



# Soapwell Wood

## 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto: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.

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## 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](http://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.

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## 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

<b>Site name:</b>	Soapwell Wood
<b>Location:</b>	New Marske
<b>Grid reference:</b>	NZ621197, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 94
<b>Area:</b>	7.00 hectares (17.30 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Community Forest, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

Dominated by conifers in the north and broadleaves in the south, this site has bluebells and gorse scrub which provides an excellent habitat for birds. This wood also includes a Scheduled Ancient Monument in the form of a round pre-historic barrow.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Located approximately 4 miles east of Middlesbrough next to the village of New Marske, this 6.93 ha plantation forms a southern extension at the east end of Errington Wood (NZ 6210 1975) and is situated on a moderately steep west-facing slope with panoramic views over Teesside. The northern half of the wood (sub-cpt 1a) is conifer plantation dominated by Corsican pine, whilst the southern half (sub-cpt 1b) consists of a p. 96 oak and birch with substantial areas of gorse scrub.

Soapwell Wood is being managed under a long-term PAWS restoration programme. Under the conifers in sub-cpt 1a, the ground flora is generally floristically poor, consisting mostly of bracken and bramble. However, where scattered broadleaves occur, remnants of a more varied ground flora still survive, including carpets of bluebells, indentifying this is an Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS).

An area of gorse scrub, scattered trees and open grassland adjoins the whole of the western boundary of the wood creating a valuable wildlife habitat, particularly for birds, whilst to the south and east lays arable fields and improved grassland. The underlying geology of the wood consists of Lower Jurassic sandstones, significant sections of which are exposed in the large disused quarry at the top of the wood. These rocks give rise to shallow, very sandy loose soils that are well-drained and prone to erosion on the steeper and more exposed slopes.

Soapwell Wood is very well used by the public, though no public rights of way exist within the wood itself. The main route into the wood is provided by the formal permissive path known as the Falkland Walk that enters Soapwell from Errington Wood to the north and runs down through the wood to join Sandy Lane to the south. Sandy Lane is also the Trust's legal management access route to the wood, though in practice, access for past management activities has been taken across the land adjoining the west of the wood owned by Langbaugh District Council.

Within the northeast corner of Soapwell Wood exists a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) consisting of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age round barrow that is one of two such monuments known to exist on Patterson's Bank.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

For those travelling to the wood by car, a public car park and picnic area is available off Grewgrass Lane at the western end of Errington Wood, from where Soapwell Wood is easily accessible by following the footpath out from the eastern corner of the car park and up through Errington Wood southwards to join Sandy Lane. For visitors wishing to reach the wood by public transport, a bus stop is located on Grewgrass Lane next to New Marske village, from where the wood is only around 10 minutes walk away by following Grewgrass Lane southwards to the sharp bend in the road then turning left up the track (Sandy Lane) past the metal boom gate.

From Sandy Lane (a public bridleway) Soapwell Wood can be entered via the permissive footpath known as the Falkland Way that runs through the wood north south by entering the wood from the southern end of Sandy Lane via a wooden stile. Access is also possible from the west off Sandy Lane via permissive routes across the land owned by Langbaugh District Council but this involves a steep climb up the hill. Within the wood, the Falkland Way runs along the mid slope and is generally level, except at its southern end where it follows a gentle incline. The path is unsurfaced and narrow in places.

For those needing public conveniences, public toilets are available in Marske-by-the-Sea about 4 miles north of Soapwell Wood on Redcar Road, just next to the roundabout on the high street (A1085). Two RADAR toilets are located in Saltburn-by-the-Sea at Cat Nab and on the pier (summer only).

### 3.2 Access / Walks

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

To secure and expand the surviving ancient woodland ground flora still existing in the wood by substantially reducing the number of conifers and re-establishing predominantly mixed broadleaved high forest woodland of diverse age and species structure across the whole of Soapwell Wood during the next 20 to 25 years.

Over the long-term (50-100 years), the gradual removal of conifers within sub-cpt 1a will see mixed broadleaved high forest woodland dominated by oak, sycamore and birch become established, whilst also ensuring the wood's function as a significant landscape feature is not compromised. A minimum intervention approach in sub-cpt 1b will allow oak and silver birch to form fragmented stands of native high forest woodland among the gorse scrub. Restoration of Soapwell Wood helps to fulfil the Trust's corporate objective of improving woodland biodiversity through restoring this planted ancient woodland site.

Managing the current level of access provision at Soapwell Wood, particularly by ensuring the Falkland Walk remains unobstructed in the future will contribute to the Trust's corporate objective of increasing enjoyment and understanding of woodland. Maintaining the four entrance points currently used will also help ensure continued public access is available in the future.

The Scheduled Ancient Monument (round barrow) at the northeast corner of the wood will be protected during forestry operations to ensure its preservation for the benefit of present and future generations.



## 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

The formal permissive route known as the Falkland Walk runs through the whole length of the wood north to south and is the main means of access to the wood for the public. From the north, the path enters Soapwell Wood from Errington Wood, of which Soapwell is effectively an extension. Both Woods are part of a much larger complex of woodland known as Marske Banks Plantation; so contribute to the larger access provision in this area. Within the wood itself, a number of other small permissive paths and desire lines also provide further access to most parts of the wood, whilst the purchase of a 0.08 ha strip of land along the top of the old quarry in 2003, has provided a safe route for those walking along the top of the wood.

#### Significance

Providing public access to woods is a cornerstone of the Trust's management approach to its properties and is encapsulated in its corporate objective of increasing enjoyment and understanding of woodland. Not only does access to Soapwell Wood provide a pleasant walk in itself, especially given the exceptional panoramic views it provides over the expanse of Teesside and towards the Cleveland Hills, but is also integral to the wider access provision in the area. Although a permissive path, the Falkland Walk extends along the whole of Marske Banks Plantation, Errington Wood, Soapwell and south past Fir Rigg Wood and so Soapwell is a crucial link in maintaining this route.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

The current provision for public access to Soapwell Wood is probably at a sustainable level and does not require further expansion through the creation of any new paths. The fact that much of Soapwell is on quite steep slopes with loose sandy soils and is relatively narrow in places would seem to support this view. Although only a permissive path, the Falkland Walk makes a significant contribution to public access in the area, so maintaining this route is a priority. The council's re-surfacing of Sandy Lane in 2004 down the west side of Soapwell Wood has also greatly improved public access in this area.

#### Factors Causing Change

Loss of path due to encroaching vegetation

#### Long term Objective (50 years+)

To ensure public access to the wood continues to be available in the future by keeping the route of the Falkland Walk free of encroaching vegetation and other obstructions and maintaining the four entrances currently used to access the wood.

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

The four entrances to the wood will be inspected at least once a year to ensure they are maintained in a safe and serviceable condition to facilitate continued public access. The Falkland Walk and adjoining path recorded on the legal map will be kept open for walkers by cutting back encroaching vegetation and collecting litter at least once a year. Public safety will be protected by carrying out a tree safety survey at least once every five years along these paths and by maintaining a site risk assessment of all hazards on site and through carrying out any necessary work in order to minimise the danger associated with these.

## 5.2 Historic Features

### Description

One of the two Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) on Patterson's Bank is located at the extreme northeast corner of Sub-cpt 1a (NZ 6214 2000) and consists of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrow. Consisting of a circular stone and earth mound 17m in diameter and standing up to 1.8m high, it was originally surrounded by kerbstones, some of which are still in place at the base on the southwest side of the monument. One kerbstone displaying cup marks survives on the east side but not in its original position and at the centre of the mound there is a hollow created by the removal of an Ordnance Survey triangulation point. The monument (Reference number: SM 32005/01) was first scheduled on the 30th May 1979 and last revised on 2nd December 1998. The scheduling includes both barrows and its recorded name on the schedule is - Two round barrows on Patterson's Bank - National Monument Number 32005.

### Significance

The fact that this monument is classed as a SAM testifies to its importance not only locally but at a national level as well. Despite disturbance caused by the removal of the triangulation point, this monument is generally in a good condition and will contain significant information about its original form and the burials within it, as well as evidence relating to previous land use preserved beneath the barrow. That fact that the barrow has prehistoric rock art associated with it (cup-marked stone) further adds to its importance and is one of several such monuments distributed along the northern and eastern periphery of the North York Moors that can be dated to the Late Neolithic /Early Bronze Age, making it earlier in date than many similar barrows on the central moorland.

### Opportunities & Constraints

As a SAM, the round barrow enjoys legal protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended by the National Heritage Act 1983, under which it is a criminal offence to cause, deliberately or through recklessness, damage to a scheduled monument. All works that may affect the monument and its immediate environment both above and below ground need Scheduled Monument Consent, obtained from the Secretary of State through the Department of Culture Media & Sport. Certain forestry works will not need written permission as they are covered by class consents that automatically grant permission for certain works to be carried out, though not tree planting. However, to ensure compliance with the law, English Heritage will always be consulted before any work on or around this monument is carried out.

### Factors Causing Change

Growth of tree roots, fire damage and litter.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

To protect this important monument from disturbance and damage and thus to ensure its preservation for the benefit of present and future generations to enjoy and learn from.

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

The round barrow will be subject to condition inspections at least once every 5 years to ensure the monument is not suffering deterioration or damage of any kind. If any problems are discovered, this will be brought to the attention of English Heritage's local Field Monument Warden.

## 5.3 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

### Description

Soapwell Wood is recorded in the 1987 Provisional Inventory of Ancient Woodland for Cleveland as an ancient replanted woodland. The wood, which forms part of a much larger area of woodland covering the Upleatham Hills, occupies quite steep slopes that are unlikely to have been used for agriculture though have been used to quarry stone. Because of the dense conifer cover, no significant understorey exists and the field layer is equally impoverished, though some remnants of the pre-coniferisation ground flora still survives in places, generally confined to the areas around the few surviving broadleaves. Soapwell Wood forms a prominent feature in the landscape visible from many miles around, occupying as it does a steep west-facing slope.

### Significance

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland, a nationally rare habitat type whose preservation is both a local and national target within biodiversity action plans. Where ancient woodland sites have been planted with conifers, it is a stated aim of both the Government and the Woodland Trust that these should be restored back to broadleaf woodland. Restoration back to broadleaves will increase the biodiversity of the wood and help save valuable elements of the former ancient woodland that may still be present among the understorey and field layers or among the seed bank preserved in the soil. The importance of Soapwell Wood is also increased by being part of a much larger body of woodland, much of which is also recognised as ancient replanted woodland. Because Soapwell Wood is so prominent in the landscape, any abrupt change in its appearance will have a detrimental affect on the landscape and will inevitably meet with significant public opposition.

### Opportunities & Constraints

The greatest constraint to PAWS restoration in sub-cpt 1b is the predominance of gorse and therefore, the objective of restoration across this part of the site will be to establish open oak/birch scrub woodland. In sub-cpt 1a, public opposition to tree felling could also be an issue. Because the wood is such a prominent landscape feature, restoration will have to be done gradually over quite a long period (20-25 years) in order to minimise the visual impact on the wood. Steep slopes and long extraction distances, coupled with the poor quality of most of the Corsican pine and the low volumes to be removed at each operation, is likely to force this work to be done on a fell-to-waste basis, thus obtaining no income from the standing timber. However, access to the wood has been improved through the re-surfacing work carried out in 2004 by the local council along Sandy Lane, which provides the Trust with its management access route to the wood. The occurrence of fire in the past also suggests arson could be a constraint on how harvesting debris is treated. As the wood is such a prominent landscape feature, this does restrict the rate at which restoration work can be undertaken. However, because sub-cpt 1a is currently a uniform conifer plantation, restoring Soapwell Wood will, in the long-term, create greater structural diversity within the landscape that will be more aesthetically pleasing.

### Factors Causing Change

Gorse colonisation supressing tree regeneration in sub-cpt 1b, heavy shading supressing ground flora & acidic carpet of conifer needles.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

To secure and expand the surviving remnants of ancient woodland ground flora still existing in the wood by substantially reducing the number of conifers and re-establishing predominantly mixed broadleaved high forest woodland of diverse age and species structure across the whole of Soapwell Wood during the next 20 to 25 years. To maintain at all times during restructuring woodland cover over at least 70% of sub-cpt 1a. This will mean that although successive thinnings will reduce the density of the canopy over time, the total area across the wood without tree canopy will not be allowed to exceed 1.1ha at any one time. Neither will any one felling be allowed to create an opening in the canopy greater than 0.25 ha in size.

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

Parts of sub-cpt 1a will again be selectively thinned during 2014 then at least once again before 2025 to gradually increase light levels to benefit the expansion of ancient woodland ground flora and favour the regeneration of broadleaved trees. Although natural regeneration is being slightly suppressed by the Gorse understory in Cpt. 1b, establishment of natural regeneration is evident throughout the compartment with the extra time the natural regeneration is taking to establish leading to an un-even aged stand structure. By 2025, the physical structure of the canopy in sub-cpt 1a will have become much more open and increasingly dominated by broadleaves (particularly oak, birch and sycamore) as successive thinnings reduce the amount of pine in the canopy. The health and condition of the existing woodland cover will also be monitored to ensure no detrimental factors are causing its decline and to act to prevent any further damage should any negative impact be identified.

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## 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	3.81	Corsican pine	1965	High forest	Archaeological features, Landscape factors, Management factors (eg grazing etc), No/poor vehicular access to the site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Scheduled Ancient Monument

Sub-cpt 1a occupies an area of 3.81 ha on the moderately steep west-facing slope of Patterson's Bank. A round barrow (SAM 32005/01) is located at its highest point at the extreme northeast corner and the permissive path known as the Falkland Walk roughly follows the 150m contour north south along the mid slope. The canopy is dominated by Corsican pine, probably planted around the mid 1960's, with the odd Scots and Lodgepole pine here and there. A scatter of broadleaves also survives among the canopy and sub-canopy consisting mostly of sycamore, oak and birch, along with the occasional beech and rowan that have arisen through natural regeneration or as regrowth from cut stumps. Apart from the odd isolated elder, no significant shrub layer exists and the field layer under the conifers, where this present, is dominated by bracken and bramble. However, under the broadleaves, particularly along the lower slopes, carpets of bluebells still survive along with the odd primrose.

1b	3.12	Silver birch	1991	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Planted Ancient Woodland Site	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
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Sub-cpt 1b covers 3.12 ha on moderate southwest-facing slopes at the southern end of the wood and was created during the late 1980's when this area was clear felled by the previous owner, Zetland Estates. Restocking took place in 1991 with Scots pine, oak and sycamore, much of which failed to survive. Consequently, following acquisition the wood in March 1995, the Woodland Trust replanted 1.5 ha in 1996 with oak and silver birch and in 2004 removed most of the Scots pine and cut back the gorse around the remaining oaks and silver birches. Today, much of the area is covered in gorse scrub with scattered groups of birch and the occasional oak growing among it. The ground flora typically consists of coarse grasses, bracken and bramble with occasional patches of stitchwort and wood sorrel, along with the odd bluebell.



## Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2021	1a	Thin	3.81	10	40

## 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.