WOODLAND TRUST

Round Wood

Management Plan 2019-2024

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MAPS

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Round Wood
Location:	Tingewick
Grid reference:	SP652311, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. N/A
Area:	10.66 hectares (26.34 acres)
Designations:	Planted Ancient Woodland Site

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Round Wood is approximately two miles south of the village of Tingewick in north Buckinghamshire. It is just over 10.5 ha in size and designated as ancient woodland.

The majority of the wood has been planted with conifers, thus making it a Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). The most recent conifer planting took place in the 1970's but there are likely to have been several waves of this dating back to when the Forestry Commission managed the woodland earlier in the 20th century. The wood is now is a period of restoration and conversion back to a semi-natural broadleaved woodland.

The wood lies within the boundary of the Bernwood Forest, which was formerly an ancient royal hunting forest in the middle ages. The Woodland Trust acquired it in 2002 via a donation from the previous owner. The tree mixture is quite diverse and the most common broadleaves are ash, oak, cherry, silver birch and hazel. The main conifer tree planted at the site is Scots pine but there is also a stand of Norway spruce. The woodland flora contains primrose and bluebell and there are several ponds present. The wood is surrounded on all sides by a sinuous bank and ditch, which is an archaeological feature. There is a circular path around most of the wood, together with other cross paths. Round Wood is a quiet site with infrequent visitors and the paths can be waterlogged, especially in the winter.

2.2 Extended Description

Round Wood is approximately 3km / 2 miles south of the village of Tingewick in north Buckinghamshire, a predominantly agricultural area. It is just over 10.5 hectares / 26 acres in size and designated as ancient woodland.

The majority of the wood has been planted with conifer, hence it is categorised as a Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). The most recent conifer planting took place in the 1960's but there are likely to have been several sequences of planting dating back to when the Forestry Commission managed the woodland earlier in the 20th century. The wood is now in a period of restoration back to semi-natural broadleaved woodland.

The wood lies within the boundary of the Bernwood Forest, which was formerly an ancient royal hunting forest in the middle ages. During all the local change of ownership/tenancy, changes to woodland boundaries, felling and the sizes of woodland in the area – the size and shape of Round Wood is the only local woodland unchanged through the centuries. The Woodland Trust acquired it in 2002 via a donation from the previous owner.

The tree mixture is now quite diverse and the most common broadleaves are oak, cherry, silver birch, ash, aspen, alder and hazel. The main conifer tree planted at the site is Scots pine but there is also a stand of Norway spruce. The woodland flora contains primrose and bluebell and there are several ponds present. The wood is surrounded on all sides by a sinuous bank and ditch, which is an archaeological feature.

Soils are described as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils with moderate fertility. The impeded drainage allows water to hold within the site and the ponds can retain water year round.

There is a circular path around most of the wood, together with other cross paths. Due to its remote location Round Wood is a quiet site with infrequent visitors and the paths can be waterlogged, especially in the winter.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Getting there: Buses run to Tingewick (Church Lane) from Buckingham. From Tingewick, Round Wood is accessed by roads and public rights of way. There is no car park and coming via a vehicle will entail leaving it partly on the road verge of a minor road on the south west side of the wood. A public footpath leaves the road (grid ref. SP652309) and the access to the wood is from this path. The site is level with no surfaced paths. Some of the paths can be rough and muddy at times. There is a kissing gate at the entrance and a field gate where the public footpath leaves the minor road.

Public conveniences: the nearest are in Buckingham (about 6km away) in Moreton Road and maintained by Aylesbury Vale District Council (contact 01296 585506 or email contractservices@aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk).

Further information about public transport is available from Traveline - www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0871 200 22 33

All distances are approximate.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intentions for Round Wood will seek to realise two of the Woodland Trust's three key aims:

• to protect native woods, trees and their wildlife
• to restore damaged ancient woodland

It is intended that over time the wood is gradually restored to semi-natural broadleaved woodland which has a minor percentage of conifer and a good diversity of locally native broadleaved species. Ancient woodland is one of our most valuable terrestrial wildlife habitats, and in England is defined as woodland sites with evidence of continuous wooded cover since 1600 AD. Round Wood is a Planted Ancient Woodland Site, where in this case conifers have been planted in the 1960's following extensive felling. Approximately 40% of the site remains conifer plantation (2019).

Restoration of PAWS provides the only opportunity to increase the area of ancient woodland with semi-natural characteristics. In general and in line with best restoration and reversion practice, the site has and will continue to be gradually converted to predominantly native broadleaf woodland.

Practically this means that the conifer and broadleaf plantation component, where identified after assessment as a threat to diverse broadleaf regeneration and/or forming dense shade suppressing ground flora, will be gradually thinned. The intention is to achieve more semi-natural broadleaved conditions over time. In subsequent continuous-cover (where there will be no loss of woodland cover) operations to thin stands to robust levels, (where the threat from plantation species to remnant features is minimal) the management will consider practice which may provide an economic return. A minor component of conifer, no more than 20% and scattered composition, will be retained long-term to provide increased biodiversity and woodland resilience.

As the woodland matures, operational management will diversify the overall age and stand species structure. Some broadleaved trees will be identified and left to reach old age and decline naturally. Deadwood, both standing and fallen will be maintained to provide important niche habitats within the wood, particularly for invertebrates and fungi, except if they pose a significant tree safety risk.

Ride management at Round Wood will help to create lighter conditions within the wood which will enhance the ride-side vegetation, as well as helping to dry out the path surface for visitors which tend to remain damp due to the soils. This management will also be aimed at the enhancement of habitat for the butterfly and bird populations such as white admiral and willow warbler that have been identified at the site. Open habitats such as ponds will be kept sunny and open to maintain their ecological value.

Observations will be carried out to record any factors causing change that may be detrimental to the vitality and structure of the woodland. For example there should be no damaging invasive species present on the site, and the likely colonisation by ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and other pests and diseases monitored and managed where necessary. Though the broadleaf regeneration is ash dominated in parts, there is good regeneration of a mix of other species such as birch, oak, cherry and alder making the requirement for replacement planting unlikely.

The public's enjoyment of the woodland will be enhanced by improving and maintaining an accessible and safe network of paths and rides. Entrances, boundary fences, and benches will be maintained as necessary and the access provision will be monitored and provided.

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 Woodland Site

Description

This is a planted ancient woodland site (PAWS) that was last planted with conifers (Scots pine and Norway Spruce) in the 1970s. Parts of the wood have been clear felled and replanted with native broadleaves, and since the Trust's ownership the stands of conifers have been gradually thinned to reduce their conifer component, with the intention to return the wood to predominantly broadleaf composition.

Conifer dominated stands now make up approximately 40% of the woodland area (in 3 main blocks). Within these 3 blocks the conifers represent 50-60% of the tree mixture. The main broadleaved species are oak, silver birch, ash, cherry, alder and hazel. The main conifers present are Scots pine and Norway spruce.

The wood sits on the Ragdale series of soils, a chalky till, which can lead to localised waterlogging. Although the wood is heavily modified from its natural condition it approximates to a National Vegetation Classification (NVC) type of W8 (ash, field maple, dogs mercury woodland). Common alder is also present in the wetter areas.

The majority of trees present are under 50 years old and this is likely to be the result of several waves of clear-felling and re-planting with conifers, commencing with The Forestry Commission's management of the wood in the early 20th century. Despite this management, drifts of specialist woodland flora are still present (i.e. bluebell and primrose). Natural regeneration is occurring in the broadleaved dominated stands, especially of birch, ash and hawthorn, but deer browsing is also present. The Muntjac deer population used to cause excessive browsing of flora and natural regeneration but deer numbers have been managed and reduced to lower levels, allowing natural regeneration to succeed.

There are very few archaeological features in the wood. The only real feature of interest is the perimeter wood bank and ditch, which could be historically recent or modified as it is quite narrow and does not contain old trees.

Significance

Although the local landscape is not well wooded as a whole, Round Wood does sit within small group of ancient woods - with several larger ancient woods within a one kilometre to the north and east. Round Wood is also important historically, in being located within the Bernwood Forest area (an ancient Royal hunting forest).

Buckinghamshire is a county where 45% of ASNW has been lost since the Second World War with only 4000 ha remaining. Woodland cover is only 4.6% of the land area in this part of Bucks. ASNW is irreplaceable, and the amount in Britain has been drastically reduced over the last century. ASNW is very important due to the continuity of woodland cover over hundreds of years which allows for a diverse range of wildlife and vegetation to develop over time that cannot be found in new woodland creation sites, and a key aim of the Woodland Trust is to prevent any further loss of ancient woodland.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:
- Most of the paths can be extremely wet for most of the year round due to the local topography and soils, so any management work has to be carefully timed with drier site conditions. Management access is also across privately owned land and therefore extraction must be carefully timed to avoid ground damage
- Low timber quality and volumes make thinning works uneconomical
- Deer activity (Muntjac) is of concern but impact is being minimised by culling

Opportunities:
- To restore all PAWS areas within the site using best practice and to help secure the remnant ancient woodland components
- Selecting and promoting old growth trees well into the future to enable them to become veteran and ancient trees; this will require some control of competing trees
- Improvement of tree age range, structure and species diversity through silvicultural management and natural processes such as wind-throw

Factors Causing Change

- Mammal damage (deer, squirrel) - currently medium risk; monitoring scheduled and culling programme in place
- Increasing shade and loss of structure in minimum intervention stands - Low risk medium impact - monitoring and management scheduled
- Changes in structure and gaps in canopy due to wind-blow and disease/dieback e.g. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus in ash - High risk, medium impact due to ash comprising Circa 25% naturally regenerating composition
- Anti-social behaviour problems: fly tipping/litter; vandalism; uncontrolled dogs – Low risk due to remoteness of site

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In the long term the PAWS areas within Round Wood should all be predominantly broadleaved in character, with all other major ancient woodland components in a secure and improving condition, including old growth trees, ground flora, archaeological features, and a diverse deadwood component.

The likely colonisation by ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) will affect the species composition of the wood over time, and the resulting mixed stands (oak, cherry, birch, rowan, alder, hazel, field maple being the most common species) of high forest will be being managed on a continuous cover silvicultural system to produce uneven-aged, self-regenerating stands of high conservation and amenity value.

Deer damage to the broadleaf trees will be monitored and action taken if the damage becomes unacceptable.

Ride widening to create some edge structure and introduce some lighter, drier conditions within the woodland which will benefit some woodland species like the wood white butterfly, and the two ponds will be kept open to sunlight to maintain their ecological value.

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

Approximately 25% of the Scots pine will be removed from PAWS stand 1b in 2019. Timber will be extracted and sold to provide a small return. The conifer removal will be particularly focussed on removing the threat to the semi-natural features. Hence, conifers in hotspots of specialist flora, or conifers competing with developing broadleaves will be targeted for removal. The total work area will be approximately 2ha.

Work along ride edges on main rides, focussing on eastern end of main east-west ride to include coppicing and scalloping scrub and pushing back the conifer on both sides into glades to encourage more shrub species to colonise. Also continued work around ponds / ditches - Approx. 800m overall - 2020 / 2022.

Monitoring inspections will take place over the plan period to assess the presence and severity of any threats to this ancient woodland, e.g. from deer or pest and diseases such as ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus). – Deer impact assessment 2020 / 2023, plus annual reporting and assessment from stalker. Woodland condition assessment – 2022.

Deer control will take place at the wood and the cull level will be dictated through the monitoring of deer damage – annual.

5.2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Buckingham (population 11,572) is the closest town and is 6 miles (9.6km) north east. Milton Keynes (population 229,941) is 17.5 miles (28km) to the east.

There is no parking and only one main entrance to the wood - in the southwest corner over private land. Round Wood is categorised as a 'low usage site', where less than 5 people are using one entrance each day, but where paths are maintained.

The wood contains a permissive path network covering the majority of the wood, and this allows a circular walk for visitors taking in most of the features of the wood. In total there are approximately 1.2 miles (2km) of paths, which are just for pedestrian use.

Overall visitor facilities are low-key and the visitor numbers are not high. The wood offers the visitor a peaceful place in which to which to enjoy the natural environment. There are rights of way in the surrounding landscape running close to the wood, and they link to the site at the entrance in southwest corner.

The site is used by local naturalists with an interest in birds of prey, butterflies and moths.

Significance

This relatively remote site provides a quiet area for walking and recreation for some people living within walking distance of the woodland, and is a site of interest for some local naturalists.
One of the Woodland Trust's main objectives is the promotion of public access to, and enjoyment of, woodlands.
The site has a variety of habitats and historic features that can be used to engage the public, including children, in appreciating the landscape on a wider scale.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:
- Most of the woodland paths can become very muddy during wet weather. The woodland is not connected to the public path network and only accessible from the road
- Vehicular parking is limited to a roadside verge
- Access to the site is across private land

Opportunities:
- Ride widening will help to create more open, drier path surfaces for visitors

Factors Causing Change

- Changes in vegetation along rides.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access for informal and quiet recreation will be maintained in perpetuity. The woodland will be kept as safe as practical for visitors and there will be a managed network of paths, together with visible and clearly signed entrances.

An on-going programme of maintenance will ensure as much as possible safe and uninhibited access along clearly defined routes for quiet recreation. Provision of infrastructure will be kept low key as appropriate for the grading of this site: Category 'C' 'low usage site'

Involvement of the public in wildlife monitoring will continue to be supported if there is local interest.

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

A programme of maintenance and tree inspections will ensure the wood remains open and as safe as possible to visitors.

- Inspections of trees alongside footpaths will be carried out formally every year (due to presence of ash) with the next inspection due summer 2019
- Entrance infrastructure will be cleaned and inspected on the main entrance annually with any remedial work undertaken as and when appropriate
- A path maintenance programme (approx. 2km in length) will be undertaken in September each year
- Litter will be collected and removed annually from entrance and paths
- Ride edge coppicing and scalloping – 2020 / 2022 (See AWS key feature)

Inspections and informal site visits will monitor the development of the wood within the plan period, specifically:
- Access and entrance audit - due 2023

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	1.13	Norway spruce	1960	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, Connecting People with woods & trees	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A stand of Norway spruce which was last thinned in 2011. There is a scattering of mature oak and ash, as well as patches of ash saplings. The broadleaf component is less than 20% though the BLs here are some of the woods best remaining trees. The thinning in 2011 was heavy and subsequent wind-throw has caused a lot of failure in the remaining NS. Natural regeneration is present (birch / ash) as well as course vegetation. Some oak regeneration is present and may be viable due to the open canopy.							
1b	1.65	Scots pine	1960	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, Connecting People with woods & trees	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A stand of Scots pine which was last thinned in 2011, and due in 2019. There is a minor broadleaf component of birch, ash, hazel and hawthorn. The broadleaf component is less than 20% and mostly on the edges of the compartment and woodland boundary. Thinning will focus on allowing space for BL component, and natural regeneration to occur from cpt. edges, as well as bringing remaining SP to final stage.							
1c	1.19	Scots pine	1960	PAWS restoration	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, Connecting People with woods & trees	Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A mixed stand of Scots pine with ash, hazel and hawthorn. The conifers in the stand were last thinned in 2016. There is abundant coarse vegetation on the margins and thinning here will occur slowly to retain canopy control, and as the risk of losing ash here to ADB is of concern. The conifer component makes up 50-60% of the total trees in the stand.							
1d	1.23	Oak (pedunculate)	1970	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, Connecting People with woods & trees	

Broadleaved woodland. The western half is much more open and scrubby, and appears to be naturally succeeding to woodland from a previous clear felling. The eastern half is a plantation of oak, ash and cherry, supplemented by much natural regeneration. There is a pond in the far eastern point of the compartment and ditches that hold water seasonally. The risk of losing ash here to ADB is of concern.

1e	5.46	Oak (pedunculate)	1995	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, Connecting People with woods & trees	

Broadleaved woodland of mixed structure and age classes containing mainly oak, ash, birch and cherry, with alder also present. The majority of the compartment consists of young broadleaved woodland which has been planted or naturally developed from the mid to late 1990's. The area around the middle of the wood is scrubby and more open. The south eastern quadrant of the compartment contains an area of recently restored PAWS, which contains specimen Scots pines. In the north-east is a pond with island. The pond can hold water all year around and is an important ecological feature of the wood. Recent work to thin the vegetation on the south side of the pond and island has improved conditions

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2019	1b	Thin	1.65	48	80

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.