



COED CADW  
WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Coed Maesmelin

**Management Plan  
2019-2024**

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## THE WOODLAND TRUST

### INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

### PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website [www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto:wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk)) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

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## WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website [www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://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.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, 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.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on 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 heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential 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 allow our woods to be used to support 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. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
10. Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

## SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

## 1.0 SITE DETAILS

<b>Site name:</b>	Coed Maesmelin
<b>Location:</b>	Skewen
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SS725982, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 170
<b>Area:</b>	16.57 hectares (40.95 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

A haven of ancient woodland within an otherwise urban landscape, Coed Maesmelin provides a wonderful woodland retreat for visitors. Mixed broadleaves and conifers shelter bluebells and herb-rich grassland. A public bridleway runs through the site.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Coed Maesmelin is one of the last remaining ancient semi-natural woodlands on the Drumau mountain overlooking the Vale of Neath which has not be replanted with conifer species. It is a significant feature within in a largely urbanised landscape. It is bordered by open fields above, by a conifer plantation to the west and broad leaved woodland to the north, and is in close proximity to another Woodland Trust / Coed Cadw site known as Dyffryn Woods. The entire mountain ridge of Mynydd Drumau is noted as a Site of Important Nature Conservation (SINC)

Key features include: ancient semi-natural woodland, semi-natural open ground habitat and informal public access. The woodland is used by local visitors, and has a seldom-used public and permissive bridleway running through it.

Bluebells under ash and oak trees are abundant on the lower slopes, whilst on the steeper upper slopes, sessile oak woodland becomes more significant and the widespread cover of bramble gives way to bilberry and heather at the top of the slope. During 2000-2005 some small group fellings were carried out to encourage regeneration and some sycamore removed throughout the site.

In the south west corner there is an area of mostly herb rich neutral grassland with scrub encroachment a influencing factor.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

### General Location

Coed Maesmelin is located just to the north of Skewen and west of Neath Abbey, about 2 ½ miles (4 km) from M4 (junction 44). From the motorway, take the B4291 in the direction of Birchgrove (there is a T-junction where you turn left, just a round 30m from the roundabout.) At just over ½ mile (1km) from the roundabout, the road you are on turns to the left and up to your right you see Drumau Road. Turn right here (if you miss it, there is an opportunity to turn around shortly afterwards). After 1.3 miles (just over 2km) along Drumau Road, turn left into Penshannel. You soon see Darren Close on your left.

There is another point of access via an entrance off Drumau Road in Skewen, on the outskirts of Neath. This entranceway is understood in part to be a Byway Open to All Traffic (including vehicles), although it becomes a public bridleway part way through the wood. Because of the risk of 'off road' vehicular use and at the request of the seller, the Trust has obtained planning consent and has installed a management gate and hunting gate for horse/public access at this point.

The woodland can also be accessed by a network of Public Rights Of Way including a bridlepath and footpath from Dyffryn Woods.

### General Overview of Entrance and Paths

From Darren Close, the entrance into Coed Maesmelin is through a hunting gate or a squeeze stile (there is also a padlocked 5-bar gate). In less than 100m is the Woodland Trust information board. The main path is a well-trodden earth path which can be boggy in parts during wet weather. There are a number of footpaths running across the southern part of the site, and the above mentioned bridleway runs up a steep slope to the top of Mynnyd Drumau eventually meeting up with bridleway networks in neighbouring Dyffryn Woods. Information boards have been erected inside the entrances to the site.

### Parking

Parking is limited to the surrounding residential streets.

### Public Transport

The nearest bus stop to the Darren Close entrance is The White Gates on New Road.

- Walk in a westerly direction along NEW ROAD (A4230)
- After 30yds, continue into ST JOHN'S TERRACE (A4230)
- After 120yds, turn right into HEOL DRUMMAU / DRUMMAU ROAD

Follow directions as above

### Public Toilets

Taken from the Radar website, there is 1 toilet in Skewen, with disabled facilities, at Queens Road.

## 3.2 Access / Walks

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Since the discovery of the rare blue ground beetle (*Carpinus intricatus*) on site the long term management for the site has been reviewed and in conjunction with the woodland condition assessment decided that whilst a minimal intervention for the main canopy structure of the site will be carried out, control of coarse vegetation (bramble) which is having a detrimental impact upon the moss and damp conditions as well as future regeneration of the canopy, should be carried out to maintain the remnant characteristics of a damp, mossy and humid south facing oak woodland in an area of concentrated ancient woodland which has been widely altered through the clearing and restocking of exotic conifer species .

The regeneration of both ground flora and site native tree species will be promoted control of coarse vegetation within the woodland and facilitated by gaps created where large trees fall in the future.

The herb rich grassland in the south west corner will be maintained, managed by appropriate seasonal grazing and control of invasive weed species (eg. ragwort).

Public appreciation and understanding of ancient woodland will be encouraged through the provision of well maintained access facilities and onsite interpretation leading onto other publically accessible ancient woodland across Mynydd Drumau



## 5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

### 5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

#### Description

An ecotone from upland oak/birch with bilberry on the upper slopes (NVC W17) and upland oak/birch with bluebell (NVC W11) on the lower slopes in an area of concentrated ancient woodland overlooking the Vale of Neath being a remnant of Oak woodland un-altered adjoin areas of Planted Ancient Woodland.

The field layer is dominated by bramble and bracken along upper slopes.

#### Significance

This forms part of a wider Ancient Woodland area which has not been replanted with conifer species (unlike the neighbouring Dyffryn Woods and Brithdir Woods) and forms a significant feature of the surrounding landscape. Its significance is demonstrated by the ideal south facing slopes of Oak, Birch and Ash dominated canopy with layers of moss lined trees suited to the habitat of the rare blue ground beetle, with Coed Maesmelin being the only recorded site in Wales (confirmed circa. 2014) and one of a handful of sites in the UK restricted to predominantly Dartmoor.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

There is an opportunity to maintain and enhance the semi-natural character and biodiversity of the woodland, and to remove the small amounts of rhododendron remaining.

Opportunity to develop suited conditions to maintaining and enhancing the moss laden trees within the site to bolster beetle numbers.

Site constraints include the steep and undulating nature of the terrain making accessibility with motorised machines difficult to undertake. Access into the main parts of the site is limited to small 4x4 vehicles and tractors only.

#### Factors Causing Change

Variance in light levels caused by clear-felling of adjacent PAW sites (Brithdir wood to the south) resulting in increases in coarse vegetation across the upper slopes where one of a few records of the Blue ground beetle are recorded, so altering the climatic conditions and ability for the beetle to adequately prey on slugs and snails.

Invasive Rhododendron from nearby properties which have not been controlled.

Damage caused by public access with paths widening and boggy conditions created.

#### Long term Objective (50 years+)

Enhance and maintain the ancient semi-natural woodland through control of coarse vegetation and free from invasive species where practical to do so, maintaining a favourable habitat for site specific species with the retention of standing and fallen deadwood, areas of open ground flora and moss-laden trees and ground covering.

The woodland will diversify the area known as Mynydd Drumau offering a long term canopy structure in a region blighted by clear felling from tree disease and offer a wildlife refuge on the outer limits of the close by urban areas of Neath and Swansea and acting as the central point for species such as the rare blue ground beetle.

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

Map remaining rhododendron and control with a view to complete eradication by the end of the plan period.

Maintain boundary fence lines along Byway to prevent 'off roading' and informal access routes opening up damaging woodland floor.

Carry out monitoring of ancient woodland ground flora in cpt 1a and 1b and map extent of ground flora vs coarse vegetation.

Open up areas of coarse, bramble and bracken dominated woodland where possible through manual cutting and possible grazing regimes.

## 5.2 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

### Description

A south west facing slope of herb rich neutral grassland overlooking the vale of Neath. The grassland comprises of open spaces of grass species, mixed with a matrix of areas of scrub and open grown self set tree species including Ash, Sycamore and Rowan. Gorse is a common feature of the open area with patches of Bracken and Himalayan balsam on the steeper slopes of the site.

This area is sheltered by surrounding trees and suited to Lepidoptera, invertebrate and reptilian species enhancing the diversity of the adjoining ancient woodland conditions and also increasing the woodland edge of the site.

### Significance

Well managed semi-natural grassland has declined dramatically in recent decades due to changing agricultural practices and is one of a small handful of non-intensive grasslands within the Vale of Neath forming part of a neighbouring network of neutral grassland - a local rarity. Much of the region is dominated by Urban areas likely to have been impacted in some way throughout the last century. Much of the open ground habitat surrounding the site is dominated by areas of acidic grassland and improved grassland laid to sheep pasture.

The sheltered nature of the site also makes it an ideal location for small invertebrates and reptiles during summer months and the open nature of the habitat gives panoramic views across the Neath and Swansea bay region.

### Opportunities & Constraints

There is an opportunity to maintain and enhance the semi-natural character and biodiversity of the grassland by controlling bracken and implementing an appropriate seasonal grazing or cutting regime working in conjunction with other grazing regimes within the region.

Constraints include the steep slopes in places making mechanical means of cutting difficult as well as restrictions on access to the site with larger machinery due to the historical access road constraints with run through the middle of the woodland limiting some vehicles.

### Factors Causing Change

Overall reduction in open neutral grassland species across the compartment though successional scrub and coarse vegetation. Changes to floristical value through expansion of invasive Himalayan balsam on site if not controlled or eradicated.

Gradual canopy closure of open area following successional scrub establishment.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term vision will see a diverse open space consisting of a neutral rich grassland within the boundaries of the site with occasional areas of coarse vegetation offering a panoramic view across the Neath and Swansea bay region. Much of the open space will provide a habitat for invertebrate species to compliment the ancient woodlands adjoining the area.

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

Assess viability to graze open ground habitat in conjunction with control of coarse vegetation in cpt 1b with review of boundary and internal stock fencing adding any necessary works to the future work program.

Identify areas of herb rich grassland species and implement scrub control through mechanical means initially and cross over to periodic grazing throughout compartment.

Include control of invasive species within annual work program as part of volunteer activities on site.

## 5.3 Connecting People with woods & trees

### Description

This woodland forms part of a network of Ancient woodlands along the slopes of Mynydd Drumau with a series of well walked trails across the site and part of a longer network of public rights of way leading to other nearby properties such as Dyffryn woods. The woodland is located close to the urban village of Skewen and Neath abbey and backs onto residential properties to the North East where the main access point is located. Within the region are a number of Trust properties including Dyffryn woods adjacent, Graig Fawr, Tyn yr Heol and the newest Woodland Trust property adjacent to the Gnoll country park acquired in 2019.

### Significance

This woodland is significant due to its links to regional public footpaths as the gateway to the historic features of Mynydd Drumau. The location of the site puts it within easy walking and horse riding distance of many local people.

The woodland offers a variety of experiences including viewing ancient semi natural Oak woodland which is limited within the locality due to other areas of ancient woodland being dominated by exotic conifer species. The site also offers vantage points with the area of open grassland to the south west with panoramic views across the Vale of Neath, Port Talbot and Swansea.

### Opportunities & Constraints

There is an opportunity to ensure that visitors to the site leave with an enhanced understanding and appreciation of ancient woodland and its importance through educational signage, interpretation and events on site.

Opportunities also exist for volunteering on site in conjunction with neighbouring Woodland Trust properties in the region due to the large populations within the vicinity, and to demonstrate the importance of ancient woodland through the presence of rare species found on site.

Constraints for the site include the lack of suitable car parking and presence at roadside with the main entrances being located away from the roadside and to the rear of an area of housing meaning the main frequent visitors are likely to be from within the immediate area and walking to the site.

Other opportunities are with the site being effectively cut in half by a public right of way and historic sunken green lane, this presents opportunity to engage and inform passing walkers and bridleway user groups who are passing the woodland as part of the longer regional trail across Mynydd Drumau.

### Factors Causing Change

Entrance signage and orientation boards becoming tired through lack of maintenance and vandalism are a factor which will alter the sites appearance and aesthetic with potential to create an 'unwelcoming' feel.

Increased usage of the footpaths across the site will lead to areas of eroded and muddy surfaced footpaths through the ancient woodlands during winter months and damaged caused by potential off road motorcycles and downhill mountain bikes will exacerbate the issue further.

Dominance of coarse vegetation in some areas of the site present the site as being 'unkept' to the casual visitor and spring flowering species such as bluebell are confined to path edges.

### **Long term Objective (50 years+)**

The long term vision for the site would be to become well known as the gateway to the mountain plateau above known as Mynydd Drummau connecting into neighbouring properties of Dyffryn woods to form a cluster of ancient woodland offers across the mountain range.

A network of permissive footpaths will be maintained as part of a wider, more regional series of woodland trail which encompasses other Woodland Trust properties within the region as well as taking in the historical influencing in the region. Opportunities for on-site engagement, in conjunction with neighbouring Woodland Trust properties, will be made available and educational learning and activities including permanent on site infrastructure and signage and personal engagement will be part of the long term offer. The site will be a well valued local asset for quiet informal recreation within the fringes of an urban and semi urban dominated landscape

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

Ensure site is accessible and meets woodland trust path maintenance specifications including a way marked trail to aid onsite navigation and direction to adjoining properties.

Develop volunteer work party program of activity for the site and input into work program in conjunction with planned activity elsewhere in region.

Encourage on-site activity with external partners to raise awareness of sites ecological importance and raise awareness of ancient woodland locally through engagement with external partner organisations.

Ensure entrance signage and orientation panels are meeting current welcoming sites program standards - replace orientation panel by 2020

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## 6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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## APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	11.40	Oak (sessile)	1950	Min-intervention	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance

The sub-compartment comprises the majority of the woodland on the eastern side of the site. It has a moderately sloping, south-eastern aspect. It is dominated by Sessile Oak with Downy Birch present throughout and Ash in parts. Sycamore is also present on site and some of the birch has been coppiced previously. Moss is abundant on all trees and lichen is also present.

Ground flora is generally abundant and species include bramble, grasses, ivy, moss, bracken, fern, honeysuckle and bluebell is abundant on the lower slopes. Upper slopes above the permissive footpath are dominated by coarse vegetation including bramble. Several springs/streams are also present and these feed the lower slopes causing them to be more base rich than the upper slopes but also waterlogged in places.

1b	3.80	Oak (sessile)	1950	Wood pasture	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance
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The sub-compartment is located in the north west of the site and has a steeply sloping southern aspect,. It is fairly open with well-spaced oak and birch in-between. Birch is most abundant at lower altitudes and oak is of very poor form at the top. Ground flora is relatively abundant and species include grasses, moss, bracken and bramble with heather and bilberry at the higher, rocky points. Moss is abundant on trees, especially at the top of the slope.



1c	1.60	Ash		Wood pasture	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Connecting People with woods & trees	Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance
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This is a small, gently south sloping sub compartment in the southwest of the site, which mostly consists of open grassland (MG5), forming part of a wider network of neighbouring neutral grassland now being encroached with bramble, bracken and other coarse vegetation. Some trees are present scattered throughout and to the southern end and also along the northern boundary. Those trees present consist of oak and birch in roughly equal proportions. Ground flora is abundant and consists of grasses, bracken (in a patch covering the northern half of the sub compartment), gorse and bramble. Natural regeneration of trees is also present amongst the bracken in some places.

## GLOSSARY

### **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. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

## **Windblow/Windthrow**

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