



Earley Wood

Management Plan 2015-2020

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

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

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Earley Wood
Location:	Petham
Grid reference:	TR121503, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 179
Area:	21.77 hectares (53.79 acres)
Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Special Landscape Area, Tree Preservation Order

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Part of the North Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Earley Wood is a rich mix of coppiced broadleaf woodland with oak, ash, beech and sweet chestnut trees. A collection of orchids and swathes of bluebells clothe the woodland floor in spring.

2.2 Extended Description

Earley Wood is situated south west of Petham village between Waltham Road and Duckpit Lane within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and approximately 6 miles south of Canterbury. It was notified in 1989 as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) and the Woodland Trust bought Earley Wood in 2 stages, 15.51ha in 1981 and 6.26ha in 1994.

Earley Wood is a mixture of ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW) 19.76ha (91%) and secondary woodland 2.01ha (9%) however the distinction between the 2 habitat types is not obvious to see. The ASNW and secondary woodland areas have been historically managed by coppicing. There are significant areas of sweet chestnut coppice with oak standards plus areas of mixed broadleaved coppice containing ash, field maple, hornbeam, sycamore and birch. There are also areas of coppice which are converting to high forest, however significant parts of this woodland type is made up of ash which was infected with ash dieback fungus since 2013 onwards.

There is a significant medieval woodbank within the wood and the remains of a 19th century avenue of beech and hornbeam trees through the centre of the wood which was severely damaged in the 1987 storm.

The ground flora shows a wide diversity of typical woodland plants with a good showing of bluebells and wood anemones in spring and a number of small colonies of herb paris and orchids.

Public access is low key at Earley Wood however it has a good network of permissive paths which circulate through the Wood, part of which lie along wide rides managed for conservation benefits. The terrain is gently sloping down to the east and in the eastern part there are some steep but short slopes to negotiate.

The soil type is clay-with-flints over chalk.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General location:

Earley Wood is situated approximately 0.75 mile south of Petham village, and approximately 6 miles south from the city of Canterbury.

Earley Wood can be reached by road or by Public Footpath.

By road from Petham: follow The Broadway south west out of the village and continue up the hill where the road becomes Waltham Road. Earley Wood will be found on the left hand side after approximately 0.75 mile after the drive to Earley House, with our car park and main entranceway. This route follows a surfaced country lane without any pavements, and there is a long gradual hill to go up as one leaves Petham.

By Public Footpath (PRW): From The Broadway near to Petham Lodge (south west of Petham) take PRW CB436 south and cross the fields to Duckpit Road where our entrance to Earley Wood can be found adjacent to this. This PRW is an unmodified grass and earth surface, which can get slippery and muddy when wet.

For more information on PRW's in Kent, look at "Explore Kent" found on the main Kent County Council website.

General overview of paths & entrances:

Entrances: There are 2 entrances to Earley Wood.

- 1 entrance (our main entrance) is from our car park off Waltham Road. This has 1 exit into the wood via a pedestrian squeeze gap.
- 1 entrance off Duckpit Road via a pedestrian squeeze gap.

The majority of the paths are unmodified grass and earth surface, which can get slippery and muddy when wet. There are some steep slopes on the eastern side of Earley Wood.

Parking:

Parking is available for up to 2 cars at our car park off Waltham Road and this available 24 hours a day. There are no specific facilities for locking bikes to apart from the rustic post and rail fence which surrounds the car park.

Public Transport:

The nearest bus stop: Opposite an old timber-framed house named "Cotterell Court in Petham. This is approximately 0.75 mile away from Earley Wood - see General Location above.

The nearest train station: Chartham station which is on the Canterbury - Ashford line. Chartham station is approximately 4 miles from our car park along public roads.

This information is from Traveline website as at June 2015. Further information about public transport is available from Traveline - www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0871 200 22 33.

Public Toilets:

The Memorial Playing Field on Station Road opposite the church (near to Chartham Sports Club, close to Chartham railway station), has public toilets with disabled facilities. Toilets open from 9.00 am until 6.00 pm or dusk. RADAR key required to access disabled toilet. This is approximately 4 miles by road from Earley Wood. This information is correct as of June 2015.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

In fifty years' time, Earley Wood will be a resilient woodscape retaining its ancient woodland and secondary woodland areas. The woodland areas will contain a diverse structure providing a good range of different habitats typical of this native broadleaved woodland type. Ash, formerly well represented within the woodland will probably be a rare species due to ash dieback fungus infecting ash from 2012 onwards. Within the ancient woodland and secondary woodland areas there will be a mosaic of actively coppiced areas interspersed amongst high forest managed through minimal intervention. Linking up the active coppice areas will be a wide ride habitat centred on some of the main tracks whose edges are coppiced on a short rotation.

Through the active management of selected coppiced areas within the ancient woodland and secondary woodland areas, habitat for a range of invertebrate, bird and mammal species, including woodland specialist species which rely on temporary open space, will be provided for. The areas of over mature coppice will be managed through minimal intervention to allow natural processes to occur that in time will lead to diverse habitat structures. There will be an increase in the age of the trees and the accumulation of dead wood which will help to support a large range of invertebrates and fungi. In addition, as the trees senesce there will be an increasing prevalence of coppice stools splitting and falling apart. This will not only help to generate more deadwood but also allow the regeneration of an understory through increasing light levels. This is to be expected as a previously managed coppice woodland converts to a more semi natural woodland habitat through minimal intervention.

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

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

In this way the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives are achieved of a UK rich in native woods and trees, enjoyed and valued by everyone. This will strengthen the role of trees and woods in our landscapes and communities and rekindle our love of them.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Earley Wood contains the native woodland community lowland ash woodland (W8). This wood is an example of a North Downs dip-slope wood which includes a small area of plateau woodland on clay-with-flint soils and a larger area of chalk woodland, as well as areas with deeper soils.

Despite the wood's small size, it has a good diversity of plant species which reflects the range of soil types present. Such dip-slope woods are unique and important in a national context.

The western part of the wood, the plateau woodland along the upper parts of the valley slope is actively managed chestnut coppice with much birch, aspen and, occasionally, hornbeam and sycamore. Hornbeam/ash/hazel coppice is more common to the east further down into the valley on the lower slopes, together with some large veteran aged over mature beech and pedunculate oak and sycamore. Old hornbeam pollards and maidens are also present.

On the upper parts of the valley slope, bramble, bluebell and wood anemone dominate. Lower down into the valley, especially on the deeper calcareous clays under hazel/ash coppice and ash/field maple coppice, the flora is much richer, although dog's mercury is the dominant species. Herb paris is locally abundant, with lesser butterfly-orchid and lady orchid occurring in one area. Other species include sweet woodruff, white helleborine, early-purple orchid and common twayblade; 43 ancient woodland indicator plant species have been recorded.

The wood supports a good variety of woodland birds, with nuthatch and nightingale having been recorded.

Historically, the ASNW at Earley Wood along with the majority of the ASNW of the Denge Wood complex to the north were managed as coppice with standards for 100's of years, so providing a network of temporary open space habitat. Since Woodland Trust ownership in 1981, the ASNW at Earley Wood has been managed to provide a broader range of habitats of coppice (60%), and minimal intervention (40%) areas.

The majority of the ash has been infected by ash dieback fungus since 2012. Considerable quantities of dead ash trees started to appear from 2017.

Significance

Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) is a dwindling and irreplaceable habitat and as such all remnants of ancient woodland needs to be protected from further loss. On the North Downs the ASNW areas are predominately situated within an intensive farmed (arable) landscape, with little habitat connectivity.

Protection of ASNW is a key objective of the Woodland Trust.

SNCI - a very good example of ancient dip-slope woodland on chalk in Kent with outstanding flora.

Ancient trees/pollards important for invertebrates, deadwood, bats, birds.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

To diversify the age and structure of the wood by allowing areas of coppice to mature through minimal intervention to high forest. Coppice woodlands are traditionally low on deadwood habitats, with well-spaced standards trees perhaps supplying the only deadwood within the wood. Species diversity and abundance will in the long term increase by allowing natural succession and processes to take place.

Constraints:

Pure sweet chestnut coppice is relatively "species poor" compared to mixed native broadleaved coppice and will take decades to diversify.

Earley Wood is bounded by arable and intensively grazed farmland with little opportunity to link to other woods or other semi-natural habitats.

The clay soils which become wet in winter time and the European Protected Species status of dormouse, which are assumed to be present, restricts the seasons in which active management work can be accomplished.

Ash dieback fungus will kill a high percentage of ash trees and ash is likely to become a rare species if it survives.

Factors Causing Change

Ash dieback fungus.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term objective is to achieve a resilient woodscape and structural diversity with some actively managed coppice, retained standards allowed to become veteran trees, a managed ride network and areas left to develop by natural processes all well represented within this woodland. Areas to coppice during particular plan periods will be dictated by their condition, age and structure. The aim is to achieve a diverse age range of actively coppiced areas covering approximately 55% of this habitat type connected by a maintained wide ride habitat set within a matrix formed of over mature coppice covering the remaining 45% of this habitat type where natural processes will be allowed to shape the habitat. This will result in some of the coppice stools collapsing and splitting apart. This latter habitat will be showing the development of more naturalised woodland characteristics with a broader age range of trees through increasing amounts of regeneration, a developing woody shrub layer and the proportion of standing and fallen deadwood will be increasing.

To maintain this diverse habitat to ensure survival of a healthy and secure ground flora with appropriate deer numbers. The presence of threatening invasive species to be absent or minor with containment and eradication work as necessary.

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

The short term objective is to contribute towards the creation/ maintenance of structurally diverse woodland within a resilient woodscape through coppicing, ride management and the removal of exotic invasive species if present. This will be achieved through:

- Coppicing

Approximately 1.41ha of mixed broadleaved coppice to be felled through the plan period (1.03ha in 2016, 0.38ha in 2018 felling coppice cants 2a1 and 2a10). Standards will be retained within the areas coppiced and the recruitment of “new” standards will occur to create (in the long term) a density of approximately 8-12 trees per acre (20-30 per ha), with additional standards recruited where necessary each time the areas are coppiced. Standards are to be a mixture of long term species (oak, hornbeam, wild cherry). Adjacent cants will not be cut until the coppice regrowth has reached a minimum of 2m in height with successful regrowth of cut stools, supplemented with natural regeneration of tree species to maintain an adequate stocking density where coppice stools have died of no less than 1100 stems per hectare.

- Ride edge management

During the plan period a 2 zone wide ride habitat with short rotation coppiced edges is to be maintained along approximately 1.0km of rides maintaining pinch points where designated. There will be an annual programme of works to cut the vegetation within the 2 zones with zone 1 areas cut annually, zone 2 areas cut on a rotation of 3-5 years, and all cut in a piecemeal fashion. This will accentuate the woodland edge habitat providing valuable temporary open space coppice habitat. From 2019 to 2022 a more extensive 3 zone wide ride habitat is to be created along the existing wide ride habitat. This is principally to remove the hazard of dying ash trees near to the permissive path network due to ash dieback fungus infecting many ride edge ash trees many of which will die. Within the zone 3 coppiced strip standards and stored coppice stems to be retained at 10-20 stems per hectare.

5.2 Secondary Woodland

Description

Secondary woodland (2.01ha) formerly known as Deadleys Wood, is of similar character to the ANSW part of Earley Wood and contains the native woodland community lowland ash woodland (W8). It is thought to have developed or been planted during the first half of the nineteenth century, as the 1801 OS map shows no record of this part of Earley Wood, however it had been established by the 1850 OS edition. In 1996 George Peterken noted that there was very little difference between the ancient and secondary parts.

The ground flora is dominated by dog's mercury with locally abundant herb paris, may lily and ivy. There are records of a high number of orchids - early purple, butterfly, fly, white helleborine, birds-nest, pyramidal, twayblade and lady's growing within this part.

Historically, the secondary woodland at Earley Wood has been managed like the ASNW areas and has all been coppiced so providing a network of temporary open space habitat. This has continued during the Woodland Trust ownership since 1981.

Significance

Contains notable flora and fauna.
Buffer zone to ancient woodland.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

To manage the secondary woodland in a coppice rotation with the coppice cants in the ASNW all linked up to the wide ride habitat.

Constraints:

Secondary woodland area is situated along the lower slopes making access for timber extraction longer to the loading area off Waltham Road.

Wet ground conditions especially in the winter may restrict extraction of timber.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive rhododendron, ash dieback fungus, excessive deer browsing

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term objective is to allow the secondary woodland area, which is already old, to be able to take on ancient woodland characteristics given time. As part of this process it is to be part of a resilient woodscape and have structural diversity with some actively managed coppice, retained standards allowed to become veteran trees and a managed ride network all well represented within this area of secondary woodland.

Areas to coppice during particular plan periods will be dictated by their rotation age and their condition as a result of windblow and tree disease. The aim is to achieve a diverse age range of actively coppiced areas covering 2.01ha connected by a maintained wide ride habitat.

To maintain this diverse habitat to ensure survival of a healthy and secure ground flora with appropriate deer numbers. The presence of threatening invasive species to be absent or minor with containment and eradication work as necessary.

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

The short term objective is to contribute towards the creation/ maintenance of structurally diverse woodland within a resilient woodscape through coppicing, ride management and the removal of exotic invasive species if present. This will be achieved through:

- Coppicing

Approximately 0.55ha of mixed broadleaved coppice to be felled through the plan period (0.55ha in 2016 felling coppice cant 3d2). The retention of standards within the areas coppiced and the recruitment of "new" standards will occur at a density of approximately 8-12 trees per acre (20-30 per ha). Standards are to be a mixture of long term species (oak, hornbeam, wild cherry). Adjacent cants will not be cut until the coppice regrowth has reached a minimum of 2m in height with successful regrowth of cut stools, supplemented with natural regeneration of tree species to maintain an adequate stocking density where coppice stools have died of no less than 1100 stems per hectare.

- Ride edge management

During the plan period a 2 zone wide ride habitat with short rotation coppiced edges is to be maintained along approximately 480m of rides maintaining pinch points where designated. There will be an annual programme of works to cut the vegetation within the 2 zones with zone 1 areas cut annually, zone 2 areas cut on a rotation of 3-5 years, and all cut in a piecemeal fashion. This will accentuate the woodland edge habitat providing valuable temporary open space coppice habitat. From 2019 onwards due to ash dieback fungus infecting many ride edge ash trees many of which will die, a more extensive 3 zone wide ride habitat is to be created principally to remove the hazard of dying ash trees near to the permissive path network.

5.3 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Earley Wood is classified by the Woodland Trust as a category B site, where we are expecting a moderate level of public access (5-15 visitors using one entrance every day) and a site which is important for demonstrating our corporate objectives.

The public have access to the wood from 2 main formal access points - from the Woodland Trust car park off Waltham Road and from a squeeze gap entrance off Duckpit Lane. Both entranceways lead onto the permissive path network of un-surfaced paths extending to approximately 1.5km and includes the old avenue. The paths can become muddy with high use during the wet winter months.

The car park occasionally suffers from antisocial behaviour and fly tipping.

Significance

Public access to this woodland helps fulfil one of the Woodland Trust's corporate objectives, "to strengthen the role of trees and woods in our landscapes and communities and rekindle our love of them". It enables access to a significant area of ASNW with botanical and wildlife interest and gives an opportunity for the Woodland Trust to promote the message of ancient woodland habitats and the importance of its protection.

There are views out from the wood at maintained viewpoints looking east across the valley.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

As a demonstration site for our woodland management approach.

Constraints:

The clay with flint soil tends to make winter walking muddy and slippery on well used paths.

Some parts of the permissive path network contain slopes down into the valley.

There are limited opportunities to enhance the public access beyond what is there already.

Parking is very limited.

Factors Causing Change

Motorbikes/quads, Fly tipping

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A well established and safe network of paths for informal public access through Earley Wood where responsible visitors can appreciate and respect this wood with its different habitats, archaeological and wildlife interest. The visitor numbers to be in line with its category B status with provision for parking on site in a car park.

The provision of way marked routes, interpretation structures, a site leaflet and information boards are unlikely to be required on site.

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

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

- Path mowing

1.5km (0.9 miles) of paths will be maintained to allow continued access across the whole site for pedestrians by mowing as appropriate during the summer months. To maintain the old avenue as an open feature by mowing once a year.

- Monitoring of antisocial behaviour

To monitor the car park and the surrounding woodland for signs of antisocial use and liaise with Kent Police when this occurs to try and prevent it from reoccurring. The vegetation around the car park to be kept short during the summer months linked to the path cuts.

- Annual inspections

Annual inspection of all gates, way marker posts, interpretation structures and constant monitoring of path and car park surfaces.

- Tree safety

Annual Zone A tree safety inspection. Fungal survey to be carried out once in every 24 month period in the autumn with a summer survey in between to check trees' crowns.

Zone B tree safety inspections are to be carried out every 4 years. Arboriculture work to be carried out when necessary.

- Site boundary management

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

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	4.22	Sweet chestnut	1700	Min-intervention	Archaeological features	Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Ancient semi-natural woodland situated at the highest part of the wood, it is reasonably flat with a slight slope to the southeast. A large "crater" possibly a former marl or chalk pit exists in the extreme southernmost point. The northwest boundary is formed by Waltham Road, and there is a wood bank which runs parallel to this just within the wood. Ground flora is dominated by bluebell, wood anemone, bramble, and dog's mercury with varying amounts of tree regeneration of both sycamore and ash mainly. Herb paris has also been recorded here.</p> <p>Main tree species are sweet chestnut, ash, hornbeam, birch, hazel, and sycamore. Holly is found as isolated individuals in the understory, and mature standards of beech, oak and sweet chestnut are present mainly in the north part of this compartment.</p> <p>This compartment was thinned/singled in 2000 to begin the conversion to high forest. The majority of the ash has been infected by ash dieback fungus since 2012. Considerable quantities of dead ash trees started to appear from 2017.</p>							
2a	9.70	Sweet chestnut	1700	Coppice	Archaeological features	Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order

Ancient semi-natural woodland situated through the centre of Earley Wood. Composed of principally pure areas of sweet chestnut coppice in the northern part; mixed broadleaved coppice dominated by ash and Field maple in the middle; sycamore rich at the southern end and all in active coppice management. Scattered standards adjacent to the ride on the western boundary of beech, oak and chestnut, with a few standards within the remainder of area.
 A woodbank lies along part of the eastern boundary with the old avenue in cpt.3a. Woodbank continues southwest from the avenue. Possible old marl pit in northeast corner.
 The majority of the ash has been infected by ash dieback fungus since 2012. Considerable quantities of dead ash trees started to appear from 2017.

2b	0.55	Hornbeam	1700	Min-intervention		Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
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Ancient semi-natural woodland ash, hornbeam, hazel, sycamore coppice with oak standards, mostly windblown in 1987 and many trees are still horizontal but growing. Woodbank forms the boundary with cpt.2a on the western side.

3a	0.55	Oak (pedunculate)	1700	Min-intervention		Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
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19th century beech and hornbeam avenue, which was severely windblown in 1987 and subsequently replanted in 1994 with a mixture of beech, hornbeam and oak amongst the remaining standard trees.

3b	3.47	Ash	1700	Min-intervention		Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Ancient semi-natural woodland. It contains predominantly mature ash and hornbeam coppice with oak standards with an understorey of hazel and sycamore. Managed as coppice in the past and last cut approximately between 1960's and 1980's. Ground flora dominated by bluebells and Orchis species and ash regeneration appearing under the gaps in the canopy. Ground is generally level but with a gentle slope to the east.</p> <p>The majority of the ash has been infected by ash dieback fungus since 2012. Considerable quantities of dead ash trees started to appear from 2017.</p>							
3c	1.27	Sweet chestnut	1700	Coppice		Connecting People with woods & trees	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Ancient semi-natural woodland. It contains predominantly ash, sweet chestnut and hornbeam coppice with oak standards with an understorey of hazel, sycamore and spindle. Ground flora dominated by bluebells and Orchis species and ash regeneration appearing under the gaps in the canopy. Ground is generally level but with a gentle slope to the east. Along the western edge with sub compartment 3b the ground abruptly changes level almost like a terrace with a wood bank or lynchet forming the edge.</p> <p>The majority of the ash has been infected by ash dieback fungus since 2012. Considerable quantities of dead ash trees started to appear from 2017.</p>							

3d	2.01	Sweet chestnut	1850	Coppice	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Connecting People with woods & trees	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Secondary Woodland area formely known as Deadleys Wood due to adders which lived there. Sweet chestnut coppice along with ash, field maple with an understory of spindle sporadically spread across this sub compartment. Ground flora of dog's mercury, ivy with locally abundant herb paris and may lily. The following orchids have been recorded in the past in this area: early purple, butterfly, fly, white helleborine, birds-nest, pyramidal, twayblade and lady's.</p>							

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	2a	Coppice	0.68	135	92
2020	2a	Coppice	0.38	111	42
2020	2a	Coppice	1.03	111	114
2021	2a	Coppice	1.19	118	140
2021	2a	Coppice	0.62	121	75
2021	3d	Coppice	0.55	127	70
2022	2a	Coppice	0.70	121	85
2023	2a	Coppice	0.78	128	100
2024	2a	Coppice	0.77	117	90
2026	2a	Coppice	0.79	146	115
2028	3d	Coppice	0.34	118	40
2032	3c	Coppice	0.74	115	85
2034	3c	Coppice	0.53	123	65

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

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

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

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

Ancient Woodland Site

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

Beating Up

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

Broadleaf

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

Canopy

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

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

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

Conifer

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

Continuous Cover forestry

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

Coppice

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

Exotic (non-native) Species

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

Field Layer

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

Group Fell

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

Long Term Retention

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

Minimum Intervention

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

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

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

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

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

Origin & Provenance

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

Re-Stocking

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

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

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

Sub-Compartment

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

Thinning

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

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

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

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

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