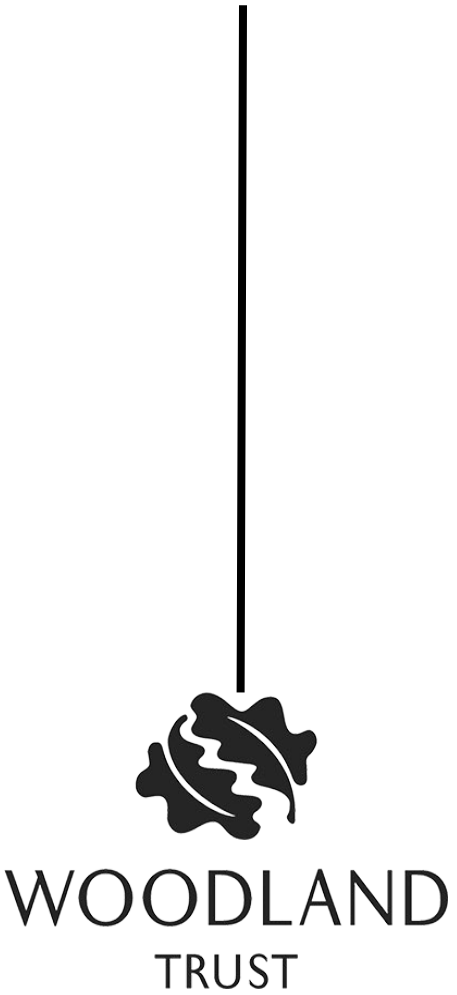
# Lake Wood

# (Plan period – 2026 to 2036)



# Management Plan Content Page



# Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

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

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

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.

3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.

5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.

6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.

8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.

9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

# The Public Management Plan

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

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

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

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

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

# Location and Access

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

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

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

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

# The Management Plan



## 1. SITE DETAILS

**Lake Wood**

| | |
|---|---|
| Location: | Uckfield Grid reference: TQ463217 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 198 |
| Area: | 8.46 hectares (20.91 acres) |
| External Designations: | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc) |
| Internal Designations: | N/A |

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Lake Wood is a 8ha/20 acre ancient woodland site on the western edge of Uckfield, East Sussex, on the boundary between the Low Weald and High Weald National Character Areas. Woodland accounts for 16% of the Low Weald and 28% of the High Weald, with almost half being ancient (defined as existing since at least 1600AD). The site was acquired by the Woodland Trust in 1993 from the Streatfeild family who had owned the wood since 1789. The site is bounded by farmland to the north, West Park Local Nature Reserve to the south (across Rocks Road) and the Uckfield by-pass to the west.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the southern part of the site was landscaped in the style of Capability Brown. An existing pond was enlarged by the building of an earth dam which created a 3 acre spring-fed lake. Carriage drives were put through the site including a tunnel under Rocks Road and a route across the dam. Many exotic and native trees and shrubs were planted, some of which still survive as large specimen trees such as beech, Monterey pine, coast redwood and giant sequoia. The site already benefited from the dramatic outcrops of Cretaceous Ardingly sandstone along the sides of the valley that runs east/west across the site. Where the rocks formed the shoreline of the new lake structures were cut into them including steps, tunnels and a boat-house.

The northern part of the site is largely overstood mixed coppice (including hazel, hornbeam and sweet chestnut) and semi-mature birch with oak standards. Ground flora includes extensive displays of wood anemones in the spring as well as coarse vegetation such as bracken and bramble.

The storm of 1987 severely damaged the site, blowing down many of the large specimen trees and approximately 100 oak standards allowing the spread of invasive Rhododendron ponticum. Since acquiring the site the Woodland Trust has cleared the rhododendron, with a lot of work being carried out by volunteer work parties. The clearance has revealed the sandstone outcrops within the wood which are of geological interest as well as for the lower plants (mosses, lichens, ferns) that grow on them. The removal of the rhododendron has also allowed the natural regeneration of trees and some heather on the rocks.

The site is heavily used by local people but suffers from regular anti-social behaviour problems such as camping, fires, swimming, litter and vandalism.

## 3. LONG TERM POLICY

To maintain Lake Wood's biodiversity, historic interest and natural beauty for the benefit of wildlife and people, there will need to be a varied woodland structure and a diversity of vegetation across the site. For most of the wooded area this can be achieved by a policy of minimum intervention, i.e. no silvicultural operations such as coppicing. Twenty two percent of the site (1.86 hectares in the north-western corner along the A22) is designated as a 'natural reserve' of minimum intervention in perpetuity.

The site will be free from the damaging effects of invasive species such as Rhododendron ponticum. Dead or dying trees will be retained unless they pose a safety risk to surrounding roads and well-used paths. The specimen exotic tree species such as the conifers will be retained for their natural lifespan and any regeneration of these species will be retained unless it poses a threat to native woodland species.

The lake will be maintained by maintaining the dam and outfall. It will be allowed to silt up and change to some extent, as this increases its biodiversity. This balance will be maintained by regular monitoring of the lake, and a repeat structural survey of the dam and lake in 2031.

The sandstone outcrops will be largely kept clear of heavily-shading vegetation (as recommended by Davey, 2005) and resurveyed in 2026. This will require periodic, small-scale clearance or thinning of trees and shrubs, as identified through regular condition monitoring of the site. Periodic management of the trees and shrubs along the ride and path network will add to the structural diversity of the site by introducing some temporary open ground and scrub habitat as well as helping to maintain and improve public access to the site.

Lake Wood will continue to provide a low-key but visually impressive amenity, mainly for local visitors. The site will be regularly maintained, with clear Woodland Trust branding at the entrances but no on-site interpretation. The anti-social behaviour problems will be monitored with the help of volunteer wardens and dealt with in conjunction with the police when necessary.

# 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Historic Landscape

| **Description** |
| --- |
| The landscaping of Lake Wood occurred in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century after the site became part of the Rocks Estate in 1789, owned by the Streatfeild family. An existing spring-fed pond was enlarged by the building of the dam. Various features were carved out of the sandstone outcrops including tunnels, steps and a cave-like boathouse. A sandstone-block wall was built on the boundary along Rocks Road. Rides suitable for use by horse and carriage were also put through the wood via a tunnel under Rocks Road. The landscaping along with the planting of exotic trees and shrubs was designed to create an extension of 'the Gardens and Pleasure Grounds of Rocks House' and provide 'picturesque and romantic walks', a fashion of the time pioneered by Capability Brown.<br><br>Many of these physical landscape features are still present on the site (predominantly in Subcpt 1a) along with some large specimen trees, both conifers and broadleaves. These include beech, lime, horse chestnut, sycamore, coastal redwood (Sequoia sempervirens), Wellingtonia (Sequoiadendron giganteum) and Monterey pine (Pinus radiata). The storm of 1987 blew down much of the remaining original planting and some of their decaying hulks can be seen across the site. The highly invasive and damaging Rhododendron ponticum was also probably introduced at the time of the historic landscaping but has now largely been eradicated from the site. Other non-invasive species such as azaleas are still present. |
| **Significance** |
| The site is an interesting small-scale example of a designed historic landscape which has been allowed to develop naturally over 100+ years. In the last 30+ years it has been sympathetically restored to remove the threat from invasive rhododendron and to preserve its historic features. In addition to its aesthetic and historic value the site contains important habitats such as veteran trees, sandstone outcrops, standing open water and ancient woodland. The site has been extensively studied by local ecologists over a long time and has an impressive list of species including various rare and protected plants and animals. |
| **Opportunities & Constraints** |
| Constraints:-<br>The landscape features such as the lake, dam, retaining wall, steps, caves and tunnels are site hazards in relation to visitors and need to be considered when restoration, access and management are considered.<br>Anti-social behaviour has caused damage to features and vegetation on a regular basis.<br><br>Opportunities:-<br>Restoring and maintaining some elements of the historic landscape will also improve various wildlife habitats present |

on the site, e.g. controlling invasive species such as rhododendron and managing the sandstone outcrop habitats.

**Factors Causing Change**

Dieback and death of specimen trees.
Natural regeneration of birch, sycamore etc.
Squirrel, deer and rabbit damage to regeneration and young trees.
Invasive species e.g. rhododendron (if not controlled).
Silting up/ willow ingress to the lake.

**Long term Objective (50 years+)**

In the long term Lake Wood should retain some key components of the historic designed landscape such as the lake, rock structures, boundary wall (where practical) and large specimen trees (exotic and native species). The site will be free from damaging invasive non-native species such as Rhododendron ponticum.

The dam will be in good, sound condition with the appropriate water level control in place (via a culvert) and with suitable vegetation on the downstream face to maintain stability (currently cherry laurel).

The boundary wall will need to remain in place as it retains soil in some sections but its construction may be of a different material due to the lack of availability of the original sandstone blocks. Some sections that are not practical or cost-effective to rebuild may be removed and replaced with appropriate fencing.

Many of the existing over-mature trees will have died or been windblown but another cohort of mature trees will have been recruited as potential veteran trees across the site. These are likely to be predominantly oak but other species should also be present including some exotic species where they don't pose a threat to the native woodland ecology.

Tree cover on and around the sandstone outcrops will not compromise their geological and botanical interest.

The natural silting up of the lake will be monitored to allow a good balance between ecological richness and historic importance.

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

The historic landscape features will be maintained where appropriate and necessary and monitored to ensure they are in good, safe condition. In the next 5-year period this will include the following:

- Annual inspection of the lake overflow and maintaining the laurel on the dam as a hedge.
- Ongoing repair programme to boundary wall/fence and emergency repairs as identified by annual survey. The wall will be free of encroaching and damaging vegetation such as ivy.
- Ecological survey of sandstone rock faces (2026) and any appropriate subsequent recommended work (2027-30).
- 250m of rideside coppicing along the old carriage way paths to keep them open (see ASNW KF).

## 4.2 f2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

**Description**

The whole site is classified as ancient semi-natural woodland although much of it was extensively modified in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by the enlargement of the lake and the planting of exotic trees and shrubs. The northern part of the site (Cpt 1b - 4.32ha) has a species composition and structure more typical of Wealden ancient woodland on base-poor sandy soils (National Vegetation Classification W10b - oak/bracken/bramble woodland, Anemone nemorosa subcommunity) with coppiced hazel, hornbeam and sweet chestnut and semi-mature oak standards. Other species include holly, sycamore, yew and birch, particularly in areas windblown in 1987 and subsequently left to regenerate.

Ground flora includes woodland specialist species such as wood anemone, bluebell, wood sorrel, tutsan, primrose, wood spurge, Solomon's seal, wild garlic, early purple orchid and moschatel. Areas with a light tree canopy tend to have a ground flora dominated by coarse species such as bracken and bramble.

**Significance**

ASNW now covers just 2% of the UK and it is one of our richest habitats. Approximately 40% of England's ASNW is found in the south east with the High Weald being a concentration (>20% cover). ASNW is very important due to the continuity of woodland cover over hundreds of years. This allows for a diverse range of wildlife and vegetation to develop over time that cannot be found in recent woodland. Ancient woodland is irreplaceable and the prevention of its loss is one of the main aims of the Woodland Trust. Lake Wood has a well-studied and rich wildlife population close to an urban population. Its previous history has produced a unique site.

**Opportunities & Constraints**

Constraints:-
The small size of the woodland and difficult access limit management options.

Opportunities:-
To allow the woodland to develop with minimal intervention while monitoring its ecological condition.

**Factors Causing Change**

Tree disease including ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) and ink disease in sweet chestnut (Phytophthora spp).
Deer, rabbit and squirrel damage to existing trees and inhibiting natural regeneration.
Impacts from visitors particularly on ground flora.

**Long term Objective (50 years+)**

The woodland will be allowed to develop largely by the processes of natural succession, with a long term increase in mature and veteran trees (broadleaved and the occasional conifer) and standing and fallen deadwood. Some structural diversity will be provided by the senescence and eventual regeneration of birch stands that grew up in the late 20th century. Canopy gaps will also be created by the death and windthrow of larger trees or loss of certain species due to disease. Some management of trees along rides and around the sandstone outcrops will add another structural

element to the tree cover. There should be no damaging invasive non-native species present, but some exotic trees and shrubs will be retained where they do not pose a threat to the native woodland habitat.

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

To allow the process of natural succession to take place, no silvicultural interventions will take place within the majority of the woodland. To maintain and improve the ecological condition of the site the following objectives will be met in the next 5-year period:-

- Any remaining rhododendron (scattered plants) will be controlled across the site. Also laurel seedlings in the valley west of the dam. The preferred method will be by hand-pulling. Biennial monitoring from 2027 will identify subsequent control to be carried out the following March.
- To improve the ecological condition of the sandstone outcrops, an ecological survey will be completed in 2026 and recommended management implemented.

### 4.3 f3 Connecting People with woods & trees

**Description**

Lake Wood is located on the western edge of the town of Uckfield, East Sussex (population in 2021 census: 15,033). The site is visually attractive with the lake, rocks and specimen trees. It is well used by local people and others from further afield. The site has a WT access category A: high usage site, regularly used at all times of year with more than 20 people using one entrance every day. There are 2 pedestrian access points from Rocks Road although parking is very limited. The rides and paths around the site take in the wooded area, the lakeshore and the rock outcrops. Paths become very muddy in wet weather and routes include steep, narrow sections and steps.

The site's attractive nature and proximity to Uckfield have led to regular, on-going issues with anti-social behaviour including litter, fires, camping, swimming, boating and vandalism. During the Covid-19 restrictions in 2020 the site received an unprecedented number of visitors over the summer with consequential impacts on habitats and wildlife. Although this has now subsided, as a result more people know about the site with it appearing on various websites, articles and social media sites. Support from volunteer wardens and others in the community is vital to control the worst of the impacts.

There is further public access land to the south of the site in West Park (owned and managed by Uckfield Town Council). Other accessible woodland in the area includes the Woodland Trust's Views Wood approximately a mile to the north-east and the Forestry Commission's Park Wood approximately 2 miles to the north-west.

**Significance**

Access to woodland provides an improved quality of life with benefits to both mental and physical health. Lake Wood provides the local community with a visually impressive site with an interesting history and very good wildlife habitat. Increasing the public's enjoyment and understanding of woodland is one of the main aims of the Trust and allowing open access to its sites is a crucial part of achieving this.

**Opportunities & Constraints**

Constraints: limited parking; adjacent busy roads; seasonally waterlogged soils; site hazards (lake, steps, cliffs). Anti-social behaviour.

**Factors Causing Change**

The public use of the site has increased over the years and is set to continue to increase as the local population expands.

**Long term Objective (50 years+)**

The wood will have a network of rides and paths open to the public for quiet informal recreation. It is not anticipated that the site will have additional signage, interpretation or infrastructure.

Although visitor numbers are likely to increase they should not threaten the site's intrinsic visual appeal, visitor safety or wildlife habitat.

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

During this five year period, the short term objective is to continue to provide public access at Lake Wood which is safe, enjoyable and does not impact on the site's habitats or wildlife. This will be achieved by:-

- Annual ride/path cutting of approximately 1,600m of path and maintenance of two entrances.
- Tree safety surveys and any resulting remedial work. Annual Zone A survey. Zone B survey every 3 years.
- Annual steps inspection of steps, wall, fences and lake overflow.
- Clear litter as necessary. To be carried out by WT staff, volunteers and contractors.
- Any serious anti-social behaviour issues reported to the police.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

| Year | Type Of Work | Description | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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, | July |
| 2026 | CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment | Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring | August |
| 2026 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | September |
| 2026 | NWH - Maintenance Work | Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc | October |
| 2026 | WMM - Ride Management | Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works | November |
| 2027 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | 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, | July |
| 2027 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | September |
| 2027 | WMM - General Site Management | Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges, | September |
| 2028 | 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, | July |
| 2028 | WMM - Ride Management | Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works | November |
| 2029 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | April |

| Year | Type Of Work | Description | Due Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2029 | 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, | July |
| 2029 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | September |
| 2030 | 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, | July |
| 2031 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments | April |
| 2031 | 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, | July |
| 2031 | CS - General Consultancy | Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management | September |
| 2032 | 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, | July |
| 2033 | 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, | July |
| 2034 | 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, | July |
| 2035 | 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, | July |

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

| Cpt No. | Area (ha) | Main Species | Year | Management Regime | Major Management Constraints | Designations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1a | 4.11 | Mixed broadleaves | 1850 | Min-intervention | Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc) |
| Southern part of the site including man-made lake with dam (approx. 1ha) and Cretaceous sandstone outcrops forming the edges of a dry valley running from E to W. The area contains large, mature native and exotic trees planted in the first half of the 19th century. Species include beech, lime, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, sycamore, coast redwood, Wellingtonia and Monterey pine. The eastern and western arms of the lake have wet woodland with alder, willow and birch. Previously heavily infested with Rhododendron ponticum, now largely removed and controlled. Cleared areas have regenerated mainly with birch and sycamore. In the more open areas ground flora is dominated by coarse species such as bracken and bramble. To the south the site is bounded by a historic sandstone block wall along Rocks Road, with similar mixed habitat on the other side of the road. | | | | | | |
| 1b | 4.32 | Oak (pedunculate) | 1900 | Min-intervention | Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc) |
| Northern part of the site. Ancient semi-natural woodland (NVC W10b). Significant windblow of large trees in 1987 has giving rise to areas of birch regeneration. Overstood hazel and hornbeam coppice with oak standards in the west. Semi-mature birch, oak standards and mixed overstood coppice (sweet chestnut, birch, hazel, sycamore) occasional conifer in east. Ground flora contains abundant wood anemone along with bracken and bramble. To the west is the A22. To the north is farmland (mainly grass) with some young woodland in the west.<br><br>1.86 ha of the western part of the subcpt along the boundary of the A22 has been designated a Natural Resource for perpetuity. | | | | | | |

## 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.