

Coton Wood

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



WOODLAND
TRUST

Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

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

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

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

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

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

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

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

Location and Access

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

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

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

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

The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
 - 4.1 f1 Secondary Woodland
 - 4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Coton Wood

Location:	Coton in the Elms Grid reference: SK247147 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 128
Area:	32.95 hectares (81.42 acres)
External Designations:	National Forest
Internal Designations:	Welcoming Sites Programme

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Coton Wood is a 33 hectare native woodland plantation created in 1996. The soil is free draining and the topography is gently undulating in an area recognized as having landscape typical of the Mease lowland. Upon purchase the site was six pastoral fields and one arable field. There was a great deal of local support for the creation of the woodland. It has a purpose built car park, 5 different entrances, two public footpaths crossing the site and 5 km of permissive paths.

Coton Wood is one of a number of woodland creation sites in the local area both under private and Woodland Trust ownership. The nearby Woodland Trust properties are Top Wood, Foxley Wood both located at Linton and Penguin Wood located at Botany Bay. There are also a number of other attractions in the vicinity such as Beehive Farm Shop and Rosliston Forestry Centre. The area is within the National Forest, and these sites are typical of the area, i.e. native broadleaf plantations created since 1995. Tree species composition is a mix of native broadleaf trees with oak and ash being the principal ones and cherry, silver birch and willow being lesser species.

There are several interesting features within the wood, these include two large depressions in the north east of the site possibly the result of mining subsidence or mineral extraction. The most striking features of the site are the large hedges and the wide rides. There are some 4.7 kilometres of hedges within the site, much of this is the wood boundary hedge but there are significant lengths retained within the wood itself. Of particular note is the double hedge and bank, which is known as "Procession Way" and which divides the wood in half. It is thought to be the remnant of an historical lane used as far back as the Black Death for moving plague victims to the nearest church burial ground. All these hedges provide an invaluable resource for wildlife species as well as an interesting record of field patterns and past land use.

The rides and paths within the wood have developed to give a varied interesting experience for visitors: - there are narrow dark stretches a few feet wide and wide sunny rides up to 40 meters across. There is an interesting community of common invertebrates and plants thriving in these grassland/scrub edge conditions. Timothy grass, gorse, small copper butterfly, skipper, brown hawker dragonfly, meadow brown butterfly, marbled white butterfly, Roselle's bush cricket to name just a few. In addition the extensive scrub edges associated with these hedges and ride margins will be ideal breeding and foraging habitat for many of the common farm and garden birds such as Yellow hammer and Dunnock.

There is evidence of badger activity over much of the wood and there are a number of relatively old trees within the hedgerows, which are highly valuable for all manner of wildlife species.

The key features for the site are secondary woodland and connecting people with woods and trees.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The wood will be allowed to reach maturity and will develop the characteristics of more naturally occurring woodland, as opposed to a plantation of single aged trees. As the woodland was planted with a predominantly ash and oak mix and ADB has vastly reduced the long term survival and potential co-dominance of ash on site, the woodland is likely to evolve into an oak dominated wood, however cherry, birch, willow and other species will always be retained. Areas of ash failure will be left to naturally regenerate, retaining standing and fallen deadwood where safe. Silvicultural thinning will be necessary as the wood develops to ensure the wood is diverse in tree species and structure, to promote a good mixture of both young and mature trees. This will enable the wood to be more resilient to change in the future and will ensure it supports the greatest range of wildlife.

Open habitats will also remain and be managed within the woodland matrix, including the meadow areas but also sunny rides. The amount of open areas within the wood means that a rotational cutting cycle can be achieved, allowing some areas to scrub up, cutting once every 5 years or so, ensuring a more diverse range of scrub is maintained on the site.

A good standard of access provision will be maintained at Coton Wood. The entrances will be accessible and clearly signed as per WT Spec 1.1 It shall be clearly visible from approach routes, attractive and inviting, easy and safe to use. The existing path network will be kept open for use and any new desire line paths that are created and are sensible will become official paths and be maintained. If funding becomes available for new interpretation on the site then this will be pursued.

The wood will be made as safe as practical for visitors through regular tree safety inspections as per Woodland Trust Internal Guidance and best practice.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Secondary Woodland

Description
Mixed native broadleaved woodland comprising mainly of oak, ash and field maple with birch, hazel and other native shrubs. This wood has developed very rapidly into a significant landscape feature and wildlife habitat with well defined areas of canopy, dense thickets of scrub, open glades and wide rides. Already many common types of birds, invertebrates and plants inhabit the wood. This rapid ecological progression has been accelerated by the presence of many km of mature hedgerows and patches of scrub that existed on the site prior to planting.
Significance
Coton Wood is one of many new woodlands planted in and making up the National Forest area. Locally it is one of a number of woodland plantations which occupy a significant area to the south west of Swadlincote. The woodland contributes greatly to biodiversity in an area that consists predominantly of agricultural fields and which was scarred by significant mineral extraction in the past.
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>A large site which has a variety of tree species, lots of edge habitat, and the economy of scale to help enable viable woodland management.</p> <p>It has increasing levels of dead wood and open space as a result of Ash Dieback.</p> <p>It has several old trees in the historic hedgerows.</p> <p>The site sits at the edge of Pessall Brook, a tributary to the protected river Mease. There may be funding available to make some improvements for biodiversity on the site via natural flood management schemes.</p>
Factors Causing Change
<p>Ash-die Back - Already well established across the site. Potentially devastating for the ash component at the property. Will need managing.</p> <p>Grey Squirrel Damage - First noted in 2014 that squirrel damage throughout the property is particularly bad, especially on the oak component.</p>

The two above factors combined are potentially very significant to the ongoing resilience and continuity of the woodland.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
The wood will be allowed to reach maturity and will develop the characteristics of more naturally occurring woodland, as opposed to a plantation of single aged trees. As the woodland was planted with a predominantly ash and oak mix and ADB has vastly reduced the long term survival and potential co-dominance of ash on site, the woodland is likely to evolve into an oak dominated wood, however cherry, birch, willow and other species will always be retained. For this reason silvicultural intervention will be necessary as the wood develops to ensure the wood is diverse in tree species and structure, to promote a good mixture of both young and mature trees. This will enable the wood to be more resilient to change in the future and will ensure it supports the greatest range of wildlife.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Monitor the woodland during the plan period to assess its health and well-being via the New-Native Woodland Key Feature observation, pay particular attention to the development and effects of ash dieback and the impact of squirrels on oak and other susceptible species. Tie this in with carrying out a woodland condition assessment, informing the next management plan review.
Carry out Grey Squirrel control at Coton Wood annually in spring and winter. Make sure to conduct annual impact and activity surveys, collate cull sheets / reports and seek advice from the pest controller. Work collaboratively with the National Forest Company in this regard and to assess the effectiveness of control at Coton Wood and the wider area as part of periodic squirrel and deer control meetings organised by the National Forest Company.
Carry out a first thinning exercise throughout the site in 2025, removing 30% of the stems. This will create light and resource for the remaining trees to thrive, reducing the potential impact from tree pests and disease and bring about an increase in biodiversity. It will not focus on any species, despite the presence of Ash Dieback on site. The idea being to allow the ash to set seed for as long as possible and then to provide standing deadwood across the site. Any ash that are close to footpaths will be more intensively thinned in order to make tree safety works more economically viable. Coupes of hazel across the site will be mapped and the potential for a long rotation coppicing regime will be explored.

4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description
<p>Access/Infrastructure</p> <p>Coton Wood has 5 public entrances and 2 PROW that cross the site. The main entrance is via a purpose-built car park which has a 2 metre height barrier on entry and space for around 6 cars. The car park is bounded with post and rail fencing (including two wooden management access field gates) and has a hard all-weather surface. This entrance also features a large WT sign, a public footpath fingerpost, 2 wooden welcome signs, a WT welcome plaque, 2 metal kissing gates leading to the wider site, a radar key gate, a National Forest plaque and 2 interpretation/info panels in wooden frames. There is also a dog bin in the car park. All other entrances have a small wooden WT welcome sign.</p> <p>Paths throughout the wood are grassy, with some muddy/wet stretches. There is a 1km of Public Footpath with a further 6.5km of permissive paths throughout the site.</p>

First impressions of the wood are good. The car park looks welcoming and well maintained, with some basic visitor information. The wide rides and open spaces make the wood inviting, and the wood feels like a safe environment in which to walk.

General communication drivers

Coton Wood lies immediately south of the village of Coton-in-the-elms. The village is 8 kms south of Burton on Trent and 8 kms southwest of Swadlincote. The site was planted in 1995 so is a young but thriving woodland. The PROW that run through the wood link it with the villages of Coton-in-the-elms and Lullington, and the cities of Leicester, Derby, Nottingham and Birmingham are all within a 1 hour drive.

An interesting feature of the site are the old hedgerows which pre-date the planting of the existing wood. These include the 'procession way', which is thought to be the remnant of an historical lane used as far back as the Black Death for moving plague victims to the nearest church burial ground. All these hedges provide an invaluable resource for wildlife species as well as an interesting record of field patterns and past land use. Several of them have formed lynchets (a stepped profile) as a result of soil creep and ploughing over the centuries.

Coton Wood also has many wide, grassy rides and glades/clearings that are good for butterflies and wildflowers during the summer months. The current visitor offer at Coton Wood typifies the Trust's original intention of creating places for quiet, informal recreation. The wood is quiet and tranquil, and its network of paths encourage independent exploration by visitors. This provides a contrast to some of the other areas of activity within the National Forest and should be valued as an asset of the site.

Most significant feature is that Coton is one of several WT sites (17 in total) that lie within the boundary of the National Forest. The National Forest covers 200 square miles of the Midlands (Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire) and is transforming the landscape via woodland creation with the aim of linking the two ancient Forests of Charnwood on its Eastern fringe with Needwood Forest to its West.

The Rosliston Forestry Centre is approx. 1.5km away, and the National Forest Way runs less than 1km from the boundary of the wood. Other Woodland Trust woods in close vicinity include Top Wood and Penguin Wood at Botany Bay, both within a kilometre of Coton Wood.

Anecdotally we know that the largest user group at Coton Wood is dog walkers from the surrounding villages. It's estimated that between 30 and 50 people visit the site each day; with many of these being repeat daily visitors. A barrier to access for wider audiences is likely to be a lack of awareness of the site, which isn't helped by the challenging functionality of the Woodland Trust website.

Events

Coton Wood is not currently used for delivery of Woodland Trust Events.

Volunteering

No volunteers are currently associated with the wood.

Schools

As far as we are aware, Coton Wood is not currently used by school groups. The four closest schools are:

- Coton-in-the-elms Primary school
- Rosliston C of E Primary school
- Linton Primary school
- Overseal Primary school

In addition, there are 10 other primary schools within an 8 mile radius of the site. The closest school; Coton-in-the-elms Primary School, would be within walking distance of the wood, so there may be potential for them to use it as an outdoor learning resource.

Wider community engagement

Both Coton-in-the-elms and Rosliston have village halls/community centres that host a range of groups to potentially link in with.

Significance

Coton Wood is a tranquil gem amongst much of the hustle and bustle of the wider National Forest landscape. Its peaceful setting allow visitors to relax and enjoy the natural world, while still being close to lots of the other attractions the National Forest has to offer. Its varied habitats; young woodlands, open rides and glades, and mature hedgerows represent valuable habitat.

The old hedgerows also link the site to the history of the area, and offer a glimpse into a landscape that is now much altered.

Coton Wood's location within the National Forest is of most significance. The Woodland Trust has 17 sites within the forest boundary, and collectively they offer significant potential for increasing our supporter and membership base, connecting people with woods and trees, and raising our brand awareness/support of our cause messaging.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

Access/Infrastructure

An entrance audit, looking at each entrance and updating our signage as required, would be beneficial within this plan period. This would be done in conjunction with support from regional comms and engagement colleagues.

Events

Coton Wood could work well for small – medium scale events. Areas of open space would work well for groups of congregating people.

Themed guided walks, such as dawn chorus etc, could work, as could silviculture demonstration events – sharing important messaging around woodland management. Woodland product events, such as willow weaving could be held here, as could orienteering and family nature trail/story telling type events.

Welcome Sites

See visitor basics audit for Coton Woods. Visitor experience could be improved by sharing more of the stories of the site – hedgerows, ‘procession lane’, woodland management etc.

Volunteering

There is limited scope to offer volunteering at this wood in the near future. However, there are lots of volunteering opportunities across NF – could link in with this.

Schools

It would be good to jointly promote the wood and the GTSA to nearby schools, particularly the school in the adjacent village, who could potentially access the site for use as a learning resource.

Coton Wood has good potential for FS activities (small groups arriving by mini bus by prior arrangement overcomes limited parking)

Wider community engagement

Promotion of the wood (and other Woodland Trust woods in close proximity) via local village halls and community centres could be beneficial.

We should continue to work closely with the National Forest Company to maximise mutual benefit and seek opportunities to work in partnership to further our similar aims/objectives.

Constraints:

Access/Infrastructure

Budget may be limited to install components such as way-marked trails – funding may need to be sought.

Events

A consideration for events would be lack of onsite facilities, and limited parking. May be scope to use land adjacent to car park as an overflow space.

Volunteering

Staff capacity to manage increased numbers of volunteers will always be a constraint.

Schools

Staff capacity to invest the necessary time to build relationships with schools will be limited

Wider community engagement

Staff capacity is limited; we need to find our place within an area that already has a lot of alternative engagement offers, and prioritise which sites within the National Forest we should focus on.

Factors Causing Change

The National Forest Company are striving to realise the National Forest as a destination area within the midlands and the wider country, and has a strong emphasis on growing the tourism industry throughout the forest area. This may

result in increased visits from further afield in future years, and we will need to anticipate and be ready for this in terms of our visitor experience and offer at our National Forest woodlands, how we potentially package ourselves up with other nearby facilities, and how we can utilise the extra footfall to increase our supporter and member base.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Coton Wood is a calm and tranquil woodland, which provides a contrast to the surrounding hustle and bustle of the National Forest. It is used and valued by the local community. New visitors are able to explore the wood from the well maintained car park and welcome/orientation points, and feel safe to explore the network of clearly defined rides and pathways. All visitors come away with an increased awareness of the WT and some of Coton Wood's most treasured stories, of both its wildlife and history

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

Access provision will be in keeping with WT access guidelines. Achieved by ensuring that:
Entrances & signage are welcoming to visitors and well cared for (annually).

All managed paths are kept reasonably free from encroaching vegetation, and that access infrastructure and boundaries etc. are kept in good order (annually).

The site is kept safe and welcoming by: repair of vandalism (when needed); clearing of fallen trees where access is obstructed (as needed); and regular site safety surveys (as per risk assessment).

Entrances upgraded as part of entrance audit.

Continue to support volunteer growth where appropriate

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2025	AW - Management Access Capital	Works associated with installing new or replacement management access infrastructure. Such as management access gates, vehicle bridges, fencing and surfacing works.	July
2026	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2026	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	August
2027	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2028	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2029	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	33.3	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest		National Forest

This compartment comprises the whole of the woodland. The wood is an irregular figure of eight shape and was all planted in 1996 (apart from 0.8 ha which was planted in 2002). The mix throughout consisted primarily of Oak, Ash, Field maple as well as Willow, Silver birch, Aspen, Poplar and Hazel with a 10% fringe of shrubs such as Guelder rose, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Goat willow along the glade and ride edges. 2250 trees were planted per hectare.

There is also 3.3 hectares of open ground within the wood, this is incorporated as very wide rides (up to 15 meters) and large glades mainly where there is a dip in the ground surface or a significant high point from which views can be had of the surrounding rural area.

Surrounding and incorporated within the wood are the original field boundary hedges mostly Blackthorn, Hawthorn and Elm with Oak and Ash standards. These have for the most part been allowed to grow out and have received no management since planting time and now have developed as highly significant linear scrub habitats with ditches, dense thickets of thorn, rabbit disturbed bare ground, standing and fallen dead wood as well as older mature trees. In all there are 4.7 kilometers of hedgerow. Of particular note is the feature which runs north west to south east across the centre of the site which is known as Procession Way and takes the form of a sunken lane approximately 5 meters in width with well grown out banked hedges on each side. This feature joins Coton Road at the northwestern end but disappears after leaving the site.

There is a perimeter stream (Pessall Brook) running around part of the perimeter of the wood to the south. This is a tributary of the river Mease.

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.

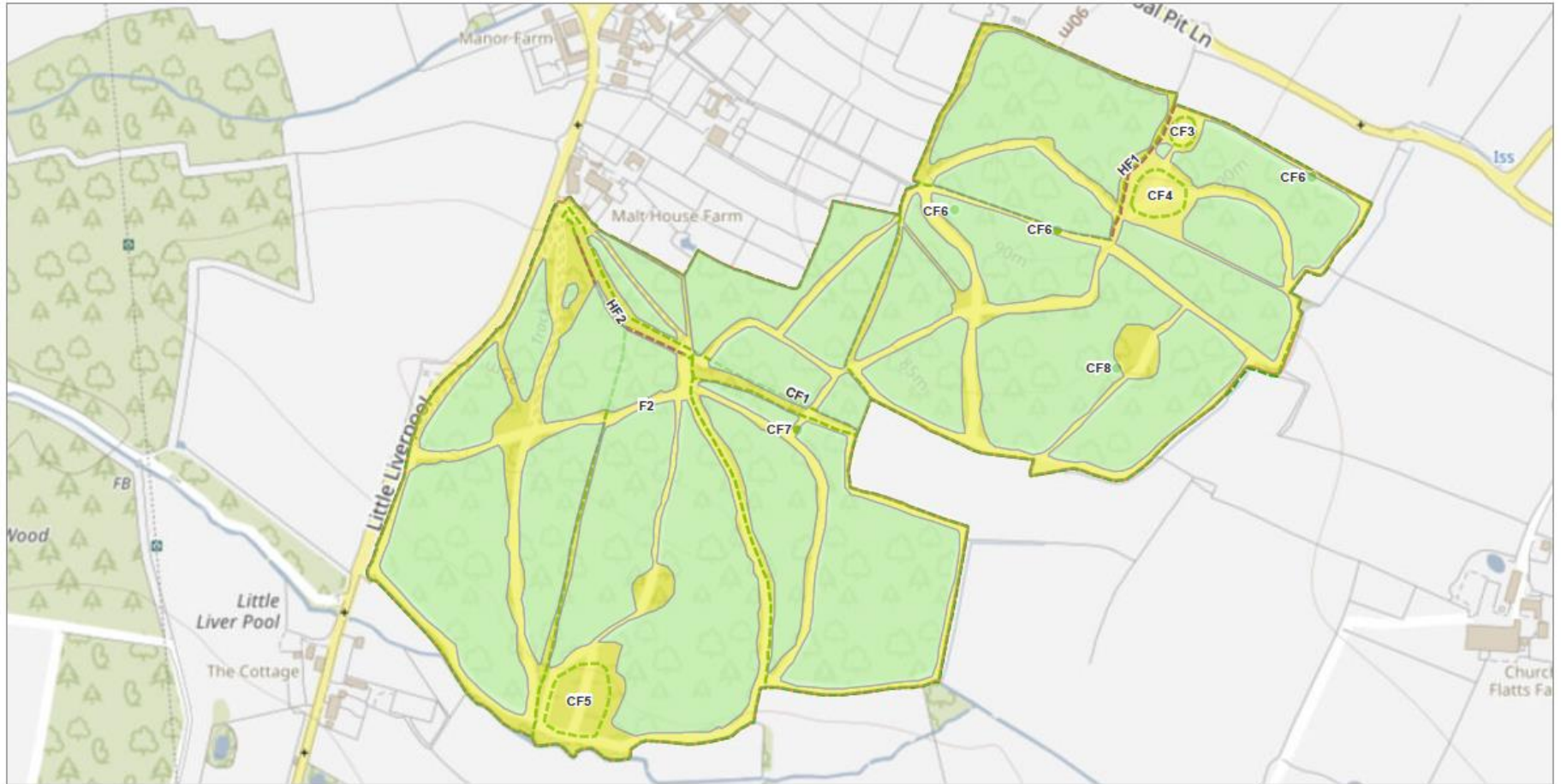
Windblow/Windthrow

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

Registered Office:

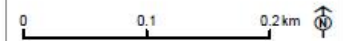
The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.

The Woodland Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales no. 294344 and in Scotland no. SC038885. A non-profit making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England no. 1982873. The Woodland Trust logo is a registered trademark.



- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Estate Habitat | Estate Features - Lines | Key |
| Other Habitat | Conservation | EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB |
| Young Woodland | Historic | |
| Estate Features - Point | Estate Features - Polygon | |
| Conservation | Conservation | |

Coton Features Map



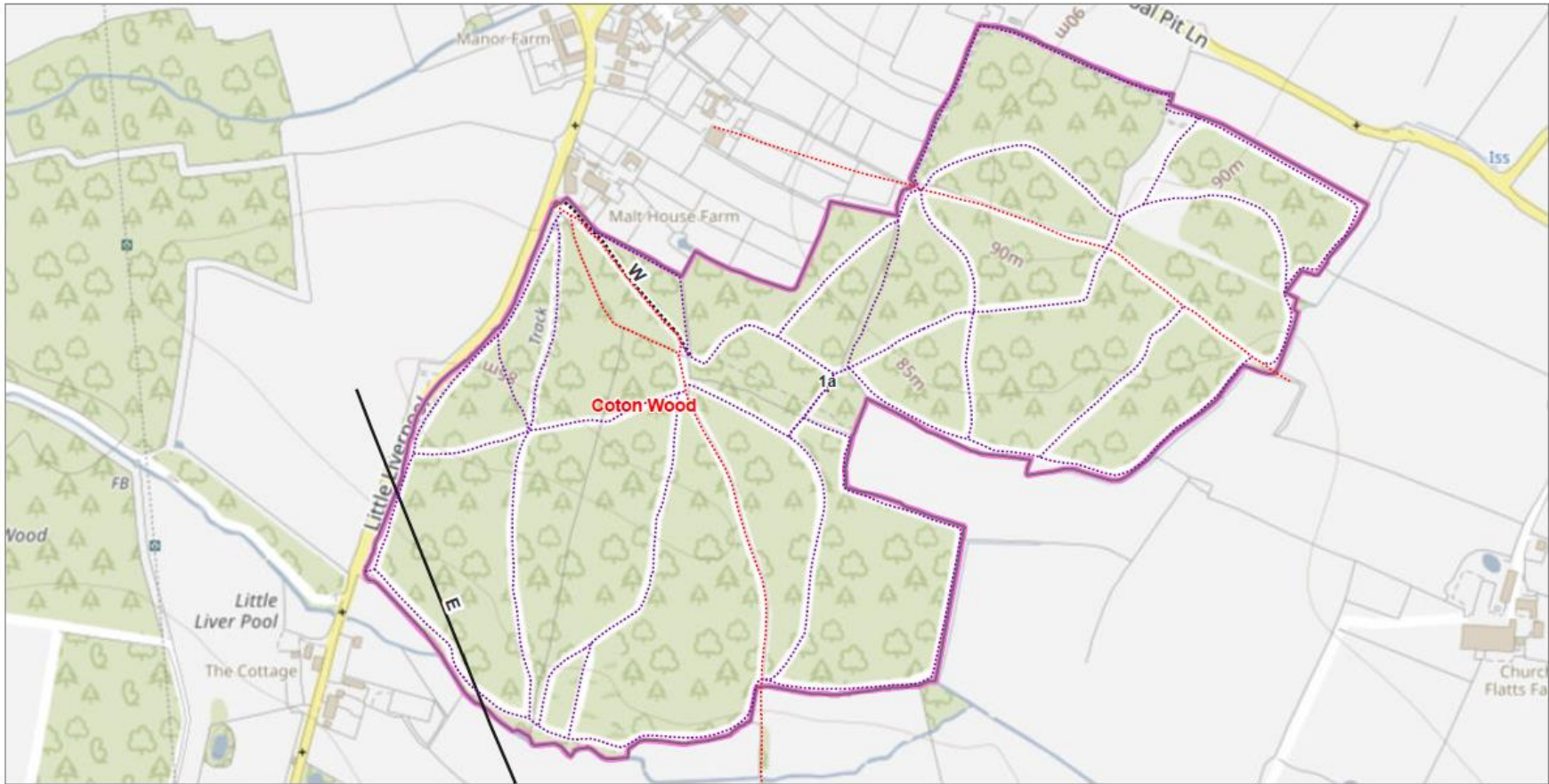
Scale: 1:5,291 @A4

Date: 30 September 2024

Author: Woodland Trust



This product includes mapping data licensed from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright and/or database right 2024. All rights reserved. Licence AC0000813451. © Getmapping plc. The Woodland Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales (No. 294344) and in Scotland (No. SC038885). A non-profit-making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England No. 1982673.



- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Estate Path Network | Estate Services | Estate SubComp Labels |
| Legal-Footpath | Underground | Estate Boundary Responsibility |
| Permissive-Footpath | Overhead | Unknow ownership |
| | Estate SubCompartments | EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB |

Coton Legal Map



Scale: 1:5,291 @A4

Date: 30 September 2024

Author: Woodland Trust



This product includes mapping data licensed from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright and/or database right 2024. All rights reserved. Licence AC0000813451. © Getmapping plc. The Woodland Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales (No. 204344) and in Scotland (No. SC038885). A non-profit-making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England No. 1082873.



- Annual hedge cut
- Regular path mowing
- 30% thin of woodland blocks
- Cut open area annually
- Cyclical scrub management, cut areas in 5 year rotation
- - - Legal-Footpath
- - - Permissive-Footpath
- EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB

**Coton Management Proposals
2025 - 2029**

0 0.1 0.2 km

Scale: 1:5,291 @A4
 Date: 30 September 2024
 Author: Woodland Trust