



Greyfield Wood

Management Plan 2016-2021

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Greyfield Wood
Location:	High Littleton, NE Somerset
Grid reference:	ST636583, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 172
Area:	36.23 hectares (89.53 acres)
Designations:	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This popular local woodland is a mix of ancient wood and conifer plantation, great for walking and adventurous families, and the near-by waterfall and stream is an amazing place to visit for all ages. It was once part of the Earl of Warwick's hunting estate, and then became part of local coal mining activity with pit props planted in the wood.

It has a wide range of trees and wildlife, great bluebell displays, the enchanting waterfall, and extensive path network, which all make Greyfield Wood a delight to visit at any time of year.

2.2 Extended Description

Greyfield Wood is a well visited, semi-natural secondary woodland, with areas of plantation woodland and some ancient woodland characteristic flora throughout. It is situated on the edge of the village of High Littleton, 2 miles north of Midsomer Norton and 7 miles south-east of Bath.

It is immediately surrounded by semi-natural habitats, but on a wider scale is quite isolated in a landscape of agriculture. Visible from many directions the wood forms an important local landscape feature. The centre of the wood is generally level punctuated by bumps and gullies, and there are the remains of previous mining activities evident in the wood, with much of the woodland once cleared or planted to support the mining activity. There are steeper slopes around the edges particularly the southern boundary. Streams run along the east and west boundaries and a few small streams pass through the northern section of the wood, leading to a waterfall situated south of Greyfield Wood in neighbouring woodland.

The wood is classified as secondary. It was mined for coal around 1610 and again from 1833 -1911. Map evidence shows that part of the site was wooded during and between mining operations and has been under continuous canopy since C1860. A conifer plantation was likely established in order to supply pit props or similar. The ground flora on the southern and eastern slopes includes numerous ancient woodland species and much of the wood is carpeted in bluebells in the spring. Situated on sandstone and coal deposits, the wood is unusual for the area being on acidic soils supporting plant communities that are unusual within the region. The Forestry Commission were the preceding woodland owners, and the wood was planted with mixed broadleaves and conifers from 1915-1965. The Woodland Trust took on ownership in 1998. There is strong natural regeneration of native broadleaf species within the wood.

The wood is a valuable recreational resource to the local community, well used by dog walkers, families and visitors to the small waterfall just outside the boundary to the south of the wood. The site contains an internal network of paths which link to a wider network, all of which are well used.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus

There are two bus stops on the main road through the village, both approximately half a mile (0.8km) from the wood's main entrance. Half of this is on pavement (via Greyfield Road), with the remaining distance down an uneven private lane.

By train

The nearest railway station is Bath Spa. From the nearby bus station, take a bus to High Littleton.

By car

From the A37 (Bristol Rd), take the Wells Rd (A39) towards High Littleton. Continue through the village and turn left into Greyfield Road. There is a car park in front of the main entrance, with parking for five cars. Please do not park in the private lane leading to the woodland as this serves the adjacent farm.

For up-to-date information on public transport, visit traveline.org.uk or call 0871 200 22 33.

3.2 Access / Walks

Greyfield Wood lies to the west of the village of High Littleton. A public footpath runs south from Greyfield Road, down the private access road to the wood entrance, and then through the wood in a north-to-south direction.

There is a stone surfaced track which leads part way through the woodland, and there are many unsurfaced rides and paths leading from this. The wood also has several kilometres of permissive paths which link with a well-used footpath network outside the site.

There is also a surfaced ride for management access which is suitable for less-abled visitors. The heart of the wood is generally level, with steeper slopes around the edges, particularly at the southern boundary. The lower areas can be wet and muddy.

Volunteer work in the wood

Members of Greyfield Volunteer Group undertake a range of work, including clearing conifer and brambles, repairing footpaths and boundary fencing, and clearing out ditches.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Secondary Woodland - Manage the woodland by developing and maintaining a mixed age and species structure, to promote a healthy, species-rich and resilient woodland. The wood will be managed similarly to a planted ancient woodland site (PAWS) because of the abundance of ancient woodland ground flora. The gradual removal of conifers and selective thinning, coppicing and re-spacing of broadleaf trees will change the canopy to one of a predominantly native broadleaf high-forest with a mixed age and species structure. Some conifer trees will be retained in reference to the plantation history of the site and to improve the resilience of the wood. The woodland will be managed for sustainable timber production through a continuous cover forestry approach initially fulfilled through the thinning and removal of coniferous trees in the short term, shifting to the maintenance of structural diversity in the broadleaves stands in the medium to longer term. The thinning, re-spacing and coppicing will help produce a sustainable timber crop, improve the ride network and access, whilst improving the biodiversity of the woodland.

Public Access - The importance of the wood as a local recreational resource will be maintained and improved. The site will be valued by local users and visitors alike. Visitor levels are regarded as being relatively high, with many dog walkers and families, and the site is well known and used with many different generations of local people. An improved path network will continue to work towards the Trust's objectives of inspiring everyone to value woods and trees, and appropriate access infrastructure will be installed and maintained to support visitors.

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 Informal Public Access

Description

The wood has a public footpath and several kilometres of permissive paths through it which link with a well-used footpath network outside the site. The wood has a surfaced management access ride running north to south which is suitable for less able visitors. Many of the other paths in the wood have steep or wet sections and can become very muddy in winter. There is parking available at the main entrance for 5 cars.

Significance

A fundraising campaign locally contributed significantly towards the acquisition of the wood showing the high value people have for the site. It is especially well known and used by families from near-by villages due to the neighbouring waterfall, and is an ideal place for outdoor play, and the wood is also used by a local Forest School.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

Improve public access by rationalising pedestrian and management routes and upgrading high priority routes, including interpretation, where appropriate.

Feasibility study on improving/ enlarging car park

Volunteer engagement

Constraints:

Limited car parking available

Poor accessibility of some access paths

Factors Causing Change

Misuse by cyclists/motorcyclists, Large network of small paths used by individuals. Unauthorised use by horse riders. Fly tipping. Use of management tracks for restoration/timber prod might affect access.

Increase of visitor numbers

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The wood will be well-used and valued by the surrounding community. It will be known for the variety of walks, abundance of spring flowers and links with the wider footpath network. It will be welcoming and easily accessible with more challenging 'wilder' paths available.

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

The short term objective is to maintain the site as easily accessible, attractive, well maintained and safe woodland. The path network and entrances should remain in good condition and appropriate for level and type of use and in accordance with access category A. This will be done by:

- Managing muddy or difficult paths to improve access for different visitors all year round.
- Creating a circular well-surfaced path with drainage suitable for off-road pushchairs and less abled woodland visitors to allow access to more of the woodland during winter months.
- Ride edges will be managed by coppicing to open out and improve access, appearance, and people's enjoyment of the wood.
- Main paths are be cut and maintained as necessary twice each year in June and September, with trimming in June and Sept of encroaching vegetation, and main paths cut back 3m either side of path in September.
- Entrance furniture will be maintained as required to keep them welcoming and in good condition during path cuts.
- The above work will be done by contractors.

5.2 Natural Secondary Woodland

Description

Greyfield Wood is a secondary woodland with areas of conifer and broadleaf plantation, and some ancient woodland ground flora. Some of the wood was cleared for mining in the C17-19th. The steeper slopes however may have been continuously wooded and show a rich AW flora including carpets of wood anemone and bluebell under a mixed ash, oak and hazel woodland. Some of the wood was planted with beech and sweet chestnut in the 1930's and mixed conifers in 1960's. In some areas natural regeneration of ash has out competed the conifers and beech. Conversion to a broadleaf canopy began with a thinning operation in 2004, with a fell-to waste operation in 2007 and further thinning in 2012. A rich bramble flora has developed in the wood with a species known only in the wood where specialists believe they may have evolved. Bluebells are found in much of the woodland in Spring. Volunteers were felling to waste for many years in the denser conifer stands and removing sycamore and laurel.

Significance

This wood is locally important, is one of the largest in the area and is large enough to sustain viable populations of woodland species acting as a reservoir for their future spread.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity:

The volunteers regularly work in the wood this provides an opportunity to pay attention to small details of management with good knowledge of the wood.

Constraints:

The management access is narrow and with steep slopes.

Factors Causing Change

Bramble suppressing natural regeneration of tree species. Invasive laurel. Regeneration of conifer woodland. Deer browsing and Squirrel damage preventing some broadleaf trees from reaching maturity. Pests and diseases - Ash die-back (Chalara), Phytophthora in Larch or Sweet chestnut. Increasing Beech and Sweet chestnut canopy causing shade or lack of regeneration.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A healthy high forest structure of mostly mixed native broadleaf species of varying age, with some tree species reaching maturity and natural regeneration of broadleaf species. Some conifers are retained in reference to the plantation history and as an interesting internal landscape feature. A healthy ground flora characteristic of ancient woodland will be evident throughout the wood.

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

The short term objective is to improve the age structure and species composition of the woodland and increase natural regeneration of broadleaf trees, and to reduce the proportion of conifers, by instigating a management process of thinning and selective coppicing, along with track improvement in the priority areas. This will in turn improve the ancient woodland characteristics and increase the biodiversity of the woodland.

This will be done by:

- Creating a circular vehicle access track for small machinery to access the south and east side of the wood where the conifers are densest and in need of thinning, to improve access for small scale sustainable timber harvesting and woodland management as part of an access infrastructure rationalisation programme - 1.5 km of hard surface paths approx. 3m in width. Clear trees and ride width in Winter 2016, put in surfaced track in Spring 2017. Carry out environmental impact assessment before works commence.
- Gradually thin the densest conifer stands to improve the health and value of the current conifers and to favour broadleaves to create the conditions in which the woodland communities can recover and thrive in line with WT restoration guidance and policy - Approx 1 hectare of Norway Spruce in compartment 1C in winter 2017/18.
- Thinning the conifers to favour broadleaves in line with WT restoration guidance and policy to create the conditions in which the woodland communities can recover and thrive. -Thinning 1Ha larch in compartment 1B, 0.5Ha of Douglas Fir in 2C, and 0.25Ha Lawson Cypress in 2D in 2017/18.
- Selective thinning and re-spacing of naturally regenerating broadleaf trees to improve the age structure and species composition of the woodland and allow natural regeneration of broadleaf trees. Thin approx. 4Ha of ash and sweet chestnut in compartments 1A, 1B, 2B and 2C in 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20.
- Thin back ride edges as part of rotational ride management to create ride edge habitat to increase the woodland ground flora and biodiversity of associated woodland edge species. Approx 2km of the main north south path and the circular ride edge in 2016/17 and all subsequent years, alternating ride edges.

Create more deadwood/fallen and standing.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	7.99	Norway spruce	1960	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)
<p>This is a stand of Norway Spruce (P1960), naturally regenerating ash, with a mixed broadleaf component which is comprised of sweet chestnut beech, birch, willow and grey willow sp. Hawthorn, hazel and sycamore with very occasional oaks. There are also some large douglas firs present scattered within the spruce. The density of the spruce varies across the compartment following a variable thin in 2004, 2007 and 2012.</p> <p>Abundant ash regeneration is found across most of the area. Ground flora is dominated by bramble, especially where the canopy is more open and in previously cleared areas that were over thinned. There are rushes and sedges in the wetter areas and bluebells and wood anemones elsewhere. There are several wet flushes and streams which flow into the larger stream on the eastern boundary.</p> <p>The ground is undulating with a steeper slope to the eastern and southern boundaries. Many of the mine workings in the wood are located in this compartment.</p>							
1b	7.34	Hybrid larch	1970	High forest	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)
<p>Sub compartment 1b is a stand of hybrid larch P73. Other broadleaf includes ash (dominant), sweet chestnut, oak, and beech, with a shrub layer of hazel, hawthorn, birch and willow. There was a fell to waste operation in 2007 to thin the larch.</p> <p>In places the regeneration of broadleaf is good with sufficient light getting to the forest floor, but in other previously cleared places the regeneration is uniformly very thin ash and birch all of the same age.</p> <p>There are a few odd conifers in this compartment including norway spruce, douglas fir and western red cedar.</p> <p>The understorey is very limited by the density of the crop and by regenerating ash. Ground flora is dominated by ivy.</p> <p>The compartment has a south westerly aspect. With areas of very steep slope along the boundary. There are some veteran oak, field maple and ash relic trees on the southern boundary slope with the field.</p>							

1c	0.80	Norway spruce	1960	High forest	Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	
<p>Sub compartment 1c is a small dense stand of Norway spruce, with almost 100% canopy cover. Thjere is very little regeneration in this compartment. The compartment has a southerly aspect. With areas of very steep slope towards the boundary</p>							
2a	12.79	Mixed broadleaves	1973	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/ Rocky ground	Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)
<p>Mainly mixed broadleaf canopy formed of ash, beech, birch, oak, sweet chestnut. This area was heavily thinned in 2004 where a large portion of the originally dominant larch was removed. It now consists of about 10% of the canopy. The remaining canopy is very open. The understorey is developing well with the amount of light and space available. It is dominated by ash regeneration and hazel, but elements of hawthorn, bramble and bracken are also present. Laurel was dominant in parts of the compartment but was cleared between 2000 and 2012 by volunteers. There are areas of wet mossy ground cover with lots of ferns and ground flora inc dogs mercury, bluebells, wood anemone and wood sorrel, with sedges and rushes in the damper flushes. The compartment is generally level, but deep gullies are present with some streams found running from east to west.</p>							
2b	2.36	Mixed broadleaves	1930	High forest		Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)
<p>Compartment contains a mixture of Sweet chestnut coppice and ash, some of which is of a larger size than those that occur elsewhere in the wood. Other broadleaf includes scattered oak and some fairly mature beech particularly towards the centre of the wood, with a shrub layer of hazel, hawthorn, birch and willow. The understorey is spare in some areas and lush in ground flora associated with damp areas inc moss, dog's mercury and lots of ferns. The stream borders the western boundary and the ground is undulating to the west with a steep drop to the stream edge.</p>							
2c	4.51	Mixed broadleaves	1962	High forest		Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc)

This compartment was heavily thinned in 2003 where the majority of the Norway Spruce that dominated was removed, leaving it to form 20% of the canopy. Some wind-throw then occurred to remove even more. The canopy is now very open. It contains mostly ash and sweet chestnut regenerating of a uniform age in dense stands, with scattered oak, douglas fir, sycamore, willow and birch. Ash regeneration is abundant and will dominate the stand in the future. Understorey is dominated by bramble since the thinning but is now being shaded by the tree regeneration. There is a gentle south western slope through the area.

2d	0.44	Lawsons cypress	1960	High forest		Informal Public Access, Natural Secondary Woodland	
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A small dense pocket of Lawson cypress along the main east to west ride. Many of the cypresses are growing side by side and shading the woodland floor. There is no regeneration or ground flora, but the cypress are of historical significance and a landscape feature.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2018	1a	Thin	2.00	20	40
2018	1b	Thin	4.00	16	62
2018	1c	Thin	0.80	13	10
2018	2c	Thin	0.50	60	30
2019	1a	Thin	4.00	3	10
2019	1b	Thin	7.00	14	100
2019	1c	Thin	0.80	125	100
2019	2b	Thin	2.00	13	25
2019	2c	Thin	4.50	6	25
2019	2d	Thin	0.50	50	25

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.