



Rogerson's Wood

Management Plan 2019-2024

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Rogerson's Wood
Location:	Denton
Grid reference:	TM283884, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 156
Area:	1.66 hectares (4.10 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Rogerson's Wood is one of The Woodland Trust's 'Woods on Your Doorstep' woodlands, created to commemorate the Millennium. It was planted with native broadleaf trees by local villagers and school children.

2.2 Extended Description

This 1.62 hectare Woods on your Doorstep site was planted up as a native broadleaved woodland in February 2000 by local villagers and schoolchildren. The site is situated beyond the recreation ground where there is also a car park and recycling centre. There is a dog bin on the western boundary of this field which is maintained by the council. Beyond the north-eastern boundary the fields are in arable production whilst the remainder of the neighbouring fields are used for grazing.

Prior to Trust ownership the field which slopes gently to the south-east, used to be cut for hay. This established grass has made a good seedbed for the trees which have taken well. It was owned by the Rogerson Trust and locals decided to maintain this link in the name of the wood. Red oak (native to America) was planted along the ride edge leading from the board to the central glade to commemorate the village's namesake in Texas.

Pedestrian and management access to the site is by way of a field gate off Chapelfields and then a grassy track up the side of the playing fields. The parish council also placed an entrance in the north western corner of the site to connect the wood to an adjacent path public.

Apart from the north western boundary which is undefined, the remainder of the boundaries are made up of tall mature hedges/trees. The hedge running from the entrance down to the glade, on the south western boundary has been trimmed to an A shape. Ditches along these boundaries are dry except along the south eastern boundary at the bottom of the site where water flows through the overgrown ditch from east to west.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

Rogersons wood is situated in the village of Denton and can be accessed from the recreation ground in the village where it is possible to park a vehicle. From the car park it is a short walk and the site is situated behind the football pitches. The topography of the site is a slight slope but easy. The paths are cut three times a year and are not surfaced. The paths can become muddy and difficult underfoot during the winter.

Bus services

Anglian coaches - 580 Diss - Great Yarmouth.

Link: www.travelineeastanglia.co.uk

The closest train station is at Diss (10 miles away)

Link to train time tables: www.onerailway.com

There are no known public toilets within Denton

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term intention for Rogerson's Wood is to establish a mixed broad leaved high forest structure with a diverse understorey and ground flora, maximising the conservation value of the woodland.

Public access

The long-term intention is to maintain a sustainable level of use by maintaining the access features and internal infrastructure appropriately. The long-term management will not create new paths, but will concentrate on maintaining the high standard of paths present.

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

A circular grassy ride has been created around the site with a glade as the central feature where two simple benches have been erected overlooking the view of the grazing pastures to the south-west. Beyond the recreation ground where there is also a car park and recycling centre. Pedestrian and management access to the site is by way of a field gate off Chapelfield's and then a grassy track up the side of the playing fields. There is an information board on the edge of the Trust's land.

Significance

Given the proximity of this WOYD site to the village and in particular, the recreation ground, it is important to maintain good access for the public.

Opportunities & Constraints

Minor levels of vandalism has occurred within the site.

Factors Causing Change

Vandalism

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Enhance public access so that visitors to the site enjoy the experience.

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

To maintain site as an area of public open access, with ride system cut to a minimum of 2m to allow unhindered access for the public. Maintain all public access structures in a safe usable condition.

Operation: Cut paths - May, July and September.

5.2 New Native Woodland

Description

The woodland was planted in February 2000 with a native broadleaved species mix at 3m spacing. Although trees have become established woodland are has not reached complete canopy closure.

Significance

Establishing Rogerson's Wood will help to increase the area of new native woodland in Norfolk. On a local level it is a significant new habitat for wildlife in the context of the surrounding landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Rabbit and Deer damage may be a constraining factor in the establishment of the trees.

Factors Causing Change

Deer Damage, Rabbit damage

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Establish new native woodland which links into the surrounding landscape.

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

Natural regeneration is prevalent across the site, but appears to be restricted by the levels of available light and browsing from deer and rabbits. The dense mono-specie blocks of Oak and Cherry shall receive a 25-30% selective thin, and tree protection (guards, enclosures/fencing) shall be utilised across the site to protect establishing natural regeneration - favouring tree species (not Ash) at approx. spacing of 1.5-2m.

Annual : Tree guards shall be fitted around selected saplings and previously fitted tree guards shall be cleaned / weeded annually due by the end of May to coincide with the EMC path clearance visit.

Annual rabbit control: January - May (ferret and rough shoot)

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	1.62	Alder species	2000	null		Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	

The woodland was planted up with a native broadleaved tree mix that is indicative of the tree species within the local area. Species mix being: oak, ash, wild cherry, field maple, hornbeam, small-leaved lime, alder, white willow, woody shrubs (hazel, hawthorn, dog rose, blackthorn). The alder and willow have been planted at the bottom of the site near the ditch at the eastern end. A wide grassy circular ride and a woodland glade was incorporated into the design, where two locally made benches have been sited. A hornbeam has been planted in the centre of the glade and a time capsule has also been buried beneath the glade to mark the millennium.

Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2020	1a	Thin	1.62	0	0

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.