



Crag Wood

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Crag Wood
Location:	Meathop
Grid reference:	SD457806, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 97
Area:	3.60 hectares (8.90 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Candidate Special Area of Conservation, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Ancient woodland located on the edge of Morecambe Bay estuary. Access can be gained from the Cumbria Coastal Way which runs above the shoreline along the eastern boundary. There is a bench with a wonderful view point across the bay to the village of Arnside.

2.2 Extended Description

Crag Wood is a small wood in a quiet rural area, with flat, drained pasture land on three sides, and the sea on the fourth. It is on the edge of Morecambe Bay Estuary, in the parish of Meathop and Ulpha, in the Lake District National Park. It is located to the south east of the A590. The woodland lies over Silurian siltstone/mudstone (Bannisdale formation) which outcrops as small vertical cliffs along the south-eastern boundary to the intertidal estuarine flats below, known as Milnthorpe Sands. In the middle of the woodland is a relatively large, seasonal pond which has formed from a quarry.

The wood is within the Morecambe Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC); an estuarine complex of moss land, farm land, woodland and estuary designated of international significance for wintering wading birds and of national significance for wintering wildfowl. Additionally, Crag Wood falls within the Morecambe Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) classified under the EC Birds Directive in 1998.

The 8.9 acre (3.6ha) ancient semi-natural woodland comprises sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and cherry (*Prunus avium*) with mature yew occasional (*Taxus baccata*) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) found around the pond. The wood has a high forest structure with a good under storey throughout of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) with natural regeneration of oak, ash, birch and yew. It used to have localised areas of sycamore, but the mature trees have been removed and regeneration controlled so it has virtually been eradicated. The ground vegetation is varied and rich with the most abundant species being bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), bramble (*Rubus fruticosus* spp). Also present are bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), yellow pimpernel (*Lysimachia nemorum*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) and in the pond yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Bird species seen within the woodland include mallard, heron, sparrow hawk, chiff-chaff, willow warbler, goldcrest and dunnock.

Although small, the wood is extremely attractive and in a peaceful setting with spectacular views across Morecambe Bay to the village of Arnside, the Kent Viaduct and Storth. It is frequented mainly by bird watchers, naturalists, with a few locals and other visitors. Public access can be gained from the public footpath to the north of the wood and from the Cumbria coastal path which runs along the shoreline above a small sea cliff which forms the eastern boundary

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Crag Wood lies just off the A590 adjacent to Milnthorpe Sands near the village of Meathop, Lindale in the county of Cumbria. Access can ONLY be gained by foot from the public footpath to the north of the site. This is the route of the Cumbria Coastal Way which runs from Silverdale to Gretna 240km/150 miles. For more information try <http://www.ramblers.org.uk/INFO/paths/cumbriacoastal.html>.

Visitors can reach the wood on foot from Lindale where there are parking and toilet facilities. Lindale is two miles north of Grange-over-Sands off the A590 Kendal to Barrow Road. By car Leave the M6 at junction 36, then at roundabout take the 1st exit onto the A590 (signposted Kendal, Barrow) at Brettargh Holt roundabout take the 1st exit onto the A590 (signposted Barrow). At Meathop roundabout take the first exit to Lindale. From Lindale visitors can go on to Grange-over-Sands. Trains from Lancaster to Barrow stop at Grange-over-Sands.

The National Cycle route 72 from Walney to Wear (signposted W2W) passes close to the north west of the wood and runs through Meathop. For more information on cycle routes contact Sustrans 0845 113 00 65 or their website.

Note that there are no public roads, bridleways, cycle paths or parking very close to the wood.

Once in the woodland there is a footpath from the entrance on the northern boundary which connects to the PROW (Cumbria Coast path) which runs close to the shore. Here there is a bench at the view point across the estuary. The footpath is rocky in places and runs close to the small sea cliff.

Traveline Cumbria provides comprehensive timetable and fare information for all bus, coach, rail and Lakeland ferry journeys to/from and within Cumbria & the Lake District. A journey planner will help you plan your journey regardless of who operates the services Tel: 0871 200 22 33 also on their web site.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The character of the wood resembles ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) predominantly upland oak-birch woodland (FC semi-natural type Upland oakwoods/NVC-W11). It is the Trust's objective to enhance the ancient characteristics of this woodland type within the landscape and to maintain and improve the biodiversity of the whole woodland, as well as increase people's awareness and enjoyment of this ancient habitat, which is now part of the Morecambe Bay SSSI, SAC and SPA designations. This is in line with the outcomes in the Trust's Action Plan 'Keeping Woodland Alive'. The wood will also be managed in the context of the Trust's Woodland Management Approach.

To achieve this the Trust aims to manage: -

1) Informal Public Access

Manage the existing low-key, informal access to the woodland to current standards (access category C) and make visitors feel welcome. Continue to promote the wood through Woodland Trust publications and web sites to increase public awareness of the site and ancient woodland generally.

2) Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Maintain and enhance the predominantly native, high forest, mature broadleaf make-up of this typical ancient semi-natural oak-birch woodland; ensure adequate regeneration, promote maturity and uneven aged structure within the woodland, retention of decaying and dead fallen and standing trees to provide a habitat for many fungi and wood boring beetles which help the wood to decay and form an essential part of the woodland ecosystem, monitoring of non-native species in accordance with Woodland Trust policy, adopting working practices that do not impact adversely on the integral environment, thereby protecting and promoting the ecology of the woodland as an entity and as part of the wider semi natural landscape of Morecambe Bay SPA. It is anticipated that the woodland will require no major silvicultural management and will develop into a self-sustaining system, shaped by natural processes alone. Monitoring will ensure that the objectives are achieved by this approach and record any changes occurring, with reviews in subsequent Management Plan.

3) Ponds

In consultation with Natural England, undertake active intervention as necessary to conserve the seasonal pond habitat maintaining its existence as a temporary body of water with approximately 30% open water.

It is anticipated that these actions will safeguard and enhance the existing conservation value of the wood and maintain the public access to the woodland in line with corporate objectives.

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

There are three public entrances to the woodland, one on the northern boundary 100 metres to the west of Crag Cottage and two more stiles where the Cumbria Coastal Way enters both northeast and southwest of the site close to the shoreline. There is a bench under a large oak at the viewpoint to provide a resting and picnic area. The wood is on Silurian siltstone and the footpath on the eastern boundary is rocky underfoot and close to a sea cliff up to 3m in height. Care should be taken here. There is no public vehicular access to the woodland.

Significance

Increasing enjoyment of woodland is one of the Trust key outcomes. Encouraging access to Crag Wood is particularly important given the importance of its conservation status, the wider designated environment of Morecambe Bay and the rich variety of wildlife that visitors could participate in. Crag Wood is an outstanding landscape feature on the bank of the estuary and can be viewed from across the estuary from Arnside. Public appreciation of ancient woodlands is good for the well being of those visiting the wood and ultimately, good for the wood itself through increased public understanding of the plight of ancient woodlands.

Opportunities & Constraints

It is used infrequently by local people and passers-by on the route of the Cumbria Coastal Way. There is an opportunity to inform the public of management practices through posters on site. Bird watchers and naturalists frequent the wood and its location and viewing point could be promoted further in these circles. There is no vehicular access for the public within easy reach of the woodland.

Factors Causing Change

Uncontrolled grazing

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The main entrance and paths will provide visitor access (Grade C) to a route through the wood. Visitors will be encouraged by better web site information and links, and signage along the Cumbria Coastal Way footpath.. The Trust will continue to promote the woodland amongst people in the region and members nationally so long as the primary objective of 'no further loss of ancient woodland' (in terms of both quality and quantity) is not compromised.

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

Maintain current access facilities in keeping with access policy ;annual maintenance and inspections to ensure the main path is clear and safe, Woodland Trust welcome signs and easy access at the three access points, maintain the bench, the view point over the estuary, and the permissive connective footpath route identified on the map to WT access standards. Improve web links with target audiences e.g. bird watchers, to help to promote the wood.

5.2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

The woodland is a rich, diverse habitat with a good multi-age structure (P1930's+), a thick understorey, both standing and fallen deadwood, developing natural regeneration and very few non-native species. The woodland characteristic of NVC W11 and designated ASNW is dominated by sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*) and silver birch (*Betula pendula*.) with ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cherry (*Prunus avium*) and mature yew (*Taxus baccata*). Around the pond are alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and grey willow (*Salix cinerea*). The understorey is dense and varied with hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), rowan (*Sorbus acuparia*) and crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) with natural regeneration of oak, ash, birch, sycamore and yew. Ash dieback appeared in the area in 2017 because numbers of ash trees in the wood are relatively low, it is not anticipated that it will have a significant impact, however, this should be monitored. The ground flora is very varied with over 63 plant species identified in 1989.

Significance

Designated ASNW, SSSI, SAC and SPA this woodland has a thriving ecology. The ancient habitat is now in a secure state. The wood is within the Morecambe Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) estuarine complex designated of international significance for wintering wading birds and of national significance for wintering wildfowl. Additionally, Crag Wood falls within the Morecambe Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) classified under the EC Birds Directive in 1998. There is little woodland adjacent to the estuary subject to coastal influences. Additionally, surrounding the woodland are many other semi-natural habitats including marsh, bog and grassland and in the wider locale there are other ancient semi-natural woodlands. These habitats amalgamate to create a rich, diverse semi-natural arena for a variety of plant and animal life.

Opportunities & Constraints

The wood is isolated, and the opportunity was taken in the early years of Woodland Trust ownership to eradicate completely the non-native tree species, which include small amounts of conifers and sycamore, as there are few non-native species in the immediate vicinity that may cause recolonisation. Of importance to the continued succession of the woodland will be the continued security of woodland boundaries to ensure livestock cannot enter and The Woodland Trust will work with neighbouring landowners to achieve this.

Factors Causing Change

Windblow, Invasive non-natives, Senescence of mature birch stands. Ash dieback which appeared in the area in 2017, but is not anticipated to have a significant effect on this wood.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term vision is to maintain and improve the biodiversity of this ancient semi natural habitat. This will be achieved by maintaining continuous woodland cover, promoting natural succession of the woodland and retention of standing and fallen deadwood, where safe to do so. The minimum management required will be for tree safety and the management of the access route.

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

Ensure that the woodland remains stock-proof on all boundaries with annual EMC boundary visit and emergency repairs; review long term work required over 5 year period.
Monitor any non-native species to ensure no threat or loss to biodiversity. Monitor for ash dieback which appeared in the area in 2017.

5.3 Pond

Description

Cpt1b is the seasonal pond and a 4m-bank margin, making up approximately 0.45ha and is contained within cpt1a in the middle of the wood. The pond has a heart shape and is more open over the northwest section with it is estimated 30% of the pond has no over-hanging vegetation and less than 30% is clear open water - the rest has pond vegetation grasses and iris. In the winter it can reach a depth of 1.5m. The dominant tree species are alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) with birch oak, yew, hazel and holly all found around the margin. The pond and margins contain yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*).

Significance

Temporary ponds are of considerable importance for a number of rare species and have been largely ignored in the UK. The wood and therefore the pond is within the Morecambe Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) estuarine complex designated of international significance for wintering wading birds and of national significance for wintering wildfowl. Crag Wood falls within the Morecambe Bay Special Protection Area (SPA) classified under the EC Birds Directive in 1998. The pond provides additional important habitat for some of these protected species.

Opportunities & Constraints

The major constraint with this seasonal pond is the threat of silting up with leaf litter and encroachment by the surrounding trees. Additionally one of the biggest threats to temporary pond habitats is the desire to turn them into permanent ones. Continuity of management is vital. Key components to the management will be the prevention of silting and encroachment, working gradually and slowly so as not to cause irreversible disturbance and to manage the deposit of spoil from any works so that invertebrates within can return to the pond. Permissions are required from Natural England to undertake any work.

Factors Causing Change

Natural Succession To Woodland, Other - Changes to rainfall and water level

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term vision is to retain the current condition of the pond formed within an old quarry as far as it is practically and financially achievable. A number of large willows have collapsed recently (2017) restricting the amount of open water and promoting the further accumulation of debris - There is less than 30% clear open water - the rest has pond vegetation grasses and iris-, maintaining the level of shade to open water and the seclusion of the dense bank margins for wildlife. All works to maintain this state will take place with advice from Natural England.

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

Continue current practices in the short-term by removing over-hanging and shading trees but during this plan period discuss with Natural England the long-term prospects of active management, its cost and effectiveness. There are so many collapsed trees across the pond that only winching-out would achieve the desired target of the proportion of open water. This may be considered too expensive and intrusive and the abandonment of current management practices may need to be considered.

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	3.16	Oak (sessile)	1930	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Pond	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Candidate Special Area of Conservation, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area
<p>This sub-compartment makes up the whole of the woodland area of Crag Wood. The north east boundary abuts Crag Cottage garden, farm and marshland, the south east boundary, the sea cliff, abuts the estuary, the western boundary abuts farmed marshland and the north west stonewall boundary is adjacent to farmland. The field gate entrance to the wood is on the north west boundary, just off the public right of way. Once within the wood a permissive connects with the Cumbrian coastal path which runs along the shoreline which forms the eastern boundary. The woodland aspect is flat although there are craggy outcrops of Silurian rock throughout.</p> <p>The canopy species (P30) are 60% sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>), 25% silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), 10% ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) and 5% mixed including cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>), mature yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>) and crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>). Sycamore once dominant in some areas is now almost eradicated with the one mature specimen to the northeast ring-barked in 1999 and now dead. The understorey is mixed and multi-aged and is dominated by hazel and holly with hawthorn, blackthorn, rowan and regeneration of ash, oak, birch, yew and some sycamore. The ground flora is varied with bramble which is abundant and bluebell, wood anemone, lesser celandine, wild daffodil, common buckler fern and along the sea cliff common polypody and thrift.</p>							
1b	0.44	Other	1930	Non-wood habitat	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access, Pond	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Candidate Special Area of Conservation, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Protection Area

Cpt1b is the seasonal pond and a 4m-bank margin, making up approximately 0.45ha and is contained within cpt1a to the middle of the wood. The pond has a heart shape and is approximately 30% open. In the winter it can reach a depth of 1.5m+. The dominant tree species are alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) with birch, oak, yew, hazel and holly all found around the margin. The pond and margins contain yellow iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), bulrush (*Typha latifolia*) and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Deer fraying is evident on trees near to the pond.

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.