



Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru
Forestry Commission Wales

grantiau a thrwyddedau
grants and licences

COETIROEDD
GWELL
I GYMRU



BETTER
WOODLANDS
FOR WALES

Grantiau a chymorth
i greu a gwella coetiroedd

Grants and support for creating
and improving woodlands

FCW Terminology Guide

Introduction

This reference guide explains common terms in use in within the Forestry Commission Wales, particularly in Grants and Licences and covers general forestry terms. It is intended to be used by all authors and reviewers responsible for creating and amending FCW documents and other interested parties. The Terminology Guide supports the GOH series of documents and other guides created for the Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW) scheme available from the [BWW Reference Library](#).

This document consists of two sections: [Abbreviations](#) and [Terms and Definitions](#). The abbreviations section lists accepted forestry and FCW abbreviations, the terms and definitions section explains the meaning of the abbreviations and other terms in common forestry use. Both lists are organised alphabetically.

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Abbreviations

Click on a letter to see a list of abbreviations available for that letter.

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

Or click on an abbreviation in the list below to find an associated definition.

AC	5
AOI	5
AONB	5
AWI	5
ASNW	5
ATV	5
AVP	5
BAP	5
BWW	5
CAI	5
CAP	5
CC	5
CCF	5
CDA	5
CONFOR	5
COSHH	5
CRoW	5
DAMS	5
DBH	5
DDA	5
Defra	5
DfES	5
DEPC	5
DMA	5
DTI	5
EFI	5
EIA	5
EPC	5
EU	5
FC	6
FCA	6
FCW	6
FE	6
FEI	6
FNR	6
FP	6
FR	6
FRA	6
FRM	6
FTA	6
FWPS	6
G&L	6
G&L Online	6
GPDO	6
Ha	6
HAP	6
HSE	6
IACS	6
ICF	6
IFES	6
ILP	6
IWZ	6

LBAP	6
LIS	6
LISS	6
MP	6
NIWT	7
NNR	7
NT	7
NVC	7
OSNW	7
PAWS	7
POC	7
PRW (or PRoW)	7
p year	7
RCAHMW	7
RFS	7
RLR	7
RoW	7
RPA	7
SAC	7
SAM	7
SAP	7
SBV	7
SCI	7
SPA	7
SPP	7
SRC	7
SSSI	7
UKFS	7
UKWAS	7

A

AC	Additional Contributions
AOI	Area Of Interest
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AWI	Ancient Woodland Inventory
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands
ATV	All Terrain Vehicle
AVP	Average Pole Volume

B

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BWW	Better Woodlands for Wales

C

CAI	Current Annual Increment
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CC	Coed Cymru
CCF	Continuous Cover Forestry
CDA	Controlled Droplet Applicator
CONFOR	Confederation of Forest Industries
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
CRoW	Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)

D

DAMS	Detailed Aspect Method Scoring
DBH	Diameter (at) breast height
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfES	Department for Education and Skills
DEPC	Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Wales)
DMA	Deer Management Assessment
DTI	Department for Trade and Industry

E

EFI	European Forest Institute
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Environment, Country & Planning (Wales) see DEPC
EU	European Union

F

FC	Forestry Commission
FCA	Forestry Contracting Association
FCW	Forestry Commission Wales
FE	Forest Enterprise
FEI	Forest Education Initiative
FNR	Forest Nature Reserve
FP	Foundation Plan
FR	Forest Research
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FRM	Forest Reproductive Material
FTA	Forest and Timber Association - now amalgamated with CONFOR
FWPS	Farm Woodland Premium Scheme

G

G&L	Grants and Licences
G&L Online	Grants and Licences Online (system)
GPDO	General Permitted Development Order

H

Ha	Hectare
HAP	Habitat Action Plan
HSE	Health and Safety Executive

I

IACS	Integrated Administration and Control System
ICF	Institute of Chartered Foresters
IFES	Information From (an) External Source
ILP	Improved Land Premium
IWZ	Infected Woodland Zone

L

LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan
LIS	Land Information Search
LISS	Lower Impact Silviculture Systems

M

MP	Management Planner or Management Plan (depending on context)
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N

NIWT	National Inventory of Woodland and Trees
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NT	National Trust
NVC	National Vegetation Classification

O

OSNW	Other (not ancient) semi-natural woodland
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P

PAWS	Plantations of Ancient Woodlands
POC	Plan of Operations Contract
PRW (or PRow)	Public Rights of Way
p year	Planting year

R

RCAHMW	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
RFS	Royal Forestry Society
RLR	Rural Land Register
RoW	Rights of Way
RPA	Rural Payments Agency

S

SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAP	Species Action Plan
SBV	Site Based Variables
SCI	Sites of Community Importance
SPA	Special Protection Areas
SPP	Species
SRC	Short Rotation Coppice
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest

U

UKFS	UK Forestry Standard
UKWAS	UK Woodland Assurance Standard

Terms and Definitions

Click on a letter to go to a list of terms and definitions available for that letter.

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

Or click on a term shown in the list below to see an associated definition.

Additional Contributions (AC)	13
Afforestation	13
Agent	13
Agricultural Department	13
Agricultural Unit	13
Agriculture	13
Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department (ARAD)	13
Alien invasive species	13
Alleged Illegal Felling	13
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	13
Amendment	13
Ancient Replanted Woodlands	13
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW)	13
Ancient Woodland	13
Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)	13
Ancient Tree	14
Appeal	14
Applicant	14
Applicant's charter	14
Applicant Categories	14
Application Form	14
Arboretum	14
Arboriculture	15
Area Of Interest (AOI)	15
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	15
Assortment (Stand)	15
Attestation	15
Average Pole Volume (AVP)	15
Beating up	15
Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW)	15
Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP)	15
Brashing	15
Broadleaves	15
Cable crane	16
Cadw	16
Canopy	16
Carbon Sequestration	16
Citizen's charter	16
Claims	16
Clear-felling / Clearfelling / Clear felling	16
Clearing	16
Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF)	16
Coed Cymru (CC)	16
Communities First	16
Community Woodland	16
Compartment	17
Complaints and Appeals	17
Component	17
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)	17
Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA)	17
Conservancy/Conservancy Office	17

Coppicing	17
Copse	17
Costing model	18
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000	18
County Parish Holding Number	18
Coupe	18
Crown	18
Cultivation	18
Current Annual Increment (CAI)	18
Detailed Aspect Method	18
Scoring (DAMS)	18
DBH	18
Defra	18
DEPC	18
Deer Area or Glade	18
Deer Initiative	18
Deer Management Assessment (DMA)	18
Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)	19
Dolloping	19
Drainage	19
Ecosystem	19
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	19
EIA consent	19
Engagement Plan	19
Environmental Statement	19
Establishment	19
External Agent	20
Extraction	20
Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS)	20
Feller select	20
Felling	20
Felling Licence	20
Forest	20
Forest cost	20
Forest Education Initiative (FEI)	20
Forest Enterprise	20
Forest floor	20
Forest Habitat Networks	20
Forest hygiene	20
Forest Reproductive Material (FRM)	20
Forest Research (FR)	20
Forest School	20
Forest Year	20
Forestry	20
Forestry Commission (FC)	21
Forestry Commission Wales (FCW)	21
Formal consultation	21
Forwarder	21
Foundation Plan (FP)	21
General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)	22
Grant	22
Grants and Licences (G&L)	22
Grants and Licences Online (G&L Online) system	22
Group Felling	22
Group Selection	22
Habitat	22
Habitat Action Plan (HAP)	22
Hardwood	22
Harvester	22
Heavy thinning	22
Hectare (Ha)	22
High forest	22
Highlead	22
Holding	23
Hypsometer	23

Infected Woodland Zone (IWZ)	23
Information From (an) External Source (IFES)	23
Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)	23
Improved Land Premium (ILP)	23
Knot	23
Land Information Search (LIS)	23
Light Thinning	23
Line Thinning	23
Local Access Forums	24
Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)	24
Local Wildlife Sites	24
Lop 'n' top	24
Lopping	24
Lower Impact Silviculture Systems (LISS)	24
Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland	24
Management Plan (MP)	24
Management Planner (MP)	25
Management tables	25
Map	25
Map Data	25
Mast year	25
Mechanical Thinning	25
Mechanised harvesting	25
Minimum Intervention	25
Management	25
Mixture	25
Monoculture	25
Motor-manual Harvesting	25
Mounding	25
Multi-purpose forestry	25
National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT)	25
Native	26
Native species	26
Native woodland	26
Natural regeneration (NR)	26
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	26
New Planting	26
Other Land	26
Overbark	26
Overstorey	26
Pesticide	27
Photosynthesis	27
Plan of Operations Contract (POC)	27
Plantations of Ancient Woodlands (PAWS)	27
Planting types	27
Planting year (p year)	27
Part claims	28
Pole Length	28
Pole stage	28
Pollarding	28
Processor	28
Productive wood or forest	28
Propagation	28
Provenance	28
Pruning	28
Public Register	28
Public Rights of Way (PRW or PRoW)	28
Quality Mixtures	28
Rack	28
Ramsar Sites	28
Regeneration	29
Register of New Planting and Felling	29
Restocking	29
Resumption	29
Ride	29

Rights of Way (RoW)	29
Riparian	29
Rotation	29
Roundwood	29
Rural Land Register (RLR)	29
Rural Payments Agency (RPA)	29
Sawlogs	29
Scarification	29
Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	29
Scrub	29
Seedling	29
Selective felling	29
Selective thinning	30
Semi-natural woodland	30
Shelter belt	30
Shelterwood	30
Short Rotation Coppice (SRC)	30
Simple Mixtures	30
Silviculture	30
Sites of Community Importance (SCI)	30
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	30
Site Based Variables (SBV)	30
Skidder	30
Skyline	30
Small coupe felling	30
Snedding	30
Softwood	30
Specialist Assessors	30
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	31
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	31
Species (SPP)	31
Species Action Plan (SAP)	31
Split claims	31
Spot weeding	31
Stakeholder	31
Stand	31
Standard Crops	31
Standard Proposal	31
Standing sales	32
Standing volume	32
Statutory consultees	32
Stocking	32
Stratification	32
Strip Felling Systems	32
Sub-compartment	32
Sustainable development	32
Sweep	32
Swipe	32
Systematic thinning	33
Thicket stage	33
Thinning	33
Transplant	33
Turves	33
Underbark	33
Undercut	33
Underplanting	33
Understorey	33
UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)	33
UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)	33
Vegetative propagation	34
Veteran Tree	34
Wales Archaeological Trusts	34
Weeding	34
Windblow	34
Wood or Woodland	34

Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG)-----34

Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG) Calculator -----34

Woodland Improvement Grant - Social Benefits -----34

Woodland Improvement Grant – Silvi Environmental -----34

Woodland Officer-----35

Work Area-----35

Work Operation(s)-----35

Yield class -----35

A

Additional Contributions (AC)	Extra contributions towards costs for creating new woodland in certain locations or for specific woodland uses.
Afforestation	The process of establishing a forest by planting or seeding trees in an area previously devoid of trees, for example, pastures or agricultural fields.
Agent	Appointed by a landowner to submit an application for grant funding on their behalf to Forestry Commission Scotland or Forestry Commission England. In Wales, grant applications are submitted via management planners . A landowner may then choose to employ an agent to implement work that has been agreed with FCW in a BWW Management Plan .
Agricultural Department	Refers to Government Agricultural Departments, see DEPC and Defra for more information.
Agricultural Unit	An agricultural holding, or smallholding that includes a common grazing.
Agriculture	Covers; horticulture, fruit growing, arable cropping, seed growing, dairy farming, livestock breeding and keeping, the use of the land as grazing land, meadowland, osier land, market gardens and nursery grounds, or the use of land as woodland (where that use is supplementary to the use of the land for other agricultural activities). For example, shelterbelts and woodland pasture. Keeping horses for recreational or sporting purposes, fish farming, and Christmas tree growing are not considered to be agricultural activities.
Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department (ARAD)	Welsh Assembly Government - Agriculture and Rural Affairs Department now part of the Department of Environment, Planning and Countryside (DEPC) .
Alien invasive species	A species that is not native to the UK and can spread vigorously within a locality and suppress or displace native species – examples include Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam.
Alleged Illegal Felling	The felling of trees in cases where a felling licence may have been required, but not necessarily obtained.
All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)	Vehicle capable of being used over all terrain types.
Amendment	In Grants and Licences, a request to make changes to the details in a contract that has already been signed, agreed and accepted. Amendments can be requested online from the G&L Online service or after initial contact by letter or telephone or email.
Ancient Replanted Woodlands	See Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS).
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW)	Sites that are composed predominantly of trees and shrubs native to the site and do not obviously originate from planting. This includes stands that may have been managed by coppicing or pollarding in the past, as well as those where the tree and shrub layer has grown up by natural regeneration .
Ancient Woodland	Woodland which has been in continuous existence since 1600 AD in Wales and England (1750 AD in Scotland). Ancient Woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. Both types of stand are classed as ancient woods.
Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI)	Prepared in the 1980's to define boundaries and areas for ancient woodland sites. Updated and replaced by the FC National Inventory of Woodland and Trees.

Ancient Tree	Same as veteran tree .
Appeal	A formal process to challenge a decision made by the Forestry Commission. See also complaints and appeals .
Applicant	<p>A person applying to the Forestry Commission for a grant or licence. Valid applicant types are:</p> <p>Owner: If you or your family owns the title to the property. Lessee: If you lease the property and the terms of your lease allow you to apply for a grant. Tenant: If you rent the property from a landlord. You may need to obtain the landlords consent to before you can apply for a grant. Crofter: You will need your landlord's consent to the proposals. We cannot approve your application without Crofter's Commission approval. Trust: If you are a trustee managing the property. Other: If none of the other categories apply.</p> <p>In FCW the management planner makes an application for BWW funding on behalf of the applicant.</p>
Applicant's charter	A statement of the timescales within which the Forestry Commission aims to process grant scheme and felling licence applications.
Applicant Categories	<p>An applicant is defined not only in terms of their occupational relationship to the land, for example owner, lessee etc, but also with regard their ownership of the land. Valid applicant categories are:</p> <p>Personal occupier: If you or your family own or lease the property, or hold it as a family trust, partnership or family farm. Business occupier: Company, forestry investor, business partnership, syndicate or pension fund. Voluntary organisation: A charitable trust, a community organisation or an organisation funded by public subscription. Public ownership: Government department or local authority. Crofting in-Bye Land: Land owned by the crofter (landlord's consent not required). Crofting common grazings: Croft holder and grazings clerk - you will also need landlord's consent for establishing new woodlands. Other: None of the categories above.</p>
Application Form	<p>In G&L Online, one of the stages an application will need to pass through for BWW funding.</p> <p>Preliminary information is supplied at the application form stage to assess initial viability. At the end of this stage the application form is submitted to the Forestry Commission (FC) for a decision to made as to whether the application can proceed to the next stage - or not. If not, the application may be rejected or it can revert back to the previous stage (re-submission of the application form) if it is still viable but requires further work or information. If successful, the application passes into the foundation plan stage and ultimately the management plan stage. Each stage in the application process gradually builds more detail into the application.</p> <p>Application forms are created by management planners.</p>
Arboretum	A collection of specimen trees.

Arboriculture	Management of individual trees or groups of trees primarily for their amenity value.
Area Of Interest (AOI)	An area of land covering the work proposals of a grant application.
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	<p>A conservation designation in the United Kingdom. These are areas of England, Wales and Northern Ireland so designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (1949). There are 41 AONBs in total, selected because of their flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations and scenic views.</p> <p>The care of AONBs is entrusted to local authorities, often coordinated by AONB officers. Further protection is afforded by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p> <p>There are five such areas in Wales and these are located in Anglesey, Clwydian Range, Gower, Lleyn and the Wye Valley shared with England.</p>
Assortment (Stand)	The breakdown of a stand of timber into different products. Estimated using stand assortment tables, and based on the average DBH of the stand and the minimum top diameter required for the products being considered.
Attestation	A legal statement or oath testifying validity or truth. For example in grants and licences, a letter from a landowner confirming that a tenant has their permission to proceed with a FC grant application.
Average Pole Volume (AVP)	Generally, a term used to calculate the volume of timber in individual trees or stands of trees.

B

Beating up	Replacing trees that have died shortly after planting. A 100% woodland planting success rate is rare. Some trees will die and the planned replacement of those trees is known in forestry as "beating up". Some contractors will agree to come back and replace dead trees as part of an original deal, but you would need to check first.
Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW)	The woodland grant scheme and management support system for Welsh woodlands administered by Forestry Commission Wales.
Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP)	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) sets out the government's broad strategy for conserving biodiversity. The UKBAP includes measures to promote biodiversity conservation in all woodlands. It also contains UK wide Habitat and Species Action Plans for conservation. Several native woodland types are priority habitats and many priority species are present in woodlands. The Forestry Commission works with the Government and other organisations, local communities and individual people to realise the priorities set out in the action plans. The UKBAP encourages local people to get more interested in their natural environment and to look after wildlife and natural habitats by helping to prepare and carry out Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) .
Brashing	Removal of the lower dead branches, up to about two metres, of trees in a stand.
Broadleaves	Term used to describe trees other than conifers. Broadleaves may be deciduous (oak for example) or evergreen (holly for example).

C

Cable crane	A method of extracting timber over rough and/or steep ground using a system of pulleys and line wires. The tractor, which provides the power for the system, remains on the forest road. See also Highlead and Skyline .
Cadw	Welsh word meaning "to keep". Cadw is the historic environment agency within the Welsh Assembly Government with responsibility for protecting, conserving, and promoting an appreciation of the historic environment of Wales.
Canopy	The foliage and small branches of tall trees in a wood where these have interlaced to form continuous cover.
Carbon Sequestration	Generally refers to capturing carbon in a carbon sink, such as the oceans, or a terrestrial sink such as forests or soils, so the build-up of carbon dioxide (the principal greenhouse gas) can be reduced or slowed down in the atmosphere.
Citizen's charter	The Forestry Commission has a commitment to deliver the best service possible to you within the resources we have available. Our commitment and obligation to you are set out in our citizen's charter.
Claims	A claim is a request for payment for work carried out as per the terms and conditions of a contract for FC grant aided work, agreed to and signed by an applicant. A claim has to be raised before payment can be made. Claims can be made at any time during an appropriate claim year. Claim years correspond to financial years, for example, claim year 05/06 means a claim year between the dates 6th April 2005 to 5th April 2006. See also part claims and split claims .
Clear-felling / Clearfelling / Clear felling	The complete removal of trees from an area. It is a system of managing high forest in which blocks of trees, typically several hectares in extent are felled and replanted at the same time. Also known as clear-cutting. Compare with selective thinning . See also cover coppicing and pollarding work.
Clearing	The removal of unwanted tree and shrub growth.
Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF)	Also known as Continuous Cover Systems. The use of silviculture systems whereby the forest canopy is maintained at one or more levels without clear-felling.
Coed Cymru (CC)	Coed Cymru is an all Wales initiative to promote the management of broadleaf woodlands and the use of locally grown hardwood timber in Wales.
Communities First	The Communities First programme is a long-term strategy for improving the living conditions and prospects for people in the most disadvantaged communities in Wales. The programme seeks to ensure that funds and support, available from the Welsh Assembly Government and various other publicly funded agencies, are targeted at the poorest areas. See the communities first web site for more information.
Community Woodland	A woodland group set up by a community whose interests are in conserving and managing a local (to the community group) woodland or group of woodlands. The Community Woodland Network (CWN) has been set up by the Woodland Trust to support and encourage the enterprises of such groups and to help groups get started.

Compartment	A compartment is a permanent management unit of land, the boundaries of which are based (as far as possible) upon the road system and well defined features such as watercourses, paths and other natural features. The size of compartment unit depends upon the terrain and the area of woodland or plantation. A compartment may consist of one or more sub-compartments .
Complaints and Appeals	A complaints and appeals procedure is in place for those times when a Forestry Commission decision to decline an application or impose restrictive conditions may not be acceptable to you. In such cases, your first course of action is to raise your concern with your local conservancy. If this is unsuccessful and you may then wish to register a formal complaint.
Component	<p>A component is the smallest forestry management unit used to identify and describe parts of a sub-compartment. Components are used to indicate the presence of crops (or areas) of different land use that are generally too small to measure but are sufficiently important to include in a management plan. For example, veteran oaks scattered throughout a conifer plantation.</p> <p>Components can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distinguish between different species in an intimate mixture or a two-storey crop. ▪ Identify a group of beech trees. ▪ Identify an area of open ground. <p>In G&L Online, components are expressed as a percentage of the sub-compartment area. Up to ten components are permissible within a sub-compartment. Any open area not large enough to be mapped, that is less than 0.1 Ha, must be shown as a component. Open areas bigger than 0.1 Ha should be mapped as a sub-compartment, for example, a deer lawn.</p>
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)	Legislation covering the control of risks to employees and other people arising from exposure to harmful substances generated out of or in connection with any work activity under the employer's control.
Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA)	Chemical weed control method used to control vegetation.
Conservancy/Conservancy Office	Geographical areas covering the GB and administered by Countries. Conservancies carry out regulatory and grant support functions. They promote sustainable forestry within their areas whilst balancing the needs of timber production with those of landscape, biodiversity and people. They also give advice and information on forestry and provide grant aid to woodland owners to establish new woodlands and manage existing woodlands.
Coppicing	A traditional woodland management practice that involves cutting young tree stems down to a foot or less from ground level to encourage multiple new shoots. See also pollarding .
Copse	Very small, broad-leaved woodland originally derived from coppicing but now the term is used more widely.

Costing model	In relation to the WIG Calculator , the financial model used in WIG Calculator to enable grant rates for woodland improvement work operations to be costed. The costing model consists of three cost types: banded, itemised and site based variable costs.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW) 2000	Applies to England and Wales only and received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000. The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.
County Parish Holding Number	Number given to identify a parcel of land, usually referred to a holding.
Coupe	Area clear-felled within mature woodland for regeneration or replanting.
Crown	Branches and upper part of the stem of tree.
Cultivation	A method of preparing the soil prior to tree establishment. Carried out by ploughing, mounding or by producing turves.
Current Annual Increment (CAI)	Volume increment of a stand in one year, or averaged over a short period of years, measured in cubic metres per hectare.

D

Detailed Aspect Method Scoring (DAMS)	A system for scoring the windiness of a site. Derived through the use of tatter flags and using representations of location and terrain to calculate a score. In G&L Online, the FCW Management Plan - Sub-Compartment tab, requires a DAMS value to be entered for a woodland site.
DBH	Diameter at breast height. Usually taken as the diameter of a tree at 1.3 m above ground level.
Defra	Government department responsible for the Environment, Food and Rural affairs. See the defra web site for further information.
DEPC	Welsh Assembly government department responsible for the Environment, Planning and Countryside affairs. See the DEPC web site for further information.
Deer Area or Glade	Unplanted or open area within woodlands specifically adapted and used as deer glades for deer management.
Deer Initiative	The Deer Initiative is a broad partnership of statutory, voluntary and private interests dedicated to "ensuring the delivery of a sustainable, well-managed wild deer population in England and Wales. All Deer Management Assessments that need to be undertaken for BWW funding are carried out by the Deer Initiative under a service level agreement with FCW.
Deer Management Assessment (DMA)	Deer Management Assessments are carried out to define work operations required to limit damage to woodland from the activities of deer. The outcome of a DMA is attached to a BWW management plan. All DMAs are carried out by the Deer Initiative .

Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)	The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) makes it unlawful for any service or provider (which means any company or organisation, public or private) to discriminate against a disabled person in enabling access to, or in the standard of, a service provided. This act was subsequently revised in 2005 and incorporates further legislation. See this government web site for more information.
Dolloping	Type of pre-planting cultivation, usually created by an excavator, to provide a raised, weed free planting mound of soil. Commonly used on wet ground.
Drainage	The wetness of a site. Where "poor" refers to a wet site where rooting is severely restricted by a shallow water table - due to local topography or failure of and/or lack of an installed drainage system. "Good" refers to a better than average site - due to topography (for example, a shedding slope) or a good quality intensive drainage network.

E

Ecosystem	All plant and animal life living in a particular habitat and, to at least some extent, dependent upon each other.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Statutory regulations which the Forestry Commission must apply to ensure work proposals covering afforestation, deforestation, forestry quarry or road work are carried out to a required standard. Applicants wishing to carry out such work may have to obtain Forestry Commission consent in order to minimise the impact the effect of their work proposals might have upon land, neighbouring land or to the public.
EIA consent	Work proposals that apply for new planting or felling without any replanting provision above a specific threshold are typically cases in which an applicant will need to apply for consent under the Environmental Assessment (Forestry) Regulations 1999. In such cases the applicant will be required to submit an Environmental Statement as part of their application, showing how their proposals will be take account of the potential impact on the environment.
Engagement Plan	An engagement plan provides practical information on how to implement recommendations associated with managing stakeholder interest in a woodland and if required, is prepared as part of a management plan stage for a BWW application.
Environmental Statement	Submitted as part of an application when an applicant is informed by the Forestry Commission that they need to apply for EIA consent. The Environmental Statement must show how work proposals will take account of the potential impact on the environment. When this document is received by the FC, the details are passed to the relevant countryside bodies, local authorities and published in local newspapers for consultation. This document is taken into account when the FC makes a decision in environmental impact assessment application cases.
Establishment	The first five to ten years or formative period that ends once young trees are of sufficient size that, given adequate protection, they are likely to survive at the required stocking. The stage in the growth of a young plantation when it no longer needs beating up or weeding.

External Agent	Appointed by a landowner to submit an application for funding to the Forestry Commission on their behalf to the Forestry Commission Scotland or Forestry Commission England. Same as Agent. See also management planner for Forestry Commission Wales.
Extraction	Removal of felled timber to forest roadside.

F

Farm Woodland Premium Scheme (FWPS)	To be superseded in Wales by Improved Land Premium (ILP) grants.
Feller select	A type of selective thinning where the man felling the trees or operating the harvester chooses the trees to be thinned.
Felling	The cutting down of trees, particularly mature trees.
Felling Licence	Anyone who intends to fell trees must apply for a felling licence from the Forestry Commission to do so. Exceptions do exist but in general a felling licence it nearly always needed. It is an offence to fell trees without a licence if an exemption does not apply
Forest	A large area dominated by trees, both conifers and broad-leaved, either planted or natural. Usually taken to include a complex landscape comprising of woodland, open space, water and settlements. See also wood or woodland .
Forest cost	The total cost of carrying out an operation at a forest district. Includes labour, machine, materials plus costs of employing labour.
Forest Education Initiative (FEI)	A national partnership organisation the aims of which are to increase the understanding and appreciation, particularly among young people, of the environmental, social, and economic potential of trees, and of the link between trees and everyday wood products. See the Forest Education Initiative website for more information.
Forest Enterprise	The agency of the Forestry Commission responsible for managing the Forestry Commission's forest estate in England and Scotland.
Forest floor	The comparatively clear ground under a closed-canopy forest.
Forest Habitat Networks	Networks that provide links between woodland or forest areas to bring ecological benefit to wildlife and plant habitats.
Forest hygiene	Operational disciplines aimed at reducing the potential levels of forest pests and diseases.
Forest Reproductive Material (FRM)	National regulations governing the quality of Forest Reproductive Material (FRM). FRM is the generic name for seeds, cones, cuttings and planting stock used in forest establishment.
Forest Research (FR)	The agency of the Forestry Commission responsible for research and development, surveys and technical services to the Forestry Commission and the UK and international forest industry.
Forest School	A forest school encourages an appreciation of the natural world and builds self-esteem and confidence. This is achieved through regular visits to special woodland sites. Individuals can master tasks of increasing complexity and learn the associated social skills. Forest schools are aimed at all ages not just school children. See this link for further information.
Forest Year	Another name for a Planting Year .
Forestry	Management of forests and woods.

Forestry Commission (FC)	Government department responsible for forestry matters in Great Britain. The responsibility for Forestry is devolved to ministers in the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly, but the executive functions are exercised throughout Great Britain by the Forestry Commission.
Forestry Commission Wales (FCW)	<p>Forestry Commission Wales (FCW) acts as the Welsh Assembly Government's Department of Forestry and directly as stewards of the 38% of Welsh woodlands owned by the National Assembly. Our mission and corporate plan is to help deliver Better Woodlands for a Better Wales. We generate income from the National forest estate through timber harvesting and other activities and reinvest in projects to deliver our social and environmental goals across this publicly-owned resource.</p> <p>Outside the Assembly-owned woodlands, we encourage sustainable woodland management through grant incentives and regulation including licensing for felling and replanting. FCW are directed by Welsh Ministers through our Board of Commissioners and our National Committee for Wales and we are by the Welsh Assembly. We work closely with the Welsh Assembly Government, particularly the Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside (DEPC) to deliver the National Assembly's Strategy for Trees and Woodlands, "Woodlands for Wales" alongside the many other public, private and voluntary partners. The Woodland Strategy Advisory Panel was formed in 2005 to advise the National Committee for Wales on developing forestry policy and the monitoring of the Woodlands for Wales strategy.</p>
Formal consultation	The formal process of inviting statutory consultees (organisations and other stakeholders) to comment upon a case before a decision is made about an application.
Forwarder	Tractor which extracts timber lifted entirely clear of the ground. The timber is carried on a linked trailer or integral rear bunk.
Foundation Plan (FP)	<p>In G&L Online, one of the stages an application will need to pass through for BWW funding. A foundation plan is prepared after an application successfully passes the initial application form stage and before a management plan can be created.</p> <p>The foundation plan defines issues and sets out any what level of consultation will be necessary with stakeholders - if required.</p> <p>At the end of the foundation plan stage the plan is submitted to the Forestry Commission (FC) for a decision to be made as to whether an application can proceed to the next stage - or not. If not, the foundation plan may be rejected or it can revert back to the previous stage (application form approval) if the applicable is still viable but requires further work or information.</p> <p>Foundation Plans are created by management planners.</p>

G

General Permitted Development Order (GPDO)	Refers to the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 which grants rights (known as permitted development rights) to carry out certain limited forms of development without the need to make an application for planning permission.
Grant	In G&L Online, a grant that you can apply for online. In grants and licences generally, a grant that forms part of a funding scheme.
Grants and Licences (G&L)	Term used to denote grant schemes and felling licences available in three countries, Forestry Commission England (FCE), Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) and Forestry Commission Wales (FCW).
Grants and Licences Online (G&L Online) system	A service designed to enable FCW appointed management planner to apply online for a grant or felling licence on behalf of a landowner. Once an application has been made it can be tracked and the progress of an application can be monitored. Contracts can be offered and accepted online; grants can be claimed and paid directly by BACS. It can also be used to request amendments or raise issues about cases. A major feature of this service is the integration of Geographical Information System (GIS) data, allowing spatial map data to be handled. Forestry Commission Wales uses G&L Online to administer all new applications for BWW funding.
Group Felling	As clear-felling , but in smaller areas (typically less than 0.25 hectares) where the microclimate is strongly influenced by the surrounding woodland left standing.
Group Selection	A silviculture system to produce an irregular stand structure using larger gaps than those produced by the removal of individual trees as is characteristic of single stem selection.

H

Habitat	Situation in which a particular plant or animal lives.
Habitat Action Plan (HAP)	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) sets out programmes to meet the UK's international commitment to safeguarding and enhancing biodiversity. A key part of the UKBAP is the set of native woodlands Habitat Action Plans, which identify targets for the conservation, restoration and expansion of semi-natural woodlands. See also Biodiversity Action Plans (UK), Species Action Plans and Local Biodiversity Action Plans .
Hardwood	Descriptive term used for the wood of broad-leaved trees. Also old-fashioned term for the broad-leaved trees. A term sometimes used to describe broadleaved trees themselves.
Harvester	A machine that severs the tree from its roots, de-branches it and converts it to pre-determined lengths. See Processor .
Heavy thinning	Removal of a large volume per unit area.
Hectare (Ha)	Unit of land area equal to 10 000 square metres. There are 100 hectares in a square kilometre.
High forest	Trees capable of growing to be suitable for timber production.
Highlead	A type of cable crane set up where there are no fixed overhead line wires. See also Skyline .

Holding	A parcel of land which is usually identified by its County Parish Holding (CPH) number and recorded in the Rural Land Register .
Hypsometer	An instrument used from ground level for measuring the heights of trees.

I

Infected Woodland Zone (IWZ)	Term used loosely to describe a woodland zone that has become infected.
Information From (an) External Source (IFES)	In Wales used to denote information requested from external organisations and submitted to FCW in the form information (in the form of documents or maps) for a case. The information is stored as documents, data, spreadsheets (for example) and as spatial data (for maps) and is available online for management planners and case viewers to read.
Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)	European Union regulations which define common rules for the administration and control of European Community support schemes. Also referred to in conjunction with map checks to accurately delineate the boundary of a proposed area to ensure that funding has not been duplicated for an area of land. See also Rural Land Register .
Improved Land Premium (ILP)	Improved Land Premium in Wales (successor grants to the Farm Woodland Premium Scheme). Annual payments to offset loss of income as a result of converting agricultural land to woodland.

K

Knot	Dead or live. A live knot is the base of a living branch that is incorporated in the timber. A dead knot is the remains of a dead branch that has been left in the timber.
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L

Land Information Search (LIS)	This is a map-based tool that can be used to search for information about land designations or features for a chosen area. To use the LIS tool, you must first define an area; this can be done by entering a postcode or an Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference. You can then run a full (or partial) search to find information on land designations, grant applications - current and pending, and special features such as special protection areas or areas of historic significance, rights of way and WIG haulage distance bands. The information retrieved is presented to you in the form of a LIS report that you use to help you find further information about regulations governing land use or the care and management of identified features. See this page on the FCW web site for more information.
Light Thinning	Removal of a small volume per unit area. See also heavy thinning .
Line Thinning	A method of mechanical thinning, distinct from selective thinning in which a whole line of trees is taken out irrespective of their quality. Usually confined to first thinning.

Local Access Forums	As a result of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW) it is a duty of local and national park authorities outside the Inner London boroughs to establish local access forums. Forums are made up of representatives of users, landowners, and other local interests, such as conservation, tourism and business. They are statutory advisory bodies concerned with the improvement of public access to land in their areas for all types of open-air recreation. To find a local access forum you should contact your local authority - county council, metropolitan borough or unitary authority - or the national park authority if you live in a national park.
Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP)	Part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) suite of action plans. Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP) are used to encourage local people to get more interested in their natural environment and to look after wildlife and natural habitats.
Local Wildlife Sites	Sites designated to be of some conservation value. Local wildlife sites include: local nature reserves; sites of importance for nature conservation and sites of local importance for nature conservation.
Lop 'n' top	Woody debris from a cutting operation.
Lopping	Cutting branches off a tree.
Lower Impact Silviculture Systems (LISS)	A silviculture system designed to meet management objectives and includes group selection, shelterwood or underplanting, small coupe felling systems, coppice or coppice with standards, minimum intervention & single tree selection systems. These systems are suitable for wind firm conifer plantations and most broadleaved woodlands.
Lowland Wood Pasture and Parkland	A habitat typically consisting of large open-grown trees at various densities in a matrix of grazed grassland, heathland and/or woodland ground flora vegetation. Trees within these habitats are of veteran status and are derived from medieval forests. The present landscape may have been redesigned or changed from its original, moving with the underlying trends of society. A veteran tree is one of significant age (for its species), with a high proportion of dead or decaying wood. Veteran trees can also exist in a woodland matrix of plantation.

M

Management Plan (MP)	<p>A stage that an application for BWW funding passes through after successfully completing the foundation plan and initial application form stages.</p> <p>The management plan stage supplies all information necessary to move a plan to a grant offer/contract stage including a Plan of Operations that sets out work operation costs obtained from using the WIG Calculator.</p> <p>At the end of this stage the management plan is submitted to the Forestry Commission (FC) for a decision to be made as to whether approval for the management plan and the plan of operations will be granted. If so a contract agreement will be drawn up for the landowner to sign.</p> <p>Management Plans and the Plan of Operations are created by management planners.</p>
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Management Planner (MP)	A person selected by FC Wales with sufficient expertise and qualifications to complete a BWW application on behalf of an applicant. Management planners are held on a list kept by FCW. All management planners are required to sign up to and agree to abide by FCW code of practices. If an applicant wishes to make an application for FCW funding for woodland work they must appoint a management planner from FCW's approved list. The services of the management planner are co-financed by FCW and the applicant. A management planner is required to supply information for all the major stages of an application, that is, for the application form, foundation plan and management plan stages. A management planner is also responsible for communicating FCW decisions to the applicant.
Management tables	Tables for the species commonly grown commercially and based on yield class. They provide information on volume production, thinning yields and rotations for maximum volume production. Used both for controlling thinning and felling and for forecasting yields.
Map	(1) A graphical representation of (digital) spatial data. (2) A paper map.
Map Data	Also known as geo-spatial, spatial data or geographic information. It refers to information that identifies the geographic location of natural or constructed, features and boundaries on the earth, including the oceans. This information is used by the Forestry Commission via Geographic Information Systems to help administer Grant and Licence Schemes.
Mast year	The year in which abundant seed is produced, used specifically in relation to beech and oak.
Mechanical Thinning	Removal or thinning on a pre-determined basis without regard to the quality of the individual trees, e.g. removal of whole lines of trees on a numbered sequence. Also called systematic thinning .
Mechanised harvesting	The felling and extraction of trees by machine.
Minimum Intervention Management	Basic input required to protect the woodland from external forces or to ensure succession of key habitats and species. Does not refer to major silviculture operations such as felling or planting of trees. Operations normally permitted are fencing, control of exotic plant species, maintenance of paths and safety work.
Mixture	Two or more species grown together.
Monoculture	Growing one species as a crop.
Motor-manual Harvesting	The felling of trees using chainsaws and subsequent extraction by machine.
Mounding	Type of pre-planting cultivation whereby a weed free raised planting position is created. Often used on wet sites. See dolloping .
Multi-purpose forestry	Forest management that delivers multiple benefits for example, social, silviculture and environmental.

N

National Inventory of Woodland and Trees (NIWT)	The NIWT comprises a digital map of all woodland (created in 2003) and derived from interpretation of aerial photographs, overlaid upon the Ancient Woodland Inventory (created in the 1980s) to identify all Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) which appear to have survived to the present. Such woods are then defined as NIWT-PAWS. The NIWT consists of two separate surveys: Main Woodland Survey for woodlands of 2 hectares and over. Survey of Small Woodland and Trees for small woods, groups of trees, linear features and individual trees.
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Native	A species which is thought to have reached Britain since the ice age without the aid of man.
Native species	Species that have arrived and inhabited an area naturally, without deliberate assistance by man. For trees and shrubs in the United Kingdom usually taken to mean those present after post-glacial re-colonisation and before historic times. Some species are only native in particular regions - hence locally native.
Native woodland	Woodland composed wholly or mainly of species that colonised after the last Ice Age and before human influence on natural processes became significant. See planting types for further information.
Natural regeneration (NR)	Young seedlings that have arisen from seed falling from trees nearby, either as a direct response to specific forest management, or by natural seeding. Very often just referred to as regeneration but technically this includes artificial regeneration as well, for example, planting. In contrast see restocking .
National Vegetation Classification (NVC)	The National Vegetation Classification (NVC) was commissioned by the old Nature Conservancy Council to provide the first comprehensive and systematic account of vegetation types of the UK. All natural, semi-natural and major artificial habitats. Grasslands, heaths, mires, weed communities, woodlands and montane vegetation have been surveyed, as have the plant communities of sand-dunes, salt-marsh and sea cliffs, and the aquatic vegetation of standing and moving waters. It is not just the rare and more species-rich vegetation types that find a place in NVC, but also the more mundane mixtures of species found in farming and forestry landscapes, in recreation areas, around hospitals and factories, and in derelict urban sites. In the FC, NVC classes are used to describe woodland habitats.
New Planting	Establishing woodland on ground that was not woodland in the recent past.

O

Other Land	Areas of land marked on an OS application map showing land for which grant is not being applied. This information is required to provide a clearer understanding of an application. This information is useful in cases such as felling operations and there is a need to know about the area of land to be retained, or areas of land that are mixed with grant eligible land. Other Land markings can also be used to show areas in other approved grant schemes.
Overbark	The volume of wood including the bark. Can be either standing volume or felled volume.
Overstorey	Trees forming the upper canopy of a forest.

P

Pesticide	Chemical formulation for killing unwanted species. Includes herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.
Photosynthesis	Chemical process carried out by green plants in the presence of light, which combines carbon dioxide from the atmosphere with hydrogen from water in the soil to form sugars as food for the growing plant. Oxygen is a by-product of the reaction.
Plan of Operations Contract (POC)	For applications for BWW funding the Plan of Operations Contract is the part of the management plan that contains all work operations detail. If a management plan is approved by FCW the Plan of Operations Contract is automatically approved and standard terms and conditions are added to the POC.
Plantations of Ancient Woodlands (PAWS)	Also known as Ancient Replanted Woodlands. These are areas of ancient woodland where the original native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted stock most commonly of a species not native to the site, for example conifers such as Norway spruce or Corsican pine, but also broadleaves such as sycamore or sweet chestnut.
Planting types	<p>Native Woodlands Site-native species planted in communities corresponding to Habitat Action Plan native woodland type. Must be a Native Woodland type suitable to the woodland. 90% site-native species. Stocking density minimum 1600 stems / ha. Lower stocking densities may be grant aided at a pro-rata rate. Clumpy distribution of trees; variable spacing in line with FC publication112.</p> <p>Quality mixtures Crops with higher potential to grow quality timber in mixtures that have scope for later transformation to CCF. Limited to less-exposed sites and / or those with good rooting potential. At least 25% broadleaves. No more than 50% of any one species. At least five major species, with at least 10% of each. Stocking density 2500 stems / ha.</p> <p>Simple mixtures At least three major species. No more than 75% of any one species plus a minimum of 25% broadleaves. Broadleaved component must be planted in such a way that it will survive. Stocking density 2500 stems / ha. Pro rata rates for lower stocking.</p> <p>Standard crops No species restrictions at a sub compartment level providing they are suited to the site. The restocking plan for the woodland must meet FC environmental standards and UKWAS species diversity requirements. Stocking density 2500 stems / ha; pro-rata rates for lower stocking.</p>
Planting year (p year)	Also known as a Forest Year, it is the year in which a crop was planted and is denoted by p(year). For example, p1983, it's not a good idea to shorten the planting year (for example, p83) because planting years can range from 1700. In this example, p83 could be literally mean 1783, 1883 or 1983. Generally, the planting year 'p' is always written in lowercase type.

Part claims	In G&L Online, where one or more of available claim lines are selected for the current claim year leaving an outstanding claim line(s) for the current year.
Pole Length	A tree felled and de-branched.
Pole stage	A plantation in the early stages of thinning.
Pollarding	A woodland management practice that encourages lateral branches by cutting off a tree stems six feet (2m) or so above ground level. Repeated pollarding results in an expanded tree trunk and multiple new and top shoots. Pollarding is used in place of coppicing in wood-pastures and grazing areas where growth from the ground upwards is less practicable, due to the required area for grazing which would have been reduced by thickets of low tree growth. Pollarding above head height also protects valuable timber or poles from being damaged by browsing animals such as rabbits or deer. See also coppicing .
Processor	A machine that debranches a felled tree, and converts it to predetermined lengths. The tree is felled manually. See also Harvester .
Productive wood or forest	Wood or forest where timber production is the primary objective of management: can consist of introduced or native species, or a mixture.
Propagation	Regeneration of new plants by means other than seed, for example by rooting cuttings.
Provenance	Term referring to the variation in appearance of a species according to its geographical origin, e.g. coastal provenance of Lodgepole pine grows bushy and squat, inland provenance grows tall and straight.
Pruning	Usually referred to as high pruning. Removal of branches usually on selected stems only, above the height of brashing with the object of reducing the knots in the timber being formed.
Public Register	Forestry Commission maintained public register that gives information about applications received for new planting and felling work proposals. It also shows decisions about work proposals that may potentially have a significant environmental impact upon the land, neighbouring land or the public.
Public Rights of Way (PRW or PRow)	See definition for Rights of Way .

Q

Quality Mixtures	See planting types for further information.
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R

Rack	Route created during thinning or felling operations for the timber extraction machinery to travel into and out of the forest. Often a rack is made by removing one or two rows of trees.
Ramsar Sites	Ramsar sites are designated under the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance. This Convention was adopted in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971 and ratified by the UK Government in 1976. There are currently 131 Contracting Parties to the Convention with 1148 wetland sites designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

Regeneration	The production of a new crop by artificial or natural regeneration.
Register of New Planting and Felling	This provides details of grants applications or felling licences that the Forestry Commission is prepared to approve. Details remain on the register for four weeks. A map can also be viewed to show the boundary of work proposals.
Restocking	The replanting of an area after a tree crop has been removed. Also known as replanting .
Resumption	A Forestry Commission term used to describe an internal procedure applied to grant and felling licence cases. It can be regarded as a "filing system" that allows a deadline or a reminder to take a certain action at a specific time for a case.
Ride	Un-surfaced and un-planted route through plantations used for access, demarcation, extraction and shooting.
Rights of Way (RoW)	<p>A public Right of Way is a highway over which the public have a right of access along a linear route. The nature of the right determines the type of way, which can be either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public footpaths, over which the right of way is on foot only and waymarked with a yellow arrow. ▪ Public bridleways, over which the right of way is on foot, on horseback or on a bicycle and waymarked with a blue arrow. ▪ Byway Open to All Traffic (BOAT), over which the right of way is for vehicles and all other kinds of user. Waymarked with red arrows. ▪ Restricted Byway. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 replaces existing Roads Used as Public Paths (RUPPs) with Restricted Byways giving the public right of way on foot, on horseback, on a bicycle and be able to use a horse drawn carriage.
Riparian	Woodland that occupies the natural flood plains of the bank sides of rivers, lochs, streams and burns.
Rotation	Period between planting and harvesting.
Roundwood	Logs and small branches (small roundwood).
Rural Land Register (RLR)	A register holding digital maps of all IACS land parcels in England. The Rural Land Register (RLR) is maintained by the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) regulated by Defra.
Rural Payments Agency (RPA)	Government department regulated by Defra. In forestry terms, the RPA maintains the Rural Land Register against which the Forestry Commission cross-checks grant applications.

S

Sawlogs	Material of at least 14 cm top diameter that is destined to be sawn into planks or boards.
Scarification	The breaking-up of the ground surface by machine prior to planting. Used on well-drained ground.
Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)	A protected archaeological site or historic building considered to be of national importance.
Scrub	Area of poorly formed trees or bushes unsuitable for conversion to timber.
Seedling	Young tree grown from seed, either in the forest naturally or in a nursery, prior to being transplanted or planted out in the forest.
Selective felling	The removal of selected individual trees or groups of trees, see also selective thinning which is similar and systematic thinning which is carried out in contrast to this practice.

Selective thinning	Where trees are removed or retained on their individual merits, see also selective felling which is similar and systematic thinning which is carried out in contrast to this practice.
Semi-natural woodland	Woodland with natural characteristics (predominantly native species of trees, ground plants and animals) where wood production is not a primary objective, this term is used rather than natural because the woodland may have originally been planted or have been managed for wood production in the past.
Shelter belt	Trees and shrubs planted in a comparatively narrow strip to provide protection, usually of farmland.
Shelterwood	System-felling of a proportion of the trees within an area leaving some seed trees as a seed source and shelter for natural regeneration. The seed trees are then subsequently removed.
Short Rotation Coppice (SRC)	For example, willow or poplar.
Simple Mixtures	See planting types for further information.
Silviculture	The care and cultivation of forest trees.
Sites of Community Importance (SCI)	A term used to denote a nature conservation type, these are sites which have been adopted by the EC, but not yet formally designated by governments of Member States. See also SAC sites to which this category is related.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	The SSSI series has developed since 1949 as the national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately-owned or managed; others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.
Site Based Variables (SBV)	These are variable costs which cannot be costed using the WIG Calculator because they fall outside the standard costing model. This is because they relate to specific site conditions or unusual or extraordinary events occurring, for example, hurricane damage. Such costs need to be defined in a management plan and costed in the WIG Calculator by entering information to the SBV work operation worksheet.
Skidder	Tractor used to pull a pole length of timber along the ground.
Skyline	A type of extraction by cable crane using a fixed overhead line wire.
Small coupe felling	A silviculture system intermediate between a group selection or shelterwood system and a clear-felling system. The system is imprecisely defined, but as a guide coupes are typically between 0.5ha and 2.0ha in extent, with the larger coupes elongated in shape so the edge effect is still high.
Snedding	Removal of branches from a felled tree.
Softwood	Term used to describe the wood of coniferous trees, or conifers themselves, although in fact the wood is not always softer than the 'hardwood' of broad-leaved trees.
Specialist Assessors	Experts appointed in FCW to aid the BMW application process by providing specialist expertise to enable a management planner to provide comprehensive information that may be required to complete a management plan. Specialist Assessors provide woodland expertise in the fields of: Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF), Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS), Ecology, Community (or Social), Deer and Archaeology management.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	A term used to denote a nature conservation type, these are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive - Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requiring the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive. The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in, the UK. Details of the process of SAC selection and designations are available on the Joint Nature Conservation Council (JNCC) SAC pages where you can find a full list of sites for each country within the UK,
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	A term used to denote a nature conservation type, these are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC), also known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. See here for a full list of UK SPAs , giving the site name, site code, area, and location and its classification status for each individual country in the UK.
Species (SPP)	A group of plants or animals that inter-breed.
Species Action Plan (SAP)	The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) sets out the government's broad strategy for conserving biodiversity. The UKBAP includes measures to promote biodiversity conservation in all woodlands. It also contains UK wide Habitat and Species Action Plans for conservation. Several native woodland types are priority habitats and many priority species are present in woodlands. See also Biodiversity Action Plans , Habitat Action Plans and Local Action Plans .
Split claims	Where a claimant wishes to split a claim line as they only wish to carry out partial work. That is, the claimant does not wish to carry out the full work specified for the claim line at the present time. Some split claims require an amendment before a claim can be processed.
Spot weeding	Weeding of individual trees rather than a continuous band. Usually applies to chemical weeding when it is cheaper to spot weed (less chemical is used) and it is better for the environment (chemicals are only applied where they are absolutely needed.)
Stakeholder	A stakeholder is an individual, group or non-statutory organisation that may be affected by the way in which a woodland is managed, or it can be an organisation with a statutory role in the woodland. A Stakeholder Report identifies stakeholders.
Stand	A fairly uniform collection of trees composed of one or a few species, comprising one age class, from either artificial or natural regeneration. See the related terms, compartment , sub-compartment and component .
Standard Crops	See planting types for further information.
Standard Proposal	In a contract between The Forestry Commission and an applicant. This refers to text describing the outcomes required to claim grant. Used to be known as standard clauses.

Standing sales	Sales of timber quality trees whilst they are still standing based on the assessment of their volume. The buyer is responsible for getting the trees felled. Timber is also sold "at stump" or "at roadside" based on felled measure.
Standing volume	Measurement of quantity before trees are felled, usually expressed as cubic metres overbark standing.
Statutory consultees	Organisations with a statutory responsibility for land and with whom the Forestry Commission must consult when considering work proposal that may have a significant impact upon the environment.
Stocking	The density of trees in a plantation, measured in stems per hectare.
Stratification	The division of a stand into parts (strata) each consisting of acceptable uniformity. This broadly entails separating species, storeys and areas of different height or age and measuring each of these strata independently.
Strip Felling Systems	Narrow strip felling to provide sheltered regeneration sites and control of the microclimate through use of overhead and side shade. Strip width undefined but size related to height of mature crop.
Sub-compartment	<p>A sub-compartment is a forestry management unit that is also known as a stand. Several sub-compartments can be grouped together to form a compartment. Sub-compartments may consist of smaller forestry management units - components.</p> <p>A sub-compartment provides a record and description of "what is actually on the ground", that is, the composition of the stand and the stage of development reached. Sub-compartments consist of an area comprising a homogenous crop, that is one that is similar in terms of age, species, composition or condition. Ideally, the area bounded by a sub-compartment should be uniform in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relative mix of tree species. ▪ Relative mix of tree age classes. ▪ Presence/absence of distinct storeys. ▪ Spatial distribution of trees. ▪ Yield class (for each species/component). ▪ Habitat type. <p>The area of a sub-compartment is not necessarily permanent because boundaries may change as the woodland develops. Distinct boundaries are required when initially defining a sub-compartment but it is recognised that these will be subject to change as crops are felled, harvested and replanted. In G&L Online, sub-compartments are identified by a single letter.</p>
Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sweep	The natural bend in a log or tree, generally applied to long gentle bends.
Swipe	A machine which cuts grass and other vegetation by means other than sharp blade, i.e. rapidly rotating chain or disc. Also used as a verb to describe the operation carried out with the machine, e.g. swiping a ride or fire-break.

Systematic thinning	Removal or thinning on a predetermined basis without regard to the quality of the individual trees, for example, removal of whole lines of trees on a numbered sequence. Also called mechanical thinning . Systematic thinning is in contrast to selective felling and selective thinning practices.
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T

Thicket stage	A plantation that has closed canopy, by which is meant that the branches are interlaced.
Thinning	<p>The periodic removal of trees in a stand that are competing with trees expected to form the final crop. The object of thinning is to provide the best conditions to enable the final crop trees to thrive, and to obtain an income from the thinned trees before they die. Thinning operations help establish favoured trees more quickly by providing more space for growth by increasing light-levels.</p> <p>Thinning operations are usually carried out some time after canopy closure and may be repeated at intervals. It is a necessary operation to ensure the production of quality timber. A temporary reduction in standing volume will result. Other than in very exposed situations, thinning is usually essential in plantations. It is usual to thin on a four or five year cycle and timing is critical. If thinning operations in plantations are significantly delayed or neglected then options for future management are limited and future revenues may be compromised. See also clear-felling and selected felling.</p>
Transplant	Young tree that has been grown from seed and transplanted within the nursery in preparation for being planted out in the forest.
Turves	Involves the lifting of top grass putting this to one side, digging a planting hole and mixing the richer topsoil with an underlying clay layer, planting a tree, and then replacing the grass turves upside down on top after planting.

U

Underbark	The volume of wood excluding the bark.
Undercut	Severing the taproots of seedling trees to promote growth of fibrous roots.
Underplanting	Planting a new crop below an existing crop with the intention that it will eventually succeed the older crop.
Understorey	Trees and/or shrubs below the canopy. See also overstorey .
UK Forestry Standard (UKFS)	Outlines the UK Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry to which ALL Forestry Commission country grant schemes in England, Scotland and Wales must abide. You can download a copy of the UKFS free from the FC website at: www.forestry.gov.uk/publications .
UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS)	Guide to the certification process for sustainable managed woodland. See the web site: www.ukwas.org.uk for further information.

V

Vegetative propagation	Reproduction by cuttings, layering or grafting and not involving fertilisation.
Veteran Tree	A veteran tree is one of significant age (for its species), indicated by a very large girth for the species, or a hollow or hollowing trunk, with a high proportion of dead or decaying wood. Veteran trees exist in woodland plantations and upon lowland wood pasture and parkland. Same as ancient tree.

W

Wales Archaeological Trusts	<p>Four archaeological trusts working to help protect, record and interpret all aspects of the historic landscape of Wales. These are:</p> <p>Cambria Archaeological (Dyfed Archaeological Trust) Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust Gwynedd Archaeological Trust</p> <p>Use the web site links provided to find further information about each trust.</p>
Weeding	Removing unwanted herbaceous growth. See also clearing and spot weeding .
Windblow	Also known as windthrow - damage resulting to a forest or woodland from the wind.
Wood or Woodland	A smaller area of trees than a forest, usually applies to broad-leaved trees. The distinction between a "forest" and a "wood" or "woodland" is simply one of scale, and to some extent the words are interchangeable.
Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG)	See WIG Social Benefits and WIG Silvi Environmental for more information.
Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG) Calculator	The WIG Calculator is used to cost all grant aided woodland improvement work operations for applications to the Better Woodlands for Wales grant scheme. It is the property of FCW and was designed (after consultation with Welsh Forestry Agents and Coed Cymru) to standardize the process of agreeing rates for work operations between management planners (acting on behalf of landowners). Work operations that can be costed using the WIG Calculator are: Harvesting, tracks, tracks additional, vegetation, social, silvi environmental, and forest management, work operations that cannot fit into these categories are defined and costed as site based variables.
Woodland Improvement Grant - Social Benefits	Grants available to provide beneficial recreational and educational facilities and to help with general amenity work to provide better public access to woodlands.
Woodland Improvement Grant – Silvi Environmental	Grants to bring woodland back into management and to enhance the conservation value of woodland through the use of good silviculture and environmental practices.

Woodland Officer	In terms of the WIG Calculator, an employee of Forestry Commission Wales skilled in forestry practices and able to advise and agree decisions regarding work operations with a management planner up to a level determined by the FCW grants and licences operations manager. Sometimes abbreviated to WO.
Work Area	Areas of woodland on which grant is to apply - also more generally known as compartments.
Work Operation(s)	A work operation is a category of work which may (or not) attract grant aid, except in the case of felling licences where it is used as a means to simply identify the type of felling work that is to be carried out. The WIG Calculator is used to cost grant aided woodland improvement work operations by entering information about a work operation. Work operations that can be costed using the WIG Calculator are: Harvesting, tracks, tracks additional, vegetation, social, silvi environmental, forest management, work operations that cannot fit into these categories are defined as site based variables.

Y

Yield class	A classification based on height growth, used to assess the volume production of a stand. Class values range from 4 (cubic metres per hectare per annum) for broadleaves, larch and pine, up to 30 for grand fir. It reflects the potential productivity of the site for the tree species growing on it.
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