WOODLAND TRUST

Dering Wood

Management Plan 2013-2018

MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

ITEM **Page No.**

MAPS

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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) 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:	Dering Wood
Location:	Pluckley
Grid reference:	TQ900441, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 189
Area:	125.56 hectares (310.27 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This ancient, semi-natural woodland is a nature-lover’s dream. It harbours an amazing array of plants as well as wonderful wildlife, such as nightingales, dormice and many species of butterfly. You’ll also find relics of its fascinating history, stretching from medieval times to the Victorian age.

2.2 Extended Description

Dering Wood, 310 acre (125.56ha), west of Ashford in Kent, is one of a number of large but isolated blocks of woodland set within a farmed landscape west of Ashford. Due to numerous development threats during the 1970's and 1980's the Woodland Trust acquired Dering Wood in June 1997 following a local and national appeal and with Heritage Lottery funding. Approximately 52ha of the wood remains lotted up in private ownership.

Dering wood contains large areas of oak and hornbeam coppice with oak standards along with other mixed broadleaved species, and was managed for centuries for its coppice products. Much of Dering Wood was felled in the First World War and during the Second World War troops were based in the wood for D Day. Little management was carried out in the decades prior to the Woodland Trust ownership and as a result a significant amount of the coppice is now too mature to cut.

Dering Wood is notified as a Local Wildlife Site being a good example of an ancient woodland with a rich and varied ground flora with stunning displays of bluebells and wood anemones to be seen in the spring months. This wood also contains well preserved medieval boundary banks or woodbanks which are of archaeological interest. Dering Wood's origin goes back much further with the area occupied by Dering Wood first being mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon charter in AD843.

There is a good path network which is geometric in pattern through the wood which was laid out in the 1800's by the Dering Family who owned the wood up until the 1920's. The family used the wood as a place of recreation and Edward VII was a frequent visitor. A car park was added by the Woodland Trust off Smarden Bell Road soon after its purchase. Accompanying the rides is an extensive medieval and Victorian ditch and drainage system aimed at helping to drain this geographically flat wood with its heavy wet clay soils. Many of these ditches feed into or out from several ponds found in the wood. The Dering Family also planted specimens of rhododendron, holm oak, turkey oak, red oak and horse chestnut beside some of the main rides. Due to the spreading nature of rhododendron in particular, many of these species have been removed during the early years of the 21st century.

Dering Wood supports a number of notable butterfly species such as the silver - washed fritillary, white admiral and grizzled skipper. The wood also supports small populations of dormouse and nightingale, both of which are to found in the actively managed coppiced areas of the wood and are nationally important.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus: The nearest bus stop is at Smarden Bell, around 4km (2.5 miles) from Dering Wood.

By train: Pluckley Street station is on the London to Ashford line and is around 2.8km (1.75 miles) from wood's car park.

For further information on public transport, visit traveline.org.uk or call 0871 200 2233.

By car: From Pluckley, take the Smarden Road from the centre of the village and head southwest (downhill). After 0.8km (half a mile), turn right at Pluckley Thorne o the Smarden Bell Road. Continue for around 1.6km (one mile) and you will see the wood car park on the left-hand side.

By footpath: a footpath heads off the Pluckley to Smarden Bell Road beside a property called Pinnock Lodge, just west of the road junction with Rose Farm Lane (west of Pluckley Thorne). Continue over several stiles to Dering Wood.

3.2 Access / Walks

Dering Wood is well served with footpaths and bridleways. All paths have grass and earth surfaces, which can get very wet and muddy in winter.

The wood has six entrances:
• The main entrance is from the car park off Smarden Bell Road, where there is parking for up to seven cars. The entrance into the wood is an all-access kissing gate, suitable for pushchairs.
• There are two entrances from the public footpath at the east end of the wood: on the south west side via a stile, and on the north-east side via a gate.
• There are three entrances for the permitted horse route, two on the route which runs parallel with Smarden Bell Road: a horse step-through stile in the north-east corner and a four foot gate in the north-west corner. The third entrance is via a locked gate onto the Toll Ride route operated by Toll Rides (Off-Road) Trust - see its website for further details: tollrides.org.uk.

There are two waymarked routes around Dering Wood: a short blue route of 2.2km and a longer red route of 3.2km. The paths can become very muddy with high use during the wet winter months (combination of thick Wealden clay soils and flat terrain coupled with well used pedestrian routes).

Waymarked routes

Surrenden Walk (red route; 2.2km/approx 75 minutes)
From the car park, the walk passes through two coppiced woodland areas into an area of mature hornbeam and horse chestnut. The path continues to the south-east boundary through an area where the ground wood has a blue-green tinge, known as the Tunbridge dye. This colour is caused by a bacterial reaction and was used in marquetry. Continuing south, the walk bypasses the old carriageway and crosses a number of boundary ditches and banks.

As the path heads west, it passes an area where many trees were blown down in the 1987 storm, allowing undergrowth plants such as holly and wild rose to proliferate. The path then swings north past the heather glade, an important habitat for butterflies, which is being restored and managed by volunteers. Finally, the path turns east into the other end of the old carriageway. Here, six paths meet at a junction known locally as King George Star, recalling the visits to the wood of King George IV.

Malmaines Walk (blue route; 45 minutes approx)
From the car park, the walk passes through a wood coppiced in 1991, and then turns west to approach King George Star. It turns south, following part of the old carriageway, and then west past a woodland rich in hornbeam, with wood anemone and bluebell in spring. Local volunteer groups coppice the hazel in this area, helping to create a suitable environment for dormice. The track then turns north, through another area of mature hornbeam with oak standards, and then back to the car park.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

In fifty years' time, Dering Wood will contain a diverse structure providing a good range of different habitats typical of this native broadleaved woodland. There will be a mosaic of actively coppiced areas interspersed amongst managed high forest and areas managed through minimal intervention. Linking up the active coppice areas will be a wide ride habitat centred on some of the main tracks whose edges are coppiced on a short rotation.

Through the active management of coppiced areas, habitat for a range of invertebrate, bird and mammal species, including woodland specialist species which rely on temporary open space, will be provided for. Areas of managed high forest will be evolving a multi layered canopy as interventions by thinning provides gaps in the canopy for natural regeneration and stump regrowth to become established. This will also provide additional habitats for invertebrates and birds. The areas of over mature coppice habitat being managed through minimal intervention will see an increase in the age of the trees. This will allow an increasing deadwood habitat to develop which will in turn support a large range of invertebrates and fungi. In addition as the trees senesce there will be an increasing prevalence of coppice stools splitting and falling apart. This will not only help to generate more deadwood but also allow the regeneration of an understorey through increasing light levels. This is to be expected as a previously managed coppice woodland converts to a more semi natural woodland habitat through minimal intervention.

The presence of non-native trees and shrubs will continue to be monitored, although it is expected that in 50 years' time any active control will by then be minimal. Deer will undoubtedly be present at Dering Wood in 50 years' time and their numbers will be monitored and controlled if numbers become too high so preventing the woodland from regenerating.

The medieval woodbank heritage will be preserved through the management and manipulation of the trees growing on or near these structures to ensure these structures remain undamaged.

Although the site will retain its tranquil character, it will be visited by a moderate number of visitors each year who appreciate and respect walking in a large broadleaved woodland with diverse habitats and archaeological features, along a well-maintained network of paths.

In this way the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives are achieved to protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future and to inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees.

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

Dering Wood is typical of ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW) growing on heavy wet Wealden Clay supporting a tree, shrub and ground flora vegetation community of NVC (National Vegetation Community) W10 oak woodland with bramble, (Quercus robur – Pteridium aquilinum – Rubus fruticosus). 29 ancient woodland indicator plant species, over 60 species of bryophytes, more than 300 fungus species and 25 species of butterfly including county important species have been recorded at Dering Wood. Its richness and diversity is partly due to its historical existence and records show that a wood was recorded in AD843 present where Dering Wood is, and that it has been continuously wooded since medieval times and managed extensively for its coppice products up until the middle of the 20th century. A small area of Dering Wood was cleared in the 19th century, Lane Field, and was arable use in 1838; however this was subsequently abandoned and planted with trees by 1898.

The ground flora is generally sparse under the thick tree canopy but there are areas where carpets of bluebell and wood anemone can be found in the spring months, but where light permits bramble will dominate. The main tree species forming the canopy are oak, both pedunculate and sessile with hornbeam. In the northern part of Dering Wood the soils are slightly less acidic allowing ash, field maple and hazel to be present in the canopy. Aspen, downy and silver birch and goat willow are minor components as is wild service tree which is found on the western fringe of Dering Wood. The wide rides are quite rich in woodland ground flora species which attract and support a range of invertebrate species - a full list can be found in the reports listed in Appendix 3. Deer are currently absent.

The coppice contains oak standards, however these trees are all less than 100 years old, as all of the mature trees appear to have been felled during the 1914-1918 war. Dering Wood therefore lacks large trees at the moment and has a low amount of dead wood habitat.

Active coppicing continued until the early 1960's and then sporadically until Woodland Trust ownership in 1997. Since 1997, 43ha or 35% of the wood has been identified which contains "in rotation" coppice, split into 33 different cants based on age, and formed of predominately oak and hornbeam with a small area of Sweet chestnut. A wide ride habitat with short rotation coppiced edges with pinch points links together the actively coppiced areas and this extends to 4.3km (2.7 miles) along some of the major tracks. Coppicing is beneficial in providing the continuity of habitat in particular for the woodland specialist butterflies, nightingale, dormouse and other invertebrates which all depend on recently coppiced areas and the wide ride habitat for suitable habitat to survive in.

A high proportion of Dering Wood (81ha or 65% of the wood) contains over mature coppice which is too old to cut because there has been too long a gap in the coppice cycle to resume coppicing with no guarantee of any successful regrowth if cut again. These areas of high forest are beginning to develop useful deadwood habitats as the trees senesce. Of this over mature coppice, 46ha has been singled and thinned to aid stability to the coppice stools near to the major path networks and the public road. This has also allowed the development of a woody shrub layer through increasing

light levels. 14.36ha has been set aside as minimal intervention areas.
Within parts of the ASNW, exotic species were planted in the 19th century such as horse chestnut, turkey oak, red oak and rhododendron. These tended to be beside the main carriageway created by the Dering family in the 19th century (along with the current ride network), however, rhododendron and turkey oak did spread out from their original planting areas and in parts became the dominant species until clearance and eradication began in 2001.
Within the ASNW are good examples of woodbanks and other archaeological remains which are detailed in a Core Monument Record – see Appendix 3. Within the wood are networks of sinuous woodbanks and silted ditches which enclosed the 7 individual woods which now make up Dering Wood. These are probably medieval divisions as names can be traced back to the early part of the 17th century e.g. Fagotter's Wood, Birch Wood and Pierce Wood. Overall the woodbanks are in an excellent condition and fine examples of their type in the Low Weald, however there are isolated cases woodbanks have been damaged by vehicles gaining access across them prior to Woodland Trust ownership.
In addition, running throughout the wood is a complex network of drainage ditches and grips which naturally drain through the wood originating in medieval times with more recent additions. Several sump ponds are located on the edge of the wood to collect flood water.

Significance

ASNW is a dwindling habitat and as such all remnants of ancient woodland needs to be protected from further loss. The Woodland Trust ownership of Dering Wood extends to 310.02 acres (125.46ha), although the actual size of the wood extends by a further 128 acres (52ha) approximately in private ownership. In addition on the north side of Smarden Bell Road is Frith Wood 92.1 acres (37.3ha), which is very similar in habitat to Dering Wood. Thus combined together, Dering and Frith Woods, make a significant impact on the landscape within a sea of arable farmland.

Dering and Frith Woods are both Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) also known as Local Wildlife Sites, and so contain significant biodiversity interest.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity:
This is a large ancient semi-natural woodland, 125.46ha in Woodland Trust ownership where there is a significant area of coppice still within its rotation, the benefits being a continuity of the coppice habitat and its associated bird, mammal, invertebrate and plant assemblages. Over the next 10 year period, approximately 16ha is due to be coppiced.
To continue to improve the diversity of the mature coppice areas, singling and thinning of approximately 32ha will occur over the next 10 years to encourage a woody understorey.
Coppice woodlands are traditionally low on deadwood habitats, with well-spaced standards trees perhaps supplying the only deadwood within the wood. At Dering, deadwood is particularly poorly represented due to past management. Standard trees are now being selected for retention amongst the areas to be coppiced.
Further deadwood habitat will be provided in the areas of coppice which are now out of rotation and which will be left to mature and senesce in minimal intervention areas covering approximately 14ha.
To remove those invasive and threatening tree and shrub species (turkey oak and rhododendron) which are currently dominating areas of Dering Wood and suppressing the ground flora.

Constraints:
Significant anti-social behaviour is now occurring in Dering Wood with regular night time camping, small scale tree felling and parties in the wood mainly in areas of over mature coppice with little woody shrub layers. This is affecting mainly the east side of the wood and extending into the private ownership areas to the south of the Woodland Trust boundary. This will inevitably have a detrimental effect on wildlife within this wood.
Extending the habitat continuity beyond Woodland Trust boundaries, particularly for coppice still within rotation is limited. Neighbouring woodland owners at the southern end of Dering Wood and in Frith Wood are unlikely to carryout active management because of the multiple ownership of these areas.
Dering Wood is surrounded by arable farmland which is currently being actively farmed and thus there is currently no opportunity to link Dering Wood to other woods or other semi-natural habitats.
The thick, wet heavy clay soils and the European Protected Species status of dormouse restricts the seasons in which active management work can be accomplished.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive Rhododendron, Invasive Turkey Oak, antisocial behaviour

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term objective is to achieve structural diversity with coppice, standards, rides and deadwood all well represented within this woodland. This will be achieved through coppicing and retaining standards and other interventions such as ride side management.
Areas to coppice during particular plan periods will be dictated by their rotation age. The aim is to achieve a diverse age range of actively coppiced areas connected by a maintained wide ride habitat set within a mosaic of stored coppice managed through single tree selection as high forest and over mature coppice formed of collapsing coppice stools. This latter habitat will be showing the development of semi natural woodland characteristics with increasing signs of regeneration and a developing woody shrub layer. The proportion of standing and fallen deadwood within this wood will be increasing.
To maintain this diverse habitat to ensure survival of a healthy and secure ground flora with low deer numbers. The presence of non-native and threatening species to be absent or minor with containment and eradication work still continuing.

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

The short term objective is to contribute towards the creation/ maintenance of a structurally diverse woodland through coppicing, thinning, ride management and the removal of exotic invasive species.

- Coppicing
Approximately 11ha of predominately hornbeam and oak coppice to be felled through the plan period felling coppice within compartments 1a, 4b and 6a. The retention of standards within the areas coppiced and the recruitment of “new” standards will occur at a density of approximately 20-25 trees per acre (50-60 per ha). Standards are to be a mixture of long term species (oak, hornbeam, wild cherry). Adjacent cants will not be cut until the coppice regrowth has reached a minimum of 2m in height with successful regrowth of cut stools, supplemented with natural regeneration of tree species to maintain an adequate stocking density where coppice stools have died of no less than 1100 stems per hectare.

- Ride edge management
During the plan period a 3 zone wide ride habitat with short rotation coppiced edges is to be maintained along approximately 4km of rides maintaining pinch points where designated. There will be an annual programme of works to cut the vegetation within the 3 zones with zone 1 areas cut annually, zone 2 areas cut on a rotation of 3-5 years, and zone 3 areas cut on a rotation of 10-12 years, and all cut in a piecemeal fashion. This will accentuate the woodland edge habitat providing valuable temporary open space coppice habitat. Works will include an extension of the wide ride habitat in compartment 1a to open up a new section of existing pathway and so provide a habitat link for the coppicing works into the wide ride habitat.

- Thinning
Approximately 32.70ha of stored coppice to be singled/thinned in compartments 4a, 5a and 6a thereby increasing the light levels penetrating through the canopy and encouraging the development of an understorey by the development of regeneration, woody shrubs and ground flora.

- Removal of exotics
The removal of exotics invasive species by felling rhododendron and turkey oak will be completed over approximately 77ha within compartments 1a, 1b, 4a and 5a. Herbicide control to regrowth of rhododendron from cut stumps and to natural regeneration of rhododendron after the initial felling will ensure these compartments are clear of rhododendron by the end of the plan period.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Dering Wood is classified by The Woodland Trust as a category A site, where we are expecting a high level of public access and a site which is important for demonstrating our corporate objectives. The public have access to the wood from the car park and from 2 other entrances off Smarden Bell Road and from the Public Right of Way which all lead on to an extensive path network in the wood. There are two way marked trails which both start from the car park. The paths can become very muddy with high use during the wet winter months.
Dering Wood is well used by mainly dog walkers during the daytime and serves communities from Pluckley, Egerton, Mundy Bois, Headcorn and others from further afield. However, Dering Wood currently suffers from antisocial behaviour activities by members of the public unofficially camping overnight most weekends and during weekday evenings during the spring, summer and autumn months bringing with them tents, food and making camp fires with its corresponding disturbance to wildlife and creating litter problems.

Significance

Public access to this woodland helps fulfil one of the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives, to “Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees”. It enables access to a large ASNW and gives an opportunity for the Woodland Trust to promote the message of ancient woodland habitats and the importance of its protection.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity:
Provision of public access to a large ASNW for its enjoyment – fantastic display of spring flowers typical of W10 woodland; to demonstrate conservation management by Woodland Trust; to use the woodland as a resource for education by holding events for primary aged children targeted at the medieval history of the wood.

Constraints:
Thick Wealden clay soils and a flat terrain coupled with well used pedestrian routes causes the tracks to become muddy during the winter months, although they are still passable with suitable footwear.
Antisocial behaviour linked to unofficial overnight camping activities causing unnecessary disturbance to wildlife and other visitors, plus additional expense for the Woodland Trust to clean up afterwards.

Factors Causing Change

Fly tipping, Antisocial behaviour

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A well established and safe network of paths for informal public access throughout Dering Wood where responsible visitors can appreciate and respect this wood with its different habitats, archaeological and wildlife interest without causing disturbances. The visitor numbers to be in line with its category A status with provision for parking on site in a car park if required. The provision of way marked routes, a site leaflet and information boards to be available on site if required.

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

During this plan period, the short term objective is to continue to provide public access at Dering Wood which is safe and enjoyable. How this will be achieved:

4.3km (2.7 miles) of paths will be maintained to allow continued access across the whole site for pedestrians by mowing as appropriate during the summer months. Horse access along the permissive route will also be maintained by mowing and cutting back tree growth interfering with the route as necessary during the plan period.

To monitor the antisocial use of the car park and the surrounding woodland at Dering by weekly visits during the months of May, June, July, August and October by contractors to remove litter and flytipped material in 2014 and 2015 and then review effectiveness. Liaise with Kent Police to try and prevent antisocial behaviour occurring.
To update the fencing at the car park entrance, to tarmac the car park approach off Smarden Bell Road, and to make the car park more conspicuous from Smarden Bell Road by annually brushcutting the coppice regrowth and bramble to form a 60 metre wide "bell mouth" centred on the car park access point.

Annual inspection of all gates, bridges, waymarker posts and constant monitoring of path surfaces.

Annual Zone A tree safety inspection. Fungal survey to be carried out once in every 24 month period in the autumn with a summer survey in between to check trees' crowns.
Zone B tree safety inspections are to be carried out every 4 years. Arboriculture work to be carried out as appropriate.

The woodland vegetation along the public road is to be flailed in November/December each year to ensure there is no interference with users of the highway year; where applicable that there is a minimum height clearance above the full width of the highway to 5.1m.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
2013	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	To brushcut the horse route through the recently coppiced area between the car park and the exit of the horse route at the northeast corner (Gallows Corner). This will involve cutting back bramble growth plus some tree growth to allow passage of horses and pedestrians along this route. To do this work in conjunction with other site work in the EMC.	30/11/13
2013	WMM - General Site Management	Flail the roadside hedge and woodland edge trees and maintain a height clearance of 5.1m over full width of carriageway as marked on map.	30/11/13
2013	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting using a ryetec cut and collector - see notes for details.	31/12/13
2013	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	To apply Glyphosate at the recommended rate for killing rhododendron (see FC Field Book 8 "The Use of Herbicides in the Forest") using hand held CP3/15 or equivalent knapsack sprayers (not mist blowers) to the foliage of rhododendron regrowth from cut stumps or regeneration in parts of cpts.1b, 2a, 4a, 5a and 6a which are at or below knee height as per attached map. All the compartments listed have had rhododendron cut back over the last 2-3 years. There are large parts within the hatched area which do not contain thick infestations of rhododendron but widely dispersed plants. Day rate to include cost of glyphosate @ £190.00 +VAT.	31/12/13
2013	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	BTCV costs for work parties to cut down rhododendron.	31/12/13
2014	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Cpt.5a: Turkey oak control day rate @ £170.00 per day - felling of Turkey oaks. All trees will be clearly marked - see map.	28/02/14

2014	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	To remove and take off site existing post and rail at entrance to car park at Dering Wood. To supply and install 6 bays of rustic post and 2 rail fencing (3 bays each side of car park entrance) attaching line wire along each rail and up/down each post. Position on woodland side of ditch.	31/03/14
2014	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Brush cut coppice regrowth, bramble and other woody shrubs to create a "bell mouth" clearing of 60 metre length centred on the car park access point extending back to the rear of the car park - see sketch map for more details. Arisings to be chopped up and left on site.	31/03/14

2014	AW - Management Access Maintenance	To lower the current Type 1/rubble surface by removing stone to a depth of 125mm and reuse. Investigate what thickness of hardcore is left (provide as a minimum 120mm of hardcore) adjust levels / add hardcore and consolidate what is left. To lay granite sets on a bed of concrete and haunch around the complete perimeter of the area to tarmac. Top of granite sets to be no more than 10 - 15mm above the finished surface of the adjacent car park surface. Supply and lay a base layer of dense bitumen macadam (0/20mm size aggregate) compacted in 2 layers to a finished thickness of 100mm. Supply a wearing course of dense bitumen macadam (0/6mm size aggregate) laid and rolled to a 25mm thickness, so that finished surface is 10 -15mm below the top of the granite sets. Ensure the base of the car park barrier is between 2.0 and 2.1m above the finished surface of the car park. Supply and fix a sign to the top of the barrier stating the actual height clearance.	30/05/14
2014	WMM - Coppice Management	To fell and extract coppice and undersized hornbeam/oak regeneration in cpt.2a: (cant 23,2.96ha) as per your tender dated 28/1/14. To be netted off against income.	30/05/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	May surveillance visit to locate BBQ / Party sites relating to anti-social activity and remove litter.	31/05/14

2014	AW - Management Access Maintenance	To supply and install a new chestnut "back post" to squeeze gap in post and rail at north end of main carriageway. To supply and install 2 new bays of post and 2 rail fencing to extend the fencing beside the metal gate on main access into the wood south of the car park, so blocking off the informal path to pedestrians and horses. To create a solid stone base to squeeze gap beside the metal gate on main access into the wood south of the car park, by digging out existing surface, laying geotextile material topped by 100-120mm of Type 1 stone and consolidate around the squeeze gap posts. (Work to be completed whilst on site doing the car park works.)	30/06/14
2014	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut - see notes for more detail	30/06/14
2014	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	To fell the oak tree beside Smarden Bell Road as marked by a white cross and words "FELL" in orange into Dering Wood. Leave the tree's stem in as whole tree length as possible reducing the crown so that it is left tidily.	30/06/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	June surveillance visit to locate BBQ / Party sites relating to anti-social activity and remove litter.	30/06/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	July surveillance visit to locate BBQ / Party sites relating to anti-social activity and remove litter.	31/07/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	August surveillance visit to locate BBQ / Party sites relating to anti-social activity and remove litter.	31/08/14
2014	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut - see notes for more details	30/09/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	October surveillance visit to locate BBQ / Party sites relating to anti-social activityand remove litter.	31/10/14
2014	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting using a ryetec cut and collector - see notes for details.	31/10/14

2014	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	To apply Glyphosate at the recommended rate for killing rhododendron (see FC Field Book 8 "The Use of Herbicides in the Forest") using hand held CP3/15 or equivalent knapsack sprayers (not mist blowers) to the foliage of rhododendron regrowth from cut stumps or regeneration which are at or below knee height in parts of cpts.1b, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a as shown on the attached map. 14 man days @£190.00/day including chemical.	31/10/14
2014	WMM - General Site Management	Flail the roadside hedge and woodland edge trees and maintain a height clearance of 5.1m over full width of carriageway as marked on map.	30/11/14
2015	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	To fell approximately 120 no. horse chestnut trees along either side of 2 main tracks in Dering Wood. Trees will be marked before felling. All trees material to stay on site. Keep arisings/trees in whole tree lengths and keep the felling areas tidy by snedding off branches which stick up in the air and cutting back damaged coppice regrowth/stems during felling process. Saws to be cleaned after the operation following FC guidelines on biosecurity. Apply Roundup Biactive at 10% solution of the produce in water to the freshly cut stumps as per FC Field Book 8.	31/03/15
2015	WMM - Coppice Management	Cpt.2a: coppice cant 34 (2.00ha); cpt.4b: coppice cant 25 (1.48ha). Cpt.1b: singling/thinning of coppice to promote understory in areas 18 and 19 (4.9ha). Felling of marked turkey oaks in cpt.1a, 1b, 2a. Treat cut stumps with herbicide.	31/03/15
2015	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Brush cut coppice regrowth, bramble and other woody shrubs in "bell mouth" centred on the car park. Arisings to be chopped up and left on site.	31/03/15

2015	WMM - General Site Management	Quote no 84716 - 6538 Dering Wood Security Fyler To print Quantity: 500 no flyers Size: A5 Ipp Materials: 130gsm Iprint Digital Silk FSC Origination: From final art work supplied Printing: Digitally printed 4 colour process 1 side Finishing: Trimmed to size Packing Instructions: Packed in cartons Delivery: Woodland Trust, Silvertails, Rannoch Road West, Crowborough, East Sussex, TN6 1RF	31/03/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/04/15

2015	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Entrance to the lorry access hard standing off Smarden Bell Road: - To dismantle and remove existing pole barrier off site. - To supply and install 2no wooden 3.6m gates with new wooden hanging posts as per EMC spec.1.3 with a loop over fastner to secure the gates together. - Install gate support post in the middle where the 2 gates meet. - Woodland Trust to be routed into the top rail of each gate facing the road. NW Entrance off Smarden Bell Road: Remove kissing gate entrance and install a pedestrian squeeze gap with a back post. An additional small section of 2 rail rustic post and rail will be needed to help plug the gap. Within car park: re install 3 sleepers which have been pulled out by attaching to half round posts driven into the ground and attaching the sleepers to them with bolts/screws as originally done. Re install car park barrier (currently in storage) and ensure when open the barrier is resting on a post to help spread the weight. Chain and padlock it to post.	30/04/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	To supply and install a simple log step for horse riders to re mount their horse to go just inside the TROT gate in cpt.4b. Timber to be round or square cut treated softwood 8-10" dia x 600mm long, dug in so at least 390-400mm is above ground. Ensure log step is stable and upright.	30/04/15

2015	LC - Fly Tipping	To clear rubbish from party sites identified and marked on attached map. To litter pick the car park area and wooded areas immediately adjacent to the car park. To litter pick along the tracks and in the woodland either side of them as marked on the attached map. Remove all rubbish off site to tip.	31/05/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/05/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To print 50 OF: 420x594mm (A2) signs on 3mm correx = £260.50 Delivery @ express next day @ £12 All prices subject to VAT. Includes delivery to: Woodland Trust, Silvertails, Rannoch Road West, Crowborough, East Sussex, TN6 1RF	31/05/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut - see notes for more detail	30/06/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/07/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/08/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To hire of skip and labour to remove redundant treeshelters from Dering Wood.	31/08/15

2015	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	To apply Glyphosate at the recommended rate for killing rhododendron (see FC Field Book 8 "The Use of Herbicides in the Forest") using hand held CP3/15 or equivalent knapsack sprayers (not mist blowers) to the foliage of rhododendron regrowth from cut stumps, regeneration or small clumps in cpts.3a, 4a and 5a, as per attached map. To apply glyphosate to Turkey oak regrowth from cut stumps in south east end of cpt.4a, as per attached map. To remove off site a small amount of litter as shown in photo from within cpt.5a. Quotation to be based on your day rate to include chemical costs.	31/08/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut - see notes for more details and include maintain "bell mouth" at car park entrance.	30/09/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	To: • As a temporary solution to re fit the ladder board sign by nailing battons/slabs of wood down 2 or 3 sides of each post and so fix the upper section to the legs still in the ground. • re install the 2 oak sleepers which have been ripped out (again), perhaps using longer posts this time • re install the back post in the pedestrian squeeze gap on the main path into the wood from the car park. Old post seems to have been snapped off in the concrete base.	30/09/15
2015	LC - Routine Litter Picks	To remove litter from the 2 party sites near southern end of the carriageway as per attached map (bottles/cans/poles of a tent).	30/09/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/09/15
2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/10/15

2015	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/10/15
2015	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting using a ryetec cut and collector - see notes for details.	30/11/15
2016	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 2 team days with volunteers and with a qualified chain saw operator(s) to open up the ride network as per attached map and paint marks on trees, aiming to open up the following sections of wide ride habitat: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 62, 63.	29/02/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 1 team day with volunteers and with a qualified chain saw operator(s) to open up the ride network as per attached map and paint marks on trees, aiming to open up the following sections of wide ride habitat: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 62, 63.	29/02/16
2016	PE - Interpretation & Signage	To print 2no Main Welcome Signs Size 1500 x 1300mm Printed digitally, one side only on 3mm Print Bond - White gloss/matt Laminated with anti grafitti laminate Cut to shape From artwork supplied Ex works 2 no = £250 Deliver £45 Delivery address: Sovereign Forestry Contractors Ltd, Lodge Hill, Crouch Lane, Sandhurst, Kent, TN18 5PD	29/02/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 1 team day with volunteers and with a qualified chain saw operator(s) to open up the ride network as per attached map and paint marks on trees, aiming to open up the following sections of wide ride habitat: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 62, 63.	31/03/16
2016	WMM - Coppice Management	To coppicing of cants 8 (1.4ha), 36 (0.67ha) and 37 (0.4ha) = 2.21ha	31/03/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/03/16

2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/04/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/05/16
2016	PE - Interpretation & Signage	• To supply wooden frame materials as per our specification and install new Threshold sign beside our car park at Dering Wood to replace existing ladder board sign. • To dismantle existing ladder board sign and take off site. • To take down and renew 6 bays of rustic post and rail at rear of car park open area. • To replace the 2 softwood sleepers on pedestrian bridge over ditch on PRW with new treated softwood sleepers. Re attach new rabbit netting to surface of sleeper bridge. • To cut through the ivy near the base of the 2 road side oak trees nearest the NW entrance along Smarden Bell Road.	31/05/16
2016	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut - see notes for more detail	30/06/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/06/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	Within cant 8 to treat the stumps of 4 Turkey oaks with a 20% solution of glyphosate in water (see Forestry Commission Field Book 8 for further details) within 1 week of felling. To fell 3 small diameter coppice stems which have been windblown across the horse track and leave neatly stacked in the wood.	30/06/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To collect redundant tree shelters from cpt.1a.	31/07/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/07/16

2016	LC - Fly Tipping	To remove from a party site in the NW part of Dering Wood all tents and associated litter and place as much as possible in the car park bin and larger items beside it.	31/07/16
2016	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	To tree safety works at Dering Wood. To badger gate repair at Barnetts.	31/07/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/08/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/09/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 3 wide ride coppicing (approximately 0.15ha): cut coppice within 2 no." rear" sections of 8m in depth (nos 32 and 36) by chainsaw; Lop and top to be stacked at the rear of each section with cord wood cut into 2m lengths and left in neat piles within the felled areas; leave pinch points of approx.10m long as marked on map 2.	30/09/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting: Flail the specific edge of the wide rides as marked on the map cutting all herbaceous and coppice regrowth to a distance of 5.5-6.0m from the edge of the ride – see below for amendments to this. Section 10: cut from path edge to edge of ditch on path side. Sections 40, 43, 46 and 49: cut from edge of path to edge of ditch on woodland side. Sections 56, 59 and 61: use brushcutters to cut these sections.	30/09/16
2016	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut - see notes for more details and include maintain "bell mouth" at car park entrance.	30/09/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/10/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/11/16

2016	WMM - General Site Management	Flail the roadside hedge and woodland edge trees and maintain a height clearance of 5.1m over full width of carriageway as marked on map.	30/11/16
2016	CS - General Consultancy	To advice on access improvement as follows: - Site visit / inspection - Proposals and recommendations - Site Plans to include Existing arrangement and Proposed arrangements (2 options) - Standard Details	30/12/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 3 team days @£250 per team day with volunteers with chain saw operators to open up the ride network as per attached map and paint marks on trees in the north east part of Dering Wood.	31/12/16
2016	WMM - General Site Management	To collect from the ride edge on the main track south of the car park the pile of reduntant tree shelters and remove/dispose off site.	31/12/16
2017	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 2 team days @£250 per team day with volunteers with chain saw operators to open up the ride network as per attached map and paint marks on trees in the north east part of Dering Wood.	28/02/17
2017	AW - Management Access Maintenance	To supply and install a Centrewire Oxford - medium mobility metal Kissing Gate (galvanised only and no mesh on hoops) to replace the existing wooden kissing gate (out from the car park) which is to be dismantled and removed off site. Ensure Type 1 surface is retained within the new kissing gate structure. "Legs" to be concreted into the ground.	31/03/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/03/17

2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/04/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/05/17
2017	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	To supply and install a Centrewire Oxford - medium mobility metal Kissing Gate (galvanised only and no mesh on hoops) to replace the squeeze gap entrance which is to be dismantled and removed off site. See map for position. Install as follows: - Excavate approximately 75mm depth of soil within the kissing gate footprint and place 75mm Type 1 stone into base of kissing gate on top of a geotextile membrane and consolidate making sure the gate swings open and closes freely. - To provide a stone surface corridor either side of kissing gate by excavating approximately 75mm depth of soil along a path 1.5m wide and 2m long and place 75mm Type 1 stone on top of a geotextile membrane and consolidate making sure the gate swings open and closes freely. - "Legs" of the kissing gate are to be concreted into the ground. - Supply and install one bay of rustic post and (2) rail fence adjacent to the kissing gate to close any gap between it and the woodland edge. - In addition, supply and install one bay of rustic post and (2) rail fence adjacent to the kissing gate out of the car park to close any gap between it and the woodland edge. All works as per our General Conditions of Contract.	31/05/17
2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	To resurfacing of the Dering Wood car park as per tender details sent dated 17th March 2017.	31/05/17

2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	PATH CUTS IN JUNE: First path cut incorporating EMC specs.1.1 and 2.1: • Cut all paths marked on map to 2.5 m width. • Horse route: low branches (when on horseback) to be cut back on route parallel with Smarden Bell Road. • Wipe clean all plastic signs. • Strim a 1m radius around 1no Grove post, 1no Information Board, 3no benches, 39no waymarker posts (20 on the horse route and 19 on the red and blue pedestrian routes). • Strim vegetation up to 1 metre beyond the wooden car park edging and kissing gate, and mow vegetation in open area between car park and post and rail. • Litter (as defined in spec.1.1) to be removed prior to any work at the entranceway. • Cut back vegetation interfering with our main WT signs by car park entrance. • Oil (wd40 or equivalent) all padlocks (5) on all vehicle access gates/barriers into woodland.	30/06/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/06/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/07/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/08/17
2017	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	To herbicide application to rhododendron regrowth.	31/08/17

2017	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 3 wide ride coppicing. Fell coppice by chainsaw within " rear" sections of wide ride system to 8m in depth following on from the zone 2 section as follows: - Sections 9 and 11 (approximately 0.25ha); Lop and top to be stacked at the rear of each section with cord wood cut into 3m lengths and extracted in 2018; leave pinch points of approx.10m long as marked on map 2. - Similar coppicing for "new zone 2 and 3" sections: section 64 by felling coppice from path edge up to 6m west of the ditch (approximately 0.03ha); section 65 by coppicing from main track up to the edge of the permissive horse route (approximately 0.03ha). - Coppicing of section 53 (0.15ha): this section sits between the 2 ditches approximately 10m apart parallel to the main carriageway. Fell all sweet chestnut, birch and hornbeam - single stem and coppice. Lop and top to be cut up and left distributed across the felled area, and cord wood stacked up in neat piles to be extracted in 2018.	30/09/17
2017	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting: Flail 18 specific sections of the wide rides as marked on the map cutting all herbaceous and coppice regrowth to a distance of 5.5-6.0m from the edge of the ride – see below for amendments to this. Section 10: cut from path edge to edge of ditch on path side. Sections 39, 42, 45, 48, 51: cut from edge of path to top of ditch on woodland side. Sections 54, 57, 60: use brushcutters to cut these sections.	30/09/17

2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut incorporating EMC specs.1.1 and 2.1: • As per first cut but cut paths to full width. • Litter (as defined in spec.1.1) to be removed prior to any work at the entranceway. • Brushcut bell mouth at car park entrance.	30/09/17
2017	AW - Management Access Capital	Stoning tracks	30/09/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/09/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	31/10/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	To provide mobile security patrols and reports as per Woodland Trust contract details.	30/11/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	Flail the roadside hedge and woodland edge trees and maintain a height clearance of 5.1m over full width of carriageway as marked on map.	30/11/17
2017	PE - Interpretation & Signage	To production of 1 double sided Threshold sign for Dering Wood plus delivery to Sovereign Forestry Contractors Ltd as follows: 1 SET (2 pieces) double sided printed 3+3=6mm ACM welcome sign 1500mm wide x 1300mm high (at top of curve) + matt laminate = £276 Delivery @ £24	22/12/17
2017	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 2 team days @£280 per team day with volunteers with chain saw operators to open up the ride network by coppicing the ride edges as per attached map. Sections to coppice are marked with paint on the boundary trees in the north east part of Dering Wood.	31/12/17

2018	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	To cut back rhododendron regrowth within the area shown on the map and treat the cut stumps with herbicide as per FC guidance. (This needs to be carried out prior to the timber thinning works.)	31/01/18
2018	CS – Legal Fees (ED)	Planning permission fee for upgrading Timber lorry access.	31/01/18
2018	WMM - Ride Management	To provide up to 3 team days @£280 per team day with volunteers with chain saw operators to open up the ride network by coppicing the ride edges as per attached map. Sections to coppice are marked with paint on the boundary trees in the north east part of Dering Wood.	28/02/18
2018	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	To supply 2no oak bread board signs with wording: "Car Park this way" plus a directional arrow, all letters painted in white.	28/02/18
2018	WMM - Coppice Management	ALL AREAS TO BE WORKED IN ARE TO BE WALKED OVER AND LITTER PICKED BEFORE FELLING STARTS AND LITTER REMOVED OFF SITE. - Coppicing Cpt.2a: coppice cant 24 (3.95ha). To fell all stems, regeneration above 6ft height and scrub within the cant leaving only the trees marked with an orange paint “dash” around their stem. Lop and top is to be left scattered across the site and cut up into approximately 1.5-2 metre lengths leaving the cut stumps exposed. Turkey oaks to be felled as marked. Dead standing trees to be retained if possible. All timber/pulp is to be stacked within the felling area and extracted when ground conditions are drier (May/June). - Thinning, fell all trees which are marked by orange paint dots on their stem as follows: Cpt.3a: area 17 (2.66ha) + Turkey oaks to be felled as marked.	14/04/18

		Cpt.5a: area 7 (0.69ha). Cpt.6a: area 21 (1.19ha) + Turkey oaks to be felled as marked. Cpt.1a: fell 13no. Turkey oak along main permissive path edge between 1a and 2a as marked. Thinning areas - lop and top to be left scattered across the ground but cut into 1.5-2.0m lengths. - Tree safety felling: To fell 10no marked trees along boundary with railway and 2no Turkey oaks nearby as marked. - Turkey Oak stump spraying: treat the stumps of all Turkey oaks felled with a 20% solution of glyphosate in water (see Forestry Commission Field Book 8 for further details) within 1 week of felling.	

2018	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	- To remove all the way marker posts for the 2 pedestrian routes around the site, plus the horse route posts. - To supply posts and install 2 bread board signs as per map at path intersections as per "Welcome" signage spec. - To transport a 3.6m gate from stack of gates at Hucking (beside the Drove Way) and install across ride at intersection in cpt.4b (see map). Supply and install gate with new square sawn treated softwood gate posts. Re arrange and install the existing post and rail to allow for a pedestrian squeeze gap and to close down gaps either side of gate/squeeze gap to block horse access. - Type 1 stone to be added to 2no. Squeeze gaps - at cpt.4b as above and at north end of the Carriageway (exit/entrance off the horse route) Remove turf to a depth of 80-100mm either side of squeeze gap and through the structure; line excavation with terram (or equivalent); back fill with Type 1 stone and consolidate.	30/04/18
2018	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	To fill in pot holes following the winter's wear and tear.	31/05/18

2018	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	PATH CUTS IN JUNE: First path cut incorporating EMC specs.1.1 and 2.1: • Cut all paths marked on map to 2.5 m width. • Horse route: low branches (when on horseback) to be cut back on route parallel with Smarden Bell Road. • Wipe clean all plastic signs. • Strim a 1m radius around 3no benches, • Strim vegetation up to 1 metre beyond the wooden car park edging and kissing gate, and mow vegetation in open area between car park and post and rail. • Litter (as defined in spec.1.1) to be removed prior to any work at the entranceway. • Cut back vegetation interfering with our main WT signs by car park entrance. • Oil (wd40 or equivalent) all padlocks (5) on all vehicle access gates/barriers into woodland.	30/06/18
2018	WMI - Invasive Plant Control	To follow up treatment to re spray rhododendron regrowth from previously cut and treated stumps within the area shown on map.	31/08/18
2018	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 2 ride edge cutting of 20 specific sections of the wide rides as marked on the map cutting all herbaceous and coppice regrowth to a distance of 5.5-6.0m from the edge of the ride – see below for amendments to this. Sections 8 and 12: cut from path edge to edge of ditch on path side. Sections 41, 44, 47, 50: cut from edge of path to top of ditch on woodland side. Sections 55, 58, 62, 63: use brushcutters to cut these sections.	30/09/18

2018	WMM - Ride Management	Zone 3 wide ride coppicing. Fell coppice by chainsaw within 3no " rear" sections of wide ride system to 8m in depth following on from the zone 2 section as follows: section "12" - 8m depth on woodland side of ditch, section "33" felling planted oak and self sown birch/willow, section "44" between the 2 ditches approximately 10m apart.	30/09/18
2018	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut incorporating EMC specs.1.1 and 2.1: • As per first cut but cut paths to full width. • Litter (as defined in spec.1.1) to be removed prior to any work at the entranceway. • Brushcut bell mouth at car park entrance.	30/09/18
2018	AW - Management Access Capital	Redesign timber lorry access off Smarden Bell Road and realign track to allow lorries access to drive in forwards and turn around at track "T" junction. Install a number of culverts to improve drainage on ride network.	30/09/18

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	14.26	Hornbeam	1900	Coppice	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
ASNW. Hornbeam coppice with sessile oak standards with some hazel in understorey. Majority coppiced in the early 1990's with the roadside strip coppiced in 2012. Standards, mostly of coppice origin recruited during last coppice operation. The permissive horse route's exit onto the Smarden Bell Road is at the northeast corner of the external wood boundary. Archaeology: extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment, in particular a double bank and ditch runs along the northern edge of the wood to the verge of the Smarden Bell Road verge - see Archaeological Report for more details.							
1b	16.83	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

ASNW. Over-mature hornbeam coppice and oak coppice with scattered oak standards singled from coppice in the past with stands of downy birch which appear to have been coppiced in the past. Some areas of the hornbeam have been coppiced between 1999 and 2007.
An old heavily shaded and silted pond 5mx5m which holds very little water is also situated on the eastern boundary at the junction with 1b.
The public footpath runs NE-SW through the southern part of this compartment.

Archaeology:
Three elliptical pond-like depressions exist at the edge of Dering Wood near the junction with sub-compartment 1b and a woodbank. Two of these depressions are between 0.75m and 1.25m deep and a diameter of 4 - 7m with traces of spoil mounds in the locality; the third is 15-20m in size and up to 0.75m deep. They are all located at the end of three straight nineteenth century avenues. These depressions can be seasonally wet and flooded. At the southern end there exists a long depression of overall length 20-25m and a width of 5m. This feature comprises two depressions in a line on an orientation of NNW-SSE. This could be a relic from 1939-45 war and possibly used for training the Home Guard.
Extensive ditch system pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.

2a	11.55	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Coppice	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

ASNW. Hornbeam and oak coppice with some singled oak and scattered specimens of turkey oak present with a developing understorey in places of hornbeam. In some areas the hornbeam coppice is poorly stocked. Dense birch occurs in places, hazel with the occasional holly and over-mature sweet chestnut coppice stools are also present. A line of horse chestnut has been planted along the eastern boundary of this compartment. Rhododendron has been present within 2a, planted initially along the edge of the old Carriageway in Victorian times, but has now been eradicated.

Archaeology: At either end of the old Carriageway there was a ragstone and brick lodge with the characteristic Dering windows. The northern lodge has now gone and the southern lodge is in privately owned woodland. The Carriageway is over 30m wide and comprises a central cambered roadway which appears to have been metalled in some way at one time (This is now buried beneath a thick layer of soil 20cms depth approximately). On either side there is a ditch, and 10m beyond on either side are further parallel ditches. The Avenue was planted with sweet chestnut, Norway spruce and under planted with rhododendron. No spruce has survived but the chestnut is still in place and is situated in the 10m wide area between the parallel ditch system. An extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.

3a	2.78	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
ASNW. Over-mature sweet chestnut and hornbeam coppice. Some stands of sessile oak coppice with occasional standards with mature hornbeam. Stands of downy and silver birch are frequent with occasional hazel coppice stools. Open bracken glades are locally frequent with bramble and young seedlings of birch and oak are attempting to partially re colonising these areas. The public footpath forms the north western boundary of this sub-compartment. Rhododendron has been present within 3a, planted initially along the edge of the old Carriageway in Victorian times, but has now been eradicated. Archaeology: An extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.							
3b	8.55	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Min-intervention	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
ASNW. Over-mature sweet chestnut and hornbeam coppice. Some stands of sessile oak coppice with occasional standards with mature hornbeam. Stands of downy and silver birch are frequent with occasional hazel coppice stools. Open bracken glades are locally frequent with bramble and young seedlings of birch and oak are attempting to partially re colonising these areas. The public footpath forms the north western boundary of this sub-compartment. Archaeology: to the south east of the public right of way is situated a possible sawpit. It is approximately 3m long and 2m wide. Extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.							
4a	21.73	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

Part ASNW and part ASNW cleared for agricultural use (Lane Field) in 19th century and then re planted. The north and eastern end of this sub-compartment contain densely stocked oak and hornbeam coppice, some of which has been singled. There is a particularly well preserved ditch and woodbanked area of hornbeam coppice formerly known as Pierce Wood found in the southeast of 4a. The south-eastern half of 4a was formerly listed as Lane Field and 3 Acres and is now a semi-mature densely stocked broadleaved wood with oak, birch, with some hazel coppice and willow with large amounts of Turkey oak and Turkey oak regeneration. The public footpath forms the south eastern boundary of this sub-compartment. Rhododendron has been present within 4a, planted initially along the edge of the old Carriageway in Victorian times, but has now been eradicated.
In the extreme south west corner is an area of woodland which was windblown in 1987 and replanted in 1991 with sessile oak in 1.2m shelters 3 x 3 metre spacing with a scattering of semi-mature oak standards. Birch regeneration has developed between the planted oaks.

Archaeology: in the south east part of 4a to the north of the public right of way, there is a large water-filled pond which lies at the junction of several woodbanks. It is fed by three woodbank ditches from north, west and south and its outlet flows east through what was called Tufton Wood to join with the stream which eventually becomes a tributary of the River Beult. In addition a parallel system of drainage grips also feed directly into the pond. Its location at the northern end of an enclosure shows that this is a field edge pond providing a water supply to what was Lane Field (1839). The pond dates to before 1800 and may have initially been dug as either to provide water or as a marl pit. The woodbanks beside it are integral with the pond. Lane Field: A parallel drain network orientated NNE-SSW lies within an enclosure known as Lane Field in 1839. The ditches are 1.6m wide at the top sloping into 0.75 in at the bottom, with a depth of 0.3m. The ditches are approximately 8m apart and regularly spaced. Lane Field was open in 1871, but had been planted to trees by 1898. The ditch system is probably contemporary with this planting as a means of draining the arable soils to facilitate the growth of sweet chestnut.

4b	9.27	Oak (sessile)	1991	Coppice	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

ASNW. Southern and central part was windblown in 1987 and replanted in 1991 with sessile oak in 1.2m shelters 3 x 3 metre spacing with a scattering of semi-mature oak standards. Birch regeneration has developed between the planted oaks.
In the southeast is an area of sweet chestnut coppice last cut in approximately 1995.
The western part is made up of predominately hornbeam coppice with oak standards some cut in 2003 and 2011.
The permissive horse route’s exit onto the TROT controlled route is near the south-western point on the external wood boundary.

4c	1.37	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Min-intervention	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
ASNW. Over mature oak coppice with an understorey of hornbeam with birch and hazel present.							
5a	22.45	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
ASNW. Contains mostly oak and hornbeam coppice with significant areas having been singled in the north-west part. Hornbeam regenerates well under the oak canopy and has formed a locally abundant understory and oak regeneration also occurs particularly along the ride margins and in open areas. Rhododendron has been present within 5a, planted initially along the edge of the old Carriageway in Victorian times, but has now been eradicated. Archaeology: To the east of the northwest – south east orientated ride which bisects this sub-compartment lies a probable sawpit. The pit itself is 6m long and 3m wide with the mound of spoil on the downslope side and is orientated on a northwest – southeast axis. Midway along the western boundary of 5a lies a four armed pond which is fed by a main ditch from what was called Burnt Wood, and whose outlet runs into a ditch which passes west out of Dering Wood flowing through a culvert under a track. At the north-eastern corner next to the carriageway there are two longitudinal shaped ponds – one with an orientation of north northwest to south southeast whilst the other is on an east west orientation. The latter has an outlet ditch on the west end which feeds into an extensive ditch system through what was Burnt Wood. These are the largest ponds in the wood. They may have been dug for stone with which to metal the carriageway but are not big enough to have supplied the whole route. Extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.							
5b	4.44	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Min-intervention	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

ASNW. Contains mostly oak and hornbeam coppice. Hornbeam regenerates well under the oak canopy and has formed a locally abundant understory. Wild service tree regeneration is also found near the southeast end of this sub compartment. Small bracken filled glades occur under gaps of the oak canopy.

6a	12.01	Oak (pedunculate)	1900	Coppice	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

ASNW. Mostly sweet chestnut coppice which has been heavily invaded by ash, goat willow and hazel. In the south and east are 2 areas of over mature oak and hornbeam coppice which has been singled.
Rhododendron has been present within 6a, planted initially along the edge of the old Carriageway in Victorian times, but has now been eradicated. The permissive bridleway passes through this sub-compartment.

Archaeology: In the extreme northwest corner adjacent to the old carriageway lies the site of the North Lodge, a ragstone and brick lodge building which is now no longer present. Extensive ditch and woodbank systems pass through this sub-compartment - see Archaeological Report for more details.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2014	2a	Coppice	2.96	97	288.38
2015	1b	Thin	3.84	29	110
2015	2a	Coppice	2.20	30	65
2015	4b	Coppice	1.64	107	175
2016	1a	Coppice	0.40	113	45
2016	1a	Coppice	0.70	113	79
2016	6a	Coppice	1.14	113	129
2018	2a	Coppice	3.95	139	550
2018	3a	Thin	2.66	30	80
2018	5a	Thin	0.69	36	25
2018	6a	Thin	1.19	29	35
2019	1a	Coppice	2.95	102	300
2019	4a	Thin	2.34	30	70
2019	5a	Thin	6.13	30	185
2020	4a	Thin	3.05	30	90
2020	4b	Coppice	0.94	106	100
2020	4b	Coppice	1.03	49	50
2020	5a	Thin	6.24	30	190
2020	6a	Coppice	1.00	100	100
2020	6a	Coppice	0.75	93	70
2021	2a	Thin	0.75	27	20
2021	5a	Thin	4.90	31	150
2023	4a	Thin	2.07	27	55
2023	4a	Thin	1.59	31	50
2023	6a	Thin	1.11	32	35
2025	1a	Coppice	1.72	29	50
2025	4b	Coppice	1.62	49	80
2025	4b	Coppice	0.69	101	70
2025	6a	Coppice	0.65	92	60
2025	6a	Coppice	0.56	29	16
2027	1a	Coppice	2.25	29	65

2027	4b	Coppice	1.64	49	80
2027	6a	Coppice	0.22	45	10
2029	1a	Coppice	1.45	97	140
2030	1a	Coppice	1.73	29	50
2030	1a	Coppice	0.60	25	15
2030	6a	Coppice	0.17	29	5
2030	6a	Coppice	0.80	25	20
2032	1a	Coppice	3.26	123	400

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.