



Largo Serpentine

Management Plan 2017-2022

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
- 10 Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Largo Serpentine
Location:	Lower Largo
Grid reference:	NO424026, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 59
Area:	1.25 hectares (3.09 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Coastal broadleaf woodland, home to the Serpentine walk (estimated at 200 years old), a pleasant trail which links Upper and Lower Largo and the Fife Coastal Path. Good sea views from the Selkirk Ground, gifted by the Selkirk family to the Trust.

2.2 Extended Description

Largo Serpentine is situated beside the Largo burn to the south of the A915, and lies between the village of Upper Largo to the north and Lower Largo to the south. The wood generally faces south. Altitude ranges from 10m above sea level in the south-west of the wood to 30m a.s.l. on the road to the north. The solid geology of the area consists of Carboniferous grey mudstones and sandstone of deltaic origin. These are overlaid with glacial drift of a similar origin, although there is some minor outcropping in the gully of the Largo Burn. The soils are loams and clays of relatively high fertility. The MLURI climate map identifies the area as warm dry lowland, being exposed with extremely mild winters.

The 1855 (1st ed.) OS map shows trees as present in the gully of the Largo Burn (cpt 1b) and as an avenue along the northern part of the Walk (cpt 1a).

Most of the original mature avenue trees have been lost from cpt 1a. However, following planting since its acquisition in 1988, there is now a well-established thicket of native shrub species (hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, elder, elm) dotted with juvenile and early-mature trees (ash, sycamore,

cherry).

The gully (cpt 1b) currently has an open canopy of mature beech and some sycamore. The beeches in particular are in poor condition with thin crowns, having suffered the effects of exposure and salt-laden winds. This area contains an under storey of juvenile sycamore with some beech and ash, as well as native broadleaves planted in 2009 and 2012, which will ultimately form a new canopy.

The Selkirk ground (cpt 1c) was gifted to the Trust as an open field, and the northern part has been planted with mainly native trees and shrubs (wild cherry, sycamore, rowan, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, hazel, horse chestnut and aspen). This has now established and has closed canopy forming a dense thicket. The land to the south of the bench has been left mainly open for the view.

The ground flora throughout the site is dominated mainly by species of open ground or secondary woodland, such as grasses, nettles, cleavers, brambles, red campion and thistles. However there are occasional woodland specialists such as snowdrop and bluebell in some areas. Deadwood is frequent, both standing and fallen.

The site does not link into other woodland, although it does link into semi-natural shrub and open habitats running east to west from Lower Largo along the coastal path.

Other Habitats Description

The burn running through the wood provides an aquatic/ riparian habitat.

Public access

The site takes its name and shape from the Serpentine Walk, which runs through the site from north to south, forking into two spurs at its southern end. There are 650m of paths, of which some sections are surfaced with hard-core and other sections which become seasonally muddy. There are three public entrances, and the route provides a key link between the communities of Upper and Lower Largo, and also links into the Fife Coastal Path.

Overall the Serpentine Walk constitutes a very pleasant route with considerable visual and species diversity in an area otherwise arable landscape.

Historic value

The Serpentine Walk and the Selkirk Ground both have local cultural and historic significance.

The Serpentine Walk is a route that has existed probably for at least 200 years, and possibly for much longer. The village of Upper Largo is recorded at least as far back as the 10th century and it seems likely that the path follows an ancient route linking it to the coastal village of Lower Largo for fishing and trade by sea (the 1861 Parochial directory refers to Lower Largo as the 'port' of Upper Largo and recalls trade with Holland and Norway) The name 'Serpentine Walk' is shown on the 1st edition OS map (1855) and suggest an origin in the early 18th century, when winding walks with this name were a common feature in gardens and parks. This ties in with the date of the building of Largo House (1750) and it seems likely that the walk was associated with the designed landscape of the Largo House estate (although possibly following an existing route). Local oral history has it that when the ladies at Largo House wanted to bathe in the sea, they and their bathing hut were drawn down the Serpentine Walk which is the nearest route to the sea. The 1855 map shows the walk extending on the north side of the main road and leading past the lodge (now a private house) through parkland towards Upper Largo before swinging west to Largo House itself. There is a stone built wall retaining the Largo Burn along most of the route that again suggests that this was more than a countryside path, and gives the path its other local name of the 'Wall Walk'.

In terms of trees and woodland, the 1855 map shows an avenue stretching down the northern part of the walk, and woodland in the gully of the Largo Burn. The woodland can therefore be defined as at least LEPO (Long-Established of Plantation Origin). The older mature trees on site are likely to be the remnants of some of the original planting, and from their appearance are not inconsistent with a date around the late 18th century.

There is also local historical significance associated with the Selkirk Ground (cpt 1c), which was gifted to the Trust by the Selkirk family in 1988. Alexander Selkirk (1676 - 1723) was born in Lower Largo and was the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. The Selkirk ground is shown on the 1855 map as one of a number of small feudal strip fields such as were common around Upper and Lower Largo at the time.

The southern part of the site adjoins an area intriguingly known as Temple (a name often given to early Knights Templar settlements following their flight from mainland Europe in the 14th century). There is evidence of prehistoric occupation of the area, with two gold Torcs (arm bracelets) found adjacent to the site in the 19th century, and a number of other burials and antiquities close to Lundin Links.

The site was acquired by the Woodland Trust in 1988, made possible by a substantial donation raised by the local community, via North East Fife District Council.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

The wood is between Upper and Lower Largo, in Fife. There are three entrances to the wood. From Upper Largo, on foot, from Main Street, walk south-west (towards Lower Largo and Lundin Links) staying on the pavement on the south side. About 300m after leaving the village, on a right-hand bend in the main road, the northern entrance to Largo Serpentine is on the left near a gas sub-station.

To reach the southern entrance, at the east end of Lower Largo, follow The Temple round the two sharp bends until reach the beach. Temple Car Park is on the left. This is a free council owned car park with room for about 30 cars. Access to the wood from this car park is eastwards along a minor road with a narrow pavement, and then veer left up single track road, which is sloped with no pavement. The wood entrance is straight ahead at the junction with the Fife Coastal Path. There are public toilets at this car park (no disabled access). The nearest disabled access toilets are at Leven Promenade or Leven bus station (5.5km, 3.5 miles).

Largo Serpentine can be reached by bus, on the regular service from Leven along the Fife coast route to St Andrews. From the bus stop in Upper Largo, walk south-west (towards Lundin Links) along Main Street staying on the pavement on the south side. About 300m after leaving the village, on a right-hand bend in the main road, the entrance to Largo Serpentine is on the left near a gas sub-station.

The nearest access by rail is to Markinch on the outskirts of Glenrothes, from where a regular bus services runs to Leven, and then to Largo as described above.

3.2 Access / Walks

The Serpentine Walk is an ancient route linking Upper and Lower Largo, and was probably created as part of the designed landscape of the Largo House estate. There are approximately 650 metres of paths passing through an avenue of trees and shrubs and past the wooded gully of the Largo Burn.

Some sections of path are surfaced and other sections of the path become seasonally muddy. The path is generally level with a slope at the southern end.

There are three public entrances, all with Woodland Trust small welcoming and enjoyed your visit (or help care for) signage. The north one, through a pedestrian gate, leads onto a pavement next to the A915, about 300m south of Upper Largo. The south-eastern entrance (with no access restrictions) leads into Lower Largo and onto the Fife Coastal path, over a sloped concrete ramp. The south-western entrance leads onto a narrow earth path with cross slope which can be muddy, before reaching the Fife Coastal Path.

The nearest available parking is 150m away at the Temple beach car park at the east end of Lower Largo. This is a free council owned car park with room for about 30 cars.

There is a bench in the Selkirk Ground with a fine view out to sea.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Woodland

The long-term vision is to maintain the continuity of woodland cover. Species will be a mixture of native and non-native broadleaves, with a varied understory of shrubs and ground flora, giving the site a semi-natural character. There will be frequent deadwood, both standing and fallen.

Public Access

The site will provide quiet informal recreation to mainly local users as well as providing a link between the villages of Upper and Lower Largo.

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 site takes its name from the shape of the Serpentine Walk, which follows the winding burn. The path runs from north to south, passing through an avenue of trees and shrubs and past the wooded gully of the Largo Burn, where the path forks into two spurs. The route provides a key link between the communities of Upper and Lower Largo, and also links into the Fife Coastal Path. Access in the wood is used more of a link to get to the beach or the Coastal Path rather than a destination for a walk itself due to the small size. The path is part of the Core Path Network.

Some sections of 650 metres of path are surfaced and other sections of the path become seasonally muddy. The path is generally level with a slope at the southern end. There is a bench in the Selkirk Ground with a fine view out to sea.

There are three public entrances, all with Woodland Trust small welcoming and enjoyed your visit (or help care for) signage. The north one, through a pedestrian gate, leads onto a pavement next to the A915, about 300m south of Upper Largo. The south-eastern entrance (with no access restrictions) leads onto the Fife Coastal path and into Lower Largo, from a sloped concrete ramp. The south-western entrance leads onto a narrow earth path with cross slope which can be muddy, before reaching the Fife Coastal Path.

The nearest available parking is 150m away at the Temple beach car park at the east end of Lower Largo. This is a free council owned car park with room for about 30 cars and a toilet.

Overall the Serpentine Walk constitutes a very pleasant route with a variety of visual and species diversity in an area otherwise dominated by large arable fields.

Significance

The Serpentine Walk is very well used by local people. The current level of use is defined as WT Access Category B (moderate use) and a visitor survey in 2001 estimated 9000 visits per year. The route provides a key link between the communities of Upper and Lower Largo, and is part of the Core Path Network. It also links into the Fife Coastal Path. The Serpentine Walk has local cultural and historic significance, having once been part of the designed landscape of Largo House estate, and having been in use as a link between the villages for at least 200 years. There is also local historical significance associated with the Selkirk ground, which was gifted by the Selkirk family, relations of Alexander Selkirk who was born in Lower Largo and was the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity - Lundin Mill Primary School has been involved in planting up gaps in the canopy, and it would be good to involve them in more planting as the opportunity arises (which is not likely to be often).

Constraints - the wood is small with little opportunity for people engagement activities.

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The site will provide quiet informal recreation to mainly local users as well as a link between the villages of Upper and Lower Largo, and onto the Fife Coastal Path. The path will be maintained in keeping with WT access guidelines and site access coding (B).

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

- (i) Managed paths will be kept free from encroaching vegetation, overhanging branches (path cut twice a year); kept in a safe condition through regular tree safety inspections and maintenance of estate features (bridges, culverts, bench); and kept free of litter.
- (ii) The view from the bench in the Selkirk Ground (cpt 1c) will be kept open by removal of woody growth (cut annually).
- (iii) Lundin Mill Primary School will be invited to any future tree plantings opportunities (March 2017).

5.2 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description

The 1855 (1st ed.) OS map shows trees as present in the gully of the Largo Burn (cpt 1b) and as an avenue along the northern part of the Walk (cpt 1a).

Most of the original mature avenue trees have been lost from cpt 1a. However, following planting since its acquisition in 1988, there is now a well-established thicket of native shrub species (hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, elder, elm) dotted with juvenile and early-mature trees (ash, sycamore, cherry).

The gully (cpt 1b) currently has an open canopy of mature beech and some sycamore. The beeches in particular are in poor condition with thin crowns, having suffered the effects of exposure and salt-laden winds. This area contains an under storey of juvenile sycamore with some beech and ash, as well as native broadleaves planted in 2009 and 2012, which will ultimately form a new canopy.

The Selkirk ground (cpt 1c) was gifted to the Trust as an open field, and the northern part has been planted with mainly native trees and shrubs (wild cherry, sycamore, rowan, hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, hazel, horse chestnut and aspen). This has now established and has closed canopy forming a dense thicket. The land to the south has been left mainly open for the view.

The ground flora throughout the site is dominated mainly by species of open ground or secondary woodland, such as grasses, nettles, cleavers, brambles, red campion and thistles. However there are occasional woodland specialists such as snowdrop and bluebell in some areas. Deadwood is frequent, both standing and fallen.

Chalara (ash dieback disease) is affecting the ash trees, with up to 40% dieback in 2016. This will have a limited effect on the woodland as a whole as ash comprises only 10% of the canopy cover.

Significance

Parts of the woodland are long established, probably having been planted as part of the designed landscape of the Largo House estate. They demonstrate only a minimal level of woodland specialist flora, although there is a varied open ground and secondary woodland flora which provide considerable diversity in an otherwise arable landscape. Both the original trees and more recent tree and shrub plantings also serve a useful role in terms of landscape and habitat. The site does not link into other woodland, although it does connect into semi-natural shrub and open habitats along the Fife Coastal Path.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraint - there is a weak arch bridge limiting vehicular access over Largo burn. Cpt 1a is a narrow belt of trees.

Factors Causing Change

The older mature trees are gradually declining and suffering from decay fungi, and when in falling distance of the path will need to be felled for safety reasons.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long-term vision is to maintain the continuity of woodland cover. Species will be a mixture of native and non-native broadleaves, and a varied understorey of shrubs, giving the site a semi-natural character.

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

There will be continued natural development of the existing tree and shrub species over the whole site.

(i) When gaps in the canopy appear (due to trees falling over or being felled for safety reasons), native trees and shrubs will be planted, if not already naturally regenerating. Tubes will be removed when trees are established. Gap from felling 2 trees in autumn 2016 near western entrance will be planted in spring 2017 with 10 trees.

(ii) Plant up newly landscaped turfed bank (turning area for Scottish Water) with native shrubs in tubes (120 shrubs in spring 2017).

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	0.50	Mixed broadleaves		Min-intervention		Informal Public Access	
<p>This strip was once an avenue of mature trees lining the Serpentine Walk and the Largo Burn, most likely planted as part of the designed landscape of Largo House. Most of the original mature trees have been lost to old age and Dutch elm disease. While some mature trees and the remains of a hedge were present at acquisition in 1988, subsequent planting has resulted in a mature shrubby thicket studded with frequent juvenile to early-mature trees either side of the path. Within the thicket there is abundant hawthorn and blackthorn, with frequent hazel, elm and elder, and occasional rose. The trees consist of occasional mature beech and sycamore, frequent early-mature ash and sycamore, and rare oak and larch. There is frequent deadwood, both standing and fallen. The ground flora consists mainly of grasses, hogweed, cleavers & cow-parsley, with occasional bramble, rosebay willowherb and butterbur. However, in spring there are also patches of bluebell and snowdrop. There are two 20m fenced stock watering points in the compartment, although these are overgrown as the adjacent fields are in arable use.</p>							
1b	0.50	Beech	1900	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground	Informal Public Access	
<p>The steep-sided gully of the Largo Burn has an open canopy consisting of rather drawn trees whose crowns are thin due to exposure to salt-laden winds. The mature trees consist of abundant beech and frequent sycamore, and many are in poor condition. There are occasional dead trees (mainly elm) standing and fallen throughout. In the understory there are frequent juvenile sycamore and occasional ash and beech, and some mixed native broadleaves planted in 2009 and 2012 by local school. Although not dense, these are likely to be sufficient to form a new canopy in time. There are also frequent shrubs consisting of elm, elder and hawthorn. The ground is typical of secondary woodland and consists of abundant nettles, cleavers and grasses, with frequent docks, cow parsley, red campion and bramble. There is abundant butterbur close to the burn at the western end. The eastern path spur is bordered to the east by hawthorn and blackthorn and has a similar ground flora with the addition of occasional tansy, hogweed, creeping buttercup and bluebell. There are a few craggy outcrops south of the burn.</p>							
1c	0.30	Mixed broadleaves		High forest		Informal Public Access	

'The Selkirk Ground' was originally a field with some hawthorn and blackthorn scrub. Since acquisition there has been addition planting in the northern part. This consists of frequent wild cherry, sycamore, rowan, hawthorn and blackthorn, and occasional field maple, hazel, horse chestnut and aspen. This is well established and has closed canopy forming a dense thicket. Dead wood is rare. There is a bench (installed by the Community Council in 2013) towards the south end of the compartment, and the land to the south has been left mainly open to maintain the view seawards. The ground flora is dominated by grasses, nettles, brambles, red campion and thistles.

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.