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WOODLAND
TRUST

Beaulieu Wood

Management Plan 2014-2019

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Beaulieu Wood
Location:	Monmouth
Grid reference:	SO528128, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 162
Area:	16.57 hectares (40.95 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This historic ancient woodland site overlooking Monmouth and the river Wye has a dark 'fantasy' feel about it with a path winding through large moss covered boulders and ferns, and gnarled and twisted birch and beech trees for company .

2.2 Extended Description

Beaulieu Wood, comprising 16.6ha ancient woodland and replanted ancient woodland. These have been identified as two of the Key features of the site. It occupies a prominent position within the Wye Valley AONB overlooking the River Wye and town of Monmouth to the west. It is situated immediately north of the National Trust property at the Kymin which includes the prominent local landmarks of the Naval Temple and Round House.

Historically, "Beaulieu Grove" played an important role as part of the designed landscape of the Kymin. The majority of the woodland was replanted in the 1950s and 1960s, primarily with single species conifer stands (Douglas fir, western hemlock, larch, pine) with lesser areas of birch, beech and sycamore. Within the plantation the shrub layer is almost absent and the field/ground layer generally suppressed. Small areas were clear felled in the 1990s and here birch regeneration is patchy (and regeneration of other species almost absent). Further areas of conifer were felled in 2005 and replanted with broadleaf trees. Along the ridge to the east of the site, mature semi-natural woodland remains comprising mature beech and oak, much of which has arisen from large coppice stools (with one mature beech pollard). The canopy is generally closed resulting in few shrubs (scattered rowan and holly) and much bare ground. Where the canopy is more open (for example under areas of oak), bracken, broad-buckler fern, bramble and bilberry occur. Along the northern margin a fringe of more diverse semi-natural woodland remains comprising ash, sessile oak, wild cherry, silver birch, goat willow and hazel. Several southern wood-ant (a UK BAP priority species) nests are present.

The aim of management will be to restore the ancient woodland to predominantly broadleaved tree species. This will be achieved by progressive matrix thinning and creating gaps to allow broadleaved trees to establish either by natural regeneration or enhancement planting. This process commenced in the previous plan period and will continue in this when funding and regulation allow.

Public access has been identified as the third Key Feature. Several public and permissive footpaths cross or border the site and access is from Natural Resources Wales land to the north, The Kymin National Trust property to the south east and the Offa's Dyke path which runs along the south-western margin of the wood.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General Location. Approximately 1 ¼ miles (just over 2km) due east of Monmouth, adjacent to the National Trust site The Kymin.

From the A40 trunk road, turn off over the River Wye at the traffic lights by Monmouth School. If you are coming from the direction of Newport, you need to go to the roundabout beyond Monmouth and double back as you cannot turn right at the lights to go over the Wye. This is the A466/A4136. Having crossed the bridge, the main road (A466) swings around to the right by the May Hill hotel: do not follow this; instead, take the road off to the left (A4136) which in fact goes straight on. This is in the direction of Coleford / Forest of Dean. The road begins to climb, first turning at right angles to the left, then again to the right. Just as it about to go left again, just under a mile from the River Wye, you see a minor road turning off to the right. This has a National Trust signpost saying The Kymin. Climbing up this single track lane, after about 500m you turn left. When you come into a hamlet with a red phone box there is a junction with Good Neighbours Lane, turn right for The Kymin. The road continues climbing; eventually arrive at the gates for The Kymin with a sign saying that they are

closed at dusk. The National Trust car park is a little further on to your left. Total distance from A4136 is 1 ½ miles.

General Overview of Entrance and Paths

The main entrance is just beyond the National Trust site. Leave the car park via the footpath directly to the north (next to a bench). The path soon forks, but it doesn't matter which route you take as the left one just leads more directly to the Naval Temple. Keeping on the main path, pass the Round House, then you see a signpost with Monmouth 1 to the left and Wysis Way to the right. Ignoring these and continuing straight another 40m beyond is the beginning of the Woodland Trust site. The whole distance is around 250m from the car park.

A network of paths exist within Beaulieu Wood. Apart from the main forest roads which is stoned all the paths are unmade with the surface being soil or grass. The walk from the Kymin is along the level with only small undulations. A steep path, over boulders then passes down to meet the forest road, which brings you back via the Offa's dyke path to the Kymin. Other paths exist giving full access to the wood. The path can be muddy in wet weather.

Parking

A good-sized car park, belonging to the National Trust. Note: gates close at dusk.
(Grid Ref: 528 123 Landranger 162)

Public Transport

The nearest bus stops are: Kymin Road, May Hill and St James's church, Wyesham.

Kymin Road stop.

This stop is served by bus35 (Monmouth/Coleford/Lydbrook/Ross-on-Wye)

From this stop

- Walk in a south-westerly direction along STAUNTON ROAD (A4136)
- After 50yds, turn left into KYMIN ROAD
- After 1.1mile, turn left into GOOD NEIGHBOURS LANE
- After 175yds arrive at GOOD NEIGHBOURS LANE, MONMOUTH

(The above is from Traveline Cymru. Accessed: 8th May, 2007)

From there you walk up to the right, as per the driving instructions, to get to the National Trust gates. This is a steep walk which will take about 40 minutes.

St James's church, Wyesham stop.

This stop is served by bus 69 (Monmouth/Redbrook/Tintern/Chepstow).

From this stop:

- Walk in a south-easterly direction along WYESHAM ROAD
- After 500yds, turn left into WYESHAM LANE (SKY FARM LANE)
- The road turns 90 degrees to the right. Shortly after there is a turn to the left: following this it should come out at a footpath which leads up to the road leading to Good Neighbours Lane.

The above is a shorter walk, but this is over 60m climb in 30m. (Information taken from Traveline Cymru and Landranger map 162).

Public Toilets

The nearest are in Monmouth, just over 2 miles (3.5km) away. There are two public toilets in Monmouth (approx 2 miles away). One by the old Monnow Bridge and one in Glendower Street. Radar lists 3 toilets in Monmouth
? Old Monnow Bridge
? Chippenham Car Park
? "King's Head", Agincourt Square (Trading hrs) (Wetherspools)
? (Radar site: Accessed: 9th May, 2007.)

Other Trail Networks

Offa's Dyke National Trail

This passes through The Kymin. For further information:
<http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/OffasDyke/text.asp?PagelD=4>
&
<http://www.wales-calling.com/offas-dyke.htm>

Wye Valley Walk

This passes close the site
For further information:
<http://www.wyevalleyaonb.org.uk/pages/area/viewpoints.asp>
&
http://www.iknow-wales.co.uk/tourist_information/cardiff_south_wales/chepstow/wye_river_usk.htm

The Peregrine Path Cycle Trail

Passing through May Hill, the trail goes from Monmouth to Symonds Yat.
For further information download the leaflet from Sustrans:
<http://www.sustrans.org.uk/webfiles/leaflets/peregrinepath.pdf>

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The replanted ancient woodland will gradually be restored to native woodland comprising predominantly site-native trees and shrubs. Areas of conifer plantation will be thinned successively, favouring native species with selected clear fell coupes/group- fellings. Restocking, through supplementary planting of selected native species such as sessile oak, beech, rowan and holly, will occur immediately after felling as vigorous bramble growth occurs on site. Existing areas of broadleaved plantation (birch, beech) will be allowed to develop naturally with limited intervention. Areas of remaining ancient semi-natural woodland will be managed through low levels of intervention, retaining the mature beech and oak coppice stools and pollards. A series of open deer glades, rides and paths will be maintained throughout the site and access encouraged in liaison with the National Trust and Natural Resources Wales.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Within the ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), main constituents are even-aged mature beech plantations with oak, often with birch and rowan. A scattering of mature remnant beech and oak survive mainly along the margins of conifer plantation areas, for example following tracks or boundaries, and often exist as surviving ancient coppice stools. There are odd surviving veterans trees and pollards of both beech and oak, including the notable Curley Oak in compartment 4a. Reasserting ASNW can be seen where previous forestry 'weeding' management in conifer stands has not been efficient, and where, in larch stands there has been more light facilitating natural regeneration of broadleaves over time. Beneath dense beech there is little by way of shrub or field/ground layers though bluebell and ivy are locally abundant. Beneath areas with a wider mix of broadleaves or in larch stands, scattered holly, goat willow, occasionally yew, rowan with broad buckler-fern, bramble, greater wood-rush and bracken occur. Soil types are generally acidic and on the most acidic areas species like wavy hair-grass, bilberry, heath bedstraw and broad buckler-fern occur. Recent clear-fells due to *Phytophthora ramorum* are wholly restocked with native broadleaved species, predominantly oak and wild cherry, with various shrub species and intimate areas of unplanted open space; in all areas birch is the dominant naturally regenerating species, and the whole of Wentwood is undergoing a 'birch phase' post recent thinning and clear-felling.

Significance

Ancient semi-natural woodland comprising Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland and Lowland Mixed Woodlands - all priority habitat types in the UK BAP (subject to UK HAPs) and in a European context. The presence of many ancient coppice stools/pollards and archaeological features are valuable insights into the past use of the site. Southern wood-ant and dormouse are priority UK BAP species subject to a UK SAP.

Opportunities & Constraints

The area is a mature ancient woodland with the opportunity to allow natural processes to occur with minimal intervention. Deer may present a constraint to this.

Factors Causing Change

Deer browsing damage.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

That natural processes are allowed to occur and that high forest develops with secure ancient woodland characteristics populated with predominantly native tree species.

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

Little change is anticipated within the ASNW and no management is required in the short/medium term. Engage in deer control based on browsing damage assessment.

5.2 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Description

Planted ancient woodland, almost entirely replanted with conifers in the 1960s - primarily Douglas fir with smaller areas of larch, spruce, Western hemlock and pine. Semi mature and mature broadleaves survive within the conifer restock areas. Areas replanted with birch and beech and sycamore are also present. Beneath the dense canopy there is little shrub layer other than scattered holly. Areas of surviving ancient woodland flora are located in hot spots throughout the stand. These areas in the main have been thinned or halo thinned in 2005 thus reducing the threat to these components. The eastern side of 1a was thinned in 2013, with enlarged group planting areas. The areas have been planted with broadleaved trees in an attempt to reduce the threat of the vigorous bramble. The ancient woodland flora should still be considered as threatened until the vigorous ground flora is controlled by the closing of the canopy of the planted broadleaved trees. Some areas were clear felled in the late 1990s (with occasional scattered beech and oak retained). Soft-rush, greater wood-rush, broad buckler-fern, male-fern, bracken, foxglove, bramble, broom and ivy are all locally abundant in these areas along with birch regeneration. These areas have been supplementary planted with broadleaves in 2006.

Significance

Replanted ancient woodland which has potential for restoration to native lowland mixed deciduous woodland). Southern wood-ant is a UKBAP priority species subject to a UK SAP.

Opportunities & Constraints

There is high potential to restore the woodland to native species - flora typical of semi-natural and ancient woodland remains at the site. Natural regeneration of birch appears to be frequent in previously open areas and has swamped previous broadleaved 'enrichment' plantings where not controlled.

Factors Causing Change

Shade, increased light through wind-blow, deer browsing damage, potentially invasive non-native Buddleia.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

All remnant ancient woodland components are secure and improving in condition. Woodland is restored / enhanced to native woodland dominated by a high diversity of predominantly native trees and shrubs and with typical field / ground flora and other ancient woodland characteristics. Natural processes predominate.

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

Continue programme of PAWS restoration. Cross cut previously windblown stems from 1a and 1d and leave to decay on ground. In Sub compartment 1a PAWS Zone, 1 where there has been significant wind-blow in the recent past, select and maintain a deer control glade, with remaining open areas to be left to see if natural regeneration occurs. Monitor Buddleia. Within Sub-compartment 1a PAWS Zone 2, when funding and European Protected Species regulation allows, continue to expand the already group-felled coupes and create additional ones around existing large broadleaves, halo and matrix thin and fell the small area of Thuja. Within sub-compartment 1c leave larch to become over-mature, provided no regeneration occurs.

5.3 Informal Public Access

Description

The site is located adjacent to the well visited National Trust property of the Kymin within the Wye Valley. Historically, the upper part of the Woodland Trust's property called Beaulieu Grove was part of the designed landscape of the Kymin. It was part of the picturesque movement of the late 18th and early 19th century. Parts of the paths and walkways can be identified on the ground and remains of picnicking tables can be seen. A definitive public footpath runs along the northern boundary and the Offa's Dyke long distance path runs along the south-western boundary. Other permissive paths/tracks also cross the site, some of which were probably present in the 19th Century (Heath, 1800).

Significance

A valuable amenity adjacent to the Kymin with public rights of way and a network of paths, at least some of which are part of the designed landscape of the Kymin.

Opportunities & Constraints

Need to continue to maintain the links between the Woodland Trust and the National Trust which identifies the importance of the historical associations between the Round Tower and the walks developed during the picturesque movement through Beaulieu Grove. There may also be opportunities to create/improve valuable links between paths within the woodland and the Offa's Dyke path.

Factors Causing Change

Possibly higher levels of mountain bike and horse usage would cause change.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintenance of the current medium recreational usage of the woodland, encouraging access in liaison with the National Trust.

Consideration will be given to creating new links between the existing paths/tracks and the Offa's Dyke path and optimal ways to encourage/facilitate access from The Kymin (in liaison with The National Trust).

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

Paths and kissing gates will be maintained and improved as necessary. Take interpretive and access enhancement opportunities in liaison with The National Trust as opportunities arise, taking into account the historical context of recreation at this site.

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	11.60	Mixed conifers	1963	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Planted Ancient Woodland, stocked with conifers in the 1960s - primarily Douglas fir with smaller areas of larch, spruce and western hemlock. Small areas dominated by beech and there are sycamore present with sparsely scattered broadleaves including oak, beech, birch and hazel. Beneath the dense canopy there is little shrub layer other than scattered holly. The ground is mainly bare though bramble and bracken are locally abundant. Restoration of the planted ancient woodland has started with the creation of four clearings totalling 1.8 ha in the mid 1990's. A further 10 small clearings (0.1 ha) were created in 2005 focusing on areas of remaining ancient woodland flora and remaining broadleaved trees. Greater part (east of main ride) was matrix thinned and group plantings were enlarged in 2013. The woodland margins comprise of mixed broadleaved woodland (often open and/or scrubby) with ash, goat willow, silver birch, sessile oak, beech, hazel (coppice) and elder with frequent common nettle, ivy, bramble, bracken and herb robert (W8/10). The ancient woodland components remain threatened due to shade and due to bramble and over-shading Douglas fir. The ride is stoned and wide and a sunken lane is present along the northern boundary. At least one southern wood ant colony and one badger sett occur within the sub-compartment.</p>							
1b	2.50	Beech	1900	Min-intervention	Archaeological features, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
<p>Ancient semi-natural woodland mainly dominated by even aged mature beech and sessile oak and scattered silver birch and rowan. Many of the beech and oaks arise from ancient coppice stools/stubs and at least one beech is a mature pollard. Beneath areas of dense beech there is little by way of shrub or field/ground layers though bluebell and ivy are locally abundant (W14). Beneath areas with a greater proportion of oak in the canopy there are often scattered holly and rowan with broad buckler-fern, bramble, greater wood-rush and bracken (W10/14). To the south the soils appear more acidic and support primarily sessile oak coppice over bracken with wavy hair-grass, bilberry, heath bedstraw and broad buckler-fern (W16).</p>							

1c	1.80	Birch (downy/silver)	1950	PAWS restoration	Archaeological features	Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
<p>Ancient woodland replanted in the 1950s primarily with silver birch (some larch and sycamore). The stand now comprises mainly well-spaced (recently thinned) even aged silver birch, with occasional sycamore, rowan, larch, beech and sessile oak. The area has been underplanted with broadleaves to increase the levels of shade to suppress bramble growth. Shrubs are rare. Bramble is very dense throughout. Scattered (locally frequent) ivy, climbing corydalis, broad buckler-fern, bluebell and sycamore seedlings also occur. (W10). The ancient woodland remnants are threatened by the vigorous coarse ground vegetation.</p>							
1d	0.70	Mixed conifers	1972	PAWS restoration	Landscape factors, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Small areas of ancient woodland replanted in the early 1970s with dense pine and Douglas fir. There is little by way of shrub or field/ ground flora other than occasional (locally abundant) bracken, bramble and broad buckler-fern. Areas of ancient woodland flora are restricted to the edges of the compartment. However it is important to maintain the wind-firmness of this edge as it is SW facing and on the crest of the ridge consequently further PAWS restoration will be restricted to the removal of windblown stems and possible enhancement planting of broadleaves during this management plan term.</p>							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2015	1a	Thin	6.40	18	115
2018	1a	Thin	3.02	179	541
2023	1a	Thin	6.40	55	350
2026	1a	Thin	3.02	50	150

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.