



COED CADW  
WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Coed y Felin

## Management Plan 2016-2021

## MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Introduction	
Plan review and updating	
Woodland Management Approach	
Summary	
1.0 Site details	
2.0 Site description	
2.1 Summary Description	
2.2 Extended Description	
3.0 Public access information	
3.1 Getting there	
3.2 Access / Walks	
4.0 Long term policy	
5.0 Key Features	
5.1 New Native Woodland	
5.2 Informal Public Access	
6.0 Work Programme	
Appendix 1: Compartment descriptions	
Glossary	
<b>MAPS</b>	
Access	
Conservation Features	
Management	

## 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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto: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](http://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

<b>Site name:</b>	Coed y Felin
<b>Location:</b>	Cilcain
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SJ178649, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 116
<b>Area:</b>	1.47 hectares (3.63 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Environmentally Sensitive Area, Special Landscape Area

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

A new native woodland designed and planted with community input and support, this woodland is popular with locals. New paths and great views of the nearby Moel Famau, the highest mountain nearby, make this site charming to visit.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Coed y Felin is a 1.6ha Woods On Your Doorstep (WOYD) site, situated c200m from Cilcain village within the Clwydian Range AONB. The site was designed, named and planted with the help of the local community in late 2000 and the trees have established very well and now developed a closed canopy. The key features present are new native woodland and informal public access.

The site is a long, relatively flat enclosure on the edge of a steep valley. Semi natural ancient woodland (Coed Nant Gain) abuts the southern boundary with a small remnant of semi natural ancient woodland adjacent to the northern boundary. Remnant hedgerows form the remainder of the boundary for the most-part, with the roadside boundary hedge having been laid in recent years. The adjacent farmland is improved pasture.

The planted native broadleaved trees now extend and provide a buffer to the existing woodland areas. The new paths which have been created are kept mowed and enhance the local footpath network which is well used. To mark the Millennium a sculptured badger seat was commissioned and as situated in one of the glades.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

Coed y Felin is situated 0.3km from the centre of Cilcain village. The main entrance has a less-abled access suitable for pushchairs and manual wheelchairs. The site is gently sloping but the main path which runs along the length of the site from the main entrance is level, although it is unsurfaced and can be slippery when wet. There are two other entrances on the eastern and southern boundary. The entrance to the south is open and links with a public bridleway via a flight of steps. The entrance to the east has a stile with dog gate and crosses farmland via the local rights of way network and includes a circular walk promoted by Denbighshire Countryside Service. Contact Loggerheads Country Park for further details (01352) 810614 or visit Denbighshire County Council's website at [www.denbighshire.gov.uk](http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk).

The nearest car parking facility (for up to 20 cars) is approximately 1km from the site and is signed from the village. The walk to Coed y Felin is downhill along narrow country lanes with no pavements.

Public transport: the nearest bus stop is in the village centre. Contact Flintshire Busline for further details on (01352) 704035 or contact Traveline at [www.traveline.org.uk](http://www.traveline.org.uk) or (0870) 6082608.

Nearest public toilets: Cilcain village centre (Pantymwyn Road). The disabled toilet requires a RADAR key. For further details please contact Denbighshire County Council's website.

### 3.2 Access / Walks

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

As Coed y Felin continues to grow it will be managed mainly by minimal intervention to encourage the development of mature well-structured woodland comprised of species characteristic of the locality, and the associated glade / woodland edge maintained as open habitats.

Dead and dying trees will be retained on site where they do not conflict with public safety.

Community involvement is encouraged mainly by maintaining paths and other features associated with public access. Other ideas such as educational use by the local primary school, are encouraged and also opportunist work with forest schools welcome.

## 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 New Native Woodland

#### Description

Mixture of native trees common in the locality planted in November 2000 to form new native woodland on former pasture.

#### Significance

Both extends and provides a link to adjacent Ancient Semi Natural Woodland within the small valley of Nant Gain.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

There appear to be no constraints in the rapid progression of the wood to high forest. The attractiveness of the wood contributes considerably to the Trust's major objective of enhancing the visitor experience.

#### Factors Causing Change

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

Gradual progression to High forest achieved through minimal intervention.

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

Woodland condition monitoring in June 2016 to advise future plans.



## 5.2 Informal Public Access

### Description

The site is located 400m from Cilcain village centre (population 2270). Unrestricted public access is available via a network of created and maintained paths. An all-abilities kissing gate has been installed at the main entrance where an information board is sited. An un surfaced ride leads to the easterly glade in which the Millennium feature, a bench, is sited. The public footpath along the southern boundary links in with footpaths in the Alyn Valley and Loggerheads Country Park. Existing pedestrian points into site have been made more accessible for dog walkers

### Significance

Provision of local amenity for Cilcain village. Local footpath network enhanced by additional connectivity

### Opportunities & Constraints

Tree growth is restricting the views from the glades.

### Factors Causing Change

As the woodland matures further desire lines may be initiated. Views are now obstructed by tree growth. Glades naturally succeed to scrub.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintain provision for pedestrian access along path network and features associated with public access. Maintain the open glades to foster their botanical interest.

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

Regular cutting of paths and glade areas to ensure accessible all year round and hopefully generate botanical interest.

---

## 6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
------	--------------	-------------	--------

## APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	1.56	Oak (sessile)	2000	High forest		Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Environmentally Sensitive Area

The site is a long, relatively flat enclosure on the edge of a steep valley. Semi natural ancient woodland abuts the southern boundary and a small remnant of semi natural ancient woodland is adjacent to the northern boundary. Remnant hedgerows form the remainder of the boundary for the most part. The planted woodland has grown up into a closed canopy woodland with birch, oak, ash, field maple, holly and hawthorn being the dominant species. Two areas of glades are kept open through regular cutting. one at the entrance of the woodland and one at the North East corner.

## 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.