



Glencharnoch Wood

Management Plan 2015-2020

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Glencharnoch Wood
Location:	Carrbridge
Grid reference:	NH901225, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 36
Area:	14.70 hectares (36.32 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Part of a larger woodland, The Woodland Trust owns part of Glencharnoch, consisting of mostly Scots pine. There are sculptured seats at one of three entrances, woodland walks and good links with core paths.

2.2 Extended Description

Location, Altitude and Aspect

Glencharnoch wood is situated on the western outskirts of the large village of Carrbridge, and lies within the Cairngorms National Park. The woodland is accessible via Station Road and from the village centre. Glencharnoch is part of the larger Ellan Woods, ownership of which is divided between the Woodland Trust, Highland Council, and private estate lands. The site ranges from 250m - 280m above sea level and, though undulating, is broadly flat in aspect.

Physical Description

The geology of the site is comprised of glacial drifts of partially sorted gravels derived from acid granites and schists of the Moine series. This gives rise to shallow acid peats, peaty podzols and peaty gleys. There are two wet flushes which feed two small, slow-flowing, permanent streams with flat, boggy stream margins. The MLURI climate map identifies the area as 'cool, rather wet, lowland foothills and uplands, moderately exposed, with rather severe winters'. The area occasionally suffers very severe low temperatures.

Woodland Description

The woodland under Trust ownership covers an area of 14.57 ha, 85% of which is designated as Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (2a) on 1860 maps within the Ancient Woodland Inventory. This woodland forms apart of a much larger woodland area of several 100 hectares to the south and east and is part of the major concentration of ancient woodlands within the catchments of the River Spey. The larger woodland area is mainly native pinewood with birch and alder woodlands.

Glencharnoch Wood is mainly even-aged Scots pine (P1950) with some groups of mature Norway spruce concentrated on the western fringe. The core pine area is surrounded by an area of semi-mature birch wood, an area of pole-stage plantation Scots pine (1ha P1985), an area clear-felled in 1998 with Scots pine and birch regeneration, and two areas where lodgepole pine have been removed (in 1998) to favour the retained Scots pine and silver birch regeneration. The mature Scots pine is tall, and of good form. Due to its plantation origin the other species of tree and shrub are largely absent throughout the main pine areas with only widely scattered individual holly, hazel and juniper present.

The semi-mature birch wood contains some occasional small-pole stage specimens and a few individuals of rowan, willow, aspen and juniper. Throughout the site the natural regeneration is mainly (> 90%) of Scots pine and silver birch, with one large group of rowan and some scattered small groups of downy birch, hazel, aspen and goat willow and juniper shrub in places - mainly near the site boundaries. There is also some scattered Norway spruce regeneration within and around the mature pinewood.

There are some small groups of planted (2002) mixed broadleaves in tubes throughout the woodland at intervals along the northernmost stream margin together with juniper shrub planting in groups along the southern boundary. Some windthrow is occurring among the mature Norway spruce, especially in the wet flushes and along the fringes of the narrow riparian areas. There are large areas of retained 'high cut stumps', log piles and brash heaps resulting from the fell-to-recycle of plantation lodgepole pine (1998). These provide dead standing timber as habitat for birds and numerous felled logs and brash heaps provide a niche for small mammals, invertebrates and fungi. The woodlands form a prominent local feature and are of high landscape value within and around Carrbridge village.

The field layer is dominated by a heather and blaeberry mosaic with a rich moss layer in places. The wet flushes, marsh areas and permanent streams provide variety with rushes and sedges present and seasonal pools provide additional interest. Juniper is present but potentially under threat by a pathogen called *Phytophthora austrocedrae*, discovered on the site in November 2017 on several bushes in the South East corner of the site. Spread of this pathogen is through water and soil so visitors are requested to take the time to remove excess mud from boots, wheels, and animal feet and hair before leaving the site.

Fauna

There are many wood ants nests (approximately 200) - predominantly the Scottish Wood Ant (*Formica aquilonia*) and the Hairy Wood Ant (*Formica lugubris*).

Other fauna present are red squirrel, roe deer, crossbills, crested tits and many of the usual woodland birds.

Other Features

There are three interesting sculptured wooden seats near the north-eastern entrance and these seem to combine well with the woodland landscape. Glacial activity has created a series of small ridges in the northeast corner of the woodland.

Site History

The site has a long continuity as a pinewood but the origin of the Scots pine is unknown. However, it is likely that it is directly descended from the nearby Seafield estate native pinewoods. The woodland was formerly part of Ellan Wood and was purchased by the Woodland Trust in 1989.

Access Information

Glencharnoch wood is of particular local importance for landscape, amenity and recreation purposes and is well used by the public. There are no forest roads within the site but the well made tracks on the southern boundary and track to the cemetery give adequate access to the wood for management purposes.

The woodland lies within a 30-mile radius of a population of over 50,000 and is close to the large village of Carrbridge and the railway station. The A9 trunk road provides for short journey times from Inverness and all villages south and nearby parking facilities are good with space for up to 20 vehicles near the main entrance. The popular 'Landmark Forest Adventure Park', an important tourist attraction, is also within 360m walking distance from their car park.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General location

Glencharnoch is situated on the western outskirts of the village of Carrbridge, between the village, the main north-south railway line, and Landmark Forest Adventure Park. Carrbridge lies within the Cairngorm National Park; it is 6 miles North of Aviemore, or 25 miles south of Inverness.

Glencharnoch is part of the larger Ellan Woods, ownership of which is divided between the Woodland Trust, Highland Council, and private estate lands. A network of footpaths allows access through the whole of the wood.

Paths & entrances

A number of access points lead into the woods from Station Road to the north of the site, and from the main street through the village centre (B9153). These are indicated by fingerposts labelled 'Woodland Walks'. The woodland can also be accessed from the car park at the Landmark Forest Adventure Park, a popular woodland-themed visitor attraction.

The main entrance to the Woodland Trust property is within the surrounding woods at Grid Ref NH 902226, and is marked by three sculptured seats. It is most easily reached from Station Road via the entrance marked 'Carrbridge Cemetery & War memorial, Ellan Wood'. Another entrance from Station Road next to houses has a few steps and staggered barrier. All other entrances have no gates or barriers.

Paths within the woodland are firm and well drained, but uneven in places. The northern most path

is surfaced, linking to the cemetery. Gradients are level to moderate. There is one set of steps within the woodland, a small hump-backed bridge and a boardwalk which may limit access for some users.

Parking

Public parking is available in the centre of the village. From here, the most direct route to the woods is across the main street, passing between the Village Hall and the Church. Limited parking for up to 5 cars is available at the Cemetery entrance from Station Road. Courtesy parking for visitors to the wood is also available at the Landmark Forest Adventure Park (360m away).

Public Transport

Some, but not all, trains on the main railway line between Inverness and Edinburgh/London stop at Carrbridge. The station is un-manned and has limited facilities. Access is level to platform 2 but occasionally some services use platform 1 over a footbridge.

Bus services operate between Carrbridge, Aviemore and Inverness. Buses stop at the main public car park in the village centre.

For further information on train and bus services, contact Traveline tel. 0871 200 2233 or on the web at travelinescotland

Public Toilets

Fully accessible public toilets are available in the public car park in the centre of Carrbridge, just across the road from the woods. Accessible toilets are also available for visitors to the Landmark Centre at the south east corner of the woods.

Other Information

There are two interpretation Boards in the woods (but not on WT land), one at the entrance behind the Church/village Hall, and one at the Cemetery & War Memorial entrance from Station Road. These suggest three alternate routes through Glencharnoch and the surrounding Ellan Woods. The Sustrans Inverness - Perth cycle route #7 runs through Carrbridge, see [sustrans website](http://sustrans.org.uk) for further information.

3.2 Access / Walks

This is an important local amenity for the people of Carrbridge providing all year round woodland walks and connections between different parts of the village. There are three easily accessible entrances and within the site there is about 1km of prominent footpaths with links to neighbouring footpaths. The northern-most footpath was surfaced in 2012/13 as part of a project to link in with other paths in the area. The paths are part of the Core Path Network. There are also numerous narrow 'desire line' footpaths that allow reasonable access to the remainder of the woodland. Two small wooden bridges are in place at stream crossing points.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Woodland

The long term intention is that Glencharnoch Wood will continue to be semi-natural woodland managed as high forest, primarily dominated by Scots pine and other native species, with well developed ground vegetation representative of ancient woodlands, and communities of woodland specialist fauna. Scattered Norway spruce will remain but not be regenerating significantly.

Public Access

Existing on site access facilities will be maintained and enhanced to suit local demand, which is classed as Access Category B -medium usage, responding reactively with appropriate changes to demand and levels of use. The paths will be firm and free of overhanging vegetation. The wood will be promoted through the Trust's website.

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 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Most of Glencharnoch Wood (85%) is designated as Ancient Semi Natural Woodland in the Ancient Woodland Inventory and is part of a larger concentration of several hundred hectares to the south and east. The woodland comprises of mainly Scots pine (mature, pole-stage and regeneration), with an area of birch and groups of Norway spruce. Enrichment planting of mixed broadleaves in 2002 has complimented the regeneration of Scots pine and birch and added diversity. The woodland is within the Cairngorms National Park and forms a prominent local landscape feature, being visible (along with neighbouring woodland) from Carrbridge, railway line and A9. Within the wood, the canopy of the mature pinewood and more open areas along streams and wet flushes provides an attractive landscape.

The habitat supports several protected species - wood ants, red squirrels, crested tits and crossbills.

Significance

Most of the woodland is classified as semi natural ancient woodland within the AW Inventory. The woodland and surrounding woodland areas have had a long history of tree cover and it is likely that biodiversity levels are high. The pinewood habitat supports several internationally protected species.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

Glencharnoch links well with woodland to the south and east providing opportunities for species movement and colonisation. There may be opportunities to work with neighbouring land owners on management / monitoring.

Factors Causing Change

Windthrow, Exotic conifer regeneration. Phytophthora austrocedrae found in November 2017 in Juniper in the South East of the site (cpt 1f).

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Glencharnoch Wood will be semi-natural woodland managed as high forest, primarily dominated by Scots pine and other native species, with well developed ground vegetation representative of ancient woodlands, and communities of woodland specialist fauna. Scattered Norway spruce will remain but not be regenerating significantly.

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

Allow the woodland to develop naturally, with the exception of:

1. Remove tubes from planted trees when no longer required. Reuse some tubes to protect native regeneration seedlings if being browsed. Majority (80%) of tubes to be removed by end 2020;
2. Remove exotic conifer regeneration if levels are more than occasional (measured on DAFOR scale). Non-native regeneration to be cut to ensure measured as between rare (1-10%) and occasional (11-25%) by end 2020;
3. Remove scrap metal from old shed by end of 2017.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

The wood is well used by locals and visitors to Carrbridge with a series of linked and circular walks possible with varying lengths. The paths are part of the Core Path Network and link with a wider network of footpaths.

There are several options for car parking - within the village, at the cemetery on the north edge of the wood and at the adjacent Landmark visitor centre.

The woodland provides an important local amenity for quiet, informal recreation.

Significance

The woodland is very well used by the public throughout the year, and constitutes an important local amenity. The woodland is within the Cairngorms National Park and lies within a 30-mile radius of a population of over 50,000 and is adjacent to the large village of Carrbridge. The popular 'Landmark Forest Adventure Park', an important tourist attraction, is also within easy walking distance from the site.

The access paths through the woodland are an important part of a wider network of paths and are part of the Core Path Network.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

The wood lies within the Cairngorms National Park and the Carrbridge and Aviemore area is a popular year-round tourist destination. There are additional local attractions such as the Landmark Forest Adventure Park near the wood with car parking and facilities for several hundred day visitors. This offers the possibility of engaging with and attracting a wider range of day trippers to the wood. There are opportunities to promote the wood through Landmark (e.g. links on websites).

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Existing on site access facilities will be maintained and enhanced to suit local demand, which is classed as Access Category B -medium usage, responding reactively with appropriate changes to demand and levels of use.

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

Access provision will be in keeping with WT access guidelines and site access coding (B). Managed paths will be kept free from vegetation and over-hanging branches, and in a safe condition. Work to include:

1. Hump back bridge will be replaced by sleeper bridge by the end of 2017.
2. Install new seat / bench at viewpoint plaque by end 2017.
3. Install wolf sculpture carved in local competition near hump bridge by end 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	3.53	Scots pine		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Broadly rectangular sub-compartment on strongly undulating land, containing a short, south facing, moderately steep bank falling to a flat, marshy, streamside along the southwest boundary. Supporting semi-mature openly spaced groups and individuals of Scots pine and occasional silver birch amongst a dense heather and blaeberry field layer. Towards the wetter western edge a small marshy area is present. There is occasional natural regeneration of Scots pine of variable age and density. The stream bank supports two small groups of Scots pine and mixed broadleaves in tubes. There were three large rabbit exclosures within this subcompartment but as there was no obvious visible difference between levels of natural regeneration without or within and they have been removed.</p>							
1b	1.35	Birch (downy/silver)	1970	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Broadly triangular subcompartment on damp, flat ground between two slow-flowing marshy streams. Supporting dense, semi-mature, even-aged silver birch woodland with occasional small pole-stage specimens in a sparse understory. Other species include occasional scattered groups of pole stage Scots pine and rare aspen, hazel and downy birch. Mixed broadleaves planted in tubes along northern streamside.</p>							
1c	4.59	Scots pine	1870	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Irregularly shaped subcompartment containing flat wet areas beside slow-flowing streams in the south, rising through undulations to a gentle to moderate, west facing slope on a low ridge in the north. Tree species are mainly Scots pine with Norway spruce. There is occasional regeneration of Scots pine with a few Norway spruce.</p>							

1d	1.39	Scots pine		High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	National Park
<p>Broadly triangular subcompartment on a gentle north facing slope supporting semi-mature openly spaced groups and individuals of Scots pine regeneration of variable age and density amongst a rough mosaic of grasses, heather and blaeberry field layer. There are some glades and more open areas resulting from the removal of exotic lodgepole pine in 1997. Along a trackside that forms the southern boundary there is an irregular strip of more dense, pole-stage Scots pine (P1985) interspersed with frequent groups of pole-stage silver birch. In the extreme western corner is a small area of dense, unthinned, pole-stage, plantation Scots pine containing rare silver birch saplings</p>							
1e	1.07	Scots pine	1970	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	National Park
<p>Rectangular subcpt. on gentle north facing slope supporting dense, unthinned, pole-stage, plantation Scots pine containing rare silver birch and rowan saplings.</p>							
1f	2.70	Scots pine		High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Broadly rectangular subcompartment grading from a gentle north facing slope on the southern boundary to a broad, flat area containing two wet flushes towards the north. There is also a low, narrow isolated glacial ridge near the northern boundary. Predominately supporting openly spaced groups and individuals of pure Scots pine regeneration on the southern boundary grading to mixed Scots pine and silver birch regeneration towards the north and east. All regeneration is of varied age and density and there are open glades with retained high stumps and brash heaps resulting from the recent removal of exotic lodgepole pine. Towards the northern boundary there are rare isolated groups of mature, tall Scots pine and one large group of semi-mature rowan. Towards the eastern boundary there are frequent groups of semi mature silver birch and rare scattered small groups of aspen, downy birch, hazel, rowan and goat willow begin to appear. There are also occasional small scattered juniper present amongst the predominately heather and blaeberry field layer. Mixed broadleaves were planted in tubes on southern and northern ends. On the 28th November 2017, <i>Phytophthora austrocedrae</i> was confirmed on several juniper bushes on the South East corner of this compartment, it is likely to be throughout the wood, however.</p>							

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.