WOODLAND TRUST

Scaleber Wood

Management Plan 2019-2024

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MAPS

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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 or contact the Woodland Trust (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.

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. 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

Site name:	Scaleber Wood
Location:	East of Settle
Grid reference:	SD840625, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 98
Area:	3.93 hectares (9.71 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

A real people magnet boasting a powerful mix of breathtaking sights and evocative sounds. A circular walk from Settle takes in impressive crags, gorges and waterfalls including the spectacular Scaleber Force, a stunning 40ft waterfall.

2.2 Extended Description

Situated high on the fells above Settle (1.5 miles), this small wood sits astride a deep stream cut valley. Stockdale Beck enters the woodland boundary and almost immediately runs over the Scaleber Force waterfall - a 40 foot fall that cascades in two sections into a plunge pool at the base - the waterfall is a large draw for many visitors to the wood (it is marked on the 1:25,000 and tourist maps of the area).

Hard limestone outcrops to the east and western sides of the wood create a natural amphitheatre - but its notable geology includes sandstones, mudstones and shale, exposed as the stream cuts through the softer underlying rocks. Further stepped outcrops of shale and mudstones occur along the course of the stream, creating cascades providing further habitats for bryophytes and mosses which thrive in this dark, damp woodland. The whole of the mature woodland area (not the new native woodland extension) is included within the Langcliffe Scars SSSI, which is designated for the carboniferous limestone which outcrops within the wood giving geological interest and floristic

interest to the site. The mature woodland area was walled off from the surrounding farmland (rough grazing) during the early 20th century (it is now protected with standard stock fencing), and planted with additional timber trees, as was typical of any areas of unproductive land in the Yorkshire Dales.

The tree species are now dominated by large beech, sycamore, with ash, oak, elm regeneration and some larch and Scots pine. The under storey is composed of elder, occasional holly and hazel and elm regeneration and suckering, although all the mature elms have now died through Dutch Elm Disease. The ground flora is particularly rich in ferns, mosses and bryophytes - associated with the outcropping limestone. Dogs mercury, occasional bluebells and wild garlic can be found throughout, adding to its likely designation as an Ancient Woodland Site. Maintained as woodland due to its inaccessible location, although too small to be surveyed as part of the Inventory of Ancient Woodland. Historically the woodland has been associated with the composer Edward Elgar who regularly visited Settle and Scaleber Force, and was thought to be inspiration in a number of compositions. In addition close to the top of the waterfall are the remains of a lime kiln.

Visitor access to the woodland is via the minor road (High Hill Lane) to the north, above the falls. There are two pull ins on the roadside adequate for four or five cars. Two stiles lead into the woodland, a path running from the better used stile to the west, leads along the top of the limestone outcrop above the falls , giving excellent views across the woodland and falls. An improved (though narrow and steep) stepped path leads down to a small viewing point from where there are good views up to the waterfall. The path does not continue any further due to the inaccessibility of the terrain. Visitor access to the woodlands is high for such a small site - noted particularly for the waterfall the site is well visited by photographers and tourists to the area, being on the route of the Elgar Trail and very close to Settle- a honeypot for tourists. Drystone wall boundaries (dilapidated and part robbed) have been replaced around the entire woodland with standard stock fencing, to prevent grazing and encourage regeneration.

The steep sided gill continues to the south west of the wood through rough grazed farmland. 2.7 hectares of which has been purchased as an extension to Scaleber Wood. Planted in December 2000 with a mixture of native woodland species dominated by ash and sessile oak. The trees were protected in 1.2m shelters and smaller 75cm shrub shelters for the shrub species, tree protection removed in 2007. Increasing deer numbers (roe and red deer) have damaged a high proportion of the tree stems. The majority of trees planted in 2000 were Ash trees and in 2020 further planting of approximately 800 trees of mix species will be planted to replace the loss of Ash as a result of Ash die back as well as to further develop the tree cover on the site while maintaining some open ground elements.

Trees have been planted in a variable spacing utilising the areas of flatter ground on the streamside and the very top of the valley sides. Hawthorn regeneration is common, from the few existing mature hawthorn trees within the site. Management access to the woodland and the new planting area is via the pasture fields to the east and west, accesses via standard fields gates from the roadside.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Visitor access to the woodland is via the minor road (High Hill Lane) to the north of the woodland and falls. There are two pull ins on the roadside adequate for two cars. Two stone step-over stiles lead into the woodland, an unsurfaced path running from the better used stile to the west, leads along the top of the limestone outcrop above the falls . An improved (though very narrow and steep) stepped path leads down to a small viewing point from where there are good views up to the waterfall. The path does not continue any further due to the inaccessibility of the terrain.

Bus routes run to Settle, approximately 2km to the west, from where access to the woodland is along a very steep single track road, with no pavement, to the east towards Kirkby Malham. Information from the traveline website as of April 2009, Further information about public transport is available from Traveline- www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0870 608 2608

The nearest public available toilets are situated in the main car park in Settle.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

As a probable ancient woodland site of such value, within the Yorkshire Dales National Park and covered by a SSSI designation, the intention is to encourage the development of a native broadleaved woodland. This will be achieved through the monitoring and periodic removal of any non-native tree species which may invade from nearby plantation woodlands to favour native species. The approach of minimum intervention will be preferred in the areas of established mature woodland to the North-East as on-going windthrow on the thin soils provide opportunity for the ample regeneration - creating and maintaining a diverse age structure within the woodland. The area of new woodland to the south will require intervention to establish the desired mix of native tree & shrub woodland with open ground elements. This intervention will come in the form of additional planting as a result of Ash tree loss due to Ash die back as well as further development of the woodland cover in the area. Management of Deer will also need to be considered if natural regeneration is to be successful. Access will be maintained at the present levels via the improved permissive path down to view point. Whilst access will be maintained visitor numbers are to increase along with interpretation of the woodland and its associated features.

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 Informal Public Access

Description

Two stiles lead into the woodland, a path running from the better used stile to the west, leads along the top of the limestone outcrop above the falls, giving excellent views across the woodland and falls. An improved (though narrow and steep) stepped path constructed of limestone blocks leads down to a small viewing point from where there are good views up to the waterfall. The path does not continue any further due to the inaccessibility of the terrain.

Significance

The woodland although very small and difficult for access provides some very fine long distance views over the Ribble Valley and beyond, its remote setting and wild feel, combine with waterfalls and deep ravine to create a very special woodland indeed. Whilst increasing the access provision is not feasible, access into the wood on at least one route is important as one of the objectives of the Woodland Trust and to allow people to enjoy this rare woodland experience.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints include very steep slopes, deep gullies, rock outcrops waterfall and the small river that cuts through the site. Combined with the undisturbed and very rich SSSI geology and ground flora, the possibilities for extending the current path network are nil. Little opportunity to promote the woodlands further as this would possible have a detrimental effect on the habitats and wildlife. The remote position and difficult terrain limit visitor numbers, the majority of which come to view the waterfall. Opportunity to provide interpretive materials to enhance the visitor understanding of this tiny site.

Factors Causing Change

regeneration along one section of outcrop which blocks the views of the waterfalls

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Maintain the current level of visitor numbers, maintaining welcoming signs and the ability for visitors to easily visit the woodland for the main attraction which is the waterfall.

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

One Woodland Trust free standing sign to be maintained visible close to the entrance from the public highway, along with a wooden routed sign off the highway (provided by the National Park) A short section of path for viewing the waterfall to be maintained through annual cutting, along with cutting and maintenance of viewpoint and seat from top of outcrop on a 5 yearly basis. Improvement to the sheep gates at the stiles, (rubber flaps - previously installed by a local farmer) with a more inviting wooden sprung gate x2 will be undertaken during this management period.

5.2 New Native Woodland

Description

New native broadleaved woodland planting at an average density of 1100 trees per hectare, . Protected jn 1.2m tree tubes and 0.75m shrub guards, which were removed in 2007. Planted with oak, ash, rowan, aspen bird cherry, hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel and holly, there is also increasing natural regeneration of hawthorn on the steep slopes. The woodland has been subject to extensive damage by predominantly red deer.

Significance

Within the Yorkshire Dales National Park there is very little ancient woodland left - much of it is in these confines and often inaccessible pockets along the streams and gullies. This is one opportunity adjacent to and existing ancient woodland owned and managed by the Woodland Trust to re-create secondary native broadleaved woodland and encourage further planting to link with other woodland to the south, and to increase the woodland cover within the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Opportunities & Constraints

Planting density varies across the whole site due to the inaccessible terrain and often very shallow soils, future stability of some trees may be questionable, but windthrow will provide additional habitat. Access within the woodland is limited to foot access only. Additional regeneration of hawthorn is to be encouraged providing further scrub woodland on the areas left unplanted due to the slope and/or soil depth. There is further opportunity to add to this with supplementary planting as scrub cover is minimal (possibly due to deer) as well as tree cover (partially due to tree loss to ash die back). Opportunity exists to further extend the woodland beyond Woodland Trust land following the steep sided gill to link in with ancient and plantation woodlands less than 200m to the south through additional land purchasing, engagement with land owner or through encouraging natural regeneration.

Factors Causing Change

Deer Damage, Rabbit Damage, Natural Regeneration Of scrub hawthorn. Ash Die Back.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Create a mature un-even aged native broadleaved woodland, containing tree, shrub and scrub woodland elements

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

The regeneration of thorn and other broadleaves, seeding from the mature woodland and establishing planted trees shall be encouraged. Development of the area will also be assisted during this plan period with further planting of approximately 300 trees including Sessile Oak, Rowan, Field Maple, Alder & Birch as well as 500 shrubs including Hazel, Holly, Guelder Rose, Hawthorne and Goat willow. These will be planted to replace the loss of Ash as a result of Ash die back. This will also further develop the tree & shrub cover on the site while continuing to maintaining some open ground elements. 1.2m guards will be used to protect the trees, with precence of red deer 1.5m/2m guards or fencing off would be preferable however the ground conditions and terrain are not adequate for the stability and suitability of these options. The smaller tubes along with active deer management should be adequte for the trees to become established. Weed control will be via spot spraying due to limited options with access issues and the site conditions (steep gullies & slopes). The control of deer will likely be necessary, especially during the red deer rut (sept-nov) and winter period feb-march when the most damage occurs and monitoring once per plan period as part of the woodland condition assessment will be undertaken.

5.3 Ancient Woodland Site

Description

The site has been walled off from the surrounding farmland (rough grazing) during the early 20th century, and planted with additional timber tree species. The tree species are now dominated by large beech, sycamore, with ash, oak, elm regeneration and some larch and Scots pine. The understorey is composed of elder, occasional holly and hazel and elm regeneration and suckering, although all the mature elms have now died. The ground flora is particularly rich in ferns, mosses and bryophytes - associated with the outcropping limestone. Dogs mercury, occasional bluebells and wild garlic can be found throughout, adding to its likely designation as an Ancient Woodland Site, maintained through its inaccessible location, although too small to be surveyed as part of the Inventory of Ancient Woodland

Significance

Within the Yorkshire Dales National Park there is very little ancient woodland left - much of it is in these confines and often inaccessible pockets along the streams and gullies. This is one opportunity where stock has been excluded allowing natural regeneration to re-create a native broadleaved woodland.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints include very steep slopes, deep gullies, rock outcrops waterfall and the small rivers that cuts through the site. Combined with the undisturbed and very rich SSSI geology and ground flora it is likely that little woodland management work will be carried out, allowing natural processes to re-create an ash woodland on the site. Whilst the existing mature woodland has already been extended, there is considerable scope for further extension and buffering, as well as linking to woodland to the south which are a mixture of plantation and planted ancient woodlands.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive Sycamore, Invasive Beech

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Development of a naturally regenerated native broadleaved woodland.

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

Monitor regeneration every 5 years (once per plan period) to ensure adequate regeneration is present as part of the condition assessment. The woodland composition is less important as the woodland has been cleared and replanted, and the regeneration within the woodland is dominated by native species, however, a return to predominantly native species would be preferable, but now less likely with the onset of ash disease.

5.4 Geological Feature

Description

Within the woodland, Stockdale Beck falls over Scaleber Force waterfall some 40ft, through exposed limestone outcrops which form a horseshoe shaped cliff around the west, north and east of the wood. Below which are the exposed underlying strata of sandstones, mudstones and shales.

Significance

The whole site is included within the Langcliffe Scars SSSI, which is designated for the carboniferous limestone which outcrops within the wood giving geological interest and floristic interest to the site. Notable geology also includes sandstones, mudstones and shales, exposed as the stream cuts through the softer underlying rocks. Further stepped outcrops of shales and mudstones occur along the course of the stream, creating cascades providing further habitats, particularly for bryophytes and mosses.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints to the extension of the footpath network which would damage the geology, and the associated ground flora. Tree felling works - especially clearance of the viewpoints will have to be undertaken with great care. Opportunity through minimum intervention within the woodland to allow development of the ground flora on the limestone outcrops.

Factors Causing Change

Natural erosion processes of the limestone

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain the SSSI status of the geology within the woodland

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

Annual estates management work to have minimal effect on the SSSI status - ie through the cutting of paths and maintenance of signs. Tree safety work and clearance of the viewpoint undertaken once per plan period under the direct supervision of the Woodland Trust site manager, in liaison with Natural England.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	0.80	Mixed broadleaves	1900	Min-intervention	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/ Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Geological Feature, Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Dominated by the large waterfall and limestone outcrops to the east and western sides of the wood creating a natural amphitheatre, its notable geology includes sandstones, mudstones and shales, exposed as the stream cuts through the softer underlying rocks. Further stepped outcrops of shales and mudstones occur along the course of the stream, creating cascades providing further habitats for bryophytes and mosses. The tree species are now dominated by large beech, sycamore, with ash, oak, elm regeneration and some larch and Scots pine. The understorey is composed of elder, occasional holly and hazel and elm regeneration and suckering, although all the mature elms have now died. The ground flora is particularly rich in ferns, mosses and bryophytes - associated with the outcropping limestone. Dogs mercury, occasional bluebells and wild garlic can be found throughout. The remains of a limekiln can be found close to the top of the waterfall. Bounded to the east and west by improved pasture grassland, to the north by a minor road and semi improved pasture grassland, to the south by new native woodland planting.							
2a	2.70	Ash	2000	Wood establishment	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/ Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/ mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Woodland Site, Geological Feature, Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	National Park

Extremely steep sided stream valley with new native woodland planting undertaken in December 2000. 40% ash 30% sessile oak, 10% rowan, 5% aspen, 5% bird cherry and 2.5% each of hazel, hawthorn, holly and blackthorn, originally planted in 1.2m shelters or 75cm shrub guards (removed in 2007). Variable spacing, with trees planted in both the valley bottom and the tops of the valley sides. Occasional existing mature hawthorn and generally unimproved grassland due to the inaccessible terrain. Bounded to the north by SSSI woodland and to the east, west and south by improved pasture grassland. Hawthorn scrub is regenerating across the east facing bank especially well. Further planting of approximately 300 trees including Sessile Oak, Rowan, Field Maple, Alder & Birch as well as 500 shrubs including Hazel, Holly, Guelder Rose, Hawthorne and Goat willow is to be carried out in 2020 within the compartment to replace lost Ash due to Ash die back and to further develop the woodland cover of the site while maintaining adequate open ground

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.