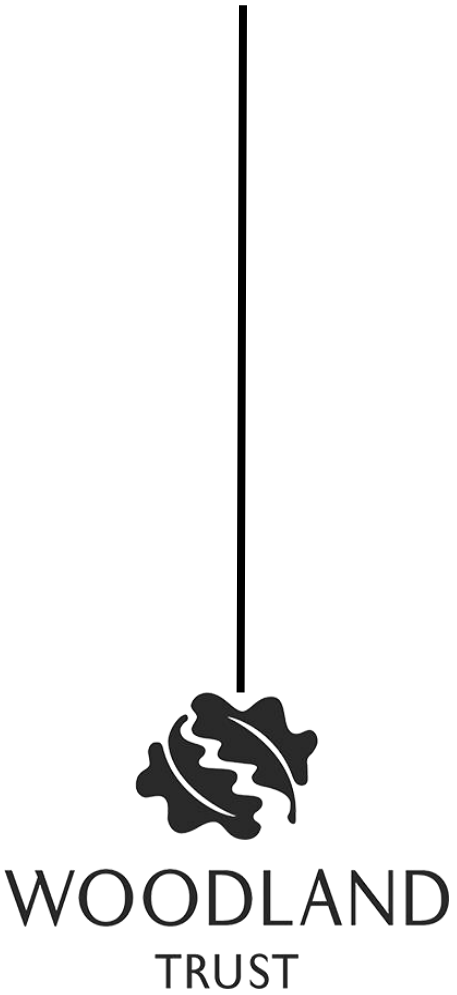
East Wray Cleave

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



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

East Wray Cleave

Location:	Lustleigh Grid reference: SX 78238 82809 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 191
Area:	23.50 hectares (58.07 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Internal Designations:	Ancient Woodland Restoration Project

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

East Wray Cleave is a 23.5 hectare Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWs) and Temperate Rainforest site located within the Wray Valley, on the Eastern side of the Dartmoor National Park. It is 1.5km north of the village of Lustleigh close to the busy Bovey Tracey- Moretonhampstead road (A382). The wood forms a conspicuous conifer canopy (dominated by Douglas fir, with some larch, Sitka spruce and Norway spruce) in a landscape dominated by broadleaved woodland, positioned above a small pastoral field system in the valley bottom, where the Wray Brook runs south east towards Bovey Tracy. The setting, geology and nature of the site and the wider Wray Valley, are typical of the Dartmoor National Character Area (NCA150/NE519). The site forms part of the East Dartmoor Landscape Recovery Area. The north western end of the woodland behind the East Wray Hotel is known to be of Ancient origin but was coniferised when the native woodland was felled in the early 1960s under the then government incentives to develop the UKs timber resource. Throughout this Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) remnants of the former native woodland can be seen, particularly along drainage lines and boundaries. The rest of the woodland would have consisted of a series of small fields divided by wooded hedge banks and this too was planted with conifers in the 1960s, with old boundary trees still present in places. Despite the heavy shading of the conifer canopy occasional Sessile Oak standards occur. The remnant floral features indicate the native woodland was characteristic of upland oak coppice Oak-Bramble-Bracken-Ivy (W10c) with more open areas representative of Oak-Downy Birch–Wood sorrel (W11a). Numerous notable species are present in the wood including Dormice and Wood Ant. Charcoal hearths and old coppice stools are evident throughout the PAWS area. On the upper slopes near Elsford Rock there is evidence of prehistoric field patterns, believed to be connected to the more extensive field networks on neighbouring land. Coupes of conifer restocking were created after severe storm damage in the 1990s, but these have been damaged and delayed in growth by extensive deer browsing. Since acquisition in 2000 the Trust spent a period of time surveying and gathering information to assist in making long-term management decisions, along with improving management access around this very steep site. The site has been under gradual restoration from conifer to secure ancient woodland with predominantly native broadleaf tree species present, East Wray Cleave is a particular challenge in regards to PAWs restoration due to its steep topography and geology of large, loose boulders prone to rockslides.

Landscape Scale Partnership Working

The importance of this landscape for nature recovery has recently been recognised by Natural England by its designation as Landscape Recovery Area (LRA) through which support for landowners will be targeted over the next 30 years. A partnership of organsations, and private landowners within the LRA will formalise a working relationship over the initial two year development phase. Another facet of the LRA working is the potential establishment of a “Super NNR” covering the same area.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

In 50 years' time the Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWs) stands of East Wray Cleave will have been incrementally restored from a conifer plantation to a secure Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) habitat of predominantly native broadleaved species, featuring a diverse and resilient species mixture, and structural diversity that will maintain a continuous cover canopy while providing understory light levels which facilitate rich native ground flora communities and assemblages of lower plants such as lichens and bryophytes, native to the Temperate Rainforests of Dartmoor. Conifer regeneration will be controlled but large, significant species may be retained as these mature trees provide valuable wildlife habitat for species such as goshawk and contribute to biodiversity. Threats to woodland regeneration such as grey squirrel and overpopulated species of deer, particularly fallow, will be monitored and controlled as necessary. Rides and open spaces will contribute to the overall biodiversity of the site, along with varying age structure both within and between stands, providing a variety of habitat within the landscape, and contribute to nature recovery goals of the East Dartmoor Landscape Recovery Area of which the site is a part. Over time this improving habitat will facilitate the return of rare and important species such as dormouse, pearl-bordered fritillary, wood warbler, goshawk and pine marten. There will be regular management interventions to maintain diversity including the light and air conditions for rare lower plant communities, characteristic of Dartmoor woods, to thrive through the control of shade bearing species such as holly and coppicing along ride and track edges. Past invasions of non-native species such as Laurel and Rhododendron have been eradicated from the wood but any remnants or re-invasions will be removed as they occur. Public access will be maintained at a sensitive and appropriate level which balances recreation with habitat conservation, allowing visitors to explore the quiet, rugged nature of the woodland both through the public right of way (LFP29) and permissive paths along connecting forestry tracks. East Wray Cleaves improving habitat condition will contribute to the UK wide goal of doubling the amount of Temperate Rainforest by 2050.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Woodland Site

Description
East Wray Cleave was historically a mixture of Temperate Rainforest upland oak woodland (NVC W11/W17) and grazed wood pasture, with field systems still evident in places. The former areas of Oak woodland, designated as ancient (ASNW), were planted with mixed conifer crops (PAWs) in the early 1960's with small blocks of beech on the western edge. Douglas fir is the main crop species within the ancient woodland, with Japanese larch, Sitka spruce and Norway spruce around the periphery. Remnants of ancient woodland flora exist in places, along track edges and boundary features, including yellow Archangel, wood melic, dog's mercury, bluebell, woundworts and figworts. Some remnant future veterans and notable trees remain from the former wood pasture system. Rides, open spaces (which are generally bracken dominated) and restocked clear fell areas contribute to the overall biodiversity of the site, along with varying age structure both within and between stands. Contributing to this is the presence of a 20m wide powerline corridor which runs through the site and is periodically cut by a third party as part of statutory infrastructure requirements, creating a cyclic, linear coppice habitat. Where there is sufficient light and open-habitat along rides, rare butterfly species such as silver-washed fritillary, pearl-bordered fritillary and ringlet make use of the surviving woodland flora. Dormice have been recorded on the site although there is no regular monitoring at present. A feature of interest is a geological formation which gives rise to the richer soils (NVC W10/W16) found in the Wray Valley. The Wooleigh Grits are conglomeratic rocks of clays and boulders eroded from Dartmoor granite. This leads to exposures of loose granite across the site, which has in the past been quarried. The quarries have long been inactive but a combination of exposed granite boulders and waste from quarrying now litters the site, creating a loose boulder clitter that is easily disturbed and dislodged on the steep slopes. The combination of loose boulders, steep slopes and the potential safety risks posed to both property and highways below the site, has led to the decision of thinning in small selective regeneration felling groups (approximately 0.2 ha in size) as a safer means of restoration than the approach of continual, blanket thinning. This limits the areas being worked at any one time, reducing draglines and avoiding the need to re-work areas.
Significance
- TEMPERATE RAINFOREST: forming part of the remnant areas of temperate rainforest habitat on Dartmoor and an important part of the strategy for restoration and expansion. - ANCIENT WOODLAND: ASNW/PAWs recovery and restoration is a prime objective of the Trust. The site helps to achieve national, regional and local biodiversity and habitat action plan targets, including fulfilling multiple objectives in the Dartmoor Habitat Action Plan for Woodland. - VETERAN & ANCIENT TREES: The wood has many scattered remnant trees, supporting a rich array of lower plants, including lichens and bryophytes, some species of which fall into the Biodiversity Action Plan for Devon. - CONNECTIVITY: Forms an important feature as part of a linear network of woodland habitat in Wray Valley, providing habitat connectivity over a landscape scale, connecting through to Lustleigh Cleave and the Bovey Valley Woods. Several woods in the surrounding area and adjoining landscape have been designated as SSSI's, NNR's and fall within

the South Devon Woods SAC.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:
- Potential site wide installation of habitat boxes included bat, barn owl, dormice and birds (e.g. Pied Flycatcher).
- Potential for more in depth species level surveying of ecology on site.
- Option to proactively underplant PAWs stands with native broadleaf trees to accelerate transformation to ASNW.

Constraints:
- Management Access Infrastructure: Limited options for timber loading and transport by HGV from the site.
- Difficult felling and extraction conditions presented by topography, geology and wind exposure.
- Archeology presenting barrier to forestry operations due to mitigation required.
- EPS species such as Dormice presenting constraint to habitat management operations due to surveying and mitigation required.

Factors Causing Change

- DEER & SQUIRREL: High population pressure and impact from both deer and grey squirrel on natural tree regeneration and ground flora.
- TREE DISEASE: Potential for infection of Phytopthora ramorum in remaining larch stands, which would require shift from gradual thinning to instant clearfell operation required by statutory plant heath order. Ash dieback affecting limited existing and regenerating ash in broadleaf woodland parts of the site.
- CONIFERS: Canopy seed source of Douglas fir, larch, Norway spruce and Sitka spruce, creating issues with resurgent conifer regeneration suppressing native broadleaf regeneration required for long term restoration to secure ASNW.
- INVASIVE SPECIES: Rhododendron and Laurel have largely been removed from the site but continued control is needed due to recolonisation from wider landscape.
- CLIMATE CHANGE: Causing higher intensity rainfall events in winter and more likelihood of drought events in summer threatening temperate rainforest species dependent on high humidity and survival of canopy tree species vulnerable to drought stress.
- LIGHT: Naturally increasing proportion of shading tree species such as holly, beech and sycamore affecting lower plant communities typical of Temperate Rainforests of Dartmoor, ground flora and broadleaf regeneration.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

East Wray Cleave will be a thriving, restored Temperate Rainforest, ancient woodland (ASNW) site with a resilient, diverse range of tree species forming an upland oak woodland (NVC W10/W17) habitat, with a variety of age structures, including veteran trees, open and semi-wooded habitats, maximising biodiversity and nature recovery within the site, and the larger connected network of habitat within the landscape and East Dartmoor Landscape Recovery Area. The site will host diverse communities of ancient woodland species, including invertebrates, ground flora and lower plants associated with Dartmoor's Temperate Rainforest ecosystem. Rare and lost keystone species such as Pine Marten will return to the site and the surrounding landscape, facilitated by the high quality wildlife habitat it provides, and will increasingly build its capacity for providing ecosystem services such as carbon storage and rainfall capture.

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

- Adhering to Woodland Trust AWR guidelines, continue the gradual restoration of PAWs stands to ASNW broadleaved composition through selective felling of small conifer groups (<0.2ha) promoting natural broadleaved regeneration (1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 2e, 3a, 4a)
- Creation of deer management plan and surveying (HIAs and thermal deer surveys) to inform appropriate deer management to reduce browsing levels and enable sustainable natural regeneration processes.
- Maintenance of clearfell restock areas (2a, 2d, 2f, 3a) to restore broadleaved component.
- Continued surveying and eradication of non-native invasive species through a combination of spraying and stem injection. At present 1a, 1c & 1e contain isolated groups of Rhododendron, Laurel and Himalayan Honeysuckle.
- Facilitate increase in levels of fallen and standing deadwood across the site where safe to do so as part of thinning and tree safety works (1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 2b, 2e, 3a, 4a)
- Continue the process of ride edge coppicing along tracks where sufficient broadleaf regeneration has occurred. This will be focused on tracks between 2a & 2c and all tracks surrounding 3a. This will benefit ground flora by increasing light and created a more diverse structure to the woodland.
- In partnership with Devon Wildlife Trust, implement Pine Marten reintroduction project on the site, to facilitate return of species to wider East Dartmoor area.

4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

East Wray Cleave is open to the public for quiet informal recreation on foot primarily via a public footpath (Lustleigh Footpath 29) that leads steeply uphill through the site from East Wray Barton towards Lower Elsford via Dartmoor National Park owned Casely Wood, and connects into the surrounding landscape network of Dartmoor PRoWs and roads. The site features an extensive and well maintained network of hard surfaced permissive forestry tracks and rides, however footfall is generally low as there is no formalised car parking access, visitors tend to be local dog walkers, wildlife enthusiasts or recreational hikers. Although safe, enjoyable public access is facilitated and maintained through the management of the site, the primary focus of management at East Wray cleave is nature recovery and ancient woodland restoration, therefore any improvement in public access infrastructure or provision has been carried out sensitively and proportionately to align with wildlife conservation goals.

Significance

- Public access is a fundamentally important aspect to both the Woodland Trust's charitable aims and the Dartmoor National Park Partnership Plan (2021 – 2026).
- Features a statutory Public Right of Way (Lustleigh Footpath 29) linking East Wray Cleave to Dartmoor National Park's Casely Wood and nearby Wray Valley Cycle Trail.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:
-Opportunity to sensitively and appropriately formalise parking provision for visitors
-Opportunity to improve visitor experience through signage or circular walking routes
-Potential to use digital media to allow supporters and members of the public to engage with the sites ecology and restoration work remotely

Constraint:
- Ongoing tree safety issues presenting a hazard and risk to visitors.
- Lack of formalised parking restricting accessibility and public access
- Steep topography of site limiting accessibility diversity of walkers and visitors
- Access dependent on access agreements through third party land holdings
- Footpath links into fast and busy road with little infrastructure for walkers creating an 'isolated' site in terms of landscape access.
-Remote location from settlements with large walking distance from public transport links or parking locations.
-Potential unpermitted activities on site such as mountain biking occurring.

Factors Causing Change

-PAWs restoration works creating periods of higher tree safety risk due to exposure of forest stands to wind throw
-PAWs restoration works potentially leading to temporary closure of permissive and public rights of way to mitigate safety risks around falling loose boulders
-Tree disease increasing tree safety risks on site
-Changing visitor demographics, numbers and behaviour potentially increasing use and type of use on the site

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access and the quality and safety of the site as a recreational experience for visitors will be maintained to a high standard indefinitely and form part of an increasingly more accessible and equitable national park, mitigating the effects of increasing visitor numbers and changing use type and demographics with a progressive and improvement-based approach that facilitates public access and enjoyment without sacrificing nature recovery goals.

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

-Carry out public access infrastructure audit and action appropriately. Ensure access infrastructure provision is in keeping with access and entrance guidelines and network is appropriate to level of usage, by managing or improving existing accesses, furniture and facilities appropriate to level of use.
- Continue management of tree safety risks along designated Zone A and Zone B areas.
- Coppicing and removal of shading conifers along track and path edges to increase access provision as well as enhance the woodland biodiversity. This will be focused on tracks between 2a & 2c and all tracks surrounding 3a.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	1.49	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Ancient Woodland Site, National Park
Mixed native broadleaves of varied structure but principally high forest (P1890): Oak-Bramble-Bracken-Ivy (W10c) woodland with some beech and sycamore (1950) in the sub canopy. Significant sycamore, sweet chestnut and beech open grown standards exist here (all 3.5 m plus d.b.h P1750). Hazel, holly and sycamore form the shrub layer. Ground flora is varied including bluebell and archangel west of the bank and ferns and Holcus mollis dominating east of it. Several old walls and banks occur.						
1b	0.72	Sitka spruce	1961	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Sitka spruce (P61) and Douglas fir (P61) high forest with a patchy field layer of ivy and ferns including Dryopteris affinis. Occasional remnant broadleaves remain including oak standards and hazel coppice but all are rare . Ground flora is sparse but lichen growth is concentrated around significant boulders.						
1c	3.3	Douglas fir	1961	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Douglas fir (P61) high forest with a patchy field layer of ivy and ferns including Dryopteris affinis. Occasional remnant broadleaves remain including oak standards and hazel coppice but are rare. Ground flora is sparse and concentrated on ride side glades.						
1d	2.88	Douglas fir	1961	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Douglas fir (P61) and Norway spruce (P61) high forest with a patchy field layer of ivy and ferns including Dryopteris affinis. Occasional remnant broadleaves remain including oak standards and hazel coppice but are rare. Ground flora is sparse and concentrated on ride side glades.						
1e	1.5	Douglas fir	1961	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Douglas fir (P61+62) high forest with a patchy field layer of ivy and ferns including Dryopteris affinis. Occasional remnant broadleaves remain including Oak standards and hazel coppice but are rare. Ground flora is sparse, but rich and varied and concentrated on ridesides and glades. A quarried area in the west of the sub compartment was created by the previous owners to serve as a stacking and loading bay. This is surrounded by young gorse and laurel growth with large areas of sunny bare soil banks. Occasional and significantly large beech standards also occur here.						
1f	0.6	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Mixed Native Broadleaved Stand (p1890), Oak canopy with beech and sweet chestnut, sycamore is abundant in the sub canopy, ivy, bluebell and archangel.						
2a	1.07	Mixed broadleaves	2003	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Area clear felled in 2003 and partially restocked with native broadleaves which are yet to establish. Natural regeneration of birch, hazel, willow, ash present with occasional oak. Also conifer regeneration present. Significant Wood Ant nests occur on the edge of the area. The power line corridor crossing the sub compartment is regularly cleared by Western Power Distribution.						
2b	0.24	Scots pine	1921	High forest	Archaeological features, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
A small linear block of mature Scots pine (P21), with a bramble and bracken field layer.						
2c	0.82	Mixed broadleaves	1993	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
An area of conifer restock (P93) following a clear fell after the storm damage in 1990: Principally Douglas fir restocking (some larch) but some broadleaved planting at edges of coupe (ash/oak and cherry). The conifer has suffered from lack of maintenance and deer damage. The field layer is dominated by tall bracken and bramble, with many ruderals including foxglove and willowherbs. Regeneration including sycamore, ash, birch, oak occurs throughout. Groundflora is effectively absent.						
2d	1.29	Mixed broadleaves	2016	High forest	Diseases, No/poor	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
					vehicular access to the site	
Pure Sitka Spruce (P61) High forest without shrubs or ground flora. Significant Wood Ant nests occur on the edge of the area. Increasing amount of wind throw as crop reaches terminal height, at northern edge the unidentified banks in Dr Nick Berry Report 2002 are being increasingly damaged as root plates pull up the bank. Subcompartment felled winter 2015/16 due to excessive windblow. Restocked spring 2016 with MB.						
2e	0.82	Mixed broadleaves	1993	High forest	Diseases, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
An area of conifer restock (P93) following a clear fell after the storm damage in 1990: Principally poorly advanced Douglas fir restocking (some larch) with some broadleaved planting at edges of coupe (ash/oak and cherry). Deer damage and lack of maintenance have delayed the crop. The field layer is dominated by tall bracken and bramble, with many ruderals including foxglove and willow herbs. Regeneration including sycamore, ash birch, and oak occurs throughout. Ground flora is effectively absent.						
2f	1.44	Sitka spruce	1961	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Area clear felled in 2003 and partially restocked with native broadleaves which are yet to establish. Natural regeneration of birch, hazel, willow, ash present with occasional oak. Also conifer regeneration present. Significant Wood Ant nests occur on the edge of the area. Areas of windblow within the former crop has aided regeneration.						
3a	2.64	Douglas fir	1993	High forest	Diseases, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
An area of conifer restock (P93) following a clear fell after the storm damage in 1990: Principally Douglas fir (some larch) restocking but some broadleaved planting at edges of coupe (ash/oak and cherry). The field layer is dominated by tall bracken and bramble, with many ruderals including foxglove and willowherbs. Regeneration including sycamore, ash birch, and oak occurs throughout. Groundflora is effectively absent.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
4a	2.69	Japanese larch	1961	High forest	Archaeological features, Diseases, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Douglas fir (P61)+Japanese larch (P61)+Norway spruce (P61). Wild cherry clone. Bracken dominates over ground ivy, bluebell, wood sage and archangel. North of the large wall that dissects the sub compartment the flora changes dogs mercury dominating over ferns.						
4b	1.18	Japanese larch	1961	High forest	Diseases, No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Japanese larch (P61) and beech (P61) over a field layer of dense bracken with rare bramble. A significant clonal group of wild cherry occurs on the NE edge. Ground flora is virtually absent						
4c	0.6	Sycamore	1960	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	National Park, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Sycamore (P60) and ash (P60) high forest, dogs' mercury dominates the ground flora with frequent hart's tongue fern.						
5a	0.04	NULL		null		National Park
Area licenced to the Neighbour						

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.