



# Tinney's Firs

## 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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](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>	Tinney's Firs
<b>Location:</b>	SALISBURY
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SU201200, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 184
<b>Area:</b>	24.22 hectares (59.85 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	National Park, Special Landscape Area

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

Tinney's Firs is an attractive, mature mainly broadleaf woodland, named after a stand of large Douglas fir. An old brick kiln and unusual ponds hint at the wood's industrial past.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Tinney's Firs is an attractive, 26 ha mature woodland near the Wiltshire/Hampshire border a few miles south of Salisbury. It lies within the northern tip of the New Forest National Park and is also designated as a Special Landscape Area. The Wood is within the National Character Area 131: New Forest and is typical of the non-enclosed woods in the NCA. The site is bordered to the west by housing and playing fields, with farmland to the north and east which is mainly used for pasture. The country road Whiteshoot Hill borders the Wood to the south, beyond which is farmland.

The Wood is of a high forest structure and contains a wide range of species; oak characteristically dominates throughout, with significant proportions of beech, birch and mature Scots pine, larch and yew. The 'Firs' in the wood's title refers to the stand of large Douglas fir in the woodland, which grows outside the Trust's boundary around the property found in the southern part of the Wood. The understorey is mainly hazel and holly. The stream edges are the site of most of the ground flora, with ferns and mosses. Elsewhere ground flora is it is patchy with bracken around the car park in the south eastern corner, and bilberry in the south western side, to the east of Tinney's Fir property. Primroses and wood anemone are most abundant in 3b. There is a good area of bluebells in the north eastern corner of compartment 2a. There is a seasonal pond just to the east of the car park. An old woodbank runs along the eastern boundary adjacent to the public bridle path and another runs east/west through the wood forming the southern end of compartment 3b

The wood is very undulating with seasonal ponds, small landforms and several small streams and ditches. The geology is London Clay, as is typical of the area. This probably goes some way to explaining the location of nearby old Hart Hill brick kiln (outside of WT ownership to the north of the Wood).

A network of paths gives good public access. The site is well connected to the wider landscape through the public right of way network as a public footpath touches the north western corner and a public bridle path runs along the eastern boundary, just outside of Woodland Trust ownership.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

#### Directions to main entrance:

1. From Salisbury take the A338 south east
2. After approximately 7.5 miles, turn left by the Bull Hotel, signed to Redlynch and Woodfalls
3. Follow the B3080 for approximately 3 miles, after going through the village of Woodfalls, turn left just after the recreational fields onto Whiteshoot Hill.
4. The car park is found half a mile along Whiteshoot Hill, on the left hand side. The car park does have a height barrier restricting access to vehicles of 2m and under.

#### Paths.

There are a number of permissive paths that form various circular routes around the woodland. The site is undulating and the paths can get waterlogged and muddy at times. The main access point is from the car park in the south eastern corner.

#### Public transport

There is a bus-stop (Woodfalls Cross) 0.4miles from the main entrance at the western end of Whiteshoot Hill. There is no pavement from the bus stop, along Whiteshoot Hill. However, by walking north from the bus stop 0.4miles along pavements, access to Tinney's Firs can be gained through the North Western permissive entrance to the site. The bus stop is serviced by Salisbury Reds Buses, number 44. ([www.traveline.info](http://www.traveline.info))

### 3.2 Access / Walks

#### Paths.

There are a number of permissive paths that form various circular routes around the woodland. The site is undulating and the paths can get waterlogged and muddy at times. The main access point is from the car park in the south eastern corner, which does have a height barrier restricting access to vehicles of 2m and under.

#### Public transport

There is a bus-stop (Woodfalls Cross) 0.4miles from the main entrance at the western end of Whiteshoot Hill. There is no pavement from the bus stop, along Whiteshoot Hill. However, by walking north from the bus stop 0.4miles along pavements, access to Tinney's Firs can be gained through the North Western permissive entrance to the site. The bus stop is serviced by Salisbury Reds Buses, number 44. ([www.traveline.info](http://www.traveline.info))

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intention is for Tinney's Firs to remain a mixed, predominantly native broadleaved woodland with high diversity in structure and age supporting maximum levels of biodiversity in associated species and habitats. The woodland will be maintained through a limited intervention, continuous cover forestry approach encouraging natural regeneration processes. A non-native coniferous element will likely remain, notably specimens of mature pine, but will not be increasing. Many large oak and beech will be retained to senescence and beyond, providing valuable old growth and deadwood habitats of the future. Rhododendron will be eradicated, and holly will not dominate the understory to the detriment of ground flora. Rides will be managed to promote woodland edge habitat supporting associated species.

The high recreational value of the wood will continue to be recognised by continued inclusion as one of the Trust's 'Welcoming Sites' making up the top 250 sites managed by The Woodland Trust for people; access provision will have been enhanced and managed to a high standard to reflect this. A developed engagement plan will set out the ongoing programme of people-orientated activity/interpretation. The wood will remain a popular destination for local and potentially holidaying visitors alike and all will be welcomed into the site by accessible paths and tracks that provide a range of attractive and interesting routes throughout the easier and more challenging parts of the wood throughout the year. Entrances, signs and furniture will be maintained in good condition. Paths will link where possible to the wider public footpath network. Car parking facilities will provide adequate space for those driving to the wood.

The Wood will continue to provide varied opportunities for woodland walks, wildlife interest and appreciation of the natural environment; fulfilling the Trust's aim to increase people's awareness and enjoyment of woodland and also to achieve the Trust's vision of "a UK rich in native woods and trees enjoyed and valued by everyone".



## 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 Connecting People with woods & trees

#### Description

A well-used wood easily accessible from the village of Woodfalls along the public footpath network. Pedestrian entrances are in the north western and north eastern corners with a car park and pedestrian access in the south eastern corner. A public bridle path runs adjacent to the eastern boundary. Permissive paths create a network of routes that provide good access to all parts of the Wood.

Tinney's Firs has been chosen as one of the top 250 sites owned by The Woodland Trust as part of the Welcoming Sites Project. The project will result in a programme of upgrades to access, interpretation and site furniture as necessary, to ensure a high quality and more engaging visitor experience. An engagement plan will be developed during 2017/18 which will set out an appropriate programme of events and activities for the remaining period of the plan.

Tinney's Firs is used by two local schools for Forest School activities, is used for orienteering activities and has several volunteer wardens who help monitor and manage the site.

#### Significance

In 2017 the site was selected for the first phase of the Trust's Welcome Sites Programme, the top 250 WT sites managed for people. It is located nine miles from Salisbury and lends itself to future engagement opportunities; already has excellent parking facilities and being on the edge of the New Forest has great potential as a gateway site. It helps fulfil the Trust's aim of inspiring everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees. The wood also adds interest to the nearby village of Woodfalls; provides an excellent place for locals to walk; provides opportunities for educations/outdoor opportunities and the appreciation of the countryside and also adds to the local rights of way network.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

## Opportunities

The Welcome Sites Programme presents an opportunity to undertake a number of work items including:

- upgrade and maintain existing access infrastructure/interpretation/signage including the promotion of a better quality circular access route, more accessible to wider range of visitors, a
- undertake general repairs and maintenance to the track/path network which is currently in poor condition.
- undertake improvement works to the car park area including replacement of the height barrier and repair the pot holes.
- Review of current interpretation on site and develop signage aligned with the requirements of the WSP
- Development of engagement plan including a programme of events/engagement opportunities

Another opportunity is to work in partnership with the New Forest National Park Authority if opportunities arise.

Constraints:

- Current un surfaced paths are in a poor condition due to geology and narrow, shaded paths.
- Lack of responsible dog ownership
- Long term senescence of many trees resulting in increased health and safety issues.

## Factors Causing Change

Increase in visitor numbers/change in type of use

Fly-tipping (notably garden and household waste).

Anti-social behaviour and vandalism

Heavy canopy/understorey shade causing muddy tracks surface and preventing internal woodland views

Ground conditions and level of water table.

## Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Welcoming Site Programme will lead to a series of lasting upgrades that improve the visitor experience and may increase the number and range of visitors to the wood. An attractive and serviceable network of tracks and paths through the variety of types of woodland which will encourage the appreciation of the woodland both on the site and in the locality.

The access will be managed to meet the required high standards of the Welcoming Site Programme and will provide a clear welcome, well maintained car parking, entrances, furniture, signs and other infrastructure as well as sustainable path and track surfaces across the variable ground conditions. Access will better facilitate use by a wider range of visitors including those constrained by mobility needs or young children in off-road buggies. Paths will also continue to provide more abled bodied visitors with access to the wider and wilder areas of the wood. The site will be a truly valued and well respected resource in the local community.

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

- Upgrading of car park, paths and entrance infrastructure/signage/interpretation where necessary and according to entrance audit conclusions, to
  - a) increase the quality of the welcome and visitor experience of the site
  - b) ensure high levels of visitor engagement
  - c) provide greater accessibility along main circular route through the wood.
  - d) Meet the standard of the Welcoming site project
- Manage path side vegetation to create structural diversity, reduce overhang and encroaching growth and shade notably from holly, to help path surfaces dry more quickly and to create lighter and brighter and more attractive access routes.
- Develop engagement plan setting out programme of engagement activity within plan period
- Maintain site, including all access points to a high standard and quality, including aesthetics ensuring minimal litter and/or other anti-social behaviour
- Continue to work with volunteers/organisations/interest groups linked to the woods in assisting with management and engagement activities to help engage with a wide variety of people.

## 5.2 Secondary Woodland

### Description

A mixed, broadleaf woodland of uneven-aged high forest structure dominated mostly by oak, with significant proportions of beech, birch and mature Scots pine, larch and yew with an understory where present of Hazel and Holly.

Areas are quite varied with some feeling semi natural and others dominated by larch or yew, clearly of plantation origin. There are some very large broadleaved trees notably beech. Much of the even-aged planted areas are now over-mature and starting to decline; standing and fallen deadwood levels are therefore high and likely to increase. This does have good biodiversity benefits but also implications for long term health and safety of visitors where these trees are adjacent to permissive or public paths.

Although not classified as an Ancient Woodland Site, Tinney's Firs has clearly been a wooded area for a very long time. Old map records show the same wooded area dating back to at least 1871, likely much earlier. Soils are a complex mix of underlying Eocene sands and clays, the higher ground tending to be more acidic than other areas. For the most part, ground flora is scarce but ferns, mosses and bracken are noticeable in the damp areas with bluebells and bilberry also present. This is partly due to a mixture of shade from the well-developed canopy and the increasing amount of holly understory which has become dominant/invasive in areas.

The NVC types most closely associated with the woodland, is probably W10/W16, with W16 including areas of bilberry (*Vaccinium*), heather (*Calluna*) and bracken - both tend to have sparse ground flora and so this tends not to be an accurate indicator of woodland age for these woodland types. However, gradual opening of the canopy while controlling holly would likely increase the floral/vegetation interest on the site. There are also springs, ponds, unusual landforms and earth banks within the wood representing a long history of land use. Dense patches of rhododendron are spread around the site. A programme of control over the last few review periods have greatly reduced this, with the remaining denser areas scheduled for works in 2017.

Natural regeneration is generally lacking, certainly not prolific likely due to a number of combinations - the dominance of predominantly light demanding species (Oak, birch, scots pine, European larch) requiring high levels of light to naturally regenerate; the canopy is mostly closed with a high basal area limiting natural regeneration opportunities; dense understory in places (hazel, holly, yew) as well as rhododendron further contributing to shaded ground; high levels of deer browsing prohibiting germination of seedlings.

### Significance

This good-sized, mature woodland has some valuable mature specimen trees with well-established niche habitats. The Wood fulfils the Trust's aim to protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future and helps fulfil the purpose of the New Forest National Park which is to “to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Parks, and secondly, to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities.”

Locally there are large amounts of semi-natural and replanted ancient woodland, allowing the mature mixed species in Tinney's Firs to compliment the surrounding landscape. Immediately south of Tinney's Firs, wood pasture dominates in the New Forest. Woodland cover in Wiltshire is equal to the national average at 7%, roughly spilt between ancient and secondary woodland in blocks ranging from 2ha to 100+ ha.

### Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities :

- Eradicate invasive non-native rhododendron
- Restructure even-aged areas
- Develop programme of control for invasive holly

Constraints:

- Some steep and undulating ground in areas
- Tracks are currently unsurfaced

### Factors Causing Change

- Holly continuing to dominate understory
- Spread of rhododendron damaging ground flora and potentially harbouring phytophthora ramorum
- Windblow damage likely with increasing age of even-aged plantation areas
- Deer browsing
- Squirrel damage on young broadleaves
- Ash dieback surrounding/suppressing minor species to encourage greater development and resilience of remaining species
- Phytophthora ramorum potentially affecting larch

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

Tinney's Firs will be a mixed, predominantly native broadleaved woodland with high diversity in structure and age supporting maximum levels of biodiversity in associated species and habitats. The woodland will be maintained through a limited intervention, continuous cover forestry approach, encouraging natural regeneration processes. A non-native coniferous element will likely remain, notably specimens of mature pine, but will not be increasing. Many large oak and beech will be retained to senescence and beyond providing valuable old growth and deadwood habitats of the future. Rhododendron will be eradicated, and holly will not dominate the understory to the detriment of ground flora. Rides will be managed to promote woodland edge habitat supporting associated species.

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

- Clearance of all remaining rhododendron through cutting and spraying regrowth to eradicate non-native invasive species which has the potential to harbour *Phytophthora ramorum* as well as having a detrimental effect on ground flora and natural regeneration opportunities (all sub-cpts).
- Control of dense holly understory through a developed programme to promote light reaching the ground favouring ground flora and natural regeneration opportunities. Holly will not be eradicated from the woods but is likely to require long term management e.g. along ride edges to maintain an appropriate balance (all sub-cpts)
- Clearance of holly 2 metres back from all maintained main tracks/paths to promote development of ride-side flora and vegetation and halt intrusion onto track edge.
- Carry out deer impact assessment and develop subsequent deer control strategy
- Erect 3 small deer enclosure to monitor impact of browsing, approx. 5m x 5m up to 10m x 10m with temporary plastic mesh fencing dotted over the site located in canopy gaps
- Maintain 2-zone ride management through annual cutting/mowing/trimming on all main paths to promote development of ride/edge habitat
- Depending on extent/severity of ash dieback if it is found onsite, the disease may potentially have a severe effect on the ash on site, in which case, limited intervention may be necessary in order to a) address any tree safety issues and/or b) build greater level of resilience among unaffected species, such as promoting establishment/development of other species e.g. through managing ride sides/clumps of ash

Begining to restructure even aged stands through light thinning interventions notably promoting native broadleaved trees and future natural regeneration opportunities (cpts 1a, 1b, 2a, 3b, 4a)

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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	0.72	Scots pine	1920	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
<p>A mature broadleaf and conifer mix, mainly comprising 60 - 100 year old oak of average form, and Scots pine, established around 90 years ago. Mature Japanese larch, pole stage beech, birch and yew complete the species mix. Young beech, holly and some rhododendron (being controlled) make up the understorey, along with beech, holly and rowan natural regeneration. Ground flora is mainly patchy bracken and bramble, especially in more open areas such as alongside the road and around the car park edge. The public highway runs along the southern boundary and at the east of the compartment near the car park there is a small pond. An earthwall / earth bank (Historic feature HF2) runs along the southern boundary of the compartment, adjacent to the road.</p>							
1b	1.16	Oak (pedunculate)	1915	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
<p>A long, thin sub-compartment adjacent to the eastern boundary. An earth wall (Historic feature HF2) separates the wood from a bridleway. Predominantly mature oak aging from 60 - 100 years. Several large beech and some mature Scots pine and Japanese larch make up the remainder of the canopy. Streams bisect the sub-compartment. Further north there are greater proportions of rowan, yew and a few ash. The prominent understorey comprises holly, rowan, beech, yew and a touch of hazel. Ground flora is minimal due to the dense canopy, but ferns, moss and grasses thrive around the stream. Bracken grows around the car park in the south and a few bluebells colour the northern tip of the sub-compartment in spring.</p>							
1c	0.07	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
<p>Permanent hard ground used as car park. Compacted loose stone with a tarmac entrance surrounded by grass bunds. Facilities include height barrier, bin and 12ft gate. Bramble dominant in the open areas around the edge. There is the potential to remove gate to make entrance more welcoming to visitors.</p>							



2a	8.71	Oak (pedunculate)	1910	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
<p>A large compartment that dominates the eastern half of the wood. Characteristically mature oak with scattered feature beech trees and a prominent understorey of yew, holly, birch, beech and rowan.</p> <p>The canopy oak age between 65 and 120 years.</p> <p>Large beech are scattered throughout, but mainly in the north and east. Pole stage / mature birch is a significant component, growing in patches and mainly concentrated near the west and in an intimate mix with mature Scots pine in the southwest corner. Larch is concentrated at the southern end where there is also patches of rhododendron. In the northwest tip is a small area, fenced until 2014, of regenerating birch, oak, rowan and beech.</p> <p>Several small streams cut through the sub-compartment, contributing to a marshy, scrubby woodland in places. The stream edges are the site of most of the ground flora, with abundant ferns and mosses. Elsewhere it is patchy with bracken, bilberry, abundant beech, holly and rowan natural regeneration and a small group of bluebells in the northeast corner.</p>							
3a	3.48	Oak (pedunculate)	1920	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
<p>Sub-compartment 3a has a northern aspect. Pole stage and mature oak of very good form is the main species along with beech and significant patches of birch near the southeast. Several enormous Corsican pine grow on the boundary in the northwest of the sub-compartment where there is also a concentration of mature sycamore. Yew is scattered throughout, with holly, birch, rowan and young beech regeneration making up the understorey.</p> <p>A shallow gully near the centre is the site of a few willow and damp grasses and ferns. Ground flora elsewhere is patchy, made up of bracken, holly and honeysuckle. Bluebells are dominant in the eastern edge. An earth wall (Historic Feature HF2) makes up the northern boundary, to the north of which is pasture and adjoining broadleaf woodland known as Hart Hill Firs.</p>							
3b	1.92	Oak (pedunculate)	1890	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area

Known as Street's Copse, this piece of woodland is noticeably older and has ancient semi-natural characteristics. This is likely to be the source of colonisation for the rest of the site for ground flora species. Huge 100+ year old oak of excellent form dominate the canopy. It is also the only part of the woodland to contain any noticeable ash. Large, full-crowned beech and the odd yew are scattered throughout. Hazel is dominant in the understorey, with some pole stage sycamore, holly and beech regeneration in the northwest corner. A stream runs through the sub-compartment, around which ferns, moss and damp grasses grow. Elsewhere ground flora is sparse, with occasional holly and hawthorn regeneration. Primroses can be found here and there's a large patch of bluebells in the southeast corner in the spring. An old earth bank (Historic feature HF2) separates the sub-compartment to the south and there is an earth bank on the northern and western boundaries. There is a bridleway running adjacent to the eastern boundary, along which runs another earth bank (Historic feature HF2) There is a legal management access right into the north eastern corner of this compartment accessed via the bridle path from the north.

4a	5.81	Oak (pedunculate)	1930	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
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Generally pole stage and mature oak with huge specimen beech (100+ years) dotted throughout. Different from other compartments, the oak are smaller. Mature birch, pole stage rowan and yew are the other main species. The understorey in the western half is dominated by thick, scrubby holly. Elsewhere there is rowan, young beech and birch. Ground flora varies considerably. Ferns are dominant in the northern half but are patchy further south with some bracken, bilberry and small patches of rhododendron.

There is a well (filled in and covered by a grid, Historic feature HF1) immediately to the south of the footpath entering from the north west entrance), a seasonal pond near the middle of the sub-compartment and old, overgrown tracks.

There are houses and a playing field adjoining the western edge of this sub-compartment. There is a legal access right for management purposes, into the wood via compartment 4a, along the drive which leads to Tinneys Firs property and also along the track into the north western corner of the wood, compartment 4a.

An earthwall runs along the southern boundary, adjacent with the road (Historic feature HF2).

4b	2.40	Oak (pedunculate)	1920	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees, Secondary Woodland	National Park, Special Landscape Area
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Mainly 70 - 80 year old oak with the some mature beech and groups of 50 - 60 year old birch. Scots pine, larch and rowan are also present in the canopy. Located centrally, towards the northern end of 4b is an area characterised by dense birch regeneration approx. 15 years old. This birch regen area was fenced off until 2014 when the fence fell into disrepair and was removed. Understorey is similar to the rest of the wood, mainly comprising holly, and 10 - 20 year old beech, birch and rowan. There are a few patches of rhododendron, with honeysuckle, ferns, bracken and bilberry making up the ground flora.

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## Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2023	3a	Thin	3.48	10	34.8
2023	4a	Thin	5.81	10	58
2023	4b	Thin	2.40	10	24
2029	1a	Thin	0.72	10	7
2029	1b	Thin	1.16	10	12
2029	2a	Thin	8.71	10	87
2033	3a	Thin	3.48	10	34
2033	4a	Thin	5.81	10	58
2033	4b	Thin	2.40	10	24

## 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.