



Hall Farm Estate

Management Plan 2018-2023

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Hall Farm Estate
Location:	Harford
Grid reference:	SX629601, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 202
Area:	99.89 hectares (246.83 acres)
Designations:	National Park, Registered Common Land

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This wood sit alongside a working farm and consists of several individual woods that join together to form a wonderful mixed environment. There is a mixture of ancient broadleaf trees, conifers and some recently replanted areas but it is gradually being planted with more native trees.

2.2 Extended Description

Hall Farm Estate was donated to the Trust by its founder Kenneth Watkins and is located on the edge of the high moorland on the southern side of Dartmoor, in the parish of Harford. It sits within both Dartmoor National Park and the Dartmoor National Character Area (NCA: 150).

The estate is run as a hill farm with sheep and occasional suckler cows and its northern edge borders open moorland. Gorage Waste, Hall Plantation and Kings Wood form the main woodland areas, but the farm is also rich in Devon hedge banks with numerous veteran and in field trees and appears parkland in character.

Despite the fact that there are no designations on the estate, the woodland and pasture exhibit characteristics of the numerous designated reserves that surround the estate, including the vast moorland South Dartmoor SSSI/SAC and nearby woodlands such as Dendle's Wood NNR and Piles Copse SSSI/SAC

Gorage Waste (Cpt. 1a) is secondary broadleaf woodland established over rough pasture in 1987. It borders a neighbouring beech plantation and has open glades with coarse grasses and natural regeneration and a small stream runs along the eastern boundary. Along the eastern edge there is public bridleway known as the 'Drove Road'. Access within the compartment is discouraged, as a neighbour owns the shooting rights.

Hall Plantation (Cpt. 2) is secondary woodland over former wood pasture. The northern half of the woodland (Cpt. 2a & 2c) is dominated by veteran beech pollards in an advanced state of decline and a small block of mixed conifer. The southern half of the wood (Cpt. 2d) was re-stocked in 1996 with a mixture of native broadleaves and conifer following storm damage in the 1990s. The plantation is surrounded by a significant stonewall and also contains a ruined stone structure rumoured to be a folly known as Hall Pleasure House (Cpt. 2c), which is now so ruinous it's difficult to distinguish. Access to the plantation is across land outside the Trust's ownership. Whilst a right of management access exists public access within the woodland is not permitted.

Kings Wood (Cpt. 5) is divided by two tributaries of the River Erme, which meet within the wood. Steep boulder slopes and pockets of mixed conifer (Cpt. 5a) combine to form a complex woodland structure. Despite the conifer elements the compartment is largely semi-natural and contains areas of ancient woodland dominated by mature oak (Cpt. 5b). Japanese larch in this compartment infected with *Phytophthora ramorum* was felled in 2011 and restocked with mixed broadleaves.

Hall Farm (Cpt. 3 & 4) is let under a farm business tenancy. A number of environmental improvement projects are included in the tenancy and the land was previously managed under an Environmentally Sensitive Area ESA agreement. Improvements include planting small areas of woodland to buffer and "beef" up hedgerow boundaries, creating additional areas of "in field trees". Many of the mature hedges and parkland trees are in their latter stages and have a high conservation value. The only public access within the farm is along the public rights of way.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Hall Farm Estate is located near to the village of Harford 4 miles north of Ivybridge. There is no general access provision to the estate save for two rights of way and only Kings Wood (Cpt. 5) is accessible. A public footpath that runs north from Ivybridge via Wilkey Moor or Erme Wood, this enters the trust estate at Kings Wood in the south west corner exiting the wood within a few hundred metres and then crossing the estate fields to the public highway opposite the entrance to Hall Farm. The second route is a bridleway that crosses north from Hanger Down between the estate farmland and Gorage Waste Woodland known as “Drove Road”.

Two routes access King’s Wood. A management gate leads directly off the public highway on the Harford to Cornwood Road (a winding, narrow country lane with no pavement that can be busy at certain times of the day). Parking at this entrance is not possible and there are only one or two suitable places to park within a comfortable walking distance. From this gateway there is a permissive route along the length of the site (approximately 700 metres) to link in with a public footpath at the south-western corner of the wood. The path follows an old undulating track way that has a natural, unmodified surface which can be uneven in places. A low historic dry stone wall has to be climbed over to continue and shortly after the path crosses a stream via a shallow ford. This can seasonally flood restricting access to the rest of the site. Beyond the track continues uphill to meet the public footpath.

The second entrance is a footpath that starts on the edge of Ivybridge and finishes at the Harford to Cornwood Road, emerging opposite Hall Farm taking in woodland and farmland along its length. The entrances to King’s Wood comprise of pedestrian gates at both ends allow pedestrian access. The path surface along this stretch is natural and unmodified.

Nearest public toilet - Cornwood is the nearest village (approximately 2 miles) with facilities for visitors. Toilets can be found in The Square, Cornwood alternatively facilities are also provided in Ivybridge in Leonard’s Road Car Park.

Nearest bus stop - The nearest bus stop is in Cornwood with services from Ivybridge. The route to the site from the village is along a sometimes busy, narrow country road that has no pavements. Further information about public transport provision is available from Traveline - www.travelinesw.com or by phone on 0870 608 2 608.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The areas of broadleaf woodland will be managed towards high forest, by allowing natural processes to diversify and restructure the species mix, range and canopy structure. The coniferised areas of Hall Plantation (Cpt. 2b) and King's Wood (Cpt. 5a) will be restored to a predominantly broadleaf structure. Selective thinning to remove non-native species or the control of non-native regeneration such as western hemlock will be necessary to avoid reversion to a monoculture or to enhance native species.

Non-native invasive species such as Rhododendron and Laurel (Cpt.5) will be removed any further incursions controlled. The informal public access of Kings Wood (only publicly accessible part of the estate) will be maintained in line with the trust's access requirements .

Continuation of the farm business tenancy to allow protection and maintenance of the remainder of the estate. The tenancy will encourage sensitive management of the farm in the wider designated landscape including historic features (walls, buildings, veterans, hedgerows). New 'in field' and hedgerow trees will be promoted to eventually replace the current veterans, many of which are in their latter stages.

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 Mixed Habitat Mosaic

Description

Traditional upland farm and former manor; containing wooded areas' plantations, old hedges, linear woodland and veteran 'parkland' trees within fields (Cpt. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5) . Forming an intimate mixture with the moorland fringe, areas of semi-natural grassland and ancient woodland. Conservation features include veteran trees and the historical boundary walls created in the late mediaeval/ early modern era as part of Sampford Manor (on the site where Hall Farm now stands). This creates a parkland type landscape, reminiscent of historic deer parks or wood pasture mixssed with woodland and open field systems (comp. 3a & 4a). Contained within these compartments are areas of Rhos Pasture and semi-improved grasslands, divided by overgrown and unmanaged hedgerows.

Hall Plantation (Cpt. 2) is former wood pasture, coniferised in the 1960's with Western Hemlock (Cpt. 2b). Following substantial thinning work in 2010, the western hemlock has begun to freely seed throughout the compartment. Areas of Kings Wood (Cpt. 5a) were also coniferised during the early 1960's but with a more intimate mixture of Douglas fir, grand fir, Japanese larch, Scots pine and Japanese cedar. The larch was removed in 2010 following a plant health notice. Many of these pockets are difficult to reach due to challenging slopes, wet ground, boulders and historic boundary features .

Old veteran trees and beech pollards are still present (Cpt. 2a & 2c), dating between 1600 and 1800 and are now mostly in a state of decline, providing valuable deadwood habitat.

Gorage Waste (Cpt. 1a) was planted with mixed broadleaves in 1987 and is developing well as a secondary woodland, along with the southern part of Hall Plantation (Cpt. 2d), which was restocked in 1996, following the removal of conifers.

Significance

Owned and farmed by the Trust's founder Kenneth Watkins, and donated to the Woodland Trust in his will, it holds significance to the founding of the organisation. Within the landscape, the historical mosaic of Hall Farm is quite conspicuous. Being situated against the edge of the high moor to the north, it forms a stark contrast against this highly grazed landscape with its clusters of woodland and veteran trees, scattered throughout the fields. This also forms a contrast to the more intensively managed farmland to the south, which lacks such diversity and where trees are restricted to ungrazable areas in the river valleys. The stands of Atlantic oak woodland through King's Wood are recognised by both biodiversity and habitat action plans, along with Rhos Pasture. The high abundance of veteran trees provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species, from lower plants and invertebrates to birds and fungi.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

- To manage and enhance a historic parkland/ wood pasture landscape (Cpt. 3 & 4) by preserving current veteran trees and by planting and promoting new trees for the future.
- Restoring overgrown hedgerows (Cpt. 3 & 4) by coppicing and layering. This will also free up crowded veteran trees along the hedge banks.
- Maintain the historic boundary walls present throughout the site, in particular those enclosing the woodlands (Cpt. 2 & 5) and those bordering neighbouring farmland and the open moor.
- Reduce the dominance of conifer in areas of Hall Plantation (Cpt. 2b) and Kings Wood (Cpt. 5a) to restore a more broadleaved dominated woodland.

Constraints:

- Management access within the site is restricted, steep slopes, granite clutter, wet ground and poor/limited access tracks.
- Narrow surrounding road network limits vehicle options and access to the site.

Factors Causing Change

- Uncontrolled grazing within the woodlands
- Squirrel damage
- Deer damage
- Chalara (though ash remains a small component within the woodlands, it is present along boundary banks)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintenance of an historic farmland landscape, of small enclosed fields and semi-natural grassland habitat. Set in a mosaic of predominantly woodland and wood pasture, containing a mixture of veteran trees and trees that will eventually grow on to replace them.

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

1. Boundary inspection and maintenance every 5 years. Work to limit sheep ingress into woodland areas, boundaries with neighbours and boundaries onto highways and byways.
2. Additional planting of in field trees (predominantly oak) in compartments 3 and 4. Trees to be planted at >30m spacing with sturdy deer/ sheep protection for the creation of veteran trees for the future.
3. Clear fell and or thinning of the remaining western hemlock from Cpt. 2b to restore broadleaved composition and restocking with mixed native broadleaves of an upland W17 community.
4. Small scale fell to waste operations within Kings Wood (Cpt. 5a) to reduce the dominance of conifers and restore a woodland rich in native trees ., This will focus on inaccessible areas of Douglas fir, creating standing deadwood by climbing and topping.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Two public rights of way cross the estate and Kings Wood provides the only part of the estate that can be readily accessed from the path network. Access has not been permitted throughout the rest of the estate due to its nature as a working farm, poor access, lack of parking and due to the will of the Trust's founder, Kenneth Watkins, who wished for it to remain so.

Significance

Kings Wood provides access to local residents and footpath users linking through from Ivybridge, Lukesland, Cornwood, Harford and the open moorland. The permissive footpath through Kings Wood connects the public footpath to Harford Bridge.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity: To maintain access provision through Kings Wood through public and permissive footpaths.

Constraints: The nature of the site and the history of its acquisition, limits the opportunities for increasing and promoting public access. The difficult site topography and the need walk long distances without any nearby parking, is also a limiting factor for visitors to the site.

Factors Causing Change

Ash die-back (chalara), causing increased tree safety risk

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A woodland that contains well-maintained paths with a wilder feel, reflecting the topography and nature of the site, that connects to a wider network of rights of way. Kings Wood will remain open to the public for quiet informal recreation.

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

The site will remain inviting and welcoming to visitors, with entrances and path network will be maintained appropriately for the level of use.

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	3.75	Oak (pedunculate)	1987	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>Area of native woodland creation (p1987) known as Gorage Waste. A mixture of predominately Oak, Ash and Cherry with lime and beech planted over previously rough pasture. The site is well colonised by Gorse, Birch and Rowan. Molinia, juncus, bracken and bramble dominate flora in open areas. A small stream flows down the western boundary adjacent to neighbouring mature beech Woodland. A permissive bridleway ('Drove Road') follows the eastern boundary, along which the woodland is more open, with finer grasses. Large boulders occur sporadically throughout the area.</p>							
2a	7.24	Beech	1700	High forest	People issues (+tve & -tve)	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>The majority of Hall Plantation: predominately mature beech (P1800) with some areas of younger beech regeneration. A few significant pollarded Veterans (P1650) exist on the higher ground. Other broadleaved trees are rare, but birch, rowan and oak are present. Squirrel damage of younger beech is significant. Ground flora can be extensive but limited by dense shading; where it occurs it is healthy, with grasses, bilberry and calluna sp. Deadwood is significant.</p>							
2b	1.82	Western hemlock	1959	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>A block of mainly Western Hemlock (P1959) on the western slopes of the plantation: All larch removed in 2011 following Phytophthora ramorum infection. Advanced regeneration of broadleaves present on margins in particular beech. Natural regeneration of Hemlock is occurring throughout. Generally ground flora is sparse to absent. Numerous boulders lie across the compartment, which increases the difficulty of access.</p>							
2c	0.48	Beech	1700	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>A small area containing the area of the former folly. Larger and more open grown beech pollards (p1600-1700) occur here. Sycamore regeneration was present but has been previously removed from the folly mound. Ground flora is diverse although coarse vegetation can dominate when not under the heavy shade of the beeches.</p>							

2d	5.09	other oak spp	1995	High forest		Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>The southern and lower half of Hall Plantation was restocked (P1996) with a mixture of conifer and broadleaves. As a result of the <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> infection all of the conifer was removed in 2011. Trees are established but in places small and widely spaced, bracken is often dense and dominates the ground flora. An access track dissects this compartment (E-W) linking the two management access gates. In places a diverse ground flora of moorland grasses, rushes and sedges with some heather is present. Mature beech (p1900 or older) occur along the southern boundary and around the compartment margins.</p>							
3a	45.21	NULL		Wood pasture		Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>Hall Farm (North of lane) contains both improved and unimproved pasture and occasional wet marsh and conversely dry areas where the granite lies just below the surface. Stone walls and extensive hedgerows with numerous mature trees create semi natural linkage between copses. Scattered veteran/ ancient trees occur both in old hedge lines/ boundaries and in open fields, creating a park like landscape where they occur. Additional hedgerow buffering and in field planting groups are to be established during 2012.</p>							
4a	27.84	NULL		Wood pasture		Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>Hall Farm (south of lane) contains improved grassland and grass leys. Significant veteran and parkland trees are present. The grassland area of highest value is the rhos pasture known as 'Blacklands'. Stone walls and extensive hedgerows with numerous mature trees create semi natural linkage between copses. Additional hedgerow buffering and in field planting groups are to be established during 2012.</p>							
5a	4.49	Oak (pedunculate)		High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park
<p>Kings Wood - This sub compartment comprises one large area (3.34 ha) and four smaller pockets of plantation woodland all established around 1960. Each area is an intimate mix of conifer (including Douglas fir, Grand Fir, Redwood, Scots pine and Japanese Larch (ALL JL removed in 2011 following <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> infection) and broadleaves such as beech, sycamore, ash and sweet chestnut. Understory is sparse with shade bearing species dominant. Ground flora is mainly confined to the edge of the stand and in gaps created by felling or wind blow.</p>							
5b	6.51	Oak (sessile)		High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access, Mixed Habitat Mosaic	National Park

This area of Kings Wood is dominated by wet woodland characteristics next to the River Erme with frequent alder and willow some of which has collapsed and layered. Occasional twisted and gnarly oaks can be found on the slightly drier areas and in the understory there are frequent rowans, hawthorn and holly interspersed with glades filled with bracken. Ground flora is abundant with ferns, mosses and lichens, grasses, wood sorrel and herb Robert present. This sub compartment is largely level but with a slight easterly aspect in places.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Thin	0.00		60
2020	2a	Thin	7.24	19	140

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.