



# Paddock Copse

## Management Plan 2013-2018

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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](http://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk) or contact the Woodland Trust ([wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk](mailto: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.

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## 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](http://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.

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## 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

<b>Site name:</b>	Paddock Copse
<b>Location:</b>	Canewdon, Ashingdon
<b>Grid reference:</b>	TQ906946, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 168
<b>Area:</b>	1.20 hectares (2.97 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

Paddock Copse is one of The Woodland Trust's 'Woods on Your Doorstep' woodlands, planted to commemorate the Millennium. This young woodland lies a few miles north of Southend-on-Sea, and is planted with native broadleaf trees such as oak, ash and field maple.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Paddock Copse is a 1.2ha recently planted native woodland site located near the small village of Canewdon, a few miles north of Southend-on-Sea. Paddock Copse forms part of the Woods on your doorstep (WOYD) family of sites that were planted to celebrate the new millennium. Formerly arable land it was sown with a grass seed mix and planted in 2000 with native broadleaves such as oak, ash, field maple and woody shrubs. Local people were involved in the consultation and planting and the trees are now very well established. The site's small size and distance from the village mean it is very rarely used by visitors.

To the west, north and east the land is surrounded by arable fields. The Paddock house and gardens are to the south where the donor once lived. Management and pedestrian access to the site are both via a 4 metre wide access strip that runs from Lambourne Hall Road to the planted field. Low level public access is via twice annual 2m wide paths cuts in May and August. The on site NE/SW diagonal access path is also maintained to a similar standard and level.

To the south of the site and across Lambourne Hall Road is a small wooded nature reserve called "Finches Nature Area" which is managed by the Essex Wildlife Trust.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

Open to public with minimal management. - Small, featureless site which is very infrequently used. Local parking is difficult and the site is ½ mile from the village centre.

### 3.2 Access / Walks

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

The long term vision for Paddock Copse is for healthy and mature native broadleaf woodland. A healthy canopy of trees with an understory of woodland shrubs, integrating with other habitats such as the hedges. This maturing wood will eventually be managed as high forest on a continuous cover basis. The site will remain open to the public for informal recreation and allowed to develop naturally. Low level public access onto and within the site will be maintained in line with usage levels.

## 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 New Native Woodland

#### Description

Native broadleaf trees and shrubs covering approximately 75% of the site. The mature boundary hedges and open areas provide a variety of existing and potential woodland habitats.

#### Significance

One of the Trust's corporate objectives is to see an increase in the area of new native woodland - this objective is adequately fulfilled in the establishment of Paddock Copse. Early successional woodland, especially when it has a diverse structure and in combination with open ground has high biodiversity benefits.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity to create and sustain native broadleaved woodland in an area where such habitats have not been common in recent times.

#### Factors Causing Change

None

#### Long term Objective (50 years+)

Healthy and mature native broadleaf woodland of varying structure and habitats. A mixture of trees, woody shrubs, open space and ground flora that blends in well with the surrounding landscape.

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

To establish a 1.2 Ha new woodland, with full stocking densities of 2,500 trees/Ha at 2018. Remove 80% of tree guards and stakes by the end of 2014 except on very small trees where they are still necessary. To undertake woodland condition observations every 2 years. Complete annual tree safety inspections and complete tree safety works as required to manage site safety requirements



## 5.2 Informal Public Access

### Description

Public access to the site is gained via a 20m long track leading north from Lambourne Hall Road. Access within the site is along a NE/SW diagonal path that meanders through this newly created woodland. Limited usage of the site by the public has resulted in significant understory shrubby growth, particularly of brambles, which can at times limit access.

### Significance

One of the aims of the Woodland Trust is to allow public access to all sites where possible so that they can enjoy and appreciate native broadleaved woodland habitats.

### Opportunities & Constraints

With limited public usage the site is a haven for a variety of species of wildlife and particularly birds and invertebrates. However, limited usage also means that the paths onto and within the site are rapidly consumed by open ground pioneer species such as cow parsley and brambles.

### Factors Causing Change

Limited usage means that the paths onto and within the site are rapidly consumed by open ground pioneer species such as cow parsley and brambles.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

To maintain low level access both onto and within the site as appropriate to useage levels.

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

To maintain low level access both onto and within the site by undertaking path cuts to a minimum width of 2m twice a year in May and August.

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## 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	1.21	Oak (pedunculate)	2000	High forest		Informal Public Access, New Native Woodland	

Mixed native broadleaved woodland planted in the Spring of 2000 at 2m x 2m spacing using tree shelters and stakes. The species have been planted in the following formation: 30% pedunculate oak in three rows, 30% ash in three rows, 7.5% field maple in occasional nine plant groups, 2.5% wild cherry and 10% woody shrubs in mixed species clumps along outside edges. Clumps of 12 Douglas fir were also planted at the donor's request. There is a 5 metre wide unplanted strip along the western, southern and northern boundaries which have developed thick patches of bramble and provide a rich habitat for birds, invertebrates and small mammals. A 4 metre wide section was also designed to run up the centre of the site to a glade in the north eastern corner, however both of which now have encroaching bramble. A rabbit fence runs along the western and northern boundaries with oak trees planted at irregular intervals. The eastern boundary has an existing hedge, which is the responsibility of the neighbouring landowner, and the southern boundary with The Paddock house has a scrubby edge to it.

## 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.