



Views Wood (The Williams Wood)

Management Plan

2014-2019

MANAGEMENT PLAN - CONTENTS PAGE

ITEM	Page No.
Introduction	
Plan review and updating	
Woodland Management Approach	
Summary	
1.0 Site details	
2.0 Site description	
2.1 Summary Description	
2.2 Extended Description	
3.0 Public access information	
3.1 Getting there	
3.2 Access / Walks	
4.0 Long term policy	
5.0 Key Features	
5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	
5.2 Informal Public Access	
6.0 Work Programme	
Appendix 1: Compartment descriptions	
Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)	
Glossary	
MAPS	
Access	
Conservation Features	
Management	

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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Views Wood (The Williams Wood)
Location:	Uckfield
Grid reference:	TQ481224, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 198
Area:	24.72 hectares (61.08 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Article IV Directive (Southern Section), Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This 25ha (61 acres) of ancient, semi-natural woodland is a tranquil haven for humans and wildlife alike. It has a great display of spring flowers, plenty of historical interest and a range of walks to suit all abilities. And it's within easy reach of town.

2.2 Extended Description

Views Wood is large ancient semi-natural woodland situated on the northern edge of the Low Weald between the town of Uckfield and the Buxted Park estate, to which it originally belonged. The Woodland Trust acquired approx 60 acres of the southern part of the wood in 1986. The purchase was part-funded by a generous donation by Mr Hugh Williams to whom the wood is dedicated.

The wood provides a high level of public access for the residents of the Manor Park housing estate that borders the wood to the south-west. A public footpath links Manor Park to Buxted Park which adjoins the eastern boundary. The paths and rides within the wood are well used by the public and some have been surfaced to provide all-weather access.

The wood is dominated by sweet chestnut coppice with frequent oak and sweet chestnut standards. There are good displays of woodland spring flowers such as bluebells, wild garlic and wood anemones. There is an area of wet woodland with alder and willow to the south-east of the wood with good displays of marsh marigolds. The wood was severely damaged in the Great Storm of 1987 with coppice stools and standards being blown. This increased the already heavy infestation of cherry laurel and *Rhododendron ponticum*. A programme of work to remove these invasive shrubs was started during the winter of 2002/2003 and has achieved the removal of a majority of these invasive species. The sweet chestnut is being affected by Ink Disease (*Phytophthora* spp) which is causing coppice stools to die back.

The site is gently undulating except where crossed by small streams which flow towards the north-east before joining a tributary stream of the river Uck in adjoining Buxted Park. The Park is a SSSI noted for its grassland, veteran trees and associated invertebrates. The underlying geology of the wood consists of Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand with clay soils prone to waterlogging.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

By bus: The nearest bus stop is on Nevill Road, around 200m (220yds) from the wood. There are regular services from Uckfield town centre.

For bus times visit <http://uckfield.co.uk/buses>.

By train: The nearest station is Uckfield, approximately 1.6km (one mile) from the wood.

For up-to-date information on public transport, visit traveline.org.uk; or telephone 0871 200 22 33.

By car: From Uckfield take the B2102 (High Street) northwards and continue for about 1.6km (one mile). Turn right onto Browns Lane, then take the first left onto Nevill Road.

There is no car park at the wood but parking is permitted in the Manor Park housing estate.

3.2 Access / Walks

Views Wood is located next to the Manor Park housing estate on the edge of Uckfield. There are five entrances from Manor Park (kissing gates/squeeze gaps) and two from Buxted Park (kissing gate/footbridge).

There are a number of routes through the wood, one of which links to Buxted Park and the railway station.

A longer circular walk taking in Views Wood is included in East Sussex County Council's Walking in East Sussex routes.

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The key features of Views Wood are ancient semi-natural woodland and informal public access. The long term policy is that it will remain semi-natural broadleaved woodland with a range of tree species appropriate to the site. The woodland should have structural variety, a range of age-classes of trees and a significant deadwood element. Woodland specialist ground flora should be present across the site. The wood will be free of damaging invasive species such as rhododendron and cherry laurel.

Broadleaved tree species will dominate the canopy, perhaps eventually replacing much of the sweet chestnut that is currently the commonest species in the wood. Species such as oak, birch and sycamore are likely to be present along with other species such as holly, alder and willow. A policy of minimum silvicultural intervention (ie no systematic coppicing) across the majority of the site will allow long-lived species such as oak to develop veteran tree characteristics. Recruitment of young trees will be by natural regeneration and coppice regrowth where appropriate. Some ongoing management of the site will be required to encourage structural diversity, deal with invasive species and maintain rides for public access and conservation purposes. This management could be in the form of ride-side coppicing or thinning the coppice to allow the development of early successional habitats such as temporary open ground and scrub. Careful control of light levels may be necessary to avoid heavy bramble growth while still allowing woodland plants to flourish.

Views Wood will be an important local natural amenity, visited predominantly by people living within walking distance of the site. Infrastructure and maintenance will be in keeping with this high level of use.

The site will continue to provide a natural buffer between the expanding urban landscape of Uckfield and the ecologically important Buxted Park (SSSI) and River Uck.

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

Views Wood has a typical coppice with standards structure and approximates to NVC W10b woodland - oak/bracken/bramble. Coppice is predominantly sweet chestnut with some hazel, birch and sycamore. Standards are pedunculate oak, sweet chestnut and occasionally beech. The chestnut is increasingly being affected by Ink Disease, leading to the death of coppice stools and standards. Typical ancient woodland ground flora of this community is well represented and includes bluebell, wood anemone and yellow archangel. The wetter areas of the wood along streams and valleys contain alder, crack and goat willow, ash and birch. Ground flora in these areas includes marsh marigolds, wild garlic, dog's mercury, woodrush and ferns.

Previously the wood had been extensively invaded by *Rhododendron ponticum* and cherry laurel. This problem was greatly increased after the Great Storm of 1987 which caused extensive windblow of coppice stools and standard trees within the wood. This led to layering and new growth of these densely shading shrubs. The majority of these invasive species have now been removed.

There are a number of large old conifers (mainly larch and Douglas fir) scattered throughout the wood as well as one Chinese fir. These are probably the result of Victorian 'improvements' to the wood, similar to the introduction of laurel and rhododendron. They are noticeable landscape trees.

Significance

The amount of ASNW left in Britain has been drastically reduced over the last century. Approximately 40% of England's ASNW is found in the South East. ASNW is very important due to the continuity of woodland cover over hundreds of years which allows for a diverse range of wildlife and vegetation to develop over time that cannot be found in new woodland creation sites. Views Wood is a large area of ancient woodland in a heavily wooded area where woodland has become fragmented. Larger areas of woodland are able to withstand external pressures such as climate change much better. Ancient woodland is irreplaceable and the prevention of its loss is one of the main aims of the Trust.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: poor access for timber extraction. Whilst a majority of the *Rhododendron* and laurel have been removed care must be taken to monitor any regeneration. Himalayan balsam is also spreading further into the wood from the adjoining Buxted Park/River Uck.

Opportunities: long-term conversion of coppice to high forest by a minimum intervention approach.

Factors Causing Change

Death & collapse of sweet chestnut coppice/standards due to Ink Disease/windthrow.
Deer, squirrel and rabbit damage to coppice regrowth.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To allow a more natural broadleaved woodland to develop with a varied structure including large old trees and standing and fallen deadwood as a result of the derelict coppice collapsing through age and disease. Broadleaf trees will naturally regenerate in gaps formed by fallen trees and existing oak standards will become veteran trees.

The site will be free from rhododendron (except for identified specimens) and cherry laurel. Areas previously dominated by these species will be closed-canopy native broadleaves with ancient woodland ground flora recolonising successfully. There will be an element of open ground and scrub/coppice regrowth of approximately 20% from ride/glade management which will also benefit public access. The wood will have role as part of the catchment of the River Uck, having the capacity to slow some water flow during very wet weather.

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

There will be no silvicultural intervention within the majority of the woodland during this plan period. By the end of the plan period any remaining rhododendron & cherry laurel will have been cut and any regrowth sprayed annually as necessary to affect control (<1ha). Ride management will be undertaken annually on a total of 800m of the rides over the plan period. This will be in the form of rideside coppicing or thinning up to 20m width as appropriate. The planted oaks in Cpt 2a (1ha) will be maintained as appropriate (weeding/shelter removal). The impact of increasing deer numbers will be monitored informally through an annual observation with formal assessments being undertaken if required. The bramble response to ride management will be monitored annually and future works added or adapted as necessary to prevent it becoming a threat to woodland flora. Himalayan balsam will be monitored annually and controlled as necessary.

5.2 Informal Public Access

Description

Views Wood is located next to the Manor Park housing estate on the edge of the town of Uckfield. There are many paths through the wood including a public footpath to Buxted Park. There are 7 access points from Manor Park and 3 from Buxted Park. Due to soils and terrain some parts of the wood become very muddy during wet weather. The wood is heavily used by local people mainly for dog walking but also for other recreational pursuits e.g. jogging. There are a number of waymarked routes through the wood one of which links to Buxted Park and the railway station. WT access category A: high usage site, regularly used at all times of year, more than approx 15 - 20 people using one entrance every day.

Significance

The wood provides a large area of open public access on an urban fringe. It is accessible on foot by a large number of people - in excess of 6000 living within 1km. It has been proven that access to woodland provides an improved quality of life with benefits to both mental and physical health. Increasing public understanding and enjoyment of woodland is one of the main aims of the Trust and allowing free access is crucial to this. The wood provides a link to access in the wider countryside beyond.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints: poor ground conditions exacerbated by heavy use and shading. Lack of parking limits visitors travelling by car.

Opportunities: improve path and ride conditions by rideside coppicing and maintain existing surfaced tracks.

Factors Causing Change

Increase in visitor numbers

Long term Objective (50 years+)

There will be a well-maintained and safe network of paths and rides with a variety of aspects - from narrow shaded paths to open, wide rides. Access infrastructure will remain low-key and maintained yet appropriate to the ancient woodland setting. The access provision will meet local demand in conjunction with other local natural areas open to the public.

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

During this plan period visitors will be catered for by providing a network of suitable paths & rides, entrances and signage. This will be achieved through annual path cutting and entrance maintenance and Zone B tree safety surveys every 2 years (next due 2015).

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
2014	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Strim brambles in cpt 3a (coppiced area) and along wide rides.	28/02/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying at Views Wood, Uckfield. 13 weeks @ £4.95/week	31/03/14
2014	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut: cut back overhanging vegetation along path outside boundary fence to a height of 2m. Strim main entrance and 30m inside gate	26/06/14
2014	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Spray rhododendron regrowth with Glyphosate.	31/08/14
2014	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut: strim all paths marked on map to full width.	25/09/14
2014	WMM - Ride Management	Ride-side coppicing Cpt 3: 150m x 8m each side. Wood-edge coppicing Cpt 3: 175m x10m. T&C as per EMC 2014 contract.	31/10/14
2014	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Works to oak next to 112 Tower Ride as per TPO report.	12/12/14
2014	WMM - General Site Management	Remove approx 800 tree shelters from planted oaks in Cpt 2 and dispose of off-site. T&C as per EMC 2014 contract.	23/12/14
2014	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying at Views Wood, Uckfield. April-Dec. 39 weeks @ £5.05/week	31/12/14
2015	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Dismantle large ash tree on boundary of wood by squeeze gap entrance leaving 2-3 m stump. Arisings to be settled and left on site. T&C as per EMC 2014.	30/01/15
2015	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Supply one standard ladder board and one breadboard sign in FSC oak. Wood name: Views Wood (The Williams Wood)	28/02/15
2015	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Supply one standard ladder board in FSC oak. Wood name: Views Wood (The Williams Wood)	28/02/15

2015	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Visitor access upgrade (main entrance):- Replace gate posts at main entrance (management gate/kissing gate). Install ladder board and welcome sign. Install squeeze gap Supply and install 5 grove posts with small WT signs.	31/03/15
2015	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Q1 dog bin emptying at Views Wood, Uckfield @ £5.10/week	31/03/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Replace 3m sleeper bridge. Replacement to be 3 sleepers wide (or equivalent) with non-slip surface. Timber to be FSC-certified or locally sourced oak. T&C as per EMC 2015.	30/04/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut: cut back overhanging vegetation along path outside boundary fence to a height of 2m. Strim main entrance and 30m inside gate	26/06/15
2015	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Artwork for info panel as agreed with Dave Bonsall and Sarah Leach.	30/06/15
2015	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Supply 950mm x 680mm x 3mm Dibond panel with laminate printed with supplied artwork - £67.99 + VAT. Postage (standard 3-5 working days) - £3.50. Deliver to David Bonsall, 5 Linden Gardens, Heathfield, E Sussex, TN21 0DP.	30/06/15
2015	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Himalayan balsam control by strimming.	31/08/15
2015	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Cut/spray rhodo/laurel regrowth through the site. Use Roundup ProBio 360 only.	25/09/15
2015	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut: flail/strim all paths marked on map to full width.	25/09/15
2015	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Zone B tree safety works as per schedule and map. Addition ride works.	27/11/15

2015	WMM - Ride Management	Rideside coppicing Cpt 2/3: 250m x 5m each side along public footpath/Holloway as per map and marked. Cost as per your email quote of 7/7/14. T&C as per EMC 2015.	30/11/15
2015	LC - Routine Litter Picks	2015 Q2/3/4 dog bin emptying at Views Wood, Uckfield @ £5.10/week	31/12/15
2016	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Fell dead chestnut stems as per tree safety map and schedule. Clear vegetation and understorey along approx 275m of boundary in Cpt 1 to allow access to trees for survey and to expose concrete marker posts along W section. All arisings to be dragged away from bases of trees and reduced to max 30cm height.	29/02/16
2016	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Clear windblown trees from rides as per map.	12/04/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	Clear wood from ride management works completed in 2015. Clear litter.	15/04/16
2016	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation along path outside boundary fence in Cpts 1 and 3 to a height of 2m. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches etc. 3. Strim brambles etc along all paths.	30/06/16
2016	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Repair netting on 2 footbridges, Cpts 1 and 3.	15/07/16
2016	PE - Volunteer on site activity	2 task days at Views Wood. Costs based on £40/day + fuel for minibus and £5/day for each volunteer. Agreed dates: 28/6/16 (cost £105) and 19/7/16 (cost £105).	19/07/16
2016	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Cut/spray rhodo/laurel regrowth throughout site. Use Roundup ProBio 360 only.	30/09/16

2016	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation along path outside boundary fence to a height of 2m. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches etc. 3. Strim/flail verges of all paths to min. 1m width.	30/09/16
2016	SL - Safety / Legal Obligation Work (SODS)	Cut back overhanging vegetation along boundary Cpt 3/Tower Ride	02/12/16
2016	WMM - Ride Management	10 man- days rideside coppicing Cpt 1 as marked and mapped.	23/12/16
2016	SL - Routine Safety Work	Repair 2 footbridges. Cpt 1 - bridge on surfaced path: remove 2 sleepers on upstream side and re-fix/replace netting. Clear debris from water course either side to improve flow. Cpt 3 - sleeper bridge near pedestrian entrance: replace netting.	23/12/16
2016	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Fell 5 trees/coppice stools as per schedule and map. Subject to TPO permission	23/12/16
2016	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying Views Wood x1 . As per your email quote of 27/5/16. To be billed quarterly Apr-Dec 2016.(£60.00 + VAT).	31/12/16
2017	WMM - Coppice Management	Clear windblown coppice Cpt 1a. Approx 0.5ha. To include surrounding stools showing signs of dieback. Extract wood to main gate including from adjacent ride work 2016.	31/01/17
2017	PE - Volunteer on site activity	2 tasks at Views Wood 31/1/17 - tree weeding/shelter removal. 28/2/17 - rideside coppicing. Total cost including transport: £252	28/02/17
2017	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying x1 Views Wood. £60 per bin per quarter. Jan - March 2017	31/03/17
2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Remove round waymarkers from circular walk.	26/05/17

2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation (to a height of 2m) along path outside boundary fence from main management entrance to rugby pitch. Strim at ground level under fence. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches. 3. Strim/mow brambles etc along all paths marked on map. 4. Pick litter whole site.	30/06/17
2017	WMM - General Site Management	Remove all remaining tree shelters from Cpt 1 (<100). Weed around planted oaks along narrow path for 5m either side. Formative prune oaks along path to increase clearance for walkers.	30/06/17
2017	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Strim Himalayan balsam Cpts 1 and 3 as per map.	21/07/17
2017	PE - Volunteer on site activity	2 tasks at Views Wood 27/6/17 - Himalayan balsam control (Cost £130). 25/7/17 - path cutting (cost £140). Total cost including transport: £270.00	25/07/17
2017	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Spray rhodo/laurel regrowth throughout site. Use Roundup Proactive 360 only.	30/09/17
2017	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation (to a height of 2m) along path outside boundary fence from main management entrance to rugby pitch. Strim at ground level under fence. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches etc. 3. Strim/flail verges of all paths to min. 1m width each side. 4. Pick litter whole site.	30/09/17
2017	PE - Interpretation & Signage	25 waterproof garden waste posters	30/09/17
2017	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Tree safety works as per schedule and map.	31/10/17
2017	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying x1 Views Wood. £60 per bin per quarter. Apr - Dec 2017	31/12/17
2018	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Spray rhodo/laurel regrowth throughout site. Use Roundup ProActive only.	31/03/18

2018	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	First path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation (to a height of 2m) along path outside boundary fence from main management entrance to rugby pitch. Strim at ground level under fence. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches. 3. Strim/mow brambles etc along all paths marked on map. 4. Pick litter whole site.	30/06/18
2018	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Strim Himalayan balsam Cpts 1 and 3 as per map.	20/07/18
2018	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Brighton Conservation Volunteers 2 task days at Views Wood	30/09/18
2018	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Second path cut: 1. Cut back overhanging vegetation (to a height of 2m) along path outside boundary fence from main management entrance to rugby pitch. Strim at ground level under fence. 2. Strim around all entrances/signs/waymarkers/benches etc. 3. Strim/flail verges of all paths to min. 1m width each side. 4. Pick litter whole site.	30/09/18
2018	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Dog bin emptying.	31/12/18

APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	11.96	Sweet chestnut	1900	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
<p>This is the most northern part of the wood in WT ownership, adjoining the remainder of Views Wood to the N. This boundary is marked by a post and wire fence. To the W the boundary is along an old track way, and to the S is marked by fencing and concrete post. The E boundary is formed by rides within the wood. Predominantly sweet chestnut coppice last cut in c1985. Sycamore and hazel coppice are also present, with hazel, willow and alder present along the small seasonal stream which crosses this part of the wood flowing in a NE direction. A majority of the rhododendron which was present throughout the subcpt has been cleared. There is an area of re-coppiced chestnut (approx 0.4ha) in the centre of the subcpt and an area (approx 1.2ha) in the NE coppiced in 1999.</p>							
2a	6.13	Sweet chestnut	1900	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site, Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Sweet chestnut coppice with some oak, sweet chestnut and beech standards, previously heavily infested with rhododendron and cherry laurel. An area of approximately 1ha was mulched in 2002 and restocked with oak in 2008. The S edge of the subcpt along the public footpath was cleared and replanted with mixed broadleaves in 1991. This area also contains much birch regeneration. There is a very large mature beech tree next to the public footpath at the E end of the subcpt. The E boundary is with Buxted Park.</p>							
3a	6.63	Sweet chestnut	1900	Min-intervention	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Informal Public Access	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Other, Tree Preservation Order

Mixed coppice with oak & sweet chestnut standards. Coppice consists predominantly of sweet chestnut with hazel, rowan, birch, hornbeam, sycamore and goat willow also in the understorey. There is also dense holly in the understorey particularly along the N boundary of the subcpt along the public footpath. There is a seasonal stream which runs into a wet area with willow and alder along the NE boundary of the wood, adjoining Buxted Park. There are various narrow informal paths through this subcpt. The main public and management access points into the wood are situated on the SW boundary with Manor Park at the end of a cul de sac off Nevill Road. To the SE the wood adjoins Uckfield Rugby Club's ground.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2014	3a	Ride edge Coppice	0.40	50	20
2015	2a	Ride edge Coppice	0.25	40	10
2016	1a	Ride edge Coppice	0.10	0	0
2018	1a	Ride edge Coppice	0.40	100	40
2018	1a	Coppice	0.50	100	50

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.