



Chiphouse Wood

Management Plan 2019-2024

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

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

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

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

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Chiphouse Wood
Location:	Chiphouse Bottom
Grid reference:	TQ260570, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 187
Area:	8.15 hectares (20.14 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

An area of ancient semi-natural woodland, a bridleway provides the main path to the north of the wood. Main broadleaf species include oak, beech, ash and also yew. Bluebells and other wild flowers occur seasonally.

2.2 Extended Description

Chiphouse Wood is situated below the dormitory villages of Chipstead 2km to the northeast and Kingswood 1km to the southwest, within the M25 and London's Green Belt in east Surrey. Chiphouse Wood lies on part of the north facing side of Chipstead Bottom - a prominent dry valley in the dip slope of the North Downs, in northwest Surrey. The wood is bounded to the north by the Purley to Tattenham Corner branch railway (a commuter line) and to the east by open fields. Beyond the houses and the railway line much of the area is downland countryside forming part of the Greater London Green Belt. Banstead Wood, which is 110ha and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), lies across the valley to the north. The woodland soils are all over chalk bedrock, and they vary from clay with flint deposits in the valley bottom to thin chalk on the higher slopes, a defining feature of the North Downs. This has encouraged a wide diversity of woodland species.

Chiphouse Wood was acquired by the Trust in December 1982 following a successful local appeal. Approximately half of the wood is ancient semi natural woodland, dominated by mature oak standards with hazel coppice understorey. Other trees within the canopy include beech, ash, cherry, field maple and yew. The ground flora in this area of the wood is dominated by bluebells in the spring. Secondary woodland accounts of the remainder of the site, formerly arable fields planted by the Trust in 1983/84 with a mix of locally occurring broadleaves including oak, cherry, field maple and ash. The canopy is dense and trees are beginning to self-thin with oaks and cherry starting to top the shrub species. Ash trees account for approximately a quarter of the canopy and the effects of ash dieback, confirmed on the site, will increase the rate of canopy thinning.

The main path running through the wood runs east to west along the northern boundary and forms part of The Banstead Countryside Walk promoted by Surrey County Council. There is a network of other paths linking to the main path which allows visitors access to most areas of the wood.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General location:

Chiphouse Wood is set between Chipstead and Kingswood in East Surrey, on the southern edge of London. It is next to an estate with private roads.

Parking:

There is no car-parking at the wood and roadside parking within the private estate off The Glade is not recommended. The best place to park for visiting Chiphouse Wood is at the Council's Banstead Wood car-park, off Holly lane, Chipstead. There is a car-park here and toilets. Chiphouse Wood is a walk of least 1 mile from the car-park. To get to Chiphouse use public paths through Banstead Wood to reach Perrots Farm and Reads Rest Lane on the western side of Banstead Wood. From here continue west and take the public bridleway off to the left. Continue along the bridleway, go under the railway tunnel and the entrance to Chiphouse is on the left just after the tunnel.

Public transport:

The nearest public transport stop is Kingswood railway station which is less than a mile away from the wood, although Chipstead Station is also near. From Kingswood Station go a short way along the main road (Waterhouse Lane) towards Chipstead, take the first left for Forest Drive, and then the first right for The Glade. Continue along The Glade until you come to the tennis courts on the right, at which point turn left down the bridleway opposite them. At the bottom of the hill, before the railway tunnel is the main entrance to Chiphouse Wood on the right. Alternatively, from Chipstead Station cross over Outwood Road onto Holly Lane and go to Banstead Wood, and follow directions as above to Chiphouse Wood via public footpaths. Please note that Outwood Lane and Waterhouse Lane are part of the same main road (B2032) and have no pavements.

For further information about public transport please contact Traveline - www.traveline.org.uk Tel: 0870 6082608

3.2 Access / Walks

Overview of paths and entrances:

There are 2 main access points which lie east and west of the wood, connecting to a public footpath. The western entrance is the most convenient and is off the public bridleway running north of a road called The Glade, within the private estate. The eastern entrance connects to the busy Outwood Lane (B2032) and is through a kissing gate into the wood. There is also one smaller entrance on the western side off the public bridleway through a squeeze gap.

There is a network of informal paths within the site which cover most of the wood. All paths are on unsurfaced ground and the gradient can be steep in places. Access to the wood links to the surrounding countryside by virtue of the public bridleway on the western boundary, which continues north over the railway line towards Banstead, and is part of the Banstead Countryside Walk promoted by Surrey County Council.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intentions for Chiphouse Wood are focused on retaining and where possible improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland.

Over time, the older trees will decline to form veteran trees or collapse opening up gaps in the canopy for other species (e.g. beech and cherry) to fill and increasing the wood's standing and fallen dead wood habitat. The impact of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) will result in ash trees declining resulting in death and or increased windblow, again creating gaps in the canopy for other species to take advantage of. The secondary wood will evolve through self-thinning or minimal intervention and gradually become less distinctive, merging into the ASNW. Alongside rides small glades will be maintained to support woodland edge communities.

On-going monitoring and maintenance will ensure the wood remains a safe wood to visit, with infrastructure appropriate for the wood's relatively low visitor number i.e. those from neighbouring villages.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Over half of Chiphouse Wood is ancient semi natural woodland (sub-compartment 1a); dominated by mature oak standards with hazel coppice, last coppiced in the 1990s. The wood approximates to National Vegetation Classification (NVC) W8 ash/maple/dogs mercury but with oak being deliberately encouraged and planted historically, as it is too common for the soil type (clay-with-flint over chalk). Other canopy species include mature beech, ash, hazel, field maple and cherry, and few minor species including yew and whitebeam. The chalky soil conditions of the site support a diverse flora with specialist woodland plants present, such as bluebell, dog's mercury, moschatel, goldilocks buttercup and woodruff. Along the southern boundary with neighbouring gardens, invasive non-native species such as laurel and rhododendron can be found.

Other ancient woodland features include old trees such as overstood coppiced ash and oak trees, reflecting past management of the wood, and mature beeches towards the wood's southeast corner.

The ancient woodland was disturbed by the storm of 1987, which has created a mixed age structure of trees and enhanced the deadwood habitat. Relic trees blown by the storms are still evident, for instance the large trunks of rotting beeches. There are now dense clumps of young trees, predominately ash growing in the canopy gaps created by the storms.

Old woodbanks can be traced around the former fields at the edges of the ancient woodland, especially around sub-compartment 1b. Also historic quarry pits can be seen in ancient parts of the woodland, the largest and most obvious being one towards the southeast corner, next to one of the permissive paths.

Significance

Chiphouse Wood is situated in London's Green Belt within the North Downs. However, it is surrounded by the dormitory hubs of Coulsdon 2km to the east and Kingswood immediately to the west and golf courses to the south. The greatest concentration of ancient semi natural woodland can be found to the north of Chiphouse Wood, Bantead Woods and 93.15ha site immediately over the other side of the railway. Banstead Woods and Chipstead Downs, is a LNR and SSSI designated for its sessile oak dominated woodland and diverse grassland communities. Beyond this, ancient semi natural woodland is found in small, fragmented pockets under pressure from its increasingly urban surroundings.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraint

Poor management access

Factors Causing Change

Decline of ash due to ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)
Potential for colonisation of other pests and diseases such as acute oak decline and oak processionary moth
Mammal damage (deer, rabbits, grey squirrels)
Invasive non-native species (laurel, rhododendron)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Chiphouse Wood will be maintained and enhanced to increase the wood's resilience to pests and diseases and maximise the wood's biodiversity. Glades will be maintained along rides to support woodland edge communities. As ash and mature oak trees decline, the abundance of beech may increase and the understorey will become more diverse as the boundary between the secondary woodland and the ancient woodland becomes indistinguishable. Tree species from the planted secondary woodland will begin to colonise the ancient woodland. The dieback of ash and mature trees will increase the overall deadwood habitat in the wood and create gaps in the canopy for the secondary species to take advantage of. The wood will also be free from invasive non-native species e.g. laurel and rhododendron.

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

During the plan period, management will be undertaken to monitor and control non-native species e.g laurel and rhododendron and continue ride-edge coppicing to maintain structural diversity.

- Laurel and rhododendron (less than 0.05ha) will be cut and uprooted where possible, beginning 2019 with on-going monitoring.
- Deer impact assessment will be undertaken in 2021.
- Alongside approximately 450m of footpath in subcpt 1a, ash trees will be selectively felled, partly due to tree risk management but also to increase light levels. Work will begin in winter 2021 unless tree safety inspections dictate sooner action.

5.2 Secondary Woodland

Description

Sub-compartments 1b and 1c are not ancient woodland, and were open fields before being planted in 1983/84. Planted species include oak, ash, field maple, cherry, beech, wayfaring tree and yew. The trees are well established, and have been greatly supplemented by natural regeneration, especially of ash. Much of this regeneration is younger than the planted trees themselves, which is helping to create a mixed age class of trees and gives a 'natural' feel to the plantations. The canopy is dense so scrub and ground flora is limited. Shrub species include hawthorn, spindle, hazel and holly. Ground flora is dominated by mosses with occasional pockets of ancient woodland plants such as wood avens and bluebells, and occasional/frequent abundance of other generalist and coarse vegetation including nettle, docks, grasses, ferns and bramble.

There is a small patch of Japanese knotweed at the western entrance into the wood in the most established trees in the NW corner of sub-compartment 1c.

Significance

The stands of secondary woodland buffer the existing ancient woodland, add to the diversity of the woodland habitat with a younger, denser canopy and increase the overall resilience of the wood. They are also a legacy of community involvement at the site when the wood was purchased and planted with local community.

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Decline of ash due to ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*)
 Mammal damage (deer, rabbits, grey squirrels)
 Invasive non-native species (Japanese knotweed)

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The secondary woodland will be managed as high forest, containing largely native species. Young secondary woodland will succeed to high forest with minimum intervention. Wide rides and scallops will be maintained on the northern bridleway to support a woodland edge community, increasing biodiversity. There will be no invasive non-native species present.

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

During the plan period, management will be undertaken to monitor and control non-native species e.g. Japanese knotweed, laurel and rhododendron and continue ride-edge coppicing to maintain structural diversity.

- Japanese knotweed (area less than 0.05ha) will be eradicated by herbicide treatment annually, beginning 2019 with ongoing monitoring.
- The scrub and ash trees along the western stretch of the public footpath along the northern edge of the site (sub-compartment 1c) will be coppiced by 5m either side of the path for 100m, work to begin 2019.
- Alongside paths in sub-compartments 1b and 1c, ash trees will be selectively felled, partly due to tree risk management but also to increase light levels in the heavily shaded areas. Work will begin in winter 2019/20 and will be phased over 3 years.
- Along the public footpath (sub-compartment 1b) 2 scallops of 10m from the path stretching for 30m will be maintained to aid visibility in this area, dry the path and improve biodiversity. These will be maintained on alternating years, coinciding with the annual path cut, starting in 2019.

5.3 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Chiphouse Wood is a WT access category B site (moderate usage site where paths are maintained). The wood is easily accessible from Kingswood (population of c.6,900) and Chipstead, Hooley and Woodmansterne (combined population of c.6,900). One can also reach the site from Banstead Wood and Chipstead Downs, a SSSI and LNR owned and managed by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council to the north. There a bridleway along the western boundary and public right of way running east to west along the northern edge of the wood connecting Kingswood with Chipstead which is part of a promoted Surrey County Council Walk - Banstead Countryside Walk. There are other permissive paths through the wood guiding visitors through planted and established woodland. There is no car parking associated with the wood. Chiphouse Wood can be reached relatively easily from the train station at Kingswood.

Significance

Chiphouse Wood is a popular, accessible ancient woodland in an otherwise highly urban environment in London's commuter belt. The wood has a short circular walk and is visited daily by those in the local community.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraint

The wood is large enough to be of interest to the local walker, but its size probably limits wider interest apart from people following public rights of way and the Banstead Countryside Walk.

Factors Causing Change

Antisocial behaviour

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain a network of paths through the wood. The site will continue to have regular daily visitors with appropriate entrance infrastructure and benches maintained as required.

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

Low key public access will be maintained over the plan period by regular maintenance and safety inspections, appropriate for the numbers of visitors.

- Approx 2.3km of path and 3 entrances will be maintained annually to allow continued access across the site. This will include strimming path edges and entrances, and appropriate tree safety work identified by Zone B safety inspections
- Entrance infrastructure and signage will be refreshed and updated in 2019
- Collapsed barb wire fencing along the east and west boundaries will be removed and replaced with appropriate fencing (approx. 430m)

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	4.63	Oak (pedunculate)	1880	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site	Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
<p>The compartment is ancient semi-natural woodland with mature oak dominating the canopy. Other species include beech, ash with yew, whitebeam, hazel, hawthorn, holly and cherry also present. Overall the woodland has a high forest structure but contains over-stood historic coppice stools. Hazel stools have been coppiced in 1990s in the eastern part of the compartment. Bluebells carpet the woodland in May. Otherwise woodland specialists are also present including wood anemone, wood sorrel, lords and ladies, celandine, dog's mercury, yellow archangel and greater stitchwort alongside paths. There is a large historic quarry pit on the south-west corner of compartment.</p>							
1b	2.30	Oak (pedunculate)	1984	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Connecting People with woods & trees	Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
<p>This compartment was formerly a field, but was planted with native broadleaves in 1984, including ash, cherry and hazel. The planted trees have mixed well with recent natural regeneration of ash and other species, giving the woodland a more natural structure. The ground flora is generally poor, but with some bluebells present. Generalist woodland flora present includes mosses, pendulose sedge, grasses, ferns, ground ivy, vetch spp and most commonly bramble.</p>							
1c	1.22	Oak (pedunculate)	1983	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Connecting People with woods & trees	Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Most of 1c is formerly a field that was planted with native broadleaves in 1983, including ash, cherry and hazel. The southern strip of 1c predates the planting and is mature beech woodland. The natural regenerating species e.g. ash has interspersed with maturing planted trees, giving the woodland a more natural structure. The ground flora is generally poor, similar to subcompartment 1b, although saplings are more abundant and diverse. Ground flora includes mosses, ground ivy, nettle, hogweed, bramble, ferns, tormentil, primrose, forget-me-not, dock and very occasional bluebells.</p>							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2019	1b	Thin	1.04	44	46.25
2019	1c	Thin	0.35	4	1.25
2020	1b	Thin	0.96	15	14.7
2020	1c	Thin	1.39	8	11.25
2021	1a	Thin	2.70	17	45.45
2021	1b	Thin	0.50	25	12.5

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

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

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

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

Ancient Woodland Site

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

Beating Up

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

Broadleaf

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

Canopy

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

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

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

Conifer

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

Continuous Cover forestry

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

Coppice

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

Exotic (non-native) Species

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

Field Layer

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

Group Fell

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

Long Term Retention

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

Minimum Intervention

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

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

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

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

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

Origin & Provenance

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

Re-Stocking

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

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

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

Sub-Compartment

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

Thinning

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

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

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

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

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