

Uffmoor Wood

(Plan period – 2023 to 2028)



WOODLAND
TRUST

Management Plan Content Page

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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

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
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
 - 4.1 f1 Connecting People with woods & trees
 - 4.2 f2 Ancient Woodland Site
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Uffmoor Wood

Location:	Halesowen Grid reference: SO952811 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 139
Area:	84.90 hectares (209.79 acres)
External Designations:	Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
Internal Designations:	Ancient Woodland Restoration Project, Welcoming Sites Programme

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Uffmoor wood is a heavily used urban fringe ancient woodland just over 85+ ha in size. It is mostly flat with steeper, sloping land sections against the many streams that pass across and dissect this woodland. It is isolated from other woodland with surrounding land use dominated by pasture. There are, however, other woodland areas open to the public less than a mile away i.e. The Clent Hills (National Trust).

Much of this site is Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). These areas were clear felling and replanting with a mixture of conifers and white woods during the 1970's took place. Approximately 20% of the PAWS stands were planted with conifers with the remainder a mix of broadleaves within a matrix of birch regeneration. Small, isolated pockets of Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland (SNAW) can still be found concentrated most prominently along the edges of water courses and in the south-east corner of the site. This is most likely due to difficult access to these areas with the steeper terrain.

NVC woodland types present here include W7- *Alnus - Fraxinus excelsior - Lysimachia nemorum* woodland, W8 *Fraxinus excelsior - Acer campestre - Mercurialis perennis* woodland, and W10 *Quercus robur - Rubus fruticosus* woodland. The wood has a long history of management through coppice with standards. This has created a distinct woodland structure which can still be seen in the south-east of this site today. Although a significant amount of tree planting has taken place at Uffmoor Wood, the avoidance of chemical weed control in the establishment phases helped preserve an interesting ground flora including many SNAW indicators species, particularly along the main watercourses and ride edges. There is a small man-made pond in the North-East Corner of the Wood. A large, ancient Yew lies close to the north-east boundary and is thought to be at least 500 years old. Management is tricky, as the ground remains fairly wet/soft all year round.

Geologically, the wood is set on the boundary of the Halesowen and Keele rock formations producing soils which are acidic, heavy and poorly drained clays which when cut can expose base rich soils.

A small visitor car park on the western boundary against Uffmoor Lane provides space for 14 vehicles (2 suitable for wide-access, wheel chairs). There are a further four pedestrian access points leading from Uffmoor Lane into the site and a pedestrian access point leading off the public footpath and crossing two large-spanned wooden bridges in South-East corner. The site has an excellent network of rides circa approx. 8KM including a circular waymarked trail.

The Key Features of this site are:

F1 - Connecting people with woods and trees

F2 - Ancient Woodland Site

3. LONG TERM POLICY

In fifty years' time, Uffmoor Wood will be restored to a predominantly broadleaved woodland and any conifers previously planted will no longer be sited in dominant stands. Instead, young and maturing mixed broadleaves will be abundant with a diverse, well developed typical ancient woodland shrub and field layer, all representative of the survival and extension of ancient woodland components from the pre-restoration period.

Ancient Woodland is our most valuable wildlife habitat, and the restoration of PAWS represents the only opportunity to increase the area of ancient woodland with semi-natural characteristics. Broadleaved tree cover will deliver a much greater range of ecosystem benefits. Some scattered over mature conifers may remain but will not be regenerating or threatening the existence of any ancient woodland components. Restoration in the conifer PAWS areas will be gradual, creating conditions in which surviving ancient components can recover. Managing natural regeneration to favour a diverse range of broadleaves will form an important part of this transformation with some selective thinning, felling and possibly some replanting undertaken as necessary to promote this.

Free public access will be provided in perpetuity for quiet, informal recreation with rides and entrance points maintained to ensure they are easily accessible, welcoming and safe. Paths will be kept open and ride edge work in the form of coppiced and scalloped bays will continue where appropriate, enhancing visitor and conservation interest. Good information will be made available on and off the site to enable visitors to explore and navigate the wood and to appreciate its inherent qualities

Regular tree inspections will be undertaken with tree safety work implemented as required and in accordance with current best practice.

The pond (constructed in 1993) which is both an attractive visual and conservation feature will be retained and managed through careful, periodic de-silting and clearance work of surface and surrounding vegetation.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Uffmoor wood is an isolated area of woodland surrounded by pasture just a mile away from Halesowen. It is now part of the Woodland Trust's Welcoming Sites Programme; aiming to deliver a consistent level of visitor experience across an extensive suite of our woodland estate.

The majority of Uffmoor wood is a Planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) due to clear felling and replanting with a mixture of conifers and white woods during the 1970's. Small isolated pockets of Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland (SNAW) can still be found concentrated along the edges of water courses and in the south-east corner of the wood. The wood is 85 hectares/ 210 acres.

As with many urban sites it experiences some anti-social problems.

'Its position in the landscape'

Uffmoor Wood is located in Worcestershire, 10 miles south west of central Birmingham. The large towns of Stourbridge, Kidderminster and Bromsgrove are all within a 10 mile radius of the site. It is less than a mile from the town of Halesowen. The West Midlands has a population of 5.6million.

The wood is 3 miles from the M5, 7 miles from the M42 and 12 miles from the M6 allowing easy access from the West Midlands and beyond. The site's location and proximity to Birmingham make it a very important recreational resource and local green lung.

Uffmoor wood is located close to the Clent Hills which is popular for hill walking in the area.

'General description of the access'

The main entrances to the wood are off the car park (one squeeze post and two kissing gates). There are two further entrance points along the western boundary. There is also a stile entrance in the south east corner on the public footpath from Romsley village.

The car park on the western boundary on Uffmoor Lane accommodates approximately 8 vehicles (2 suitable for wide access, wheel chairs). Part of the car park remains closed to try to limit anti-social behaviour.

The wood has over eight kilometres (five miles) of permissive paths, including a surfaced circular route for all-weather access. Historically the site has had three waymarked trails of varying lengths; however they are no longer in use as the way-markers and map panel have been removed. Uffmoor Wood is criss-crossed by a number of streams so some paths can be wet, especially in winter.

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As with many urban sites it experiences some anti-social problems e.g. fly tipping, poaching, ASB, unauthorised access.

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The site is walking distance from the nearby town of Halesowen, and although a public footpath runs within a few metres of the site, it does not connect with the site.

The nearest public toilets are 2 miles away at Waseley Hills Country Park.

'specific furniture/ access point description'

Significant work has been carried out to the car park, main entrance, signage and on site dog control measures/infrastructure to support more considerate use of the site and to reduce anti-social. The work included the re-profiling of the car park and the creation of new visibility arcs. New fences and gates were also installed, and signage at each entry point has been updated. The surfaced car park also has a height barrier.

A new welcome/orientation point, along with a consolidated waymarked trail was completed in 2019.

'The visitor profile'

There are 10,000 households within the immediate postcode area, and a very large population within a 10 mile radius, which has good access to the woods.

The site is well used by dog walkers from the local area. It is visited by people keen to explore the Clent hills area. The lack of transport to the woods may be an issue.

'Nearby Woodland Trust sites'

Nearby woods owned by the Woodland Trust include Pepper Wood (147 acres with a small car park) and Bunkers Hill (102 acres with surfaced, all-weather paths).

There are many close woodlands which form the Clent Hills, those with a bigger presence include Waseley Hills Country Park (run by Worcestershire council) and Clent Hill (run by the National Trust).

Nearby attractions include Hagley Hall and Park (3 miles away).

Significance

Uffmoor Wood is significant as part of a green lung which feeds the West Midlands, whose current population stands at 5.6 million. With easy access from the M5, M42 and M6 it is within easy reach of this significant visitor base making it one of the largest urban woodlands in the area.

Urban woods and trees are significant for many reasons; they provide places of retreat for those within the city, contributing to health, well-being and improving quality of life. They can be used to promote community involvement and engagement and give people an opportunity to interact with woods, wildlife and our cause. They are also key in providing fragments of habitats in a wider landscape to help increase connectivity for wildlife.

The rides of the woodland can absorb impact from high visitor numbers, without detrimental effects on the woodland or wildlife.

Uffmoor Wood is an extensive Ancient Woodland Site, (a habitat that's home to more species of conservation concern than any other in the UK). Currently just a small proportion of the site remains as Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland. However, the SNAW forms part of a larger core area of woodland over 200 acres in size. The site includes examples of locally rare tree species including whitebeam, bay willow, alder buckthorn and the shrub guelder rose.

The flora and fauna of Uffmoor are of interest to visitors, with 270 recorded species of ground flora, seven species of orchid (including the rare violet helleborine) and a wonderful foxglove display. The pond provides another habitat and diverse wildlife for visitors to enjoy.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

- Easily accessed by car from the surrounding area due to proximity to major road networks. Large local population that we can potentially engage with to connect to Uffmoor and our cause messaging.
- Good parking facilities recently updated. This area can also be used for small informal events increasing our presence on site.
- Part of Clent Hills area, which can provide opportunities to engage with visitors who don't visit Uffmoor, and add to their visitor experience.
- Planned upgrade to waymarked trail and onsite interpretation will enhance visitor experience.
- Enhancing the internal landscape of the site further through continued ride widening and ride edge scalloping.

Constraints

- Anti-social behaviour.
- Limited flat open spaces make events (other than guided walks) difficult.
- The site is heavily used by dog walkers and there have been issues surrounding the levels of dog fouling here, particularly within the first 100m of the car park.
- The site has a tendency to be wet all year round which affects the condition of rides in certain areas of the wood, producing waterlogged conditions underfoot

Factors Causing Change

If the large, local population to this woodland is connected to this woodland, the increased number of visitors will require significantly improved infrastructure on the site and greater engagement with those visitors, volunteers, businesses in order to help protect it's nature and conservation value. It will also require a greater level of annual maintenance, with a periodic refurbishment of the entire welcome facilities as well as a higher expectation of the quality of the infrastructure and interpretation provided.

Ongoing anti-social behaviour may lead to periods of closure which has negative impact on relationship with regular users of Uffmoor Wood and local reputation of the Woodland Trust.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Entrances and signage will have a welcoming appearance and there will be a network of well-maintained paths and rides providing a variety of seasonal routes suitable for walkers through varied habitat types, integrated with active woodland management. Interpretation and waymarking that is fully integrated with, or compliments existing routes and tourist opportunities will provide visitors with information on routes and points of interest.

The woodland will provide an extensive area of quiet informal recreation to a wide range of users both from the local community and from further afield.

Awareness of Woodland Trust and Uffmoor wood is high among immediate communities and those in Stourbridge,

Kidderminster and Bromsgrove.

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

Access provision will be in keeping with WT access guidelines. Achieved by ensuring that:

- Entrances & signage are welcoming to visitors and well cared for (annually).
- All managed paths are kept reasonably well-drained and free from encroaching vegetation, and that access infrastructure and boundaries etc. are kept in good order (annually).
- The site is kept safe and welcoming by: repair of vandalism (when needed); clearing of fallen trees where access is obstructed (as needed); and regular site safety surveys (as per risk assessment).

The provision of a an all-ability trail as an upgrade to what is currently, a circular waymarked trail to allow greater ease of use to both wheelchair and pushchair users – planned subject to sufficient funding, summer 2024

Continue to support current volunteer roles, in particular the Warden/Dog Ambassador roles as part of the Uffmoor Community project ‘for Wildlife and wellbeing’, and working with the Volunteer Development Officer to recruit new guided walk leader roles and other supportive appointments that help connect visitors with the woodland to better understand, care and support the woodland ecology there.

Consideration will also be given to practical work parties.

4.2 f2 Ancient Woodland Site

Description

Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland

Although the area known as Uffmoor Wood, this site is likely to have been tree covered since the end of the last ice age, approx. 10,000 years. Today, just a proportion of the site (approximately 1/5th) including stream sides and compartments 5 a,b,c and 7a remain as Semi-Natural Ancient woodland. The remainder of the site is Planted Ancient Woodland. The open high forest canopy in areas of SNAW are predominantly oak standards with a scattering of ash and beech. The understorey contains a mixed broadleaved scrub comprising alder, sycamore, oak, birch and hazel and rare examples of holly (Compt 5a and 5c).

Uffmoor Wood’s long history of woodland cover is evident through the diverse range of ground flora species found here, 280 species have been recorded. Many of these species are concentrated along the transitional habitats on the edges of rides and streams throughout the site. Prior to the Trust acquiring Uffmoor wood, no chemicals were used to control coppice regeneration or other plants competing with the planted trees so much of the conservation interest of the site has remained.

Planted Ancient Woodland Site

The majority of Uffmoor Wood is planted Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). Clear-felling in these areas began in the early 1970's. New plantations were established predominantly with larch and pine initially, followed more recently with a

wider range of broadleaves including sycamore, alder, ash and poplar.

Significance

Uffmoor Wood is an extensive Ancient Woodland Site. Ancient Woodland is a limited and irreplaceable resource, home to more species of conservation concern than any other habitat in the UK. Restoration of ancient woodlands by removing the shading effects of conifers is the only way the area of ancient semi natural woodland in this country can be increased.

Currently just a small proportion of the site remains as Semi-Natural Ancient Woodland. However, the SNAW forms part of a larger core area of woodland over 200 acres in size. It's location within the immediate vicinity of a large population make it one of the largest urban woodlands in the area and includes examples of locally rare tree species including whitebeam, bay willow, alder buckthorn and the shrub guelder rose. Seven species of orchid have also been recorded in the wood including the rare violet helleborine.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints.

The presence of a dense conifer canopy in some areas.

Surface characteristics - avoiding compaction of poorly drained soils and damage to tracks/paths through the use of forestry machines undertaking PAWS restoration. Timing and extraction routes need to be carefully planned.

Extent and diversity of natural regeneration of native broadleaved species present.

Browsing pressure from deer and other herbivores, squirrel damage.

Opportunities.

To increase the biodiversity of this habitat through silvicultural thinning and the subsequent release of existing native broadleaved regeneration.

To promote the development of a mature native broadleaved high forest canopy.

The gradual reversion of AWS compartments from plantation non-native conifer and broadleaved species to those which would have occurred naturally on site.

Potential to extend existing flora communities.

Commercial return from produce of silvicultural operations.

Factors Causing Change

Squirrel damage, Deer damage, tree pests and diseases. Bracken establishment (smothering field layer and regeneration).

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Uffmoor Wood will be predominantly semi-natural in composition and structure and the majority of the woodland will be composed of existing and naturally regenerating broadleaved trees with a minor percentage of conifers (no more

than 20%). All PAWS compartments will be rated as 'secure' and all ancient woodland components, such as specialist woodland flora will be intact and secure.

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

2023 - Thinning of trees affected by ash dieback along path side to the south and roadside on the western boundary

2024-2028 - Annual control of bracken under open canopy of some PAWS zones.

2023/24/25 - Deer population management to allow development of native natural regeneration of shrubs and trees and woodland ground flora due to the site being heavily browsed.

2025 - Thinning along stream edges where dense shade is cast by pole stage stands within compartment 4a, 2a and 5b. The stream edges show the greatest potential for further expansion of native woodland flowering plants. This will encourage a greater variety of ancient woodland indicator species to spread while releasing the potential for other areas suffering from dense shade. Halo thinning around small-leaved lime, wych elm and long term tree species.

2025/26/27 - Halo thinning around mature Oaks in 5a to encourage native natural regeneration where this is very limited and age structure poorly represented. Oaks selected for halo thinning will be based on best form and vigour.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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,	June
2023	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	July
2023	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	July
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,	July
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,	August
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	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,	October
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	November
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,	November
2023	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives,	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	
2023	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2023	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	December
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2024	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,	January
2024	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,	February
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2024	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	March

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2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
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Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
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2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2024	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,	April
2023	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2024	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,	May
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	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,	June
2024	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,	June
2024	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,	July
2024	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,	August
2024	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2024	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
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	CS - Map / Interpretation Work	NULLUse of external consultants to support the provision of interpretation features and materials such as visitor information boards, leaflets, site based media applications	September
2024	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,	October
2024	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,	November
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	November
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	November
2024	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	March
2023	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2025	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,	June
2025	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,	July
2025	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,	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2025	CS - Map / Interpretation Work	NULLUse of external consultants to support the provision of interpretation features and materials such as visitor information boards, leaflets, site based media applications	September
2025	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
2025	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,	October
2025	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,	November
2025	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	March
2025	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	March
2024	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2026	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,	June
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	July

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2026	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,	August
2026	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2026	CS - Map / Interpretation Work	NULLUse of external consultants to support the provision of interpretation features and materials such as visitor information boards, leaflets, site based media applications	September
2026	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
2026	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,	October
2026	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,	November
2025	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	March
2026	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	March
2027	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,	June

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	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,	July
2027	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,	August
2027	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	August
2027	CS - Map / Interpretation Work	NULLUse of external consultants to support the provision of interpretation features and materials such as visitor information boards, leaflets, site based media applications	September
2027	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
2027	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,	October
2027	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,	November

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	4.36	Mixed broadleaves	1970	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 1a covers much of the area in compartment 1. The stand is predominantly along the outer edge of the compartment and along the riparian zone following the stream that bisects the area and along the stream that follows the north western boundary.</p> <p>Sub compartment 1a is predominantly an area of mixed broadleaves of varying ages. Species include birch, oak and alder, estimated to have been established around 197 and includes a small proportion of slightly younger sycamore and beech.</p> <p>Several larger cherries are also located within the stand.</p> <p>The occasional more mature oak is also scattered throughout the stand estimated to have become established around 1950.</p> <p>Understorey is frequent consisting of naturally regenerating alder, oak hawthorn and rowan, as well as hazel coppice.</p> <p>Ground flora includes bluebell as well as patchy to heavy bramble</p>						
1b	1.46	Japanese larch	1965	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 1b is a stand with a mixture of Japanese larch estimated to have been established around 1965 and other naturally regenerative broadleaves. This stand is broken up into two separate, generally thin, areas within the compartment.</p> <p>A small proportion of mixed broadleaves are also scattered throughout the stand estimated to have been established from approximately 1980. Species include oak, birch, rowan and sycamore.</p> <p>Historic management includes a line thinning operation, a first restorative thin of conifers undertaken in 2003 and second phase restorative thinning in 2012.</p> <p>Understorey consists of occasional hazel coppice.</p> <p>Ground flora species include patchy bluebell and bramble.</p>						
1c	1.59	Corsican pine	1960	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>Sub compartment 1c is an area is a mixture of predominantly Corsican pine estimated to have been established around 1960. There are occasional self-set broadleaves mixed in throughout the stand including oak, birch and rowan.</p> <p>The stand has been line thinned, followed by a first restorative thin in 2003 and a second phase PAWS thinning in 2012.</p> <p>Understorey is comprised of occasional to rare hazel coppice.</p> <p>Small areas of supplementary planting with mixed native broadleaves were undertaken in the winter of 2013 to supplement the limited native natural regeneration in this area of the wood (140 inside small fenced areas and 300 outside of this).</p> <p>Ground flora species include patchy bluebell.</p>						
2a	3.04	Birch (downy/silver)	1975	High forest		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 2a is an area of high forest with a coppice structure.</p> <p>The stand is predominantly made up of birch (10-12cm DBH) a small proportion of oak and a few scattered poplar estimated to have been established around 1970-75.</p> <p>The occasional to rare lime is also located within the stand.</p> <p>There is a small proportion of more mature trees scattered throughout the stand, predominantly oak estimated to have been established around 1950.</p> <p>The understorey is occasional containing hazel coppice, rowan, elder, hawthorn and honeysuckle. Salix spp. are also situated along the ride edge.</p> <p>Ground flora consists of bluebell and patchy bramble.</p> <p>There a small group of Larch and pine to the eastern end of the subcompartment, first restorative thin of conifers undertaken in 2003.</p>						
2b	3	Mixed broadleaves	1980	High forest		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 2b is located, predominantly along the outer edge of the compartment and along the riparian zone following the stream that is situated towards the eastern area of the stand.</p> <p>Sub compartment 2b is predominantly an area of mixed broadleaves of varying ages.</p> <p>Species include birch, oak, rowan, sycamore and alder, all estimated to have been established between 1970 and 1990.</p> <p>The occasional more mature oak is also scattered throughout the stand estimated to have become established around 1950.</p> <p>Understorey is frequent consisting of naturally regenerating alder, hawthorn and rowan, as well as hazel and hawthorn coppice.</p> <p>Salix spp. are also located along the ride edges.</p> <p>Ground flora includes bluebell as well as patchy bramble.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2c	2.36	Corsican pine	1960	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 2c is predominantly an area of cCorsican pine, estimated to have been established around 1960. The sub compartment has been broken down into four separate areas, with the largest of the stands situated in the western half of the compartment.</p> <p>Ground flora is developing in these areas following a first restorative thin of conifers undertaken in 2003 and then again in 2012.</p>						
2d	1.13	Japanese larch	1965	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 2d is predominantly a stand of Japanese larch estimated to have been established around 1965. This stand is broken up into two separate, generally thin, areas within the compartment.</p> <p>A small proportion of mixed broadleaves are also scattered throughout the stand estimated to have been established at around the same time as the larch. Species include birch, alder, rowan and the occasional alder. First restorative thin of conifers in 2003 and a second following in 2012.</p>						
2e	2.47	Corsican pine	1975	PAWS restoration		
<p>Mixed broadleaves with a reduced scattering of Corsican Pine which was struggling badly in amongst the broadleaved and dying back. First restorative thin in 2003 and then again in 2012.</p>						
2f	1.01	Mixed broadleaves	1970	Min-intervention	Mostly wet ground/exposed site	
<p>Mixed Broadleaves from pole stage to mature. This compartment is bisected by the perimeter path. Species include alder, hazel, cherry, oak and the occasional sycamore, rowan and holly.</p> <p>Some areas of scrub have been cleaned and thinned back from the ride edge. A stream runs along the western edge of this compartment.</p> <p>Ground flora is far more abundant in the areas surrounding the steams with frequent bluebell, sedge and fern.</p> <p>The ground flora within the main area of the stand consists of patchy bluebell, sedge and fern where clearing has allowed more light to reach the woodland floor.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
3a	2.32	Birch (downy/silver)	1975	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 3a is an area of high forest with a coppice structure. The stand is predominantly made up of birch and a few scattered poplar, both estimated to have been established around 1975, as well as a number of sycamore. There is a small proportion of more mature trees scattered throughout the stand, predominantly oak estimated to have been established around 1950. The understorey is occasional containing hazel coppice rowan, elder, hawthorn and honeysuckle. Ground flora consists of bluebell and patchy bramble.</p>						
3b	4.99	Mixed broadleaves	1980	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 3b covers much of the area in compartment 3. The stand is predominantly along the outer edge of the compartment and along the riparian zone following the stream that bisects the area. Sub compartment 3b is predominantly an area of mixed broadleaves, as well as varying ages. Species include birch, oak, rowan, sycamore and alder, all estimated to have been established between 1970 and 1990. The occasional more mature oak is also scattered throughout the stand estimated to have become established around 1950. Understorey is frequent consisting of naturally regenerating alder, oak hawthorn and rowan, as well as hazel coppice. Salix spp. are also located along the ride edges. Ground flora includes bluebell as well as patchy to heavy bramble.</p>						
3c	2.28	Scots pine	1955	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 3c is an area of high forest broken up in to three separate areas within compartment 3. The stand is predominantly made up of Corsican Pine estimated to have been established around 1955. Silver birch makes up a small proportion of the main canopy composition and is estimated to have been established around 1975. The crop has been line and selectively thinned in the past (2003 and 2012) Understorey is sparse with the occasional to rare hazel coppice, sycamore, rowan and patchy holly. Ground flora consists of patchy bramble and bracken.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
3d	1.31	Birch (downy/silver)	1980	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 3d is an area of young woodland situated on wet ground. The stand is predominantly an area of young birch and alder estimated to have been established around 1984.</p>						
3e	1.21	Japanese larch	1965	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 3e is a thin strip of Japanese larch estimated to have been established around 1965. The stand has been line and selectively thinned (2003 and 2012). A small number of mixed broadleaf species also make a proportion of the main canopy composition and are estimated to have been established between 1970 and 1990, these species are predominantly birch, oak and rowan. The understorey consists of some hazel and alder. Ground flora consists of heavy bramble and patchy bluebell. First restorative thin undertaken in 2003.</p>						
4a	13.36	Mixed broadleaves	1989	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 4a is a large area of dense, natural regenerating scrub. The area is predominantly made up of birch with alder, hazel and the occasional sycamore, rowan and holly all of which are estimated to have been established around 1989. The occasional scots pine is also scattered throughout the stand. Some areas of scrub have been cleaned and thinned back from the ride edge. Several streams break up the stand, and in these areas the scrub gives way to clearer areas with more mature trees namely, ash, cherry and nothofagus spp., which are all estimated to have been established around 1960. Ground flora is far more abundant in the areas surrounding the streams with frequent bluebell, sedge and fern. A number of large oak standards estimated to have been established in 1950 are located, predominantly along the edge of the stand. The ground flora within the main area of the stand consists of patchy bluebell, sedge and fern where clearing has allowed more light to reach the woodland floor.</p>						
5a	10.39	Mixed broadleaves	1989	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 5a is dominated by two age classes. It's primarily composed of pole-stage mixed broadleaves with some dense scrub estimated to have established in approximately 1989. The species mix includes a considerable</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>amount of birch, which is common throughout the wood, some alder, the occasional sycamore, beech coppice (a little older, circa 1950) and rare holly. Mature Oak standards circa 1930s form the second major age class here and account for approximately 10-15% of the canopy cover. Ground flora consists of patchy bluebell, fern and sedge.</p>						
5b	0.69	Oak (pedunculate)	1950	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 5b is predominantly an area of oak standards estimated to have been established around 1945. Understorey is made up of a layer of mixed broadleaf scrub. Species include naturally regenerating sycamore, alder, oak, birch and hazel coppice estimated to have become established around 1992. Ground flora includes patchy bluebell, bramble and sedge.</p>						
5c	0.57	Oak (pedunculate)	1950	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 5c is a fairly open stand, situated in the north western corner of compartment 5. Oak makes up the greater proportion of the main canopy composition and is estimated to have been established around 1945. Ash also makes up a smaller proportion of the main canopy composition and is estimated to have been established at a slightly latter date of around 1960. Understorey is comprised of frequent to abundant birch and alder, occasional sycamore and rare holly. Ground flora includes patchy bluebell, bramble and sedge.</p>						
6a	6.4	Ash	1980	Min-intervention		Green Belt
<p>Sub compartment 6a is a large area of high forest predominantly ash, estimated to have been established around 1979. Other species mixed in throughout the stand include oak, ash and birch, all of which were established at the same time as the ash. A smaller proportion of alder and elm are also scattered throughout the stand. The understorey is made up of fairly dense hazel, elder and hawthorn coppice, as well as rowan and honeysuckle. The ground flora is fairly abundant consisting of dogs mercury, bluebell, bramble and fern. In 2004 Grey Poplar was felled and removed from this subcompartment which was dominating the canopy and starting to blow over. Since that time, the response of the native broadleaved remaining has been excellent.</p>						
6b	2.16	Japanese larch	1975	PAWS restoration		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 6b is predominantly a plantation of Japanese larch estimated to have been established around 1975. The stand has been line and selectively thinned (2004 and 2012) but the form remains fairly poor. A small proportion of mixed broadleaf species are located within the stand. Species include birch, sycamore, poplar, ash,</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>field maple and rowan of which some have reached canopy height, the broadleaf species are predominantly found on the outside edges of the sub compartment and along the ride edges. The understorey remains occasional consisting of few hazel, hawthorn and elder coppice. The ground flora is predominantly situated under the broadleaf species, consisting of fern, bluebell, bramble and dogs mercury with sedge along the ride edge.</p>						
7a	1.91	Mixed broadleaves	1987	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 7a contains a high proportion of young mixed broadleaf stems made up of birch, sycamore, ash and rowan with the occasional willow all of which are estimated to have been established in the mid 1980s. Mature oak standards estimated to have been established around 1940, make up a greater proportion of the stand. A small pocket of wild cherry is located within the stand and is estimated to have been established around 1975. The understorey consists of the occasional hazel coppice which becomes more frequent towards the western side of the stand. Ground flora consists of bluebell, sedge and ground ivy</p>						
7b	4.71	Ash	1975	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 7b is an area of mixed broadleaf, high forest, predominantly consisting of ash, estimated to have been established around 1975. A small proportion of older ash coppice is also present within the stand and is estimated to have been established around 1955. Sycamore P75, makes up a proportion of the main canopy composition, as does a small proportion of alder coppice. The occasional P40 oak standard is also located within the sub compartment. Other species located within the stand include birch, rowan and a small proportion of wild cherry. Sycamore has been quite badly squirrel damaged. The understorey contains occasional hazel, hawthorn and elder coppice. Ground flora varies in abundance and contains bluebell, sedge, ferns, bramble and ransoms.</p>						
7c	8.61	Mixed broadleaves	1985	Min-intervention		Green Belt, Planted Ancient Woodland Site
<p>Sub compartment 7c is predominantly a young stand of birch and sycamore estimated to have been established around 1984. Sycamore has been quite badly squirrel damaged. Other species mixed in throughout the stand include oak estimated to have been established around 1940 and a</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>smaller proportion of ash estimated to have been established at a latter date, of around 1960. Alder coppice and rowan is also present scattered throughout the stand. Understorey species include occasional to frequent hazel coppice and blackthorn. Ground flora consists of blue bell, fern sedge and patchy 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.

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