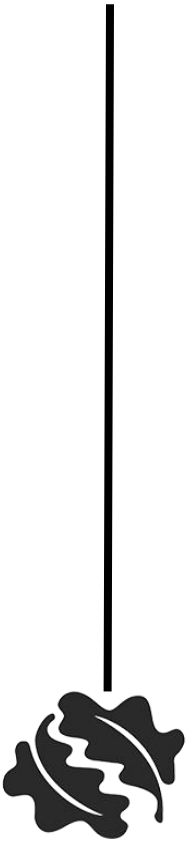
Priestley Wood

(Plan period – 2023 to 2028)



WOODLAND
TRUST

Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Public Management Plan

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

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

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

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

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

Location and Access

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

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

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

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

The Management Plan

1. SITE DETAILS

Priestley Wood

Location:	Barking, Needham Market Grid reference: TM081530 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 155
Area:	23.68 hectares (58.51 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Priestley and Swingen's wood (SSSI) are part of an important and well documented group of woodlands in the Parish of Barking. The seven principal woods are situated within close proximity of each other, separated by arable fields and intermittent hedgerows, although back in 1251, they were considered as five woodlands. There has been little change in their extent over the past 750 years and are collectively considered as one of the finest collection of Ancient Semi- Natural woodland in east anglia. There is good documentation for the wood, the structure and history being recorded in several periods, with wood sales records back to the 1700's. Although patchy, there has been some degree of coppice work carried out for a long period of time and through these areas of the wood a complex structure still remains.

Priestley was designated a SSSI in 1985, largely due to the large diversity in flowering plants it supports including many ancient woodland indicator species associated with coppice woodlands and open ground species within the rides. The surrounding land use around Priestley and Swingen's wood is intensive arable farmland, with only one ditch and hedgerow connecting to another habitat to the south of the wood. Nearby woodlands managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust (SWT) include Bonny Wood to the south which has many similar characteristics.

Approximately 70-80% of the wood can be considered 'coppice with standards' as a result of past management and has a diverse age and structure due to continued management. Some areas have started reverting to 'high forest' with little structural diversity and age variety. Prominent species are ash, oak, wild cherry, field maple, hornbeam, hazel, crab apple, midlands hawthorn and common hawthorn. Priestley and Swingen's continue to suffer from ash dieback, with ash slowly declining as the disease progresses. Acute oak decline is also present and has killed a small number of oaks on site.

There are two areas of remnant elm along the eastern edge of the site giving rise to a rare lineage elmwood woodland type, which the neighbouring Titley hill SSSI is nationally known. There are also a number of large, small-leaved lime stools of great aesthetical and conservational value. The most notable and rare species in the wood is what is thought to be Suffolk's last indigenous specimen of the wild pear tree (Pyrus pyraster).

Ground Flora

Both Priestley and Swingen's wood, as a result of their past management support a highly diverse selection of plant communities. There have been over 130 recorded flowering plants in the wood, many associated with ancient coppice woods. The wood has been noted (Oliver Rackham 1983) as being exceptional for the Woodruff (Galium odoratum). The wood contains large populations of woodruff and nettle leaved bellflower (Campanula trachelium). The wood has good displays of bluebell (Hyacinthoides non - scripta), particularly in the north and eastern sections of the wood. There are relatively large populations (when compared with similar woods in the area) of early purple orchid (Orchis mascula), twayblade (Listera ovata) and common spotted orchid (Dactylorhiza fuchsii). Less common species include herb paris (Paris quadrifolia).

Other important features

In July 2000, a dormouse reintroduction project was set up as part of English Nature's species recovery program. The dormouse is on the local biodiversity action plan and nationally a declining species strongly associated with ancient woodland. There is currently a stable population of dormice that are decedents of the introduced population, and from the original gene bank that was persisting. Monitoring of the population continues within the wood and

neighbouring SWT Bonny Wood.

The wood has many medieval earth banks and ditches which are of historical interest and show the longevity of management of the woods associated features. There is a very large wood bank surrounding the entire wood, smaller internal banks, and ditches all of historical importance. Associated with the boundary banks and ditches are old ash and oak pollards. The majority of these are now beyond re-pollarding. The pollards are concentrated to the western boundary of Priestley and the northern boundary of Swingen's.

Priestley contains 2 woodland ponds, with one in the centre of the wood and the second and larger to the south. Both have been re-profiled and extended at some time prior to the Woodland Trust owning the site. This work could have been undertaken by the now rusting hulk of the Ruston-Bucyrus drag line excavator that is now spending its remaining days on Putt Hawks Lane.

Public access
The wood does not have a car park, and the main entrance has no permissible parking and is situated on a fast road that makes safe egress from the wood from difficult. There is a public right of way running from the main entrance, up Putt Hawks Lane and exits at the start of Swingen's wood. The topography is a slight incline and all tracks are basic uneven earth rides that also can become very muddy during the winter months due to the underlying heavy suffolk clay.

Key Features:
F1 Ancient semi-natural woodland
F2 Informal public access
F3 Continuity of open ground

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long term, management at Priestley and Swingen's wood will be focused on maintaining the structural diversity of the woodland and habitats, whilst managing the impacts of current and future pests and pathogen's, such as ash dieback carefully, so their impact is reduced. Developing and improving the woods overall resilience, maintaining its diversity and protecting its key components. This will take into account all the different habitats associated with the woodland ecosystem, resulting in a diverse multi-structured mixed coppice woodland, maintaining the current valuable flora and fauna at level where they will not become threatened.

This will be achieved by continuing the long-established management of the coppice regime within the majority of Priestley wood. This will be undertaken over a 15–20-year rotation for the mixed broad leaf compartments. Where possible ash coppice will be retained and allowed to decline slowly forming valuable deadwood habitats. Where ash begins to pose a risk to visitor safety alongside ride edges (particularly alongside the main thoroughfare of Putt Hawks Lane and into Swingen's Wood), it will be gradually and sympathetically removed. Within the areas that are dominated by hazel, the coppice rotation will be 10-15 years to continue to maintain these areas with different aged stands.

The areas of high forest which consist of compartments 2a and 3a will be managed through careful thinning of the canopy to allow natural regeneration to develop and eventually create a diverse age and species structure which will reduce the impact of the ash decline, whilst allowing standing and lying deadwood to continue to develop.

The ride system will be maintained to provide a constant transition of shade, dappled light and open areas creating a thick graded edge to the rides and allowing favourable conditions for ride edge ground flora. The main east –west ride has historically been an open grassy ride that has supported many varieties of ground flora that are suited for grassland habitat. This area will remain open and the edges will be routinely coppiced with the meadow cut and arisings collected annually to allow it to continue to be a wide, open floristically rich ride that further adds to the diversity of Priestley wood.

Ponds are considered important as part of the woodland ecosystem. Although the ponds have been modified in the past within Priestley wood, they offer an important habitat. These will be maintained by coppicing from the southern edge, when it is considered as shading the pond. This will be carried out irrespective of the coppice rotation.

Maintenance of the dormouse population will depend on the existence a diverse range of potential food sources within both the coppice areas and the minimal intervention areas. Although at present we know some information on the requirements of dormice, they appear to be fairly adaptable, and management will be in the main at habitat level as detailed in the long-term vision for the site. Alongside this dormice boxes will be maintained and replaced as and when required to help with nesting provision and monitoring.

The long-term intention for public access is to maintain a sustainable level of use by keeping paths clear and free from obstacles maintaining access features and internal infrastructure appropriately. The long-term management will concentrate on maintaining the current standard of paths present.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
Priestley and Swingens wood are predominantly NVC woodland type W8, ash, field maple, with oak forming the canopy, with common hazel, hawthorn (common and midland) and mixed native broadleaf coppice understory. There are also significant areas of wild cherry, hornbeam and to a lesser extent elm and small leaved lime. There are also many crab apple dispersed throughout the wood and what is thought to be Suffolk's last indigenous specimen of the wild pear tree (Pyrus pyraster). The majority of the woodland has been managed historically as coppice with standards, although after the second world war there was a break in the coppicing until the 1980's which it was re-introduced into 60% of the wood. The remaining 40% was maintained as minimal intervention due to this area had developed more into high forest having lost most of its coppice structure. Priestley and Swingens wood is a floristically rich ancient woodland which contains a number of locally and nationally rare species. The wood was designated as a site of special scientific in 1985 for its species richness. The wood is known for exceptional populations of woodruff (Galium odoratum) and nettle leaved bellflower (Campanula trachelium), whilst has good populations of Bluebell (Hyacinthoides non – scripta), Herb Paris (Paris quadrifolia), Twayblade (Listera ovata) and Common spotted Orchid (Dactylorhiza fuchsii). Both woods have substantial ancient wood banks and ditches surrounding them, whilst Swingens wood has substantial internal wood banks, which shows that this part of the wood has had a number of expansions increasing the overall size of the wood. Dissecting Priestley and Swingens wood is Put Hawks lane which is a sunken track and was originally open ground with pollards on the boundary banks. With Putt Hawks land now becoming wooded it has joined the Priestley and Swingens wood together as one entity.
Significance
Being part of one of the most important group of woodlands in Suffolk, The Barking woods, Priestley and Swingens are a substantial area of ancient woodland. The have been well researched in the past and are well known in the field. The Doomsday book shows that the area was wooded at that time, and therefore it is a reasonable assumption that this was not farmed before then, and therefore a remnant of the original wild wood which covered much of Britain. Ancient woodland is at the centre of the Woodland Trust's objectives and is recognised as an important and diminishing resource nationally.
Opportunities & Constraints
Opportunities 1, To retain high floral diversity through maintaining a coppice cycle, thereby retaining those species dependent upon

it.
2, To manage as part of the Barking woods complex of ancient woodlands, and if the situation arises, to expand the woodland onto surrounding arable and link to Bonney wood.
3, To manage Priestley and Swingens wood that it continues to be a resilient floristically diverse ancient woodland that can further enrich the biodiversity of the neighbouring landscape.

Constraints
1, Increasing deer numbers, both muntjac and roe are present and could limit viability and regeneration of the woodland.
2, The entire woodland area is surrounded by arable, and biodiversity gain from management may be limited in the future, however other substantial blocks of ASNW, sensitively managed are in near proximity.
3, Ash dieback is taking a significant effect on all age classes of ash trees.

Factors Causing Change

Ash dieback, Deer Damage, Squirrel Damage, lack of diverse natural regeneration.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To manage Priestley and Swingens wood maintaining and enhancing the structural diversity and resilience of the woodland alongside its associated habitats. Sympathetically manage the problems associated with ash dieback to retain ash where possible as potential seed sources for the future, whilst maintaining visitor safety. Developing and improving the sites overall resilience and maintaining its diversity and protecting its key components. This will take into account all the different habitats associated with the woodland ecosystem, resulting in a diverse multi-structured mixed coppice and high forest woodland with abundant natural regeneration, ground flora and deadwood habitat, maintaining the current valuable flora and fauna at level where they will not become threatened or in decline.

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

Short term
Retain floristic and structural diversity through continuation of coppice regime within designated areas, achieving structured coppice rotation throughout the compartments of Priestley wood. With ash dieback being prevalent within the wood; common ash coppice and standards will be retained where possible to allow a controlled decline of the canopy so that there is not a rapid loss of ash after coppice causing significant gaps to form within the coppice coups allowing invasive grasses and woody perennials to become over dominant affecting the native woodland ground flora and natural regeneration from developing. Where common ash is of high density of stools and maidens it may be required to carry out small scale thinning in case its retention would affect the development of natural regeneration developing.

Within the areas that were previously left as minimal intervention a small-scale selective thinning regime will be started, linked to management of ride edges, to manipulate the canopy structure providing favourable conditions to allow natural regeneration to develop and begin to create a diverse age/tree species structure that will become more resilient. This will be undertaken over the current plan period and managed in conjunction with the existing coppice regime. The thinning operations should follow the principles of continuous cover forestry and open up small gaps in the canopy to encourage natural regeneration to develop. Where there are concentrations of dense ash these will be thinned whilst retaining some mature ash to be left to decline and become a source of deadwood habitat. Where ash

on ride side edges decline and become a potential hazard to visitors, they will gradually be removed to maintain safety.

Annual deer monitoring and management will continue as part of the on-going control of deer population within the site to reduce browsing pressure on developing coppice, natural regeneration and ancient woodland ground flora. There will also be temporary deer fencing and exclusion plots placed around areas that struggle to develop natural regeneration and around newly coppiced/thinned areas to allow the natural regeneration to have unmolested growth. The deer protection will remain in place for a minimum of 5 years to allow natural regeneration to develop. Exclusion plots will be installed around the wood to allow effective monitoring of browsing pressure.

Work Programme: Cut a minimum of 0.5-1 hectare of coppice annually. Cut all coppice stools and understorey within coppice coup, whilst retaining existing standards and selected retained ash coppice. Select and retain new maidens for future standards. Create canopy gaps with small areas of selective thinning throughout the compartments.

Gradually and sympathetically remove the most severely affect ash focussing on ride edges and particularly on Putt Hawks Lane over the five year period.

Undertake herbivore impact assessment and adjust deer cull numbers accordingly on level of browsing damage caused by deer on the ancient woodland components.

Take cuttings of wild pear to grow and graft on, to attempt to prevent the population disappearing locally.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description
Priestley and Swingen's wood has open public access at all times. This is provided by a good network of paths and rides. A public footpath runs through part of the wood, passing in between Priestley and Swingen's.
Significance
Public access and increasing people's enjoyment of woodland is one of the Woodland Trusts key Objectives. Priestley and Swingen's provides a good opportunity for people to experience a high quality ancient wood which is actively managed.
Opportunities & Constraints
Opportunities 1, To maintain current level of usage Constraints 1, Site predominantly managed for the wildlife value, and there may be conflict between this and public access if levels of access increase. 2, Site very wet, unsuitable given sensitivity and importance of site, to lay any surfaced paths. 3, Ash die back creating unstable trees on footpath edges.

Factors Causing Change
Overuse by pedestrians cause damage to ride system and sensitive ground flora.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To maintain the public access infrastructure at a level where visitors to Priestley and Swingen's wood will be able to utilise a well maintained path network.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Maintain site as an area of public open access, with all main internal paths being minimum of 2m width once annually, unhindered by ride edge woody scrub and fallen trees. Internal structures will be maintained in a safe usable condition. Work programme: Cut encroaching woody scrub when required to keep internal paths open November – March

4.3 f3 Continuity of Open Ground

Description
Priestley has a long established network of rides. They vary in the amount of shade they receive and in width being typically between 3 to 15 m wide. Of particular interest is the main ride running east – west across the southern part of the wood. This has historically been an open ride and supports a variety of support a large number light tolerant plants including good populations of orchids. The rest of the ride system varies in width significantly, but contains ground flora species with significant floristic value such as primrose (Primula vulgaris, oxslip (Primula elatior) and broad leaved helleborine (Epipactis helleborine).
Significance
Priestley and Swingens are recognised as very important woodlands in East Anglia. Part of the reason is due to the high diversity of plants the wood supports. In addition to the coppice areas and high forest habitat. The open rides contribute to the overall interest and are integral to the overall importance of the wood.
Opportunities & Constraints
There is an opportunity to maintain the expanse and variation of open ground habitat throughout the wood.
Factors Causing Change
Rides becoming overgrown over due to lack of ride edge coppicing which will result in the decline of the ride edge ground flora habitat.
Long term Objective (50 years+)

Continue to provide a floristically diverse open ground habitat and ride system within Priestley and Swingens wood by continuing a ride edge coppice regime, which will create diverse ride edge structure that is both floristically rich and also has good woodland edge scrub habitat.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Maintain and improve the floristic diversity within existing open ground habitat within main east – west ride. Cut main ride to a minimum width of 10 metres after seeding (August/September) removing arisings from site. Coppice main ride edges on a 5 year rotation to maintain the minimum width of 10 metres. Coppice annually 150-250m of existing internal ride structure by ride edge coppicing to a minimum of 3 metres width from ride edge to maintain the open ground habitat within Priestley wood, and continue to develop the ride edge scrub habitat. Work Programme: Cut existing east west ride and rake and remove cutting from site. Sept – October. 150-250m of ride edge coppicing to be undertaken annually with a minimum width of 3 metres. November – March

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	AW - Management Access Capital	Works associated with installing new or replacement management access infrastructure. Such as management access gates, vehicle bridges, fencing and surfacing works.	September
2023	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	September
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2023	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	October
2023	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	November
2024	WMI - NR Protection / Promotion	Physical works, other than tree felling / thinning, undertaken to encourage/promote / protect natural regeneration – such as fencing to protect natural regeneration	July

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	1.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1880	Min-intervention	People issues (+tve & -tve)	Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 1a includes an entrance strip, excluded from the SSSI and the strip of woodland running along the western edge of Priestley, and between Priestley and Swingen's to the South. Thought to be of secondary nature, on an AWS, colonised naturally from both adjoining woodland Blocks. Bordered on both sides by wood banks, this compartment is thought to be an ancient track, Put Hawks Lane. Ash pollards border both sides, although few in number. Presence of elder and Nettles indicate areas of enrichment and secondary nature. Badger sets are present along the western wood bank. A public footpath runs North – South through the compartment.						
2a	1.8	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Large area to the east of compartment 1. Populated with ash with pedunculate oak and wild cherry. The cherry is not wind-firm and is prone to blowing over. Little coppice structure to the north of the compartment, however ash, field maple and hazel stool density increasing to the South. There is a pond situated to the southern boundary of the compartment						
3a	5.7	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	High forest	Legal issues	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Compartment 3 covers Swingen's wood to the west of Priestley. Although managed in the past, it has been less intensive in recent times when compared to Priestley, and has developed a narrow tree age class. Pendunculate oak, field maple, ash dominate the canopy with hazel, common/midlands hawthorn and crab apple covering the shrub layer. Large badger sett situated within compartment.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
4a	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Predominantly ash, hazel and field maple coppice with a high proportion of wych elm which is probably due to its location close to Titley Hill SSSI. The compartment was partially coppiced in 2011/12.						
4b	0.8	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Coppice with Standards coppiced in 2001/2. Predominantly ash and field maple with frequent hazel. Pendunculate oak and ash standards present with similar age, 100 yrs old.						
4c	0.55	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Predominantly ash, field maple and hazel. Last cut 96/97 from over mature stand. Pendunculate oak, and Ash standards present with similar age , 100 yrs old.						
4d	0.55	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, Field maple and Hazel coppice. Pendunculate oak standards present but very dispersed with similar age 100 yrs old.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
4e	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Coppice with ash, field maple and hazel coppice crab apple midland hawthorn and common hawthorn. An area of small leaved lime coppice present. Pendunculate oak and wild cherry standards present with an age range of 60 - 120 yrs old. Partially coppiced in 2009/10 excluding the area of mature small leaf lime.						
4f	0.85	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, Oak, Cherry, Hazel, Field maple, crab apple midland hawthorn and common hawthorn. Good ride edge Hazel coppice growth. Oak and Ash standards present with similar age, 60 - 100 years old. Coppiced 2003/4.						
4g	1.05	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Oak, Ash, Hazel coppice alongside main Southwest – Northeast ride which is particularly good floristically. Last cut 99/00 from over mature stand. Oak and Ash standards present with similar age, approx 70-100 yrs old.						
4h	0.6	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, field maple, elm and hazel coppice. With even aged Oak standards, 100 – 120 yrs. Coppiced 2004/05. Goat willow present, particularly along ride edge. Badger sett present on eastern boundary						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
4i	0.85	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, field maple, elm, small leaf lime and hazel coppice. With even aged Oak standards 100-120yrs. Last coppiced within past 30yrs but not since 85. Small area of remnant Elm coppice situated within centre of compartment. Area of small leaved lime coppice situated on South-eastern edge of the compartment. The wild Pear tree Pyrus pyraster is present to the south of the compartment,						
4j	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, field maple, and hazel coppice. With even aged Oak standards 100-120 yrs. Last coppiced within past 30yrs but not since 85. To the east there is a large well established pond. Parts have been coppiced in 1995.						
4k	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, hornbeam field maple, and hazel coppice. Hazel occasional except in northern corner where frequent. Re-coppiced in 2010/11.						
4l	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, hornbeam field maple, and hazel coppice, with hawthorn and crab apple frequent in the understorey.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
4m	0.9	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, hornbeam field maple, and hazel coppice, with hawthorn and crab apple frequent in the understorey.						
4n	0.35	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash, oak, hornbeam field maple, and hazel coppice 1998, with ash and oak standards. Hornbeam coppice and mature specimen trees to the western edge.						
4o	0.35	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Ash Hazel coppice last cut in 1994, With Ash and Oak standards.						
4p	1.4	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Hazel and Ash coppice, last cut 94/95. Oak standards present. Wet ground, throughout most of year providing a valuable habitat. Excellent Hazel growth and form along ride edge.						
4q	1.2	Mixed native broadleaves	1700	Coppice	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Good structure of mixed ash and hazel coppice. Oak and Ash standards present with similar age, approx 70-120 yrs old. Coppiced 2007 to 2008						

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

Clearfell
Felling of all trees within a defined area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mixed Woodland
Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

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

Native Species
Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

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

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

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

Shrub Layer
Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

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

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

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

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

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

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