

Woodland Trust Management Plan

# Dog Kennel Wood

(Plan period – 2021 to 2026)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

## Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

“A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife.”

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK’s native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](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.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

## The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk)

or contact the Woodland Trust

[operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto:operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk)

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

## Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/>

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

# The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
  - 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
  - 4.2 f2 Informal Public Access
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### **Dog Kennel Wood**

Location:	Walton-le-Dale Grid reference: SD554273 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 102
Area:	4.92 hectares (12.16 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	N/A

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Dog Kennel Wood is located in the village of Walton-Le-Dale in the Borough of South Ribble in the County of Lancashire. It is ancient woodland of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on both sides of the valley of a small stream, the Hennel Brook, which flows from south to north, in a busy, suburban area, just mile south of the city of Preston. To the south is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. Immediately to the east and surrounding the small fragment of Island Wood is Cinnamon Hill housing estate. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) are an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hennel Lane. Soil type locally is slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.

The wood is semi-natural ancient woodland, a Biological Heritage Site and covered by two Tree Preservation Orders. Dog Kennel Wood consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves such as sycamore, oak, ash, beech, cherry & elm with a well-developed under storey. It has ground flora indicative of ancient woodland such as bluebell, wild garlic and lesser celandine. Ancient Woodland is a Key Feature of the site.

Many boundaries abut houses, gardens or fields and are the neighbour's responsibility. The Woodland Trust has maintained the boundaries to Hennel Lane and Alexandra Road. There is no marked boundary to Cockshott Wood, or the young woodland to the west.

The wood was purchased, freehold, by the Woodland Trust from private owners in 1986. Little is known about the sites history prior to The Woodland Trusts ownership.

Parking is available on the nearby roads, and access into the wood is on foot. Dog Kennel Wood has a total of 7 entrances. The easiest to find is the entrance that leads south off Hennel Lane (B6230), which is a well-known road locally, linking the A6 London Way with the B6258 Chorley Road. Other entrances can be found off Marlborough Drive and Alexandra Road on the estate. The remaining 2 entrances are from adjacent land to the west. There is a network of just over 1,000m of permissive paths, most of which are well surfaced creating a variety of little walks, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), and the meadow grassland. The paths also link into Cockshott Wood, London Way and the new town recreational area and a public footpath across the fields. Dog Kennel is varied and attractive, especially in spring, with a good display of flowers, and the stream and pond are interesting features. Informal Public Access is a Key Feature of the site.

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Dog Kennel Wood will be allowed to grow and develop naturally. The wood will be managed as high forest of mixed broadleaves, including non-native trees common to the local area. It will be managed predominantly as a landscape and conservation feature, through minimal intervention. Gaps will be created in the canopy due to trees naturally reaching senescence and tree safety operations.

Public access and facilities will be maintained at least at its current level with paths accessible for year round use. These consist of just over 1,000m of paths, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), 7 formal entrances and the meadow grassland. Access in Island Wood will open but will be carefully and subtly guided to allow young regeneration or planting to survive.

Statutory obligations will continue to be met with respect to managing tree safety and ensuring public access via the permissive path.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

<b>Description</b>
Dog Kennel Wood is a long, wide woodland of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on both sides of the valley of a small stream, the Hennel Brook, which flows from south to north, in a busy, suburban area, just ½ mile south of the city of Preston. To the south is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. Immediately to the east and surrounding the small fragment of Island Wood is Cinnamon Hill housing estate. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) is an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hennel Lane.
<b>Significance</b>
Dog Kennel Wood survives in an area with very low woodland cover; South Ribble has less than 2% woodland cover of any kind, and only 166ha of ancient woodland. Although the area owned by the Woodland Trust is 4.73 hectares in size, it joins with Cockshott Wood, another ancient semi-natural woodland and Biological Heritage Site of similar size and composition, making the total area around 9ha altogether. Woods, and particularly ancient woods, in this area are generally very small and fragmented, often below 2ha. Therefore this is actually quite a large surviving area of ancient woodland, for Lancashire. In addition, part of Dog Kennel and Cockshott Woods have been extended and buffered by the planting of a substantial block of new woodland to the west (estimated to be 5ha), which again extends the total area of woodland, making it more viable land increasing the core area considerably. It is important for all these reasons, plus it is one of the few ancient woods that are easily accessible for people to enjoy and become involved with.
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
The wood is bounded by the housing estate all along the eastern boundary, which prevents expansion in that direction and has resulted in some detrimental activities, particularly garden rubbish dumping, which can introduce invasive non-native plants, and fly-tipping, which pollutes and physically smothers the wood. Pollution of the stream, and of the wood by sewerage discharge has lessened, but still occurs and continues to damage the habitat. All these activities are being tackled, but much depends of the activities of other agencies. There may be opportunities to expand with new woodland planting of more adjacent land. The management of Dog Kennel Wood could be co-ordinated with that of Cockshott Wood.
<b>Factors Causing Change</b>
Fly tipping
<b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>



Mature, stable broadleaved high forest, with a continuous canopy and diverse age and species range and succession by natural regeneration. As trees gradually reach senescence or are removed for tree safety purposes the gaps left in the canopy will be colonised by natural regeneration of sycamore, oak, ash and birch etc.

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

It is expected that tree safety work will continue to create gaps for natural regeneration to colonise within the woodland. The woodland will be monitored once per plan period through the woodland condition assessment. . Fly tipping will be removed as soon as we are made aware of it.

**4.2 f2 Informal Public Access**

**Description**

The wood has approximately 1000 metres of surfaced permissive footpaths and seven entrances for public access. Compartment 1a has an open pedestrian access point on its northern boundary, an open pedestrian access point on its north western boundary, a pedestrian squeeze stile on its south eastern boundary and an open pedestrian access point on its southern boundary. Compartment 2a has an open pedestrian access point on its south western boundary and an open pedestrian access point on its western boundary. Compartment 3a has an open pedestrian access point on its western boundary. The wood is relatively quiet and mostly used by local people for dog walking.

**Significance**

Dog Kennel has always been well used and known locally. It is an extremely attractive wood, with a good display of spring flowers, mature trees, bird and other wildlife, varied topography and the added interest of a stream and pond. It is close to the homes of a large number of people, easily and freely accessible, with paths that have been much improved and maintained since acquisition, including additional routes with the construction of 3 bridges over the Hennel Brook. It is one of the few natural woodlands of a reasonable size available for people to enjoy in the local area.

**Opportunities & Constraints**

The wood is bounded on all sides except the south by private land, and hence there is little scope to increase the number of entrances, or to make the existing ones easier to use (for example the entrance at Hennel Lane is narrow and climbs down and series of steps). Within the wood the steep slopes limit access in places. Some of the problems suffered by the wood, for example rubbish dumping and pollution (particularly of the stream) are unsightly and a health hazard and access and activities may be constrained. The wood is already very well used, and a higher level of use may reduce its wildlife value as well as detracting from the experience for people. However, Dog Kennel Wood does link into Cockshott Wood, with informal paths going through and there may be opportunities to formally extend and improve the footpaths and entrances in Cockshott, thus providing a bigger area and longer walks.

**Factors Causing Change**

Other - normal wear and tear

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

Dog Kennel Wood will continue to be used by local residents for informal recreational purposes.

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

Maintain 7 pedestrian entrances and approximately 1000 metres of Permissive Paths by cutting back encroaching vegetation and trees; inspect signs, gates and fences; remove accumulations of litter & fly tipping as necessary - to be done via the Estates Maintenance Contract 2 visits per calendar year.

Carry out regular safety inspections of trees in high risk zones (i.e. next to buildings, roads and footpaths) and site hazards as per the Trust's safety inspection regime to ensure safety of visitors and neighbours, and undertaking any remedial safety work identified.

Refresh entrances and signage as deemed necessary by Site Manager.

Monitor public use of the site before the end of the current plan period to review the standard of access, identify any work required and assess if there are any issues/ threats to the wood from public usage, taking appropriate action to address them if necessary.

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2021	LC - Fly Tipping	Works associated with removing fly tipped waste – one off /unplanned litter and rubbish removal	August
2021	LC - Fly Tipping	Works associated with removing fly tipped waste – one off /unplanned litter and rubbish removal	August
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	August
2021	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2021	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	November
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	November
2021	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	October
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	May

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	3.53	Sycamore	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order
<p>General Description This sub-compartment is approx 3.53 hectares (8.72 acres) in size, it consists of the whole of the eastern bank of Dog Kennel Wood and the Hennel Brook, including the small area on the western bank at the northern end of the wood. It is a long, broad wooded area of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on the western facing moderately sloping banks above the Hennel Brook, which forms its western boundary. To the south (where the compartment is very narrow) is Cockshott Wood, a very similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is bounded to the west sub-compartment 2a. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) is an area of rough grassland, and an area of mown grass then Hennel Lane. The woodland consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves with a well-developed understorey, well preserved ground flora and excellent regeneration. It is probably NVC Type 8, lowland mixed broadleaved woodland and consists mainly of sycamore, ash, and to a lesser extent oak and cherry. Regeneration is very prolific and consists of a mixture of ash, sycamore, cherry, and some oak, with hawthorn, hazel and holly. Within The Meadow a small pond has been created, to make some amends for the many ponds that have disappeared in the surrounding area. The housing estate has been a source of encroachments and rubbish dumping, especially garden waste, and although this has been cleared and strongly discouraged since the Trust took ownership of the wood, it still occurs regularly and has to be followed up. The paths within it have been improved considerably, with 3 formalised entrances, 5 bridges (including 3 over the Hennel Brook), a boardwalk, and stone surfacing throughout.</p>						
2a	1.2	Sycamore	1940	High forest	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, County Wildlife Site (includes SNCI, SINC etc), Tree Preservation Order
<p>This sub-compartment is approx 1.2 hectares (2.97 acres) in size, it consists of the whole of the western bank of Dog Kennel Wood apart from a small area at the northern end, and is rather inaccessible and hence has very few visitors and has had relatively little management to date. It is a long, thin densely wooded area of even-aged mixed, mature broadleaved trees and shrubs on the eastern facing moderate to steeply sloping banks above the Hennel Brook, which forms its eastern boundary. To the south (where the compartment is very narrow) is Cockshott Wood, a very</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>similar wood that merges into Dog Kennel Wood. It is partly bounded to the west by young woodland, (some of the extensive tree planting carried out by the Commission for New Towns as Central Lancashire New Town developed in the late 1980's), and partly by small pasture fields. These effectively buffer the wood from the A6 London Way, which runs parallel. To the north (where the wood is very narrow) the wood abuts sub-compartment 1a. The woodland itself is similar in species mix to the rest of the wood, which consists of even-aged, mixed, mature broadleaves with a well-developed understorey, well preserved ground flora and excellent regeneration. It is probably NVC Type 8, lowland mixed broadleaved woodland. Regeneration is very prolific and consists of a mixture of ash, sycamore, cherry, and some oak, with hawthorn, hazel and holly.</p>						
3a	0.19	Beech	1900	High forest	Management factors (eg grazing etc)	Tree Preservation Order
<p>This sub-compartment is approx 0.19ha (0.47 acres) in size . It consists of a very small area now called Island Wood, which was originally joined to the much larger area of Dog Kennel Wood. This remaining fragment is now completely surrounded by Cinnamon Hill housing estate, with houses to the north, and roads on all other sides. A very small part of the land to the east does not legally belong to the Woodland Trust, however, it has generally been managed along with the rest of the site and ownership is not known. The trees of Island Wood are a prominent landscape feature both to neighbours and people passing on the adjacent roads. Island Wood is largely open, and can be accessed directly from Marlborough Drive and Allerton Road. At acquisition Island Wood consisted of a remnant group of mature trees, none in good condition and indeed the elms had just died. There was no regeneration, partly due to shading but also due to the rubbish dumping, very heavy use and trampling of most of the site as a playground. The housing estate has been a source of rubbish dumping, especially garden waste, and although this has been cleared and strongly discouraged since the Trust took ownership of the wood, it still occurs regularly and has to be followed up. The trees on Island Wood are older and larger than the rest of Dog Kennel Wood, probably dating from 1900.</p>						

### **Ancient Woodland**

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

### **Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland**

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

### **Ancient Woodland Site**

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

### **Beating Up**

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

### **Broadleaf**

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

### **Canopy**

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

### **Clearfell**

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

### **Compartment**

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

### **Conifer**

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

### **Continuous Cover forestry**

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

**Coppice**

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

**Exotic (non-native) Species**

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

**Field Layer**

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

**Group Fell**

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

**Long Term Retention**

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

**Minimum Intervention**

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

**Mixed Woodland**

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

**National vegetation classification (NVC)**

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

**Native Species**

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

**Natural Regeneration**

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

**Origin & Provenance**

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

**Re-Stocking**

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

**Shrub Layer**

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

**Silviculture**

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

**Stand**

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

**Sub-Compartment**

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

**Thinning**

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

**Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes**

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

**Weeding**

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

**Windblow/Windthrow**

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

**Registered Office:**

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

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