



Millook Valley Woods

Management Plan 2018-2023

MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

ITEM	Page No.
Introduction	
Plan review and updating	
Woodland Management Approach	
Summary	
1.0 Site details	
2.0 Site description	
2.1 Summary Description	
2.2 Extended Description	
3.0 Public access information	
3.1 Getting there	
3.2 Access / Walks	
4.0 Long term policy	
5.0 Key Features	
5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	
5.2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat	
5.3 Informal Public Access	
6.0 Work Programme	
Appendix 1: Compartment descriptions	
Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)	
Glossary	

MAPS

Access
Conservation Features
Management

THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

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.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, 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.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on 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 heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential 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 allow our woods to be used to support 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. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Millook Valley Woods
Location:	Millook Valley, Poundstock nr Bude
Grid reference:	SX182991, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 190
Area:	60.67 hectares (149.92 acres)
Designations:	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This large area of woodland sits in a deep coastal valley and is not immediately obvious unless you visit nearby headlands or high ground. The sheltered valley and hidden location do however help create a wonderful setting of woodland around a lush meadow where the sounds of the overhead sea breezes, bird song and the running stream water create an idyllic and historic atmosphere akin to 'stepping back in time'. Four previously separate woods make up this area. It is home to an array of wildlife including otters and bats.

2.2 Extended Description

Consisting of four separate acquisitions forming contiguous woodland (Trebarfoote, Tamps and Landy, Trengayor Copse, Crannow Coombe and Lundy Woods) the Woodland Trust's Millook Valley management unit occupies a large proportion of the valley that runs generally north - south from the A39 Atlantic Highway near Wainhouse Corner, Bude in North Cornwall to the coastal hamlet of Millook.

The woods lie within The Culm National Character Area (NCA No149) which extends from northeast Cornwall across Northwest Devon to Exmoor and southwards to Dartmoor. The Culm Measures are characterised by heavy clay soils which, combined with the exposed wetter Atlantic conditions, support a specialist grass sward over much of the area. The Culm is sparsely wooded across its upper plateaus but often, as at Millook Valley, is densely wooded in the small but steep sided river valleys that extend inland from the coast.

Much of the woodland stands on these clay/loam soils which is sometimes mixed with shellat and allows some easier drainage however areas lying in the valley bottoms, close to the streams and around spring heads remain wet throughout the year and offer small areas of wet woodland/wet flush habitats. Lying mainly on the western slopes of the valley but with Trebarfoote Wood spanning the valley bottom and some of the eastern side as well the wood is generally steeply sloping. It stretches from the higher drier slopes adjacent to agricultural plateaux down into the deeply incised and wetter valley bottom where streams flow down to the sea. The wood comprises of predominantly oak, much of which is stored coppice with a low proportion of ash and sycamore. On the mid to upper slopes the wood often changes to a more sycamore, ash and thorn mixture and above these lie smaller areas colonised with bracken, bramble and gorse suggesting the woodland is still naturally colonising outwards. Most of the valley is representative of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland but only areas of Trengayor Copse and Landy Wood are designated as such. There is a small floristically rich meadow located centrally within Trebarfoote Wood and areas of the wood are conservationally valuable in relation to lower plants and lichens with healthy populations of lobaria and 'string of sausages' lichen. Broadleaved helleborine and Birds Nest orchid are reported to be present in the ground flora, otters are known to hunt the water courses in the area and various important species of bat have been recorded foraging in the wood and meadow. Due to its sheltered deep coastal valley location its contribution to the landscape is only appreciated from adjacent headlands and high ground, but the whole valley, which includes other privately owned wood, offers one of the largest areas of broadleaf woodland and probably the largest area of ASNW in the surrounding area. For the visitor the sheltered valley and hidden location also help create a wonderful setting of woodland around a lush meadow 'basin' where the mixture of the 'solitude' of the two private dwellings in the valley combined with sounds of sea breezes in the trees, bird song, running stream water and red deer bellowing in the autumn create an idyllic and historic atmosphere akin to 'stepping back in time'.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Millook Valley Woods are located on the sides of the valley running roughly north south from the north Cornwall coastal hamlet of Millook halfway between Boscastle and Bude. Given its location much of the woodland is very steep although some areas also cover the flatter valley bottoms as well. Access via public highways can be gained along two routes. Follow the A39 to Treskinnick Cross and turn north towards Poundstock Church. Before the church the lane forks to the left towards Trebarfoote. However while this lane goes to the wood it is a no through road and there is no parking so visitors need to walk from any available parking space near the church. As well as following the track to Trebarfoote Manor and the public footpath into the wood other footpaths reach the wood via Tregole and Trewint and all are signposted off this track. Another option is to follow the coast road by turning north off the A39 at Wainhouse Corner towards Crackington Haven and then turning right towards the Dizzard and Millook. Public footpaths leave this road at Trengayor, Atlantic View and Canceave and travel to parts of the Millook Woods complex. At the hamlet of Millook there is very limited parking for one or two cars, but as the cove is very popular with surfers, coast path walkers and people visiting to see the local rock structures these can be full. There is a small carpark at Penhalt Cliff north of Millook and a footpath that also links to the valley from there. Access through the wood is limited to these footpaths 1 Entering Trebarfoote wood north of the Manor and cutting across to eastern edge of wood crossing the stream.2 Entering the wood east of the Manor and running roughly south towards 'The Den' or turning east along the stream forming the southern edge of Trebarfoote wood.3 Crossing the wood from the entrance track, past Trebarfoote Coombe Cottage and over the stream .4) Running diagonally through Lundy wood in a roughly East West direction towards Canceave.5) Running south from Trebarfoote Coombe Cottage to the den across the meadow.6) Entering the wood at the tip of a 'spur' near 'Atlantic View' running east then south then SW towards Trengayor where it rejoins the coastal road. All of these paths cross steep and sometimes wet and boggy ground. There is no WT parking at the site. Bus services run along the A39 and the closest known stop is at Chapel, Bangors or Treskinnick Cross leaving a walk of approximately 2miles to the wood. There are no public toilets known to be any closer than the nearest towns of Boscastle or Bude and at the time of writing no information was available about any facilities in either of these. Information for toilet facilities found at www.cornwall.gov.uk on their A-Z search under public conveniences and via the National Disabled Access Register at www.directenquiries.com. Public transport information obtained from www.travelinesw.com.uk or via 0870 608 2 608. Information collected February 2013.

3.2 Access / Walks

Millook Valley Woods are located on the sides of the valley running roughly north south from the north Cornwall coastal hamlet of Millook halfway between Boscastle and Bude. Given its location much of the woodland is very steep although some areas also cover the flatter valley bottoms as well. Access via public highways can be gained along two routes. Follow the A39 to Treskinnick Cross and turn north towards Poundstock Church and just before the church the lane forks to the left towards Trebarfoote. While this lane goes to the wood it is a no through road, crosses private land and there is no parking so visitors need to walk from any available parking space near the church. The alternative route is to follow the coast road by turning north off the A39 at Wainhouse Corner towards Crackington Haven and then turning right towards the Dizzard and Millook but again parking is very limited. Public footpaths extend from these highways via Tregole and Trewint, Trengayor, Atlantic View and Canceleave and to reach varying parts of the Millook Woods complex. Often these footpaths follow narrow lanes to local farms and then cross agricultural land so care needs to be taken whilst driving, parking and walking. At the hamlet of Millook there is very limited parking for one or two cars, but as the cove is very popular with surfers, coast path walkers and people visiting to see the local rock formations these spaces can be full. There is a small carpark at Penhalt Cliff north of Millook and a footpath also links to the valley from there. Access throughout the wood is limited to these footpaths

- 1 Entering Trebarfoote wood north of the Manor and cutting across to eastern edge of wood crossing the stream.
- 2 Entering the wood east of the Manor and running roughly south towards 'The Den' or turning east along the stream forming the southern edge of Trebarfoote wood.
- 3 Crossing the wood from the entrance track, past Trebarfoote Coombe Cottage and over the stream.
- 4) Running diagonally through Lundy wood in a roughly East West direction towards Canceleave.
- 5) Running south from Trebarfoote Coombe Cottage to the den across the meadow.
- 6) Entering the wood at the tip of a 'spur' near 'Atlantic View' running east then south then SW towards Trengayor where it rejoins the coastal road.

All of these paths cross steep and sometimes wet and boggy ground. There are no WT or other parking facilities at the site. Bus services run along the A39 and the closest known stops are at Chapel, Bangors or Treskinnick Cross each leaving a walk of approximately 2miles to the wood.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The Ancient semi-natural woodland and long established secondary woodland interspersed throughout the site will be managed as predominantly broadleaf high forest through a limited intervention continuous cover management regime to create and maintain a healthy, sustainable, predominantly native broadleaf woodland with a diverse species, age and size structure with a good proportion of mature trees with large spreading 'open grown' type crowns. It will support a rich under-storey of woodland shrubs and flora and act as a refuge for biodiversity in the wider landscape. Naturally regenerating areas around the edges of the woodland will continue the process by which the existing woodland has formed and hence secure its long-term future.

Holly, sycamore and other shade bearing species such as ivy will be retained at sufficiently low levels so as not to have an adverse impact on lichens and light demanding flora. Deadwood levels will be increasing throughout.

Non-native and invasive species such as rhododendron/laurel growth/balsam and Japanese Knotweed will have been controlled.

Water courses will be in good condition with riparian zones managed to provide dapple shade and good water flow.

The meadow will be managed to maintain the floristically rich sward associated with the Culm measures as well as to maintain its important wood edge habitat and foraging benefits.

Public access will be managed according to our legal obligations to maintain the regular but low level, local demand for quiet recreation by managing the public footpath routes to offer attractive internal walks and external path links.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Ancient Semi-Natural and long established secondary coastal woodland of predominantly Western Sessile oak type. Due to its size, the range of soil types from fairly free draining upper slope clay loams over shellat to heavy clays and wet alluvial soils in the valley bottoms there is a wide range of National Vegetation classes apparent (mainly W10 (Oak/Rubus spp) or W17(Sessile Oak/Birch) with some areas representative of W1,7, or 8) Predominantly Sessile and Pedunculate oak (stored coppice and maidens) with some hybridisation between the two the wood has been historically closely linked to local farming activity. The designated Ancient woodland areas tend to lie on the lower slopes of the valley and adjacent to the watercourse in Trengayor Copse, Landy Wood and Lundy Woods (Cpts 1b, 2b, 5a). Those areas of the wood not designated as ancient (Cpt 1a&c, 2a&c, 3a, 4a,b&d, 5b&c) appear to have been open fields or scrub land with clumps of trees or hedgerow trees throughout and from 1870s to 1980s when the Trust acquired the site had a history of low level grazing by stock. This grazing was at a sufficiently low intensity to allow the current woodland to naturally regenerate from the original trees. The scrubby wood edges present indicate the wood is still encroaching into open ground or re-colonising areas of previously cleared woodland. These areas around the upper boundaries of the site are dominated by bracken/bramble with mainly thorn, gorse scrub clumps and sycamore of stunted/coppice form. Sycamore is present throughout the valley with many being of mature/seed bearing age resulting in localised dense natural regeneration forming in recent years. Beech is also scattered throughout and a number of mature beech form a notable 'boundary' on a hedge bank near Bastard Mill at the southern end of the property. Ash, willow and alder are also present often in the wetter areas and a few small areas support wild cherry and aspen (presumably planted in more accessible areas). Hazel and thorn form the bulk of the usually sparse understory with ground flora ranging from bracken and bramble to rush, rich bryophyte populations, bilberry, dog's mercury and bluebells. Regardless of designation the whole woodland is very similar in form and structure. It is renowned for its rich lichen and lower plant populations and many of these are colonising sycamore and ash as well as the oak, while others are colonising holly, and the thorn within the scrub. The development of a dense understorey particularly of ash, sycamore and holly may help regenerate the woodland but may also overly close the canopy and be detrimental to these lobaria and lichens. During ownership by WT there has been some past management of sycamore and holly previously to promote increased light levels specifically for lichens. A few notable ground flora species are Bird's Nest orchids and Broad Helleborine. Deer and particularly Red deer populations are high in the area.

Significance

The woodland, due primarily to poor access, has remained unmanaged for many years. This 'undisturbed' history has resulted in the wood developing a characteristic Ancient Semi Natural character with a good representative flora and fauna population. It is part of what is thought to be one of the, if not the, largest native broadleaved woodland system in North Cornwall. Of particular note are the lower plant species especially many rare lichens and lungworts for which it is reputedly one of the best sites, and potentially the best 'non-SSSI' site, in the country. As such it delivers the Trust's outcomes of no further loss of Ancient woodland and conserving and enhancing woodland biodiversity.

Opportunities & Constraints

The woodland hosts a strong and nationally important population of lower plants.

Factors Causing Change

- Natural regeneration of Holly, Ash and sycamore in high densities which will create shade and slower air flow detrimental to lichens and lower plants
- Colonisation of ivy on tree trunks, which can be detrimental to lichens and lower plant colonies
- Deer damage,
- Squirrel damage
- Rabbit Damage,
- Impacts of tree pests and diseases such as, Ash Die back, which may adversely affect lichens and other associated species.
- Colonisation of Japanese knotweed and other non-native invasive species present on adjacent land.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Ancient semi-natural woodland and long established secondary woodland interspersed throughout the site will be managed as predominantly broadleaf high forest through a limited intervention continuous cover management regime to create and maintain a healthy, sustainable, predominantly native broadleaf woodland with a diverse species, age and size structure with a good proportion of mature trees with large spreading 'open grown' type crowns supporting a rich understorey of woodland shrubs and flora acting as a refuge for biodiversity in the wider landscape. Naturally regenerating areas around the edges of the woodland will continue the process by which the existing woodland has formed and hence secure its long-term future.

Holly, sycamore and other shade bearing species such as ivy will be retained as sufficiently low levels so as not to have an adverse impact on lichens and light demanding flora. Deadwood levels will be increasing throughout.

Non-native and invasive species such as rhododendron/laurel growth and conifer regeneration will have been controlled.

Water courses will be in good condition with riparian zones managed to provide dapple shade and good water flow.

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

- • Continue management of non-native invasive species throughout the whole wood. Primarily Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam spreading up and down the stream corridor after floods, variegated archangel from boundaries and rhododendron spreading in from adjacent estates
- Continue management of the track and path side edges to create and maintain transitional woodland edge habitat via tree safety works, low level thinning, shrub coppicing and
- Undertake deer and rabbit damage impact assessments as a part of the Woodland Condition assessment to monitor population and damage levels and undertake deer control as necessary.
- Undertake deer and rabbit management to reduce high levels of damage identified during impact assessments.
- Increase levels of standing and fallen deadwood throughout the whole woodland as part of on-going operations for lichen benefits and via tree safety operations and clearance of wind damage.
- Maintain water courses as necessary to reduce blockages and associated potential of flooding issues within the wood and onto adjacent properties.
- Monitor impact of ash dieback and adapt STO accordingly
- Boundary fences will be maintained where there is a WT responsibility to do so to minimise stock intrusions
- Undertake lichen survey
- Continue programme of cutting young and advanced natural regeneration and holly and cutting ivy on trees as per survey to improve the woodland condition to sustain and promote rare lichen populations(cpts 2,3,4,5)
- Light thinning of localised areas through the wood to breakup dense canopy areas and improve light penetration to woodland floor. Target sycamore and beech where present to reduce seed trees/regeneration and ash levels esp. where adjacent to footpaths to manage dieback risks. Use to open path corridors, halo veteran trees etc. Undertake works as recommended in 2019 lichen survey

5.2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Description

Trebarfoote Wood contains a meadow of approx 2.0ha lying between Trebarfoote Coombe and the Lion's Den. Lying on the lower, wetter alluvial soils it is seasonally wet and colonising with rush, but is representative of Culm grassland, which occurs through northeast Cornwall and northwest Devon on the Culm Measures. Floristically rich with good populations of early purple and common spotted orchids, lousewort, meadowsweet, betony and purple loosestrife. Likely to have been grazed in the past it is now difficult to graze due to isolated location, issues with welfare and water supplies. This has led to the meadow being managed by annual topping in September to allow flora to seed and establish and as a result the sward tends to be of a less varied structure than ideal.

Significance

This meadow is a small isolated 'island' and in itself is not self-sustainable and would quickly colonise to scrub and woodland, however due to its semi-natural species rich composition and the importance of the local Culm grassland habitat it is worthy of managing as permanent open space rather than leaving it to succeed to woodland. Additionally a considerable amount of grassland on adjacent land is now being managed under stewardship schemes and therefore this meadow helps form a large matrix of conservation rich grassland in the local area. It helps also to deliver the Trust's outcomes to sensitively manage their non-woodland semi natural habitats.

Opportunities & Constraints

Remoteness and small size of the meadow makes grazing, the preferred management option for the site, very difficult.

A public footpath crosses the meadow and the combination of poaching of the path surface by cattle especially around the stiles and the potential conflict with walker safety, dogs and their faeces in the grass reduces the grazing value

Factors Causing Change

Natural Succession To Rush/rough grassland/scrub or wet woodland

Succession to bracken

Establishment of balsam and Japanese knotweed washed downstream in floods

Rising water table in recent years leading to the meadow becoming wetter. This may be temporary but if permanent the flora may be affected by this change.

Rabbit populations leading to some areas of the meadow being well grazed with a short tight sward. This may adversely affect floristic values.

Red deer use the meadow during the rut and two wallows have formed that have an effect on the flora around them.

Mowing rather than grazing may create some difficulty in maintaining the currently rich and variable sward depth state of the meadow and it may colonise to predominantly rush/coarse grassland in the future

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The meadow will be managed to maintain a floristically rich sward and important wood edge habitat for local wildlife as well as its attractive appearance for visitors.

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

Cut the grass sward over the whole of the meadow (cpt 4b) annually by mowing and baling when conditions allow)Manage bracken, bramble and coarse vegetation by cutting/clearance outside of the meadow (Cpt4b) to prevent colonisation from adjacent woodland into the sward
Remove willow, and alder regeneration that may establish within the sward within 2 years of growth (Cpt4b)
Control existing and new non-native invasive species such as balsam and Japanese knotweed that may colonise (Cpt 4b)

5.3 Informal Public Access

Description

Management and public access throughout Millook Valley Woods is provided by the four public footpaths that cross the site. One of the footpaths is also a track servicing the private dwelling in the centre of the valley and this allows vehicular access to a fairly 'central' point in the wood. All the footpaths are managed to fulfil the Trust's legal obligations and to make their use as safe and enjoyable as possible however due to the paths' location within woodland, the soil conditions and the local exposed and wet climate the naturally surfaced paths are often steep and can be muddy in localised areas during the whole year and throughout their full extent during winter months. Most are narrow with average widths of less than 1m with banks leading up and down slope from the edges of their walking surfaces. They do however meander through the woodland, close to trees, across streams etc. and this can give walkers a sense of connection with the woodland habitat. Therefore this low level of use through the wood suggests the public highway network is sufficient to fulfil access requirements and currently there is no requirement for additional permissive paths or specific management to further enhance access provisions.

Footpath No10 passes from Canceleave to the west through Lundy Wood in a west-east direction to join Footpath No 11.

Footpath No 11 Starts at the stream edge to the south of the Lion's Den and follows the access track for a short distance before heading in a roughly northerly direction across the meadow and the wood to Trebarfoote Coombe where it crosses the stream and then follows the access track to Millook.

Footpath No12 leaves footpath 11 to north of the Lion's Den follows track towards Trebarfoote Manor and exit and then turns downhill towards Trebarfoote Coombe where it joins footpath 11.

Footpath No13 Branches off Footpath 12 just north of The Lion's den and heads eastwards towards Tregole Farm

Footpath No14 Continues up track from Den to Trebarfoote from point where FP12 branches off towards Trebrafoote Coombe. Extends out of Millook valley property to Trebarfoote Manor before heading roughly north across fields to gate into Trebarfoote Wood which it crosses in winding westerly direction before crossing stream and joining footpath 11

Footpath 26 extends from footbridge at end of footpath 11 near the Lion's Den and extends in two directions - westwards towards the woods entrance at Atlantic View and south towards Trengayor Copse before heading southwest to the woods entrance at Trengayor Farm.

Significance

The wood's secluded location and its link to numerous local public footpaths, many of which then link directly to the South West Long distance coastal path, provide an attractive recreational and amenity resource for the small local population and a low numbers of holiday makers.

Opportunities & Constraints

Steep slopes and wet conditions combined with narrow path widths largely restricts the access within the wood to able-bodied and active walkers

Limited access routes through the wood restricts the levels of management access available which increases logistical and cost considerations when work in inaccessible areas needs to be undertaken or precludes management activities which might otherwise be undertaken due to the high collateral damage to the habitat

Factors Causing Change

Wind damage

Poor internal access causing difficulty in accessing areas of the wood

Wet weather and soils affecting path conditions

Path damage caused by high red deer population travelling through the woodland

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access will be maintained at its current low levels via management of the public footpaths in line with our legal obligations to ensure that there is woodland access and links to the public footpath network in the area and that those who use it will maintain and develop an appreciation of the wood

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

- Manage tree safety along footpaths.
- Maintain track and footpath surfaces within the constraints of soils, slopes and ancient woodland status and according to our legal obligations.
- Maintain entrances and estate furniture throughout the wood as necessary to facilitate access, to deliver statutory highways obligations and maintain user safety.
- Manage occasional misuse and abuse of the wood (e.g. unauthorised mountain bike, trials bike and horse access) as necessary to protect the woodland habitat from damage, introduction of invasive species and contamination
- Manage access tracks to fulfil third party rights.
- Renew entrance points to maintain welcome as they fail to fulfil their requirements

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
------	--------------	-------------	--------

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	6.71	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast

Cpt 1 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the southern end of the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Trengayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 1A forms the southern third of the compartment and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

1b	9.95	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	---------------	------	-------------	---	--

Cpt 1 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the southern end of the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Trengayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 1b forms the northern two thirds of the compartment. While there are many similarities in stand type etc. with 1a, 1b is designated as ancient. Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom. Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

1c	1.03	Mixed broadleaves	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	-------------------	------	-------------	---	--

Cpt 1 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the southern end of the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Tregayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 1c forms a small appendage of wood in the compartments northwest corner adjacent to Tregayor Farm and contains the entry point of the public footpath and legal rights access rout. As with 1a while there are many similarities in stand type etc. with 1b, 1c is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

2a	1.56	Mixed broadleaves	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	-------------------	------	-------------	---	--	--

Cpt 2 lies on the western slopes of the valley and lies roughly centrally in the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Tregayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den, from the footpath entrance near 'Atlantic View' and down the valley between Tamps and Landy Woods or via the footpath that crosses The Den and stream into Landy Wood. Access into the compartment is very limited and restricted to 'on foot' throughout. 2a forms the south-western corner of the compartment and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. with 2b, 2a is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

2b	7.12	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
<p>Cpt 2 lies on the western slopes of the valley and lies roughly centrally in the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Trengayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den, from the footpath entrance near 'Atlantic View' and down the valley between Tamps and Landy Woods or via the footpath that crosses The Den and stream into Landy Wood. Access into the compartment is very limited and restricted to 'on foot' throughout. 2a forms the south-western corner of the compartment and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. with 2b, 2a is not designated as ancient. Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom. Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.</p>							
2c	2.27	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast

Cpt 2 lies on the western slopes of the valley and lies roughly centrally in the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath/green lane which runs along its northern boundary from Trengayor Farm to the valley bottom and then north to The Den, from the footpath entrance near 'Atlantic View' and down the valley between Tamps and Landy Woods or via the footpath that crosses The Den and stream into Landy Wood. Access into the compartment is very limited and restricted to 'on foot' throughout. 2c forms the north-western corner and a narrow strip along its northern and north eastern boundary of the compartment and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. with 2b, 2c is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

3a	6.14	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	---------------	------	-------------	---	--	--

Cpt 3 lies on the western slopes of the valley just north of Cpt 2 and again quite centrally in the wood. Access to it is via a right of access along the footpath which runs along its southern boundary with Landy Wood to the valley bottom and then south to The Den or along a footpath from Canceleave. Access into the compartment is only possible on foot. 3a forms the whole of the compartment as it is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

4a	6.17	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
<p>Cpt 4 lies on the northern slopes of the small valley projecting eastwards from the middle of the wood and the eastern valley slopes of the northernmost part of the wood. Access to it is via a track and footpath which accesses the adjacent Trebarfoote Manor Estate and then extends through the wood to The Den, or via a footpath that extends from Tregole and Trewint farms to the footbridge across a stream gully half way along its southern boundary. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 4A forms the bulk of the eastern 'limb' and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. to the rest of the wood it is not designated as ancient. Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom. Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.</p>							
4b	1.97	Open ground		Non-wood habitat	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast

Cpt 4 lies on the northern slopes of the small valley projecting eastwards from the middle of the wood and the eastern valley slopes of the northernmost part of the wood. Access to it is via a track and footpath which accesses the adjacent Trebarfoote Manor Estate and then extends through the wood to The Den or via a footpath that extends from Tregole and Trewint farms to the footbridge across a stream gully half way along its southern boundary. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 4b is a small flower rich meadow with similarities in character to culm grassland. Has been intermittently grazed, but due to difficulties in maintaining this (poor access, isolated site for reaching and visiting, poor drinking water facilities limited to stream access), the land has more often been mown in recent years. Often wet especially in late summer and autumn the ground can poach or cut up with machinery and is slowly colonising to common rush dominated land. High rabbit populations are also grazing the sward very tight, which is affecting the flower content of the meadow. It supports early purple, common spotted orchids, purple loosestrife, bugle, rushes, sedges etc.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

4c	12.95	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	-------	------------------	------	-------------	---	--

Cpt 4 lies on the northern slopes of the small valley projecting eastwards from the middle of the wood and the eastern valley slopes of the northernmost part of the wood. Access to it is via a track and footpath which accesses the adjacent Trebarfoote Manor Estate and then extends through the wood to The Den or via a footpath that extends from Tregole and Trewint farms to the footbridge across a stream gully half way along its southern boundary. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 4A forms the bulk of the compartment and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. and lichen communities to the rest of the wood it is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

4d	1.38	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	------------------	------	-------------	---	--

Cpt 4 lies on the northern slopes of the small valley projecting eastwards from the middle of the wood and the eastern valley slopes of the northernmost part of the wood. Access to it is via a track and footpath which accesses the adjacent Trebarfoote Manor Estate and then extends through the wood to The Den or via a footpath that extends from Tregole and Trewint farms to the footbridge across a stream gully half way along its southern boundary. Access into the compartment beyond there is on foot through the woodland. 4d is a small part of the northern 'hook' of the compartment separated from 4c by a small stream and while there are many similarities in stand type etc. and lichen communities to the rest of the wood it is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

5a	1.32	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
<p>Cpt 5 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the northern end of the wood and consists of Lundy Wood. Access to it is via a footpath along a private track from Millook or via a footpath that extends from Canceleave to the west. Access into the compartment is on foot only. 5a is a small part of the eastern end of the compartment closest to the stream and valley bottom and is designated as ancient.</p> <p>Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.</p> <p>Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.</p>							
5b	1.20	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast

Cpt 5 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the northern end of the wood and consists of Lundy Wood. Access to it is via a footpath along a private track from Millook or via a footpath that extends from Canceleave to the west. Access into the compartment is on foot only. 5b is a small part of the middle of the compartment and bounded by the AW boundary to the east and footpath to the north. It is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

5c	1.00	Oak (sessile)	1890	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation		Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
----	------	---------------	------	-------------	---	--	--

Cpt 5 lies on the western slopes of the valley and at the northern end of the wood and consists of Lundy Wood. Access to it is via a footpath along a private track from Millook or via a footpath that extends from Canceleave to the west. Access into the compartment is on foot only. 5c lies in the northern end of the compartment and bounded by the wood's boundaries and footpath to the south. As with 5b it is not designated as ancient.

Soils are clay loam over shellat with depth increasing from fairly shallow on the upper edges of the wood to deep but wetter on the alluvial areas adjacent to the streams in the valley bottom.

Tree species are predominantly oak (Sessile and Pedunculate), with mature Ash, sycamore and beech in localised areas, which provide a seed source that is allowing some colonisation. Birch, hazel and rowan are also common with willow and alder in the wetter areas. Shrub and ground flora ranges from dense thorn and gorse with bracken/bramble on some of the open heath type upper slopes to ferns, dog's mercury, bramble, wood rush, bluebell, bilberry and wood type tends to vary between W8, 10, 11 and even 17 on a fairly regular basis.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2022	1a	Thin	1.00	5	5
2025	2a	Thin	1.00	5	5
2028	3a	Thin	1.00	5	5
2031	4a	Thin	1.00	5	5
2034	5a	Thin	1.00	5	5

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. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

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