

Jacob's Well

(Plan period – 2023 to 2028)



WOODLAND
TRUST

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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
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3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
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Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Jacob's Well

Location:	Coldstream Grid reference: NT847400 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 74
Area:	0.97 hectares (2.40 acres)
External Designations:	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Jacob's Well Wood lies on the northern bank of the River Tweed on a relatively steeply sloping piece of ground between the river and the A698, in the town of Coldstream, Berwickshire. The strip of woodland varies between 20m and 40m wide. At the western end the bank is very steep, but becomes less so towards the east. The altitude varies from approximately 10m to 29m above sea level. As it is located on the north bank of the river, the woodland has a southerly aspect.

The underlying rock at Coldstream is sedimentary carboniferous rock of the Dinantian period. These are overlain with recent riverine alluvial deposits, giving rise to alluvial soils. The MLURI climate data describes much of the eastern end of the Tweed Valley as being warm dry lowland, with moderate winters. The site receives reasonable shelter due to its aspect.

The western part consists mainly of mature sycamore on very steep ground. The eastern part consists of a closed canopy plantation of mixed broadleaves, mainly ash. The plantation was thinned in 2004 and 2015. There are a number of minor species present such as willows, European lime, Norway maple, horse chestnut, hawthorn and holly. Ash dieback disease was absent in 2017 but is having an impact on the wood in 2023. Ground flora is generally sparse due to shading and loose nature of the soils on the steep slopes. At the lower margins it consists mainly of grasses and frequent Himalayan balsam. Giant hogweed has previously been widespread but has been routinely controlled since 2000 (originally as part of the Tweed Forum invasives programme, and since c.2010 by WT) with the result that there has been a significant reduction in plant numbers. In the last plan period (2017-2023) a patch of Japanese knotweed has appeared. Within the plantation there is occasional deadwood from fallen branches and stems. Winter flooding both deposits and carries away deadwood on a regular basis.

The woodland is part of the River Tweed SAC/SSSI and forms part of a network of riparian woodland along the Tweed valley. The woodland has a positive landscape impact, being highly visible to people crossing the Tweed bridge and thus being one of the first pieces of Scotland visible on crossing the border. It also has a role in stabilising the steep bank of the Tweed below the road.

At the west end of the site is an extremely steep bank into the river which is characterised by rough grassland with occasional sycamore regeneration.

The River Tweed was first designated as a SSSI in 1976, and re-designated in 2001. It is important for the quality of its freshwater habitat, including three species of lamprey, otter and Atlantic salmon. The SSSI was confirmed as a Species Area of Conservation (SAC) in 2005. All of the Trust's land is included within the designated area.

Within the woodland is the spring of Jacob's Well, from which the woodland takes its name. The 'well' is a small spring which discharges from a pipe in a stonework façade into a shallow circular depression lined with rough unbonded stonework, approximately 1m in diameter. The water runs in a channel from here down to the River Tweed. At one time the water from the spring was used for whisky blending by Carmichael's the Grocers in the high street. It is identified as 'Jacob's Well' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1850). Beyond this, little is known of its origins, and there is no mention of it in the Statistical Accounts of 1791-99 or 1834-45. The name Jacobs Well may have religious connotations and could refer to a bible story (John 4:6 'Jacob's well was there, and Jesus, tired as he was from the journey, sat down by the well'.). The well is neither scheduled nor listed, although it is of significant

local interest. The well is visible beneath a boardwalk which protects it from damage.

The site was gifted to the Trust in 1995. Prior to this it belonged to the Lennel Estate. The site is not shown as wooded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1850). The only known management history prior to WT ownership, is that in 1989 0.5 ha of the site was felled and restocked with mixed broadleaves at a stocking density of 1100 stems / ha.

Excellent views over the Tweed are obtained from a level grassy area –which has a seating area and information board at the western end of the site, the area is popular as a lunchtime picnic spot. There is a small lay-by for three cars adjacent to this area. The area around the grassy level and seating is mown annually.

An un-surfaced footpath leads from the road at a gap in the wall, down some steps to the riverside, where it proceeds eastwards under the Tweed bridge. The path crosses the enclosed spring of Jacob's Well on a boardwalk, allowing a view of the Well beneath. There is also a short path westwards along the river bank to a bench, after which the bank becomes too steep to traverse.

A further entrance through the roadside wall at the eastern end of the site takes visitors down steps to join the path leading under the bridge. The latter route is marked as 'Coldstream Country Walk'. This leads eastwards to the village of Lennel. This is one of several walking routes in the area promoted by Scottish Borders Council. The circular route covers a distance of 3.5 miles: travelling around the town of Coldstream then out to the remains of Lennel church and its cemetery, and back.

In all there are 215m of managed paths. The Scottish Borders Council Core Path Map Area 27 confirms (2017) that there are no Core Paths or Rights of Way through the wood. The nearest Core Path skirts along the northern edge of the wood, using the pedestrian path alongside the main road A698.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Woodland

The long term vision (50 years plus) is to create and maintain a broadleaved woodland with a range of species and ages and a healthy riparian ground flora. The woodland will form an attractive landscape feature when viewed by people crossing the Tweed into Scotland. Wind-firm and well-rooted trees and shrubs will stabilise the steep bank below the road. The woodland will benefit the Tweed SAC/SSSI in maintaining water quality and providing semi-natural riparian vegetation.

In the medium term this will be achieved by developing the structure of the young trees at the east end of the wood (cpt 1c) to promote broad crowns and strong roots, and allow shrub and ground flora development. Ash dieback is expected to create canopy gaps which can be used to diversify structure and species, with a greater proportion of woody shrubs in the understory. The woodland on the steeper ground (cpt 1b) will be left to develop naturally as long as this is consistent with retaining woodland cover and stability of the bank. Giant hogweed, Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan balsam will be controlled as required, in line with the strategy of the Tweed Forum Invasives Project.

Access

The site will continue to provide quiet informal recreation to mainly local users. The paths and will be maintained as well-drained, safe and clear of obstructions and overhanging branches. The Well will continue to be a point of interest to visitors and will be kept clear of debris. Views will be maintained from the picnic area by cutting of vegetation (cpt 1a) if it begins to obscure view. Woodland Trust Scotland (WTS) will work with Coldstream Community Trust (CCT) in the management and maintenance of the site. WTS will cooperate with Scottish Borders Council (SBC) to promote the site, walks within the wood and alongside the river-side path from Jacobs Well to Lennel.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Jacobs Well is a small but interesting riverside woodland on the outskirts of Coldstream. It's a narrow wood (30m max) lying between the A698 and river Tweed. Excellent views over the Tweed are combined with a peaceful riverside location and access along the riverside path towards Lennel. There is a small lay-by for three cars adjacent to this area. The grassy level seating area and viewpoint is mown annually. There is a small WT welcome sign on a post.

An unsurfaced footpath leads from the road at a gap in the wall, down some steps to the riverside, where it proceeds eastwards under the Tweed bridge. The path crosses the enclosed spring of Jacob's Well on a boardwalk, allowing a view of the Well beneath. There is also a short path westwards along the river bank to a bench, after which the bank becomes too steep to traverse. A further entrance through the roadside wall at the eastern end of the site (with WT welcome ladderboard) takes visitors down steps to join the path leading under the bridge. In all there are 215m of managed paths within the site, being a mix of stone (type 1 aggregate and dust) surface and grass. None are Public Rights of Way.

The site lies on the eastern outskirts of the town of Coldstream, which has a population of around 2000. It also sits on the A698 cross-border route.

The best viewpoint is next to the layby at the west end of the site and gives an excellent panorama looking up the Tweed with Coldstream in the foreground. In summer this is a popular lunchtime picnic spot and has two benches. On entering the site, the Well is a local point of interest although little is known of its history and there are many wells known as Jacob's Well throughout the UK. It may be a Biblical reference from the days of the Cistercian Priory in Coldstream-the Nun's Walk is not far away. It is known that in the past washerwomen used to gather at the well and also that the water was at one time used by a local shop keeper - Carmichael & Sons for whisky blending.

Visitors following the path down will experience a mixed broadleaved woodland leading down to a flatter grassy area along the banks of the Tweed itself, where otters can occasionally be spotted. There are several benches to relax in this tranquil spot. (Although it is close to the A698 the road is quite quiet and the wood is shielded from noise by the change of level and a low stone roadside wall). It's also a good place to get a close-up view of the historic 5-arch bridge designed by engineer John Smeaton and opened in 1767.

Other points of historic interest are: the Marjoribanks Monument just to the west of the wood, a statue on a tall column erected in 1832 to celebrate Charles Albany Marjoribanks, a Scottish Liberal MP; and the Marriage House at the north end of the Bridge which until 1856 was a convenient location for couples from England wishing to get married without parental consent (an eastern equivalent to Gretna Green).

The Nun's Walk leads away westwards towards Coldstream along the river bank and follows the line of the wall is

associated with a Cistercian Priory which used to be found along this walkway. Heading east the path leads under the bridge along the Tweed and is marked as 'Coldstream Country Walk'. This leads eastwards to the village of Lennel and is promoted by Coldstream Community Trust (CCT) and SBC as a as one of several local walking routes.

The grassy area near the layby hosts several signs and interpretation boards for visitors to Coldstream installed by the CCT and the Burns Society. There is no Woodland Trust interpretation, and the area is already quite congested.

Due to the small size and rural location of the site there is little scope for events or corporate volunteering. There is currently no Volunteer Warden, although there is a long history of cooperation with the CCT, who take an interest in the site and have carried out maintenance work on the site. Coldstream Primary School is a 10 minute walk from the site, which gives a potential for the sue of the site for outdoor learning.

Significance

The site provides an excellent viewpoint of Coldstream and the Tweed. It also provides an attractive backdrop when crossing the bridge into Scotland.

The woodland is well used by local people and is within easy walking distance of Coldstream. Its a peaceful and attractive place to access the river bank and the path that leads downstream towards Lennel. The riverside is well used by the fishing community.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:

Small site and steep slopes limit access potential. Paths cannot easily be modified to avoid the use of steps.

Opportunities:

Cooperation with Coldstream Community Trust to look after the site.

Cooperation with Scottish Borders Council in promotion of riverside route to Lennel.

Potential for Coldstream Primary School to use the woodland for outdoor learning.

Factors Causing Change

None.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Local people will continue to find the site safe and welcoming for quiet recreation and access to views and riverside walks. Some motorists passing on the A698 are likely to stop at the layby to enjoy the viewpoint. The paths will be maintained as well-drained, safe and clear of obstructions and overhanging branches. The Well will continue to be a point of interest to visitors and will be kept clear of debris.

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

(i) Paths will be managed to be safe and welcoming including cutting of overhanging vegetation or rank grass (annually), kept well drained, and free from obstacles. Steps and boardwalks will be maintained in safe condition by annual inspection and maintenance when required. The site will be kept clear of litter and fly tipping. Regular tree safety

inspections and remedial work will be carried out. Any trees which die as a result of ash dieback and pose a threat to safety will be felled and left on site as deadwood. The Well will be maintained clear of debris.

(ii) Small WT welcome (2) and exit signs (3) at the various entrances will be replaced during the plan period.

(iii) Views will be maintained from the picnic area to the west and the view across to the bridge at the eastern end of the wood. Achieved by selective thinning and cutting back of vegetation in (cpt 1a & 1c) when views become restricted.

(iv) WTS will liaise with CCT, to help inform management and maintain the site. WTS, CCT and SBC will collaborate to promote the site and river-side path from Jacobs Well to Lennel. WTS will continue to liaise, as required, with CCT and SBC, in particular re the riverside path to Lennel.

4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Description

The woodland occupies the steep bank of the river Tweed below the A689. The western part consists mainly of mature sycamore on very steep ground. The eastern part consists of an early mature, closed canopy plantation of mainly ash, with some mixed broadleaves thinned in 2004 & 2015 to reduce crown competition, promote the better trees and improve the view of the bridge from the road. There is little shrub/understory component and ground flora is generally sparse due to shading and the loose nature of the soils on the steep slopes. At the lower margins and alongside the Tweed it consists mainly of grasses, frequent Himalayan balsam with a scattering of few-flowered leek, daffodils and primroses. Giant hogweed has previously been widespread but has been regularly controlled since 2000 (as part of the Tweed Forum INNS programme) with the result that there have been no flowering plants in recent years up to 2023. Although Himalayan balsam is an issue along the Tweed there is not sufficient resource available to be able to control it along the entire length of the river Tweed. Control is limited to annual pulling on the smaller watercourses within the Tweed catchment. The Tweed catchment is also part of a nationwide rust pathogen release and monitoring programme, funded by Natural England-following extensive research and testing from Centre for Agriculture and Biosciences International and approval from DEFRA. The rust pathogen is specific to Himalayan balsam and was licensed for release. Initial releases, using live plants, were made in May/June 2015. There was intended to be further release of the rust pathogen in 2017.

As of 2023 ash dieback is beginning to have a serious effect upon the ash in cpt 1c, and some trees have been felled for safety reasons. It is expected that ash dieback will cause a general opening of the canopy as it progresses. Quantities of deadwood are variable, frequent within the plantation area and occasional throughout the rest of the site. Winter flooding frequently deposits some deadwood and carries some deadwood away on a regular basis.

Significance

The woodland is part of the River Tweed SAC/SSSI and forms part of a network of riparian woodland along the Tweed valley. The woodland has a role in stabilising the bank of the Tweed below the road. The woodland also has a positive landscape impact, being highly visible to people crossing the Tweed bridge and thus being one of the first pieces of Scotland visible on crossing the border. Management of the woodland supports the Trust's corporate objective of 'Improving woodland biodiversity'.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:

Steep ground, over part of the site, limits management operations.

The Tweed, which floods the lower part of the site annually, is a constant seed source of invasive species.

Opportunities:

Openings in the canopy due to the progression of ash dieback give scope for diversification of species and structure.

Condition assessment identified a lack of understory, so there is likely to be an opportunity to increase shrub species in canopy gaps.

Factors Causing Change

Ash Dieback Invasive non-native species - giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, few-flowered leek.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To create and maintain a broadleaved riparian woodland with a range of species and ages and a healthy riparian ground flora. The woodland will form an attractive landscape feature when viewed by people crossing the Tweed into Scotland. Wind-firm and well-rooted trees will stabilise the steep bank below the road. The structure and management of the woodland will be in harmony with the objectives of the Tweed SAC/SSSI in maintaining water quality and providing semi-natural riparian vegetation.

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

- (i) On wooded steep ground (cpt 1b) allow the woodland to develop natural characteristics by carrying out no silvicultural intervention, as long as this is consistent with retaining woodland cover and stability of the bank.
- (ii) In young plantation areas (cpt 1c) allow ash dieback to run its course, removing any trees that become a threat to the paths or road, and leaving on site as dead wood. Near the end of the plan period (or earlier depending on progression of ash dieback) review the remaining canopy structure for opportunities to plant shrubs and native tree species to diversify the composition.
- (iii) Survey the whole site annually for invasive species (in particular giant hogweed, Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam). If present, carry out control of giant hogweed by herbicide spraying (glyphosate) twice annually to prevent any plants flowering. Treat any Japanese knotweed by stem injection or spray with glyphosate depending on stage and size. Treat any Himalayan balsam by pulling.
- (iv) Liaise with Tweed Forum over approach to control of INNS.

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	0.13	Open ground		Non-wood habitat	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
<p>A small area comprising a flat section, with mown grass and seating at the northern boundary and a steep grassy bank down to the river. The seating area also hosts a number of signs and interpretation boards for visitors to Coldstream, installed by the Coldstream Development Trust and the Burns Society. The vegetation on the bank is dominated by grasses with frequent brambles, broom, bindweed, comfrey, nettles and teasels. The riverbank is almost vertical below the benches, dropping 20m into the river, with rock exposures at the base. Historically there has been occasional giant hogweed regeneration, but it has not reached the flowering stage for a number of years prior to 2023 due to control.</p>						
1b	0.34	Sycamore	1940	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
<p>An area of mature woodland growing on a steep riverbank, dominated by sycamore with occasional ash, horse chestnut and Norway maple. There is a sparse understorey of occasional elm, holly and hawthorn. The ground flora is sparse under the trees but on the river bank is dominated by grasses, comfrey, and occasional tansy, black knapweed and teasel. Historically there has been occasional giant hogweed regeneration, but this has been controlled prior to flowering stage. There is also frequent himalayan balsam.</p>						
1c	0.54	Ash	1990	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
<p>An area of young, closed canopy woodland, dominated by ash with a mixture of: lime, willow and cherry along the flat ground adjacent to the river and occasional elm, Norway maple and sycamore. This area was thinned in 2004 & 2015 to reduce crown competition, promote the better trees and improve the view of the bridge from the road. Under the trees the ground flora consists of frequent grasses, comfrey, nettles and docs with occasional Himalayan balsam near the river bank. Historically there has been occasional giant hogweed regeneration, but it has not reached flowering for a number years due to control and was absent as of 2023. Little deadwood remains from the thinning in 2015.</p> <p>As of 2023, ash dieback is prevalent and some trees are badly affected. This is expected to have a significant impact</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>on the canopy structure. The plantation area was thinned (2004 & 2015) and a small area at the eastern end was thinned in 2017 to improve the view from the road to the bridge).</p>						

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.

Registered Office:

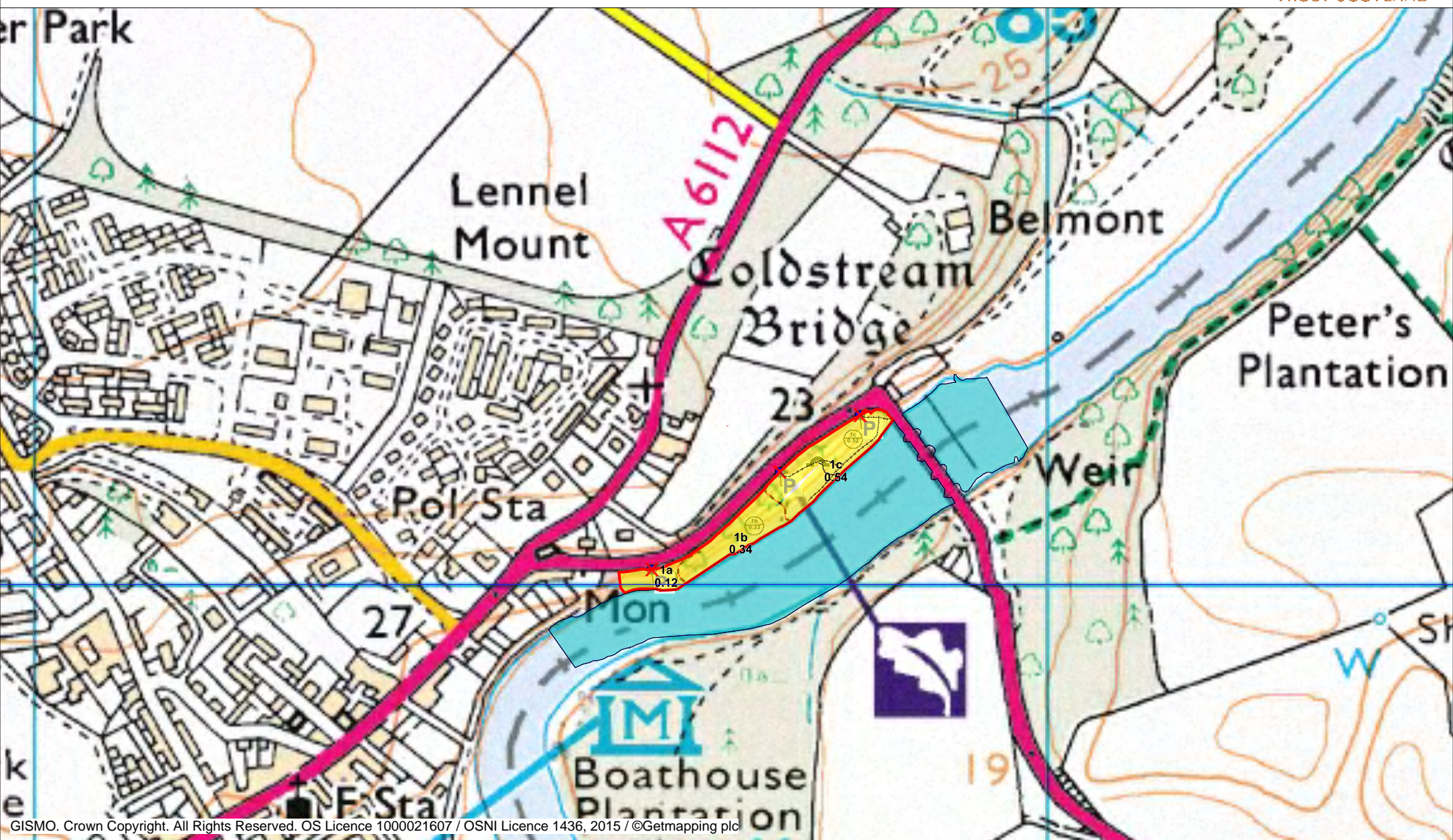
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