



Fellside Wood

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Fellside Wood
Location:	Old Hutton
Grid reference:	SD562880, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 97
Area:	5.47 hectares (13.52 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This is a small wood with nice paths and views across towards the Lakeland fells.

2.2 Extended Description

Fellside Wood is 5.46 hectare (13.5 acres) in size and includes 4.21 hectares of planting with trees to create a new native woodland, plus 1.25 hectares of meadow land to the west of the site. It was planted by the Woodland Trust in December 1999 as part of the Woods On Your Doorstep campaign to create 250 new woods for local communities throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland to celebrate the millennium. It is located approximately 3 miles south east of Kendal near the village of Old Hutton and just outside the National Park boundary. The woodland is almost an oblong stretching south west from an unclassified road to Peasey Beck along the north western boundary.

Maximum elevation is around 160m, this being the knoll upon which the millennium feature seat is set, dropping to 130m at Peasey Beck. Generally the land slopes gently north west however it falls steeply (22% gradient) to Peasey Beck. Barkhouse Beck enters the woodland adjacent to the main entrance curving around a small isolated and steeply sided knoll before exiting along the southern boundary.

Formerly farming land, the wood retains the strong farming pattern of the area with drystone walls making up a number of the boundaries as well as retained internal features. Small rock outcrops of Greywacke give further diversification within the internal landscape. A scattering of mature trees exists along the old-field boundaries, along Peasey Beck the variety of species increases with oak, ash, sycamore, common alder with shrub species also being present. A remnant hedge forms one of the internal field boundaries to the north and contains a variety of shrub species including hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, goat willow and holly.

The former fields were planted with native trees of local provenance to create a native woodland, whilst the most north western field has been left quite open and retains some traditional meadow grasses such as timothy, Yorkshire fog and crested dog's-tail.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Fellside Wood is to the south of the village Old Hutton, east of Kendal in the county of Cumbria. Three entrance points are available. One is direct from the minor public road running between the B6254 through Old Hutton and Gatebeck to the south. There is a field gate at this entrance. Two pedestrian access points to the west of the woodland can be found along the route of the public right of way which bisects the site. A wall ladder gives access to the south west and leads eventually to a minor road. From the squeeze style to the north east the footpath follows Peasey Beck and heads into the village. The woodland offers a pleasant circular walk on approximately 820m of unsurfaced, mown grass footpath with much interest in the form of natural and man made features and excellent views of the surrounding countryside; including west to The Helm. A circular loop can be walked from the village of Old Hutton through the wood and the links to public footpaths offer opportunities for walking to be extended beyond the woodland.

National cycle route 68 from Walney to Wear crosses the B6254 at Oxenholme 4km from the wood. For more information on cycle routes contact Sustrans 0845 113 00 65. Oxenholme (Kendal) train station on the West Coast main rail line is just 4km from Old Hutton along the B6254. There are toilet facilities at the train station.

Bus route 567 from Kendal Blackhall Raod car park to Kirkby Lonsdale goes via Oxenholme however it does not appear to stop at Old Hutton. Traveline Cumbria provides comprehensive timetable and fare information for all bus, coach, rail and Lakeland ferry journeys to/from and within Cumbria & the Lake District. A journey planner will help you plan your journey regardless of who operates the services telephone 0871 200 22 33 or visit their web site.

By car leave the M6 at Junction 36 and take the A65 signposted Kirkby Lonsdale. At the next roundabout turn left onto the A65 heading for Crooklands. Take the first right after passing under the motorway. Follow this winding minor road to the crossroads. Go straight across heading for Gatebeck. Pass the quarry and the wood is on the left before the t-junction. Roadside parking is restricted.

For local information contact South Lakeland District Council www.southlakeland.gov.uk or contact the Tourist Information Centre, Town Hall, Highgate, Kendal, LA9 4DL. Tel 01539 735891.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The Trust will manage the woodland to ensure successful establishment of the trees and shrubs and create a predominantly native high forest woodland in perpetuity. The Trust also aims to increase the biodiversity of the woodland through retention of older field side trees and hedgerows, by managing for uneven age structure over several rotations of the wood, through retention of deadwood communities and securing of features by adopting working practices that do not impact adversely on the integral environment. As this was planted as native woodland non-native species within the woodland will be monitored and controlled if considered to be changing the nature of the woodland adversely or threatening the loss of species. The wildflower meadow provides an additional habitat, adds further diversity and is an attractive feature of the site. It will be managed to retain and enhance its biodiversity. Ongoing review and monitoring of work is essential to ensure successful outputs.

The Trust will maintain the informal access to the woodland over some 820m of public and permissive paths, with the provision of three entrances, welcome signs and the Millennium features. Public access will be encouraged with paths, stiles, gates and safety fencing maintained and improved where necessary to ensure that local users and visitors can enjoy the freedom of the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation as well as gain a better understanding of the importance of woodland within the environment. Public information and promotion of the woodland both nationally and locally, through the Trusts publications and directory, will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors in the woodland.

It is anticipated that this approach will ensure the creation in perpetuity of a new native woodland, as well as maintain and enhance visitor enjoyment.

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 planning and planting of Fellside Wood involved the local community at all stages and whilst visitor numbers are not high the wood is used frequently by local people, following a circular walk from the village, via the minor road, through the wood and via the public footpath across neighbouring farmland back to the village of Old Hutton. Three points of access are available; direct from the unclassified public road running between the B6254 and Gatebeck to the south east of Kendal or via one of two pedestrian access points to the north west of the woodland where a public right of way bisects the meadow. A wall ladder stile allows access from the west and a squeeze stile from the north east. Paths within the woodland are wide and inviting and incorporate an open area near to Peasey Beck. Other features include the millennium seat, welcome signs and a stone sculpture in the middle of the wood. Roadside parking is restricted and it is not possible to park completely clear of the road. The woodland offers a pleasant circular walk on approximately 820m of permissive and public footpaths with much interest in the form of natural and man-made features, rocky knolls, rivers, walls and hedges and excellent views of the surrounding countryside and the distant Lake District fells.

Significance

The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan incorporates the action for landowners to give the public the opportunity to experience and appreciate wildlife. Fellside Wood provides informal recreation opportunities for local people and visitors to the surrounding countryside; this is one of the Trusts key outcomes. It is an important local resource for the nearby village of Old Hutton and since the wood was planted local residents have been involved with the wood and have initiated their own projects including an owl box project and wild flower planting.

Opportunities & Constraints

Whilst the woodland is not particularly large it incorporates some 690m of permissive path and 130m of public footpath (PROW) resulting in a reasonable walk of interesting character. By incorporating the PROW and the network of minor roads this walk can be extensively increased and a circular loop can be walked from the village of Old Hutton. Parking is limited with only two obvious areas where cars can be drawn off the road and there is a potential problem of conflict with quarry traffic from the site to the south west though, to date, there have been no issues. Access from the road is slightly hindered by the necessity to open a field gate however due to restricted space it would be difficult to incorporate a more pedestrian friendly access. Existing mature trees require regular monitoring to ensure they do not pose a threat to the safety of visitors.

Factors Causing Change

Growth of trees will limit views.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Trust will maintain informal access to the woodland through the provision of paths and entrances with welcome signs and the seating. The stiles, main entrance field gate and safety fencing will be maintained and improved where necessary to ensure that local users and visitors can enjoy the freedom of the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation. Public information and promotion of the woodland, both nationally and locally, through the Trusts publications and directory will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors to the woodland. The Trust will continue to work with the local community where possible on projects involving the woodland.

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

Maintain the 820m of permissive and public footpaths and open spaces through mowing and strimming of vegetation annually.

Maintain and repair three access points with welcome signs, 35m of safety fencing, located above the 1.3m retaining wall immediately to the north west of Barkhouse Beck, and the Millennium Feature seat as required. Litter pick across the site as necessary.

Undertake regular inspection of mature trees at defined intervals to ensure safety of visitors.

5.2 New Native Woodland

Description

Fellside Wood is 5.46 hectare (13.5 acres) in size and includes 4.21 hectares of planting with trees to create a new native woodland, plus 1.25 hectares of meadow land to the west of the site. It was planted in December 1999 on a maximum elevation of 160m, dropping to 130m at Peasey Beck in the far north west of the site. Generally the land slopes gently (around 6%) north west however it falls steeply (22% gradient) to Peasey Beck and a short south easterly slope (20% gradient), exists along the south eastern boundary. Barkhouse Beck enters the woodland adjacent to the entrance curving around a small isolated and steeply sided knoll (20% gradient) before swiftly exiting the site along the south western boundary. The wood is made up of several fields and retains the strong farming pattern of the area with dry stonewalls making up a number of the boundaries as well as retained internal features.

The former fields were planted with native trees of local provenance to create a native woodland of a natural and local character consisting of 25% oak (*Quercus petraea*), 15% ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), 10% rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), 10% birch (*Betula pendula*), 10% aspen (*Populus tremula*), 5% hazel (*Corylus avellana*), 4% hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and 1% holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Trees were grouped and planted in response to soil type, location within the site and internal landscaping. The main groups consist of oak, ash, rowan, birch and aspen. Hazel, hawthorn and holly were used predominantly along the path network, to maintain an open aspect. Adjacent to Peasey Beck rowan, hazel and hawthorn supplemented the canopy species of oak, ash, sycamore and common alder. The remaining areas were planted with ash and birch or ash, hazel and hawthorn and the design incorporates wide footpaths.

The most north western field, near Peasey Beck, was left open and retains some traditional meadow grasses such as timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) and into this a number of native wild flowers from local seed were planted by English Nature volunteers. These include wood cranesbill (*geranium sylvaticum*), great burnet (*Sanguisorba officinalis*), ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) and around the meadow edges primroses (*Primula vulgaris*) which have successfully developed an attractive and diverse wildflower meadow.

Within the wood there are small rock outcrops of Greywacke adjacent areas which add to the internal landscape, and are with a light covering of soil and more diverse vegetation. Roe deer, hare and rabbits are known to frequent the woodland.

Generally the surrounding area is sparsely wooded with most tree cover being in the form of hedgerow trees and small gill woodlands. Immediately to the north of Peasey Beck there is a small, mature oak woodland and where Barkhouse Beck exits Fellside Wood there is a small copse of mixed coniferous and broadleaved trees, a wetland area and a pond. The remainder of the wood is surrounded by pasture land with the occasional area of gorse. Along the roadside are naturally regenerated ash and sycamore whilst opposite a row of mature oak, ash and sycamore separate the road from the grassland beyond.

Significance

Until recently, woodland cover in Cumbria has been declining; this is particularly true of native woodlands and is supported by National and Regional forestry policy. The planting at Fellside Wood contributes toward part of the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan as well as the Cumbria Woodland Vision. The woodland increases the range of biodiversity within the area and assists in extending the wooded habitat around Peasey Beck without loss of the strong farming patterns within the landscape. In future years the woodland will be an important landscape feature in a rather sparsely wooded area. The wildflower meadow complements the wood, acting partly as a glade, and has been very successful in adding diversity and conserving a habitat that is becoming uncommon in the area.

Opportunities & Constraints

Fellside Wood has been planted with locally native species to create a native woodland. It is important to the establishment of the young trees and the continuation of the well-developed woodland that the wood boundaries are maintained in a stock proof condition, and that other browsing, for example by deer, is monitored. As the area changes from a grassland habitat to woodland habitat it is likely that sycamore seed, from existing mature trees along the old-field boundaries will regenerate into the woodland. Sycamore is considered local in character and naturalised and will only be controlled if considered to be causing change or threatening loss of species, though this isn't anticipated to occur. With new woodland initially it will have a uniform age structure, however over time as the wood develops there is the opportunity to diversify the age structure through thinning. An opportunity exists to retain the mature hedgerow trees as a valuable habitat niche and source of colonising flora and fauna for the young woodland. Equally the existing mature trees that are scattered through the wood are suitable for long-term retention and eventually the creation of deadwood habitats.

The most north western field originally contained traditional meadow grasses such as timothy (*Phleum pratense*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*) and crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) indicating that the farming practice in this area has been of low intensity and these were supplemented with native wild flowers from local seed and this has now successfully established as a small, diverse meadow. Within this new wood there is the opportunity to continue to manage this as a hay meadow, continuing to reducing the fertility and intensity of land use of the whole site. Development of the meadow ideally requires removal of all the cut grass, to reduce the fertility of the soil which can be a costly operation, and needs to be sustainable both financially and ecologically.

Factors Causing Change

Uncontrolled stock grazing, deer browsing, tree disease (ash dieback, which appeared in the area in 2017 and plans need to be modified to take this into account as it spreads - 2018).

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To create a new, sustainable native woodland, using natural processes and working practices that do not impact adversely on the integral environment; thereby protecting and promoting the ecology of the woodland for all species. To secure habitat diversification through creation of a mixed, primarily native woodland ecosystem including; a variety of age classes, natural development of woodland shrub and herb layer, deadwood habitats and retention of mature trees.
To conserve the meadow area with a diverse range of grassland species.

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

During the plan period the short term objective is to ensure the establishment of the new woodland and meadow habitats. This will be achieved by the following :

- 1/ Inspect and repair Woodland Trust boundary walls and fences and liaise with neighbouring farmers as necessary to prevent grazing by livestock.
- 2/ Carry out a Woodland Condition Assessment to monitor damage to trees and take action as appropriate to ensure successful establishment. Inspect mature trees and take appropriate action to promote longevity. Monitor for influx of invasive species and take appropriate action to reduce numbers if considered to be causing habitat change or loss of species.
- 3/ Manage the meadow sustainably, with regular, annual cutting in late summer after seeding, and removal of cut grass to maintain low soil fertility.
- 4/ Thin and coppice ride sides to improve stand stability and visibility.

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	5.46	Oak (sessile)	2000	High forest		Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	

Compartment 1a covers the whole of the 5.46 hectare site and includes 4.21 hectares of planting with trees to create a new native woodland, plus 1.25 hectares of meadow land to the west of the new woodland. It was planted by the Woodland Trust in December 1999, and in shape is almost an oblong stretching south west from an unclassified road to Peasey Beck along the north western boundary. The maximum elevation is around 160m, this being the knoll upon which the millennium feature is set, dropping to 130m at Peasey Beck. Generally the land slopes gently north west however it falls steeply (22% gradient) to Peasey Beck. Barkhouse beck enters the woodland adjacent to the entrance curving around a small isolated and steeply sided knoll before exiting along the south western boundary. Formerly farming land the wood retains the strong farming pattern of the area with drystone walls making up a number of the boundaries as well as retained internal features. Small rock outcrops of Greywacke give further diversification within the internal landscape. A scattering of mature trees exists along the old-field boundaries and includes ash, sycamore and one oak. Along Peasey Beck the variety of species increases with oak, ash, sycamore, common alder and shrub species also being present. A remnant hedge forms one of the internal field boundaries to the north and contains a variety of shrub species including hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, goat willow and holly. The former fields were planted with native trees of local provenance to create a native woodland consisting of 25% oak, 15% ash, 10% rowan, 10% birch, 10% aspen, 5% hazel, 4% hawthorn and 1% holly. Trees were grouped and planted in response to soil type, location within the site and internal landscaping (stocking density 2250/ha). The main groups consist of oak, ash, rowan, birch and aspen. Hazel, hawthorn and holly were used predominantly along the path network, to maintain an open aspect. Adjacent to Peasey Beck rowan, hazel and hawthorn supplemented the canopy species of oak, ash, sycamore and common alder. The remaining areas were planted with ash and birch or ash, hazel and hawthorn. Ash dieback appeared in the area in 2017. All trees were originally individually protected from rabbits with tubes and shelters, which have now been removed. The design incorporates wide footpaths, particularly the main avenue sweeping south westwards from the Millennium Feature down to Peasey Beck and towards the distant Lake District fells and The Helm. The most north western field, near Peasey Beck, was left open and retains some traditional meadow grasses such as timothy, Yorkshire fog and crested dog's-tail and into this a number of native wild flowers from local seed have been planted by English Nature volunteers. These include wood cranesbill, great burnet, ox-eye daisy and around the meadow edges primroses. The local community are involved with the wood and helped to plant the trees and chose the Millennium Feature a drystone seating area to the east of the wood and a stone sculpture in the middle of the wood.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Thin	5.46	5	30

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.