

Harras Moor

(Plan period – 2021 to 2026)



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 Informal Public Access
 - 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Harras Moor

Location:	Whitehaven	Grid reference:	NX979185	OS	1:50,000	Sheet No.	89
Area:	1.94 hectares (4.79 acres)						
External Designations:	N/A						
Internal Designations:	N/A						

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Harras Moor is a young woodland in the town of Whitehaven, planted on land gifted to The Woodland Trust in 1990. It lies on a west sloping site above the town of Whitehaven (elevation range 70m to 90m). The almost rectangular area extends to 1.94ha and is fronted on the western boundary by the A595 Loop Road South, on the northern boundary by Park View and on the eastern and southern boundary by a housing and access road both called The Highlands.

The areas surrounding Harras Moor were developed for housing before 1991. To the west the site overlooks the northern tip of White Park, the old town, the busy port and harbour of Whitehaven and beyond to the Irish Sea. The rising land and the housing estate obscure views to the north and east but those to the west are particularly noteworthy. Though isolated by the main road and residential areas the woodland forms part of an important group of sites managed by The Woodland Trust in Whitehaven. Combined these woodlands assist in improving the aesthetics of the town and secure areas of woodland and open ground for landscape, habitat and recreation.

The main central area of the site, planted in 1991, consists of mixed broadleaves including sessile oak, alder, rowan, ash, sycamore and hawthorn; this area forms the core of the woodland and is slowly developing to become high forest. The remaining areas of woodland, planted during 1994, consist primarily of shrubby species including hazel, goat willow, hawthorn, blackthorn and minor shrub species forming a graded edge. An area of open grassland running east-west around the only path is managed for amenity and also to ensure that views over the town and harbour are retained.

Soft grasses dominate the herb layer and grassland, though a number of common rough pasture species were also noted to be present. In particular creeping thistle is well represented and common ragwort is known to be present.

Management and pedestrian access may be gained from The Highlands road to the east of the wood and pedestrian access from the A595 Loop Road. The path between the two which is well used is fairly steep.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The Trust will manage the young woodland to ensure successful establishment of the trees and shrubs and with time create predominantly high forest woodland in perpetuity. The Trust also aims to increase the biodiversity of the woodland through retention of old trees and by managing for uneven age structure over several rotations of the wood, by managing for mixed species, mixed age, encouraging succession and through the retention of deadwood both standing and fallen.

The woodland was planted with a mixture of broadleaved tree species during 1991 whilst the edges were planted with shrubs in 1994 to create a graded woodland edge, creating a small wood with about 25% open ground (meadow, road frontage and small glades within planting). Over time as the woodland develops through natural processes the composition may change especially as views and safety are key factors in the long term management of the site, although this is not likely in the short term.

The main area of grassland along the path and especially from the top of the site will be managed to retain views over the town and harbour where possible and provide an area for recreation. Generally this will be by mowing, as this also controls the noxious weeds present which are mainly creeping thistle and some common ragwort. It is necessary to coppice some of the shrub areas be coppiced on a rotational basis every 7 to 10 years to retain the views. This will also promote a varied structure and ensure retention of a mixed wooded habitat.

The Trust will maintain the informal access to the woodland with the provision of entrances with welcome signs. Public access will be encouraged with paths, stiles and gates maintained and improved where necessary to ensure that local users and visitors can enjoy the woodland for walking and peaceful recreation. Public information and promotion of the woodland locally will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors to the woodland.

It is anticipated that this approach will ensure the development of the woodland habitat in the long term, and maintain and enhance the level of public access.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

Description
Harras Moor is adjacent to the A595 Loop Road South in the parish of Bransty, Whitehaven, West Cumbria; and the road and housing estate both called The Highlands. There are points of public access from each road and they both have a squeeze stile entrance with Woodland Trust welcome signs, and are linked by a path running east-west through the grassland and part of the woodland. From the west, the path rises quite steeply, with a flight of stoned steps for around 20m before levelling to a gentler gradient. The path, which extends to approximately 110m, continues east through the meadow rising all the way to the eastern entrance. A wooden seat is situated at the eastern entrance where there are excellent views over the town and harbour. The wood is a short walk from the centre of Whitehaven where there are many facilities available.
Significance
<p>This permissive access is important as it links the housing estate to the east with access to the town mostly off main roads. The permissive path is well used by local people, normally as part of an extended walk, and meets one of the Woodland Trust's key outcomes as well as promoting its aims and objectives to locals and visitors alike. The eastern access to the site also provides superb views over the town and harbour.</p> <p>The Cumbria Biodiversity Action Plan incorporates the action for landowners to give the public the opportunity to experience and appreciate wildlife and this is successfully achieved at Harras Moor. The role of green spaces in urban areas is recognised in Green Spaces, Better Places, where it states that 'Parks and green spaces have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, by providing places for walking, cycling and other physical activities. They can also reduce stress related illness.'</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>The permissive path is frequently used by people walking to and from the new housing estate to the east and via the public right of way through Crow Park and White Park, also managed by The Woodland Trust, which leads to the town centre. Harras Moor provides local amenity open space and a resting/view point for visitors. It is small in area, which is a constraint on the extent of the permissive path network. However, further public rights of way exist to the north west of the site and though not directly linked it is possible to enjoy a circular walk taking in the permissive path, public rights of way and minor public roads. A major constraint for visitors by car is the lack of parking nearby.</p> <p>Opportunities also exist to inform the public of the Woodland Trust's objectives, the role of woodlands in the urban environment and management practices relevant to Harras Moor through posters and consultation.</p>
Factors Causing Change
Loss of views due to tree growth.

Long term Objective (50 years+)
The Woodland Trust will maintain informal access to the woodland through the provision and maintenance of 2 entrances with welcome signs, a bench and a permissive path route. The area of grass will be managed to retain views over the town, and for amenity recreation. It is intended that some of the shrub areas be coppiced on a rotational basis every 7 to 10 years to help to retain the views where possible over the harbour. Public information and promotion of the woodland locally will be enhanced where possible and posters will be used to inform and involve visitors to the woodland to promote greater understanding of the importance of woodland within the environment.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Maintain two pedestrian accesses with welcome signs, a bench at the view point and 110m of permissive path including the flight of steps, to Woodland Trust specification. This will be achieved by cutting back vegetation along paths and entrances, periodic mowing of the grass areas and regularly carrying out safety inspections. Boundaries will be inspected regularly (every three-five years) and repaired as necessary, working with neighbouring owners as appropriate. Litter pick site and remove material as necessary. Continue to involve local people by consultation. Monitor the growth of shrubs and loss of views and when necessary and where possible undertake control over a minimum area to retain views.

4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Description
Harras Moor is on a west sloping, exposed site above the town of Whitehaven and is clearly visible from the town and harbour. The woodland was planted with a mixture of broadleaved tree species during 1991 to 1994. The composition is mixed broadleaves: sessile oak 15%, ash 10%, sycamore 10%, alder 10%, rowan 5%, hazel 10%, mixed shrubs including hawthorn, blackthorn, goat willow, guelder rose and dog rose 15% and retained open ground of approximately 25%. The herb layer is generally made up of soft grasses including rye grass, cocksfoot, Yorkshire fog, crested dogstail and timothy with a good distribution of creeping thistle, creeping buttercup, ribwort plantain and red and white clover. In addition though not in such great numbers rose-bay willowherb, rushes, common nettle, common dock and small patches of bramble were also noted to be present amongst others. Most indicate previous farming activity and disturbed ground.
Significance
Harras Moor is important woodland within an urban setting. Though separated from White Park, Crow Park and Midgey Gill by the A595 the landscape impact of woodland through the town is strong and creates a magnificent green corridor along the Loop Road South. Such sites, particularly in a large developing town, help to break up the visual impact of houses and bring the countryside to the local community. Trees and woods offer a wide range of benefits to residential and urban areas, such as noise filtering, shade, improving aesthetic appearance of an area, and improving biodiversity. The woodland provides cover, food and nesting sites for a variety of bird species and small mammals. Vitality, in an expanding town such as Whitehaven, the areas managed by The Woodland Trust ensure that such green spaces are secured against development and will be available for future generations.
Opportunities & Constraints
With new planting it is not possible to create diversification within the age structure of the woodland in the medium term. In time opportunities will exist to manage the high forest for increased habitat diversification and the retention

of deadwood communities. Tree safety work may constrain the retention of standing deadwood. Covenant to restricted area trees to be retained to 12ft. With the proximity to urban properties it is possible that exotic species from gardens may colonise the woodland. Where colonisation poses a threat key species removal or control may be considered. Where there is no threat the species can be accepted as part of the succession characteristics of the woodland with reference to Trust policy.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive non-native species, tipping of garden waste, covenanted boundary management. Loss of trees due to ash dieback (which arrived in the area in 2018) as the wood is approx 20% ash.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The Trust will manage the young woodland to create predominantly high forest woodland in perpetuity. To secure habitat diversification through creation of a mixed woodland ecosystem with a varied structure, natural development of woodland shrub and herb layer and retention of deadwood habitats both standing and fallen and of mature trees. The woodland composition is mixed broadleaves (75%) and includes sessile oak, ash, sycamore, alder, rowan, hazel, mixed shrubs and grassland (25%). The open ground will be managed to retain the views. Light re-spacing may be required to ensure long term safety and stability.

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

Continue to manage the growing woodland re-spacing and thinning once during the plan period where priorities exist - roadsides, boundaries and to account for tree disease to ensure the development of stable trees that are able to reach maturity, within this work retention of mixed species, particularly oak is planned. Monitor once during the plan period through observations for the colonisation of non native invasive species, undertaking control where necessary. Inspect and repair boundary structures where these are a Woodland Trust responsibility, liaising with neighbours as necessary. Monitor the growth of trees on the eastern boundary and estimate the top height for covenanted boundary management, re-coppice if necessary.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	SL - Safety / Legal Obligation Work (SODS)	Works associated with specific Health and Safety legislation or associated legal requirements such as – safety fencing of quarries, safety requirements stipulated in planning consent for car parks or entrance points etc	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	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	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 - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	September
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	October
2024	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	November
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	November
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	March
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2025	SL - Safety / Legal Obligation Work (SODS)	Works associated with specific Health and Safety legislation or associated legal requirements such as – safety fencing of quarries, safety requirements stipulated in planning consent for car parks or entrance points etc	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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,	May
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	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
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
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	October
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	February
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	April
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,	May
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	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	1.94	Oak (sessile)	1991	Wood establishment	Legal issues, Services & wayleaves	
<p>Harras Moor, a woodland creation site, extends to 1.94 ha on reasonably free draining clay soils overlying coal measures; and is made up of a mixture of trees, shrubs and open ground on a west-facing slope above the town of Whitehaven. Though the slope is generally even it becomes steeper to the west and a small dry gill was noted to be present near the northern boundary. The woodland is enclosed by a variety of fencing; most of the western boundary has iron railings though these terminate some 70-80m from the southern tip of the woodland and this section is unfenced. The eastern side is delineated by a simple post and three-line wire fence. A similar post and three line wire fence heads northwest and then north to join a stonewall denoting the northern boundary along Park View road. Between the road and eastern entrance there is an area of mown grass and established cotoneaster planting. Finally toward the southern end of the wood there is a strip of adjacent land with a number of garden shrubs including an escallonia hedge. The main central section of the woodland was planted during 1991 whilst the peripheries were planted in 1994. Within the woodland the current approximate species representation is sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) 15%, ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) 10%, sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) 10%, alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) 10%, rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) 5%, hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) 10%, mixed shrubs including hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>), blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), guelder rose (<i>Viburnum opulus</i>) and dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) 15% and retained open ground (grassland & road frontage) 25%. Generally the trees and shrubs are well established and beginning to close canopy though growth has been slow due to the exposed nature of the site. The herb layer is generally made up of soft grasses including rye grass (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), cocksfoot (<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>), Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), crested dogstail (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>) and timothy (<i>Phleum pratense</i>) with a good distribution of creeping thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>), creeping buttercup (<i>Ranunculus repens</i>), ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>) and red and white clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>, <i>T. repens</i>). In addition though not in such great numbers rose-bay willowherb (<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>), rushes (<i>Juncus</i> Spp) common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>), common dock (<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>) and small patches of bramble (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>) were also noted to be present amongst others. Most indicate previous farming activity and disturbed ground. Two points of public access exist linked by a path leading through the grassland. A squeeze stile is located approximately half way along the wood on the western boundary along with a Woodland Trust welcome sign. A wooden seat is situated at the eastern entrance (dedicated to Councillor Mary Stalker) where there are excellent views over the town and harbour. Management access to the wood is gained via a 12' wooden gate with a plaque dedication.</p>						

Ancient Woodland

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

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

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

Ancient Woodland Site

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

Beating Up

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

Broadleaf

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

Canopy

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

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

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

Conifer

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

Continuous Cover forestry

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

Coppice

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

Exotic (non-native) Species

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

Field Layer

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

Group Fell

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

Long Term Retention

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

Minimum Intervention

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

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

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

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

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

Origin & Provenance

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

Re-Stocking

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

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

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

Sub-Compartment

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

Thinning

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

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

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

Weeding

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

Windblow/Windthrow

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

Registered Office:

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

The Woodland Trust is a charity registered in England and Wales no. 294344 and in Scotland no. SC038885. A non-profit making company limited by guarantee. Registered in England no. 1982873. The Woodland Trust logo is a registered trademark.