



Cabin Wood

Management Plan 2018-2023

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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 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:	Cabin Wood
Location:	Killymoon
Grid reference:	H816764, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 13
Area:	6.56 hectares (16.21 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This river-edged tranquil woodland was once part of the Killymoon Castle estate. Follow its circular stone path through the mix of ancient woodland and newer planting and you'll find stunning wildflower displays in spring, spectacular views of the castle and countryside, abundant wildlife, and rich autumn colour. And it's all just one kilometre from town.

2.2 Extended Description

The leasehold of Cabin Wood was acquired in 2001 from Cookstown District Council for a period of 99 years. It is now an attractive woodland creation site situated only 1km from the edge of Cookstown. Cabin Wood, particularly in the eastern half, has a remarkably rural feel due to the adjacent Ballinderry and Killymoon rivers and the Killymoon Estate.

The site is sheltered and has different aspects across the area with variations in the slope from steeply sloping near the boundary with the Ballinderry River, to flat on the eastern half of the site, near the Killymoon River. The steeply sloping land is in a thin strip adjacent to the Ballinderry River and is covered in maturing woodland with elements of the associated ancient woodland ground flora such as bluebells, wild garlic, primroses and wood anemones. The tree species here include mature oak, ash and beech along with some large sycamore leaning over the river. Additionally there are younger trees, many of which are alder, along with ash regeneration and an under storey of hawthorn, hazel and some holly. There is presence of laurel and Giant Hogweed, whose seeds come down the river each year. This is an invasive and noxious weed and landowners are required to manage it, by law.

Following consultation about the site design with local residents and Cookstown District Council, Cabin Wood was planted in early 2001 with the help of local people attending a tree-planting event. In total 4.8 Ha of trees were planted at 2.1m spacing, made up of sessile oak, birch, rowan, ash, alder, willow, aspen, hazel and other woody shrubs, wild cherry and crab apple. Additionally other broadleaves including beech and horse chestnut along with a small amount of scots pine were planted. The remaining area is taken up by open grassland (improved, ex-agricultural land). The positioning of this open space helps to blend the site design into the local landscape and plays an important role in maintaining the interesting views into and out of Cabin Wood.

Cabin Wood along with the adjacent rivers and the neighbouring Killymoon Estate form an excellent habitat for wildlife, this includes Fallow deer. The deer cause a little grazing and rutting damage along the edge of the river where they have a corridor for passing through the site, and at the furthest end of the site. More recently there has been significant damage noted by grey squirrel activity on the site.

Cabin Wood is one of the 50 Woods on your Doorstep (WOYD) sites in Northern Ireland. The development and first 5 years maintenance of the WOYD sites were 50% funded by the Millennium Commission. Each of these WOYD sites has a feature created to mark and celebrate the millennium. Here the millennium feature is a seat shaped like a wood saw to highlight the history of saw milling in the area. There are 3 other seats around the site.

This site was named Cabin Wood after the woodland that used to exist on the same ground and whose remnants remain on the steep bank down to the river.

The soil is clay over limestone with alluvial deposits and is relatively well drained.

Cookstown District Council, as leaser, has retained the fishing rights. Fishermen park in the Woodland Trust car park and fish off the land leased to the Woodland Trust. In 2018 there was a consultation with the local community, interested groups, council and the Ballinderry Rivers Trust about improvements to the woodland and its access for people.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus: For information on buses to Cabin Wood, visit translink.co.uk.

By car: A brown tourist information sign points the way to the wood from the B520 Cookstown to Stewartstown Road. The wood is reached from the main roundabout at the entrance to Cookstown from Dungannon (A29/B520 junction). From the roundabout, take the exit for Stewartstown (B520) and turn almost immediately left onto a bumpy farm track (before the next road junction), which leads to a small Woodland Trust car park.

Volunteer work in the wood

For information on volunteering opportunities, contact the Ballinderry River Enhancement Association on 028 867 61515 or visit the website at ballinderryriver.org

3.2 Access / Walks

The wood has two access gates, leading to a stone path following a circular route around the woods. Part of this route follows a management access track that runs outside the wood, linking the two entrances. The route takes approximately 30 minutes. The path can be used by buggies and some less abled users, although there are some sloping sections which are quite steep in parts. There are also a number of steep paths to the Killymoon and Ballinderry Rivers which border the wood.

The wood is dotted with scenic picnic spots with seats and information panels, many of which have been installed by the community-led RIPPLE Project. The nearest toilets and cafes are in Cookstown.

The rivers are popular fishing spots, and Cookstown District Council and the local Kingsbridge Angling Club retain fishing rights across the site.

The Killymoon River walk - two miles

Thanks to a new pathway provided by Cookstown District Council and other partners, visitors can now enjoy an extended scenic walk along the banks of the Killymoon River. The route runs towards the Prince of Wales Bridge and gives walkers access to an additional 15 hectares (38 acres) of land.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The Trust's corporate objective of increasing new native woodland has been achieved by the planting of Cabin Wood. It will be sustained by the ongoing management of the site as predominantly high forest native broadleaved woodland with a shrubby edge. It is unlikely that Cabin Wood will ever produce quality timber due to its size, situation and local Fallow deer and grey squirrel population.

Deer grazing is likely to lower the stocking density, but additionally it is likely that natural regeneration will have a positive effect on the spacing. Deer and grey squirrel population will be monitored and controlled where possible. These two factors will have the added benefit of providing additional variation to a site where species were generally planted in single species blocks at a standard spacing of 2.1m.

Additionally, annual control of giant hogweed will be carried out due to seeds coming down the river each year, and the plants being hazardous. We will need to work with the local council and neighbouring landowners to get them to control the giant hogweed on their land, up river.

In the medium term (15-30 years), some thinning or restructuring of the whole site will be required. However as timber production is not an objective it is envisaged that the trees will be allowed to self thin to a degree with some active silicultural management through thinning of sections to create glades and along paths widening rides with the dead timber being left "in situ" to increase the biodiversity value of the site. This is particularly beneficial to the insects and fungi that live in and on deadwood especially due to the presence of the ancient woodland with the mature trees directly next to the new planting and the presence of many old trees along the adjacent rivers.

Within this backdrop of minimal long-term intervention, there will be work carried out along the path edge. The planted trees and shrubs adjacent to (i.e. 3-5m) the path will be managed as predominantly shrubs and coppice. This will maintain a visually open appearance. It will also reduce long-term tree safety liability and help to keep the important views open.

The 1Ha of open space designed into the site will be kept open in the long-term, to maintain the views and to keep the site integrated into the local landscape in a way that maximises its value for wildlife in an area where the floristic value is low.

Encouraging community interest at the site and maintaining the signage and furniture appropriate to the level of usage will achieve the Trust's corporate objective of increasing enjoyment of woodland. As the woodland grows, its visual interest will grow along with its value for such activities such as bird watching and other aspects of the appreciation of natural beauty.

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 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Cabin Wood is a new woodland laid out with public access and enjoyment of the views in mind.

The hardcore path along with the management access track outside of the site provides an attractive circular walk from the small Woodland Trust car park. It can also be reached on foot from Cookstown via the main road. Access to Cabin Wood is via two less-abled access gates. Access within the site is suitable for pedestrians and also those pushchair users, although some sections are steep in parts. The management access track outside of the site is rougher and may present more difficulty for some less-abled visitors, although the council manage this and try and keep it in reasonable condition.

There are also a number of steep unofficial paths down to the Killymoon and Ballinderry rivers, one of these routes (300m) was upgraded in 2008.

Significance

Nearby Cookstown has a population of over 22,000 including a number of schools.

The area provides visitors with an experience of predominantly native woodland designed to enhance the wonderful local views. Also, as this was created as a Woods On Your Doorstep site, it will be important to maintain informal public access facilities within the site including paths, seats and signage appropriate to the level of use.

Additionally, it provides access to a safe, easily accessible rural environment where the less-abled and the young can enjoy being outside in a beautiful landscape and interesting environment. The access facilities provide the opportunity to increase people's awareness and enjoyment of woodland, one of the Woodland Trusts key objectives.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities.

Car parking is available making the site accessible to a wider range of visitors including those with wheelchairs or pushchairs and / or young children.

The varying slope and aspect adds interest for the visitor.

To upgrade more of the riverside walks allowing more people to use them safely.

The wood is only 1km from Cookstown

Constraints.

Lack of links into the wider landscape for visitors.

The varying slope may cause some difficulty to some less-abled visitors.

There is a presence of Giant Hogweed, but the official path does not pass through these areas.

Visitors may be unaware of the dangerous nature of this species i.e. potential blistering of the skin and damage to eyes from the sap.

Factors Causing Change

canopy closure, level of use, spread of giant hogweed, changes in the water table level, Creation of links into the surrounding countryside

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A lot of fishermen would use this site, exercising the rights retained by Cookstown District Council. Other visitors will use the path and open spaces in all seasons to visit different parts of Cabin Wood for the enjoyment of views of the local countryside, to walk their dogs and for a place for supervised children to play.

Public access will be encouraged by the provision of a car park, signage and furniture appropriate to the level of use. The paths have been allowed to grass over and are regularly mown, this has reduced the amount of spraying on the site.

No cycling or horse riding access is planned due to the lack of links into the local countryside.

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

Encourage visitors

Entrances and signage checked and maintained regularly.

Giant hogweed will be controlled and neighbouring land owners approached about control on their land.

5.2 New Native Woodland

Description

This key feature applies to the trees planted in 2001, the thin strip of probably ancient woodland and the integrated improved grassland. Part of the site is within the flood plain of the rivers. There is a transient rough grass habitat over much of the site amongst the planting where no canopy has yet formed. Deer grazing has affected establishment of the 2001 planting. The design respects the local landscape and species mixture.

Significance

The aim of the Woods On Your Doorstep project was to create community woodland. This also fulfils one of the Woodland Trust's key aims to increase new native woodland. In addition, woodland creation will add a variety of habitats to the site and improve its biodiversity value, both on site and more generally in the wider landscape. As only 7% of NI's landscape is covered in woodland, with only 20% of this being deciduous, the creation of this new predominantly native woodland will help to re-establish one of NI's major natural habitats.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities.

To create and sustain a well designed developing predominantly broadleaved woodland appropriate to its location.

To preserve and enhance the important wildlife habitat along the rivers.

To add further interest to the local scenery.

The adjacent maturing woodland, which is probably of ancient origin, will provide the opportunity for woodland flora, fauna and fungi to spread into the woodland creation area as well as a seed source for the natural regeneration of trees and shrubs.

Constraints.

The local deer population and grey squirrels affecting the growth of newly planted trees, the level of natural regeneration surviving and any regrowing coppice.

Potential spread of laurel from the small amount on WT land and from adjacent land.

Factors Causing Change

Deer grazing, climate change, disease, some anti social behaviour - litter, grey squirrels, invasive species - laurel and giant hogweed

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To establish a predominately mixed broadleaved woodland, managed as high forest with a shrubby edge near the path. Canopy composition will be predominately native tree species. The integrated open space in the form of the approx 1Ha of improved grassland, will be managed to keep it open in a way that also maximises benefit to wildlife.

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

Minimal intervention shall be required in the management of the wooded areas, some thinning of sections to allow for a resilient, structurally diverse woodland - opening glades and widening path rides throughout the woodland encouraging a diverse woodland herbaceous edge effect.

A tree safety inspection along the river bank should be carried out every 2 years, due to the regular presence of fishermen and the upgrades and future upgrades to the river paths.

The area of laurel will be removed and controlled as necessary.

The giant hogweed shall be controlled, by spraying, this shall be done in conjunction with neighbouring landowners.

Site visits will maintain vigilance for the presence of Ash Dieback (*Chalara fraxinea*) which has been identified in Northern Ireland since 2012.

5.3 Watercourses

Description

The Ballinderry River runs the full length of the site where it meets the Killymoon River. The river is used by a local fishing club and they have a lot of unofficial paths that run along the river bank. There is still some Giant Hogweed along the length of the site, this comes down from neighbouring land owned by the local council, but the majority of it is under control. It is notable for the physical diversity and naturalness of the bank and channel, and the richness and naturalness of its plant and animal communities. In the middle reaches, common aquatic bryophytes are *Chiloscyphus polyanthos*, *Amblystegium fluviatile*, *Fontinalis antipyretica* and *Rhynchostegium riparioides*. In addition, beds of stream water-crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* ssp. *penicillatus* are abundant in the river channel, often growing in association with intermediate water-starwort *Callitriche hamulata* and large-leaved pondweeds *Potamogeton* spp.

Other notable species include the fresh water pearl mussel, otter, dipper, kingfisher, grey wagtail and salmon.

Significance

The rivers Ballinderry and Killymoon and area provide visitors with an experience of predominantly native woodland designed to enhance the wonderful local views. Upper Ballinderry River is designated an SAC for the presence of otter and the fresh water pearl mussel. The river is notable for the physical diversity and naturalness of the bank and channel, and the richness and naturalness of its plant and animal communities. In the middle reaches, common aquatic bryophytes are *Chiloscyphus polyanthos*, *Amblystegium fluviatile*, *Fontinalis antipyretica* and *Rhynchostegium riparioides*. In addition, beds of stream water-crowfoot *Ranunculus penicillatus* ssp. *penicillatus* are abundant in the river channel, often growing in association with intermediate water-starwort *Callitriche hamulata* and large-leaved pondweeds *Potamogeton* spp.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints - there is still some Giant Hogweed along the entire river side length of the site, the sap of which can cause nasty burns and blistering. However this is being controlled.

Funding

Opportunities - The rivers provide a tranquility for the wood and provides an additional habitat for wildlife. Continue working with Ballinderry Rivers Trust and their volunteers. Working with local wildlife groups and angling groups.

Factors Causing Change

Pollution, angling litter, rubbish, giant hogweed, erosion, climate change.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

300m of riverside walks have been improved, it is intended to extend this path. Any noxious or invasive species that returns or is introduced along the watercourses will be eradicated.

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

To eradicate all the Giant Hogweed on our site, and to communicate with the local council and private landowners to try to get them to manage the Giant Hogweed on their land. Continue to look for opportunities to work with Ballinderry Rivers Trust on any joint projects.

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	6.27	Mixed broadleaves		High forest	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	Connecting People with woods & trees, New Native Woodland, Watercourses	

This sub cpt covers the whole site. It is comprised of a narrow strip of mature probably ancient woodland plus 4.8Ha of trees planted at 2.1m spacing in 2001 with integrated open space. Additionally there is over a hectare of "improved" grassland with low floristic value. The mature woodland is in a belt on the steep slope along the edge of the Ballinderry River and is made up of trees of varying ages and species but is generally 20-100 years old and is predominantly ash, oak, alder and sycamore. This belt of woodland has associated ancient woodland ground flora but unfortunately the noxious Giant Hogweed and invasive laurel are present also. The area of trees planted in 2001 lies directly adjacent to this belt, and is comprised of alder, birch and willow closer to the rivers, with sessile oak, ash, birch and rowan throughout the rest of the planted areas, with a few aspen, beech, wild cherry, horse chestnut and scots pine. The shrubs are comprised of hazel, elder and crab apple. The trees were generally planted in pure groups of 25-50 with the shrubs around the edges.

There is a Fallow deer grazing problem and grey squirrel issue.

There is a hardcore path running the whole length of the site between the 2 less-abled access entrances.

Much of the boundary is adjacent to the rivers, with the remaining boundary being next to pasture land.

A unofficial river path along the Killymoon River was upgraded in 2008 to allow access along the river, unfortunately this path is steep and is not accessible to less-abled users.

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.