Hyning Scout Wood

(Plan period – 2020 to 2025)

Management Plan Content Page

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

Hyning Scout Wood

Location:	Yealand Conyers, Warton Grid reference: SD501735 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 97
Area:	20.86 hectares (51.55 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Biological Heritage Site, Limestone Pavement Order, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Internal Designations:	Ancient Woodland Restoration Project

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Hyning Scout Wood lies between the villages of Yealand Conyers to the north and Warton to the south and is approximately 5 miles west of the M6 motorway (J35 Carnforth, Lancashire). The woodland sits within the Arnside & Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is also designated as a Biological Heritage Site. Hyning Scout is located within a cluster of other ancient woodlands in the North Lancashire and South Cumbria area.

The wood is relatively flat and dry, although it rises to the North West over the limestone pavements and is formed on freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils.

This wood, of which much of the south is semi-natural ancient woodland, is large (21ha or 52 acres), rural, with some wonderful mature sweet chestnut and beech, ancient semi natural woodland is a key feature of the site. The wood has formed on the clints and grikes of limestone pavement, whose evolution dates back to glacial times. Large boulders are scattered throughout the wood, remnants of the glacial passage of ice. On such a site ash, oak and birch with a hazel underwood would be typical canopy species. Additionally at Hyning Scout Wood beech and sweet chestnut are frequent components with some Scots pine along the roadside. Sycamore is a common colonist throughout the wood. A small part of the site around 0.78 hectares was planted with larch in the 1950's and planted ancient semi natural woodland is also a key feature of the site. The ground flora although sparse in places is quite varied with dog's mercury, bluebells, yellow pimpernel, wood sorrel and Solomon's seal being found. The limestone pavement plays host too many mosses and ferns, including Hart's tongue fern, male fern and polypody. Red squirrels are still seen in the area although greys are prevalent in Hyning Scout Wood.

Like other upland woods, Hyning Scout Wood has a history of coppicing. Charcoal was probably made for fuel for the neighbouring monastery. There is also a limestone kiln to the south of the wood, one of many in the local area and probably means that limestone was excavated on site. Today the limestone is protected from excavation and damage by a Limestone Pavement Order and it is also a key feature of the site.

Access to the wood is straight off Hyning Road and there is limited parking to the south at the entrance that leads to a track known as Donkey Lane. There are many well used footpaths through the woodland that offer good circular walks and link up with public footpath routes across neighbouring countryside; informal public access is a key feature of the site.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Hyning Scout will be allowed to grow and develop naturally, as a refuge for wildlife. The wood will be managed as high forest of mixed broadleaves, including non-native trees common to the local area. It will be managed predominantly as a landscape and conservation feature, through minimal intervention. Gaps will be created in the canopy due to trees naturally reaching senescence and tree safety operations.

In recent years the Trust has restored two densely coniferised sections of the woodland to improve the long term biodiversity. Further thinning may be needed in the PAWS area; this will be guided by regular PAWS assessments.

Protection of the limestone pavement is a key feature of the woodland and the Trusts ownership naturally ensures that this limestone pavement will be safe guarded. Additionally, the Trust will take care during all management work and estates maintenance work, including access work to ensure that the limestone pavement is not damaged. The importance of this dramatic feature will be highlighted to users through this management plan.

Public safety and access will be the key drivers for woodland management operations with tree safety being a high priority in areas near to footpaths and public roads. Tree safety and other silvicultural operations will aim to reduce long term tree safety liability and create gaps in the canopy to promote natural regeneration and improve the woodland structure. Regeneration of both natives and non-native species will be accepted. Coppicing along paths and boundaries will be undertaken periodically to maintain path sight lines and create a more graduated woodland edge.

The woodland will be regularly monitored for long term threats from tree diseases, pests, invasive non-native species and human impacts to ensure the long term sustainability of the woodland.

The Trust will maintain the extensive public access faculties which consist of 6 public entrances and approximately 3.5 km of permissive paths and a public right of way to allow quiet, informal recreation. Path work must not damage the limestone pavement; or any important populations of notable plant species that have been identified. The Trust will continue to promote the woodland among people in the region and members nationally, so that local users and visitors to the area can continue to share in its beauty, gain an understanding of the woodlands importance in the landscape and its rich wildlife habitat, which is irreplaceable

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

Description
Hyning Scout Wood has 6 public entrances and approximately 3.5 km of permissive paths and a public right of way which link with footpaths in the surrounding area. This network is well used by local people and provides an excellent choice of circular walks and the relatively flat site is suitable for many types of users although in some parts the paths are quite rocky, less well defined and can be slippery when wet.
Significance
Increasing enjoyment of woodland is one of the Trust key outcomes. Encouraging access to Hyning Scout Wood is particularly important given the scarcity of ancient woodland sites open to the public in Lancashire. Public appreciation of ancient woodlands is good for the well being of those visiting the wood and ultimately, good for the wood itself through increased public understanding of the plight of ancient woodlands.
Opportunities & Constraints
It is well used by local people and groups, including the Warton Village Society and the Arnside and Silverdale AONB Project, who contribute their time to helping with the management of the wood. For public safety access to the limestone kiln is not encouraged, although the shaft has been grilled and therefore should pose no threat. In some places, particularly across the limestone scar to the north of the wood, the paths are less well defined and access is not encouraged as the limestone pavement is protected.
Factors Causing Change
Frequent wind blow across paths.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To maintain the entrances and path network to a good standard for informal pedestrian access. Drystone walls and entrances, along the roadside and along Donkey Lane to be kept in good repair.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Maintain 6 pedestrian entrances and 3500 metres of Permissive Path and Public Right of Way by cutting back encroaching vegetation and trees; inspect signs, gates and fences; remove accumulations of litter & fly tipping as necessary - to be done via the Estates Maintenance Contract 3 visits per calendar year. Carry out path edge/ boundary coppicing to improve sight lines by the end of the current plan period. Carry out regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones (i.e. next to buildings, roads and footpaths) and site hazards as per the Trust's safety inspection regime to ensure safety of visitors and neighbours, and undertaking any remedial safety work identified. Monitor public use of the site before the end of the current plan period to review the standard of access, identify any

work required and assess if there are any issues/ threats to the wood from public usage, taking appropriate action to address them if necessary.

4.2 f2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
A semi-natural upland mixed ash wood dominated by ash with some oak and a hazel underwood. In the oceanic climate of the northwest, it increasingly takes the form of ash-hazel woods with birch. Hyning Scout is typical of this with ash and hazel regenerating readily in the base-rich limestone. The wood has had other non-native species planted into it including beech and sweet chestnut, with sycamore a well established naturalised species. There are also some specimen conifers. There is a fairly good uneven aged structure throughout the wood and some large diameter beech, oak and sweet chestnut (P1890). The wood suffers from stand instability due to the shallow rocky limestone base and a prevailing wind from the west. Since the Trust's ownership the level of deadwood has increased and is now quite substantial. The ground flora, though lacking in abundant populations has various ancient woodland indicators including dog's mercury, bluebells, yellow pimpernel and other woodland specialists. And with the more moist soils and higher humidity, there are pockets of ferns and covers of mosses and liverworts especially in the clints and grykes of the limestone pavement.
Significance
ASNW is very rare, locally, nationally and regionally. It is estimated that ASNW cover only 2% of the land surface of Great Britain and within Lancashire itself this figure drops to just 1%. Therefore this area of ASNW provides local people a unique opportunity to interact with a very rare environment, it also provides a uniquely ecologically rich habitat. The wood is an important landscape feature, part of Arnside and Silverdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is very visible from the surrounding countryside and from the M6 motorway, which passes approximately 10 miles to the east of Warton. The Trust aims to inspire others, by example to protect what is left of our ancient woodland.
Opportunities & Constraints
Because of its relatively large size and location Hyning Scout Wood has great biodiversity value together with excellent potential for demonstration of good management practice. The aim for the whole wood in the long term is to create an area of retention and minimum intervention and create a self-sustaining woodland system intervening only to achieve access and safety. There is the opportunity to retain some conifers as specimen trees and manage the older trees as veterans and to continue to promote standing and fallen deadwood. The woodland regularly suffers from windblow due to shallow rooting in thin soils.
Factors Causing Change
Frequent wind damage. Grey squirrel damage. Ash die back.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
The aim is to manage Hyning Scout Wood to reflect the characteristics of semi-natural mixed upland ancient ashwood accepting the predominance of non-natives currently some 50-60% as natural and long established component of the species mix. Some 20ha of the wood will be managed under minimum intervention principles with intervention being required for tree safety purposes and the management of access. It is hoped that the woodland as a whole (excluding the PAWS area) will require little silvicultural management and will develop into self-sustaining systems, shaped by

natural processes alone, thus promoting natural regeneration of the woodland and the retention of standing and fallen deadwood.

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

Undertake tree safety inspections as part of the site risk assessment regime for public safety in high risk zones (i.e. by buildings, footpaths and roads) and carry out any remedial work identified. Ash dieback is well established on site and further selective felling removing badly infected ash is likely to be required particularly along boundaries and footpaths.

Carry out a Woodland Condition Assessment towards the end of the current plan period to assess the health and resilience of the woodland including the mix of species and natural regeneration, to monitor threats from tree disease, pests, non-native invasive species and to take appropriate action where necessary.

We will work collaboratively at a landscape scale with the Westmorland Squirrel Group, as part of the efforts to encourage red squirrels back into the area.

4.3 f3 Geological Feature

Description

At Hyning Scout the pavements drop in height from west to east (see the conservation map) and were left as smooth sheets of rock by the scouring action of the ice, which also transported many boulders, which can be seen lying across the woodland floor. In the thousands of years since the ice melted, water has dissolved and removed the limestone along cracks and joints (grikes). Now the limestone pavement, on which the woodland is growing, is predominantly three expanses of stone criss-crossed by deep fissures which divide the surface into irregularly shaped paving stones (clints). Wild flowers and ferns grow in the grikes, Solomon's seal recorded here, has low population in the wood .

Significance

There are only about 2150ha of limestone pavement in Britain of which Hyning Scout is 1% and lies within the most extensive development of pavement. In Lancashire they are found only in the Arnside and Silverdale AONB and around Over Kellet. Limestone pavements were formed over many thousands of years and once destroyed can never be replaced. In the early 70's the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology surveyed a sample of 537 pavements and found that most were damaged. This is often associated with the collection of decorative stone for use in gardens. With their loss goes the evidence of past geological activity, a wealth of rare and unusual plants and unique areas of beauty. Limestone pavements are one of the least known habitats for invertebrates. They provide homes for a wide variety of snails and a rich insect fauna habit wooded pavements, such as Hyning Scout.

Opportunities & Constraints

There is a limestone pavement order across the whole of the wood. This is a legal means of preventing the removal or damage of limestone in specially designated areas, such as the Morecambe Bay Limestone Area. This irreplaceable landscape feature of Hyning Scout offers great opportunities for educational uses and interpretation, leading to a better understanding of this exceptional feature. It would however pose management constraints for timber extraction should that be necessary. Some features are remarkably delicate and susceptible to damage by trampling, so access needs to be directed away from these areas. Equally access is difficult and precarious on some areas of the pavement.

Factors Causing Change

Damage from misuse/theft
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To retain the limestone pavement in it's current condition in perpetuity by protection through ownership and prevention of mis-management. Do not cause any adverse impacts to the limestone pavement through management work or by public use.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
The limestone pavement will be assessed once during this plan period for any signs of damage, misuse or theft.

4.4 f4 Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Description
Compartment 2a contains a 0.5ha block of Japanese Larch planted circa 1955. The understorey in this compartment is poor and there is little ground flora.
Significance
The PAWS restoration process is important as it will extend the area of properly functioning ancient woodland on this site.
Opportunities & Constraints
This area of PAWS have the potential to be restored to achieve RAWS (restored Ancient Woodland Site) which may well retain an element of conifer canopy, but with a broadleaved element similar in character to the ancient woodland seen in the rest of the site. Currently the compartment is dominated by Japanese Larch and more thinning will be required to ensure that oak is promoted in the final canopy composition. However the work will need to be sympathetic and the process may take some time, too heavy a thinning may result in an increase in bramble levels, so stand treatment needs to be handled carefully to maintain a balance between promoting broadleaved regeneration and reducing bramble cover.
Factors Causing Change
Over shading by Japanese larch if left unmonitored.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Restoration of PAWS areas through continued and gradual small scale thinning works, to achieve RAWS (restored Ancient Woodland Site) which may well retain an element of conifer canopy.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
In 2024 re survey PAWS compartment 2a. This will guide the requirement for follow up work in the PAWS areas and requirement for any further thinning.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2020	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	September
2020	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	September
2020	LC - Fly Tipping	Works associated with removing fly tipped waste – one off /unplanned litter and rubbish removal	September
2020	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	October
2020	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,	November
2021	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	January
2021	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	April
2021	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	August
2021	SL - Emergency Safety Works	Works associated with unplanned emergency safety works, other than tree safety, such as repairs/restoration works after damage caused by storms / floods /landslips	October
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	November
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	January
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	February
2022	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	February

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	February
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	February
2022	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	February
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	March
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	April
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,	April
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	May
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,	May
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	June
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	June
2022	SL - Tree Safety Inspections	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist tree safety related advice / inspections – such as climbing inspections	July
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	August
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	September
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	October
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	November
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	November
2022	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	January
2023	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	January
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	February
2023	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2023	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	June
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	January
2024	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	October
2025	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	January
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,	May
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	July

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	0.3	Ash	1995	High forest		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Other
This compartment (cpt.) lies at the northern end of Hyning Scout Wood and was clear felled and replanted in 1992. It is bounded by open area to the north, cpt. 2a to the south, cpt.3a on the east and non-Woodland Trust woodland to the west. Cpt. 1a is stock fenced to the north and west, open to the rest of the woodland and there is a traditional stone wall along the southern edge of the compartment. The ground is relatively flat although stumps and brash from the clear fell operation remain. The cpt. was planted with a mixture of predominantly ash and oak plus cherry, hazel and rowan. In between the planting is some regeneration of ash and elder, along with holly close to the path. Bracken and bramble are dominant along the west of the cpt. and in places to the north. Grass is dominant across the whole site and foxgloves occasional.						
2a	0.78	Japanese larch	1955	PAWS restoration	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
This compartment is bounded by cpt.3a the main woodland on three sides and cpt.1a to the north. The canopy is made up predominantly of mature Japanese larch (0.5ha) with some mature sycamore mainly around the edges of the compartment. The understorey in this cpt. is poor, but where it exists mainly around the edges of the cpt. and in gaps in the canopy, it is predominantly young beech, some sycamore and elder and rare holly bushes. Bracken occurs throughout the compartment rarely, grass is abundant on the larger open areas in the canopy and bluebells occur frequently along the eastern boundary of the cpt.						
3a	16.46	Sycamore	1870	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Compartment 3a, to the west of Hyning Scout Lane, is the largest compartment and takes in the majority of the wood (some 15+ ha) ii which there is public access with 5 entrances and numerous footpaths criss-crossing the wood.. Cpt.2a lies to the north and cpt.6a in the south. There are a lot of exposed areas of limestone pavement and boulders throughout the cpt. and a disused lime kiln is located to the south of the cpt. There is generally quite						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
a lot of fallen and standing dead wood throughout the cpt. creating some gaps in the canopy. The canopy is made up of predominantly sycamore with ash, oak, sweet chestnut and beech and the occasional mature yew, Corsican pine, Scot's pine, larch, cypress, birch and cherry. The understorey is made up of predominantly beech, sycamore and ash regeneration with hazel, holly and elder. The age structure is very varied with mature pine, yew, chestnut and beech circ 1840. Mature yew is particularly abundant along the top of the main limestone scar that runs parallel to the main track through the cpt. In the vegetation layer mosses and ferns occur mainly on any exposed limestone pavement and include male fern (Dryopteris filix-mas), common polypody (Polypodium vulgare) and hart's tongue fern (Asplenuim scolopendrium) plus frequent dog's mercuy (Mercurialis perennis). The ground flora includes ivy (Hedera helix) locally dominant and bramble (Rubus fruticosus) throughout plus bluebells (Endymion), guelder rose (Viburnum opulus), herb Robert (Geranium robertianum) and honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum) all occurring occasionally throughout the cpt. depending on light conditions. Herb paris (Paris quadrifolia) and Solomon's seal (Polygonatum multiflorum) are also present in small numbers. Ash regeneration is very good in most of the compartment with seedlings forming quite a dense carpet. Also sycamore and beech regenerate readily; oak regeneration very rare.						
4a	2.44	Ash	1890	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Other
This is the only compartment within Hyning Scout Wood that lies to the east of the main road. It is bounded on all four sides by dry stone walls, with a grazed field to the south and east, the road to the west, an access track along the northern boundary. The access road into Hyning Hall Monastery splits the compartment from east to west in the southern section. There are no public entrances into this area and no footpaths through the woodland. There is a lot of exposed pavement and boulders throughout the cpt. The canopy (planting year 1890) consists of a mixture of ash, beech, sycamore, oak and occasional mature Scot's pine, larch and Corsican pine. The canopy trees are well spaced throughout the compartment, leaving good gaps in the canopy layer for understorey development. This is made up of a mixture of sycamore and beech, not particularly dense. Within the vegetation layer, ivy is dominant particularly towards the southern end of the cpt. and bluebells occurs rarely throughout the cpt. There is a lot of ash regeneration across most of the cpt.						
5a	0.95	Ash	2000	High forest	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Ancient Woodland Site, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Other, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Cpt.3a surrounds compartment 5a on all sides. Two footpaths cross the compartment and there is a dry stone wall all round the compartment. This cpt. was thinned in 1999 and a small coupe fell of Japanese larch in 2003. As a result there are large open gaps with predominantly ash, sycamore with rare Corsican pines in the canopy. As with the rest of the stand, beech regeneration is dominant in the understorey layer along the western boundary of the cpt., along with occasional hazel and elder. Regeneration of predominantly sycamore and ash is good. Holly occurs rarely in places within the cpt. Within the vegetation layer moss is abundant and bramble occurs in dense patches. Bracken occurs rarely.						

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.