

Eynsham 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 Secondary Woodland
 - 4.2 F2 Connecting People with woods & trees
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Eynsham Wood

Location:	Eynsham	Grid reference:	SP425101	OS	1:50,000	Sheet	No.	164
Area:	5.36 hectares (13.24 acres)							
External Designations:	N/A							
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep							

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Eynsham Wood is a 5 hectare / 13 acre site located to the west of Oxford adjacent to the A40, lying just north of the village of Eynsham, from which the wood derives its name. Eynsham Wood is secondary woodland and was part of the Woodland Trust's 'Woods on your doorstep' (WOYD) project and was planted in December 2000 with the help of the local community. It was the 200th WOYD site to be acquired by The Trust, with sponsorship from Homebase for the purchase of the site. Prior to the Trust's ownership the site was in arable cultivation.

The wood was planted with native broadleaf trees and the major tree species were oak (30%) and ash (25%), along with field maple, hazel and cherry. There are other minor species including hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, wild privet, buckthorn and spindle and also specimen crab apple trees. Three blocks of predominantly hazel with additional field maple have been established, each of approx 0.26ha in size. Most of the perimeter boundary contains a mature hedgerow, with occasional willows. The nearest sizeable woodlands to this site are at Eynsham Hall Park and Wytham Great Wood, both 2.6km away as the crow flies. The site is on the edge of what was known as Wychwood Forest, once a royal hunting forest recorded in the Domesday Book 1086, but over 2000 acres of the woodland was cleared for agriculture in the 19th Century.

The underlying geology is Oxford Clay Formation and West Walton Formation. The soil is mostly comprised of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, with moderate fertility suitable to woodland and seasonally wet pastures.

A network of permissive paths makes the wood accessible for the public and there is a public bridleway on the western boundary. A seat with a living willow sculpture was installed as a millennium feature in the central glade. Along all the boundaries there are mature, untended hedgerows which probably date back to the Enclosure Act. There is a pedestrian crossing over the A40, near to the entrance on the southern boundary, which enables visitors to access the site from the town of Eynsham. The site has a low level of usage by members of the public.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long term policy for Eynsham Wood is focused on the Woodland Trust's vision of a world where woods and trees thrive for people and nature.

In 50 years' time, Eynsham Wood will be a mature, mixed native broadleaf woodland open to the public with a network of permissive paths and an existing public bridleway. Both permanent and temporary open habitats will add structural complexity and diversity to the habitats available to a broad spectrum of wildlife.

The woodland will be managed to ensure there is good diversity of tree species and to improve conditions for selected retained specimens to enable natural resilience to climatic. The wood will contain an element of open space (minimum 15%) and this will be evident in the form of managed scalloped rides and a central glade. The hazel coppice coupes will be cut on rotation creating a cycle of temporary open space and successional habitat. Small scale silvicultural intervention will occur when required to progress the development of notable and veteran trees. Natural accumulation of dead wood both on the woodland floor and standing (where safe to leave) recycles nutrients back into the soil providing food and habitat for invertebrates and fungi.

The colonisation by ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) will affect the species composition of the wood over time and so oak is likely to be the dominant tree species. Where stands of ash are lost natural successional habitats will be allowed to develop and supersede each other. Dead ash will be retained in situ where it does not pose a safety hazard.

Observations will be carried out to record any threats to the woodland, for example; from deer browsing, tree diseases or anti-social behaviour. These will be managed if/where necessary.

Eynsham Wood has been designated as a Category C site for public access - low usage site where we do maintain paths. Access management will therefore be low key with paths and entrances being cut back twice a year and suitable signage present at all entrances. The woodland will always remain safe through tree safety surveys and inspections of the site infrastructure.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 F1 Secondary Woodland

Description
<p>The site was planted as native broadleaved woodland in December 2000 using native woodland species locally appropriate to the area and soil type. All the plants were 30 - 45cm transplants, planted at a density of 2250 per hectare. Trees have been slow to establish but are now developing well. Ground flora is diversifying, with lords and ladies and primrose present. The less shady areas support coarse vegetation such as bramble.</p> <p>The main species in compartment 1a are oak (30%), ash (25%), hazel (15%) and field maple (15%). Three blocks of predominantly hazel (0.26ha / 0.64 acres in size - cpt 1b,c,d) have been included in the planting and were planted with a view to managing them as coppice coupes. Along all the boundaries there are mature, relatively untended hedgerows of which probably date back to the Enclosure Act.</p> <p>Woody shrubs planted along the ride edges and woodland margins include hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, wild privet, buckthorn and spindle and several varieties of local fruit trees were also included. Several oaks were planted along the northern and eastern boundaries with a view to pollarding them as marker trees in the future.</p>
Significance
<p>Locally the wood is important as a resource for wildlife, including some open ground, successional scrub and young woodland. The creation of this woodland has helped increase the amount of new native woodland cover in an area where woodland cover is low, as well as establishing an open access woodland near to where people live; the new woodland is an important amenity for Eynsham and the surrounding area, located very close to the village and well used by local visitors.</p> <p>New woodlands help absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere, protect soils from erosion, create future wood fuel supplies, improve health and well-being, encourage wildlife and build resilience against pests and diseases while improving biodiversity.</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improvement of tree age range, structure and species diversity over time through silvicultural management and natural processes such as wind-throw. Selecting and promoting old growth trees well into the future to enable them to become veteran and ancient trees; this will require some control of competing trees- To use the site to demonstrate the Trust's approach to woodland establishment and to influence neighbouring landowners and other key stakeholders where possible- The close proximity of the local community presents an opportunity to help manage and enhance the woodland

Constraints:

- The site soil type means it retains moisture and is therefore soft for much of the year which presents challenges for management using machinery.
- Small woodland - low timber volumes make thinning works & coppicing uneconomical

Factors Causing Change

- Mammal damage (deer, squirrel) - Currently medium level with evidence of muntjac browsing tree and shrub regeneration. Squirrel damage to tree canopies is also present. Repeat monitoring scheduled using Woodland Trust staff.
- Increasing shade and loss of structure due to lack of intervention - Low risk and a medium impact - monitoring and management scheduled.
- Changes in structure and gaps in canopy due to wind-blow and disease/dieback e.g. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus in ash - High risk, medium impact due to ash comprising circa 25% planted stock and 20% naturally regenerating composition. Natural regeneration of other species (blackthorn, hawthorn, birch, oak) is strong and will replace ash over time if deer browsing is kept low. - Open areas and path edges are succeeding to scrub and woodland thickets, dominated by blackthorn and birch.
- Plans to widen the A40 alongside the southern and western boundaries would mean the loss of the hedgerows and internal permissive paths. Currently the plans are being reviewed and construction is likely from 2026. High risk and medium impact.
- There are plans for a 2,000 home development alongside the northern and eastern boundaries called Salt Cross Garden Village. Currently no formal planning application has been submitted and a projected completion date of 2031 has been given but is not certain. Medium risk and high impact.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In the long term Eynsham Wood will be a thriving mixed native broadleaved woodland, with woodland components such as mature trees, self seeded ground flora and varied deadwood habitats.

Ash dieback (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) will affect the species composition of the wood over time with a high, above 80%, of the ash trees likely to die. The stands future stands of high forest (oak, field maple, hazel the most common species) will be being managed on a continuous cover silvicultural system to produce uneven-aged, self-regenerating stands of high conservation and amenity value. A proportion of open space (rides and glades - minimum 15%) that has good woodland edge habitat and wild flower interest will be retained and will naturally improve condition and diversify over time with appropriate management. Deadwood habitat will increase over time through some trees being left to age and collapse naturally. Ash that succumbs to ash dieback will be left as deadwood where appropriate to do so.

Deer damage to the broadleaf trees will be monitored and action taken if the damage becomes unsustainable in terms of natural regeneration not attaining full height. Similar intervention may be required due to potential impact by future pests and diseases.

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

In the short term, the main planted compartment 1a will continue to develop through natural processes of competition and establishment. Any changes or threats to tree development will be monitored and managed as necessary.

The short term objectives for the secondary woodland habitat;

- The three compartments of planted hazel (1b,1c,1d) will be cut on rotation to provide successional habitats aimed at improving the biodiversity of the site as a whole. Coppicing of the hazel will also prolong the life of the individual plants and provide traditional natural materials for use in hedge laying for example. Propose coppicing 50% of each compartment each winter which is approx. 30m x 30m block (1c already partially cut in winter 23/24); 1c - 2025/26, 1d in 2026/27 and 2027/28, 1b in 2028/29 and 2029/30.
- Woodland ride habitat management – over two years restore the width of internal rides totalling 560m to restore and create areas of open space and increase species biodiversity - October-November 2026/27
- Full woodland condition assessment to inform next management plan review - to occur in spring 2028

Herbivore management;

Staff to undertake abbreviated herbivore impact assessment to assess deer impact every year in March. This will help inform the success or failure of the hazel coppicing due to herbivore browsing and the levels of natural shrub and tree regeneration.

4.2 F2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Eynsham Wood is in west Oxfordshire located to the north of Eynsham Village (population 4,648) and separated from the village by the busy A40 trunk road. Oxford (population 160,000) lies around 10km (6 miles) east of the site. A pedestrian crossing across the A40 and near to the entrance on the southern boundary, which enables villagers to access the site safely. Parking for visitors arriving in cars is best within Eynsham where parking restrictions permit. A park and ride has been built across Freeland Road which is due to open 2026/27 after the A40 road improvements have been built.

Surrounding land use is part-wooded but mainly farmed, with patches of isolated woodlands in private ownership as well as large estates that are not freely accessible to the public. Farmoor Reservoir lies 6.5km (4 miles) to the south. It offers visitor facilities and a four-mile walk around the reservoir with views of the water, woodland paths, Thames riverside meadows and nature reserves. Blenheim Palace, a World Heritage Site, and Blenheim Park is located 9.5km (6 miles) to the north, offering a visitor experience including the palace, parks and gardens.

Eynsham wood has approx. 1.6km /1mile of permissive paths for pedestrian access only and a 220m section of public bridleway (206/11/10) open to walkers, cyclists and horse riders. A network of public rights of way that can be accessed from Eynsham Wood give the potential for longer landscape scale explorations.

The site is a Category C for access site (low usage site where we do maintain paths). Three entrances are present; from Freeland Road a bridleway gate with swing over latch and locked field gate, from the A40 through a wooden kissing gate; from the north east through a bridleway width gap in the boundary. Path surfaces are not improved (except a short section of old concrete surfaced track from Freeland Road) and can be muddy during periods of wet weather.

Overall the visitor facilities are simple with two benches on offer for quiet contemplation and the site offers the visitor a developing woodland experience in an area where this type of accessible habitat is rare.

Significance

This site provides an area of woodland habitat for a short walk or a short detour as part of a longer route in close proximity to Eynsham town (2021 population 5,021) where accessible woodland within a short walk is not available. As a developing new woodland the site has habitats and features that can be used to engage the public, including children, in appreciating woodland and the landscape on a wider scale.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:

- Eynsham Wood has no parking.
- Paths can be muddy and waterlogged during the winter / wet weather due to the underlying geology.

Opportunities:

- Restoration of rides/widening of paths will help more open, drier path surfaces for visitors.
- Proposals for the building of Salt Cross Garden Village nearby could present an opportunity to engage with and promote the site and aims of the Trust to a wider audience, as well as increased volunteer opportunities to help care for the site.

Factors Causing Change

- The new park & ride site to the west of Eynsham Wood – potentially increased visitor use .
- Proposed Salt Cross Garden Village – increased visitor use resulting in footfall and potentially anti-social behaviour.
- Widening of the A40 will result in the loss of the southern internal perimeter path.
- Maturing woodland will change the visual look of the site and habitats within.
- Antisocial activities, e.g. fly tipping, fires, cycling off permitted routes

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access for informal and quiet recreation will be maintained in perpetuity.

The woodland will be kept as safe as practical for visitors and there will be a managed network of paths, together with visible and clearly signed entrances.

An on-going programme of maintenance will ensure as much as possible the safe and uninhibited access along clearly defined routes for quiet recreation.

Provision of infrastructure will be kept low key and not over-managed with excessive infrastructure and signage as appropriate for the Woodland Trust grading.

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

Management objectives are low key, in line with the current use of the site and with requisite grading category C. This will include;

- The three visitor entrances, permissive and public bridleway and site furniture will be kept clear of tall and overhanging vegetation by mechanically cutting to ensure they remain open for visitors enter/leave and explore the site safely – cutting will occur twice annually (June and August).
- One off hard cut back of encroaching leggy blackthorn scrub and low hanging trees on 500m of perimeter path (including a section of bridleway) due to encroaching thorny scrub encroaching and blocking routes and becoming a danger (causing cuts and puncture woods) - 2025.
- Multi use entrance on Freeland Road. Re-hang bridleway gate so it does not jam. Install a security bollard in the middle of the concrete track to prevent access by unauthorised vehicles as the field gate is not able to be secured in position - 2025
- Continue routine safety inspections of the trees in higher risk zones; Zone A along the roadside boundaries (310m) – annually alternating between summer and autumn, and Zone B along internal pathways (1800m) - biannual summer surveys.
- Continue routine safety inspections of the site infrastructure used by visitors (2 benches and a field gate/bridleway gate used by site maintenance contractors and bridleway users) – annually

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	February
2025	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	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
2026	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	March
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	November
2027	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	March
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	November
2028	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	March
2029	WMM - Coppice Management	Works associated with the management of coppice areas – such as coppicing, maintenance of protective fencing, etc	March

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	4.59	Oak (pedunculate)	2000	High forest		
<p>A plantation of native broadleaves planted in December 2000. The main species are oak (30%), ash (25%), hazel (15%) and field maple (15%), planted in groups. Other minor species include wild privet, buckthorn, crab apple and spindle and several varieties of local fruit trees. Along all the boundaries there are mature, relatively untended hedgerows which probably date back to the Enclosure Act.</p> <p>Woody shrubs planted along the ride edges and woodland margins include hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, wild privet, buckthorn and spindle. Several oaks were planted along the northern and eastern boundaries with a view to pollarding them as marker trees in the future. All the plants were 30 - 45cm transplants, planted at a density of 2250 per hectare.</p>						
1b	0.26	Hazel	2000	Coppice		
1b comprises of pure hazel. There are occasional oak and field maple planted within the coupe.						
1c	0.26	Hazel	2000	Coppice		
1c comprises of pure hazel. There are occasional oak planted within the coupe.						
1d	0.26	Hazel	2000	Coppice		
1d comprises of pure hazel. There are occasional oak planted within the coupe.						

Ancient Woodland

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

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

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

Ancient Woodland Site

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

Beating Up

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

Broadleaf

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

Canopy

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

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

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

Conifer

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

Continuous Cover forestry

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

Coppice

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

Exotic (non-native) Species

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

Field Layer

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

Group Fell

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

Long Term Retention

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

Minimum Intervention

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

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

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

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

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

Origin & Provenance

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

Re-Stocking

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

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

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

Sub-Compartment

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

Thinning

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

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

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

Weeding

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

Windblow/Windthrow

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

Registered Office:

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

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Estate Path Network

- - - Legal-Bridleway
- . . . Permissive-Footpath
- Estate Sub Compartments
- Estate Sub Compartment Labels

Eynsham Wood Compartment Map



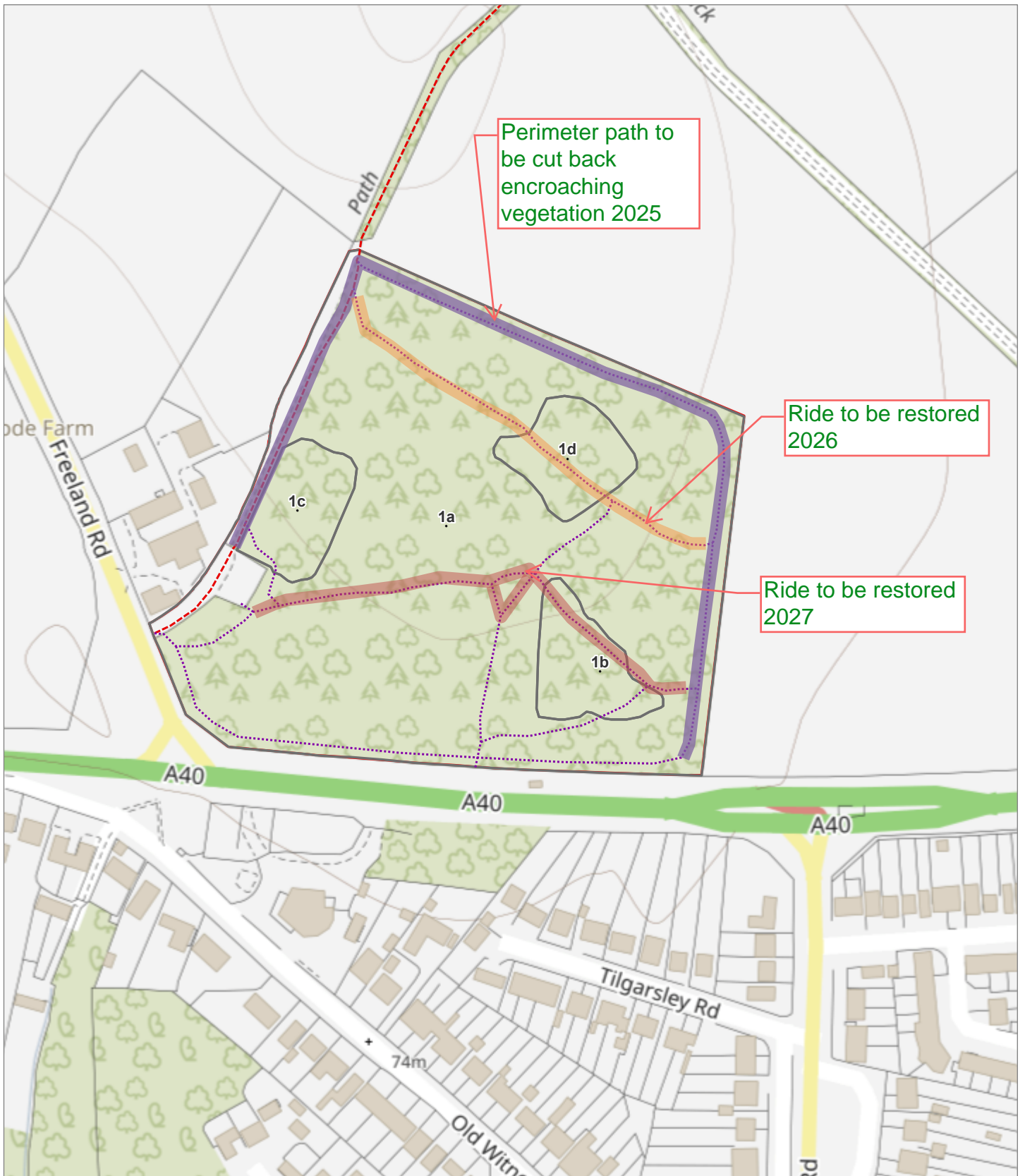
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Date: 20 September 2024

Author: Woodland Trust



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Lines

- Perimeter Path 2025
- Ride Mgt Work 2026
- Ride Mgt Work 2027

Estate Path Network

- Legal-Bridleway

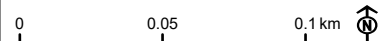


Permissive-Footpath



Estate SubCompartments

Eynsham Wood Short Term Objectives



Scale: 1:2,646 @A4

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