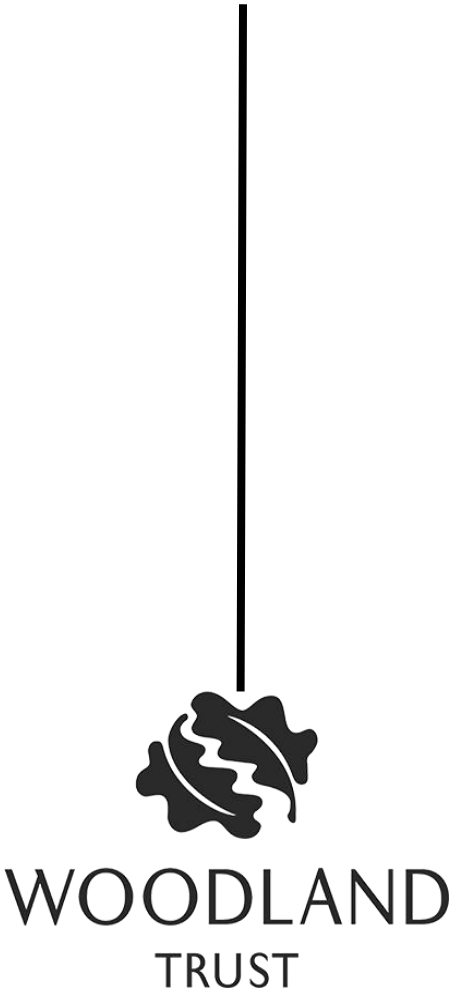
Garth Dingle & Fron Wood

(Plan period – 2021 to 2026)



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 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

   4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

   4.3 f4 Veteran Trees

5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Garth Dingle & Fron Wood

Location:	Llowes Grid reference: SO190421 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 161
Area:	7.56 hectares (18.68 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Garth Dingle forms the western part of the wood. It occupies the very steeply north and south facing slopes of a deeply incised eastward flowing tributary of the River Wye. It is ancient semi natural woodland and has a mainly oak and ash dominated canopy of mature oak and ash with birch and rowan. Wych elm was abundant prior to the 1980s and a few large mature sycamores grow on the southern side of the stream.

Fron Wood forms the eastern side of the wood, and is a much more gently sloping south facing hill slope, forming part of the rising ground on the northern flanks of the valley of the river Wye. It is ancient semi natural woodland and has an oak dominated canopy with mature ash, rowan and birch. A small block of conifer was felled in the western end adjacent to Garth Dingle in 1985 by the previous owner. This felling caused vigorous local protests and led to the purchase by the Trust. The felled area was replanted by the Trust several years later with oak and hazel. A number of very large multi stemmed oaks are scattered through Fron Wood. Their form of growth suggests previously open conditions. Anecdotally, this is the result of quite intensive grazing by previous owners including the use of the wood for raising pheasants and pigs.

Garth Dingle and Fron Wood are part of Moity and Garth Dingles and Fron Wood Site Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and are therefore of national importance. The special feature is the broadleaved semi-natural woodland. Such undisturbed ancient woodlands are now rare and provide a valuable refuge for a range of bird, mammal and insect species.

The woods forms an attractive wooded backdrop to the small village of Llowes on the main A438 road between Brecon and Hereford. The lower parts of Garth Dingle are largely hidden from view but Fron Wood is a prominent feature on the hill slope above the village. Adjacent land is mostly improved pasture, occasionally ploughed for arable crops. The steep wooded valley continues further upstream from Garth Dingle, widening out into Moity Dingle, and then is nearly continuous with ancient semi-natural woodland going north following the same dingle that is another SSSI.

The boundary between the two woods is marked by an old sunken lane which used to lead from the village but is now partially blocked between the wood and the village. Public and permissive footpaths provide access from the village and on to higher land above the wood. A side path runs up the edge of the stream through Garth Dingle to the site of a well. A circular permissive path runs through Fron Wood and links to Garth Dingle paths.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

This semi-natural ancient woodland is managed largely through non-intervention with natural processes, maintaining a diverse age and species composition; there is frequent natural regeneration and standing and fallen deadwood. The woodland will comprise of mostly site native species, and also include sycamore that may have to be accepted as a component of the canopy. Mature oaks will continue to develop veteran tree characteristics. The 1989 planted oak in Fron Wood will be thinned by volunteers using hand tools to allow for the development of mature canopy trees.

The areas dominated by bracken and bramble within 2b will be planted with saplings grown from seed collected on site by volunteers. As wide a variety of site-native trees and shrubs and possible will be grown. Natural Regeneration in these areas in being prevented by the dense coarse vegetation. Planting trees will be hand-weeded by volunteers until established, plastic tree shelters will not be used.

Invasive Himalayan Balsam will be controlled along with any other non-native invasive species which appear on site.

The network of public and permissive footpaths are available and in good condition and horse riding is only permitted on the old sunken lane through the wood subject to suitable access available along this track on the adjoining land. The path through compartment 2b is very short. This will be extended by the volunteers using hand-tools to form a longer loop provided that it does not impact upon protected species or habitats. On no accounts will the track be surfaced or upgraded from its current natural surface. Benches will be installed at pre-existing view points onto the wye valley to enhance quiet public enjoyment of the site.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
Mature oak forms the predominant cover, although ash remains a frequent component. There is frequent natural regeneration and standing and fallen deadwood is present with older oaks showing veteran tree characteristics. The other main tree types present are birch, wild cherry, and rowan, with alder on the damper stream banks. The shrub layer is well developed in compartments 1a and 1b with abundant hazel, hawthorn, field maple and, in places, wych elm, holly and the locally uncommon spindle. Understory is less well developed in 2a especially in areas dominated by bracken and bramble, There is rich ground flora, and species include dog's mercury, lesser celandine, wood anemone, bramble, lords and ladies, honeysuckle, cow parsley, yellow archangel, herb-robert, hart's-tongue & soft shield ferns, bluebell, enchanter's nightshade, wood-avens, pignut, twayblade and early purple-orchid. Other habitats include a small area of open ground with scattered trees and a small stream. A licensed project is ongoing to study the effects of oak polypore and beefsteak fungus in oaks within Compartment 2a. Selected young oaks in the re-stocked area have been inoculated with fungus using bore cuts to remove and replace wedges of oak. The result of the inoculation is being monitored by a researcher working in collaboration with NRW and Cardiff University to establish whether the fungi can be successfully reintroduced using this method. The trees are marked with the following symbols, Cross - wedge inoculation trees, Spot - ring barked and drill inoculation, Line - control tree.
Significance
The whole site is part of the Moity and Garth Dingles and Fron Wood SSSI, with several woodland types represented in close proximity. All SSSIs are considered to be of national importance. Ancient semi-natural woodland is an irreplaceable and threatened habitat type in Britain. Protection and restoration of ancient woodland is one of the Woodland Trust's objectives.
Opportunities & Constraints
1b - Slopes in Garth Dingle are mostly very steep making management difficult. -Flooding- Increased frequency of storm events is causing flooding of properties downstream of Garth Dingle in the village of Llowes. 1a - No access for management. with vehicles. Heavy shading from the mature oak canopy will continue to supress the understory and field layer over time. This will be mitigated slightly by the removal of ash along paths but overall shade is a significant factor affecting floral diversity in the long term 2a/1 - areas of bracken and bramble dominance will struggle to progress to wards semi-natural woodland without some intervention.
Factors Causing Change

-Himalayan balsam will colonize the site f not controlled annually
-Squirrel Damage on developing broadleaves
-Colonisation by deer would affect natural regeneration.
-Ash die-back is present and will lead to change in woodland tree species composition.
-Shade in 1a will continue to negatively affect floral diversity in the long term
-Tree inoculated in 2a may die back quicker than expected and require limited tree safety intervention

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A mixed-age and species structure woodland of predominantly native broadleaved species with a move away from high-forest in some areas. There will be high levels of standing and fallen deadwood with naturally occurring or maintained open gaps in the canopy. White-clawed cray fish will continue to be present in Garth Dingle

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

-Monitor site for evidence of deer incursion
-Monitor ash for die-back and seek to fell trees posing a risk to site visitors. Primarily those over paths and overhanging adjacent properties and private gardens.
-Continue to manage Himalayan balsam to ensure it does not spread
-Natural Flood Management in Garth Dingle - look to increase the numbers of log-jams and other features to help slow the flow during flood events and increase the summer water depth to benefit white-clawed crayfish.
-Re-spacing and crown-lifting of the oak plantation in compartment 2a/2 to produce future oak veterans and canopy trees.
-Limited planting within bracken dominated areas of compartment 2a. To be undertaken by volunteers collecting seed from native broadleaved species on site, cultivation of seed and eventually planting out of saplings at around two to three years of age. Protection from browsing animals should not be required and saplings can be hand-weeded.
-Development of the Woodland Working Group to assist with the above management and increase public engagement.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description

A well used network of public and permissive paths run through the wood and connect with the adjoining village of Llowes. The wood is used as a low key recreational amenity by the village and is regularly used by local residents. The Wye Valley walk runs through the village.

Significance

The clear felling in Fron Wood by a previous owner alerted local people to the vulnerability and value of the wood, and led to the Woodland Trust purchasing it with the help of local people. Now an important area of open access woodland above the village.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints
No parking is available near to the entrance to the wood.
The main track 'other route with public access' in sunken lane includes legal vehicular access that is incompatible with low key recreational usage of the rest of the site. However, vehicles do currently have a legal right of way.

Opportunities The current path loop though compartment 2a is very short. Visitor access and enjoyment would be greatly increased by extending the path. This can be done sensitively without impacting on protected species and habitats
Factors Causing Change
Erosion of stream-side path in compartment 1a
Long term Objective (50 years+)
The footpath network will be maintained for regular low key usage by people.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
-Existing path network is maintained. Erosion of stream side path in Garth Dingle is monitored and path managed appropriately with full consideration of H & S. -Extension of the footpath through 2a to increase public enjoyment o the site. Installation of two to three benches at viewpoints along this new path. Path to be cut at appropriate times of year, avoid damaging habitat of medium/high value for dormice and not involve the felling of developing or mature trees. -Establishment of a Woodland Trust led volunteer group to assist with the above management.

4.3 f4 Veteran Trees

Description
Small number of notable or veteran oak and ash. Trees have been added to the ATI
Significance
Potential to significantly enhance biodiversity on site
Opportunities & Constraints
Over-shading
Factors Causing Change
climate change, disease, shade
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Retained in good health
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
No action required at present other than monitoring for signs of dieback, disease or over shading.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2021	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	December
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	February
2021	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,	February
2021	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2021	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2022	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2021	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	July
2022	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2022	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	November
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2023	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	November
2023	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2023	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks , maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/ campsites	May
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
2024	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	November
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,	December
2024	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks , maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/ campsites	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2024	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2025	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May
2025	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	May

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	2.96	other oak spp	1940	Min-intervention	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Steeply sloping, south western facing woodland on the north eastern side of the river. It is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural and also as a Site of Special Scientific Interest largely on the grounds that habitat of this type is locally rare. However, white clawed crayfish are known to be present within the stream and dormice within the woodland. Several species of bats are also likely to be present as PRF's are common in the old growth trees,. Oak is predominant on the upper slopes, ash dominant on the lower slopes, with sycamore and field maple also present. Wych elm was formerly abundant especially near the stream, no mature trees now remain but regeneration is vigorous. There is rich ground flora, and species include dog's mercury, lesser celandine, wood anemone, bramble, lords and ladies, honeysuckle, cow parsley, yellow archangel, herb-robert, hart's-tongue & soft shield ferns, bluebell, enchanter's nightshade, wood-avens, pignut, twayblade and early purple-orchid. There is a public footpath running north-south and leaving the site on the northern boundary. The sunken lane along the eastern boundary is designated 'other route with public access' where it is legally permitted to have public vehicular access. A permissive footpath links various existing public rights of way, forming a circular walk. Another permissive footpath follows the stream and stops where there is soil slippage into the stream itself.						
1b	1.17	Oak (sessile)	1900	Min-intervention	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Steeply sloping, north east facing strip of woodland above the stream and opposite compt 1a. The woodland is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural and also as a Site of Special Scientific Interest largely on the grounds that habitat of this type is locally rare. However, white clawed crayfish are known to be present within the stream and dormice within the woodland. Several species of bats are also likely to be present as PRF's are common in the old growth trees. The canopy consists of sycamore, ash and oak, with wych elm regenerating freely. The rich ground flora includes dog's mercury, bluebell, bramble, honeysuckle, yellow archangel, herb-robert, hart's-tongue & soft shield ferns, bluebell, enchanter's nightshade, wood-avens, pignut, twayblade and early purple-orchid. The boundary stream prohibits any public or easy management access.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2a	3.43	Oak (sessile)	1850	Min-intervention	Landscape factors, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest

Moderately sloping, south facing compartment that is known as Fron Wood. It is designated as Ancient Semi-Natural and also as a Site of Special Scientific Interest largely on the grounds that habitat of this type is locally rare, dormice are probably also present.. There are two broad stand types, 2a/1 and 2a/2

2a/1 - Mature oak and ash dominate the canopy with occasional to frequent mature and semi-mature birch, rowan and willow. Isolated clumps of mature hazel and elder also occur but otherwise the understory is poor. The patchy canopy and understory is thought to reflect the fact that until the WT purchased the land the site was used for grazing domestic livestock including possibly pigs. As a result large area are dominated by very tall, dense, bracken and bramble to the exclusion of other species and natural regeneration. Fallen and standing deadwood is frequent in some areas. Ground vegetation in the open areas is dominated by bracken with bramble and bluebell, dog's mercury, nettle, wood violet and gorse. The more wooded areas have a suite of typical woodland plants on acid soils including fox glove, bluebell, wood sage and ferns. The western edge of the compartment boundary is a sunken trackway that is an unsurfaced public highway that is used by vehicles. There is a permissive path that allows access on what is part of a circular route on the western end of this compartment.

2a/2 - Approximately 0.7 hectares at the western end was felled circa 1986 prior to purchase by the Trust, and this was replanted with oak and hazel in 1989. This was infilled by hawthorn and other scrub though most of the oak has survived.

A licensed project is ongoing to study the effects of oak polypore and beefsteak fungus in oaks within Compartment 2a. Selected young oaks in the re-stocked area have been inoculated with fungus using bore cuts to remove and replace wedges of oak. The result of the inoculation is being monitored by a researcher working in collaboration with NRW and Cardiff University to establish whether the fungi can be successfully reintroduced using this method. The trees are marked with the following symbols, Cross - wedge inoculation trees, Spot - ring barked and drill inoculation, Line - control tree.

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.

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