

# Coed Lletywalter

(Plan period – 2022 to 2027)



WOODLAND  
TRUST

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## Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

# Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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

[www.woodlandtrust.org.uk](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

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3. Long Term Policy
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GLOSSARY

## 1. SITE DETAILS

### Coed Lletywalter

Location:	Llanbedr, Harlech Grid reference: SH599276 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 124
Area:	38.32 hectares (94.69 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
Internal Designations:	N/A

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Coed Lletywalter is a substantial broadleaved woodland, well-connected within an extensive network of woods in the valleys stretching from Llanbedr to Cwm Bychan. Sessile oak is most abundant in the canopy, alongside birch and some sycamore. Beech, a tree not thought native to North Wales, was formerly abundant in parts of the wood, although this was largely removed during thinning operations in the 2000s. Ash is present on milder soils and alder and willow occupy wetter patches. The almost complete absence of old trees indicates substantial selected felling, perhaps during World War II.

The wood is extremely varied topographically, with cliffs, rocky knolls, streams, small glades and boulder strewn slopes. Mosses and liverworts carpet areas of the wood where boulders and rock outcrops are abundant. Bilberry heath has developed in places with bracken in more open parts of the wood. The ground flora reflects the predominantly acidic soils but enrichment in some areas increases the range of flowering plants to include wood anemone, wood false brome, dog's mercury and tutsan. Bramble is locally abundant, particularly in areas where beech has been removed. Wetter areas introduce further diversity with species such as golden saxifrage and panicked sedge. A small lake supports a range of wetland plants with stands of bottle sedge, common club rush and marsh cinquefoil. The site's epiphytic lichen flora is somewhat under-developed, however, there is a population of tree lungwort around a historic abandoned small holding at Cwrt.

The wood is ungrazed and this has allowed significant regeneration of young trees and shrubs, especially holly, which is locally abundant in the understorey. In recent years, woodland has expanded into former meadow areas within the northern half of the site, while there is evidence of similar processes occurring on adjacent bracken-dominated fields outside Trust ownership. The wood supports a breeding population of typical oak woodland birds.

The key features of the site are:

Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland  
Informal Public Access

### 3. LONG TERM POLICY

Coed Lletywalter will remain a predominantly sessile oak woodland, with a varied age structure. The varied terrain and soils will provide variety within the species composition and ground flora, with mosses and bilberry dominant in drier more acidic areas, while richer flushes will support species such as dog's mercury. The lower areas of the wood will remain wet in character, with abundant willow and alder and typical wet woodland ground flora, while the small lake will continue to provide some landscape and habitat diversity, with both open water and marginal areas of willow. In time, the epiphytic flora will improve, with a diversity of lichens establishing themselves throughout the wood, and volumes of deadwood will increase, with many trees retained to over-maturity. Beech will be only occasional within the canopy and understorey. Holly may be locally abundant in the understorey, however, more open areas will remain, providing conditions suitable for upland oakwood bryophytes, lichens and nesting birds. Invasive species will be rare or absent. The woodland will continue to provide opportunities for quiet enjoyment and visitors will have access to a network of paths accessible from the roadside. The local community will value the ecological and recreational benefits the wood provides.

## 4. KEY FEATURES

### 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

<b>Description</b>
<p>Coed Lletywalter is for the most part a typical upland oakwood in character, with rocky crags, moderately steep slopes, with scarce understorey and ericaceous flora (NVC type W17). There is some lower plant interest, including <i>Lobaria</i> lichen present on twenty trees in the vicinity of the old farm buildings at Cwrt. Beech was once abundant, either through planting or colonisation, however, during a period during which the Countryside Council for Wales held the site under a management agreement, an intensive scheme of control works were undertaken to all but remove beech from the canopy and understorey. (The site then returned to Woodland Trust management in 2006.) Where trees were felled, this has resulted in some large gaps in the canopy, under which bramble is abundant. Beech is now rare in the canopy and shrub layer, although it is naturally regenerating in some parts of the site. There are areas of alder and willow on wetter ground. The latest Ancient Woodland Inventory regards the site as Restored Ancient Woodland, although minor threats, including the presence of scattered rhododendron, remain. In the absence of grazing, a dense understorey, dominated by holly, is developing in parts of the wood, while there is on-going woodland expansion into former meadow areas in the northern part of the wood. The woodland also contains features of historic interest, including hut circles, an old farmstead and a 19th century boating lake.</p>
<b>Significance</b>
<p>Upland oakwood is a UK and Snowdonia National Park Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat and European priority woodland habitat. The site's designation as SSSI and SAC indicates that the habitat is of high quality and recent lichen surveys have suggested significant potential for the future development of a high quality lichen flora, although at present there are few rarities other than <i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>. Locally native woodland species are represented. It is likely that the woodland and the small lake are of value to a variety of fauna species including woodland bird species and invertebrates, while providing potential bat roost sites (tree cavities in live / dead standing veteran trees in addition to a number of bat boxes), and suitable habitat for foraging bats (lesser horseshoe bats, a BAP species, recorded locally). The woodland is a prominent component of the local landscape within the National Park. The woodland is part of the Meirionnydd Oakwoods &amp; Bat Sites SAC and lies within the Trust's South Snowdonia Treescape area.</p>
<b>Opportunities &amp; Constraints</b>
<p>Gaps created by the Beech control carried out up to 2006 will encourage natural regeneration of native tree species but these areas could become dominated by holly. Without grazing or other clearance, holly is likely to form a dense understorey below the oak canopy, which, along with bramble, may be disadvantageous to colonisation by rare lichens or by woodland birds. However, there is little management access to large areas of the wood and the terrain, bramble layer and difficulties in maintaining a stockproof boundary make formal grazing very challenging as a management option.</p> <p>There is a large amount of deadwood on the ground as well as a significant number of standing dead trees, which, whilst constraining access, is an important component of the woodland ecosystem.</p>



A number of historic features exist throughout the woodland, spanning a long history of human involvement: these remains should be protected throughout any operations.

The dam holding back the lake water is poorly constructed and repairs to any leaks are likely to be prohibitively expensive.

#### **Factors Causing Change**

Natural regeneration and natural processes should be sufficient to ensure ongoing canopy recruitment, however, without intervention it is likely that the wood will trend toward uniformity, with oak as the main canopy tree and holly forming a dense understorey. Rhododendron is present and may expand if not controlled. Beech and rhododendron are regenerating naturally from seed in places with knotweed also having been recently recorded on adjacent verges. Feral goat browsing has occurred in the past and may again in future. Leakage from the dam, siltation and natural succession are reducing the open water area of the lake and natural regeneration is encroaching on open space within the woodland.

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

The woodland will develop a semi-natural structure, with sessile oak being the dominant canopy tree, however, in wetter areas willow and alder will predominate and other native trees species such as hazel, birch and ash will occur. The ground flora will remain typical of upland oak woodland, comprising mosses, heather and bilberry on more acid ground, with a more diverse array of flowering plants occurring on more base-rich soils. There will be abundant natural regeneration and while a dense understorey may occur in places, some open wooded habitats and open space will be retained to benefit lower plants, such as Lungwort, and bird life, particularly along path and ride sides. Invasive species will be rare or absent. The 'lake' will be retained as a wetland feature although large parts of the water body may be colonised by willow over time and open water is likely to be rare.

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

Natural regeneration of native tree and shrub species will predictably comprise a large proportion of holly, but not to the exclusion of future canopy species, especially oak, with some ash, alder and birch, while rowan and hazel regeneration will also occur. Path- and ride-sides will be enhanced by the maintenance of open glades free of dense holly cover. Beech regeneration will in this case be controlled in recognition of the level of previous investment in its management, although it may be tolerated as an occasional component of the woodland. The population of Lobaria around the old farm buildings at Cwrt will be maintained by targeted cutting of vegetation. Rhododendron will be rare or absent and will be controlled where it occurs. Willow growth at the margins of the lake will be cut periodically in order to maintain some open water/ bog habitat.

Keep opportunities for management by grazing or harvesting of holly as 'tree hay' under review.

## **4.2 f2 Informal Public Access**

### **Description**

Three permissive circular routes, with seats at regular intervals, were created and then upgraded during the Meirionnydd Oakwoods Project period (2000s). These can be accessed from the main entrance. One of the loops has been waymarked, although the waymarkers are now infrequent and require replacement or removal. (Llwybr Llety

(black and white arrow markers) 1.3 km/1 mile. Allow 3/4 hour. Strenuous. This circular route offers solitude and the chance to appreciate the nooks and crannies of this craggy, mossy ancient wood. Many benches offer spots to rest and listen out for birdlife. Includes several long flights of steps.)

Paths are muddy when wet. Some rocky surfaces/ sleepers. Paths narrow and uneven in many places. There is a public footpath passing through the far north western corner of the site, however this does not link to the permissive trails. It is possible to pull a car into the road verge by the main entrance gate for management and inspection visits but there is no formal parking at the wood.

### **Significance**

A mainly local amenity with an adequate network of paths and a good level of historic interest, the site could be visited as a point of interest on a longer walk from the nearby village and provides a reasonably accessible walking route within the Snowdonia National Park.

### **Opportunities & Constraints**

On the whole access to the site away from maintained paths is difficult due to the lack of convenient parking and topography/ dense vegetation. There was some local opposition to the beech management undertaken by CCW, however, the visual impact of this work is now declining as natural regeneration develops in the canopy gaps and there are signs that the lower paths at least are regularly walked. A restrictive covenant inhibits the encouragement of members of the public to use the management access granted to WT, although WT may permit the property itself to be used for public, recreational or leisure pursuits normally associated with woodland areas. The woodland has a relatively varied internal landscape and boasts features of historic interest. The local woodland working group is not currently active.

### **Factors Causing Change**

As the visual impact and local memory of the beech control works subsides it is likely that the woods will be 'rediscovered' by local walkers. Levels of activity among the local community woodland group fluctuate as membership changes over time. As the understorey develops, internal views from the path network may be impeded, although holly clearance work under the ASNW KF may help with this. The paths may degrade particularly in prolonged wet weather and footbridges and steps etc will require ongoing maintenance. Some unofficial desire lines may be used as informal access from neighbouring properties, however this is fairly low impact given the low footfall.

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

Coed Lletywalter will continue to provide opportunities for quiet recreation and visitors will benefit from a network of circular routes accessible from the minor road. There will be adequate signage and paths will be maintained in a condition suitable to the level of usage. Internal views and historic features of visual interest will be maintained. The site will be valued by the local community for both its ecological and recreational benefits.

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

Maintain paths, waymarkers, entrances and any retained benches to a good, safe standard, including undertaking tree safety work where required.



## 5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2023	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	August
2023	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2023	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2023	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	November
2024	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2024	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	February
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	February
2025	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	November

## APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	25.69	Oak (sessile)	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Special Area of Conservation
<p>A moderately sloping, east facing sub-compartment with a numerous gullies and rocky knolls throughout. After extensive beech control operations carried out by the then Countryside Council for Wales during the period of their leasehold, the canopy now consists of mainly native trees, with sessile oak dominant, along with some ash, rowan and birch also present. The latest Ancient Woodland Inventory labels much of the site as Restored Ancient Woodland. There is a small area of alder and willow growing on a wet flush in the south western corner of the woodland. Prominent in the canopy in the inaccessible areas (away from the footpaths) are numerous standing dead beech trees following chemical thinning works. Holly is the dominant shrub and is speedily colonising the open areas created by felling, while in parts of the compartment beech regeneration is present. Most of the oak is rather even-aged, although scattered older specimens are present. Ground flora is dominated by ivy and bramble with bilberry and heather on the slightly acidic soils. The deadwood component of the woodland is high, particularly following past beech control works .</p> <p>Rhododendron is rare, with seedlings establishing mainly along watercourses and on mossy outcrops.</p> <p>The exterior boundaries comprise mainly drystone walls in reasonable condition, a dry stone wall also divides the two woodland sub-compartments: however, the boundary to the west is not defined on the ground for all its length. There are numerous historical features throughout the sub-compartment, including hill enclosures, hut circles, an old dwelling(s) now in ruins and a man made lake (circa 19th century). The dam wall (re-constructed by CCW during their management period) has been breached and the old lake is slowly silting over and willow is encroaching rapidly, however, the feature is of some ecological interest, supporting a range of aquatic vegetation and of likely value to invertebrates.</p> <p>A permissive footpath circles the man-made lake as well as longer circular route that extends to the old dwelling at Cwrt.</p>						
1b	12.63	Oak (sessile)	1900	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest,

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						Special Area of Conservation
<p>Part of the compartment is occupied by ancient woodland, albeit largely of a younger age class, however, roughly half the area comprises old pasture, into which natural regeneration and scrub is now extending in the absence of grazing. The Countryside Council for Wales attempted to maintain the meadow areas by mowing for some years whilst responsible for site management, however, without grazing this became unsustainable and natural succession to woodland is occurring rapidly. There is good fencing in the formerly grazed areas, however, the site boundary as a whole may not be stockproof. The tree canopy now consists of predominantly native trees, mainly sessile oak with ash, rowan, holly and birch, with alder and willow on wetter ground. Beech was not as abundant here even prior to control and site-native species are now dominant within the regenerating tree species. Much of the area is difficult to access, being scattered with steep rocky outcrops. A dense shrub layer, with abundant bramble, is present in parts. A public right of way crosses the compartment but does not connect directly to other permissive routes in the wood.</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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