



Cutteridge 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Cutteridge Wood
Location:	Holcome Burrenell
Grid reference:	SX872920, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 192
Area:	10.06 hectares (24.86 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Culvery Wood is a mixture of new and mature broadleaf woodland with some large veteran oak and hornbeam trees. Extensions to the woodland were planted in 1998, 2001 and more recently in 2016. Wood edge habitats and rides provide important habitat for nesting birds, invertebrates and plants, including bluebell, wood anemone and primrose stands on the steep lower slopes.

It is peacefully situated on the western edge of the village of Pensford overlooking the Chew Valley, next to Cutteridge Wood is a mix of woodland and open grassland and wide rides. It is south east facing and falls from a small plateau down to a very small stream which is tree lined. Although it adjoins the A 30(T), the visual and noise intrusion is quickly lost in the topographical layout of the site.

Approximately three hectares of the site were planted in 1988 by the previous owners with a mixture of broadleaved trees, with Oak, Ash, Cherry and Sweet Chestnut evident. A further thin strip of 0.3ha of mature broadleaf woodland runs adjacent to the stream. An area west of the 1988 planting was planted in 2000 with mixed native broadleaves as part of the Trust's 'Woods On Your Doorstep' (WOYD) project. This also included a small 'buffer' planting against the A30 to screen the Trunk road from the site.

The northern end of the site is unimproved, species rich neutral grassland with blocks of scrub, historically used for rough grazing, and designated a County Wildlife Site as in modern day agriculture, unimproved grassland is unusual. The area around the wood is typically pasture, hedges and small valley side woodlands.

Cutteridge complements and extends the area of secondary woodland to the south, and is linked by this and mature hedges to woods in the wider landscape. There is a high proportion of woodland in the landscape around Cutteridge, which sits within a major Ancient Woodland concentration. Management access is attained by a rambling, minor county road which becomes a stoned access track through Cutteridge Farm and onwards over a large concrete bridge across the A30 Trunk road (high weight limit), to the NE end of the wood. However, there is no public vehicular access to the wood and it is approached by footpaths and bridleways.

A permissive path network was established around the site as part of the project and a sundial created by a local stonemason was installed at the main entrance as the Millennium Feature. The Pensford viaduct, approximately 7 miles south of Bristol and 8 miles west of Bath. It is on the A37 road from Bristol to Shepton Mallet. A circular path and two public footpaths cross the site and walkers can enjoy the River Chew that runs along the southern boundary.

2.2 Extended Description

Cutteridge Wood is a mix of woodland and open grassland and wide rides. It is south east facing and falls from a small plateau down to a very small stream which is tree lined. Although it adjoins the A 30(T), the visual and noise intrusion is quickly lost in the topographical layout of the site.

Approximately 3 hectares of the site were planted in 1988 by the previous owners with a mixture of broadleaved trees, with Oak, Ash, Cherry and Sweet Chestnut evident. A further thin strip of 0.3ha of mature broadleaf woodland runs adjacent to the stream. An area west of the 1988 planting was planted in 2000 with mixed native broadleaves as part of the Trust's 'Woods On Your Doorstep' (WOYD) project. This also included a small 'buffer' planting against the A30 to screen the Trunk road from the site.

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Management access is attained by a rambling, minor county road which becomes a stoned access track through Cutteridge Farm and onwards over a large concrete bridge across the A30 Trunk road (high weight limit), to the NE end of the wood. However, there is no public vehicular access to the wood and it is approached by footpaths and bridleways. A permissive path network was established around the site as part of the project and a sundial created by a local stonemason was installed at the main entrance as the Millennium Feature.

Note:- the site was previously used for field trips by the neighbouring Beacon Centre at Cutteridge Farm, and there is a 'summerhouse' style wooden field hut on site used exclusively by Cutteridge Farm under licence.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Cutteridge Wood, although visible from the A30, is set in a rural area north east of Longdown village. Pedestrian public access to the site is available off a bridleway running along an old green lane (not suitable for general vehicles) following the north western boundary. This bridleway runs from a minor road going north out of Longdown, to a minor dead end road running off the road running between Pocombe Bridge and Tedburn St Mary. There are no roads leading to the wood and there is nowhere to park nearby.

It is best reached by following the B3212 from West from Exeter passing under the A30 until the village of Longdown. The Wood is to be found by following a Public Bridleway across open fields some 1.5km from the village. To reach the Bridleway follow the small lane that forks North West off the B3212. As it turns sharply right continue on the lane for 300m until the bridleway is signed off the lane to the right. Follow the bridleway across the fields for 1km. Path conditions and barriers along the bridleway are not known Cutteridge Wood is to be found on the right of the path.

Within the site a circular path runs around the wood, joining 3 entrances. The path has a natural grassy surface which is locally uneven; and following the whole route would involve going up and down some slopes. However, it is possible to walk a linear route along the north west boundary or the adjacent bridleway which avoids the worst of the slopes. Using the entrance closest to the north east end leads into an open meadow, and to exit into the main woodland involves crossing a step over stile. However the main woodland can be accessed via a kissing gate further along the bridleway towards Longdown.

Nearest bus stop: Longdown Lamb Inn approximately 1.5km from the wood along country lanes and fields. Information from <http://www.countrybusdevon.co.uk/timetables/359.html> as of January 2015.
Nearest train station - various stations in Exeter, approximately 4km to the east.

Nearest toilet: Thought to be at Ennerdale Way, Exwick Playing Fields, Exeter - facilities for disabled people with a RADAR key. Approximately 4-5km away. Information taken from <http://www.exeter.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=9534> as of January 2015.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Secondary Woodland - To ensure the long term development of native woodland in line with the Trust's Objective of increasing native woodland cover in the UK. The long-term vision is for attractive and mature, predominantly native, broadleaf woodland of a high forest structure. A healthy canopy of trees with an understory of woodland shrubs, integrated with other habitats, such as the hedges, wide rides and grassland areas.

The wood will be managed as an open access area where the public are welcome, but at a level appropriate to its low to medium use. The signs and well-kept paths will encourage public interest and participation in the woodland, as will the continuing opportunity to enjoy views out of the site over the surrounding countryside; fulfilling the Trust's corporate objective of increasing people's awareness and enjoyment of woodland.

The woodland rides and glades will be kept open and mowed/grazed as necessary to provide appropriate access and valuable rideside habitats. There will be many wood edge habitats, important for nesting birds, invertebrates and woodland / grassland flora. As the developing canopy closes, rough grass in the planted areas will gradually diminish as shade loving plants more typical of recent secondary woodland take over. The wildlife value of the complementary habitats of the neutral grassland, & maturing hedges, as they merge into the woodland, will be retained and will continue to contribute to the diversity of area.

The neutral grassland open area will be managed by grazing if possible, to encourage a diverse species rich sward. Topping may be required on occasion if grazing is not possible in some years. Scrub levels will be tolerated at present levels or less and managed by manual cutting should grazing stock not be adequate (manual cutting only to take place in conjunction with grazing not as a management tool on its own). If a grazier can be found extensive grazing of the woodland in the future (potentially after all trees are established (2020) using low stocking levels, (1 unit per ha/annum) to manage the extensive areas of open ground left for their biodiversity and recreational value, may be desirable to minimise management inputs and maintain and enhance biodiversity of the woodland creation. Grazing patterns would be expected to vary dependent on vegetative response which will be assessed as part of on-going monitoring programme. This fits in with the Trust's objective of increasing biodiversity.

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 Secondary Woodland

Description

Predominantly native broadleaf Woodland, planted in 1988 and 2000 on species poor, semi improved grassland. The main components are ash and oak, but with stands of other broadleaf species as well. There are a number of areas of willow which were planted around wet flushes. The old existing woodland that runs along the stream edge could have lichen and moss interest. The design incorporates small areas of open grassland at the North-western edge around the entrances and around the wet flush running down towards compartment 1c at the south western end of the wood

Formerly semi improved pasture land, the area now supports a woodland & associated open ground and wet habitats which link in with mature hedgerows crossing, and surrounding the field, helping to link it to other woodlands in the area. The woodland borders the unimproved neutral grassland owned by the Trust to the north providing further opportunities for diversity

Significance

The continued establishment of the woodland and associated habitats helps to fulfil the corporate objective to create new woodland. The woodland area is adjacent to unimproved neutral grassland to the north, and forms part of a dense complex of secondary and ancient woodland in the local landscape. It therefore forms part of a local mosaic of diverse nature conservation interest, and should provide a buffer & expansion zone to these areas. Increasing woodland cover is a WT core objective and also contributes to an increase in BAP habitat.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

Constraints: Ground is generally steep or wet and may make future management difficult.

Factors Causing Change

Deer Damage could affect natural regeneration in the future.

Ash Die back could significantly alter the structure of the woodland.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Healthy, mature and attractive predominantly native broadleaf woodland of varying structure and habitats. A mixture of trees, shrubs, open space, wet flushes and developing ground flora

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

Operational objective:

Ensure woodland is healthy and continuing to mature towards canopy closure within planted areas by the end of plan period. Recruit any natural spread of ground flora in the woodland blocks and adjacent paths, adjusting management regimes such as mowing on woodland edges to encourage establishment.

Work Plan:

1. Coppice on rotation the block of trees adjacent to the A30. This will limit any future tree safety issues and create a lower, denser canopy and wood edge habitat that will also buffer road noise.
2. Continuing noxious weed control of ragwort & thistles for neighbour benefit and to reduce seeding into the grassland area, reviewed annually as to whether it is required.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Cutteridge Wood is in a quiet rural location north east of the village of Longdown. Access is via a public bridleway running along the northern edge of the wood. There are no parking opportunities nearby. The secluded location at some distance from the village is thought to limit the number of visitors to the site, although it is used by local people.

For those that do access the site the wide loop ride provides a route along the top of the ridge with a chance to enjoy the views across the surrounding landscape, as well as secluded and peaceful glades and woodland, although the steep slopes within the site will limit access for some users.

A sundial was chosen to be the Millennium Feature and focus of attention by the main entrance.

Significance

Access to the wood helps to fulfil the Trust's objective to promote understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Following local fundraising for the original acquisition under the WOYD programme, there will an expectation that access will be available. Access is also important in this fringe area of Exeter, helping to reconnect people with trees and woodlands.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity: to provide low key public access at the wood, at a level suitable to the low numbers of visitors thought to access the wood, by maintaining the paths and entrances in a welcoming state, subject to the limitations of the natural slope

Constraints: The site is very steeply sloping in parts, with a steep side slope on some paths The lack of parking makes it more difficult for those who need to drive to visit the wood and those with mobility issues.

Factors Causing Change

Over time the growth of the trees will reduce the views although key views will be kept open, and will continue to be available from the open area to the north.
The narrower paths could become shaded out by canopy closure.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

That the wood is welcoming and easy to visit (within the site location constraints), with facilities maintained in line with its likely low visitor numbers. The wood is expected predominantly to be used by locals from the immediate area, and those from further afield, who may be staying in the area, but total numbers are expected to be low.

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

Accessible, attractive, well maintained and safe woodland that the public enjoy visiting. Entrances and path network are appropriate to the level of use and type of demand from the local population

Work Programme

1. Entrance maintenance litter clearance & path cutting (400m) 2x annually
2. Ensure that the bridleway running along the northern boundary is clear and accessible for the owners of other fields off the bridleway by flailing the hedge every other year in February.

5.3 Open Ground Habitat

Description

An area of species rich, neutral grassland with several scrub communities (gorse, bramble and rose scrub) comprising approximately 25% of that area. The area does not correspond to a single recognised community type, but has a loose affinity with both MG5 Centaureo-Cynosuretum and MG6 Lolio-Cynosuretum. Main species are the grasses yorkshire fog, crested dogs tail and rough meadow grass. The area links with the new woodland to the south, and older woodland to the east forming part of a mosaic of semi natural habitats.

Significance

The area is identified as a local wildlife site for grassland of regional importance as it is unimproved pasture, which is scarce and declining, both regionally and nationally, and is subject to a number of biodiversity action plans. The grassland with scrub provides a complementary habitat to the woodland in the area, helping to fulfil the Trust's objective to increase biodiversity.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity: There is an opportunity to retain and enhance the diversity of the neutral grassland, which links with the adjacent hedges, streams and new woodland and adjoining pasture land to provide a mosaic of habitats.

Constraints: it has proved difficult to find a grazier who will graze the land, and this may in time affect the quality of the grassland, leading it to revert to scrub and then woodland. Steep slopes make mowing the area unfeasible.

Factors Causing Change

A lack of management leading to loss in diversity of grassland species and eventually natural succession to scrub, then woodland.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Diverse neutral grassland, retaining at least the diversity of species and structure present at the 1999 survey, with a minimum encroachment by noxious weeds and no more than 25% scrub cover.

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

Operational Objective

Retain and increase diversity of species associated with neutral grassland, incorporating an element of scrub, but at no higher than 25% of the area. Noxious weeds to be no more than occasional in the sward.

Work programme

1. Continue to seek grazier, to graze the grassland. Top it if a grazier cannot be found.
2. Carry out noxious weeding until such time as a grazier found (when it would become their responsibility)
3. Re-survey of the area at the end of the plan period to assess diversity and spread of scrub

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	4.74	Ash	2000	High forest	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access	
<p>An 'L' shaped area of mixed broadleaves with a core of Oak and Ash planted in 2000 as part of the WOYD programme, over MG6 improved pasture of low conservation value, dominated by grasses, predominately yorkshire fog and rough meadow grass. A number of wide rides run through the planting, linking areas of open ground, and a small wet flush dominated by juncus sp. which runs downhill to the stream and remains unplanted for diversity. Mature hedges on the old field boundaries, together with a linear strip of mature woodland along the stream to the east form an established habitat which may act as a source for species spread within the site and linkage to the wider landscape. The trees and shrubs have generally established well & are growing vigorously, despite some deer grazing and cattle and sheep trespass.</p>							
1b	2.96	Mixed broadleaves	1988	High forest	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access	
<p>A distinct block of mixed broadleaved woodland creation (P1988) with a high native element of open character. The trees were slow to establish but all shelters have now been removed, and those on the southern end are now closing canopy, with remaining open areas of rough grassland succeeding to scrub. Mature hedges on the old field boundaries, together with a linear strip of mature woodland along the stream to the east form an established habitat which may act as a source for species spread within the site and linkage to the wider landscape. A small wooden hut licensed to previous owners is situated close to the SE boundary by the stream.</p>							
1c	0.30	Ash	1900	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Informal Public Access	
<p>A narrow strip of mature native woodland (W8) dominated by Ash and Oak (P1900), adjacent to stream, bounded by a bank and ditch. Willow and Hazel are abundant in the understorey and ground flora is virtually not present.</p>							
2a	1.45	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access	

A steep area of neutral grassland thought to be unimproved. The sward has a loose affinity with MG6 and MG5 grassland communities. The NE corner of compartment changes to moderately species poor semi-improved damp pasture and tends towards MG10. Scrub occurs throughout (gorse, bramble and rosa sp.) & noxious weeds such as thistle, dock and ragwort are present. See report on file for full species list. Since 2002 we have not been able to find a grazier for the area and this is leading to an increase in the scrub areas, and an increase in the rankness of the sward. Unless grazing can be resumed this area will continue to naturally revert to scrub woodland

2b	0.15	other willows	2000	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access	
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A small area of new native woodland planted in 2000 as part of the WOYD project on species poor wet grassland, with willow and alder. The area was planted to provide screening from the adjacent A30 dual carriageway.

3a	0.42	NULL		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	
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An ancient, partly sunken Devon lane used as a public bridleway is bounded by mixed native species hedges with good flora. The northern hedge is regularly trimmed by neighbours, the southern hedge is untrimmed and contains occasional standards.

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.