

How Tun Woods (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

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2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
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 - 4.2 f2 Informal Public Access
5. Work Programme

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GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

How Tun Woods

Location:	Barrow in Furness Grid reference: SD201716 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 96
Area:	6.29 hectares (15.54 acres)
External Designations:	No designations for this site
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

How Tun Woods was donated to the Trust by Barrow Borough Council and is located in the parish of Hawcoat, Barrow in Furness. It is bordered by Hawcoat Quarry to the west, school fields to the south and residential areas to the north and east. How Tun Woods (6.3 hectares) forms part of the Woodland Trust's "Woods on Your Doorstep" project (a project to create 200 new woods in England and Wales to celebrate the Millennium) which was supported by The Millennium Commission, the Forestry Commission, the Sainsbury Family Charitable Trust and local people. The name How Tun was chosen by local people and is a name referenced on old maps for the area and mentioned as 'Hietun' in the Domesday Book with reference to Hawcoat being a site of an ancient settlement.

How Tun Woods is on a flat, exposed site with views out to the Isle of Man, Scotland, Morecambe Bay and the Lake District; with the prevailing wind coming in from the Irish Sea. Remnants of agricultural hedgerows divide up the site providing shelter and are invaluable habitats and conservation features, adding to the overall biodiversity of the wood. The wood was planted in 1999 with selected species suited to the soils and tolerant of exposure and sea winds; including oak, ash, birch, rowan, alder, holly, hazel, hawthorn and guelder rose. Ash dieback becoming obvious 2018, high concentrations of ash (up to 80%) in some areas. The woody shrub species are concentrated on the boundaries. To the west of the site is an area of open ground, where good views can be sought and the Millennium Feature, a circular stone dais, is situated. This area of open ground is an added landscape feature and generates alternative habitat for fauna and flora.

The woodland is an amenity area primarily for the residents of Barrow in Furness, particularly residents of the Hawcoat area. The car park is approached from Cliffe Lane. There are also a number of entrances off Cliffe Lane & Muddy Lane to the east and the land to the south and west. Links can be made to the permissive footpaths through the quarry. The woodland is flat, very accessible and well-used by local people.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The Trust aims to manage the woodland to ensure successful establishment of the trees and shrubs and with time create predominantly native high forest woodland, continuity of tree cover and trees of various ages. The Trust also aims to increase the biodiversity of the woodland through managing areas of open ground, retention of older boundary trees and hedgerows, and through creation and retention of deadwood. In the long term this will be done largely by allowing natural processes to develop to achieve succession in the wood, intervening to manage access and tree health and safety. A level of intervention at canopy closure is desirable to retain the healthiest and most stable trees, break up the age class structure and stimulate ground vegetation.

The Trust will maintain the high level informal access to the woodland with the provision of entrances, welcome signs, information boards, permissive routes and the Millennium Feature, to ensure that local users and visitors can enjoy the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation. Public information and promotion of the woodland both nationally through the Trusts publications and directory's and locally will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors to the woodland.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Natural Secondary Woodland

Description
How Tun Woods, planted by the Woodland Trust in December 1999, is situated on the urban fringe of Barrow in Furness on the former Hawcoat Youth Fields. The site is relatively flat sloping gently westward towards the brow of a disused quarry and the coast, where there are expansive views out to sea and to Scotland. This 6.3 hectare woodland has been planted to create a mixed broadleaved native woodland of sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>), rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>), birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>), alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) and holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>). Remnant hedgerows and open grassland areas are additional conservation features that provide alternate habitats for fauna and flora.
Significance
Until recent times woodland in Cumbria has been on the decline, this is particularly true of native woodlands. National and Regional forestry policy are geared towards new native planting. The planting at How Tun Woods contributes toward part of the Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan, which aims to enhance the overall wildlife resource in towns and cities. As well as the Cumbria Woodland Vision and the West Cumbria Woodland Strategy to create woodlands in towns and enhance the landscape. The woodland increases the range of biodiversity within the area and assists in extending the wooded habitat around Barrow. In future years the woodland will be an important landscape feature in a rather sparsely wooded area.
Opportunities & Constraints
The new woodland is very even-aged and it will take time to develop a diverse age structure and composition which in the short term will limit the variety of habitats for flora and fauna as well as the visual appearance of the woodland. Now the woodland is established (planted 2000) there is an opportunity to selectively thin and/or coppice to break up the structure and increase the light to the woodland floor, allow regeneration and woodland species to develop. The mature trees and hedgerows have been retained as a valuable habitat niche and source of colonising flora and fauna for the young woodland. The existing mature trees that are scattered through the hedgerows are potential old growth and deadwood habitats if retained in the long term. There have been clear gains in creating this wood and reducing the fertility and intensity of land use of the whole site. The potential diversity of How Tun Woods is constrained by size and the surrounding predominantly urban environment, however the woodland combines with the adjacent wooded quarry to the west to provide a larger area for wildlife habitats.
Factors Causing Change
During the tree establishment phase some trees were damaged or removed where regular users created informal paths through the wood. These path routes have now been incorporated into the woodland management and the number of trees affected was minor. All ash showing signs of ash dieback 2018, which first appeared 2017. In addition several silver birch have died off between the age of 10-15 years.

Long term Objective (50 years+)
To create and promote the development of mixed broadleaved native woodland to maturity and perpetuation of the woodland thereafter, promoting the ecology of the woodland for all species. To secure habitat diversification through creation of a mixed native woodland ecosystem including; selective thinning/coppicing to promote a variety of age classes and retain a mix of tree & shrub species, predominantly natural development of woodland shrub and herb layer, maintenance of deadwood habitats (where safe to do so) and retention of mature trees.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Undertake selective thinning to promote tree growth, prevent slower growing species from being over-topped, and maintain tree safety. Coppice 4 a 0.2ha coupes in two phases along the eastern boundary and ride side to diversify age and habitat, and reduce long-term tree safety needs. Monitor trees for pest and disease. Inspect boundaries once during the plan period and repair as necessary. Monitor vandalism to trees and take action as appropriate to ensure successful establishment. Monitor for dumping of garden waste, especially where it may introduce invasive, non-native species e.g. Japanese knotweed, particularly along Muddy Lane hedgerow and the car park.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description
The main public entrance to the wood is direct from Cliffe Lane, where there is a car park for eight to ten cars. Pedestrian access is available from a total of ten formal entrances with welcome signs. The design and planting of How Tun Woods involved the local community at all stages and from all the calls and letters received 'How Tun Woods' was the unanimously favourite name for the site. Whilst long distance visitor numbers are not high the wood is very well used by local people and as a short cut through to nearby schools. The woodland offers a pleasant circular walk on approximately 900m of permissive footpath with excellent views off the coast to the Isle of Man, north to Scotland, the Lake District and south towards Morecambe Bay. The links to other footpaths offer opportunities for walking to be extended beyond the woodland. Other features include the Millennium Feature viewing dias, information boards and welcome signs.
Significance
The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan incorporates the action for landowners to give the public the opportunity to experience and appreciate wildlife. How Tun Woods provides informal recreation opportunities for local people and visitors to the surrounding countryside; this is one of the Woodland Trusts key outcomes. It is an important local resource for the residents of Hawcoat and the wider community of Barrow in Furness providing the opportunity for recreation one of the aims of the West Cumbria Woodland Strategy.
Opportunities & Constraints
Whilst the woodland is not particularly large it incorporates some 900m of permissive path resulting in a pleasant walk with good views. By incorporating the footpaths just off the site and the network of minor roads this walk can be extensively increased and a circular loop can be walked taking in the local Council landscape development and amenity area to the west. There is an opportunity to inform the public of the Trusts objectives, the role of woodlands in the environment and management practices pertaining to the woodland through leaflets and consultation. The woodland has potential as a practical educational resource to highlight and view the changing habitats, flora and fauna associated with the growth of new woodland. Existing mature trees require regular monitoring to ensure they do not pose a

threat to the safety of visitors. Dog fouling along footpaths can be a problem and is a nuisance. Occasionally garden waste is tipped along the eastern hedgerow which is unsightly has introduced invasive non-native species. Cars have occasionally been left in the car park unattended for a considerable time and also dumped causing a nuisance and restricting access to visitors.

Factors Causing Change

Fly tipping of garden waste and cars left parked or dumped in the car park. Loss of views from Cliffe Lane. Vandalism to features/structures - minor.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Trust will maintain informal access to the woodland through the provision of paths and entrances with welcome signs, information boards and the Millennium feature seating. The main entrance gate, car park and fencing will be maintained and improved where necessary to ensure that local users and visitors can enjoy the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation. Public information and promotion of the woodland both nationally through the Trusts publications and directory's and locally will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors to the woodland. The Trust will continue to work with the local community where possible on projects involving the woodland.

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

Maintain the 900m of permissive footpaths and open spaces through mowing and strimming of vegetation annually. Maintain annually and repair ten access points with welcome signs, the information board, entrance and car park facilities and the Millennium Feature (local sandstone dias) as required. Litter pick site regularly and remove material as necessary. Undertake safety inspections at defined intervals to ensure safety of visitors. Cut hedgerow along the east of the woodland annually to keep access along Muddy Lane clear. Fill in the pot-holes in the car park once during this plan period. Continue to work with the local community in a campaign to try and combat the problem of dog fouling on footpaths.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	May
2023	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	April
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	June
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	October
2024	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	October
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	February
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	April
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	April

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	June
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	October
2025	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	October
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	February
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	April
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	April
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	June
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	October
2026	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	October
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	February
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	April
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	April
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	June
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	October
2027	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	October
2028	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	February

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	6.3	Mixed native broadleaves	2000	High forest		No designations for this site

How Tun Woods was planted by the Woodland Trust in December 1999 and is situated on the urban fringe of Barrow in Furness on the former Hawcoat Youth Fields. The site is managed as one compartment and is bordered by Hawcoat Quarry on the western boundary, Council fields to the south and residential areas on the north and eastern sides of the wood. The wood is relatively flat sloping gently westward towards the coast and quarry brow, where the views are outstanding. The sandstone Millennium Feature, a circular stone dias, is situated at this viewpoint near the boundary. A scattering of mature trees exists along the boundaries and includes ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Remnant hedgerows from the previous field boundaries are present through the site and contain a variety of shrub species including hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). The hedgerow to Cliffe Lane and Muddy Lane along the eastern boundary is annually cut to maintain access to the footpaths and manage the height of the hedge opposite the houses. A small area of Japanese knotweed is present in the car park hedgerow (approx 1mx1m) located where garden tipping occurred. This has been treated and is much less vigorous.

Of the 6.3 hectare wood 4.8 hectares (75%) was planted with native trees to create a native woodland consisting of sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*), birch (*Betula pendula*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Trees species are in groups and were planted in response to soil type, location within the site and internal landscaping (stocking density 2250/ha). All trees were individually protected from rabbits with tubes and shelters which have now been removed. The trees are now mostly at canopy closure at approximately 8m top height. There is an area to the east of the site in the middle section that is being monitored for ash dieback and several silver birch that have also died.

1.5 hectares of open ground has been incorporated into the design allowing views of the coast and mountains to be kept and landscaping near adjacent to properties. The wood has over 800m of footpaths, the main path leading westwards towards the Millennium Feature down to the brow of the quarry and towards the coast. Ten official entrance points provide access to the wood. The main public entrance to the wood is direct from Cliffe Lane, where there is a car park for eight to ten cars. Pedestrian access is available from three points to the west of the woodland from a footpath skirting the quarry brow, several informal accesses from the open ground to the south, and at 2 points from Muddy Lane (a public right of way) which runs just outside the eastern boundary. The woodland offers a pleasant circular walk on permissive footpaths, including one surfaced route that goes from the car park to the western end of the site and then heads south east to join with Cliffe Lane. There are excellent views off the coast to the Isle of Man, north to Scotland, the Lake District fells and south towards Morecambe Bay. The links to public footpaths offer opportunities for walking to be extended beyond the woodland.

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.

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