



Ketchley Copse

Management Plan 2014-2019

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Ketchley Copse
Location:	Lydd
Grid reference:	TR046208, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 189
Area:	0.81 hectares (2.00 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

A very small area of broadleaf woodland on the outskirts of Lydd, which has a seasonally wet pond. Planted in 1986 due to the lack of trees in the area, this wood is of interest if you have only a couple of minutes to stretch your legs.

2.2 Extended Description

Ketchley Copse is situated on the edge of Lydd in the Romney Marsh area of Kent. The Woodland Trust acquired 2 fields in 1984 known as The Little Vicarage Field and Bass Field and planted it with native broadleaved trees in 1986 to create Ketchley Copse. The wood contains a seasonally wet pond and a line of pollard willows leading down to it - a remnant of one of the field boundaries. The wood is small 0.81ha, but it remains one of 2 significantly wooded areas in Lydd. It is on very freely draining sandy soils over shingle and marine alluvium. Agricultural fields and a garden lie to the south. Robin Hood Lane and Dungeness Road form the northern boundary and beyond that lies the housing developments in Lydd. A small abandoned plot known as No Man's Orchard adjoins the site along the eastern boundary.

The whole site is dedicated to the memory of the crew of the Herald of Free Enterprise by the Calais Yacht Club & Friends. A plaque with this dedication is erected on site.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General location:

Ketchley Copse is situated on the eastern edge of Lydd which is approximately 10 miles south of Ashford and 3.5 miles south of New Romney.

Ketchley Copse can only be reached directly by road from Lydd, although there are public footpaths which link to Lydd across Romney Marsh.

By road: From New Romney, follow the A259 west towards Rye for approximately 0.75 mile and then turn off left on the B2075 signposted to Lydd on Romney Road. As you approach Lydd the road crosses a railway on a bridge, take the next left along Harden Road and continue until you reach a roundabout. Go straight over at the roundabout onto Robin Hood Lane and Ketchley Copse is immediately on the left with our main access point. This route described follows surfaced roads without any pavements until you reach Lydd and is flat.

By Public Footpath: There are several ways of getting to Lydd across the Romney Marsh all of which have no hills due to the flat terrain across the Marsh.

1) Take the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch railway from Hythe towards Dungeness and get off at the halt at Lydd-on-sea. Follow the Public Footpath west towards Lydd which crosses over a railway and joins up with Harden Road in Lydd. Follow the road as described above.

2) From Camber (in East Sussex) there is a network of footpaths (which is too complicated to describe) which head east over Romney Marsh towards Lydd.

All these public footpath routes are along 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 Ketchley Copse.

- 1 entrance (our main entrance) is off Robin Hood Lane. This has a rambler gate for access.
- 1 entrance off Dungeness Road which has a stile.

There is a circular path which connects the 2 entrances.

The paths in Ketchley Copse are all unmodified grass and earth surface, which can get slippery and muddy when wet. There are no hills or slopes in this wood as the terrain is flat.

Parking:

There is no formal parking available at Ketchley Copse except on the road parking in Lydd. There are no specific facilities for locking bikes to apart from the post and rail fence which forms the boundary with the public highway.

Public Transport:

The nearest bus stop: Lydd Church in the centre of the town. This is approximately 0.25 mile away from Ketchley Copse.

The nearest mainland train station: Rye station, which is on the Hastings to Ashford line, which is approximately 9 miles from Ketchley Copse along the public roads.

Alternatively take the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch railway from Hythe towards Dungeness and get off at the halt at Lydd-on-sea. Follow the Footpath network as described above. Lydd-on-sea is approximately 2.5 miles from Ketchly Copse along a flat route.

This information is from Traveline website as at February 2007. Further information about public transport is available from Traveline - www.traveline.org.uk or phone 0870 608 2 608.

Public Toilets:

Situated at Coronation Square near to the church in Lydd with disabled facilities accessed by a RADAR key. Open no later than 8.00am and close no earlier than 7pm April to September and 5.30pm October to March. This is approximately 0.25 mile from Ketchley Copse. Information from Shepway District Council Website as of February 2007.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Ketchley Copse will be allowed to grow and develop naturally, as a refuge for wildlife. This will be achieved with minimum management intervention, allowing deadwood and old trees and young trees to regenerate where there are losses.

Low key public access will continue to be provided at a level appropriate for a small quiet woodland. Statutory obligations will continue to be met with respect to managing tree safety along the boundary with the public highways.

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 Informal Public Access

Description
Significance
Opportunities & Constraints
Factors Causing Change
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

5.2 Secondary Woodland

Description

Significance

Opportunities & Constraints

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

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

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	0.80	Mixed native broadleaves	1986	High forest		Informal Public Access	

Mixed broadleaves planted in 1986 such as alder, willow, birch, oak, ash, cherry and guelder rose. A number of semi-mature Lombardy / hybrid poplars were present when the Woodland Trust acquired the land, and these trees are now a feature along the woodland edge beside the road. In addition there are 14no mature pollarded willows which are growing along an old ditch line in the centre of the wood and around a small pond.

A developing understorey of woody shrubs is becoming established and scattered through the wood.

A circular path exists within the wood for public access and there are 2 access points onto the public road.

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.