. Existing paths and entrance points will be maintained and where potential exists, rides improved through a programme of widening and edge coppicing on selected routes as part of the annual estate maintenance work programme. Woodland boundaries/fences will be monitored and well maintained to deter unauthorised access. The Trust's duty of care to neighbours and site users will continue to be addressed through ongoing tree safety and site risk assessment regimes that will inform remedial works as required.

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 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description

Himley Plantation dates back to Estate of the Earl of Dudley. The original woodland covered twice the area that remains today, lost through conversion to agriculture and road building.

The majority of the site lies to the south of the railway line walk and is mature mixed high-forest woodland comprising largely of Oak, Sycamore and Common Lime with an understorey of Rhododendron and Sycamore regeneration. Within 3a are four 0.25 acre regeneration coupes felled in the 1980's, and four 0.5 acre coupes felled a few years later in two phases. These were subsequently planted with a mixture of locally native tree species. Some open areas previously dominated by bracken were also planted at the same time. The wood is more open along the western edge with scattered large oaks. To the south west is the site of a two transient ponds .

The remainder of the woodland to the north of the railway walk (compartment 1) was felled prior to Trust ownership in 1963 with the intention of conversion to agriculture. However, this did not take place and instead the wood was allowed to regenerate once again with supplementary planting in some areas. The resulting woodland now forms compt 1a; semi-mature pole stage Sycamore and Silver Birch with occasional Common lime, including a small area of restocking with broadleaves (p1983). Some rhododendron is present in the shrub layer. Ground flora consists of Bracken, Bramble, Rosebay Willow Herb and Himalayan Balsam. Elsewhere in 1b there is a mixture of replanted native broadleaves including Oak, Ash, Wild Cherry and Hazel p1997, and in 1c, predominantly Grey Alder/Willow Woodland established mid 1960's including an acidic area verging on base-poor springline Alder Woodland . A colony of Marsh Violet is also present.

A ditch dominated by Alder and Willow runs through the site from the north east to south west and a wet area extends alongside the railway embankment in the south west of the site

Significance

Although of plantation origin, the site contains a number of much older specimens and overall, has a diverse and interesting woodland structure providing a great variety of woodland wildlife and conservation interest

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:-

Year round wet areas of the woodland make access making silvicultural work very difficult.

The site is accessed by off-road bikes/quads and horses causing damage across the site and along the pathways throughout the woodland blocks.

Opportunities:-
Countryside Rangers at Baggeridge County Park who manage the railway walk, have been supportive towards the possibility of the Trusts using of the old railway track as an access route to aid silvicultural operations on site.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive Rhododendron, Invasive Himalayan Balsam.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A structurally diverse, predominantly native broadleaved high forest. Natural regeneration will be frequent with significant standing and fallen deadwood representation. Sycamore will remain a component of the canopy but will not dominate it. The shrub layer will include regenerating native tree and shrub species. Invasive species e.g. rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam will be rare or absent.

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

To ensure the area of woodland is maintained. The woodland should be monitored appropriately to note any changes or threats. The priority for this plan period will be to begin adding diversity to the stand via some silvicultural intervention and the reduction on invasive species (Rhododendron and Himalayan Balsam).

2019 Map spread and location of Rhodendron and Himalayan Balsam across the site.

2020/21/22 Removal/reduction of Himalayan Balsam and Rhododendron on site by a minimum of 50% by 2022

2023 - Map extent of rhodoednron and Himalayan Balsam present on site.

2023 - During this plan period, halo thinning of selective native broadleaves across subcompt 3a, the largest woodland compartment (12.37ha) will be undertaken to release and encourage greater regeneration of species including Oak, Lime, Cherry, Rowan, Alder and Willow. A minimum of 12 trees per hectare to be selected for halo thinning. Tree and shrub regeneration currently fluctuates across Himley Plantation and is more frequently dominated by sycamore. The mature mixed broadleaved canopy is species diverse e.g. Oak, Lime, Cherry, Birch, Willow and Alder. However, the current structure lacks diversity in the sub-canopy, making the wood vulnerable and less resilient in the face of future threats including climate change, pollution, pests and diseases and increasing intensification of land use.

Halo thinning a range of native tree species in the largest woodland compartment would provide the opportunity to increase both structural and species diversity long-term. The gentle increase in light levels afforded through halo thinning would encourage native natural regeneration of species other than sycamore to establish. The work would also provide more space for the retained mixed broadleaves to grow-on and develop into maturity.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

A very well used site with a variety of easily negotiated paths extending to over 2km in length with even, well drained topography across much of the site. The wood is within easy walking distance of the town (Wombourne) and can be accessed via numerous entrance points around the woodland perimeter.

The most popular /entrance points include two squeeze points located off the B4176 (Bridgnorth Road) to the north of the site, a kissing gate a few yards north of the car park to the south of the site and a less-able kissing gate located half way along the Council owned cycle path/bridleway which bisects the wood. The car park to the south is owned and maintained by the local council and open and close the barrier to it each day. A notice is placed at the entrance of the car park informing users of the opening and closing time of this car park.

There are no surfaced paths in the wood but a very good choice of predominately flat routes to use on foot thanks to the underlying geology and soil type giving rise to largely free draining. The cycleway/bridle path/footpath owned by the local council provides a further extension to walks both within Himley Plantation to the north , into the nearby town of Wombourne and south/south east where visitors can head towards Baggeridge Country park, another beautiful local nature reserve a few miles away.

Significance

The site lies very close to the edge of a large housing area on the edge of Wombourne and is clearly an important resource in terms of recreational use. It is very well used and appreciated by local visitors.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:-
Unauthorised use by bikes/motorcycles/quads and horses causing significant damage and degradation to the pathways on site, particularly in wet weather.

Opportunities:-
The site is maintained as part of an Annual Estate Maintenance contract and regularly monitored for change of use/antisocial behaviour. Local visitors have also proved to be most helpful in swift notification of unauthorised access enabling a quick response by way of any remedial work required.

Factors Causing Change

Increased use or change of use by visitors.
Illegal/anti-social behaviour on site

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain the present levels of access, entrances and pathways to ensure continued ease of use and visitor interest along internal routes. The Trust's duty of care to neighbours and site users will continue to be addressed through ongoing tree safety and site risk assessment regimes that will stimulate remedial works as required. The Trust will continue to consult and inform the local community on major management issues.

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

The existing, signage, entrance points and footpaths will be maintained to ensure they are welcoming and litter free.
The paths will be cut to a minimum of 2m width once a year.
Vegetation encroaching onto paths will be cut back and annual maintenance of all woodland fixtures, including, signs, seats, gates and fences will be a maintained as part of the estate maintenance contract.
Signs or plaques welcoming the general public will be maintained at all the main entrance points.
The woodland will be promoted through the Woodland Trusts own publications and web site.
Routine tree safety and other related safety inspections will be undertaken in accordance with current Woodalnd Trust safety policy and best practice.

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	0.87	Oak (pedunculate)	1963	High forest	Management factors (eg grazing etc), No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Semi-mature pole stage Sycamore and Silver Birch with occasional Common lime. Also in this compartment is a 0.2 hectare area of 1983 restocking with broadleaves. Some rhododendron present in the shrub layer. Ground flora consists of Bracken, Bramble, Rosebay Willow Herb and Himalayan Balsam.							
1b	0.43	Alder species	1990	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Area replanted with a mixture of native broadleaves including Ash, Oak, Wild Cherry and Hazel in 1997.							
1c	1.96	other willows	1963	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Predominantly Grey Alder/Willow Woodland established mid 1960's. An Acidic area verging on base-poor springline Alder Woodland . A colony of Marsh Violet is also present.							

2a	3.72	Oak (pedunculate)	1800	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Widely spaced mature Pedunculate Oak p circa 1800, along the Western Edge of the Wood. Bracken in large open areas have been controlled and subsequently planted up in 1983 with mixed broadleaves including Pedunculate Oak, Small Leaved Lime, Wild Cherry, Ash, Beech, Hazel and Field Maple.							
3a	12.44	Sycamore	1974	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Mature mixed woodland including Common Lime, Pedunculate Oak, and Sycamore as the most dominant species with also Ash, Beech, Hornbeam, European Larch and Scots Pine present. The Trust felled six regeneration coupes dominated by Sycamore and replanted with Pedunculate Oak, Small Leaved Lime, Wild Cherry, Ash, Beech, Hazel and Field maple.							
4a	0.34	Alder species	1960	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Wet woodland of Grey Alder/Willow.							
4b	0.27	other willows	1970	High forest		Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Pond area with Grey Willow Abundant and Alder which is locally dominant, exisits as trees grown from coppice. Large Bitter-cress is frequent. Other species include Wavy Bitter-cress (Cardamine flexuosa). Locally on the higher ground Himalayan Balsam dominates with Yorkshire fog (Holcus Lanatus) frequent. Rhododendron and Sycamore occur along the southern edge of the pond.							

4c	0.86	Alder species	1960	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Wet Woodland of Grey Alder/Willow established Mid 1960s. and Lesser Pond Sedge (Carex acutiformis) are characteristic components of the ground flora. Gypsywort (Lycopus europaeus) is abundant with Lady Fern (Athyrium felix-femina) prominent and occassional Water Mint (Mentha aquatica), floating Sweetgrass (Glyceria fluitans) and Skullcap (Scutellaria galericulata). Marsh Violet (Viola palustre) also occurs scattered through out. Hornbeam is to be found as planted trees around the periphery of this area.							
5a	1.64	Oak (pedunculate)	1850	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin	Tree Preservation Order
Predominantly mature Pedunculate Oak p circa 1800. Rhododendron is abundant. Bracken Bluebell and Himalayan Balsam are frequent components of the ground flora.							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2023	1a	Selective Fell	0.87	3	3
2023	1c	Selective Fell	1.96	3	5
2023	2a	Selective Fell	3.50	4	15
2023	3a	Selective Fell	7.40	5	40
2023	4c	Selective Fell	0.70	3	2
2023	5a	Selective Fell	1.50	7	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.