

Yealm Woods

(Plan period – 2023 to 2028)



WOODLAND
TRUST

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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

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

or contact the Woodland Trust

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

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2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
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5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Yealm Woods

Location:	Newton Ferrers Grid reference: SX545488 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 201
Area:	23.32 hectares (57.62 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Yealm Woods is a 23.32 hectare Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland complex formed of two disparate woodlands, Newton Wood (17.01 hectares) and Hollacombe Quarry (6.31 hectares) located on the east and west banks of the Yealm estuary respectively. The two woods lie within the South Devon National Character Area (NCA 151), South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), and are both designated Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) and County Wildlife Sites. Yealm woods form part of the remnant ancient, 'temperate rainforest' woodland complexes found across the estuarine valleys of South Devon and Cornwall, which are rare and important for many endemic temperate rainforest species, not limited to but critically lower plants such as lichens and bryophytes. Hollacombe Quarry forms part of the wider Wembury wood complex and can be accessed via permissive paths from here. This ancient woodland has been subject to intensive mining operations historically, and is in essence a large quarried basin with a man-made pond and regenerated woodland dominated by ash, sycamore, sweet chestnut, cherry and silver birch and remnant mature oaks, with an understorey of holly, hazel, hawthorn, willow and some rowan. There is a circular footpath which circumnavigates the woodland and connects up with neighbouring Wembury Wood, owned and managed by the National Trust, which offers several permissive routes and wider access to the Wembury estate.

Newton Wood lies on the northwest facing slopes of the river Yealm, north of Newton Ferrers and is accessible from the village via a private road (Court Wood road) facilitating a public footpath (Newton and Noss Mayo footpath 41). The site is predominantly a 'stored oak' temperate rainforest woodland with an abundance of stunted, gnarled oak trees with an understorey of hazel, rowan, spindle, elder, sweet chestnut, sycamore, beech and holly. An unsurfaced, circular path accessible, uneven, narrow and steep in some places but accessible to walkers of moderate ability circumnavigates the woodland, taking in views of the surrounding Yealm estuary, valley woodlands and Shortaflete creek.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Yealm Woods will be restored to a biodiverse, ecologically thriving temperate rainforest site , through a combination of active intervention and natural processes, continuing to form part of an expanding complex estuarine oak woodland habitat in the South Devon AONB. The site will continue to develop it's ancient woodland features through natural processes and selective intervention, developing a highly diverse structure of all woodland ecological elements from veteran trees and large volumes of deadwood to an abundant and diverse range of native broadleaf tree species regeneration at multiple age classes. The Yealm woods will continue to be a stronghold and climate refugia for rare target species including lichens and bryophytes and will expand it's biodiversity, forming important habitat for potential landscape-scale return of species such as white-tailed sea eagle or osprey. The site will continue to be a cherished and well-used recreational and health resource by local people, connectivity, safety and access will be maintained and improved in a balanced and appropriate way to best protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the woodland habitat.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Hollacombe Quarry (sub-compartments 1a & 1b)

A mixture of W10 lowland oak woodland, but predominantly W7 lowland ash woodland with high proportions of sycamore replacing ash affected with *Hymenoschyphus fraxienus* (ash dieback) as the dominant future canopy species. Oak is also a frequent component of the woodland along with sweet chestnut, and much less significantly cherry, silver birch, hazel, holly, hawthorn and elder, willow is abundant around the quarry pond area in sub-compartment 2b. The woodland has a high forest structure, with dense understory and pole stage regeneration, but dominated by sycamore and holly, with tree species seedling regeneration suppressed at ground level, with the exception of areas with canopy thinning due to ash dieback, where ground level bramble is more abundant. Ground flora is dominated by dogs mercury but rarer ancient woodland species are present in areas of oak dominated woodland with more favourable dappled light conditions, including wood anemone and wood sorrel. The central, defunct quarry has high vertical sides dropping to its base where the excavations to below ground level have led to the formation of a pond of unknown maximum depth (thought to be between 2-3m deep). The surrounding area is strewn with boulders, rubble and the ruins of old buildings which have become colonised with gorse, birch, willow and rowan. There is a significant corridor of open space bisecting the site which carries a large powerline and is managed cyclically by third party utility companies by coppicing all regenerating trees.

Newton Wood (sub-compartment 2a)

Predominantly W10 lowland oak, temperate rainforest woodland, with large areas of homogenous short, thin and gnarled stored oak, last coppiced in the early 20th century. These areas are mostly dominated by understory holly, beech and sycamore, producing large areas of bare ground, however in some areas hazel and sweet chestnut understory is present, with some open glades formed by natural tree fall (mostly overstood beech) with bramble and some tree regeneration of oak, hazel, ash and rowan but mostly dominated by beech, holly and sycamore. These glades have higher levels of fallen deadwood, however the overall deadwood volumes for the woodland are poor, not exceeding 10m³ per hectare. The north-eastern section of the woodland features large, mature sweet chestnut, beech, oak high forest and sycamore. There are a number of large remnant, ornamental non-native conifer species including Douglas fir, Scots pine and Monterey pine along the banks of the estuary. At least one of the Monterey pines is known to host a population of a rare species of lichen, *Parmelia minarum*. The ground flora is localised due to suppression from shading species such as holly, sycamore and beech, however isolated populations of ancient woodland species communities such as wood anemone, wood sorrel, wood rush and bluebell are present in areas with greater dappled light levels, and communities of lower plants including lichens and bryophytes can be found where humidity and light conditions are more optimum.

Significance
- Supports rare, isolated communities of lower plant, notably lichen species such as <i>Parmelia minarum</i> due to habitat and environmental quality - One of the few remaining fragments of ancient, temperate rainforest in the South Devon AONB, forming part of a complex of rare, estuarine woodland within the South Devon Rias, and an important environmental buffer between surrounding farmland and the Yealm estuary. - County wildlife site
Opportunities & Constraints
Opportunities Access – opportunities for sensitively and proportionately improving management access to and within the woodlands. Woodland Creation – opportunities to acquire, expand and buffer with native broadleaf woodland creation. Species reintroduction – proximity to estuary habitats provides opportunity for landscape scale reintroduction of fish-predating raptors such as Osprey or White Tailed Sea Eagle. Constraints Access – limited parking or management access, and almost requiring access across private neighbouring land or with little to no access for vehicles or machinery within the woodlands.
Factors Causing Change
Climate Change – altered phenology, more severe summer heat events, increased winter rainfall intensity, acidification of ground water impacting survival of woodland species communities. Pollution – ammonia and nitrous oxide air pollution deposition and phosphate run-off from surrounding agricultural landscape increasing soil, substrate and bark acidity. Deer – Increasing populations and levels of deer browsing impacting on woodland’s ability to naturally regenerate trees species and on ground flora Grey Squirrel – Non-native invasive grey squirrel damage causing damage to broadleaf tree species Tree Disease – Sweet Chestnut Blight and <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and <i>Hymenosyphus fraxineus</i> (ash dieback disease) leading to loss of canopy tree species such as sweet chestnut and ash and creating tree safety issues. Invasive Non-Native Species – Non-native species such as <i>Rhododendron</i> and Cherry Laurel spreading within the woodland and impacting on native ecology. Wind – Storm events leading to windthrow of trees and creation of canopy gaps and increase in fallen deadwood volumes. Shade Tolerant Species – Tree species such as sycamore, beech and holly with tolerance for shade, shading behavior and lower ecological value spreading and gradually dominating light demanding temperate rainforest tree species such as oak, rowan and hazel, and ancient woodland ground flora. Anti-Social Behaviour – activities such as camping, fires and fly-tipping impacting on the woodland environment. Unauthorised Access Activities – access activities such as horse riding and mountain biking impacting on the woodland environment. Livestock Ingress – Cattle from neighboring agricultural fields escaping into woodland and adding temporary additional

browsing pressure to woodland ecology.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Restoration of ecological integrity of the temperate rainforest habitat with reducing and maintenance of shading tree species (sycamore, beech and holly) proportions to create optimum dappled light conditions for regeneration of desirable, light demanding tree species such as oak, hazel, rowan, sweet chestnut, ash and elm. A combination of active, selective intervention and natural processes will create a more diversified forest structure, and species composition over time, resulting in increasing abundance of roosting and resource features for species such as birds, bats and mammals. Over time habitat quality and structure will improve to ensure protection and expansion of rare communities of lower plants endemic to temperate rainforest habitat. Important species lost from the ecosystem such as pine marten, white tailed sea eagle and osprey will be provide suitable nesting habitat in close proximity to the estuary, as they return as part of wider landscape scale, third-party efforts to restore these species. Access and safety will be maintained and improved in a proportionate and sensitive manner which will only ever ensure improvement of the temperate rainforest habitat, and provide continued access and enjoyment to members of the public who engage with these woodlands.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
-Map, tag and halo all veteran, ancient or notable trees, removal of ivy if required. -Reduce levels of understorey sycamore, beech and holly regeneration to increase light levels of lower plant communities and ground flora and create light conditions for the regeneration of light demanding native tree species such as oak, rowan and hazel. -Carry out tree safety operation (regeneration felling) along the main ride in Hollcombe Quarry to significantly reduce the risk of ash dieback related tree safety issues and improve habitat quality. -Underplanting of areas affected by ash dieback in Hollacombe Quarry with a mix of native, broadleaf tree species to mitigate and restock following regeneration felling operation -Carry out coppicing around waterbody in compartment 1b to increase light levels and habitat value for species of amphibian and invertebrates. -Mapping and eradication of any non-native invasive species such as rhododendron. -Carry out Herbivore Impact Assessments and thermal drone surveys to assess deer populations in the woodland.

4.2 f2 Informal Public Access

Description
Hollacombe Quarry Hollacombe Quarry forms part of the wider Wembury wood complex owned by the National Trust, working in partnership between the two organisations, a network of permissive access paths has been created across both woodlands to create greater access and walking options for visitors and local people. There is no Public Right of Way provision or publicly available car parking into the woodland, a circular path comprising a main woodland ride and narrower trail give the option to circumnavigate the wood.

Newton Wood Newton Wood lies on the northwest facing slopes of the river Yealm, north of Newton Ferrers and is accessible from the village via a private road (Court Wood road) facilitating a public footpath (Newton and Noss Mayo footpath 41). This footpath extends to Shortaflete from where a ferry crossed the river. From the creek the path network become permissive. An unsurfaced, circular path accessible, uneven, narrow and steep in some places but accessible to walkers of moderate ability circumnavigates the woodland, taking in views of the surrounding Yealm estuary, valley woodlands and Shortaflete creek. Cherished and used daily predominantly by the local community who assisted in the purchase of the woodland. Often used by recreational water users in the Yealm for disembarking, or by walkers accessing the estuary for swimming.
Significance -One of very few free, publicly accessible areas of temperate ancient woodland in the Yealm estuary area. -Within the South Devon AONB. - Part of the wider NT Wembury Estate complex, contributing to public access value.
Opportunities & Constraints Opportunities -Opportunity to officially link permissive path in Hollacombe Quarry with Wembury public right of right 24 on adjacent land holding. -Opportunities to potentially increase volunteer involvement in practical management and wildlife surveying of the woodlands. -Potential expansion of the site to increase local proportion of publicly accessible woodland. Constraints -Poor access, a long distance from any sustainable travel or parking options. -Relatively small size of woodland limited potential for people engagement. -Undeveloped path network and terrain limiting the diversity of user groups able to access and navigate the woodlands.
Factors Causing Change - Antisocial or undesirable activities such as mountain biking, swimming, camping, fires or flytipping presenting threat to public safety and/or woodland ecology. - Erosion or degradation of path network and access infrastructure due to increased use or windthrow of trees. - Erosion of estuary banks in Newton wood due to increased footfall or access to water. - Creation and increase of unofficial 'desire lines' within the woodland. - Livestock Ingress – Cattle from neighboring agricultural fields escaping into woodland and presenting potential conflicts with public.
Long term Objective (50 years+)

Yealm Woods will continue to be a cherished and well used temperate rainforest site by the local community, access provision and infrastructure will continue to be maintained and improved appropriate to the conservation goals of the ancient woodland. Connectivity with other publicly accessible woodlands and natural spaces will continue to increase to help facilitate a more permeable and walkable landscape to help suppose access to nature and wellbeing. The woodlands will continue to offer an educational resource for the public many years into the future.

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

- Consult with local community and alter the path network in Newton Wood to align with neighbouring woodland path network, in line with the Woodland Trust's processes on infrastructure in ancient woodland restore steep path to woodland with brash and removal of steps, create new contour path and use opportunity to create improved habitat.
- Carry out tree safety operation along main ride in Hollacombe Quarry to improve safety in response to ash dieback issues along the Zone B.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	6	Ash	1900	High forest		
Hollacombe Quarry (6 hectares) A mixture of W10 lowland oak woodland, but predominantly W7 lowland ash woodland with high proportions of sycamore replacing ash affected with <i>Hymenoschyphus fraxienus</i> as the dominant future canopy species. Oak is also a frequent component of the woodland along with sweet chestnut, and much less significantly cherry, silver birch, hazel, holly, hawthorn and elder, willow is abundant around the quarry pond area in sub-compartment 2b. The woodland has a high forest structure, with dense under storey and pole stage regeneration, but dominated by sycamore and holly, with tree species seedling regeneration suppressed at ground level, with the exception of areas with canopy thinning due to ash dieback, where ground level bramble is more abundant. Ground flora is dominated by dogs mercury but rarer ancient woodland species are present in areas of oak dominated woodland with more favourable dappled light conditions, including wood anemone and wood sorrel. The area surrounding the steep quarry area comprising sub-compartment 1b is strewn with boulders, rubble and the ruins of old buildings which have become colonised with gorse, birch, willow and rowan. There is a significant corridor of open space bisecting the site which carries a large powerline and is managed cyclically by third party utility companies by coppicing all regenerating tree species and more open habitat scrub communities such as bracken and bramble.						
1b	0.31	Goat willow	1900	High forest		
Hollacombe Quarry (Pond) (0.31 hectares) The central, defunct quarry has high vertical sides dropping to its base where the excavations to below ground level have led to the formation of a pond of unknown maximum depth (thought to be between 2-3m deep). Surrounding the waterbody is a dense copse of willow, silver birch, hazel and rowan. This area was temporary open space circa year 2000 and has since formed a dense area of regenerating woodland, obscuring it from the main access path. Much of the high sided quarry is excluded with stock fence to reduce the risk to members of the public from the potential for falling from height.						
2a	17.01	Pedunculate/common oak	1900	High forest		
Newton Wood (17.01 hectares) Predominantly W10 lowland oak, temperate rainforest woodland, with large areas of homogenous short, thin and						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
gnarled stored oaks, last coppiced around 1920. These areas are mostly dominated by understorey holly, beech and sycamore, producing large areas of bare ground, however in some areas hazel and sweet chestnut understorey is present, with some open glades formed by natural tree fall (mostly overstood beech) with bramble and some tree regeneration of oak, hazel, ash and rowan but mostly dominated by beech, holly and sycamore. These glades have higher levels of fallen deadwood, however the overall deadwood volumes for the woodland are poor, not exceed 10m³ per hectare. The north-eastern section of the woodland features large, mature sweet chestnut and beech thought have been established between 1880 and 1900, with remnant oak high forest and some mature sycamore. There are a number of large remnant, ornamental non-native conifer species including Douglas fir, Scots pine and Monterey pine along the banks of the estuary. At least one of the Monterey pines is known to host a population of a rare species of lichen, <i>Parmelia minarum</i>. The ground flora is localised due to suppression from shading species such as holly, sycamore and beech, however isolated populations of ancient woodland species communities such as wood anemone, wood sorrel, wood rush and bluebell are present in areas with greater dappled light levels, and communities of lower plants including lichens and bryophytes can be found where humidity and light conditions are more optimum.						

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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