



Cropton Bank

Management Plan 2017-2022

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Cropton Bank
Location:	Cropton
Grid reference:	SE755894, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 100
Area:	9.44 hectares (23.33 acres)
Designations:	National Park, Scheduled Ancient Monument

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Close to Cropton Forest, which has a wide range of visitor facilities, this smaller, but still significant, wood is an oasis for those seeking somewhere quieter. There are archaeological remains, some of which are medieval, within the wood although there are some steep climbs to find them. The wood is well used by local people and is suitable for those visitors who like a bit of an adventure. The views from the top make the effort of getting there worthwhile.

2.2 Extended Description

Cropton Bank is situated within the North York Moors National Park, following the course of the River Seven, a north facing valley approximately 6km to the north west of Pickering town centre. Located immediately to the north-west of the small village of Cropton. This generally steep sloped valley side site faces north-west and forms part of a scattering of woodlands, which are a mixture of Ancient Semi Natural, Planted Ancient Woodlands and plantations. 2 km to the north east of Cropton Bank is the vast expanse of Cropton Forest (Forestry Commission plantation) that has an array of facilities for the visitor including forest drives, picnic sites, viewpoints and holiday cabins.

Cropton Bank is composed of 9.5 hectares of mixed plantation woodland. The site is thought to be a possible an ancient woodland which is sited on generally very shallow calcareous brown earths over limestone, although the higher slopes are capped with a layer of sandstone. The woodland contains a large number of conifer and broadleaved species in a small area in what appears to be

experimental type woodland. Tree species on site include Scots pine, larch, Western Hemlock, grand and Douglas fir, Norway spruce, Lawson Cypress, Norway maple, sycamore, Red oak, beech and a scattering of native broadleaved species mostly situated towards the woodland edges, including oak, ash, birch, hawthorn, blackthorn and occasional holly, hazel and crab apple. Many of the species are planted in distinct blocks some being single species (Norway maple, Lawson Cypress) and others in mixtures usually lines, such as the larch/ beech/ sycamore and Scots pine/ beech. It has been mentioned that the Lawson Cypress was planted in the form of 'ER' to commemorate the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, but from any part of the valley no distinct shapes can be made out.

There is very little under storey as would be expected in a plantation woodland that has remained largely unthinned, with the under storey limited to a scattering of elder and some suppressed regeneration. The ground flora is equally sparse being limited to a scattering of ferns, with occasional small patches of richer ground flora especially close to the wood edge. The woodland is split into three compartments 1a to the west of the forest road and management track, which lies on a moderate slope, although the cutting of the forest road has resulted in a very steep initial slope, compartments 2a and 3a to the forest road are very steep, with loose shallow soils, and again a generally short steep drop down on to the forest road due to it having been cut into the slope. The forest road, created when the site was planted, was surfaced and upgraded in 1997 with the addition of a large stacking area and turning circle, and is suited to carrying fully loaded timber wagons.

The woodland is bounded to the north, west, east and south by predominantly improved grassland and arable land, with the south eastern boundary taken up by the scheduled ancient monument of the Motte and Bailey Castle and the remains of Cropton Hall. The boundaries to the woodland are to the south-west - hedgerow, to the south by Church Lane, an unmade trackway, and to all other boundaries by rabbit fence erected in 2004.

Cropton Bank has a variety of archaeological features, many dating back to mediaeval times. At the time of the Domesday Book, Cropton was a Royal Manor passed to King Rufus c. 1090, when the Motte and Bailey Castle was built on the island of high ground to the south-east of the now woodland, with commanding views across the valley. It is likely that by this time the valley sides had already been cleared of scrub woodland. A single derelict wall still remains within the woodland, running east - west down the steep slopes. Within compartments 2a and 3a are a variety of small tracks, paths and hollows many probably linked to the mediaeval and later occupation, as well a large, deeply incised holloway, which runs north west- south east along the boundary between compartments 2a and 3a, although partly obliterated by more recent forest road construction. Within the wooded area is part of the Motte and Bailey castle outer ramparts (Scheduled Ancient Monument) The Bailey perimeter was defended by a rampart, which formed a continuous slope with the natural steep scarp, the remains of the bank are clearly visible, although seriously eroded and with a much later drystone wall constructed on it. Within compartment 1a to the south west - also extending outside the Woodland Trust boundary is a second ditch and earth bank defending the Castle approaches from the valley bottom.

Parking near to the site is very difficult as the passing the woodland are narrow, often steep, with little or no provision made for parking, no parking provision has been made on site due to the difficult topography. Some limited space may be found in Cropton village along the main street. A small car park (and view point) is situated on the minor road leading from the village to the North, although no public or permissive path links directly to the woodland from here - access to the woodland is back

through the village.

A public footpath enters the woodland from the southeast via a step over stile- along Church Lane - directly to the east of the Church and past the remains of the Motte and Bailey Castle and site of Cropton Hall. This continues to run north-west, following part of the route of a medieval trackway, exiting the woodland to the north via a second step over stile. A permissive Link path enters the woodland from the south, via a gate and squeeze stile, and follows the wide, level route of the forest road for 6-700m, eventually linking with the public footpath.

Woodland Trust welcome signs mark all of the entrances to the woodland. Only the forest road is surfaced, the other routes are soil/ mud underfoot although accessible in most conditions. The woodland is currently well used by local villagers, as the nearest accessible woodland and also easily accessible as a circular walk from and returning to the village.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Parking near to the site is very difficult as the road passing the woodland is narrow, often steep, with little or no provision made for parking and no parking provision has been made on site due to the difficult topography. Some limited space may be found in Cropton village along the main street. A small car park (and view point) is situated on the minor road leading from the village to the North, although no public or permissive path links directly to the woodland from here - access to the woodland is back through the village, which would take approximately 10 minutes.

A public footpath enters the woodland from the south-east via a step over stile- along Church Lane - directly to the east of the Church and past the remains of the Motte and Bailey Castle and site of Cropton Hall. This continues to run north-west, following part of a mediaeval trackway, exiting the woodland to the north via a second step over stile. A permissive path - part of a Link Route promoted by the North York Moors National Park, enters the woodland from the south, via a gate and squeeze stile, and follows the wide, level route of the forest road for 6-700m, eventually linking with the public footpath. All of the entrances to the woodland are marked by Woodland Trust welcome signs. Only the forest road is surfaced, the other routes are soil/ mud underfoot although accessible in most conditions.

The nearest bus stop is to the south-east in Cropton village, approximately 5 minutes walk from the woodland along a minor (but busy) road which leads towards Rosedale. Information from the traveline website. Further information about public transport is available from Traveline- www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0870 608 2608

The nearest public toilets are available in ickering town centre, approximately 7km to the east.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intentions at Cropton Bank are to develop a predominantly broadleaved woodland. The current woodland has no designations but is thought to be an ancient woodland as there is some natural flora, and few native broadleaved species. It is therefore being managed as a possible plantation on an ancient woodland site. A long process of thinning and selective felling will be necessary to create a broadleaved woodland. Initially, standard crown thinning will be undertaken throughout the woodland favouring the best of species - both conifer and broadleaves, creating the space for tree development and for the development of a ground flora and understorey. Favouring the broadleaves at an early stage may be a mistake, due to the large amount of rabbit damage that particularly the beech and sycamore have received - squirrel damage is equally prevalent in the canopy. Future thinning will be to favour the remaining broadleaves and areas of regeneration that are occurring, which is likely to be a mixture of predominantly ash, beech, sycamore and Norway maple. Sections of woodland around the Motte and Bailey Castle have been clearfelled allowing once again the clear commanding views across the valley from the Castle site. The access provision will be maintained at the current levels via the permissive route, along the forest road, and via the public footpath given that there is no immediate evidence to suggest a large increase in visitor numbers. However, there is some scope that the potential development of the castle site may result in a greater number of visitors, especially in its proximity to Rosedale Abbey - already a very well visited tourist attraction approximately 7km to the north, and that partnership working with the adjacent landowners could be developed investigating in interpreting the historical features on site and their context with the Castle and Hall scheduled monument.

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 Informal Public Access

Description

Public access on foot is available along a public footpath entering the woodland from the east close to the church and a permissive footpath (part of a North York Moors National Park link route) enters the woodland from the south-east by the main management gate following the track until meeting with the footpath, and leaving the woodland to the north. No other paths exist, and due to the nature of the topography and the already good access within the woodland, no other routes will be created.

Significance

The woodland although quite small does have good and relatively easy access, providing a valuable resource for the local community. It has a very quiet setting and although a relatively recent plantation woodland it does contribute to the wooded landscape on the edge of the North York Moors National Park where plantation woodlands are the major woodland type. Whilst increasing the access provision is not feasible, access into the wood is important as one of the objectives of the Woodland Trust and to allow people to enjoy this woodland experience.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints include very steep slopes, small cliff (due to the creation of the management track) deep gully (remnant of the mediaeval trackway). Combined with the already very good access the possibilities for extending the current path network are nil. The site also has no parking, but the village of Cropton is only a 5 minute walk from the either entrance to the woodland.

Factors Causing Change

Forestry operations may restrict access to the wood for specific short periods during operations.

The introduction of interpretation boards and improved open access to the hill fort could increase visitor numbers slightly to the wood. A leaflet is also planned to provide information on the hillfort, village and woodland. Given its location in an area with high visitor numbers once the leaflet is distributed it could also result in more visitors.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintain existing network of permissive and public footpaths. Paths maintained through annual clearance to ensure easy and welcoming public access to the site. The existing entrances (x2 stiles and a squeeze stile/ gate), welcome signs (x3 at entrances) to be maintained at the current standards given that very little change in visitor numbers is expected with the development of the woodland. Information board to be removed when it deteriorates and a decision made as to replacement.

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

Ensure permissive and public footpaths (950m) maintained clear at least once annually, to ensure easy and welcoming public access to the site.

Check entrances (x3) and signs (x3) annually, cutting back vegetation as necessary to ensure easy and welcoming access to the site. Check information board condition and clean/ repair if required.

Repair/replace 3x entrance signs ,2x stiles, and squeeze stile/management gate as required.

Forest road will need cosmetic clearance after forest operations.

5.2 Archaeological Feature

Description

A variety of features are present - from the scheduled ancient monument of a Motte and Bailey Castle - the outer defensive walls being within the site, through to less prominent features which include mediaeval trackways, walls and further earthworks, narrow tracks and a variety of hollows - all of which will be either associated with the castle, mediaeval or later occupation of the site.

Significance

The Motte and Bailey castle, Manor House complex and the associated occupation features found within the woodland are an integral part of the history of the local area and Cropton village - one of those mentioned in the Domesday Book. Many of the features are relatively well preserved although little survey work appears to have been carried out, and should be protected within the woodland and incorporated into the woodland management.

Opportunities & Constraints

The scheduled monument area requires prior permission before management works can be undertaken - especially felling or tree works, and much of the rest of the woodland should be treated in a similar manner to avoid any further unnecessary damage to the remaining visible features. There is the opportunity to work with neighbouring landowners in development of the site through its history - especially the motte and bailey castle site which no longer retains the commanding views across the valley.

Factors Causing Change

Forestry operations have removed conifers from the site and further operations could provide more open views of the hill fort and views from it.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain the present visible archaeology in its present undisturbed state, preserved for future record and non-intrusive study.

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

To ensure views from the ancient monument, created by the thinning and clearing works undertaken in 2010 are maintained. Review at the end of the management period 2022 and include any work required in any future thinning operation.

5.3 Secondary Woodland

Description

Mixed plantation woodland (p.1955-60), of Scots pine, larch, Western hemlock, Lawson Cypress, beech, sycamore and Norway maple, with occasional other species including Red oak, Grand and Douglas fir, with occasional native broadleaves. Planted on a moderate to steep predominantly west facing slope. Little under storey and a very limited ground flora.

Significance

The woodland, although with no ancient designations, does form part of an attractive wooded valley landscape - a mixture of Semi-Natural, plantation and Planted Ancient Woodlands running north south following the River Seven, through to Rosedale Abbey. It is however overshadowed by the huge expanse of Cropton Forest (Forestry Commission plantation) 2km to the north and east, and the continuation of vast forest areas to the east.

Opportunities & Constraints

Potential for thinning and selective felling to favour the best of species - difficult topography, archaeological features and the very low timber value would limit this work, although access into the woodland is good via a forest road and turning circle. Timber - both conifer and broadleaf is of poor form and quality, when combined with the steep slopes and difficult extraction and working is of little value/ interest to contractors.

Factors Causing Change

Squirrel, rabbit and deer damage could have an influence on natural regeneration.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Manage to create predominantly mixed broadleaved woodland on this plantation woodland site, through a long process of thinning and selective felling, allowing future development and restocking of the woodland through natural regeneration.

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

Undertake one thinning operation during the plan period in 2019 to favour broadleaves and best stems throughout the woodland (compartments 1a,2a,3a). This work would follow on from thinning work undertaken in 2010. Monitoring of any regeneration development and ground flora development in the years following thinning as part of the key feature and woodland condition observations, one assessment during the plan period up to 2022

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	2.90	Mixed conifers	1955	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Archaeological Feature, Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	National Park
<p>Mature mixed plantation woodland on a steep, predominantly north-west facing slope to the west of the main management track which runs north - south through the woodland. This narrow strip of woodland is composed of wide range of species including Norway maple, sycamore, Lawson cypress, Douglas fir, larch, grand fir, all planted in the late 1950s on former scrub/ grazing land. There is little shrub layer or ground flora, except for elder and a scattering of ferns. Bounded to the west by a mixture of arable and improved grassland and to the east by continuation of mixed woodland (cpt 2a and 3a). There are some earthworks (not scheduled) within the southern end of the compartment associated with the scheduled Motte and Bailey Castle to the east.</p>							
2a	3.40	Mixed conifers	1955	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Archaeological Feature, Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Scheduled Ancient Monument
<p>Mature mixed plantation woodland on a steeply sloping north-west facing hillside. Composed predominantly of Scots pine, larch, beech, sycamore and Western hemlock. Bounded to the south and west by the existing management track and a continuation of mixed woodland (cpt 1a), to the north-east by a management track - also part mediaeval trackway and further mixed woodland (cpt 3a) and to the east by a scheduled Motte and Bailey castle, the outer defences of which are within the compartment, as well as a number of hollows and smaller trackways presumably also associated with the castle or mediaeval occupation. Very limited shrub layer or ground flora.</p>							

3a	3.20	Mixed conifers	1955	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Archaeological Feature, Informal Public Access, Secondary Woodland	National Park
<p>Mature mixed plantation woodland on a moderate to steep north-west facing slope, composed predominantly of larch and beech, with Scots pine and a number of lesser species including Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Western hemlock and Red oak. Bounded to the west and north by a management track (part mediaeval trackway) and the continuation of mixed plantation woodland of compartments 1a and 2a. The site is bounded to the east by mixed arable and improved grassland. Little shrub layer or ground flora is present. This compartment does have within it an number of hollows, tracks and walls, possibly associated with the Motte and Bailey Castle. Bounded to the north and west by a continuation of plantation woodland and to the east by improved grassland and arable fields.</p>							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2019	1a	Thin	2.90	20	58
2019	2a	Thin	3.20	20	64
2019	3a	Thin	3.40	20	68

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.