

# Kentle Wood

## (Plan period – 2026 to 2036)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

# Management Plan Content Page

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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](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 Informal Public Access
  - 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Kentle Wood

|                        |                                |      |            |          |    |          |       |     |     |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------------|----------|----|----------|-------|-----|-----|
| Location:              | Daventry                       | Grid | reference: | SP553633 | OS | 1:50,000 | Sheet | No. | 152 |
| Area:                  | 11.90 hectares (29.41 acres)   |      |            |          |    |          |       |     |     |
| External Designations: | Environmental Improvement Area |      |            |          |    |          |       |     |     |
| Internal Designations: | Woods on Your Doorstep         |      |            |          |    |          |       |     |     |

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Kentle Wood is a 12.1ha site on the western fringe of Daventry, Northamptonshire. It was planted as part of the Woodland Trusts “Woods On Your Doorstep” initiative in the early 2000s. Species of native broadleaf trees and shrubs planted include oak, ash, cherry, birch, maple, willow, hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn.

The land was leased by the Trust on 7th July 2000 for a period of 199 years from Daventry District Council. The site lies adjacent to an industrial estate and forms part of the statutory landscaping requirement for this. However, by becoming community woodland, the site aims to bring added benefits such as informal public recreation and attracting wildlife.

The woodland is long and narrow, being roughly 1450m by 75m, and is relatively flat throughout. A public footpath crosses the site at the southern end via a metal kissing gate on the southern boundary and an open access entrance point on the western boundary. A public bridleway crosses at the northern end with a horse hop access on the northern boundary and an open access point on the western boundary. Management access is along the bridleway via the industrial estate to the south or through a neighbouring field to the north-west. The woodland has approximately 2500m of unsurfaced footpaths which can become very wet and boggy in wetter weather. There is no formal parking for the woodland. In 2019 an additional area of agricultural land was incorporated into the site along the boundary to the north-west. This additional area of approximately 1.7ha was planted with native broadleaf trees and shrubs.

Open ground was retained to provide views from the adjacent Ford Social Club across the wood, as well as adding structural diversity to the site. The remainder was planted with native trees and shrubs with oak and ash being the main species. Both existing and new hedgerows were incorporated into the design and will be managed so as not to restrict the footpaths. Existing hedgerows are important sources for the colonisation of wild plants and animals. There are a few mature trees along the site boundaries (particularly to the south-west) and where old hedgerows crossed the site, near the middle.

### Key Features:

KF1 - Informal Public access

KF2 – New Native Woodland

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long-term vision for the site includes the continued development of native broadleaf woodland habitats (with a range of native species, age ranges, well structured rides and with deadwood, both standing and fallen, being retained where it is safe to do so), set within a mosaic of other habitats (open grassland, graded edge habitat, thickets, etc). As well as silvicultural thinning to improve the structure and development of the remaining trees, opportunities will be taken where appropriate to develop a graded woodland edge at the sides of the paths and rides through ride-edge coppicing and cyclical cutting, further enhancing ecological value and visitor interest. This site will also help to hide the neighboring industrial site from external views. Due to ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) the level of ash within the woodland is likely to decrease over time. In 50+ years we would expect a species mix within the woodland consisting of oak, field maple, cherry, birch, hazel and some remnant ash.

Low-key public access will be maintained in perpetuity through a managed path network, entrances and regular safety checks. Infrastructure and facilities will be minimal and only essential signage used. Use of the site will be monitored and provisions for informal recreation reviewed accordingly. Public safety will be assessed through infrastructure monitoring and tree safety inspections conducted regularly.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

| Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The location of the wood on the western edge of Daventry, together with the various access links, make the site an important local resource for public use.</p> <p>Open public access is available over the whole site for quiet recreational use. There are roughly 2500m of grass paths forming circular routes within the woodland and linking to external public rights of way. The grass is regularly mown to keep the paths clear and well defined. There are entrances at both the northern and southern ends of the site, the main one being at the south. An information board is available to visitors at either end of the site. A number of benches are present within the site.</p>                                                  |
| Significance                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>The site lies on the edge of Daventry and is clearly well used by local people. The wood is important because it lies very close to a large population of people and provides benefits in terms of both social and environmental aspects.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Opportunities & Constraints                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <p><b>Constraints</b></p> <p>The site is long and thin reducing the opportunity for a stable environmental core to develop within the wood.</p> <p>Paths can become very wet and muddy over winter.</p> <p>Limited extension opportunities to the east.</p> <p>No formal parking.</p> <p>Some antisocial use and unauthorised fires.</p> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <p>It is an accessible wood within close proximity to the population of Daventry, large expansion in the population of Daventry is planned over the next decade. The open farmland to the west is beyond the boundary of DCC and so in theory could be available for extension of the wood.</p> <p>Working with third party groups such as schools and education providers.</p> |
| Factors Causing Change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <p>Increasing local population.</p> <p>Water run-off from neighboring industrial estate.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Misuse of the site (fires, antisocial behaviour, etc)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p>Low-key public access will be maintained in perpetuity through a managed path network, entrances and regular safety checks. Infrastructure and facilities will be minimal and only essential signage used. Use of the site will be monitored and provisions for informal recreation reviewed accordingly. Public safety will be assessed through infrastructure monitoring and tree safety inspections conducted regularly.</p> <p>The site will contain an interesting mix of native broadleaved trees, woodland edge and open ground/meadow habitats to enhance visitor enjoyment and understanding of this area.</p> |
| <b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p>To maintain the entrance points and ride network in line with site access demand. This will include three path/ride cuts annually (to 2-3 metres and then one to full width in late summer/autumn, with ride-sides alternately cut annually), clearing/strimming around seats and visitor infrastructure and entrance maintenance as per WT specs.</p> <p>Selected lengths of the ride edges will be coppiced annually to enhance visit enjoyment and improve habitats and wildflower development..</p> <p>Carry out maintenance to the boundary fencing where required.</p>                                            |

## 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Description</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p>Native broadleaf woodland planted as part of the "Woods on Your Doorstep" initiative. Planting took place in the winter of 1998 and included a species mix made up predominantly of ash and oak, with some areas of willow in the wetter southern sections. Additional planted species in 2000 included field maple, birch, cherry, hazel, hawthorn and blackthorn. Ash dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) is starting to impact the woodland with the level of ash now likely to decrease over time.</p> <p>Broadleaved planting takes up most of the site, with the remainder set aside for small areas of open space. A 0.6ha area within the most northern wooded block has been designated as a Natural Reserve.</p> |
| <b>Significance</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <p>The woodland has formed an important visual screen to the industrial unit as well as a habitat for wildlife that will increasingly colonise it as it develops in phases. An accessible green space for the population of Daventry</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p>Constraint:</p> <p>The woodland is on a 199 lease year from Daventry District Council</p> <p>Relatively small 12ha woodland</p> <p>Access routes get very wet in the winter</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Opportunity:<br/>Expansion of the new native woodland into the additional area to the north-west</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <p><b>Factors Causing Change</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <p>Pests and disease such as Chalara/Ash Dieback.<br/>Herbivore damage.<br/>Increased public usage.<br/>Antisocial/unauthorized public behaviour (e.g. fires)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <p><b>Long term Objective (50 years+)</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <p>The long-term vision for the site includes the continued development of native broadleaf woodland habitats (with a range of native species, age ranges, well structured rides and with deadwood, both standing and fallen, being retained where it is safe to do so), set within a mosaic of other habitats (open grassland, graded edge habitat, thickets, etc). As well as silvicultural thinning to improve the structure and development of the remaining trees, opportunities will be taken where appropriate to develop a graded woodland edge at the sides of the paths and rides through ride-edge coppicing and cyclical cutting, further enhancing ecological value and visitor interest. This site will also help to hide the neighboring industrial site from external views. Due to ash dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) the level of ash within the woodland is likely to decrease over time. In 50+ years we would expect a species mix within the woodland consisting of oak, field maple, cherry, birch, hazel and some remnant ash.</p> |
| <p><b>Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p>Removal of any remaining tree and shrub shelters from site including the eastern and southern boundaries through the annual programme of work.</p> <p>Thinning of the planted broadleaf woodland stand to allow greater structural and species diversity through increased light penetrating the canopy and promotion of natural regeneration. This will also allow the remaining trees to increase in space to develop. Thinning at 20-25% (2029).</p> <p>Annual trimming of roadside hedge (north) and layed hedge (south).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

| Year | Type Of Work                    | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Due Date  |
|------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 2026 | WC - Site Maintenance           | Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc                                                                                                                                                               | September |
| 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  |
| 2028 | WC - Site Maintenance           | Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc                                                                                                                                                               | April     |
| 2029 | WMM - Secondary Silviculture    | Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors | January   |

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

| Cpt No.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Area (ha) | Main Species      | Year | Management Regime  | Major Management Constraints | Designations |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 11.16     | Oak (pedunculate) | 2001 | Min-intervention   | Landscape factors            | Other        |
| <p>Cpt 1 forms most of the site and includes the tree planting, open ground and paths. The native woodland tree &amp; shrub species were planted at 2.1m centres giving 2250 stems / ha. Trees were planted in sinuous rows to give a more natural look, important with a long site such as this. The land was previously arable but sown with a low maintenance grass mix prior to planting to compete with noxious weeds. The areas of open ground was left to preserve the excellent views across into Warwickshire, although not cut recently there has been little scrub development. At the southern end of the site there is a natural hollow. This can tend to be wet so willow trees were planted there.</p> <p>A "natural reserves" area has been designated is the most northerly wooded section.</p> |           |                   |      |                    |                              |              |
| 2a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 0.72      | Oak (pedunculate) | 2020 | Wood establishment |                              |              |
| <p>Additonal land incorporated into the wider site in 2020. Area to be planted with native broadleaf tree and shrubs in 2021. Mix to include oak, silver birch, wild cherry, field maple, rowan, hazel, dogwood, crab apple. Accessible unsurfaced footpath to be maintain around the perimeter of the planting area with a small ride and edge habitat maintain through the middle of the new planting, allowing views across the landscape.</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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