

# Harpsden & Peveril Woods (Plan period – 2020 to 2025)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

## 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 Connecting People with woods & trees
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Harpsden & Peveril Woods

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| Location:              | Harpsden Grid reference: SU760803 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 175   |
| Area:                  | 18.69 hectares (46.18 acres)  |
| External Designations: | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order |
| Internal Designations: | N/A   |

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Harpsden & Peveril Woods are situated on the edge of the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), in the parish of Harpsden, approximately 1 mile south of Henley-on-Thames in Oxfordshire. The Chilterns AONB is one of the most heavily wooded landscapes in the country, in which over one-fifth is woodland. Locally, the woods link to a complex of ancient woods located less than a mile away to the south and west and the Trust owned landholding is at the core. Immediately north of the wood is Henley Golf Club, to the west the woodland block continues before opening out into agricultural land and then large suburban residential properties to the east and south with woodland gardens.

The woods were once part of the Phillimore Settled Estate; however, in the early 1990s this was broken up and sold. The majority of the wood (Harpsden Wood) was acquired by The Woodland Trust (WT) in 1991 with the help of substantial contributions from local residents, and then in 1995 the area known as Peveril Wood (to the northwest) was added to the Trust's landholding. Woodlands Road winds through the site and this breaks the wood into 3 blocks.

The majority of the wood (Harpsden Wood, compartments 1b and 1c) sits on a plateau at 75m, where the soils are predominantly slightly acidic clay with poor drainage. To the north of the site, the plateau drops away into a dry chalk valley and along this north facing slope (Peveril Wood, compartment 1a) the bedrock is more exposed and so soils are shallow and lime/chalk rich.

Harpsden & Peveril Woods are designated ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) and form part of a larger complex of ancient woodland, roughly twice the size of the Trust's landholding. On the plateau, the canopy is dominated by mature beech high forest, with pendunculate oak, cherry and ash becoming increasingly common to the south with a mix broadleaf understory limited to under thinner canopies including silver birch, holly and hazel. On the northern slope other species include whitebeam and field maple and there is a greater diversity of understorey. The whole of this woodland area is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) by virtue of its diverse ground flora and soil types. Over 40 flora species associated with long established woodland have been recorded (including several uncommon helleborines), and the wood has also been noted for its diversity of fungi with over 170 species recorded.

The wood has been managed as high forest and much of the beech was almost certainly planted. The site's archaeological features suggest there has been a long history of the woodland being worked. Features include saw pits, man-made quarry pits and holloways, along which the public rights of way run.

The woods are valuable for recreation, for their contribution to the local landscape and for their habitat and conservation value. Most regular users of the site are local residents, walking from Harpsden village. A network of footpaths provides good access for pedestrian visitors, and there is also a public bridleway through the site. Limited parking is possible at the wood via a number of laybys alongside Woodlands Road.

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Over time, the mature beech, ash and oak trees will senesce to form veteran trees or collapse opening up gaps in the canopy increasing the wood's standing and fallen dead wood habitat. The impact of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) will result in the overall decline and death of the majority of ash trees across the wood, which currently account for less than 10% of the overall woodland canopy. Crown dieback, tree death and increased windblow, will create gaps in the canopy for other species such as sycamore, beech and woody shrubs to take advantage of, increasing the overall structural diversity and species composition of the wood. This will enhance its SSSI favourability for biodiversity. Over time the woods are likely to become an increasingly mixed broadleaf woodland of beech, oak, birch and sycamore.

On-going ride and road-side management will ensure there is a proportion of open space maintained within the woodland block. This will reduce the risk that the declining trees pose to road traffic and visitors whilst enhancing the habitat for the uncommon floral species present on site (e.g. helleborines), which are a key characteristic of the SSSI status. Invasive non-native species (rhododendron, cherry laurel and variegated archangel) will no longer be present at the wood in the future.

On-going monitoring and maintenance will ensure the wood remains safe to visit, with infrastructure appropriate for the wood's relatively low visitor number i.e. those from neighbouring villages.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

#### Description

The whole site is ancient semi-natural woodland and part of the wider Harpsden Wood SSSI designated in 1990 on account of its ground flora diversity and regional importance. The SSSI was in favourable condition when surveyed by Natural England in 2011.

The woods structure is dominated by mature beech, with a scattering of pendunculate oak (occasionally sessile), cherry, ash and silver birch and under the dense canopies lacks an understorey. The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) approximates to W14 - beech with bramble for most of the woodland area on the southern plateau, leading to NVC W12a – beech/oak/ash with a dog's mercury sub-community on the north-facing slope.

Compartments (cpts) 1b and 1c have a closed canopy high forest structure, dominated by mature beech. Oak, cherry and ash abundance increases towards the south of cpt 1c creating a more even mix of broadleaves. The understorey under the closed canopy is sparse, however, in areas of windblow events (most notable in 1987 and 1990) or under lighter canopies, species present include silver birch, hazel, holly, field maple, rowan, sycamore, horse chestnut, Norway spruce (<1%) and wayfaring tree. Cpt 1a, on the north-facing slope, whilst still dominated by mature beech has a greater proportion of open space and a more abundant and diverse understorey including yew, whitebeam, spindle, hawthorn, privet, field maple, holly and hazel. Regenerating species include beech, cherry and ash; silver birch is common in the northern part of cpt 1b.

Under the dense canopy ground flora is sparse, however, across the SSSI there are forty recorded species of flowering plants strongly associated with old woodland, and this reinforces the ASNW status. Uncommon plants include bird's nest orchid, yellow bird's nest, narrow-lipped helleborine, green-flowered helleborine, cow-wheat and goldilocks. The woodland on the chalk slope (cpt 1a) is especially important for these species. Other more common woodland plants include bluebell, woodruff and dog's mercury. Bramble tends to dominate in the open space and under lighter canopies. Small patches of non-native invasive species are present, namely rhododendron, cherry laurel and variegated yellow archangel in cpt 1b and 1c. These are likely to have derived from neighbouring gardens.

The deadwood habitat is also very rich, and a fungal survey in 1999 recorded 171 species of which 9 are rare.

There are a number of man-made pits and hollows in the woods, most of which are thought to derive from historic quarrying. The most notable pit is a large one in the centre of compartment 1c. Other historic features include sawpits, the holloway along which the bridleway follows and the woodbank on the northern boundary with the golf course.

#### Significance



Harpsden & Peveril Woods are situated in the Chilterns AONB, one of the most heavily wooded landscapes in the country, in which over one-fifth is woodland. Locally, the woods link to a complex of ancient woods located less than a mile away to the south and west and the Trust owned landholding is at the core of the Harpsden SSSI, which is especially important for its diversity of woodland ground flora. Woodland, especially ASNW - an irreplaceable habitat, is becoming increasingly fragmented in the South East - a region which supports 40% of the UK ASNW.

### **Opportunities & Constraints**

#### Opportunities

- Allow areas of the wood time and space to evolve with impacts of ash dieback and to see if there is any resilience to the disease.

#### Constraints

- Steep terrain could be a constraint to timber extraction from any woodland operations.

### **Factors Causing Change**

- Decline in ash population due to *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* with ash of each age class present showing decline symptoms.
- Impact and damage from squirrels and deer (roe confirmed on site).
- Invasive non-native species such as cherry laurel are present.

### **Long term Objective (50 years+)**

Harpsden & Peveril Woods will be managed to increase the wood's resilience to pests and diseases and maximise the wood's biodiversity. As ash and mature beech trees decline the wood's structure and species composition will be more diverse. The abundance of oak, cherry and sycamore may increase and the understorey will become more diverse with hazel, rowan, silver birch, holly and field maple. It is likely that where sycamore fills the gaps, the total amount of sycamore in the canopy will not exceed 15% which will be in line the NE/FC Guidance on 'Managing woodland SSSIs with ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), (published in April 2019). A proportion of open space will be maintained through the wood ensuring favourable habitat for the SSSI ground flora feature.

The overall structure of the wood will become more diverse, which will enhance the condition of the SSSI and its features.

Deer populations will be at a level where they do not threaten components of the woodlands or their regeneration

The woods will be free from any invasive non-native species such as cherry laurel and other garden escapes.

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

During the plan period (2020-25), proactive intervention alongside Woodlands Road and around existing glades will look to diversify the wood's structure, reduce the risk the declining beech and ash trees pose to road and visitors and connect and expand areas of open space. Management will also be undertaken to control invasive non-native species

e.g. cherry laurel and rhododendron.

- Alongside approximately 700m of Woodlands Road around the north boundary of cpt 1b and the north tip of cpt 1c coupe felling will create scallops to increase light levels and manage tree safety risk. Work to take place in 2020.
- Around an existing glade in cpt 1c, along a 100m stretch, trees will be felled to manage tree safety risk, increase light levels and connect areas of open space along the road to the glade. Work to take place in 2020.
- Alongside the boundary with the golf course, along a 200m stretch, trees will be felled to manage tree safety risk, increase light levels and connect areas of open space by the road to the glade. Work to take place in 2020.
- Cherry laurel and rhododendron (less than 0.1ha) in cpt 1b and 1c will be cut and uprooted where possible with arisings to be left on site, beginning 2020 with on-going monitoring and management. If uprooting is not possible plants will be cut and stumps chemically treated to control future regeneration.
- A Deer Impact Assessment will be undertaken in 2021.

#### 4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees

##### Description

Harpsden & Peveril Woods are popular with local people for recreational walking. The woods are a WT category B site (moderate usage site where paths are maintained). The woods are situated 200m from the village of Harpsden (population c.560) and within 2 miles of Lower Shiplake village to the south (population c.1,954) and the town of Henley-on-Thames to the north (population c.102,000).

Two public rights of way (PROW), one footpath and one bridleway, run from Harpsden village across the woods link them to the surrounding countryside and the Chiltern Way, a circular walking route of 134 miles through the Chilterns that was established by Chiltern Society volunteers in 2000. In addition to the PROW, the woods have a network of approximately 3km of permissive paths allowing a variety of circular walks. Parking is possible but limited to a number of laybys off Woodlands Road.

##### Significance

Harpsden & Peveril Woods provides an extensive area for quiet, informal recreation in an area of high scenic value, which is appreciated by many walkers, cyclists, horse riders and visitors alike. These woods are important for public use being in close proximity to urban population, giving people the opportunity to visit ancient woods and open countryside in a busy part of the country.

##### Opportunities & Constraints

Car parking is limited at the site and this restricts accommodating an increase in visitors from further afield.

##### Factors Causing Change

- Anti-social activities such as flytipping along the road edges & unauthorised motor vehicles using the woods.
- Wet areas and lack of undergrowth along paths resulting in path-creep.

#### **Long term Objective (50 years+)**

The site will continue to provide low key public access, mainly for visitors from the immediate surrounding area. There will be a safe, maintained network of paths throughout the site with appropriate entrance infrastructure. The site will continue to have regular daily visitors with no anticipated major increase in numbers.

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

Low key public access will be maintained over the plan period through regular maintenance and safety inspections, appropriate for the numbers of visitors.

- Approximately 3.5km of path (including the public bridleway and public footpath) and 10 entrances will be maintained annually to allow continued access across the site. This will include strimming path edges and entrances, and appropriate tree safety work identified by Zone B safety inspections.
- Entrance infrastructure and signage will be refreshed and updated in 2021.
- Annual tree safety surveys along the roadsides (2.3km), golf course boundary (640m) and garden boundaries (740m).
- Annual clearance of litter at the entrances and along the roadsides.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

| Year | Type Of Work                    | Description   | Due Date |
|------|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| 2021 | SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A | Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries  | October  |
| 2022 | SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work | Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs                                      | March    |
| 2022 | SL - Emergency Safety Works     | Works associated with unplanned emergency safety works, other than tree safety, such as repairs/restoration works after damage caused by storms / floods /landslips | March    |
| 2022 | WMM - Invasive Plant Control    | Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments  | April    |
| 2022 | SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work | Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs                                      | December |
| 2022 | SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work | Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs                                      | February |
| 2023 | SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A | Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries  | July     |
| 2023 | SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A | Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries  | July     |
| 2023 | SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A | Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries  | August   |

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

| Cpt No.  | Area (ha) | Main Species | Year | Management Regime | Major Management Constraints   | Designations  |
|--|-----------|--------------|------|-------------------|--|---|
| 1a   | 2.22      | Beech        | 1900 | Min-intervention  | No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order |
| <p>Part of the site known as Peveril wood. The canopy is dominated by mature beech (80%); other species include ash (15%), cherry (5%) and silver birch, yew, spindle, hawthorn, privet, hazel, holly, field maple and sycamore. In 1990, mature beech and cherry fell and existing natural regen was protected with rabbit guards. Some 330 beech trees were planted at this time to help re-establish the hillside.</p> <p>The cpt has a greater proportion of open space and a thinner canopy compared to the other cpts, likely due to increased windblow events. Ground flora is noticeably most diverse with the chalk slope providing unique soils for important species such as bird's nest orchid, yellow bird's nest, narrow-lipped helleborine, green-flowered helleborine, cow- wheat and goldilocks.</p> <p>NVC W12a – beech/oak/ash with a dog's mercury sub-community.</p> <p>Cpt covered by TPO.</p> |           |              |      |                   |  |   |
| 1b   | 4.86      | Beech        | 1900 | Min-intervention  | No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest                          |
| <p>Cpt 1b has a closed canopy structure mostly dominated by mature beech. Other secondary species include oak, ash, horse chestnut, goat willow, holly, hazel, and silver birch. Silver birch, goat willow and hawthorn dominate canopy gaps in the north and ash regen dominates gaps in the south, some were possibly planted. Understorey is sparse under the closed canopy but dominant species are holly, hazel and hawthorn. Under denser canopies ground flora is sparse, bramble dominates in clearings whilst woodland specialist ground flora is found along the rides and roads and these include bluebell, woodruff and dog's mercury. Small patches of non-native invasive species are present, namely rhododendron, cherry laurel and variegated yellow archangel in cpt 1b and 1c.</p>  |           |              |      |                   |  |   |

| Cpt No.  | Area (ha) | Main Species | Year | Management Regime | Major Management Constraints             | Designations   |
|--|-----------|--------------|------|-------------------|--|--|
| The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) approximates to W14 - beech with bramble.   |           |              |      |                   |  |  |
| 1c   | 11.68     | Beech        | 1900 | Min-intervention  | No/poor vehicular access within the site | Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest |
| <p>Beech dominates the majority of the cpt canopy accounting for 75-95% in the north and central part of the block. The southern third of the cpt is more mixed, mature oak accounts for 40% of the canopy, beech 20%, cherry 15% and ash 15%. Other mature species scattered throughout the wood, found in greater abundance in thinner canopies where beech has been thinned, include cherry, ash, Norway spruce, horse chestnut, wayfaring tree and silver birch. Understorey is sparse under the closed canopy but dominant species are holly, hazel and hawthorn. Under denser canopies ground flora is sparse, bramble and bracken dominate in clearings whilst woodland specialist ground flora is found along the rides and roads and these include bluebell, woodruff and dog's mercury. Small patches of non-native invasive species are present, namely rhododendron, cherry laurel and variegated yellow archangel in cpt 1b and 1c.</p> <p>The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) approximates to W14 - beech with bramble.</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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