

Hainault Forest

(Plan period – 2026 to 2036)



WOODLAND
TRUST

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Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

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

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

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

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/>

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

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GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Hainault Forest

Location:

Romford, Romford Grid reference: TQ473936 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 177 Grid
reference: TQ495942 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 177

Area:

113.37 hectares (280.14 acres) 78.38 hectares (193.68 acres)

External Designations:

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Country Park, Designated Watercourse, Green Belt,
Public Open Space, Registered Common Land, Site of Special Scientific Interest

Internal Designations:

Destination Site Programme Destination Site Programme, Tree For All Site

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Hainault Forest is a complex of woodlands on the Essex/Greater London boundary near Chigwell and Romford. The larger part owned by Essex County Council (ECC) and leased to the Woodland Trust is an ancient woodland pasture site (129ha in size) and along with neighbouring land managed by the London Borough of Redbridge forms Hainault Forest Country Park (HFCP). In 2006 four adjacent arable fields to the east (totaling 54ha) were acquired by the Trust (known as Havering Park Farm) adding significantly to the total area of publicly accessible land in and around the Country Park. A further acquisition, extending the Forest by 25ha was made in 2020 and this area is known as Jukes Wood, and named after a former member of staff who used to help look after the Forest. Together these extensions are known as Havering.

136ha of HFCP is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), for the ancient wood pasture and secondary scrub which together supported a notable number of breeding birds. The notification date was 1986, under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

This management plan deals only with the land managed by The Woodland Trust. Other than brief reference details, the land owned by London Borough of Redbridge (LBR) has not been included in this plan. When Hainault Forest (the Forest) is referred to in this plan this should be taken as the area managed or owned by the Woodland Trust. The term Hainault Forest Country Park (HFCP) will be used to refer to the whole forest area, including LBR land.

Hainault Forest is made up of a broad range of habitat types. These include ancient wood pasture, native broadleaved woodland, mature scrub and open grassy margins, amenity grassland, semi-improved acid grassland, heathland and former arable fields. Wetland habitats include streams, drainage ditches, and woodland ponds. The stand out feature within the Forest is the extremely large number of ancient and veteran trees which are present throughout the ancient wood pasture area; most of these trees are hornbeam but there are several hundred oak.

HFCP is mostly situated in an urban environment with residential areas adjoining the site to the west and a municipal golf course to the south. The Forest is within and only 8 miles from the M25 and 4 miles from the M11, consequently it is a popular destination for visitors from a wide area. The northern section, managed by The Woodland Trust, is situated along a ridge and forms the highest part of HFCP with generally flat to gently sloping ground. The section managed by LBR is more sloping, lower-lying land including an artificial lake, old farm buildings, significant open grassland areas, café and small zoo.

The history of the Woodland Trust Hainault Forest Estate can be divided into two distinct chronologies.

1. Pre 1851

Until 1851 all of the land presently owned by Essex County Council and one of the recently acquired fields (known formerly as 90 acre field) lay within what was known as Hainault Forest, which was then an extensive area of common land with ancient pasture woodland covering some 4,900 acres/1,984 hectares. All of this land was originally established as part of a much larger forest known as The Forest of Essex which is thought to have been created by the Normans in the 1130's (approximately 60 years after the Norman Invasion). The name Henehout was first recorded in 1221 and then called Hyneholt a few years later (the "holt" element as Saxon origins meaning "wood").

2. Post 1851

In 1851 the whole of Hainault Forest was disafforested by an Act of Parliament ('disafforested' is a term used in English law meaning "to reduce (land) from the status of a Forest to the state of ordinary land"). Most of the pasture woodland of Hainault Forest was destroyed very soon after the 1851 Act and converted to arable farmland with only 300 acres out of the original 4900 acres left in 1900.

Essex County Council owns almost the entire remaining ancient pasture woodland habitat of Hainault Forest. Most of these remnants of Hainault Forest are now included within the HFCP, which is jointly owned by both Essex County Council and the London Borough of Redbridge – the county boundary, which is an ancient boundary line, passes through the Country Park. HFCP was created in 1906 following the acquisition of what was left of Hainault Forest in 1903 by Essex and London Councils galvanised into action by Edward North Buxton. An act of Parliament in 1906 laid down the agreement for the Forest to be managed for the public forever.

The Woodland Trust, in 1998, leased 319 acres/129 hectares of the relict ancient pasture woodland of Hainault Forest from Essex County Council and manages it on their behalf.

Species in Hainault Forest:

Hainault Forest and the northern (more wooded) part of the LBR land are together designated as a SSSI, on account of their important ecological value. There has been some historic data collected on wildlife species but much of this need updating with new surveys, an area this management plan will seek to address.

The wood pasture history has resulted in hornbeam becoming the dominant species. Oak found throughout is only occasional to locally common in abundance, probably associated with former glades and plains. The under-storey/intervening vegetation is dominated by holly. Main variations are linked to wet areas where ash appears and on the edges of the former plains and where scrub encroachment has led to a wider variety of species, including oak, grey poplar, hawthorn and blackthorn. Hainault Forest has rather fewer plant species than would be expected for an ancient semi-natural woodland of its size. A notable rarity is hazel, presumably eliminated by centuries of browsing.

Ground flora is generally sparse as a consequence of the shade. In less shady areas bracken and bramble dominates with small patches of bluebell and creeping softgrass. Ancient woodland indicator plants are represented and include hairy woodrush, butchers broom, pendulous sedge and cow wheat. More plant diversity is generally found in the wetter areas of the site. Regionally rare plants on the site include petty whin, dwarf gorse and water chickweed and regionally uncommon are heather, broad-leaved helleborine, common centaury, black poplar, ramson and barren strawberry.

335 species of macro-fungi and slime moulds have been recorded across HFCP.

158 bird species have been recorded at HFCP. Many of these are associated with the lake and grassland with 63 species associated with the ancient woodland. HFCP was regionally important for breeding birds, so in 2026/27 a breeding bird census will be undertaken to re-confirm species present across Hainault Forest.

Common mammals found in Hainault Forest include bat, fox, grey squirrel, badger and rabbit. Deer species are common, especially muntjac and fallow. Brown long-eared bat, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, natterer's bat, and daubenton's bat were all recorded in a 2018 survey as part of the Small Woodland Myotis Project.

Over 940 species of invertebrates have been recorded at HFCP of which 7 are Red Data Book species, 79 are nationally scarce and 176 are of local importance. One of the countries rarest spiders midia midas (midas tree weaving spider) was first recorded on the site in 1982 and again in 2012. Hainault Forest is one of only six sites across the county where Midia Midas has been discovered. This money spider is significantly associated with ancient trees, and it is listed as nationally endangered.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The long term vision for Hainault Forest will be restoration to wood pasture habitat, which will perpetuate old growth conditions in the Forest. This approach will be gradual and will seek to conserve conditions for the many veteran and ancient trees to survive for as long as possible. Restoration work will consist of improving light conditions around the veteran/ancient trees, removing other younger competing trees and vegetation (holly), and reducing the threat to veteran/ancient trees from collapse by carrying out crown reductions where appropriate. Where suitable trees and conditions present themselves, during the restoration process, new pollarded trees will be created, with a view to producing future veteran trees. The restoration process will also produce diverse ground vegetation. Restored areas will start to resemble the historic appearance of the Forest, when it was managed as a wooded common.

The restoration process will be area based and will begin at the eastern side of the old forest, adjacent to the section of The Woodland Trust estate known as Havering. A target area for restoration will be mapped and assigned during each management plan cycle, and restoration will incrementally take place each year, building on the management works from previous years, so that over time the core area of wood pasture is increased. It is estimated that an area of 20ha will receive initial restoration treatment for each plan period (every 10 years).

Once initial restoration work has taken place in a particular area, ongoing conservation management will be put in place to develop the wood pasture habitat further. The main tool to be used for this will be conservation grazing using cattle and this will be managed using 'no-fence' technology. No-fence technology creates virtual fencelines through GPS data. Perimeter fencing and other measures such as cattle grids will be used as hard boundaries and a back-stop to the virtual fencing. Additional manual cutting of vegetation, especially of trees and woody plants will be required (less frequently) to maintain a balanced wood pasture habitat composed of trees, scrub and grassland species, which will maintain more open conditions.

The extent of holly across the Forest more widely will be managed to ensure it is not a threat to the diversity of vegetation and regeneration, and that holly is a component of the understorey rather than the dominant feature. Initially this will lead to a large reduction in holly across the Forest as a whole, as management works progress. The ancient and veteran trees (mainly hornbeam and oak) will be retained for as long as biologically possible in Hainault Forest, and as already described above, management works will also seek to extend the lives of many of these. There are many thousands of veteran hornbeam trees in the Forest, usually trees which have been managed by pollarding in the past. It is not considered practical or feasible to record the location and identity of all of these trees. There is, however, a cohort of much older and usually larger ancient hornbeam trees. A permanent digital record of all of these trees will be created via the Woodland Trust AVT Fieldmaps App. As veteran oak trees are much smaller in number and more scattered, these trees will also be mapped.

The management of the Forest will be under-pinned by regular ecological survey work to demonstrate how wildlife responds to management works and changes in conditions. Ecological records will be built up for a number of key species types, including (but not limited to): invertebrates, ground flora, birds and lichens. We will share our experience of restoring the Forest with others. And this will include both public and technical audiences to communicate the management techniques we have employed, and the successes and outcomes from this.

The local deer population will be managed to a sustainable level to ensure this does not threaten the diversity and

conservation value of habitats across the whole of Hainault Forest and the newer extensions.

In addition to wood pasture management in the old forest, this management approach will also be adopted in several non-ancient areas, which border the old forest. At least 35 hectares of land on the eastern and western borders of the old forest will be managed as wood pasture, again utilising no-fence technology with conservation grazing to achieve a balance of habitats. The aim for these areas will be to maintain a balance of 30% scrub/trees to 70% open grassland. It is likely that some manual cutting of woody growth and scrub will be required to maintain the proportion of open grassland in addition to grazing. There is also a need to produce a larger number of mature trees in these areas, which in time will produce future veterans; oak and hornbeam will be favoured as the main species for these mature trees.

Other specific habitats and features will be retained and managed more widely across the Forest. This will include a large meadow on the boundary of the Forest next to Manor Road, known locally as 'the common', a smaller meadow close to the main (Camelot) car park, several significant ponds (Roes Well & Sheep Water) and a small area of heathland (cpt 2d) within what is known as 'Ethelstones Land West' which holds locally important plants. Open habitat conditions will also be retained in an area of the Forest known as Taylor's Plain (around 4ha), which has been thinned and partially restored in recent years. In time this area will join with other areas of restored forest and be managed through conservation grazing, but in the medium-term manual cutting techniques will be used.

Mature woodland will also be developed in the other areas on the eastern side, Havering (compartments 4a, & 4b). 48ha of mature woodland will be developed in total and will be composed of mixed native broadleaved species including oak, hornbeam, silver birch, field maple, aspen and hazel. Over time the woodland will become diverse and resilient, maintaining a good mixture of native species along with a mixed age class including naturally regenerating young trees. Large grassy rides will be maintained through the woodland blocks, along with glades, viewpoints and several ponds.

The Forest will continue to provide a high-quality visitor offer, with an extensive network of managed paths and tracks, which will link to HFCP. Two public car parks will continue to be managed for visitors. Information will be available on the site, as well as online, describing the value and importance of the Forest, how it is being managed and access information to help people plan their visits. Where there is local interest and where it is appropriate we will support local volunteers who wish to help us in managing the Forest.

Hainault Forest Visitor Centre, which is located within the Hainault Forest Country Park hub, will be an important gateway and source of information for people wanting to enjoy and learn about the Forest. The Visitor Centre will offer a programme of events to a range of users to increase engagement and understanding of the Forest. Where appropriate, The Woodland Trust will continue to work with the Country Park's managing agent (overseen by Redbridge Borough Council) sharing resources and experience in managing the combined area of Hainault Forest across the two ownerships.

Hainault Forest is an important key site for The Woodland Trust. If opportunities arise, future land acquisitions extending our total ownership at Hainault Forest will be considered.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Veteran Trees

Description
It is estimated that there are up to 6000 veteran hornbeam pollards in Hainault Forest. In addition there are 70-80 veteran oak pollards across the site, at least two ash pollards and one pollarded wild service tree. Historically, approximately 80 veteran hornbeam pollards were re-pollarded by the London County Council (LCC), complete decapitation to the original cut level/knuckle, in the early 1980's and approximately 250 trees re-pollarded by the London Borough of Redbridge (LBR) in 1988/1989. The latter trees were in 25m x 25m plots, while the former trees were isolated individuals mainly along streamlines. Initial monitoring of the 250 LBR pollarded trees recorded a 'success' rate in excess of 80%. However, this only took account of shoot re-growth and did not record the condition of the stem. Subsequent field observation suggests that the success of the re-pollarding work of 1988/89 is actually more likely to be between 5 - 10%, if the criterion for success is ensuring the tree will live longer as a result of the pollarding work. The reasons for the failure are unclear. Between 1998 and 2002, the Woodland Trust with substantial input from numerous experts in the field undertook a pilot repollarding programme on 114 ancient/veteran hornbeam pollards utilising a variety of methodologies (including; heavy thinning of shoots, leaving long stubs, only pollarding a percentage of the stems, pollarding under varying shade levels, etc) and in some cases with the trees around thinned. Premature stem failure (i.e. brown/white rot in the trunks over the next few years) in many trees led to this pilot work being suspended. In 2015 a re-pollarding programme was developed and a significant number of veteran hornbeam pollards were brought back into a pollarding cycle on a gradual basis with a focus in and around existing open glades and historical plains. Over 1000 maiden trees (90% hornbeam, 10% oak) have also been pollarded; most of these were under 10cm diameter at the point of cutting. The intention was to start to recreate the pollard resource for future generations. In 2018 the pollarding technique was modified to increase the chances of success and culminated in the successful creation of two key wood pasture restoration areas within Spurgate Plain (4ha) and Taylors Plain (1ha).
Significance
1. Ancient and veteran trees (AVT's) are capable of supporting a phenomenal range of other wildlife, from large obvious creatures such as owls, woodpeckers and bats to a myriad of insects, and communities of extremely specialised lichens, mosses and fungi. 2. Concentrations of veteran trees and in particular pollarded veterans are hugely rare across the country and across northern Europe. Concentration such as that found in Hainault Forest and with its proximity to Epping Forest make it an almost unique landscape hugely significant in historic, cultural heritage and biodiversity terms. Hainault Forest is recognised as one of the top "old growth" sites in the UK. Important not only because of the continuity of old trees over

generations but even more so because of the high concentration of veteran/ancient trees. Very few of these sites exist elsewhere in the UK and northern Europe.

3. It is likely that current management, where competing vegetation and shade are reduced, will result in many AVT's across Hainault Forest moving from a vulnerable or threatened condition to secure in the long term.

4. The accumulation of deadwood and decay features has produced favourable conditions for saproxylic beetle species in particular. Detailed surveys have been carried out in 1999, 2000, 2007 and 2017 with a resurvey being planned for 2027.

Opportunities & Constraints

C1: Poor historical vigour/survival associated with re-pollarded hornbeam.

C2: Increasing age of pollard regrowth, with many being overstood and at risk of catastrophic collapse.

C3: Monitoring of individual pollards is difficult particularly relocating the same tree with accuracy.

C4: Reaction to conservation tree work, changing the face of the woodland, felling of trees seen as a negative.

O1: Natural regeneration allows for scope to start new pollards.

O2: Deadwood and decay features are a valuable micro-habitat.

O3: Veteran and ancient pollards can be managed to survive for as long as possible.

Factors Causing Change

Intervening woody regrowth competition, holly has become the dominant understory species.

Majority of pollards are overstood.

Increasing instability of the ageing pollards often leading to catastrophic failure.

Increased presence of deer, particularly within the SSSI.

Sudden Oak Death, Acute Oak Decline, Chronic Oak Decline, Turkey Oak and Knopper Gall affecting oak regeneration.

Hornbeam Decline detected in Essex.

Climate change, affecting ability of trees to respond to pollarding after stressful summer drought.

Increasing visitor impact, causing compaction issues.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

1. Restoring wood pasture habitat will perpetuate old growth conditions across the Forest. This approach will be gradual and will seek to conserve conditions for the many veteran and ancient trees to survive for as long as possible. A significant number of pollards will become secure across the Forest, either managed by crown reduction or vegetation management known as halo-thinning to reduce competition and improve light conditions.

2. Through species specific surveys, data will better inform our knowledge of how Hainault's ancient and veteran trees are providing significant and specialised microhabitats within the Forest.

3. The majority of ancient trees across Hainault Forest, with a key focus on overstood and ageing hornbeam pollards and ancient oak, will be recorded on the Woodland Trust Ancient and Veteran Tree FieldMaps.

4. Attrition rate of the veteran hornbeam pollards will be understood across the site.

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

1. Practical work will be addressed through the area-based restoration as outlined in the Wood Pasture Key Feature, around 2ha annually. This will include crown reduction of overstood hornbeam where appropriate and risk of catastrophic collapse is low. Monitoring each 2ha restoration plot will take place to inform future management, particularly approaches to secure ancient and veteran trees.

2. Where overstood and ageing pollards have significant decay features and ultimately would not respond well to crown reductions, they will remain unmanaged and allowed to reach senescence. Instead, management of competing vegetation will be undertaken to reduce shade and improve light conditions.

3. Surveys will be commissioned from 2026, with a specific focus on bats, lichen and invertebrates and their association with AVT's and the related micro-habitats. A key aim is to assess restoration and management impact over the 10 year management cycles.

4. There is a need to continue recording the ancient hornbeams through the Forest. As such, the Woodland Trust AVT FieldMaps will be utilised building upon the data already captured within the Ancient Tree Inventory. By 2030, a significant number of ancient hornbeams will be recorded.

5. Attrition rate will be measured within the restoration areas of Spurgate Plain and Taylor's Plain as well as in areas where restoration has not been proposed for the next 10-year cycle to determine overall success.

4.2 f2 Wood Pasture

Description

Hainault Forest is a historic wood pasture habitat of the non-compartmental type, with tracts of pollard trees and also areas of grassland or heath called plains. There were about 40 such forests in medieval England and Hainault was one of the last to remain intact.

Hainault Forest is one of the best-known survivors of this type of forest (apart from the nearby Epping and Wintry Forest, the New Forest, and Birkland in Sherwood). Hainault Forest as it stands at present provides an excellent impression of the structure and management of a medieval Forest having maintained a significant wealth of ancient and veteran pollards and having resisted attempts to turn it into "ordinary woodland".

There has been little or no woodcutting or grazing since the turn of the century. The Forest, when the Woodland Trust started managing the Essex County Council owned area, was in a dark and overgrown state and the plains overgrown with trees and dense ground vegetation. A phased programme of opening up and connecting these areas has been undertaken since 2015. Subsequent annual management of these areas has been by swiping (cutting) the ground vegetation in late summer.

The ancient wood pasture sits within the SSSI, around 98ha of the overall 136ha designation.
Significance
1. Hainault Forest is of national historic, biological, cultural and landscape importance. It is the result of historic traditional land management practice over many hundreds of years and represents a vegetation structure rather than a particular plant community. Without active and focused management, it would not have existed and will not continue to exist. 2. Outgrown wood pasture and mature high forest remnants ('virgin forest') occur in northern and central Europe, but the number and continuity of ancient trees with their associated distinctive saproxylic fauna and epiphytic flora are more abundant in Britain than elsewhere. These areas are recognised to be of outstanding value at both a national and a European level. 3. An extensive range of species is particularly associated with wood pasture habitats due to their structural diversity and as such is a Priority Habitat in the most recent (2022) list of habitats and species of principle importance in England. There are a wide range of features and many interactions between them from typically open grown trees, scrub, grassland, standing and fallen deadwood and clumps/groves of trees. Edge habitats within wood pasture serve as transitional zones, enhancing habitat connectivity and providing unique niches. 4. It is likely that the current grassland management regime will result in the re-establishment of a significant area of the dry acid grassland, another Priority Habitat.
Opportunities & Constraints
C1: Public perception of recreating wood pasture at any scale may be negative, particularly when undertaking any tree management. C2: Combining grazing livestock with the high public usage of the site. C3: Organic livestock practices will be essential due to the potential impacts of antibiotics. C4: Lack of suitable local conservation graziers could mean that there is a break in grazing when the current grazier retires. C5. Lack of suitable timber handling facilities. O1: Advances in 'no-fence' grazing technology makes a free roaming herd more viable. O2: Creation of a grazed pasture woodland landscape with oak/hornbeam pollards. O3: Partnership project with potential use of rare breed heavy horses for logging and timber extraction.
Factors Causing Change

Increased presence of deer, particularly within the SSSI. Increasing presence of dogs disturbing habitat, particularly during breeding bird season. Commercial dog walking in particular Animal welfare concerns. Natural regeneration where no grazing/cutting, particularly of holly, becoming dominant. Health and safety concerns of public user groups. Climate change, drought affecting the ability of the Forest to respond positively to management. Tree disease including Hornbeam Decline, Acute Oak Decline, Chronic Oak Decline and Ash Dieback.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
1. Wood pasture to be the dominant habitat type across the forest, managed via grazing and/or through a mechanical management system. Where wood pasture systems have been established the overall canopy of the forest will resemble a more traditional wood pasture 'patchwork' landscape. The overall canopy cover across the forest will be approximately 50-60%. 2. A significant part of the Forest to be dominated by a pollarded landscape with occasional patches of scrub. Hornbeam pollards will predominate with the occasional oak maidens, oak pollards and other species of native trees common to the forest. 3. Robust scrub communities are to be a dynamic but sustainable feature of the Forest, with rotational management where appropriate to establish age and structure diversity. 4. A number of open water habitats spread throughout the Forest, including Havering. 5. Deer will be managed to sustainable numbers, introduced to Hainault Forest and continued across Havering which has progressed to a night licence.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
1. Spurgate Plain, consisting of 20.87ha within cpt 1a, will be gradually restored over the 10-year management period. This will extend works already undertaken within Taylor's Plain, cpt 1b, and a small trial plot in the south of cpt 1a between 2016 - 2021 in which a crown reduction programme was introduced on a coup-by-coup basis. From 2026, starting adjacent to Havering Park Farm, around 2ha will be restored each year (refer to mapping). This will include annual pre-assessment, ensuring each 2ha is approached sensitively considering the habitat variation throughout. As part of this area-based approach, wood pasture will be the dominant habitat type: - Reduce the crown of a number of overstood hornbeams, lessening the threat of collapse, - Where suitable, create new pollards to produce future veteran trees across the age classes, - Thin holly to improve light conditions and reduce dominance, - Thin other species to allow increased light levels and encourage natural regeneration for succession within the woodland. With a specific focus on halo thinning around veteran trees where appropriate. This will also help to maintain some of the existing 70-80 oak pollards keeping them in as upright and healthy condition as possible, - Retain oak where possible, and where there is not a threat to veteran hornbeam pollards or development of wood pasture conditions. - Where appropriate and in the medium term, mechanically manage resulting open ground to create a wood pasture patchwork landscape on a rotational basis, - When possible, extend annual grazing using no-fence technology in a phased manner where wood pasture has been

restored,

- Undertake ecological surveys as part of the long-term monitoring, and any changes brought about by the restoration work,
- Extend deer management from Havering Farm Park into cpt1a,
- Ensure an extensive dead wood habitat is maintained, with retention of stands and individual maiden trees until they senesce and die. In response to works, some dead wood to remain on site and placed strategically to reduce creation of desire lines,
- Seek funding to restore Spurgate Brook, including the use of leaky dams to slow the flow and encourage riparian habitat as well as a reduction of shade as part of the area-based restoration of wood pasture.
- Manage identified rides biannually.

2. Cpt 1b at around 35ha (excluding Taylor's Plain) has two broad stand types present, less common is remnant wood pasture. It also holds 5.52ha of natural reserves in which there will be minimal intervention. Wood pasture restoration will not be the focus for cpt 1b across what is known as Weddrell's Plain and Cabin Plain within this 10-year management period. Instead, holly removal more widely across the forest will be undertaken:

- Map and remove holly across Weddrell's Plain and Cabin Plain where it is of major concern; preventing natural regeneration or smothering ancient and veteran trees,
- Where identified, action will be taken to secure high value clusters of veteran pollarded hornbeam,
- Cut and collect area of acid grassland within Cabin's Plain (0.18ha).
- Manage identified rides throughout on a biannual basis.
- Manage Roes Well, Sheepwater and V2 Bomb Crater ponds with two thirds of the bankside tall herbaceous vegetation to be cut and raked up on a rotational annual basis,
- Non-native invasives species to be removed from Sheepwater pond,
- When appropriate within the 10-year management period, de-silt Roes Well, Sheepwater and V2 Bomb Crater ponds.

3. Three Cornered Plain, within cpt 1a at around 27ha, which holds remnant wood pasture will not be the focus for this 10-year management period. However, where identified, action will be taken to secure high value clusters of veteran pollarded hornbeam. Some holly thinning will be undertaken across the area to reduce its dominance within the understorey. This will simultaneously prepare Three Cornered Plain for restoration in the next management period.

4. Taylor's Plain, part of cpt 1b at around 10ha, will be maintained as the already established wood pasture patchwork landscape:

- Mechanically swipe approximately 4ha of open areas (refer to mapping) as an integral component of the established wood pasture system focusing on rotational cutting of bracken and bramble in mid to late summer,
- Thin holly where it is a dominant feature of the understory to protect veteran pollards and improve light conditions,
- Where identified, action will be taken to secure high value clusters of veteran pollarded hornbeam,
- All dead wood to remain on site where possible and placed strategically to reduce creation and/or establishment of desire lines,
- When possible, extend grazing using no-fence technology in a phased manner.
- Manage identified rides biannually.

5. Cpt 1c and 2c known as 'Ethelstones Land West' which includes Latchford Meadow to be continually managed as wood pasture:

- Maintain annual grazing to promote wood pasture habitat conditions, transferring to no-fence technology when

possible,

- Re-introduce selective thinning of up to 30% of 5.55ha to create structural and age diversity over a 5-year period from 2030,
- Maintain a varied age structure of aspen, particularly favouring young aspen, along the boundary of the heathland.

6. Cpt 3b within Havering will be converted to wood pasture habitat to reflect the traditional management of the old forest, including both the east and west fields of 18.4ha:

- Maintain annual grazing to promote wood pasture habitat conditions, transferring to no-fence technology when possible. As the cattle are more prone to locate themselves on the eastern field or within the shade of the western field, no-fence technology will provide more control over seasonal grazing,
- Dynamically manage the robust scrub community by mechanically maintaining open glades to achieve 30% scrub/trees and 70% open habitat. This will promote a mosaic of successional scrub and mimic the original “plains”,
- Retain young oak and hornbeam where scrub communities are forming a protective barrier and select those to become future hornbeam pollards, as well as oak and hornbeam maidens.
- Selective thinning of closed canopy up to 30% that sits within cpt 3a and the middle of cpt 3b from 2029,
- Continue to manage deer across Havering, including the addition of a night licence.

4.3 f3 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Hainault Forest Country Park was acquired under the Local Government Act 1985, following abolition of the Greater London Council in April 1986. The Country Park has been recognised by the Countryside Commission under section 9 of the Local Government Act 1974. The majority of HFCP is registered Common Land (Commons Act 2006) and registered with the Open Spaces Society under the name Lambourne Common. Alongside this, the more recently acquired extensions within Havering add further accessible land linked to the Forest and overall Country Park.

Being a significant area of open space on the edge of London, the site is extremely well used by the general public for activities such as walking, cycling and horse riding. It is also used by local clubs for organised activities such as running and orienteering.

Hainault Forest is serviced by 2 main car parks, which are free of charge and located off Lambourne Road and Manor Road. Both car parks can hold approximately 20 cars. In addition, a more substantial parking area is available at the LBR Country Park facility to the south, where parking charges apply. It takes approximately 30 minutes to walk from the main visitor hub and parking area to the ancient forest, after first walking through woodlands and meadows managed by LBR. The Woodland Trust manage a Visitor Centre at the visitor hub. It is an important link to the Forest, providing activities, events and information about the Forest and the wider work of The Woodland Trust.

Hainault Forest and its extensions contain an extensive network of paths and tracks. There are 10's of kilometres of paths for pedestrians offering a huge variety of walks and waymarked trails. Over 5km of bridleways also travel through the Forest, some of which are surfaced such as the main north-south route leading from Camelot car park. The London Loop (long distance footpath around the city) traverses part of the site. As well as the car parks there are many other more informal entrances for local people to enter the Forest. These include entrances leading from housing areas to the west of the site, multiple entrances across the boundary between LBR land to the south and the Forest, and connections to public rights of way linking to the countryside and more rural landscape in the East (Havering). There are on site information boards at the 2 main car parks, which give some background information about the Forest but also

how to navigate around it. Local volunteers support The Woodland Trust at Hainault Forest, especially in the running of the Visitor Centre but also in helping to protect and maintain the Forest itself.
Significance
A very popular, high-profile area of Public Open Space on the very edge of London. There are an estimated 1 million visitors to the Country Park annually (2013) of which an estimated 250,000 (2013) visits are made to Hainault Forest annually.
Opportunities & Constraints
C1: Limited options for public transport connections into Hainault Forest. C2: Conflict between a high level of recreational use and conservation aims, potentially leading to habitat damage. C3: Geographical distance between Hainault Forest and the Visitor Centre. O1: Populous and diverse audience within proximity of Hainault Forest, which provides opportunities for meaningful engagement with communities that may be different to our typical Woodland Trust supporters. O2: Hainault Forest is an inspirational site both in terms of its wildlife and history and has the potential to engage a wide range of audiences with trees and woodland, generating support through money, voice and time. O3: The Visitor Centre will create the opportunity for audiences to gain a deeper understanding and appreciation for Hainault Forest, in turn leading to an increase in support and engagement with woods and trees. It is the Woodland Trust's only staffed visitor centres, so provides a unique opportunity to benefit from the additional facilities, opportunities and staffing that are associated with it.
Factors Causing Change
Although not actively pursued, it is expected there will be a continual increase in visitor numbers.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
1.The Forest will continue to provide a high-quality visitor offer, as part of a wider cohesive visitor experience across all components of the site. An extensive network of well managed paths and tracks, with links to the LBR side of the Country Park helping to form a large, combined area of open space for nature and people. Two public car parks will continue to be managed for visitors. Inspirational and accessible information and interpretation will be available on the site, as well as online, describing the value and importance of the Forest, how it is being managed and access information to help people plan their visits. 2.Where there is local interest and where it is appropriate we will support local volunteers who wish to help us in managing the Forest. In particular, we anticipate volunteers being able to help us in the following ways: wardening the Forest and acting as an early warning system for identifying issues/threats, leading guided walks for visitors and the community, and helping us to understand more about the wildlife through species surveys.

3. Hainault Forest Visitor Centre, which is located within the visitor hub, will be an important gateway and source of information for people wanting to enjoy and learn about the Forest. The visitor centre will offer a programme of events to a range of users to increase engagement and understanding of the Forest. Where appropriate The Woodland Trust will continue to work with the Country Park's managing agent (currently Vision Redbridge and overseen by LBR) sharing resources and experience in managing the combined area of Hainault Forest across the two ownerships. We will continue to support local groups and clubs wanting to use the Forest for activities and events, provided they can be delivered with minimum impact on the ecology of the Forest. Large public events at the Forest are unlikely to be supported in the future.

4. We will share our experience in restoring and managing the Forest to local audiences and conservation professionals to inspire and engage others. The management of an ecologically important site such as Hainault Forest, with very high visitor numbers, will always produce some level of conflict. So, we will aim to put in place a way of monitoring the impact of people on the Forest, and to find ways of managing changes which could lead to an adverse effect on the ecology. Sharing our successes and challenges associated with this will contribute to establishing best practise and ensure we maximise our positive impact for both nature and people.

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

1. The Woodland Trust will ensure that the land under its management at Hainault Forest will be made as safe as practicable through annual tree safety surveys and other site inspections.

2. Annual management of the site will continue to take place to ensure that paths entrances and car parks are all accessible and open for use. The condition of infrastructure on the site such as paths, gates and signage will be reviewed at least every 3 years to ensure it remains fit for purpose and that regular maintenance/replacement is carried out. An initial review of path condition will be carried out in 2027, especially looking at surfaced paths and bridleways. Navigation and signage along the bridleways will also be looked at during this review. By 2028 we will aim to have produced a base-line map showing the full path network at Hainault Forest. This map will then be reviewed every 3 years to see how this is changing, in terms of new paths being created or lost. This will in turn help us understand if visitor pressure is increasing or not and whether we might need to take any action to protect sensitive areas. In addition to this we will closely monitor public access in the newly restored areas of the Forest. This will determine if access increases as a result of making these areas more open.

3. An updated interpretation strategy will be implemented and delivered by 2028 which will lead to improvements in how visitors can learn about and experience the wildlife and history of Hainault Forest, both on and off site, and also at the Visitor Centre. Hence, an enhancement of visitor information such as information boards, waymarking and site infrastructure will take place early in the plan period.

4. If there is a local interest, new volunteer roles helping with the management of the Forest will be created. The process for this will begin in 2027 and initially this will include volunteer wildlife recorders, and volunteer photographer to record the change as a result of our management and restoration work. We will continue to support the Woodland Warden role provided local interest is maintained.

5. The Forest will continue to be an integral part of the annual programme of events and engagement activities delivered via the Visitor Centre, such as guided walks and educational activities for young people. Through on-site communications, we will make visitors to the Forest more aware of the Visitor Centre itself, as a valuable place to find out more about the Forest and how it is being managed. Updates about operational activity and restoration work in the

Forest will be provided at least annually to the Visitor Centre staff, so in turn this can be shared with wider audiences through guided walks, media posts and other communications. In addition, there will be regular contact between site management and Visitor Centre staff to ensure all staff members are well informed about the breadth of our activity. Every 3 years we will host a professional audience at Hainault Forest to share our experience in managing and restoring the site. This will also help us to develop and refine our management approach.

6. We will maintain regular contact with the Vision Redbridge team at the Hainault Forest Country park. Formally we will ensure we meet with this team at least once a year, so we are informed about each organisation's plans and discuss any areas where we can work together.

7. Hainault Forest and the Visitor Centre be a focus for the Woodland Trust's 'Trees for All' strategic activity which aims to address inequities in the access to the benefits of woods and trees for urban communities. We anticipate having dedicated staff resource to deliver engagement and planting activity in identified priority neighbourhoods (using the tree equity score) in the vicinity of the forest.

4.4 f4 Secondary Woodland

Description

Across Havering, a number of extensions have been acquired and subsequently planted since 2006 by the Woodland Trust. All former arable sites cleared following the enclosure of the Forest in 1851, they now buffer the SSSI and maximise the hectareage of the entire site. These extension sites retain a sense of remoteness, with views across the valley towards the village of Havering-atte-Bower and further views to the City of London and Canary Wharf. Rural areas adjoin the site to the west, including farms and Lambourne End Centre for Outdoor Learning.

Cpt 3c, a former arable field called 'ninety acres' was planted with 55,000 over five years (commencing in 2006) with an approximate gross area of 6.15ha planted each year; 30.79ha in total. Species choice was based on local native species, and all species were planted in random 5 plant pure-species groups. A small farm pond can be found just to the east of the centre of the field and Spurgate Brook and pond/wetland areas border the southern extent of the field.

Cpt 4a and 4b, the 25ha Sandhills Extension now known as Jukes Wood, were planted or left to naturally regenerate from 2021 totalling approx 24ha. 45,000 trees were planted over 2 years and species choice included 30% hornbeam and 20% oak. New scrapes as wetland features can be found in the northern end of the site, with rushes beginning to naturally colonise some of the south-western area of the site. A significant percentage of the newly acquired land has been kept as open space and is cut and collected annually to improve the sward.

Cpt 3a has been left to minimal intervention and is in the process of returning naturally to woodland.

Significance

1. Whilst previously these sites were an intensively farmed landscape, they are close to ancient landscape features such as Spurgate Brook, and close to Hainault Forest SSSI. The developing priority broadleaf woodland habitat will help buffer these and increase habitat available, specifically for the assemblage of woodland birds.

2. A reduction in agricultural run-offs and soil stabilisation will reduce the pollution to the River Rom.

3. Increasing the area of new native woodland is a corporate objective of the Woodland Trust, supporting an increase from 13.5% of land area to 19% by 2050.
Opportunities & Constraints
C1: Grazing mammals such as squirrels, rabbits, hares and deer. C2: Geographically isolated meaning access infrastructure is vulnerable to vandalism across compartment 3c and 4a. O1: Connection to HFCP with 2.5km additional permissive footpaths. O2: Priority broadleaf woodland creation, further scrub community development and wetland features increase availability and diversity of habitat.
Factors Causing Change
Climate change affecting successful establishment and growth, particularly drought. Browsing pressure from deer has increased. Vandalism of fencing and access infrastructure.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
1.The establishment of a healthy and attractive native broadleaf mature woodland of varying age structure and habitats across Havering Farm Park, including areas planted and areas left to naturally regenerate. 2. Wetland features, including ponds, will be managed to encourage the development of important freshwater habitats.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Cpt 3c, plus cpts 4a and 4b known as Jukes Wood, will continue to be developed into mature woodland. No specific work is planned, but any threats to their survival will be monitored, especially deer pressure, and additional natural regeneration will be encouraged. At around 48ha these compartments are comprised of oak, hornbeam, silver birch, field maple, aspen and hazel: - Rotationally cut and collect 60% of the open ground component, around 15ha, leaving 1/3 standing for invertebrate and small mammal habitat each year, - Maintain and manage large grassy rides through mechanical cutting, - Ponds to have open grassy areas strimmed back to a short sward, leaving a margin of 1 meter around water's edge to allow marginals to develop.

4.5 f5 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Description
Hainault holds a small area (0.4 ha in cpt 2d) of ericaceous heathland which is particularly uncommon in Essex. The soils are Bagshot sands and a number of key plants have been recorded in the area, notably dwarf gorse, petty whin and lousewort. Woodland had established over much of this area but was partly cleared by the London Borough of Redbridge (LBR) prior to 1998. At the same time the topsoil removed to the underlying mineral soils. Since this initial reclamation work,

maintenance lapsed and woodland began to reassert itself. This was cleared again along with an adjacent section of old established woodland between 2003 and 2005. The nationally scarce tooth-nosed snout weevil, and the local leaf beetle occur quite commonly on very young re-growth of aspen in the heathland area.

Cpt 2a and 2b, locally known as The Common, consist of grassland habitats. Cpt 2a is managed as a recreational space, where external events can take place. Cpt 2b is an unimproved species-rich grassland with species such as cuckoo flower, lesser stitchwort and knapweed. It is cut and collected annually in late summer.

Significance

1. Although small, this heathland is home to a specific and highly specialised plant community unlike any other within Hainault Forest due to the poor fertility of its soils. A significant habitat within the larger landscape. Lowland heathland is a rare and threatened habitat, declining greatly over the last two centuries. In England it is estimated that only one sixth of the heathland present in 1800 remains. It is a Priority Habitat in the most recent (2022) list of habitats and species of principle importance in England.

2. Nutrients have naturally accumulated across the heathland allowing larger more vigorous plants to become established at the expense of the smaller, less competitive species. Intervention is crucial as heathland is a plagioclimax community, otherwise this habitat will be lost.

3. Species-rich grassland is limited within Hainault Forest and Havering, as well as undergoing a remarkable decline in England due to a change in agricultural practices across the 20th century. It is estimated that semi-natural grassland has declined by 97%.

Opportunities & Constraints

C1: Grazing is in-place across the heathland, but further and ongoing mechanical intervention is required.

C2: Turf stripping for example, which allows an area to be 're-set' to bare ground, is resource heavy and labour intensive. Controlled burning in an urban environment is not suitable.

C3: Public perception of managing heathland at any scale may be negative.

C4: Trampling across the heathland habitat is prolific with many established desire lines.

O1: Removing scrub and successive secondary woodland will restore an important habitat within Hainault Forest.

O2: Advances in 'no-fence' grazing technology will support more effective grazing across the heathland and could provide opportunity for grazing within the grassland.

O3: Ongoing management of grassland within cpt 2b will sustain a mosaic of habitats and ensure a Priority Habitat is safeguarded.

Factors Causing Change

Non-intervention management from 2005 to 2025 of the heathland.

Increase in visitor numbers, and high use of access points off Romford Road A1112 and Manor Road.

Proximity of heathland to HFCP play areas. Higher pollution from Romford Road A1112 and Manor Road, due to increase in car usage. Recreational use across cpt 2b, extending from cpt 2a affecting condition of grassland.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
1. Ericaceous different aged dwarf-shrubs will dominate the vegetation (at least 25%), such as heather and gorse, and the presence of notable plant species that make the habitat distinctive and special will be protected. 2. Bare ground, not characterised by pressures and thus undisturbed, will become a dominate feature across the heathland. 3. Scrub and successive secondary woodland will not exceed more than 15% of the total vegetation cover. 4. Grassland in cpt 2b will continue to be managed proactively, encouraging a species-rich habitat.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
0.4ha of cpt 2d will be restored ericaceous lowland heath: - Remove encroaching scrub and birch wood succession to a percentage cover of 15%, - Commission a survey to re-confirm notable plant species and their condition, - As appropriate monitor grazing levels and outcomes, increasing and amending where necessary, - Block desire lines where they are causing trampling issues, including the installation of signage to create awareness, - Strip a small area resetting to bare-ground. Cpt 2b will be managed as species-rich grassland: - Cut and collect 3.59ha annually, rotationally moving from mid to late summer to ensure that nutrients don't accumulate, and extend annual grazing using no-fence technology when possible. - As appropriate, monitor the timings of the cut and collect changing as needed depending on flowering times. Cpt 2a will continue to be recreationally cut each year.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants – such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2026	NWH - Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing of a non-woodland habitat to protect and enhance its conservation value – grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs etc	September
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2026	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2026	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2026	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	September
2026	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	September
2026	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	October
2026	HF - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants / vegetation posing a threat to a historical or cultural feature/ building or area – such as Japanese knotweed	October
2026	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	November
2026	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2026	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2026	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May
2027	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazer costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2027	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2027	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2027	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazer costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September
2027	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2027	HF - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants / vegetation posing a threat to a historical or cultural feature/ building or area – such as Japanese knotweed	October
2027	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	October
2027	WMM - Ancient / Veteran Tree Work	Works associated with the on-going management of ancient, veteran or culturally significant trees including the creation of next generation of	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		such trees. Activities may include works to prolong the life of the tree, removal of competing trees, the creation of new pollards	
2027	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	October
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2027	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2027	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2028	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2028	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2028	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2028	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2028	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
2028	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2028	HF - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants / vegetation posing a threat to a historical or cultural feature/ building or area – such as Japanese knotweed	October
2028	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	October
2028	WMM - Ancient / Veteran Tree Work	Works associated with the on-going management of ancient, veteran or culturally significant trees including the creation of next generation of such trees. Activities may include works to prolong the life of the tree, removal of competing trees, the creation of new pollards	October
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2028	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2028	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2029	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2029	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2029	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2029	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September
2029	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	
2029	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2029	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	October
2029	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2029	WMM - Ancient / Veteran Tree Work	Works associated with the on-going management of ancient, veteran or culturally significant trees including the creation of next generation of such trees. Activities may include works to prolong the life of the tree, removal of competing trees, the creation of new pollards	October
2029	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2029	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2029	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2030	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2030	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2030	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2030	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September

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2030	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2030	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
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2030	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2030	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2030	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2031	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2031	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2031	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2031	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2031	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
2031	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2031	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	October
2031	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2031	WMM - Ancient / Veteran Tree Work	Works associated with the on-going management of ancient, veteran or culturally significant trees including the creation of next generation of such trees. Activities may include works to prolong the life of the tree, removal of competing trees, the creation of new pollards	October
2031	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2031	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2031	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2032	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2032	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2032	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2032	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2032	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
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2032	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2032	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
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		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
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2033	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2033	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2034	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2034	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2034	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2034	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September
2034	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
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2034	WMI - Wood Pasture Restoration	Works associated with the initial restoration of wood pasture and parkland sites – such as grazing infrastructure, fencing, initial tree felling/clearance works	December
2034	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2035	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	June
2035	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2035	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2035	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	September
2035	WMM - Wood Pasture Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing regimes to manage wood pasture and parkland sites such as grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs	September
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APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	47.2	Hornbeam		Wood pasture	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, People issues (+tve & -tve), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Country Park, Green Belt, Registered Common Land, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Remnant wood pasture dominated by hornbeam pollards with occasional oak standards situated on gently to moderate sloping ground interspersed with numerous small streams. Spurgate Brook rises on the west of the sub-comp and runs approximately due east for much of the sub-comp's length. The understorey/intervening woody vegetation is dominated by holly. Overall the ground vegetation is relatively sparse and is dominated by coarse vegetation. There are occasional patches of bluebells. Stream side and wet flush vegetation are botanically the most interesting. Public Rights of Way and permissive horse paths cross the sub-comp and three domestic residences abut the wood at the north-eastern corner. The Camelot car park lies on the northwest corner of the sub-compartment. This is a busy car park opposite a popular eating pub. It is locked at night due to persistent problems of antisocial behaviour.						
1b	38.8	Mixed native broadleaves		Wood pasture	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Country Park, Green Belt, Registered Common Land, Site of Special Scientific Interest
This sub-compartment is situated on an occasionally gently undulating plateau with several small meandering streams.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Two broad stand types are present. Less common is remnant wood pasture dominated by hornbeam pollards and the occasional oak standard. More frequent are stands of older secondary woodland dominated by either pure hornbeam or hornbeam/oak high forest towards the east and inclining towards more ash on the west where soils change to more boulder clay. Overall the ground vegetation is more botanically diverse than sub-compartment 1a, but still relatively sparse with bramble generally dominant with occasional patches of bracken. Significantly there are several large patches of creeping soft-grass. Wood pasture trial plots have been established in this sub-compartment. They have been progressively enlarged and linked through thinning of the overstorey and management of the ground vegetation by late summer cutting with a swipe. Sheeps Water was desilted and an area of up to 30 m surrounding it, was opened up in February 1999. Roes Well was desilted and an area of up to 30 m surrounding it, was opened up in February 2002. A Public Right of Way and Permissive horse ride pass through the sub-comp. The Angel Car Park is on the northern boundary of the compartment. Due to significant fly-tipping and anti-social behaviour problems this is kept locked and is used for one off special events and increasingly for timber storage.						
1c	16.5	Mixed native broadleaves		Wood pasture	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Country Park, Green Belt
Recent semi-natural secondary woodland with occasional trees left over from former GLC nursery. Flat terrain with ground vegetation dominated by bramble with occasional bracken. In 2006 an acre was cleared of trees on the west side as part of open ground/woodpasture creation within the Forest. This work proved contentious leading to a number of complaints focussed on mainly the principle of grazing the forest, felling trees and also the aesthetics of leaving a number of stumps shaped as seats. In 2006, 1c along with 2d and 2c were enclosed within a stock fence for grazing. The cattle are monitored daily by the Redbridge Council Vision Rangers. A ditch runs approximately north to south through the sub-compartment.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2a	2.2	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Country Park, Green Belt, Registered Common Land
Common Field (West): Closely mown field used for informal recreation. Maintained as short grassy sward with a dog free area established in February 1999. The field is adjacent to Chigwell Row Infant School. They use the field for its annual sports day in July. The Common Car Park lies within this compartment. Well used by visitors to the forest and to the school. It has a tarmac surface and gate locked at night due to problems of anti-social behaviour.						
2b	3.4	NULL		Non-wood habitat	People issues (+tve & -tve)	Country Park, Green Belt, Registered Common Land
Common Field (East): grassland cut annually mid to late summer to increase species richness. Grazing will be extended to this sub-compartment when possible.						
2c	2.3	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Country Park, Green Belt
Latchford Meadow: A water trough was installed in 2006 and the area stock fenced along with sub-compartment 2c and part of 1c. This is now grazed successfully and is developing as wood pasture.						
2d	2	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Country Park, Green Belt

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Small area of heathland which has become partially colonised by scrub and woodland. Clearance work undertaken by previous managers and topsoil removed. Calluna vulgaris and a number of other locally important heathland plants present.						
3a	5.1	Mixed native broadleaves	2006	Wood establishment	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, People issues (+tve & -tve)	Green Belt
Former arable field acquired in 2006. Arable cultivation except annual cutting had lapsed for some years prior to acquisition by the WT. Even so a robust scrub community has established albeit 'coppiced' annually. Woody species frequent on the site include: Hornbeam, Field Maple, Sallow and Oak. In 2007 four spikes of Common spotted Orchid were found towards the NW corner of the compartment (TQ 487940.) Cattle were allowed into this area in 2017. The large amount of Sallow in the natural colonisation is favoured by Purple Emperors for breeding. Permissive public access to the field with a new surfaced multi-user path running along the western boundary and eventually cutting east across the site.						
3b	16.5	NULL		Non-wood habitat	People issues (+tve & -tve), Services & wayleaves	Green Belt
Two former arable fields acquired in 2006. Arable cultivation except annual cutting had lapsed for some years prior to acquisition by the WT. Northern boundary, Spurgate Brook, is thought to be the boundary of the deer park that once was part of Havering palace. Along the brook side are a number of veteran trees. The eastern-most field appears to have been cultivated more recently while the western field has a more diverse sward and established colonising scrub. Cattle started grazing in June 2006. Permissive public access to the fields with a new surfaced multi-user path running along the southern boundary which has fence and new planted hedge. These two fields have been colonised well by scrub. In 2018 about 80% was cut with a forest mulcher to allow the cattle more open areas. Selected stands of natural colonisation were retained close to the Forest and a number of Hornbeam were selected to provide future pollards. This area is developing wood-pasture reflecting the traditional management of the Forest. This management will be continued. The two ponds were desilted in 2002 and are valuable for breeding amphibians particularly the common toad.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Deer management is currently underway.						
3c	30.6	Mixed native broadleaves	2006	Wood establishment		Green Belt
Former arable field once part of Hainault Forest but cleared following the enclosure of the Forest in 1851. There are two large silted up ponds. One in the middle of the site and one on the southern boundary. Planting commenced in 2006/07 with community input. The Deer fence was removed in 2018 and subsequently the local fallow deer population has made themselves at home. Deer management is now underway. The grassy sward has developed and the area is particularly important for grassland butterflies ,especially Marbled whites.						
4a	18.7	Hornbeam	2021	Wood establishment		
This sub-compartment forms part of the Sandhills extension now know as Jukes Wood. Totalling 18.7ha, this former arable site was planted in 2021 for woodland established. Wetland features are present in the north-west of the sub-compartment with rush and sedge developing. It forms a buffer on the outskirts of the Hainault Golf, and sits next to Havering Park Farm.						
4b	5.96	Hornbeam	2021	Wood establishment		
This sub-compartment forms part of the Sandhills extension now know as Jukes Wood. Totalling 5.96ha, this former arable site was planted in 2021 for woodland established.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
It forms a buffer on the outskirts of the Hainault Golf, and sits next to Havering Park Farm.						

Ancient Woodland

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

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

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

Ancient Woodland Site

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

Beating Up

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

Broadleaf

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

Canopy

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

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

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

Conifer

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

Continuous Cover forestry

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

Coppice

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

Exotic (non-native) Species

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

Field Layer

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

Group Fell

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

Long Term Retention

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

Minimum Intervention

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

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

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

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

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

Origin & Provenance

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

Re-Stocking

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

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

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

Sub-Compartment

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

Thinning

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

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

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

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established.

Windblow/Windthrow

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

Registered Office:

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