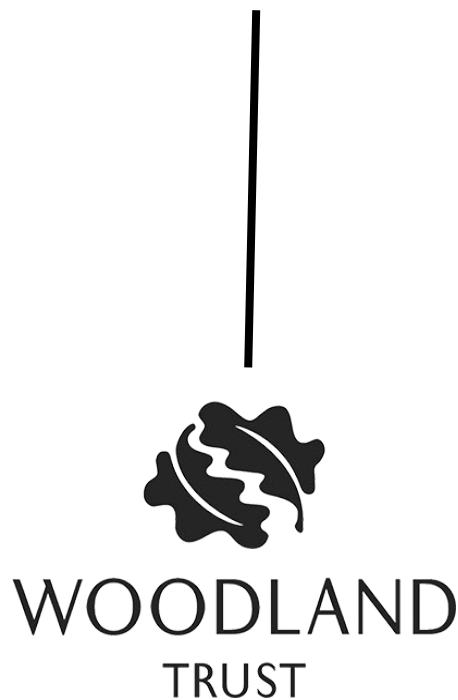


Den Wood

(Plan period – 2026 - 2031)

DRAFT



Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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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

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

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions and Maps

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Den Wood

Location:	Oldmeldrum	Grid	reference:	NJ806302	OS	1:50,000	Sheet	No.	30
Area:	18.83 hectares (46.53 acres)								
External Designations:	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin								
Internal Designations:	N/A								

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Den wood comprises 18.83ha of mixed and mostly native woodland of varying ages and density containing a variety of woodland types and habitats. These include a beech shelterbelt, extensive areas of even-aged birch with small groups of other mixed broadleaves on moderate slopes and areas of even-aged alder on flat wet ground. Despite its small size, it boasts an impressive tree diversity with 23 species known on the site.

It is a long narrow woodland that is mostly on land slightly higher than surrounding and is a prominent feature within the largely farmed and rolling landscape of Aberdeenshire with spectacular views from the top of the hill to the South in particular. The wood sits atop a hillock to the East of the A947 Oldmeldrum to Turriff road and to the West of the B9170 Oldmeldrum to Methlick road. With the largely beech dominated fringe, it is a valuable landscape feature, and particularly attractive in the autumn.

The site forms part of an undulating agricultural landscape of low rolling hills and ridges with occasional rocky outcrops. The underlying bedrock is of Dalradian metamorphic rock giving rise to stony forest brown earths on the well drained areas of the site and peaty gleys in areas of impeded drainage. The woodland is a part of a scattering of fragmented and linear woodland habitats within this area of Aberdeenshire, forming part of a larger complex of woodland edge and connectivity of habitats for woodland specialist ground flora and mammals, including UK BAP species red squirrel.

Within the woodland area, there are small areas of dense gorse and dry heath clearings containing rowan and birch regeneration and scattered individual mature rowan and birch. There is one small and one larger open marshy grassland area. The larger marshland is surrounded by acid grassland supporting heather, blaeberry and associated vegetation. The small streams provide for an area of riparian woodland alder / willow habitat.

The wood is classified as being ancient woodland of long established plantation origin from at least 1860. Once part of the lands of Meldrum House to the South, there are a number of boundary walls and structures within the wood. There is evidence of medieval rig and furrow in at least three locations within the wood, and more recent use of the land with winter feeding of livestock with the enriched soils around feeding ring sites at the southern part of the site. Much of the present character of the woodland is the result of regeneration following almost total destruction and presumed clearance of the woodland during the great gales of 1953. This was followed by Storm Arwen in late November 2021 that virtually flattened sub compartment 4c and blew over or damaged trees throughout the woodland, particularly 3a.

The wood has a small car park and a network of footpaths, with the central part of this network receiving significant improvements from 2019 to 2021 thanks to support from Players of the Peoples Postcode Lottery. As the site has gained in popularity locally, particularly since the COVID period, some sections of path have been recently improved to ensure a safe and welcoming visit is afforded to the public.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long term vision for Den Wood is for a biologically rich semi-natural woodland habitat, which forms part of a functional woodland habitat network in this part of Aberdeenshire.

The processes of natural succession will remain dynamic with the woodland resulting in evolving age structures and densities of cover. The rich flora and fauna associated with the woodland will remain secure.

The limited open ground element of this woodland (currently just over 10%) will be retained as far as is possible, while diversifying the structure of the gorse monoculture that occupies much of this currently to open grassland vegetation, and very open woodland that accommodates aspen, a species currently absent from the wood.

Threats to the site's semi-natural woodland features will be monitored, in particular the impact of deer and rabbit browsing on young trees and invasive non-native plants impacting on ancient woodland ground flora. Where there is a significant threat, appropriate control and/ or protection measures will be introduced.

The site will provide an area of quiet informal recreation to a wide range of users both from the local community and from further afield. There will be a network of paths providing a range of routes, with interpretation that highlights the conservation interest of the wood.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description

The majority of the site is classed as Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin (LEPO) being planted woodland from at least 1860. The only areas not classed within that, are sub compartment 1b and the north western corners of sub compartments 2a and 2b. On the ground, these are the open and gorse dominated areas.

The dominant element of this key feature is the mature beech fringe that is around the majority of the site and most visually impressive in sub compartment 1a, where it is elevated in the landscape. Internally, the woodland is a rich and diverse structure of native and non-native planting and regeneration, mostly establishing after the recovery of the woodland following extensive storm damage through the centre of the woodland during the 1950's, and varies through the woodland in species and ground flora structure. Storm Arwen in late November 2021 caused significant damage to sub compartment 4c. This was planted in 2023 in a mix of native broadleaf trees and shrubs, creating a future area of a diverse and well structured woodland.

In the remaining area of sub compartment 4c, the beech fringe is accompanied by other historic non-native planting including European larch, silver fir, sycamore and sweet chestnut. The central part of the woodland (sub compartments 3a, 4a, 4b) are dominated by silver and downy birch, and rowan, with alder and goat willow in the damper hollows. The ground flora is dominated by ferns and moss species in the largest damp and shaded section of the woodland. Locally, blaeberry flourishes. In much of sub compartment 2a, and part of sub compartment 2b, previously open ground dominated by grasses has been colonized by gorse. The remainder of the site (sub compartments 1a and 1b) are a mixture of beech fringe interspersed with sycamore together with some native planting of oak and rowan with a grass dominated field layer.

On the edge of 4c is the only evidence of non-native plants, with variegated archangel the only one of note. The small patch of Moroccan daisy and Spanish bluebell are present on the road verge in one small patch.

The woodland is fairly isolated within the landscape and, despite its small size, is the largest native woodland area within five miles of Oldmeldrum. It is physically linked to the linear sympathetically managed woodlands of Tullo Farm, and Tulloch House to the north west of the wood, and scattered hedgerows and isolated mature trees provide some wider connectivity.

The wood is home to a population of red squirrels that also use the woods of Tullo Farm, and are seen on the Meldrum House estate to the south east. This looks to be a healthy isolated refuge, while the population of grey squirrels in the Aberdeen area is brought under control.

Significance
Most of the woodland is classified as ancient woodland of long established plantation origin and has many semi-natural characteristics. The wood is in an agricultural setting, with few ancient woods in the area.
Opportunities & Constraints
Herbivore impacts from deer and rabbits may limit natural regeneration and diversity of vegetation. Management access is challenging and a logistical issue when undertaking work throughout the site. The 1ha windblow in sub compartment 4c has created the opportunity to remove much of the beech from the compartment and revert this area into one that is dominated by suitable native broadleaves.
Factors Causing Change
Regeneration of non-native conifer and broadleaved tree species. Although very few ash in the woodland, these are likely to be lost due to Ash Die Back. Natural succession resulting in the loss of wet ground. Storms Arwen, Malik, Corrie through the winter of 2021/2022 created significant damage through the site, this will have created further instability in the woodland with possible increased windblow in future years. Any future changes in priorities of management of the agricultural land surrounding the wood. Variegated archangel is a plant of concern, and could quickly cause problems in the woodland.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Den Wood will be a diverse woodland managed as high forest, primarily dominated by native species, and a vegetation characteristic of semi natural ancient woodland and wet woodland. The total area of ancient woodland will not diminish. Species and assemblages associated with the ancient woodland habitat will remain secure. The processes of natural succession will remain dynamic resulting in evolving structures and densities of cover.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Maintain the area affected by Storm Arwen (sub compartment 4c) to allow the planted trees to establish. This will be achieved through: Annually checking tree shelters and stakes, removing those on trees over 2m, or resetting loose stakes. Strimming fern growth around the trees once per year in summer to prevent light loss. Removing fenced exclosures once trees are a suitable size, with two being removed in Spring 2027. In sub compartment 1a, removing all young beech regeneration creating space to plant native trees and shrubs by the end of the plan period. The total of all regeneration here will amount to less than 5m³ with most exempt from requiring felling permission. Material from the removed fences in 4c to be used where possible to build two small exclosures to protect more palatable planting. To also use some of the felled young trees to create corrals to plant within, to reduce browsing of planted trees.

To sweep through sub compartments 2a, 2b, 3a and remove all beech regeneration, removing the threat of shading at an early stage. This is sparse throughout the sub compartments.

In 2026, to cover the variegated archangel with geotextile matting to prevent its spread and remove this threat from site.

4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Den Wood, a long narrow woodland that is mostly on land slightly higher than surrounding, is a prominent feature within the largely farmed and rolling landscape with spectacular views from the top of the hill to the south in particular. The wood sits atop a hillock to the east of the A947 Oldmeldrum to Turriff road and to the west of the B9170 Oldmeldrum to Methlick road. With the largely beech dominated fringe, it is a valuable landscape feature, and particularly attractive in the autumn.

Although the woodland is only 18.83 hectares in size, its diversity and connectivity defy this small size. 23 tree species are known within this woodland, and is connected to the wider woodlands within Tullo Farm in the North and towards Balcairn in the South. The habitats are wide and varied with wet woodland, riparian zones, open ground through to mature beech woodland.

As this is the only woodland owned by Woodland Trust Scotland in Aberdeenshire or Moray, this presents the only opportunity for people living in the North East of Scotland to explore a Woodland Trust wood.

There is a good network of paths totalling three kilometres throughout with four loops of varying lengths available to explore the different parts of the wood. Much of this is now in good condition following support from Players of the People's Postcode Lottery. The main loops are well surfaced and drained with the route to the top of the hill a well established unsurfaced route. Throughout the path network beyond the bridge there are stone and wooden steps, with some uneven sections towards the top of the hill that can be slippery in very wet weather.

The paths are well used, mostly by local people as a favoured dog walking location, with quiet trails, and a good view to be found at the top of the wood. Three picnic benches encourage families to spend time exploring, with one adjacent to a large static play structure near the top of the wood. The car park itself is fairly small, fitting no more than ten well parked cars. There is brown tourist signage on the A947 directing visitors and welcome and orientation signage and information on arrival.

The wood sits within Aberdeenshire, which receives over 360,000 overseas visitors per year, and 750,000 domestic visitors per year. The population of the towns and communities within 20 minutes drive is roughly 200,000, with the city of Aberdeen just over 20 minutes away with a population of over 260,000.

Due to the small size of the car park, people engagement opportunities are limited. The site has potential to deliver small scale bookable events, such as guided walks, and volunteer work party days.

There is currently an active Woodland Warden volunteer who lives close by the site, who also manages a 'Friends of the Den Wood' Facebook page that engages with many of the regular users of the wood.
Significance
As the only woodland owned by Woodland Trust Scotland in the North East of Scotland, this wood presents a shop window to a disproportionate number of potential members. There are few such accessible woodlands in the area. High ground at the south of the wood provides good views to east, west and south. There is historical and cultural links to Meldrum Estate with evidence of old walls in several locations and four areas of Medieval rig and furrow.
Opportunities & Constraints
Opportunities: To promote the woodland more proactively through small scale activities and walks would raise the awareness of the existence of the wood, and the Woodland Trust, amongst local people and visitors alike. The site is suitable for small scale engagement events such as guided walks. Working alongside local schools or organisations such as the Aberdeenshire Ranger Service, the woodland could be better utilised for responsible and sensitive use. Positive initiatives that exist with Scottish Rural College (SRUC) and Aberdeen University will continue and develop. As the only Woodland Trust wood in the North East of Scotland, the site demonstrates to current and potential future members the value of the organisation and membership. There are potentially volunteer opportunities within the work programme for people to become more involved in the wood with tasks such as tree planting. Constraints: The car parking area is small with limited locations to increase the size of this due to the core aim of the Woodland Trust 'No Further Loss of Ancient Woodland'. Through increased promotion, the higher visitor numbers would have an impact on the paths that may require an increased level of maintenance, particularly the unsurfaced section to the top of the wood (sub compartments 1a and 1b).
Factors Causing Change
Anticipating an increase in rainfall, and coming in more extreme bouts, water on the paths together with an anticipated increase in the number of people using the site would require a higher specification path network that is more expensive and labour intensive to manage.

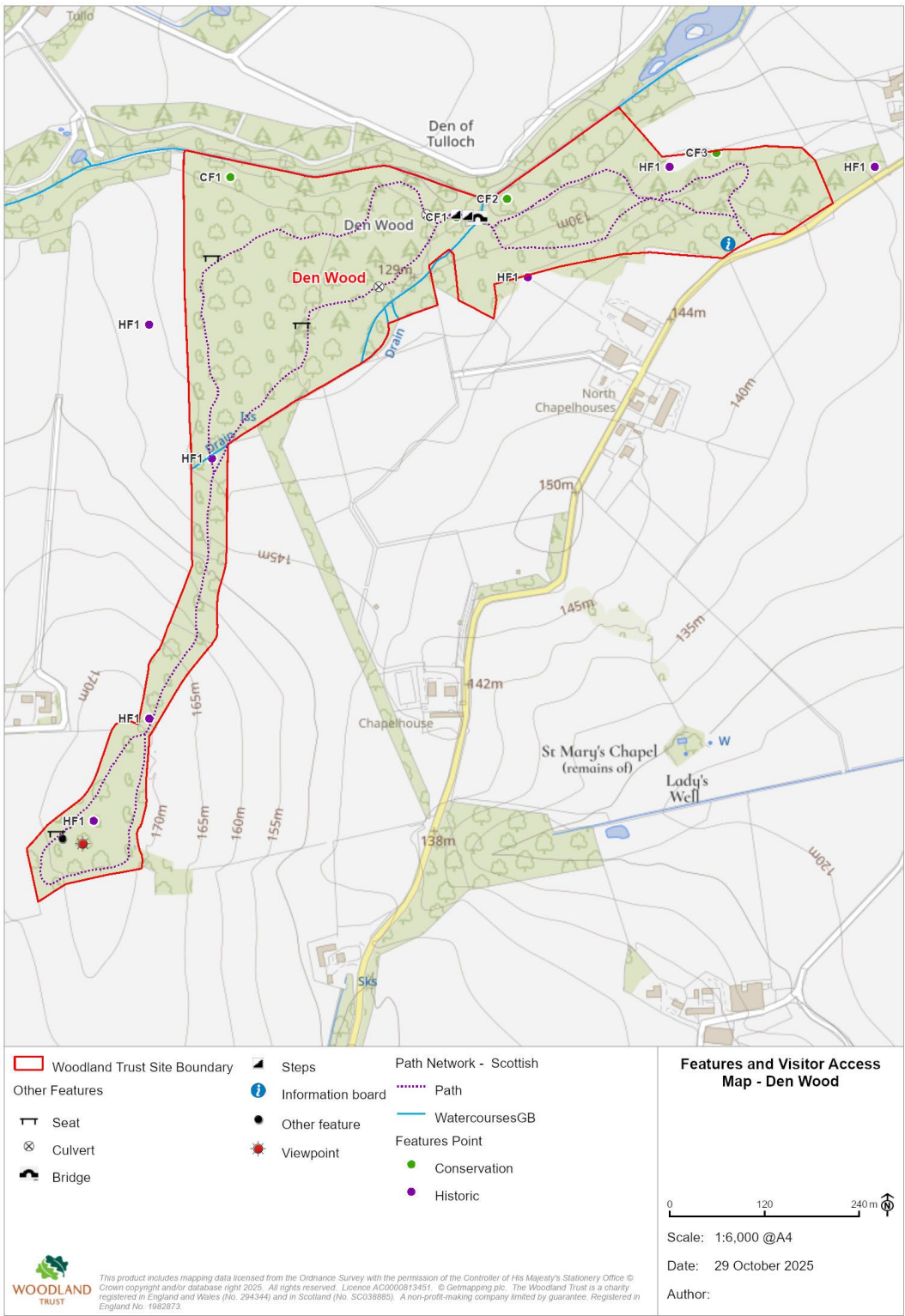
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Den Wood will provide a well maintained and safe location for quiet informal recreation to a range of users both from the local community and visitors alike. The use of the site by tourists will be promoted through good signage and interpretation. Entrances and signage will have a welcoming appearance and there will be a network of well maintained paths providing a range of routes with a well maintained viewpoint at the top of the wood. Infrastructure will be suitable to the site and the users, with benches provided at appropriate locations. The site will be well used by local and regional education establishments as part of the curriculum or studies.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Access provision will be in keeping with Woodland Trust Access guidelines. Achieved by: • Ensuring that all entrances and signage are welcoming to visitors and well cared for (annually). • Ensuring that all managed paths are kept well drained and free from encroaching vegetation by strimming, and that access features such as bridges and boardwalks, are monitored and maintained (annually). • Ensuring the site is kept safe and welcoming by repairing any vandalism, undertaking tree safety inspection on a regular basis, and undertaking other site surveys as required. Use of the site for engagement and education: • Host Aberdeen University Woodland Society and SRUC Craibstone students once per year. • Ensure a well informed and well supported Volunteer Woodland Warden continues to cover the site and engage with users. • To organise tree planting in 2027 once beech in 1a has been removed, and encourage local MSP to attend.

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

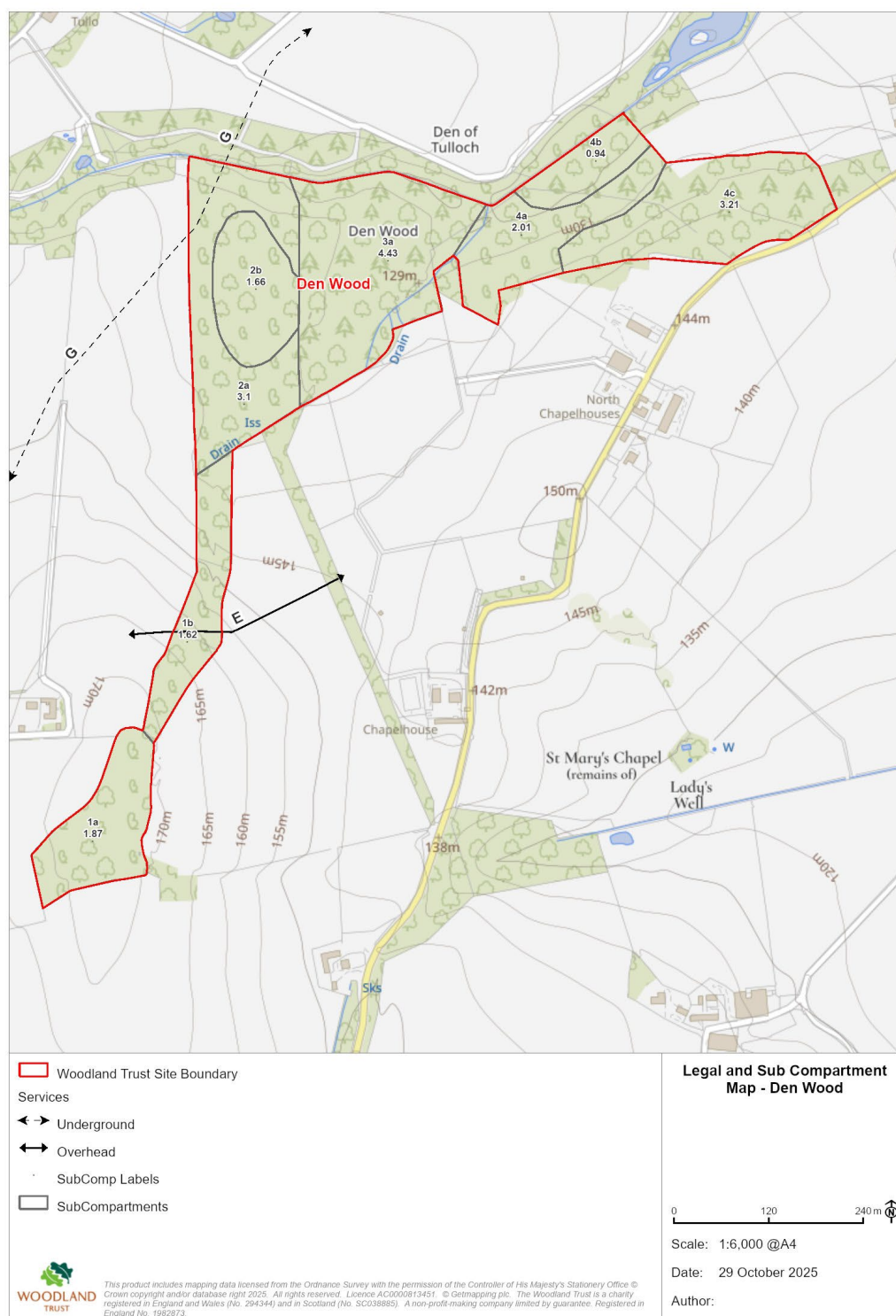
Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	1.87	Mixed broadleaves	1998	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
Hilltop ring of large, mature, open and increasingly senescent beech and sycamore. There is little or no native regeneration and the ground flora is dominated by rank grasses, nettle and willow herb. Some tree planting here in 2019 has struggled due to wind pushing the shelters over. Dead wood represented by large limbs, branch wood, and occasional blown trees. There are views to surrounding agricultural landscape from the southern end.						
1b	1.62	Mixed broadleaves	1998	High forest	Services & wayleaves	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
Strip of open policy woodland of medium mature beech, sycamore and occasional oak and rowan. There is little regeneration and the ground flora is dominated by rank grasses, nettle and willow herb. Some small scattered gorse thickets present. Overhead powerline crosses site (with 2 poles).						
2a	3.1	Mixed native broadleaves		High forest	Services & wayleaves	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
Mix of woodland and open, rough acid grassland on level ground. Trees species are silver birch, willow and rowan. Dense gorse covers the entire NW corner as well as patches scattered throughout, with some areas cleared from 2017 to 2020 that are now regenerating well with birch. A few alder trees were planted in tubes along the western edge (P1998). Underground gas pipeline crosses NW corner.						
2b	1.66	Open ground		Non-wood habitat	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
Wet area of open marshy grassland with drier areas of heather and grass with birch, goat willow and alder.						
3a	4.43	Birch (downy/silver)	1955	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Fairly flat area with mainly even-aged semi-mature broadleaves - silver birch in drier areas and alder in the very wet areas especially towards the southern boundary. Also some sycamore and occasional beech and willow. Deadwood is well represented in some areas with both standing and fallen trees, from historic and recent storms.						
4a	2.01	Birch (downy/silver)	1955	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
Silver birch woodland on gentle to moderate north facing slope. The woodland gradually grades from a relatively open canopy with a scrubby birch and patchy gorse shrub layer on the western boundary to dense mature silver birch woodland in the centre of the wood. Deadwood is well represented in some areas with both standing and fallen trees.						
4b	0.94	Alder species	1955	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
A flat, wet area of ground supporting very dense even-aged mature alder woodland with no other tree species present. There is one large area of open ground at the drier eastern end that supports large dense patches of gorse.						
4c	3.21	Beech	1940	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
A beech fringe that encircles a largely flattened windblow from Storm Arwen in 2021/2022. The area was planted in spring 2023 with oak, aspen, hazel, holly, and rowan. Towards the east side, there is a small level area on southern boundary near the road comprising of mature hazel with scattered semi-mature silver birch, beech, rowan, elder, and a single whitebeam.						

Map 1: Features and Visitor Access Map



Map 2: Legal and Sub Compartment Map



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.

Registered Office:

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