# The Nymph Hay (Plan period – 2025 to 2035)



# Management Plan Content Page

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# Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

"A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife."

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

• **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK's native woodland and trees.

• **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland

• **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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<sup>®</sup> (FSC<sup>®</sup>) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, 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. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and seminatural 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 natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities 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 encourage our woods to be used for 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. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

# The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

# Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

# The Management Plan

- 1. Site Details
- 2. Site Description
- 3. Long Term Policy
- 4. Key Features
  - 4.1 f1 Informal Public Access
  - 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

#### GLOSSARY

# 1. SITE DETAILS

	The Nymph Hay					
Location:	Kington St. Michael Grid reference: ST896779 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 173					
Area:	5.83 hectares (14.41 acres)					
External Designations:	Asset of Community Value					
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep					

# 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The Nymph Hay is a 5.83 ha site located on the northern edge of the village of Kington St Michael, just north of Chippenham. The wood is surrounded by fields used for pasture and a recreation ground. The immediate area is sparsely wooded, with a larger area of ancient semi natural woodland approximately 2.5miles to the southeast. The site is gently sloping towards the stream running along the eastern boundary. The trees are wind firm, due to their even age and protection on the edges by coppice and hedges and protected by the prevailing south-westerly winds by the gentle sloping of the site. The wood most closely resembles a W8 community, with Ash, Field Maple and Hazel all present on site.

The Nymph Hay lies just east of the Cotswold National Landscape (formerly AONB) and is in the northern tip of the National Character Area (NCA) Profile:117 Avon Vales and shows the characteristic loamy/clay soil type of the area with impeded drainage (Soilscape 9). The design of the wood was carried out through consultation with the local community and was planted in 1998 as part of the Woodland Trust "Woods on Your Doorstep" project with mixed native broadleaves, principally Oak, Ash, Field Maple and Birch. A bridge was installed over the stream in the northeast corner as the Millennium Feature to provide a circular walk around the site and provide easier access from the adjacent recreation ground. There has been continued local involvement since the initial design and tree planting, including planting bluebells, snowdrops and primroses along the ride edges and within the tree planted areas. A mix of native wildflowers were planted in 1999 to boost the diversity of the site, and these are now well established in the meadow area. Additionally, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee, in 2012, an oak tree was planted and two picnic tables were installed on the northern edge of the meadow, along with further planting of native bluebells on ride edges.

Priory Farm (also known as Kington Priory), to the west of the Wood lies on the site of St Mary's where remains of a Medieval Benedictine Priory dating back to AD1155 can be found. It is thought that nuns from the Priory used to spin and exercise in the field where the wood now stands. The old field name was Nymph Hay so this and the name was chosen by local people to reflect this connection.

The barberry plant Berberis vulgaris was found locally and is the sole larval food plant for the Barberry carpet moth and therefore some barberry was included in the species planted in 1998. Further planting of barberry was undertaken by local people in partnership with Butterfly Conservation in 2018.

Management access is directly off the narrow country lane running along the northwestern boundary. There are several mown paths around the Wood, including a mown area around the commemorative Oak trees and benches. The Wood is well used, mainly by local residents of the village of Kington St Michael. Due to the underlying geology, the paths can be muddy. The site is accessed via a stone and wooden bridge on the eastern boundary or kissing gates on the north and eastern boundary. Around 4.5ha of the site is secondary woodland, with the remaining area temporary or permanent open space with rides, meadows and coppice areas, including an area routinely managed under the power lines.

# 3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long-term intention is that The Nymph Hay will develop into mature, predominantly native, broadleaved woodland with a healthy canopy of trees with an understorey of woodland shrubs, integrating with other habitats such as the hedges. Future veteran trees will be selected and managed to ensure a continuity of this age class within the woodland. Open space, provided through the path network, meadow/grassland and open areas underneath powerlines with associated ride side habitat will be maintained as part of the woodland design. Through this diversity, the wood will provide a valuable niche in the biodiversity of the area by providing varied habitat types whilst also linking to the surrounding countryside.

A wood where the path network and entrances, with respect to ground conditions, are welcoming and maintained and appropriate for the level and type of use, allowing public access to most parts of the wood. Public safety will be managed in the woodlands through inspections and work on trees and infrastructure to reduce risks to the public. The wood should continue to provide, where possible, people engagement opportunities.

The woodland will be managed to become a healthy, mature and attractive mixed native broadleaved woodland with a diverse structure supporting a wide range of species and associated habitats and providing wider connectivity with the adjacent landscape. The site will have regenerating understory and ground flora with retention of approximately 20% open space and graduated wood edges. Where natural regeneration is suppressed by herbivores, the site will be supported by planting suitable native species in areas affected by tree loss to increase structure and promote resilience. Impacts from herbivores will be monitored to help understand their impact on regeneration, with herbivores managed to a sustainable level. The ground flora will spread into the woodland blocks from the ride edges by changes in canopy structure, following either losses from Ash dieback or thinning operations. The woodland will be thinned every 10 years to promote structural diversity.

Windblown trees and standing or fallen deadwood should remain, if safety considerations allow, to provide a diversity of habitats and meet the latest UKWAS standards.

Manage the site to UKWAS standards to achieve:

A diversity of standing and fallen deadwood (min. 20 m3 per hectare).

20% open space maintained and linked within the woodland to habitats outside the woodland.

The woodland's structure will be managed towards a diverse high forest and include a mosaic of rides, meadows and coppice that continue to support an abundance of plants, mammals, birds, insects and fungi.

The two veteran oaks will be retained for as long as possible due to their conservation value and allowed to continue growing / decaying at their natural rate. The meadow area will continue to be mown in late summer to encourage the establishment and spread of native wildflowers and the Jubilee oak planted in 2012 is intended to be able to develop into a mature, full-crowned parkland-type tree.

Several trees within the woodland will be selected to be managed as future veterans. This will be achieved initially by halo thinning around the selected trees to allow them to develop laterally, followed by future works to promote development of veteran features.

# 4. KEY FEATURES

#### 4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

#### Description

A locally used young wood that is easily accessible from the village of Kington St Michael. The wood is directly adjacent to the village's recreation field. A public footpath runs through the wood with several permissive paths giving access throughout the wood. There are four visitor entrances - two pedestrian gates off the narrow country lane running along the north and northwestern boundaries and two pedestrian entrances via bridges (one stone and one wooden) from the recreation field. Near the stone bridge there is also an information board. The characteristic loamy/clay soil type of the area does mean the site has impeded drainage and the paths can be seasonally wet and muddy. Parking is available for a single car at the entrance to the site, along the lane in front of the field gate. Within the site, there are two picnic benches in the meadow area.

#### Significance

The Nymph Hay is surrounded by farmland with the overall wider surrounding landscape being sparsely wooded. The path network allows walkers the opportunity to visit and enjoy a quiet native woodland. The public use of this wood helps fulfil the Trust's aim of inspiring everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees as it:

- provides access to woodland close to where people live
- provides opportunities for the appreciation of the countryside/nature and wellbeing benefits

• adds to the local rights of way network, providing a valuable resource for local people visiting on foot for quiet recreation

#### **Opportunities & Constraints**

Opportunities:

• to engage local people with our conservation management and future species monitoring.

Constraints:

- The site is seasonally wet and some of the paths can be very wet/muddy in bad weather.
- Lack of onsite parking.

**Factors Causing Change** 

- Increase in level of use; increase in numbers potentially leading to increased erosion/damage to biodiversity.
- Anti-social behaviour such as vandalism of access points, benches and fires.
- Tree pests and diseases affecting the access of the site such as potential for ash dieback to create health and safety issues.
- Canopy closure over paths making paths muddier and less accessible.
- Ground conditions and level of water table / water logging.
- Dog waste left on the ground causing a hazard to visitors.

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

A wood where the path network and entrances, with respect to ground conditions, are welcoming and maintained and appropriate for the level and type of use, allowing public access to most parts of the wood. Public safety will be managed in the woodlands through inspections and work on trees and infrastructure to reduce risks to the public. The wood should continue to provide, where possible, people engagement opportunities.

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

• Entrances and ride/path network (including ride sides) maintained and appropriate for level and type of use, managed within the Estate Management Contract, to ensure the site remains welcoming, accessible and are appropriate for level and type of use, with respect to natural limitations.

- Tree safety inspections undertaken and actioned to reduce public safety risk from trees.
- Access infrastructure, such as gates and bridges, inspected and maintained/ replaced to provide safe public access.
- Monitoring of any antisocial activity via WT staff visits/EMC visits/ local contacts.
- Maintenance of hedge alongside northern western boundary to facilitate use of country lane.
- Ride side trees managed on rotation that can prevent shading of footpaths and promote drier paths through the site.
- Refresh all onsite signage.

#### 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

#### Description

The Nymph Hay contains a mixture of native broadleaves and shrubs, with the planted area covering approximately 80% of the whole site. The main species are oak, ash and field maple with shrubs such as hazel clumped on ride edges. There are two large veteran oak trees: one in the open glade/meadow area and one just slightly further south on the boundary of the site on the edge of the stream. The stream side specimen is full crowned with healthy foliage and a small amount of deadwood which is usual for an oak of this age. The oak in the open meadow is standing deadwood. The wood most closely resembles a W8 community, with Ash, Field Maple and Hazel all present on site.

Locals were involved in the initial design and planting of the site; oaks grown from acorns of the older oak onsite by local school children were planted in the southern part of the site on the edge of the meadow area; planting of the Jubilee Oak in 2012 to mark the Jubilee as well as recent planting of barberry in 2018.

Currently the planted areas are even-aged with one thinning operation having been undertaken in 2019. Much of the understory species planting was located along the edges / corners of the main planted blocks with the aim of providing

a transitional structure from the high woodland to the open rides. Natural regeneration of tree species within the planted areas is currently low. Ground flora within the planted areas is mainly more general species such as grasses and nettle in areas of lighter canopy. This flora could benefit from enrichment with assorted woodland specialist seed mixes to boost the diversity of ground flora present.

In some places the former field boundary hedgerows are becoming integrated with the new planting. These mature long-standing ecological features provide important wildlife habitat niches and a source of associated woodland flora and fauna. The planted areas, hedges, open habitats, veteran trees and stream side habitat combine to provide a good variety of habitats as well as good connectivity within the site. They also provide habitat corridors, connecting the site to the wider landscape.

Previously, management has been minimal, involving establishment of the planted trees and mowing of paths. As the site has developed, more recently, limited intervention has become more appropriate, including ride side coppicing/scrub clearance to maintain ride width and transitional edge habitat, along with thinning of trees to promote development of a diverse structure. Ash dieback is present on site and will have a long-term impact on the structure and composition of the woodland areas.

Non-native Himalayan Balsam are occasionally present along the stream/ watercourse edges, and these are monitored for and removed if they appear.

#### Significance

The wood forms an important area of lowland mixed deciduous woodland, a UK BAP priority habitat in a landscape which is sparsely wooded, thus the site is an important refuge for woodland biodiversity. The hedgerows within the site are also a UK BAP priory habitat. Veteran trees are an uncommon resource. They make excellent features in the landscape as well as playing host to an extensive range of living organisms including many BAP priority species. The Trust's aim of creating a UK rich in native woods and trees and protecting trees, woodlands and their wildlife is adequately fulfilled in the new woodland becoming established at The Nymph Hay and the wood contributes to the 3% of the NCA that is broadleaved woodland and hosts common barberry plants (Berberis vulgaris), the food plant of the caterpillar of the Barberry Carpet moth, Pareulype berberata. This is an extremely rare species due to historical removal of the plants as they were a host for wheat rust fungus. The moth is listed as a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and is a Red Data book species.

#### **Opportunities & Constraints**

Opportunities:

• Speed / extent / severity of ash dieback and related mortality of ash presents an opportunity to develop a more varied stand structure across the site either naturally or through limited intervention.

Constraints:

• Seasonally waterlogged/muddy site limits management works timeframe.

#### **Factors Causing Change**

- Deer browsing can damage success of natural regeneration.
- Squirrel damage on any regeneration/planting.
- Invasive non-native species taking hold.

• Pest and diseases - Ash dieback is evident and will likely have a significant impact on the future composition and structure of the woodland blocks as well as the wider biodiversity of the site. However, alternatives species are already present on site.

• High levels of competition from coarse vegetation nettles/grass/brambles inhibiting natural tree regeneration.

•Atmospheric nitrogen deposition promoting vigorous grasses that outcompete wildflowers in the meadows and prevent tree/ shrub regeneration.

-climate change impacts on tree growth, stability and survival in the face of extreme weather events. -increase in visitor numbers and potential increase in desire lines, to the detriment of ground flora and natural regeneration.

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

The woodland will be managed to become a healthy, mature and attractive mixed native broadleaved woodland with a diverse structure supporting a wide range of species and associated habitats and providing wider connectivity with the adjacent landscape. The site will have regenerating understory and ground flora with retention of approximately 20% open space and graduated wood edges. Where natural regeneration is suppressed by herbivores, the site will be supported by planting suitable native species in areas affected by tree loss to increase structure and promote resilience. Impacts from herbivores will be monitored to help understand their impact on regeneration, with herbivores managed to a sustainable level. The ground flora will spread into the woodland blocks from the ride edges by changes in canopy structure, following either losses from Ash dieback or thinning operations. The woodland will be thinned every 10 years to promote structural diversity.

Windblown trees and standing or fallen deadwood should remain, if safety considerations allow, to provide a diversity of habitats and meet the latest UKWAS standards.

Manage the site to UKWAS standards to achieve:

A diversity of standing and fallen deadwood (min. 20 m3 per hectare).

20% open space maintained and linked within the woodland to habitats outside the woodland.

The woodland's structure will be managed towards a diverse high forest and include a mosaic of rides, meadows and coppice that continue to support an abundance of plants, mammals, birds, insects and fungi.

The two veteran oaks will be retained for as long as possible due to their conservation value and allowed to continue growing / decaying at their natural rate. The meadow area will continue to be mown in late summer to encourage the establishment and spread of native wildflowers and the Jubilee oak planted in 2012 is intended to be able to develop into a mature, full-crowned parkland-type tree.

Several trees within the woodland will be selected to be managed as future veterans. This will be achieved initially by halo thinning around the selected trees to allow them to develop laterally, followed by future works to promote

development of veteran features.

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

Operational Objective:

A mixed native broadleaf woodland, managed as high forest, with a diverse understory of trees, shrubs and developing a varied ground flora.

Work Programme:

• Monitoring and removal of invasive non-natives where present.

• Complete herbivore impact assessment to understand herbivory effects on regeneration.

• Continuation of coppicing of ride edges, management of barberry plants and reduce shading on path edges and diversify habitat for wildlife.

• Tree safety inspections in accordance with Woodland Trust guidance, actioning any works.

• Thinning works to restructure / encourage regeneration as required (up to 25% thinning by basal area) (assessed through Woodland Condition Assessment).

• Selection of future veteran trees. These trees will be halo thinned at first to promote lateral growth within the stand.

• Promote open space up to 20% (from 11% in 2019 Woodland Condition Assessment) by coppicing, thinning and ride widening or scalloping.

• Enrichment planting of area and soil appropriate tree and shrub species to replace dead and dying Ash trees where natural regeneration is suppressed.

• Sowing of woodland flora seed mixes to boost diversity of species present.

# **APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS**

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	5.62	Ash	1998	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Asset of Community Value

Compartment 1a covers the whole site. It contains mixed native broadleaves planted in 1998 at 2.1 m x 2.1 m spacing (2250 trees / ha) in lines. Principle species include oak, ash, birch, field maple and cherry. Rowan, willow and woody shrubs are also present along with occasional holly, beech, yew and Scots pine, planted to complement the existing 20 year old groups of pine. A small amount of Barberry, an unusual hedgerow plant that grows well in local hedges was also planted. Barberry is the food plant of the barberry carpet moth, (UK BAP priority species and listed on Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act). Further planting of 33 small barberry were planted on ride edges in 7 clusters in 2018

Some bluebells were planted by local people and can be seen among the edges of the trees within the main planted area.

The southern tip of the site was left unplanted, with the exception of 7 individual, well-spaced oaks and a black poplar. Within this open meadow area are two veteran oak trees, at least 200 years old; one is a healthy specimen, the other is now standing deadwood. The meadow has a very healthy proportion of meadow cranesbill.

A meandering stream runs the entire length of the south eastern boundary. Hedges form most of the remaining boundaries with pasture and a recreational field surrounding the site. A low voltage overhead powerline runs NE – SW in the northern third of the site. A public footpath runs north west to south east through the centre of the site, connecting with permissive paths that allow varied circular walks around the site.

# 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.

#### Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.

**Registered Office:** 

The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.

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