

With lots more to discover, including stunning views, Hucking Estate offers something for everyone to enjoy.

Today, ancient woodland covers only 2% of the UK. This rare and fragile habitat needs urgent protection. Ancient woodland cover lost or damaged - mainly due to confirmed plantations, farming and development. Sadly, half of the ancient woodland that survived until the 1930s has since been lost to other UK habitats, and it's irreplaceable. Ancient woodland is land that has been continuously wooded since at least the 17th century. It's one of our richest habitats, supporting more threatened species than any other UK habitat.

What is ancient woodland?

guide out and see how many you can find! butterflies and wild flowers. So get your spotter a good selection of UK species here, particularly nationally important and rare habitats. You will find naturally important and rare habitats. Your mosaic of established.

Use our trails to explore the site with its mosaic of ancient woodland Trust bought the estate in 1997 and of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Hucking Estate sits within the Kent Downs Area

Woodland Trust over 1.5km of hedgerows have been trees and just 55 hectares (135 acres) of grassland established. Since then, more than 180,000 native begon the lengthy process of habitat restoration and creation. Now more than 180,000 native trees and shrubs have been planted, and just 55 hectares (135 acres) of grassland established.

Just some of the species found here:

- Skylark
- Tootswaithe
- Larks-and-ladies
- White admiral butterfly
- Brown long-eared bat
- Marbled white butterfly



WTML/Martin Felsstead

Our sculptures

The Landscape Trail features four wooden carvings by local artists Nick Speakman and Rob Dyer, covering Hucking's social, cultural and species' history. They demonstrate how the site was used for highlighting species which were once common and are now rare, as well as the species that now inhabit the site. How many can you find?

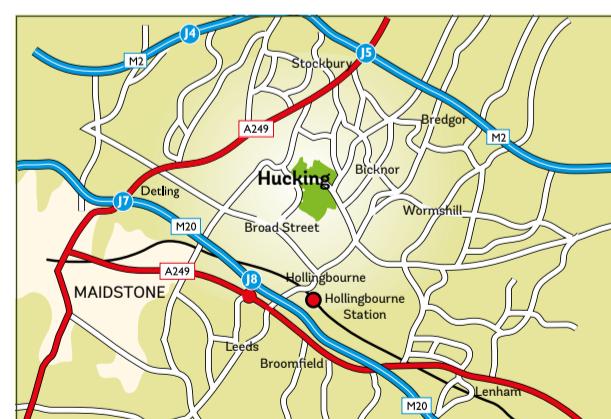


WTML/Clive Steward

How to get here

By train: The nearest station is at Hollingbourne, around a 35-minute walk away. For details of train services call 0871 200 22 33 or visit [traveline.info](#)

By car: From junction 7 of the M20 – follow the A249 towards Sittingbourne for approximately 7.1km (4.4 miles). Turn right, following the brown tourist signs for Hucking Estate. Remain on this narrow road for approximately 3.2km (2 miles), turning left onto Church Road opposite the Hook and Hatchet where parking is available for the inn's visitors. The Woodland Trust car park is a further 1.2km (0.75 mile) to the east of Hucking village.



Explore Hucking Estate

Bringing the landscape back to life
Hucking Estate


WOODLAND TRUST
0330 333 3300
[woodlandtrust.org.uk](#)



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Explore ancient woodland, open grassland areas and enjoy stunning views only five miles north-east of Maidstone.

Explore Hucking Estate



From the Woodland Trust car park:

The Landscape Trail (the green route) is a 4km (2.5-mile) circular walk, returning to the car park. It will take you through young woodlands planted after 1998, mature ancient woodlands, and grassland grazed by sheep; and provide stunning views across the Weald of Kent.

There are a number of carved features to discover along the trail which tell the story of this evolving landscape. Why not start or end your visit with a picnic at our large table near the car park.

The land at Hucking Estate is open access, so feel free to explore some of the paths off the main trails (lilac pathways).

From the Hook & Hatchet Inn:

Entering the field immediately beside the pub, you can follow the Blue Trail – a shorter walk but still taking in many of the interesting features Hucking has to offer. This route is a 1.8km (1.1-mile) circular walk, returning you back to the pub.



Look out for

Forest Research test plots: There are two test plots at Hucking, one planted in 2013 to look at ash trees and establish if there is resistance to the ash dieback fungus; and the other, planted in 2011 to examine the effect of climate change on trees.

The Droveway: This old road was once used by herdsman to drive their animals to and from the wood pastures in the central Weald of Kent from the North Downs. These pastures were called 'dens' and may be the origin of nearby places, such as Tenterden, Biddenden and Smeadon. Today, this droveway is a byway open to people, vehicles and horses.

North Downs Way: The yellow route, which is waymarked on the ground, takes you from the North Downs Way to Hucking's spectacular viewpoint and back again.

Coppicing: Areas of the site are managed by coppicing, a traditional method of cutting back trees in rotation to maintain an important habitat for many butterfly, moth and bird species. Some of the path edges are managed in the same way.

Chalk pits: In winter, when the trees are bare, look out for a series of shallow pits dug into the valley sides among the trees. This was common practice between 1700 and 1800 to obtain chalk for spreading on fields to improve soil fertility.

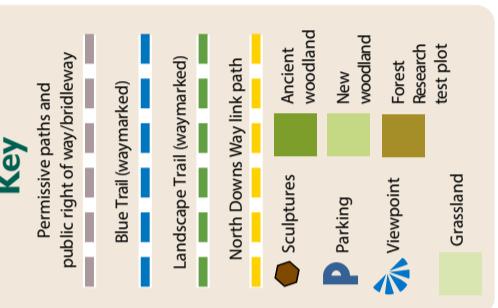
Woodbanks: Earthen banks with ditches usually denote a boundary line and date back to medieval times. Mostly found in areas of ancient woodland and often with pollarded hornbeam, a common woodfuel crop at that time. These trees were pollarded rather than coppiced so that the new shoots were out of reach from browsing cattle and deer.

St Margaret's Church at Hucking: The architecture of this grade II listed Norman church suggests it was built in the 12th century and extended in the 13th.

The Hook & Hatchet Inn: This dog-friendly pub is well worth a visit for a meal and a drink.



WTML/Timothy Dent



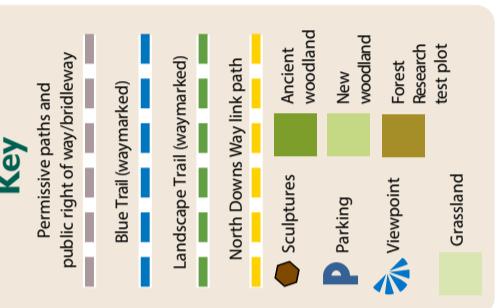
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