



COED CADW
WOODLAND
TRUST

Coed Avens

Management Plan 2016-2021

MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

ITEM	Page No.
Introduction	
Plan review and updating	
Woodland Management Approach	
Summary	
1.0 Site details	
2.0 Site description	
2.1 Summary Description	
2.2 Extended Description	
3.0 Public access information	
3.1 Getting there	
3.2 Access / Walks	
4.0 Long term policy	
5.0 Key Features	
5.1 New Native Woodland	
5.2 Informal Public Access	
6.0 Work Programme	
Appendix 1: Compartment descriptions	
Glossary	
MAPS	
Access	
Conservation Features	
Management	

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Coed Avens
Location:	Mynydd Eilian, Amlwch
Grid reference:	SH475923, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 114
Area:	1.12 hectares (2.77 acres)
Designations:	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Environmentally Sensitive Area

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

A fairly new wood stocked with a variety of native trees, Coed Avens provides a diverse woodland habitat for walkers to enjoy, as well as introducing biodiversity to the area. Attractive views towards the coast can be seen.

2.2 Extended Description

Coed Avens is new native woodland created from two fields of rough grazing gifted to the Trust in 1983 and 1996. It is situated on north-facing, gently sloping ground in an exposed location only one kilometre from the sea and with attractive seaward views. One field was planted with native trees by the Trust in 1984. Exposure resulted in poor establishment, but the whole site, including the more recently acquired field, was fully stocked in 1999 with native trees, using sycamore as a nurse. This has provided a valuable diverse habitat in an otherwise little treed landscape and provides a point of interest along the route of local publicised walks.

Coed Avens is quite remotely located in a rural area east of Amlwch; the entrance to the site is off a track (public footpath) 200m from the nearest public road. A caravan park adjoins the site to the west and is linked to it by another public footpath: the majority of visitors probably come from the immediate locality including the caravan park.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General location

Coed Avens is situated on north facing, gently sloping ground in an exposed location only one kilometre from the sea in the north-east corner of Anglesey. It is located 2 miles east of Amlwch, along narrow country lanes: from the A5025 south of Amlwch turn by Twrcelyn Garage following signs for Llaneilian; at the T-junction turn right down to the car park, where you may park. The wood itself is reached via public footpaths.

Overview of paths & entrances

Coed Avens lies on gently sloping ground. The paths within the site are all grassy and unmade. A green lane (public footpath) with a surface ranging from tarmac to rough and stony runs along the eastern edge of the site and links to minor roads to the north and south. A public footpath branches off the lane via a gate at the main entrance into Coed Avens, where there is an information panel. This path is level and exits the site in 50m, but two circular path routes, each only about 100m in length, lead off it into the two portions of Coed Avens. The first goes downhill from the main entrance before returning uphill to the gated exit from the site. The second leads southwards from this point and follows a narrow linking neck of land alongside a boundary wall, climbing gradually to the southernmost part of the wood (there are fine views seawards from this area) before returning downhill.

Parking

This wood is not easy to find and car parking near the site is not possible. The best location to park is at the Point Lynas car park in Llaneilian. Turn right out of the car park and walk down the road to Porth Eilian. The route to the wood from here is along public footpaths across fields and rough tracks for about 1 kilometre and will take under ½ hour with some gentle uphill sections (see directions under Public Transport).

Public transport

The nearest railway station is at Bangor on the mainland (20 miles away), but a frequent bus service travels from there to Amlwch (service 62). From Amlwch there are 4 buses daily which follow a short circular route taking in the village of Llaneilian (service 31). The route to Coed Avens from Llaneilian is along public footpaths across fields and rough tracks for about 1 kilometre and will take under ½ hour with some gentle uphill sections. It is highly recommended that you come with a detailed Ordnance Survey map (Explorer 263) to follow the directions below. From the village take the road to Porth Eilian and follow the lighthouse road above the cove, looking out for a stile on your right before the cattle grid. Go over the stile and go up the green lane and through a kissing gate. Walk with the field edge on your left, through a gap in the next hedgebank and, still keeping to the left side of the next field, cross a stile on your left into another field. This time walk with the field edge on your right to gated stile onto a track. Here turn right and then very soon afterwards turn left into a grassy lane. Follow this lane uphill and look out for the wood's entrance gate on your right in about 200 metres.

For up to date and more detailed information about public transport, please see the Traveline website www.traveline-cymru.org.uk or phone 0871 200 22 33.

Public toilets

There are public toilets in Llaneilian and two RADAR accessible toilets in Amlwch.

Other

Coed Avens is mentioned in guided walks booklets published by Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey County Council and which are available from local Tourist Information Centres or downloadable from the council website: "Walks on the Isle of Anglesey - Amlwch & Llaneilian"

(<http://213.210.8.90/upload/public/attachments/11/amlwchwalks.pdf>) and "Circular Walks On the Isle of Anglesey - Elaeth & Eilian"

(<http://213.210.8.90/upload/public/attachments/10/llaneiliancircularwalk.pdf>)

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Coed Avens is a small establishing woodland. Its canopy cover will be maintained and it will contain a variety of predominantly native tree species, some of which will reach maturity, as well as a developing woodland ground flora. Invasive species will be rare or absent. The woodland will be a low key recreational resource of primarily local interest, visited by local residents and caravan park visitors, with a basic but safe network of accessible paths.

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

A new native woodland fully planted in 1999. Planted species are ash, sycamore (as a nurse), rowan, bird cherry and hawthorn, together with remnants of oak, birch, hazel, willow, alder and Swedish whitebeam (planted in error) from an earlier planting. Canopy closure has been achieved, despite the impacts of salt and canker (particularly evident on ash) and the wood is maturing satisfactorily.

Significance

Creation of a native woodland in a largely untreed area will increase biodiversity in and enhance the landscape diversity of the immediate area. The site could be a stepping stone for woodland animals such as red squirrels which are expanding on the island.

Opportunities & Constraints

Coastal exposure severely constrained the initial establishment of native trees, so that the planting scheme included a high proportion of sycamore as a nurse, however by the current plan period the woodland is well established, canopy robust and the field layer diverse.

Factors Causing Change

Coastal exposure as previously noted is limiting growth of some species. Himalayan balsam is present. The ash component, already weakened by cankers and exposure, may be susceptible to ash dieback.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In the long term, the wood will develop into a mixed woodland, predominantly comprising native species, with some deadwood and a diverse understorey and field layer. Invasive species will be rare or absent.

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

Himalayan balsam will be controlled to limit its spread. Trees will be allowed to mature naturally where safe to do so. Disease impacts will be monitored. Retain cuttings from powerline clearance in situ as deadwood habitat. Otherwise a regime of limited intervention will be continued.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

A public footpath crosses the site and off it a path loop has been designed into the new woodland in each subcompartment. All paths are unsurfaced. There are attractive coastal and seaward views out of the site.

Significance

The public footpath links to the Anglesey coastal footpath network and other publicised local walks. There is evidence that the site is used by families staying at the adjacent caravan park.

Opportunities & Constraints

There is no convenient car parking close to the site. The nearest car park is located c15 minutes away across public footpaths. In addition the site is rather remote and difficult to find, although walks publicised by the local authority pass the site.

Factors Causing Change

Health and safety requirements along boundaries, paths and overhead lines. Tree disease impacts could result in greater volumes of standing deadwood. Potential for negative human activities.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The woodland will be a useful recreational resource for the immediate locality, with an adequate basic but safe path network and comprise a feature of interest in the local landscape. Some seaward views will be maintained from the woodland in the long term, generally utilising maintained open space under the power lines.

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

Footpath and entrances will be maintained in a safe and tidy condition. Encroachment of tree growth onto power lines will be reported to the power company if it occurs.

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	0.82	Ash	1999	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Services & wayleaves	Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
<p>The northern section of the property, consisting of a field of previously semi-improved pasture on moderately sloping ground with northerly aspect and attractive seaward views. It was planted in 1984 with oak, ash, birch, hazel, hawthorn, willow, alder, (and Swedish whitebeam in error). Except for alder, willow, whitebeam, it did not thrive due to exposure and inadequate maintenance. The area was fully restocked in 1999 with ash, sycamore (as a nurse), rowan, bird cherry and hawthorn. By the current plan period a semi-mature woodland has been established with a robust canopy and a diverse field layer. The planting design created a path branching off the public footpath to form a circular loop partially determined by the position of the overhead powerlines.</p>							
2a	0.44	Ash	1999	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
<p>The southern section of the property, consisting of a field of previously semi-improved pasture on moderately sloping ground with northerly aspect and attractive seaward views. It was planted in 1999 with ash, sycamore (as a nurse), rowan, bird cherry and hawthorn. By the current plan period a semi-mature woodland has been established with a robust canopy and a diverse field layer. A circular footpath route was left unplanted which took account of the position of the overhead powerlines. The area contains the grave of the land's donor.</p>							

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.