



Lumb Brook Valley

Management Plan 2019-2024

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Lumb Brook Valley
Location:	Warrington
Grid reference:	SJ627849, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 109
Area:	10.44 hectares (25.80 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Community Forest, Local Wildlife Site, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Lumb Brook Valley is a delightful site with several distinctive woodland areas including Fords Rough an area of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, The Dingle with a mix of conifers, broadleaves and a stand of mature beech trees and Julia's Wood which is a young woodland of native broadleaves. There are good displays of bluebells, wild garlic and other wildflowers in the springtime particularly in Fords Rough. The valley has surfaced and well used footpaths linked to the adjacent housing estates and roads.

2.2 Extended Description

Lumb Brook Valley is approximately 3 miles to the south-east of Warrington in the suburb of Appleton. It lies in the Green Belt on the edge of the urban fringe, however the area is under intense pressure for future housing development. The wood is a prominent feature in the landscape and forms a green corridor within the local area connecting with other green spaces including Lumb Brook Millennium Green and Dipping Brook valley.

It is a linear woodland running roughly north to south on the steep sided slopes of Dingle Brook and Doods Brook. It is bordered by housing to the west and south and farmland to the east and north. There are a number of sandstone outcrops that are exposed along the valley. The woodland is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) and is

dominated by oak, ash, cherry with sycamore, beech and alder. The wood is approximately 11ha and comprises four distinctive woodland compartments:

The Dingle: Compartment 1

This area consists of a large wooded area alongside the Dingle Brook and is designated as ASNW. The southern end of the wood owned by Warrington BC. Housing estates abut the western boundary of the wood with farmland alongside the eastern boundary. In the northern sub-compartment 1A a small woodland extension has been planted in 1998. The remaining mature sections of the woodland contain oak, silver birch, sycamore, Scots pine and beech. In addition, extensive edge and under planting has taken place during the early 1980's (by Warrington Development Corporation). This takes the form of dense plantings of ash, rowan, wild cherry, field maple, birch, willow, alder, oak, beech, hazel, blackthorn and hawthorn. Edge plantings adjacent to new housing have been periodically coppiced to reduce encroachment problems, improve security and to manage future tree safety liability. This has also had the benefit of creating a more graduated and diverse structure to the woodland edge, one of the key zones for biodiversity enhancement and conservation. Dense sections of rhododendron have been removed from the site particularly to the north of Dingle Brook. The ground flora is sparse but there are pockets of bluebell, lords and ladies, wood anemone. There is a well used surfaced footpath running through this section of woodland. In addition there are two vehicle bridges in the ownership of the Woodland Trust. In 1997 sub-compartment 1B and 1C were affected by the construction of a new road bridge (Wetherwin Avenue) over the valley.

Fords Rough: Compartment 2

This section of Lumb Brook Valley is alongside Doods Brook and contains the most significant section ASNW. The woodland consists of mature and semi-mature oak, ash, sycamore, wild cherry, alder with rowan and birch. The understory is more diverse than elsewhere in the valley with natural regeneration of cherry, sycamore, ash and oak. Most of the understory has been extensively restocked by Warrington Development Corporation in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The shrub layer is reasonably well developed and contains holly, hazel, hawthorn with elder. The ground flora is also reasonably diverse and consists of wood anemone, bluebell, lesser celandine, with a range of mosses/ liverworts and ferns also present. A surfaced footpath (installed in 1985) runs the full length of the wood connecting Dingle Lane to Doods Lane. This is prone to water logging due to poor drainage and the topography of the site. A number of footbridges and sections of safety fencing also form part of this route. Some small sections of this woodland were sold to neighbouring property owners in the 1980's. This has caused further fragmentation and habitat loss.

Julia's Wood: In 2004 the Woodland Trust took ownership of land adjacent to Fords Rough and Green Lane to extend and buffer this narrow clough woodland. The land was donated by the Mr David Ashall and named Julia's Wood in memory of his late wife and has now been planted with mixed broadleaves to reflect the character of the neighbouring ASNW.

Dingle Extension: Compartment 3

A very small triangle of trees at the junction of Dingle Lane with Lyons Lane with gardens to the north. There are a small number of semi-mature oak and sycamore with a sparse understory of hawthorn and bramble. There is no public access in the compartment.

Long Wood: Compartment 4

This small square shaped woodland once formed part of the Lumb Brook Valley but this link has

been severed with the development of roads and housing in the area. The canopy is dominated by mature oak with sycamore, horse chestnut, ash and alder. The understory is poorly developed due to there being previously a dense cover of rhododendron that has now been removed.

The site is well used with a footpath running through the valley with multiple access points to adjoining roads and housing estates. The valley also connects into the wider recreational network with footpath links to the nearby villages of Appleton Thorn, Grappenhall and Stockton Heath.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Lumb Brook Valley woodland is approximately 3 miles to the south east of Warrington in the suburb of Appleton.

There is approximately 2km of surfaced footpaths through the valley with six public access points from the nearby roads and housing estates. Two entrances are located on Dingle Lane which lead into the main compartments Fords Rough and The Dingle. Limited parking is available close to these entrances in roadside lay-bys on Dingle Lane. Fords Rough is to the south of Dingle Lane, with a metal kissing gate at the entrance. The path is quite narrow in parts and crosses over a number of small streams via piped culverts and a wooden footbridge which has a few steps on either side. The path runs from Dingle Lane and comes out at the junction of Doods Lane and Green Lane. Approximately 200m along Green Lane heading back up the western side of the valley is Julia's Wood on the right side of the lane. There is an entrance into the wood through a pedestrian squeeze gap next to a wooden management gate with a short grassed path through the new planted woodland.

The entrance to the Dingle part of Lumb Brook Valley is on the north side of Dingle Lane. There is a motorbike barrier at the roadside which allows pedestrian access onto the stone surfaced track/ path which crosses over two vehicular bridges and eventually comes out at the northern end of the valley on Lumb Brook Road. The initial section of woodland and footpath from Dingle Lane to the wooden bridges comes under the ownership of Warrington Borough Council. The footpath is quite wide, mostly flat although with several gradients along the way and although it is surfaced with stone it can become quite muddy in winter.

There are no public toilets in the vicinity. The nearest bus stops are on Lumb Brook Road and Cann Lane, at either end of Dingle Lane and about a 10 minute walk to the main site entrances along roads. See the Traveline website for locations of bus stops and details of bus services <http://www.traveline.org.uk/index.htm>.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intention is to manage the wood as broadleaved woodland to maintain a high forest canopy with a diverse structure, species and age classifications.

Guided by the Woodland Trust's woodland management approach, the long term management will seek a balance between conservation of the woodland habitat and public access. The semi natural woodland will be allowed to develop naturally with the retention of old trees, standing and fallen dead wood, natural succession and regeneration which should result in a more uneven aged structure and increased amounts of dead wood.

Management operations will be driven by the need to maintain public access, tree safety and to make the woodland as resilient as possible to cope with future pressures from climate change, pests and tree diseases. Silvicultural management will be for long term tree safety and stand stability focusing along boundaries next to houses, roads and footpaths. Woodland edges will be managed with a programme of coppicing over the long term to create a more graduated edge structure where possible. Monitoring will be undertaken on a regular basis to identify any threats to the woodland from tree disease, pests, non-native invasive species and human impacts, and appropriate action taken where it is practicable to do so.

Public access will continue to be maintained at the current level with regular maintenance of paths, entrances and signage to ensure paths are suitable to use by visitors and the site is welcoming. The Trust's duty of care to the public will continue to be addressed through on-going tree safety and site risk assessment inspections.

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 six public access points into Lumb Brook Valley from the adjoining roads and housing estates, with limited parking on Dingle Lane which crosses through the middle of the valley. The main entrances into the wood are from this road leading into The Dingle and Fords Rough. There is approximately 2km of permissive footpaths which are mostly surfaced with crushed stone and there are several wooden bridges and piped culverts where the paths cross over the streams in the valley. The section of footpath that runs north from Dingle Lane until the first wooden bridge over Dingle Brook is in the ownership of Warrington BC. The valley connects to the countryside and nearby villages via the public rights of way network. There is no formal public access into Long Wood (sub-pt 4). The footpaths are well used on a daily basis by visitors.

Significance

Increasing access to and enjoyment of woodland is one of the Trust's key aims and the network of footpaths through these woods provide opportunities for local people to visit and enjoy woodlands in an area that is increasingly becoming urbanised with new housing developments planned close to the wood. The wood offers people the opportunity to visit ancient woodland which is a rare habitat now within the UK.

Opportunities & Constraints

The footpaths are well used all year around and become muddy in the winter requiring regular maintenance.

The site is within a steep sided valley and the paths are very narrow in places which is a constraint for management access to carry out maintenance work.

There is an opportunity to raise public awareness about the importance of ASNW through on site posters and information.

Factors Causing Change

Erosion to footpaths from heavy usage/ damage from mountain bikes illegally using the paths. New housing developments nearby will increase the visitor numbers and recreational pressure within the wood.

Vandalism, fires, fly tipping especially along boundaries next to houses/gardens.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term objective is to maintain the network of footpaths, public access points and signage on site to provide all year round access for the public.

The site will be made as safe as practicable for visitors and neighbours through regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones and site hazards.

Threats to the wood arising from public recreation or misuse will be monitored and appropriate measures taken where necessary.

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

During the current plan period the short term objectives to achieve this are:

Cut back/ trim vegetation and remove branches encroaching onto the footpaths x2 times a year.

Inspect and maintain as required all entrances, signage and fencing annually.

Clear litter and fly tipping to prevent accumulations of rubbish x 3-4 times a year.

Inspect trees in high risk zones (i.e. next to houses, roads and footpaths) and site hazards (as per the SRA inspection regime) to ensure safety of visitors and neighbours, and undertake any remedial safety work identified.

Monitor the condition of footpaths and access infrastructure once during the plan period to assess whether the current access provision is adequate, identify any issues or threats from public use of the wood, and take appropriate action to address them if necessary.

5.2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

The two main compartments of the wood (The Dingle which lies to the north of Dingle Lane and Fords Rough to the south of the lane) are Ancient Semi Natural Woodland comprising predominantly oak, sycamore, ash, wild cherry, silver birch, with beech, field maple, alder, willow and occasional horse chestnut, lime and pines (Corsican and Scots). New planting of oak, ash, cherry, rowan, alder, holly and elder was done in the 1980's mainly near to boundaries with new housing estates and road. The understorey includes natural regeneration and woody shrubs particularly hazel and elder. There is some mature rhododendron in parts of The Dingle on the north bank of the stream and within Long Wood although large amounts have been cleared in recent years. A small amount of Snowberry is located in The Dingle to the east of the stream on the higher ground with younger trees. There is a good ground flora with ancient woodland indicator species including English bluebell, lesser celandine, dogs mercury, wood anemone, although in some areas particularly where dominated by mature beech the ground layer is bare ground.

Significance

Cheshire is one of the least wooded counties in England with less than 5% woodland cover. Lumb Brook Valley is located in an increasingly urban area and as such is a significant woodland habitat and important for wildlife in the local environment.

It is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) which now comprises less than 2% of land cover in the UK. Therefore this area of ASNW provides local people a unique opportunity to interact with a very rare habitat. It also provides an ecologically rich habitat in an increasingly urbanised area and is designated as a Local Wildlife Site.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: The woodland is relatively small, narrow and vulnerable to external development pressures. The plateau area to the west has been developed for housing resulting in changes to the drainage into the woodland. Large amounts of inappropriate boundary edge planting has taken place and needs regular coppicing to manage this. The spread of sycamore, beech and rhododendron has severely undermined the diversity of the ground flora particularly in Long Wood and parts of the Dingle. Future housing development pressure is great in this area and input into any future planning applications on adjoining land will be required where possible to reduce the impacts of developments. The woodland is broken up into a number of different ownerships including areas owned by Warrington BC, the Land Trust and some private domestic gardens.

Factors Causing Change

Increasing visitor pressures will impact more on the woodland and wildlife .

Vandalism causing damage to trees and ground flora.

Deliberate fires causing damage to mature trees, natural regen and ground flora.

Rhododendron is present in the wood. It is non-native, invasive and will spread and suppress ground flora layer and natural regeneration.

Snowberry is present (handful of bushes) in the eastern raised area of land in The Dingle - it is non-native, invasive and will spread.

Ash dieback.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term objective is to maintain the diversity and richness of the ASNW to retain a high forest canopy with predominately native, mixed broadleaves, but with non-natives including sycamore permitted.

The woodland should have a diverse structure in terms of species composition, age and size classes. The wood will be allowed to develop as naturally as possible with standing and fallen dead wood retained where safe to do so and natural regeneration encouraged.

Tree safety along boundaries next to houses, roads and footpaths will be a priority due to the urban setting of the woodland and this may provide opportunities to promote natural regeneration of desirable species for future canopy trees.

This may provide opportunities through selective felling to create gaps in the canopy to promote natural regeneration and encourage the development of woodland ground flora. Non-native invasive species such as Rhododendron and Snowberry will be controlled to prevent them becoming a threat to the woodland.

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

During the current plan period the short term objectives to achieve this are:

Control invasive species (Rhododendron, Snowberry) so that by the end of the plan period they are only a rare component within the wood.

Carry out coppicing in 2020 to focus on woodland/ path edges to create a more varied, uneven aged woodland structure and improve path sight lines.

Observe the general woodland condition by undertaking a woodland condition assessment during the plan period to monitor the health and resilience of the wood to identify any threats from tree diseases, pests, mammals or people.

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	0.17	Ash	1998	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest
Woodland extension planted in 1998 with mixed broadleaves under WGS to buffer the ASNW to the west in sub-cpt 1h. Mixed broadleaved plantings of oak, ash, alder, hazel, willow, hawthorn.							
1b	2.70	Oak (pedunculate)	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Local Wildlife Site, Tree Preservation Order
This is the northern section of The Dingle bounded to the north by farmland, to the south by Dingle Brook. A road bridge was built through the northern section of the sub-compartment in 1997. The sub-compartment contains mature sycamore, pedunculate oak, ash, scots pine with some beech. The poorly developed understory contains rowan, wild cherry, beech, oak, ash with small patches of rhododendron ponticum. The woodland edge to the north of the sub-compartment was planted by Warrington Development Corporation in the early 1980's. It consists of ash, beech, oak, cherry, rowan with hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn. Some of this has been periodically coppiced in the past.							
1c	0.89	Oak (pedunculate)	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order
This narrow sub-compartment is to the south/ west of Dingle Brook and is bounded by the stream to the north / east and the surfaced footpath to the south (the path is outside the WT ownership). The main canopy species are sycamore, oak, and Scots pine. The dominant understory species is rhododendron ponticum. This is undermining the regeneration of the high forest structure within this sub-compartment of the woodland.							

1d	0.60	Oak (pedunculate)	1980	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order
Mixed broadleaved woodland edge plantings carried out in early 1980's by Warrington Development Corporation. Woodland blocks contain ash, oak, beech, rowan, alder, birch, field maple with hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and dog rose. In the past these have been coppiced periodically. A limited amount of thinning of these blocks has taken place in the past.							
1e	0.87	Beech	1890	High forest	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Local Wildlife Site, Tree Preservation Order
This sub-compartment lies centrally within The Dingle and is bounded by Dingle Brook to the west, and north, a drainage ditch to the south and densely planted mixed shrub coppice to the east. The main canopy species are mature/ over mature beech, Scots pine, sycamore and occasional oak. The understory is sparse but restocking of beech, oak, rowan, wild cherry has taken place in suitable canopy gaps.							
1f	0.65	Mixed native broadleaves	1980	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order
This sub-compartment is bounded by farm land to the east, Dingle Brook to the north and a steep slope / bank to the west. It is a mixed broadleaf plantation dating back to the early 1980's planted by Warrington Development Corporation. This plantation is now well established with natural competition leading to a process of self thinning.							
1g	0.65	Mixed native broadleaves	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order
This narrow sub-compartment lies to the south of The Dingle and is bounded by Dingle Brook to the west and farmland to the east, and abuts Dingle Lane for approximately 120m on its southern boundary. It has been heavily grazed in the past.							

1h	0.37	Mixed broadleaves	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Originally the north-western tip of compartment 1b, this mature Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland block consists of oak, ash, and sycamore with an understory of bramble and bracken. This sub-compartment was created after the completion of the new road that split this area from the main woodland block (sub-cpt 1b).</p>							
2a	1.37	Sycamore	1900	High forest	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Community Forest, Local Wildlife Site, Tree Preservation Order
<p>This linear narrow compartment comprises the western / southern half of Fords Rough. The boundary between this compartment and 2B being the woodland path running between The Dingle Bridge and Dood's Bridge, the south and west boundary is defined by the stream for half its length from Dood's Bridge and then abuts rear gardens and open space in Mentmore Gardens to Dingle Lane. It is Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland containing sycamore, oak, wild cherry, alder & ash with a reasonably well developed understory of elder, hazel, rowan, holly, wild cherry, oak, ash, beech and bramble. Most of the understory species were group planted in the early 1980's with limited natural regeneration mainly of sycamore and ash.</p>							
2b	0.78	Sycamore	1900	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Community Forest, Local Wildlife Site, Tree Preservation Order

<p>This sub-compartment is the north / eastern section of Fords Rough. It is bounded to the north by farm land and to the south & west by the surfaced footpath running east to west through the wood. It is Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland predominantly composed of sycamore with oak, ash, alder and wild cherry. There is a reasonably well developed understory of mostly planted rowan, ash, alder, oak, beech with holly, hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, elder and bramble. There is a narrow surfaced footpath running along the sub-compartment boundary (south) with a number of small bridges. There is no vehicular access into this area.</p>							
2c	0.63	Rowan	2005	Min-intervention	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest
<p>Julia's Wood was planted in 2004 on land donated by David Ashall and family. It is an extension of Ford's Rough adding structural diversity and serving as an important buffer for the Ancient Semi Natural Woodland.</p>							
3a	0.03	Sycamore	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Community Forest
<p>This small triangle of woodland is known as the Dingle extension and lies at the junction of Dingle lane with Cann Lane North/ Lyons Lane. It is abutted by houses/ gardens on the north western boundary. It contains a number of mature sycamore, ash and oak and has a sparse understory of bramble and hawthorn.</p>							
4a	0.85	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Legal issues, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Community Forest, Tree Preservation Order

This sub-compartment is called Long Wood and is separated from the Dingle by Cann Lane North and houses. It would have originally been part of the main woodland block in Lumb Brook Valley but is surrounded by houses and gardens on all sides with management access available along a narrow track off Cann Lane North/ Longwood Road. The western boundary is ill defined with marker posts adjacent to the neighbouring garden. The woodland canopy is mature oak with sycamore, horse chestnut, ash, alder, and a poorly developed understory monopolised by rhododendron with hazel and hawthorn. The ground flora is quite sparse although there are bluebells. An open ditch runs through the woodland from east to west and there is a heavily silted pond on the south western boundary

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	2a	Ride edge Coppice	0.10	20	2
2025	1a	Ride edge Coppice	0.10	20	2

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.