



The Pinewoods

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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 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:	The Pinewoods
Location:	Woodhall Spa
Grid reference:	TF193632, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 122
Area:	7.63 hectares (18.85 acres)
Designations:	Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Despite its name, The Pinewoods is a beautiful broadleaf woodland which lies at the heart of the Edwardian resort village of Woodhall Spa, once the wartime home of the RAF's 'Dam Busters' squadron. It's brimming with wildlife and is probably the only wood where you can enjoy a retro movie experience at the on-site historic cinema.

2.2 Extended Description

The Pinewoods is a secondary woodland purchased by the Woodland Trust as a 'woodland rescue' to prevent its loss due to development. A substantial grant was given by the Countryside Commission for this purpose.

The wood comprises of three compartments extending to 7.8 ha in total, all of which is covered by a Tree preservation order. The main block being about 7.3 ha. The other two, a small section on the corner of Coronation Drive and the other a rectangular arboretum between King George Road and Coronation Hall. The wood has a well-documented history as having been planted over an area known as Scrub Wood by John Parkinson in 1811 to produce pit props for his adjacent coal mine. The mine sank to 1000' and became flooded, forcing it to be sealed.

The water seeping from the mine was found to be rich in minerals, particularly iodine and bromine which was found to help sufferers of gout. A small bath house was built in 1830 but its popularity led to a more extensive spa bath system being built in 1834 with the luxurious Victoria Hotel catering for the cream of society. The grounds of the Hotel and baths were landscaped and the adjacent Pinewoods became the centre of delightful sheltered walks with seats placed conveniently along the well kept paths for the chronically ill. Woodhall Spa developed as a town around the baths. During World War II, the Pinewoods suffered much damage when the military, including the RASC-Royal Army Service Corps, used it to hide army vehicles and ammunition. Much of its landscaped character was lost at this time. It remained popular with local people however as a place for informal recreation, which led to the Trusts eventual purchase.

Today, the Pinewoods are central to the small town of Woodhall Spa, which has grown up around it. The spa and hotels have all but gone, with the Petwood hotel one of the key remaining vestiges to the north, and designated by Historic England as grade II listed parks/ gardens in 2017. The woods, location and accessibility with many paths and entrances mean that it remains heavily used by local people. It is predominantly broadleaved with oak, sycamore and silver birch being the main species. A few scots pines still exist but are generally over-mature and prone to falling during storms. Silver birch and rowan are the primary colonising trees where light levels allow, longer living broadleaves such as oak are also regenerating but more slowly. A wide variety of other trees exist, many being remnants from the formal landscaping described above. Lime occurs along some of the woodland boundaries whilst beech occurs alongside routes such as Church Walk and King Georges Avenue. Exotics are also a feature, particularly closest to the Victoria Hotel site (it burnt down in 1920) where redwoods were planted by visiting Americans. This is now the site of the Coronation Hall as shown on the plan.

The key features for this site are:

Secondary woodland

Informal Public Access

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus: The nearest bus stop is on the Broadway (B1191).

By train: The nearest railway station is eight miles away at Metherringham on the Peterborough - Lincoln - Doncaster line.

For further public transport information and timetables, visit traveline.org.uk (0871 200 22 33).

By car: Coronation Road runs along the northern boundary and King George Avenue passes through the wood, offering various access points. Stixwould Road, which forms the western boundary, has a lay-by for parking. There is a further car park off the High Street next to the public toilets.

3.2 Access / Walks

The wood has no boundary fence and there is a well-used path network, which is generally dry underfoot except in winter or after prolonged rain. The central path running north to south between Coronation Walk and Coronation Road is suitable for wheelchairs and has seating. Other paths are flat and may be passable by wheelchair or mobility vehicle in dry conditions. You can download walking routes at woodhallspa.org/leisure_localwalks.html

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Managed to support natural processes, the pinewoods will be a healthy and robust high forest ecosystem, dominated by native broadleaf species. However, existing exotic species will not be targeted for removal, but retained as long as possible to reflect the past land use and history of the site. They will, however, not be actively replaced where natural regeneration of native species are present. Intervention may be required to facilitate the continued enjoyment of visitors for quiet, informal recreation. Paths will be maintained to allow safe and easy access around the site

5.0 KEY FEATURES

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

5.1 Secondary Woodland

Description

An attractive and historic mixed native woodland with Scots pine lying in the very centre of the town of Woodhall Spa. It is 7.8 ha in extent, lying within three distinct and separate compartments, the largest of which is about 7.3 ha.

The woodland retains a significant number of pines but these are no longer dominant, contrary to the woodland name. These were believed to have been planted in 1811 for coal mine pit props; but the new mine subsequently flooded with mineral rich water around which the Spa town developed in the 1830's. The Pinewoods provided important sheltered walks for visitors to the Spa, aiding the recovery of the chronically ill. Additional exotic species were planted during the Spa period, when the woodland became largely ornamental. The woodland was badly damaged during World War II when it was used for hiding army vehicles. Purchase by the Woodland Trust in 1985 prevented development and its eventual loss.

The woodland canopy now largely comprises of oak but includes regenerating silver birch and rowan, ash, beech, sweet chestnut, hornbeam, willow and lime along some of the margins. Exotic species include redwoods, rhododendron and laurel.

Prior to 1811 the site was known as the Scrub Wood of the Scrubs, indicating a much longer history of trees on the site. It is possible therefore that the site is an Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland but this has not been possible to prove to date.

A network of ditches keep the woodland drained, the water flowing towards the NW.

Significance

The Trust has been given the responsibility for the long-term care of The Pinewoods, saving them from development and ensuring their future. Their known history, location and role in the development of Woodhall Spa makes the woodland very important within the locality.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

- community support and interest (future volunteer group?)
- easy access for management (roads on 3 sides)
- little vandalism or antisocial behaviour

Constraints:

- Poorly drained making access challenging at certain times of year
- extensive consultation required on management decisions (TPO, Parish council, etc)
- fairly narrow age class of trees, with limited natural regeneration at present (2014)
- urban location and high visitor use means Tree safety a significant and costly obligation.

Factors Causing Change

Tree regeneration, Frequent Wind Damage, Local Opinion - TPO, Poor drainage, Invasive species (rhododendron/ Japanese knotweed)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A predominantly native high forest woodland with scattered Scots pine and other exotic trees left to maturity and senescence. The site will exhibit a broad age structure through allowing the natural regeneration of native broadleaf trees to establish in gaps created by fallen trees. Rhododendron and laurel should not be allowed to dominate the understory or reach a point which is impeding regeneration of tree species.

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

Managed predominantly through minimal intervention during this plan period, other than for public safety (annual zone A inspection). Laurel, holly and rhododendron will be monitored via 3 yearly inspections to ensure they are not becoming dominant, spreading into new areas or impeding regeneration of tree species/ ground flora with actions/intervention as appropriate where required.

5.2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

The Pinewoods is an 18 acre broadleaved woodland in the centre of the small Lincolnshire town of Woodhall Spa. The wood contains a mixture of native species such as oak, sycamore, silver birch, rowan, and holly, together with ash, beech, sweet chestnut, hornbeam, willow and lime along some of the margins. Exotic species include redwoods, rhododendron and laurel. There are a significant number of pines but these are no longer dominant.

It is also part of the Woodland Trust's Welcoming Sites Programme; aiming to deliver a consistent level of visitor experience across an extensive suite of our woodland estate.

'Its position in the landscape'

The Pinewoods is at the centre of the Edwardian resort village of Woodhall Spa. It sits within a wooded area on the southern edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. It's about six miles (10 km) south-west of Horncastle and about 15 miles (24 km) east-south-east of Lincoln.

The site also sits on the edge of the 'Lincolnshire Limewoods', this is an area rich in wildlife and historical significance.

The Viking Way long distance footpath runs through Woodhall Spa.

'General description of the access'

The wood has no boundary fence, and multiple entrances to the well-used path network. All entrances are open entrances with no gates onsite.

The path is generally dry underfoot except in winter or after prolonged rain. The central path running north to south between Coronation Walk and Coronation Road is suitable for wheelchairs (although is still an unsurfaced path) and has seating. Other paths are flat and may be passable by wheelchair or mobility vehicle in dry conditions.

There are no official car parks on site, although there is informal parking on verges at a number of entrances. Woodhall Spa Co-op car park and Royal Square car park are both less than 100m from an entrance to the wood.

The town of Woodhall Spa is well served by buses, with the closest bus stop on the Broadway.

The nearest railway station is eight miles away at Metheringham on the Peterborough - Lincoln - Doncaster line.

The nearest public toilets are just metres away from the south-east corner of the woods on Spa Road.

'specific furniture/ access point description'

There are 16 entrances to the wood spread across the whole site, with varying degrees of access.

To the north and west of the site the entrances have a variety of wooden footbridges over ditches.

There is currently very limited WT branded signage on site; however this will be upgraded as part of the welcome site programme.

Other onsite infrastructure includes gallows banners, benches, dedication plaques and 1 small welcome and orientation panel which is outdated and will be removed.

'The visitor profile'

There are 2,700 households within the immediate postcode area, with a population of 6000. The 2011 census provided population figures of just over 4000 for the town of Woodhall Spa, all of which

have access to the woodland.

The site is well used by the local community including dog walkers. As such the visitor profile is likely to be made up predominantly of frequent, repeat visitors.

The town of Woodhall spa is also a tourist destination, with tourists coming to visit the quaint Edwardian resort; as such it is worth remembering that the site will attract tourists throughout the year. Work could be carried out to make sure the woods are promoted within the local tourist office (within the Cottage Museum) and heritage/tourism maps of the town.

Mosaic data (not to be included in MP)

Mosaic data from the immediate postcode indicated that the top two household types are:

Type C - Country Living: Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying benefits of country life.

Type D - Rural Reality: Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities.

The highest population of mosaic type in the immediate postcode are:

C12 - Scattered Homesteads: Older households appreciating rural calm in stand-alone houses within agricultural landscapes.

C13 - Village retirement: Retirees enjoying pleasant village locations with amenities to service their social and practical needs.

D16 - Outlying Seniors: Pensioners living in inexpensive housing in out of the way locations.

It is worth noting that the above groups are not only the top household/population types but are pretty much exclusive in within the immediate postcode. There are very few households in other groups. This is reflected (although not to such an extreme extent) in neighbouring postcodes.

The surrounding community, and subsequently likely our current visitor base, aligns most closely to the following Woodland Trust visitor profiles:

- Mature Couples
- Mature independents
- Retirees

These groupings should be considered when planning onsite activity and interpretation. These types also map quite closely with our Membership profile, and so promotion of membership opportunities for this group could be productive.

‘Nearby Woodland Trust sites’

Nearby woods owned by the Woodland Trust include Tattershall Carrs (71 acres with ancient woodland), Banovallum Carr (20 acres on the edge of Horncastle), and Wragby Wood (200 acres of ancient woodland and wetland with medieval and monastic significance).

There are many close woodlands which form part of the Lincolnshire Limewoods. Other nearby attractions include the National Trust’s Tattershall castle, a 15th century castle just 4 miles away.

The town of Woodhall Spa has many local attractions including the ‘Kinema in the woods’, the Cottage museum, and the Spa baths.

‘Events and Activities’

There is currently no event programme for this site.

The town of Woodhall Spa has organised an annual 1940’s festival for 6 years which takes place throughout the town and in The Pinewoods. The weekend festival includes living history groups, military and vintage vehicles, festival markets and charity stands and attracts 45,000 people over its

2 days.

We hope to have a presence at the 2019 festival and to continue this relationship in future years.

The site is used widely by the local community and we are happy to be approached by the local groups who want to use the site for formal and informal recreation.

'Schools'

There are no schools currently using the site. There are 2 schools and a nursery in Woodhall Spa, St. Andrews C of E Primary and the independent St. Hugh's school.

We are happy to work with the schools if they wish to use the site as a learning resource.

'Volunteering'

There are currently no volunteers associated with this site.

There is potential for this active community to be involved in a volunteer capacity. Potential roles would include volunteer wardens and guided walk leaders.

Significance

The Pinewoods is historically significant. The wood has a well-documented history as having been planted over an area known as Scrub Wood by John Parkinson in 1811 to produce pit props for his adjacent coal mine. The mine sank to 1000' and became flooded, forcing it to be sealed. The water seeping from the mine was found to be rich in minerals, particularly iodine and bromine which was found to help sufferers of gout. A small bath house was built in 1830 but its popularity led to a more extensive spa bath system being built in 1834 with the luxurious Victoria Hotel catering for the cream of society. The grounds of the Hotel and baths were landscaped and the adjacent Pinewoods became the centre of delightful sheltered walks with seats placed conveniently along the well-kept paths for the chronically ill. Woodhall Spa developed as a town around the baths. During World War II, the Pinewoods suffered much damage when the military, including the RASC Royal Army Service Corps, used it to hide army vehicles and ammunition. Much of its landscaped character was lost at this time. It remained popular with local people however as a place for informal recreation, which led to the Trusts eventual purchase.

During the Second World War, 617 Squadron, of Dam Busters fame, was based at RAF Woodhall Spa and the Petwood Hotel on Stixwould Road served as the officers' mess. You can find a range of RAF memorabilia in the hotel. The Pinewoods suffered damage during the war as it was used to hide vehicles and ammunition. You can still see concrete platforms, which would have been bases for generators, and foundations of buildings dating from that time.

The site has significance as part of 2 county trail networks - the Viking Way and Lincolnshire Limewoods. Both trails are promoted and waymarked by Lincolnshire County Council.

The Pinewoods location at the heart of Woodhall Spa is also significant. It is a well-used site and resource within the town, and also acts as a green lung. Urban woods and trees are significant for many reasons; they provide places of retreat for those within the city, contributing to health, well-being and improving quality of life. They can be used to promote community involvement and engagement and give people an opportunity to interact with woods, wildlife and our cause. They are also key in providing fragments of habitats in a wider landscape to help increase connectivity for wildlife.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

- Active local community.
- Annual 1940's festival.
- Local tourism.
- Part of larger walking routes across Lincolnshire.
- Proximity to local town for use of facilities -parking, cafes, shops, toilets.

Constraints

- Limited flat open spaces make events (other than guided walks) difficult.
- Lack of designated car parking - narrow lanes.
- Paths can become wet in winter but major access improvements were carried out in 2006
- Vandalism has occurred sporadically in the past.

Factors Causing Change

scrub encroachment., Poor drainage, Vandalism

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Entrances and signage will have a welcoming appearance and there will be a network of well-maintained paths and rides providing a variety of seasonal routes suitable for walkers through varied habitat types, integrated with active woodland management.

The woodland will provide an area of quiet informal recreation to a wide range of users both from the local community and from further afield.

Awareness of Woodland Trust and the site is high among immediate communities and those who visit the resort town.

The landscape will continue to be a much-loved community resource that has real benefits to the lives of local people.

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

Access provision will be in keeping with WT access guidelines. Achieved by ensuring that:

- Entrances & signage are welcoming to visitors and well cared for (annually).
- All managed paths are kept reasonably well-drained and free from encroaching vegetation, and that access infrastructure and boundaries etc. are kept in good order (annually).
- The site is kept safe and welcoming by: repair of vandalism (when needed); clearing of fallen trees where access is obstructed (as needed); and regular site safety surveys (as per risk assessment).
- Entrance and exit signs will be upgraded as part of the welcome site programme (2019).

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	8.12	Mixed native broadleaves	1800	Min-intervention	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	Tree Preservation Order

The Pinewoods has been regarded as a single compartment for the purpose of this plan. The compartment comprises of three separate areas, the management being similar for each. Lying right in the centre of Woodhall Spa, the Pinewoods are highly accessible to the public. It has numerous paths but facilities are deliberately kept low-key. Public highways run along many of the boundaries, which together with the level of visitor use, makes tree safety and public amenity highly important.

The wood is thought to be possibly Ancient Semi-Natural although heavily modified over the last hundred years or so, including a spell in the second world war when the area served as a vehicle and equipment store and training ground for the RASC- Royal Army Service Corps. The wood consists of a mixture of native species such as oak, rowan, holly and birch together with sycamore: but the whole is interspersed with scattered exotic conifers including many pines that were planted as a result of a failed coal mining enterprise in the early 19 century and later as landscaping for the various spa hotel grounds that sprung up in the later 19 century when Woodhall Spa became a top tourist destination. Many of these trees are mature to over-mature now but there is natural regeneration taking place slowly in the gaps left by fallen trees. This tends to be mainly birch and some rowan but oak is also present. Ground flora is consistent with the low lying damp acid soils, and holly regeneration over the last five years has been extremely vigorous.

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.