

Huntly Wood

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



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

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 Archaeological Feature
 - 4.3 f3 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

Appendix 2: Management Map

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Huntly Wood

Location:	Longforgan Grid reference: NO313306 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 53
Area:	13.62 hectares (33.66 acres)
External Designations:	Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin, Scheduled Ancient Monument
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Location, Altitude and Aspect

Huntly wood is situated in the Carse of Gowrie approximately 4 km to the western edge of Dundee, and 0.5km to the north of the village of Longforgan. The wood lies between the altitudes of 43 and 52m above sea level, and faces generally in a northerly direction. Adjacent land use is mainly agricultural, horse paddocks and housing.

Physical Description

The wood is on a relatively flat site with the ground to the north falling away slightly, before rising again to the Braes of Gowrie.

The underlying geology of the area is Devonian- Famennian, consisting of mainly fluvial reddish-brown sandstones, locally with a conglomerate base. The soils produced are humus-iron podzols, with some brown forest soils and gleys.

The MLURI climate map identifies this area as fairly warm, rather dry lowland, being moderately exposed with moderate winters.

Woodland Description

Huntly wood is classified as a long established woodland of plantation origin (LEPO) i.e. it appears on maps of 1860 as woodland.

The wood consists of one main block of 13.05 hectares (ha), and a shelterbelt of 0.58 ha. The shelterbelt is situated to the north-west of the main wood and is separated from it by an intervening landholding. Interestingly, both blocks appear on the 1860 map as part of one integral block of woodland. The 13.63 ha woodland is quite diverse in character and includes both mixed broadleaved and conifer plantings. The centre of the wood is occupied by mature stands of beech and sycamore, as well as mixed stands of Douglas fir with downy birch, rowan, oak and sycamore. Areas of mixed native broadleaf restocking are now established at the western end and in the north-east of the wood, species including downy birch, pedunculate oak, ash, gean, rowan and sycamore, with occasional Scots pine. The remainder of the eastern end of the wood consists of conifer stands, which are mainly comprised of Douglas fir and Norway spruce, with some Scots pine and European larch. Some of these conifers blew over in Storm Arwen and Malik in 2021-22.

The shelterbelt contains mixed mature broadleaves and conifers (sycamore, beech, oak, Scots pine and larch) with younger sycamore occupying gaps in the canopy. In addition, the wood features an avenue of mature beech trees running in a north-south direction. Natural regeneration is sparse throughout but where sufficient light reaches the woodland floor patches of broadleaved regeneration are apparent.

There are mixed levels of dead wood throughout made up of wind-blown stems and lop and top from previous silvicultural operations. Levels of ground flora vary depending on tree canopy composition but where abundant is generally dominated by broad buckler fern.

Other Habitats

There is one small open area within the wood - the monument which gets cut annually, with ground flora a mix of flowers, brambles and willowherb. Open ground provides structural diversity within the wood although they are not of particular value in themselves.

A seasonal pond at the north end of the shelterbelt has become bigger and stays for longer over the last few years, being the lowest point in the landscape. This cuts off access for most of the winter.

Wildlife

There is evidence of the presence of roe deer, the occasional rabbit and other small mammals within the wood. Most notably, several red squirrels have been sighted. Herons nest in the eastern side of the wood.

Other Features

In the south of the wood is a scheduled ancient monument, the Market Knowe. It is prehistoric in original date, but its name suggests later use as a market.

Historic Environment Scotland describes the monument as being situated just within the southern edge of Huntly Wood on a slight elevation. Market Knowe comprises the remains of a banked enclosure, a circular, stony mound, averaging 30m in diameter and about 2m in height surrounded by a broad ditch and bank, varying from 2 - 4m in width, although this is not visible in some parts. The central mound has been extensively robbed leaving a slight rim around the edge and appears to be separated from the ditch by a berm, best preserved on the northern side. The ditch and outer bank have been extensively mutilated on the south-east side.

It's known locally as 'Roman Knowe'. There was a discovery of stone coffins containing skeletons many years ago, and on neighbourig land more recently.

Currently this area is colonised with brambles and rosebay willowherb, and surrounded by young birch as well as some mature oak and beech trees, although the cairn is kept clear.

There are old wood banks lining 2 avenues in the middle and to the east of the wood, with mature beech growing on them. These line an old route through the wood to North Bank Farm. There are also boundary banks along much of the northern, eastern and southern sides of the wood.

There are 13 veteran laburnum trees along part of the northern woodbank, although a few of them have died.

Site History

The presence of the burial cairn on the site shows that human habitation of the area stretches back at least 3500 years.

Information on the site also mentions the markets held at Market Knowe on the moor of Forgan. The literature not only suggests markets were held at the Market Knowe since 1663, but also implies that the site was not woodland at this time, but a moor covered in broom.

The Woodland Trust acquired the site in 1988. Since then, approximately 3 ha have been felled and restocked, remaining conifer areas thinned and the Market Knowe cleared of invasive vegetation on a regular basis under an agreement with Historic Scotland.

Access Information

The wood is well used by both local residents and visitors from Dundee, most notably dog walkers. Its situation just west of Dundee, along the A90, provides a large number of people with the opportunity to visit the wood.

There is a well-interconnected network of managed paths (approximately 2km), providing a number of alternatives for circular walks through a variety of woodland types. Paths are generally in good condition, but can be muddy in places. There are 4 entrances and a car park with capacity for approximately 8 cars to the south.

Management access can be obtained from 3 entrances (excluding the SE access point).

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Woodland

The long term intention is that Huntly Wood will be a diverse woodland managed as high forest with range of species and age composition, primarily dominated by native species but with scattered conifers remaining. There will be a component of native shrubs, deadwood and robust ground flora.

The process of converting conifers to native trees will be gradual through thinning, until they become unstable, when conversion will be through clear-felling small areas and replanting with natives.

Public Access

Huntly Wood will continue to provide somewhere for quiet, informal recreation and be accessible to as wide a range of users as is practical. The existing network of paths (c. 2km) will be maintained to suit local demand (currently classed as Grade B - medium usage), to give a route clear of encroaching vegetation. There is a Core Path Network loop through the wood and a car park.

Archaeological Feature

The scheduled ancient monument will continue to be protected from potential threats (root disturbance from woody vegetation growth and rabbit burrowing), with regular monitoring and annual clearance of vegetation.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Huntly Wood is situated 0.5km north of Longforgan (population size of 1100), and about 4km west of Dundee (population size of 148,000). There is a small group of houses on our southern boundary and others to the north separated by a field, and a few other scattered houses in the area.

The wood is mixed with areas of broadleaved and coniferous trees, on fairly flat ground, except in the shelter belt strip to the North-East, where the ground is steeper.

There is a network of managed earth paths of different lengths (longest is approximately 2km / 30 minutes), providing a number of alternatives for circular walks through a variety of woodland types. Paths are generally in good condition, but can be muddy in places. There is a main entrance at the car park, with capacity for approximately 8 cars, and 3 further entrances. All entrances have squeeze gaps (minimum 1.05m wide, 1.9m at car park entrance), or have no barriers. There is a ladder board at the car park and small plastic "welcome" and "enjoyed your visit" signs at the other entrances.

The path loop is part of the core path network (route no LFGN/116), but the paths do not link into a wider core path network.

The wood is a popular place for dog walking, and there are several commercial dog walking companies that use Huntly Wood regularly. There is a dog waste bin and general bin at the car park.

Of historic interest, there is a scheduled ancient monument, called the Market Knowe, which is a mound with secondary banks. Abertay Historical Society carried out research including a Ground Penetrating Radar Survey and Magnetic Gradiometer Survey and held guided walks in 2017 and 2018.

There is no interpretation on the monument, and many visitors may be unaware that there is a monument, with only an open area with a mound to be seen.

There are also old wood banks in the wood, the main one running in a north to south direction, but also along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries.

There are no other community engagement activities currently arranged and unlikely that we will hold any in the near future, but Longforgan Primary School do visit the wood regularly.

The Trust has 2 local voluntary wardens who help to keep an eye on the wood and undertake minor maintenance and litter picking.

Significance

Local residents and dog walking companies from Dundee use the wood extensively. Being close to Dundee and just off the A90 also increases the access potential of the site. The current level of public use is defined as WT Access Category

<p>B (Moderate: 9000 visits per year). The Core Path Network (LFGN/116) forms a loop around the paths, but these are in isolation to other networks.</p> <p>The wood is surrounded by agricultural land and one of the few accessible woods in the area. The next nearest accessible wood is in Dundee more than 2 miles away, and the nearest Woodland Trust Wood is Backmuir Wood (2.7 miles away).</p>
<p>Opportunities & Constraints</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>There is an opportunity for future interpretation of the scheduled ancient monument "Market Knowe", based on further research and for other groups to do more guided walks.</p> <p>With more resources, we could encourage more use of the wood by Longforgan Primary School and other groups.</p> <p>Constraints</p> <p>Compartment 3 is separated from the rest of the wood by a piece of land not owned by the Woodland Trust. It is unlikely that any more core paths will be designated to link to paths in wood.</p> <p>The car park is small and the access road is narrow, which limits size of events that can be held there.</p>
<p>Factors Causing Change</p>
<p>Wetter weather may lead to path surfaces degrading, but at the current time, the paths are fit for purpose.</p>
<p>Long term Objective (50 years+)</p>
<p>Huntly Wood will continue to be mixed woodland with a variety of path loops, used by mostly local people, mainly for responsible dog walking.</p> <p>Visitors will feel welcomed, and paths will remain informal, which may be muddy in places.</p>
<p>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</p>
<p>(i) Access provision will be in keeping with WT Access Guidelines and site access coding (B). Achieved by: annual inspection of paths and entrances with vegetation clearance as necessary, sign maintenance, car park maintenance, litter picking, bin emptying (by council) and tree safety inspections (2024 - 2029).</p> <p>(ii) People engagement is expected to continue at its current level. Volunteers will continue to keep an eye on the site, the local school will continue to use the woodland for outdoor education on an ad-hoc basis.</p>

4.2 f2 Archaeological Feature

<p>Description</p>
<p>On the southern boundary of the wood is a mound called Market Knowe, which is a scheduled ancient monument. It is a circular, stony mound, averaging 30m in diameter and about 2m in height, surrounded by a broad ditch and bank, although this is not visible in some parts. The monument is situated on a slight elevation, formerly used as a market for the village. No systematic excavation is known to have been carried out, although some records refer to stone coffins containing skeletons.</p> <p>Vegetation on the monument is predominantly brambles and rosebay willowherb.</p>

Abertay Historical Society commissioned some surveys in 2018, a magnet gradiometer survey and a resistivity survey, and have held guided walks on site.
Significance
The site has statutory protection as a scheduled ancient monument and may relate to human occupation of the site dating to 3500 years ago or earlier. It also has local cultural significance, being known as the Market Knowe due to the village markets held on the site since the 17th century. It forms part of a network of archaeological sites in the area stretching back to neolithic times. The monument needs to be protected from any forestry work and from encroaching woody vegetation and rabbit burrowing.
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>Opportunity To find out more about the monument and provide interpretation in conjunction with others. To encourage future guided walks run by others.</p> <p>Constraints No machinery within scheduled area and no planting within 20m of monument boundary. Monument to be kept clear of woody vegetation and rabbit burrowing to ensure no damage.</p>
Factors Causing Change
Natural regeneration of trees and shrubs on the monument
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To protect the scheduled ancient monument in line with Historic Scotland guidance.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
(i) Protect the monument from potential threats. Achieved by: cutting woody growth on the mound and secondary banks annually (2024 - 2029); monitoring for rabbit disturbance every 5 years (2029); and monitoring the few mature trees within the scheduled area for stability (when doing tree safety inspections).

4.3 f3 Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin

Description
The woodland is diverse in character with mature mixed broadleaved and conifer plantings, as well as areas of mainly native younger planting. Main species are beech, sycamore, Norway spruce, Douglas fir, birch and oak. Large areas of conifers blew down in Storms Arwen and Malik in 2021-22. These areas were cleared, fenced and planted with oak, rowan, aspen, wych elm, Scots pine and shrubs in 2023. Natural regeneration is generally sparse although present in lighter areas and inside deer fences. There are moderate levels of deadwood throughout, made up of wind-blown stems and lop and top from previous silvicultural operations. Levels of ground flora vary with bracken, grasses, bramble & willowherb in open areas and abundant broad buckler fern in medium shade. Animals that have been seen regularly are red squirrels and roe deer, with occasional rabbits, pine martens and grey squirrels.

<p>The north end of the narrow shelter-belt is often waterlogged in winter, with standing water lying for months. Many trees in this area have suffered as a result with several mature trees dying back or blowing over. There are 13 veteran laburnum trees along the northern boundary, although 3 of these are dead (cpts 1a & 2a).</p>
<p>Significance</p>
<p>The woodland is on the NatureScot's Ancient Woodland Inventory as long established plantation origin (LEPO) and has existed since at least 1860 (confirmed by its existence on the 1860 OS map). There is no indication of woodland in this area on the earlier Roy Military Survey maps (c1745). LEPO woods indicate a relatively high biodiversity potential and the varied woodland structure & composition contributes to its biodiversity value. The wood is important locally as an integral component of the surrounding landscape. The wood also has habitat value within an agricultural setting. The red squirrel is a protected species and their conservation is covered under a UK species action plan.</p>
<p>Opportunities & Constraints</p>
<p>Opportunities To gradually convert the conifer areas to native woodland, but retaining an element of conifers as long as possible for landscape and species diversity. To maintain a healthy population of red squirrels in the wood by regularly controlling grey squirrels in partnership with other organisations.</p> <p>Constraints Wind-blow, particularly in conifer stands. Deer browsing limits regeneration. Woodbanks are cultural historic features - do not damage during forestry operations.</p>
<p>Factors Causing Change</p>
<p>Deer damage and frequent wind damage. The low lying area at the north end of cpt 3a is experiencing increased flooding in recent years.</p>
<p>Long term Objective (50 years+)</p>
<p>The vision is for a native broadleaved woodland with diverse tree species and structure, and with a varied ground flora. The conifer areas will be gradually converted into a more native species mix, but retaining a conifer element in the medium term. The conifers have suffered from regular wind-blow.</p>
<p>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</p>
<p>(i) Ensure woodland establishment in the fenced areas. Achieved by monitoring for regeneration and supplement by planting native species if required to achieve full stocking (average of 1600 trees per hectare by 2028). (ii) Strengthen the vigour and longevity of the veteran boundary laburnum trees, where still alive, where they are being heavily shaded. Achieved by: pruning limbs off neighbouring trees and felling small nearby trees to increase light levels (Cpts 1a & 2a by 2029). (iii) If further significant windblow occurs, then clearfell the remaining conifers, otherwise leave till the next plan period, to give the recently felled areas time to establish. (cpt 1c & 1d).</p>

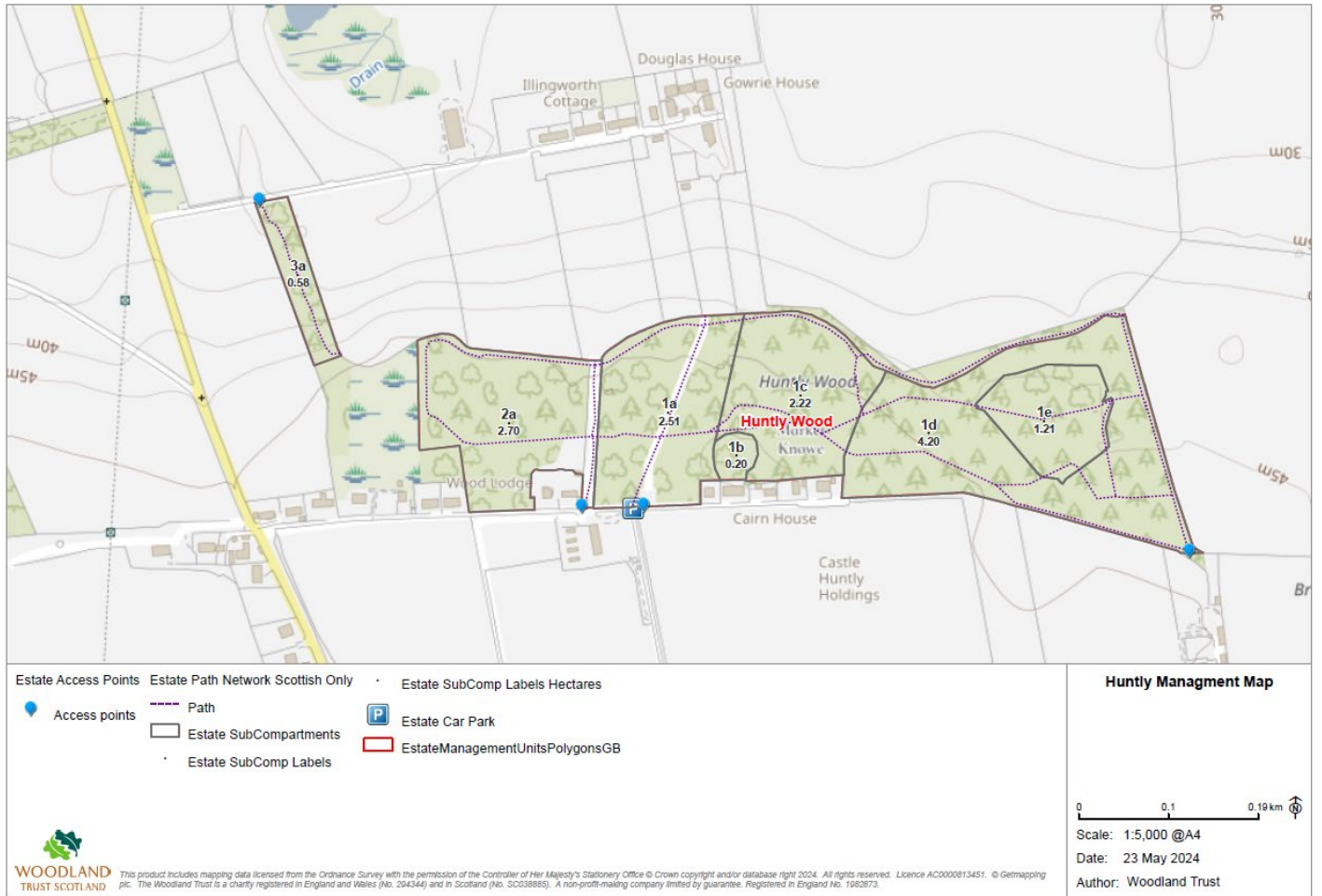
APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	2.51	Beech	1940	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Canopy of mature beech and semi-mature sycamore with occasional oak, with a line of veteran laburnum trees along the northern boundary. Understorey dominated by juvenile beech and occasional juvenile sycamore, as well as rare holly, elder, birch, box and yew. Frequent beech and occasional sycamore regeneration. Sparse cover of ground flora due to shading and dense leaf litter, dominated by broad buckler fern and occasional male fern, as well as a diversity of mosses including frequent <i>Dicranum majus</i>, <i>Thuidium tamariscinum</i> and <i>Hypnum andoi</i>. Occasional dead wood. Diverse shrub edge on southern boundary under power line comprises of elder, oak, birch and sycamore coppice, broom, gorse and a variety of herbs including grasses and rosebay willowherb.</p>						
1b	0.21	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Archaeological features	Scheduled Ancient Monument
<p>Burial mound ('Market Knowe'), surrounded by mature sycamore, beech and pedunculate oak (5% cover). Occasional regeneration and coppice regrowth dominated by sycamore, occasional birch and rare beech. Ground flora (80% cover) dominated by rosebay willowherb and pink purslane, also with foxglove, nettles, bluebells, bramble, broad buckler fern, grasses and rushes. Occasional deer browsing noted. Frequent moss cover, mainly <i>Brachythecium rutabulum</i> and <i>Eurhynchium praelongum</i>. Rare dead wood. Old rabbit burrow in secondary bank.</p>						
1c	2.22	Birch (downy/silver)	1960	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Stand of diverse composition and age structure. Canopy of semi-mature downy birch, with frequent mature larch and semi-mature oak, sycamore and small groups of Douglas fir to north side, mature Douglas fir with occasional Norway spruce to south, and strip of Douglas fir to west. Bit of windblow near houses in 2013. There is a small glade to NE dominated by bracken and undergoing natural succession.</p> <p>Understorey (40% cover) dominated by juvenile sycamore coppice, as well as juvenile birch coppice, juvenile oak, and the occasional rowan, spruce, holly, elder and honeysuckle.</p> <p>Frequent regeneration dominated by sycamore, but also including birch, rowan and elder. Also, understorey along the northern boundary includes broom, gorse, holly, juvenile oak, sycamore coppice. Ground flora (35% cover) of</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>mainly broad buckler fern as well as grasses, foxgloves, brambles and mosses. Mosses include frequent Hypnum andoi, H. cupressiforme and Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus. Frequent deadwood - mainly from thinning. Storms Arwen and Malik blew down pockets of the larch and fir in 2021/2. Area cleared of windblow, deer fenced and planted with oak, rowan, aspen, wych elm, Scots pine and shrubs in 2023.</p>						
1d	4.2	Norway spruce	1960	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Dense canopy (95% cover) dominated by mature Norway spruce, with occasional sycamore, Scots pine, larch, birch, beech and Douglas fir, and rare oak and willow. Very sparse understorey (<5% cover) of mainly elder as well as occasional sycamore. Regeneration rare but mostly sycamore. Dense shade allows little ground flora to develop; currently broad buckler fern is dominant with frequent foxgloves, pink puslane, and grasses along the edges of the compartment (5% cover). There is also abundant moss cover, namely Hypnum cupressiforme and H. andoi. Occasional windblown trees and brash from recent thinning operations have resulted in an abundance of dead wood. One small old rabbit warren is present but not active. A raised earth bank delineates the southern boundary with bird cherry, occasional gorse, sycamore and elder.</p> <p>A thin strip of woodland on east side is dominated by semi-mature coppiced sycamore, with understorey of mainly elder, with occasional gorse, hawthorn, bluebell and honeysuckle. The strip is encompassed by a raised earth bank on both its eastern and western sides, with remnants of a dry-stone wall to the north-east. Some mature beech trees line the hedge to the east, outside of the woodland boundary.</p> <p>An area of open ground to the SW has abundant rosebay willowherb, brambles and grasses, frequent nettles, and occasional snowdrops, bramble and occasional dead wood. There is a moss-covered dry-stone wall and rubble pile making ground uneven. It is regenerating slowly with sycamore.</p> <p>Storms Arwen and Malik blew down areas of the spruce in 2021/22. Areas were cleared, deer fenced and planted with oak, rowan, aspen, wych elm, Scots pine and shrubs in 2023.</p>						
1e	1.21	Birch (downy/silver)	1980	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Two areas clearfelled in 1990 and 2002, and restocked with oak, ash, rowan, cherry, downy birch, hazel and occasional Scots pine. Occasional semi-mature trees left standing, mostly silver birch and sycamore. Understorey of occasional hawthorn and some holly, elder, broom and honeysuckle. Frequent regeneration of birch and occasionally also sycamore and holly.</p> <p>Ground flora of mainly grasses and broad buckler fern, with frequent bramble, foxglove and occasional rosebay willowherb, nettles and some honeysuckle. Also frequent cover of mosses, including Thuidium tamariscum, Eurhynchium praelongum and Brachythecium rutabulum. Evidence of former rabbit occupation, including a disused warren. Deadwood is frequent, mainly comprised of brash from the clearfell.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2a	2.7	Mixed native broadleaves	1990	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Area of dense juvenile trees planted with mixed broadleaves in 1990, and a line of veteran laburnum trees along the northern boundary. Canopy of mature and semi-mature trees found mainly at edges of compartment includes sycamore, beech, oak, rowan, larch and Scots pine. On southern side there is semi-mature, ex-coppice sycamore with occasional oak, beech, birch, willow and ash, and an area of open ground which was let in past as garden extension for hens, but now regenerating.</p> <p>There is an avenue of mature beech on earth banks on either side of management track on eastern edge of the compartment. Although the individual trees are not necessarily notable, the avenue itself is of cultural value. The understorey comprises of occasional whin, broom, beech, elder, hazel, laburnum (on northern edge), as well as some juvenile sycamore, birch, oak and rowan. Regeneration is rare.</p> <p>Ground flora is dominated by grasses and rosebay willowherb, as well as frequent honeysuckle, bramble, broad buckler fern and foxgloves. A large variety of mosses are present, including Eurhynchium praelongum, Hypnum andoi and Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus. Dead wood is found occasionally. Red squirrels have been sighted in this compartment. One or two old rabbit warrens are present, but none have been seen in recent years. Deer browsing occurs but is infrequent.</p>						
3a	0.58	Mixed conifers	1930	High forest		Long Established Woodland of Plantation Origin
<p>Shelterbelt composed of a canopy of mature Scots pine and European larch, with some sycamore and pedunculate oak. The understorey is dominated by semi-mature sycamore with occasional elder, oak, rowan, dogrose, hawthorn, holly, broom, ash, honeysuckle and ivy. There is frequent regeneration of mainly elder, as well as some ash and sycamore. The sparse ground flora (10% cover) is dominated by grasses, particularly to the south, as well as frequent nettles and occasional broad buckler fern, male fern, dog rose, soft rush and bramble. There is abundant deadwood and some windblown trees. Red squirrels have been sighted in this compartment. Occasional deer browsing occurs on elder regeneration and sycamore coppice. There is a seasonally wet area to the north of the compartment, which in recent years is more extensive and remains for many months at a time.</p>						

APPENDIX 2 : MANAGEMENT MAP



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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