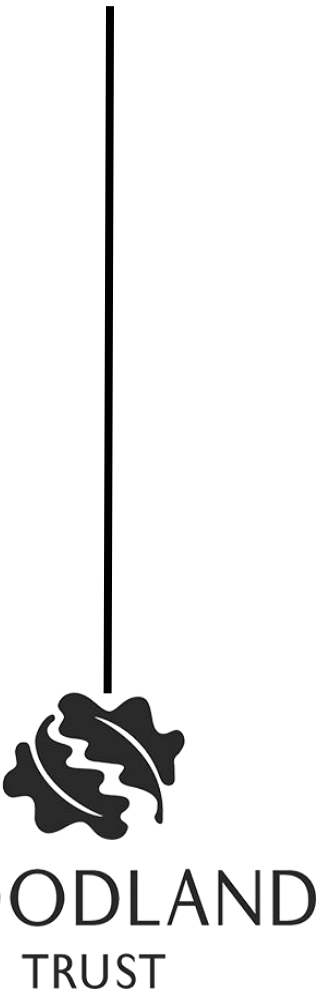
Cilcenni Dingle

(Plan period – 2022 to 2027)



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Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

"A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife."

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK's native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, 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. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our 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 natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities 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 encourage our woods to be used for 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. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features

   4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

   4.2 f2 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

   4.3 f3 Informal Public Access

5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Cilcenni Dingle

Location:	Llowes Grid reference: SO178412 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 161
Area:	17.03 hectares (42.08 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Internal Designations:	Ancient Woodland Restoration Project

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Cilcenni Dingle is one of the larger of a series of 'dingle' woodlands in southern Radnorshire. Dingle's are narrow, deeply incised wooded valleys cut through soft Devonian sandstones by tributaries of the River Wye. The Dingle follows the eastward flowing stream and is about one and half kilometres long and one hundred and fifty metres wide, with steep sides prone to slumping. The Woodland Trust owns most of the dingle except for a small part of the northern slope opposite sub compartment 1a. The adjoining land is all improved grassland. On the southern side fields are occasionally ploughed for arable cropping. One small abandoned field which is scrubbing over (sub-compartment 1b) is included in Woodland Trust ownership.

Most of the site comprises Ancient Semi Natural Woodland. Management for coppice and grazing occurred historically. The area below the ruin of Cilcenni farm house in compartment 1a has clearly been modified into terraced land using stone banks and walls. The other key features are a 1.3 ha area of Plantation on an Ancient Woodland Site, and informal public access via the footpath network.

Soils are fertile and damp, receiving soil drainage from the adjoining land, and supporting dense woodland with vigorous ground vegetation and abundant regeneration, particularly of ash and wych elm. In the upper, western half of the Dingle the canopy is dominated by mature oak and has been unmanaged for many decades. The lower eastern portion was felled or heavily thinned in the 1960s. At this time two areas on the southern shoulder of the Dingle were planted with Douglas fir, and a small adjacent area planted with sweet chestnut. Mature Wych elm used to be abundant throughout the Dingle, but most were affected by Dutch elm disease and most died by the 1980s. Wych elm is now regenerating freely and in places is the dominant under story, and some larger mature specimens can now be seen. Sycamore is present especially at the eastern end in sub compartments 1a and 2a, but appears not to be spreading excessively due to competition with other tree species. Mature specimens of other non native species are scattered through sub compartment 2a, reflecting the history of this area as part of the grounds of a country house.

The Dingle, including the whole of the area owned by the Woodland Trust is scheduled as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) due to importance as one of the best species-rich and predominantly semi-natural examples of these damp fertile mixed woodlands. There is a diverse ancient woodland ground flora including uncommon species such as herb paris. Dormice and otters are known to be present.

The Trust owns Garth Dingle and Fron Wood, part of another dingle woodland, in the next tributary valley about 2 kilometres to the north.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The woodland has already been undisturbed for some decades and the Trust's long term intention is to maintain this principally semi-natural woodland in a relatively undisturbed and un-grazed state. The canopy will mature without intervention (excepting the Douglas fir areas), and natural processes may allow a diverse structure and species composition to occur as natural regeneration takes place with deadwood developing naturally. Tree species composition is already adversely affected by Dutch elm disease, and is likely to change further as a result of the likely arrival of Chalara, with its effect on abundant ash. It may be appropriate for sycamore to be accepted as a component of the canopy given the pressures of tree disease in this wood. Other mature non-native trees are present, but are not regenerating, and will therefore die-out.

Management intervention focussing on removal of the Douglas fir plantation areas that will allow broadleaved tree to reassert themselves in these areas, with the re-colonisation of ground flora. Some specimens of Douglas fir may remain once the restoration of the areas is complete, but will not threaten the recovery of the ancient woodland ground flora.

Footpath access will have been maintained and via permissive routes and the public rights of way.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 F1 ANCIENT SEMI NATURAL WOODLAND

Description
Cilcenni Dingle is a narrow linear dingle ash-elm woodland on damp and fertile red sandstone soils. Oak and ash dominate the canopy, which would formerly have contained a lot of wych elm, is now surviving as vigorous regeneration. There is a rich ground flora which include rare herb paris, early purple orchid, sweet woodruff, bluebells and other ancient woodland indicator species. NVC woodland communities are W10 oak-bracken-bramble, and W8 ash-field maple-dog's mercury, with the latter dominating.
Significance
SSSI - Excellent example of mixed ancient semi-natural woodland developed on soils derived from Devonian rocks. The site contains a number of locally uncommon plant species including Paris quadrifolia, and is frequented by otters, badgers and dormice. There are white-clawed crayfish in the stream. Ancient semi-natural woodland is an irreplaceable and threatened habitat type in Britain. Protection and restoration of ancient woodland is one of the Woodland Trust's objectives.
Opportunities & Constraints
-The ground is steep, wet and subject to slumping making active management extremely difficult. -There is no crossing point over the stream other than on foot. -The only access for management is across the adjacent sheep pasture. -Opportunity to create ecotones along small sections of the path running through compartment 1a north of the stream and around the bride in the valley bottom.
Factors Causing Change
-Ash dieback - endemic and widespread. This is likely to produce opportunities for natural regeneration of other native broadleaved species and sycamore. -Slumping of ground on steep and wet sections of slope. -Squirrel damage to broadleaf trees. -Increase in deer population resulting in a decline in natural regeneration and field layer diversity.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
A species-rich and structurally diverse broadleaved woodland throughout. Sycamore accepted as a component of the woodland.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
-Gradual removal of path side ash. -Monitor dominance of sycamore as a consequence of ash dieback.

-Monitor for increase in deer numbers by casual observation of browsing levels.
-Trees on steep bank above house in compartment 2a at eastern end may require coppicing management to ensure they do not become a safety risk.
-Small scale coppicing of ride edge and around the stream by volunteer work-party. There is very little open space on site. Creation of temporary open space along small sections of the northern east west footpath through compartment 1a and around the bridge over the stream is proposed. This would be achieved by coppice, on rotation of small path side strips, of approximately 5 to 10 meters depth and up to 40 meters in length. Maximum of one strip annually with no cutting of adjacent strips until the height of previously coppiced trees exceeds 2 meters. Cut material to be left on site as deadwood. In addition, a small 0.1 ha area around the site of the footbridge which is already more open will be maintained as a small glade by coppicing on rotation trees and shrubs when they exceed 3 meters height. Cut material will to be left in situ. The increased light levels would encourage species dependent on temporary open space.

4.2 F2 PLANTED ANCIENT WOODLAND SITE

Description

There is a 1.3 ha plantation of Douglas fir (planted 1965) that is compartment 1c, and small block of sweet chestnut on upper part of southern slope of dingle in compartment 1a, and in compartment 1a is a smaller 0.07ha block of Douglas fir. Both of these were thinned (to waste) in 2009.

Significance

These conifer stands are detrimentally effecting the broadleaved woodland, and restoration will lead to gradual expansion of adjoining semi-natural woodland with associated ground flora.

Opportunities & Constraints

-Access is very poor but has been negotiated in principle with the adjacent landowner. It may be possible to fell and remove the conifer
-Dormice are known to be present on site

Factors Causing Change

-Maturing of Douglas fir creating increased levels of shade.
-Increased light post thinning leading to a shrub layer with a dominance of bramble.
-Damage to natural regeneration or planted trees by deer/squirrels.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Re-colonisation of semi-natural broadleaved woodland community that is more homogenous with the rest of the wood. The very small block of douglas fir in compartment 1a will be tolerated provided it continues to not be a problem in terms of regeneration.

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

-Clear-fell main block of douglas fir.
-Monitor for conifer regen from remaining douglas fir.
-Monitor natural regeneration within the clear-felled area and survival of unprotected enrichment planting.
-Monitor for deer and rabbit browsing.

4.3 F3 INFORMAL PUBLIC ACCESS

Description
This linear site has no circular routes and overall access is very limited. There are two access points which allow the public footpath to enter and leave the woodland. This enters on the southern boundary of the western end of the site, (compartment 1d), descends into the valley and crosses the stream via a footbridge, with five exit points on the northern boundary, with all access via adjacent agricultural land. The footbridge is installed and maintained by Powys County Council, but it is not located on the true (but impassable) route of the public footpath. Access to Compartment 2a (a more recent and separate acquisition), is a permissive via a gate leading from the minor road, though this is not maintained beyond the entrance sign.
Significance
Low key informal access is in accordance with the Trust's objective of promoting public enjoyment and is appropriate on this sensitive site.
Opportunities & Constraints
Off path access through the woodland is extremely difficult due to dense vegetation growth, steep slopes and wet, slippery soils. Access into the site is also not immediately obvious. It is however appropriate, as this site has few visitors. Because of the difficult terrain, permissive routes do not follow the legal right of way, and there is no opportunity to create a circular route within the site. Opportunity to extend activities of local Garth Dinglers volunteer group to other sites in the locality.
Factors Causing Change
Landslips caused by flooding
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Continuance of low key public access through existing paths.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Paths are maintained so that the wood can be enjoyed through informal public access. In liaison with NRW, sensitive species will be identified and taken into account during these maintenance operations. Volunteers may be available to be engaged with programme of rideside coppicing and access maintenance.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	March
2022	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2022	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	November
2022	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	November
2022	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	November
2022	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	November
2023	WMI - PAWS Restoration	Works associated with the restoration phase of Planted Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) such as halo thinning around existing native trees, thinning and felling works, ride restoration, access improvements to aid restoration.	June
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2023	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	February
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2024	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	February
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2025	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	February
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	6.16	Ash	1950	PAWS restoration	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Sub compartment 1a comprises the principally semi-natural woodland towards the south-eastern end of the wood. Much of this woodland was felled or heavily thinned by a previous owner in about 1960. It is distinguished from the other sub compartments of Compartment 1 by its management history, and is separated from Compartment 2 in the eastern part by the stream running through the dingle. On the northern side of the stream the woodland was felled about 1978 producing a moderately sloping, south west facing area that mainly consists of ash and elm regeneration. The woodland community is principally variants of the ash - field maple - dog's mercury. An older canopy remains in some parts, principally ash, field maple and cherry, with abundant wych elm regeneration in the shrub layer that also includes guelder rose, elder, hawthorn and hazel. An abundant and diverse ground flora exists through out the sub-compartment and characteristic species including enchanter's-nightshade, bluebell, herb-robert, wood avens, ground-ivy, wood speedwell and dog's mercury. Uncommon species occurring are alternate-leaved golden-saxifrage, slender St. John's-wort, herb-Paris and wood melick. There is a 0.07ha area of Douglas fir that will be left to mature. There is no permissive access but a small path for management access exists in the far eastern end of this sub-compartment, eventually forking and terminating at the stream and Douglas fir plantation (1c). There is very little open space on site. Creation of temporary open space along small sections of the northern east west footpath through compartment 1a and around the bridge over the stream is proposed. This would be achieved by coppice on rotation small path side strips of approximately 10 meters depth and up to 50 meters in length. The increased light levels would encourage species dependent on temporary open space.						
1b	0.58	Oak (sessile)	1970	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Formerly a field, but probably abandoned because of wetness. Gently sloping, north east facing area dominated by bracken, nettles, and bramble in the understory and young oak trees developing. An abandoned hazel hedge line separates this sub-compartment from subcmpt 1a.						
1c	1.3	Douglas fir	1965	PAWS restoration	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Planted Ancient Woodland Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest
This sub-compartment consists mainly of a plantation of Douglas fir on the upper slopes of the southern side of the dingle. The ground is well drained, moderately sloping, and north east facing. Trees were planted in 1965. To the south east end is a small block of planted sweet chestnut of similar age. A group of more mature sycamore grow amongst the DF on the upper boundary to the adjoining field. Ground flora is only present under sweet chestnut and at the edges of the conifer block. Ground flora species include bramble, bluebell and wood sorrel.						
1d	6.45	Oak (sessile)	1850	Min-intervention	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest
This sub-compartment comprises the western, upstream half of the wood. It has moderate to steep slopes on both sides of the stream, which is deeply cut into its bed in places. Mature oak dominates the canopy, with ash, elm and goat willow also present. Ground flora is generally abundant and rich and species include dog's mercury, nettle, bramble, moss, ivy, fern, bluebell, lords and ladies, primrose and wood violet. Sycamore does not appear to be present in any great quantity. Cilcenni Dingle post-medieval quarry lies in the far west of the site, depicted on the 1st edition 1888 OS map. There is a public footpath entering on the southern boundary, then crossing the stream via a wooden footbridge, with five exit points on the northern boundary, with all access via adjacent fields.						
2a	2.53	other oak spp	1900	Min-intervention	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
					habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
Located at the south-eastern end of the wood, compartment 2 comprises the areas of woodland on the northern side of the stream that was acquired by the Trust in 1994 as an extension to the Trust's original purchase. Moderately to steeply sloping, south west facing sub compartment of mature oak and ash, sloping down to the stream. Ash is the most common canopy species and sycamore, birch, Douglas fir, western red cedar and crab apple are also present, as well as small areas of open space. Sycamore is regenerating freely and young ash is particularly dominant at the western end. Ground vegetation is abundant and rich and species include dog's mercury, primrose, lesser celandine, bramble, moss, honeysuckle, lords and ladies, nettle, bluebell, wood anemone and wood sorrel. Permissive access is via a gate leading from the minor road, though this is not maintained beyond the entrance sign.						

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.

Windblow/Windthrow
Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.