

# Coed Tyddyn Halen

(Plan period – 2022 to 2027)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

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## Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

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

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

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

## The Public Management Plan

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

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

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

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

or contact the Woodland Trust

[operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto:operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk)

to confirm details of the current management programme.

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

## Location and Access

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

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

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

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

# The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
  - 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
  - 4.2 f2 Informal Public Access
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Coed Tyddyn Halen

Location:	Ysceifiog, Mold Grid reference: SJ154725 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 116
Area:	2.81 hectares (6.94 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
Internal Designations:	N/A

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Coed Tyddyn Halen is an attractive ancient semi-natural woodland of predominately oak with some ash and sycamore and a scatter of planted mature Scot's pine and European larch. The understory is primarily of hazel but also holly and hawthorn and natural regeneration of ash and sycamore. The wood lies on the steep north-western side of a small river valley and is well-drained although the valley bottom contains a number of springs which cause water-logging. Ground flora is diverse, reflecting the changing ground conditions down the slope. Lying in a quiet valley surrounded by pasture, the site is secluded from the casual visitor, with access being via the local footpath network. A linear permissive path runs along the length of the site parallel with the river but is a dead end.

Management access to the site is restricted due to ground conditions.

Key features at the site are:

- ancient semi -natural woodland - structurally diverse with vegetation communities which reflect the range of ground conditions present on site.
- public access - the site is of amenity value to local residents although usage is clearly very low.

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

An ancient semi natural woodland with a diverse structure and species composition together with a diverse ground flora and abundant dead wood habitat. The natural processes of windblow, senescence of mature trees and natural regeneration are operating to facilitate continuing development. Planted conifers will be retained for their lifetime. Some path access will be maintained in a safe condition providing access for a low level of usage by site neighbours.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

<p><b>Description</b></p> <p>A structurally diverse ancient semi natural woodland where sessile oak is the dominant canopy species with ash and sycamore, and a scatter of Wych elm and planted mature Scots pine and European larch. An abundant understorey, dominated by ash, is present with sycamore and hazel coppice also present in quantity together with holly and hawthorn. Trees fallen as a result of windblow has resulted in an abundant dead wood habitat. The site is well drained, although the valley bottom contains a number of springs which cause water-logging and where alder predominates. Ground flora is rich and abundant and reflects the changing ground conditions down the slope, with bluebell dominating the upper slopes and ransoms dominating the permanently wet ground near to the river. Other ground flora species include wood anemone, fern, grasses, dog's mercury, lesser celandine, moss, ivy, honeysuckle, wood sorrel, bramble, lords &amp; ladies, common nettle, lesser stitchwort, cleavers, early purple orchid, yellow archangel, water avens, water crowfoot and herb paris.</p>
<p><b>Significance</b></p> <p>Two UK Habitat Action Plans apply to the site. Wet woodland and Lowland mixed deciduous woodland.</p>
<p><b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b></p> <p>Opportunity at this secluded site to allow natural processes to operate in order to maintain the existing structural diversity. The lack of human disturbance should benefit a range of wildlife. There is no practical management access to undertake mechanical interventions in any case.</p>
<p><b>Factors Causing Change</b></p> <p>Windblow, hastened by tree disease such as ash dieback, Natural regeneration, Senescence of mature trees, advance of holly in understorey in absence of grazing.</p>
<p><b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b></p> <p>Ancient semi-natural woodland with a diverse structure and species composition together with a diverse ground flora and abundant dead wood habitat where the natural processes of windblow, senescence of mature trees and natural regeneration are operating. Planted conifers will be retained for their lifetime. Low levels of human disturbance benefit a range of native species.</p>
<p><b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b></p> <p>Minimal intervention apart from that determined by the needs of tree safety along the footpath and boundaries. Natural regeneration is developing in gaps created by windblow/senescence of mature trees. Holly remains only locally dominant in the understorey and does not reduce the extent and diversity of ancient woodland flora.</p>



## 4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

<b>Description</b>
An unclassified public road adjoins the southern tip of the site which is very wet underfoot. Informal public access exists within the site in the form of a linear permissive path which runs parallel with the river. The site has a low level of usage by local people.
<b>Significance</b>
The site is used to a small degree by local residents and the local badger group.
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
The access path which leads from the road to the site is outside Trust ownership and is not managed sufficiently to allow easy access.
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>
Windthrow/ ash dieback. Localised slumping
<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>
To provide safe public access for low key, low level usage.
<b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>
Maintain the existing path through the wood through an Estates Maintenance Contract in order to provide safe public access in line with usage. Consider reducing the length that is currently managed, allowing recent ash falls at the far end of the route to remain in situ as undisturbed deadwood habitat and reduce the need for tree safety intervention.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	2.85	Oak (sessile)	1960	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Moderate to steeply sloping, south east facing Sub-Compartment (the whole site) which slopes down to a small river which forms the eastern boundary. Comprised of semi natural ancient woodland where sessile oak is the dominant canopy species with ash and sycamore, and a scatter of Wych elm and planted mature Scots pine and European larch. An abundant understorey, dominated by ash, is present with sycamore and hazel coppice also present in quantity together with holly and hawthorn. Trees, fallen as a result of windblow, has resulted in an abundant dead wood habitat. The site is well drained, although the valley bottom contains a number of springs which cause water-logging and where alder predominates. Ground flora is rich and abundant and reflects the changing ground conditions down the slope, with bluebell dominating the upper slopes and ransoms dominating the permanently wet ground near to the river. Other ground flora species include wood anemone, fern, grasses, Dog's mercury, Lesser celandine, moss, ivy, honeysuckle, Wood sorrel, bramble, Lords &amp; ladies, Common nettle, Lesser stitchwort, Cleavers, Early purple orchid, Yellow archangel, Water avens, Water crowsfoot and Herb paris.</p>						

### **Ancient Woodland**

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

### **Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland**

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

### **Ancient Woodland Site**

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

### **Beating Up**

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

### **Broadleaf**

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

### **Canopy**

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

### **Clearfell**

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

### **Compartment**

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

### **Conifer**

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

### **Continuous Cover forestry**

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

**Coppice**

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

**Exotic (non-native) Species**

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

**Field Layer**

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

**Group Fell**

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

**Long Term Retention**

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

**Minimum Intervention**

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

**Mixed Woodland**

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

**National vegetation classification (NVC)**

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

**Native Species**

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

**Natural Regeneration**

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

**Origin & Provenance**

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

**Re-Stocking**

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

**Shrub Layer**

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

**Silviculture**

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

**Stand**

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

**Sub-Compartment**

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

**Thinning**

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

**Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes**

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

**Weeding**

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established.

**Windblow/Windthrow**

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

**Registered Office:**

**The Woodland Trust, Kempton Way, Grantham, Lincolnshire NG31 6LL.**

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