Whitings Wood
(Plan period – 2026 to 2036)

WOODLAND
TRUST

Management Plan Content Page

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

1. SITE DETAILS

Whitings Wood

Location:	Barnet Grid reference: TQ228949 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 176
Area:	7.09 hectares (17.52 acres)
External Designations:	Community Forest, Green Belt
Internal Designations:	Tree For All Site

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Falling within Watling Chase Community Forest, Whitings Wood is a 7-hectare maturing semi-urban woodland lying just southwest of Barnet in north London. Formerly improved grassland it was planted in 1996 with mixed native broadleaves, mainly oak, ash, field maple, wild cherry, willow, with hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn making up the dominant shrub species.

The local community were involved in the woodland creation from the outset including a consultation with the Community Forest and parish council, whose input and views were reflected in the woodland design. The wood comprises two rectangular shaped blocks of 2ha and 5ha, each housing a mosaic of trees and grassland wrapped by mature hedgerows.

The woodland forms part of a hillside known as Whitings Hill which is managed by the London Borough of Barnet. The surrounding landscape is characterised by grazed fields and amenity grassland for approximately 1km, in turn enclosed by the urban sprawl of London's northern suburbs. The site is fairly flat and wet with fertile soils, typically on top of London Clay.

In line with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard, 5% of the site is designated as a natural area and is located in the east side of the site. This area will be managed by minimum intervention unless alternative interventions have a higher conservation or biodiversity value.

Management access is directly off Mays Lane leading into a network of grassy rides and meadows. The site has suffered badly from rubbish dumping and vandalism in the past and a lack of surfaced clay tracks mean the ground can easily be churned up and poached through the winter.

The Woodland Trust has identified the following key features for this site: Informal Access and Secondary Woodland.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long-term vision at Whitings Wood is for an attractive and mature native broadleaf woodland containing a healthy mix of trees, shrubs, and understorey, including some areas of good quality timber. This maturing wood will eventually be managed as high forest on a continuous cover basis (i.e., it will never be clear felled).

With semi-urban surroundings, this young woodland will be managed as an important area of biodiversity and open access where the public are welcome to enjoy developing woodland. Liaison with London Borough of Barnet should continue to look at ways of developing recreational partnerships and benefits with the adjoining Whitings Hill. Woodland Trust entrance signs and well-kept paths will help encourage public interest and participation in the woodland, fulfilling one of the Trust's objectives of inspiring everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees. The wood will remain open to the public in perpetuity and will be welcoming to visitors with clearly signed entrances and a well-managed path network.

Shade-loving plants and coarse vegetation typical of recent secondary woodland are well established under the closed canopy and the wildlife value of existing habitats such as the hedgerows will be retained as they continue to merge into the young woodland. The rides and glades will be kept open and mowed as necessary to provide valuable additional habitats, including wood edges important for nesting birds, invertebrates and woodland / grassland flora.

The decline of ash will be managed to create conditions for a mix of other native species to succeed in its place, where possible using natural regeneration.

Any older trees in the hedgerows will be left to senescence and beyond and deadwood both on the ground and standing will be left in situ unless it conflicts with safe public access.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

Description
The site forms part of Watling Chase Community Forest and is adjacent to Whiting's Hill, a well-used open space resulting in a steady stream of pedestrian traffic, dog walkers through the wood. A network 7 pedestrian entrances around the perimeter lead into a network of approximately 1900m of unsurfaced permissive footpaths and meadows providing a pleasant stroll for regular visitors. There is no car park at the site.
Significance
Informal Public Access raises people's awareness and enjoyment of woodland. Surrounded at a landscape level by development and located as it is within greater London, Whitings Wood is a valuable open natural space. Whilst there are a variety of formal parks and gardens available there are few natural woodland areas with open access for people to enjoy. Despite not having a car park it is easily accessible and has a large catchment area. Being part of the Community Forest and green belt, it helps to break up and arrest the extensive blocks of suburban development which surround it.
Opportunities & Constraints
Informal camps and fire sites have been established from time to time. Oak Processionary Moth (OPM).
Factors Causing Change
Anti-social behaviour.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
A woodland that contains a network of well-maintained attractive paths and grassy meadows. The wood will remain open to the public for quiet informal recreation predominantly by locals from the nearby community.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Operational Objective: Easily accessible, attractive, well-maintained woodland regularly used by the public. Path network and entrances remain in good condition and are appropriate for level and type of use. Welcoming signage with all entrances being well signed.

Work Programme:
Annually – Path cuts May and July. Strim/cut around all entrances and internal infrastructure and undertake litter and rubbish collection sweep during all path management visits.

Annually – Monitor all internal and entrance infrastructure. Repair and replace any damaged or worn infrastructure when required.

Annually – ensure Oak Processionary Moth safety notices are visible at main entrances to the site. Manage Oak Processionary Moth in line with Woodland Trust approach.

Tree Safety Inspection: Manage tree safety in line with Woodland Trust approach.

4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Description

Whitings Wood contains a mixture of young native broadleaf trees and woody shrubs. The species mix is dominated by ash and oak but also includes field maple, cherry, willow, birch, rowan, hazel, alder, hawthorn, and blackthorn. As well as the planted species, existing blackthorn hedgerows are spreading out and natural regeneration is emerging under the closed canopy alongside an extensive field layer. Complimenting these are the stream/wet ditches and open areas, all combining to create a tremendous variety of existing and potential woodland habitats in a relatively small area.

Ash dieback is present within the woodland and has caused significant decline of many ash trees along the roadside and paths. Ash management has been carried out for several years and will continue, reducing the safety risk to visitors and road users.
There is deadwood habitat present throughout and as ash dieback develops within the woodland deadwood will significantly increase.

Significance

Whitings Wood is a maturing woodland with a developing diverse structure with a good potential timber resource. The woodland will help sustain and enhance biodiversity withing the local semi-urban landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities: To maintain and develop an attractive, biodiverse, and productive native broadleaved woodland enriching the local semi-urban landscape.

Constraints:
The planted trees are essentially all the same age.
Herbivore damage to trees.

Factors Causing Change

Ash dieback within the woodland.
Increase in deer pressure impacting on the natural regeneration.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long-term vision for Whitings wood is for the site to develop into a mature and attractive native broadleaf woodland supporting a developing range of woodland age structures, habitats, with a diverse mix of trees, woody shrubs and tall-herb communities. Creating both a diverse and resilient woodland habitat that will benefit the wider landscape environment.

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

Operational Objective:

To ensure successful continued development of the maturing secondary native broadleaved woodland.

Work Programme.
Continue regular tree safety work to remove ash affected with ash dieback within falling distance of the pedestrian paths. Feather back declining ash to improve public safety retain ash that are showing signs of tolerance to the disease. All timber to be left in long sections within the woodland away from the pedestrian pathways. All brash (branches) should be neatly stacked within the woodland away for pedestrian paths and retained as deadwood habitat. Areas of ash which do not pose a health and safety issue can be retained and allowed to develop deadwood habitat.

Thin groups of oaks and cherry trees in 2028/2029 to allow them more light and space to mature.

Carry out a herbivore impact assessment to monitor the impact of deer in year 2 of this plan. Consider installing deer exclosure plots in the areas where ash trees have declined in health or have been felled as additional evidence to monitor the impact of deer. Should deer exclosures reveal browsing pressure is having a negative impact on tree regeneration, measures will be taken to increase tree regeneration such as implementing deer stalking or underplanting carried out by year 7-8 of this plan. Consider a drone thermal survey to assesses browsing impact.

Remove patch of shrub and tree natural regeneration near northern entrance to southern section of woodland to retain long grassland habitat.

Ride widening and scallop along path leading to south west entrance to southern woodland to develop diverse and well structured woodland edge habitat on 3 year cycle. This will support a variety of species including the rare Brown Hairstreak butterfly.

Remove Ragwort where it threatens the diversity of the rides.

Mow rides up to woodland edge on final path cuts of season (September).

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	SL - H&S Signage	Provision of on-site signage both temporary and permanent to alert visitor to safety risks or measures	April
2026	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	July
2026	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December
2027	SL - H&S Signage	Provision of on-site signage both temporary and permanent to alert visitor to safety risks or measures	April
2027	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	July
2027	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December
2028	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	March
2028	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	March
2028	SL - H&S Signage	Provision of on-site signage both temporary and permanent to alert visitor to safety risks or measures	April
2028	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	July
2028	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	December
2029	SL - H&S Signage	Provision of on-site signage both temporary and permanent to alert visitor to safety risks or measures	April
2033	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	May
2033	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	May
2034	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	May

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	0.76	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Services & wayleaves	
Mixed native broadleaves planted in January 1996 at 2.1m spacings to give a stocking density of 2250 trees/ha. The principal species are ash and oak with significant field maple and willow elements over a sparse shrub layer of hawthorn and blackthorn (apart from on the boundary with 1c where woody shrubs dominated by hazel form a graded edge to the open ground beyond). A dense field layer of coarse and shade tolerant vegetation exists alongside scattered natural regen from all the canopy species but particularly field maple. The ground sits wetter here than in cpt 2 but the trees appear vigorous, if a little drawn up, only marred by the extensive squirrel damage to the willow and field maple canopies. The canopy has closed and would benefit from a silvicultural thin to favour the best stems and increase structural diversity in the shrub layer by bringing on the seedlings and resulting stump regeneration below. Some slightly larger ash coppice exists at the centre of this sub-cpt which would appear to pre-date the planting. An underground water main runs north-south through the subcpt.						
1b	0.58	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site, Services & wayleaves	
Mixed native broadleaves planted in January 1996 at 2.1m spacings to give a stocking density of 2250 trees/ha. The principal species are ash, oak, and willow with a significant field maple element and occasional alder and rowan over a sparse shrub layer of hawthorn and blackthorn (apart from on the boundary with 1c where woody shrubs dominated by hazel form a graded edge to the open ground beyond). A dense field layer of coarse and shade tolerant vegetation exists alongside scattered natural regen from all the canopy species. This is the wettest part of the site bounded as it is by the Dollis Brook on its eastern edge. Large mature willows and ash, former hedgerow trees, sit along the eastern boundary providing some age-class diversity and an abundance of seed and roosting. The trees appear vigorous, if a little drawn up, only marred by the extensive squirrel damage to the willow and field maple canopies. The canopy has closed and would benefit from a silvicultural thin to favour the best stems and increase structural diversity in the shrub layer by bringing on the seedlings and resulting stump regeneration below. An underground water main runs north-south through the subcpt.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1c	0.61	Open ground	1996	Non-wood habitat	No/poor vehicular access to the site, Services & wayleaves	Community Forest, Green Belt
The largest area of grassy open ground in the wood. Runs in a wide belt north-south across the compartment bounded by the woody shrubs along the internal edges of sub-cpts a and b. A 4-8m wide grass path is mowed twice a year and the entire meadow cut once a year. The blackthorn on the edge of sub-cpts a and b is beginning to encroach a little but otherwise it remains largely uncolonised by woodland pioneers or scrub. The area around the southern field gate providing access into cpt 2 can sit quite wet which may be due to poor drainage from the silted ditch and culvert which lie alongside and under the unowned track between the two cpts (over which WT has a right of way). . An underground water main runs north-south through the subcpt.						
2a	4.43	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	Community Forest, Green Belt
The main block of woodland on the site. Mixed native broadleaves planted in January 1996 at 2.1m spacings to give a stocking density of 2250 trees/ha. The principal species are ash and oak, with a significant field maple and wild cherry element, and occasional birch over a sparse shrub layer of hawthorn, blackthorn, and less frequently Hazel. The field layer is less dense/vigorous than cpt 1 but the only bare patches occur under field maple clusters where canopy shade is dense, and it generally supports a good mix of coarse and shade tolerant species as well as an abundance of regen from ash and cherry and less frequently field maple and oak. Large mature hedgerow trees, mainly oak and ash sit along the northern, western, and southern (road) boundaries providing some age-class diversity and an abundance of roosting. Along the northern edge the blackthorn hedge has spread vigorously into the wood enveloping the path which now exists as a tunnel through the blackthorn. The trees appear vigorous and healthy only marred by the extensive squirrel damage to the field maple canopies. The canopy has closed and would benefit from a silvicultural thin to favour the best stems and increase structural diversity in the shrub layer by bringing on the seedlings and resulting stump regeneration below. A large (0.4 ha) area of open ground exists in the middle of the sub-cpt which is beginning to be colonised by thorn, oak, ash, and birch but remains predominantly grassland and will form a nice feature glade as the woodland matures.						
2b	0.25	Mixed native broadleaves	1996	High forest	No/poor vehicular access to the site	
Description: A narrow sliver of woodland running down the north-eastern edge of the compartment forming the boundary with the neighbouring livery yard/stables. The boundary is marked by a dilapidated and collapsed fence and silted ditch which are not the WT responsibility to maintain. Mixed native broadleaves planted in January 1996 at 2.1m spacings to give a stocking density of 2250 trees/ha. The principal species are ash and oak, with a significant field maple and wild cherry element, and occasional birch over a sparse shrub layer of hawthorn, blackthorn, and less frequently Hazel. The field layer is less dense/vigorous than cpt 1 but the only bare patches occur under field						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
maple clusters where canopy shade is dense, and it generally supports a good mix of coarse and shade tolerant species as well as an abundance of regen from ash and cherry and less frequently field maple and oakg. The trees appear vigorous and healthy only marred by the extensive squirrel damage to the field maple canopies. The canopy has closed and would benefit from a silvicultural thin to favour the best stems and increase structural diversity in the shrub layer by bringing on the seedlings and resulting stump regeneration below.						
2c	0.46	Open ground	1996	Non-wood habitat	No/poor vehicular access to the site	
Another large area of grassy open ground running north-south to the management access gate at Mays Lane. Not as wide as 1c, but again bounded by a hazel dominated shrub mix on the internal edges of subcpts 2a and 2b. A 4m wide grass path is mowed twice a year and the entire meadow cut once a year. The blackthorn on the edge of sub-cpts a and b is beginning to encroach a little but otherwise remains largely uncolonised by woodland pioneers or scrub. The area around the northern field gate providing access to cpt 1 can sit quite wet which may be due to poor drainage from the pond and silted ditch which lie alongside the gate and down the eastern boundary of subcpt 2b but are outside of WT ownership and responsibility for maintenance.						

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.

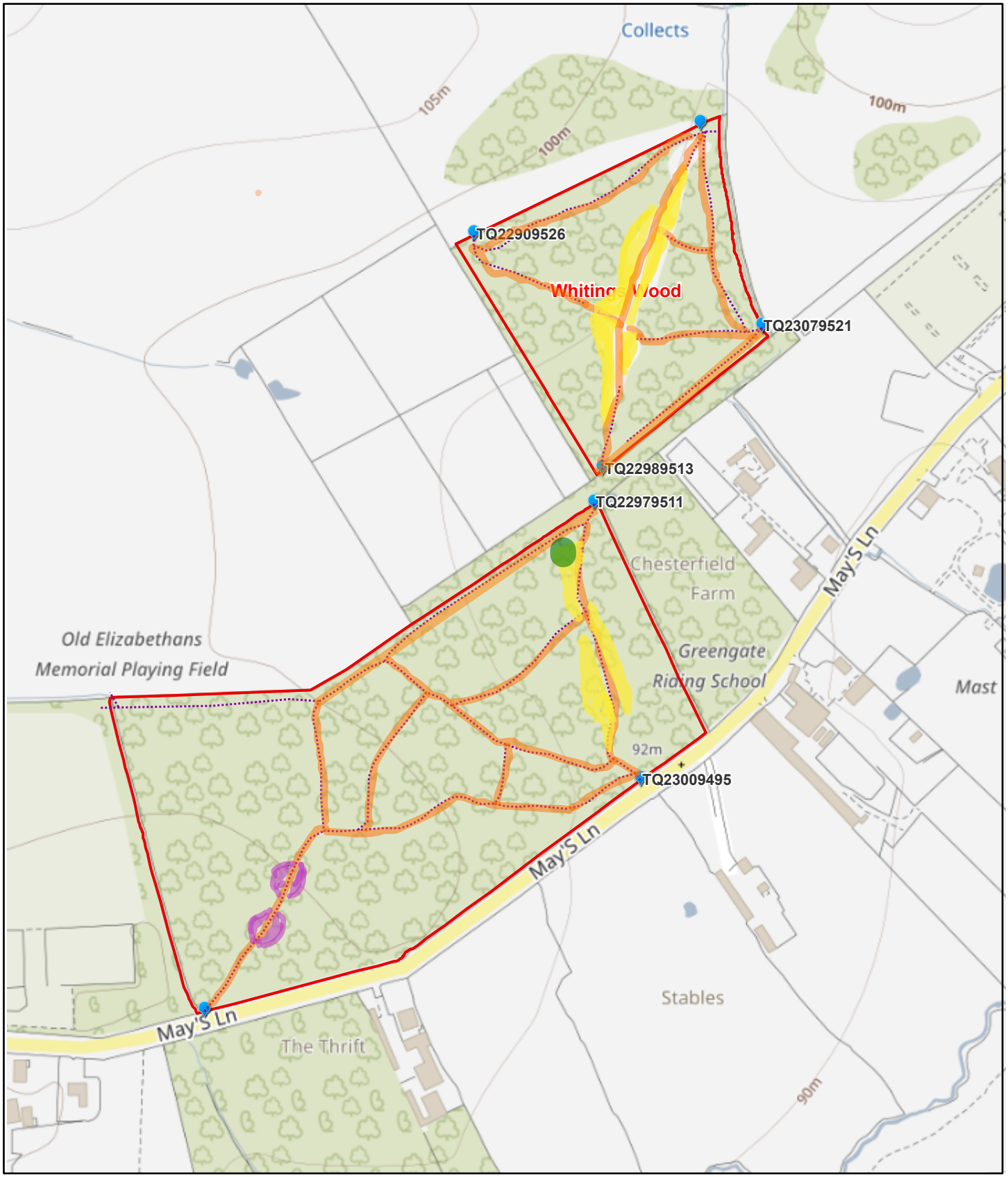
Thinning
The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

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.

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

Whitings Wood Operational Map 2026 to 2036



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Estate Path Network

Permissive-Footpath

Paths to cut

Estate Access Points

Access points

Open areas to mow on final season cut

Scrub to remove

Scallops to cut every 3 years

Management Units