



# Hollinwood

## Management Plan 2018-2023

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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>	Hollinwood
<b>Location:</b>	Calverton
<b>Grid reference:</b>	SK603491, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 129
<b>Area:</b>	6.78 hectares (16.75 acres)
<b>Designations:</b>	Community Forest, Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Summary Description

This newly planted native woodland is a prominent feature in the local landscape. Three mature oak trees, thought to be a remnant from its historical use as a hunting ground, form a focal point from which a number of paths radiate.

## 2.2 Extended Description

Hollinwood formed part of the Woodland Trust's 'Woods On Your Doorstep' project, supported by the Millennium Commission, which created 200 new community woods within walking distance of towns and villages. This woodland creation site was made possible by the support of Homebase Ltd, as part of the 'Homebase Woodlands for the Millennium' scheme.

The site lies half a mile to the south-west of the village of Calverton, north of Nottingham and is a prominent part of the local landscape as it lies on steeply rising ground on the north side of Ramsdale Hill, overlooking the village. The site lies within the Greenwood Community Forest area.

The planting site extends to 6.9 hectares (17 acres) and until acquisition by the Trust, was in arable production as part of a larger field. However, the land appears to have had a varied history with evidence of a smaller field pattern and use for grazing, as well as the western half of the site appearing on early plans as woodland, known as Fox Covert. This suggests that it may have been planted in the past for sporting use, and may well have once have formed part of the landscape of Ramsdale Park. The three remaining mature trees, protected by a Tree Preservation Order, appear to be remnants of this earlier landscape.

The western end of the site, as well as being the steepest, has two well-defined undulations that again may be evidence of a former agricultural use, although initial research has not revealed any archaeological interest. A more modern feature is the overhead electricity line that crosses the site and which places a restriction on tree planting within the wayleave corridor.

The planting emulates other hilltop woods in the surrounding landscape covering the higher ground and flowing down the slope from the southern and eastern boundaries to a planting line that links the two lowest existing trees on the site. These trees are made into focal points at the wood's edge and provide the opportunity for informal seating from which to admire the views out over the golf course and to the horizon beyond.

The land below this tree line is retained and managed as a grassy meadow area, which provides a visual link with the grassland and tree planting that occupies a wide fringe around the golf course. From this area of open grassland a number of paths climb up through the planting joining a path along parts of the southern and eastern boundaries, creating a variety of circular walks.

Extensive shrub planting at irregular intervals along the bottom of the tree line, and a new hedgerow to the northern boundary, maximises the amount of wood edge habitat and thereby increases the conservation value of the site. Shrub planting around Waterworks Cottage will also ensure that the wood does not have an adverse impact on the views from this property, whilst preserving a barrier of planting around it for reasons of privacy.

Species choice reflects other woodland types that occur on similar soils in the area, and includes, oak, ash, and silver birch as dominants with a range of shrub species such as hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose and field maple at the wood edges. Holly, which gives the wood its name, will of course be planted throughout. A clone of the Major Oak was donated to the site by Homebase Ltd and planted as the Millennium Feature at a public planting event held on 30th January 2000.

## 3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

### 3.1 Getting there

Access for visitors is from Hollinwood Lane to the north of the site, which lies off the west side of Calverton village. This unadopted lane comprises a well used stoned vehicle track with grass verges which connects to the public highway at its northern end, and is also a public footpath (no 21).

The village of Calverton is well served by bus and details can be found on the Traveline website [www.traveline.org.uk](http://www.traveline.org.uk) or alternatively ring Traveline on 0871 200 2233. There are no known public facilities in the vicinity.

Parking in the field gateway in Hollinwood Lane is difficult and the wood is best reached on foot from the village (half a mile). From Hollinwood Lane the wood is reached down the fieldside track which is unsurfaced and through a kissing gate.

Within the wood, mown grass paths provide a variety of walks, although the ground is steep in places as the site is on the face of a hill.

Due to the lack of parking facilities the site will only be realistically used by local people for daily walks and pet exercising etc.

### 3.2 Access / Walks

## 4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

In the long term, the wood will be managed through minimum intervention, to allow its development into an area of native broadleaf high forest and for continuing informal public access.

## 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

Visitor access is via a right of way and a grass headland strip (Cpt 1b) to the squeeze gap and management gate entrance into the planting area (Cpt 1a) where a 'welcome' sign has been erected. A mown path leads through the meadow area and links to the other grass rides that rise up through the planting, allowing circular walks of varying lengths and grades. The paths are unsurfaced and can be muddy and uneven in places.

#### Significance

This project was well-supported by the local community for whom it provides an important recreational resource and it is important that local people continue to enjoy the wood and be involved in its management.

#### Opportunities & Constraints

At present, Cpt 1b provides the only point of public entry and exit from the wood, and any future opportunities to secure other points of public access should be taken. However, public access should not compromise the privacy of Waterworks Cottage and the path network within the site has been designed to lead visitors away from this property. Paths will require regular mowing and the entrance regular inspection and repair as necessary. This will be ordered through the Estates Management Contract.

#### Factors Causing Change

Anti-social activities such as camps and fires, increase in litter.

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

To ensure the establishment and development of a native broadleaf woodland as an area for informal recreation for the local community of Calverton. Ensure the path network remains open and well managed and the site is welcoming to visitors.

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

Inspect annually and ensure current visitor facilities - welcome signs and paths are maintained on at least one occasion per year. An element of ride widening may be necessary to maintain visitor enjoyment of the path network through the wood.

## 5.2 Secondary Woodland

### Description

A native broadleaf woodland has been created as part of the 'Woods On Your Doorstep' initiative. This will become a more prominent feature in the local landscape given the site's hillside location and will also act as a backdrop to the golf course below.

### Significance

This planting recreates in part previous woodland on this site and fits in with other woodland in the local landscape that occupies the higher ground. In the longer term it will become a prominent feature of the local landscape.

### Opportunities & Constraints

The woodland will require a low level of maintenance, undertaken through the Estates Maintenance Contract.

### Factors Causing Change

Gorse encroachment and heavy weed growth, increasing public usage and the potential for further housing impacting on the woodland.

### Long term Objective (50 years+)

To allow the development of native broadleaf high forest to be managed through minimum intervention.

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

During this plan period the short term objectives are to ensure the continued development of the plantation and to monitor and respond to any threats. This will be achieved by:

- Removal of all remaining tree guards in 2019/20.
- A 20% thinning of the plantation in 2020 through selective felling. The creation of open spaces within the woodland will give opportunities for natural regeneration to occur. The rides through the plantation should also be made more open through the work.
- Monitoring in 2019 to check for the presence/severity of ash dieback disease in the wood, and any other threats
- Halo thinning around the veterans on site, this will be done at the same time as the thinning operations.

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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	6.90	Oak (pedunculate)	2000	Min-intervention	Landscape factors, Management factors (eg grazing etc), People issues (+tve & -tve)	Informal Public Access	Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
<p>Well established planting comprising common oak (<i>Quercus robur</i> 60%), ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 10%) and silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i> 20%) planted in large species groups (minimum of 100) and in sinuous lines across the slope. Shrub planting including holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), dog rose (<i>Rosa canina</i>) and gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) concentrated at the northern end of the site to protect views and privacy of Waterworks Cottage. Meadow area, rides and glades account for 1.8 ha. A seat has been installed at each of the two viewpoints. The woodland contains a clone of the Major Oak as the wood's Millennium Feature, which is planted together with the Nottingham Forest FC Grove. The three veteran trees on site (2 oaks &amp; a sycamore) have a TPO and are probably relics of an old parkland landscape. The wood lies within the Greenwood Community Forest area.</p>							
1b	0.12	Open ground		Non-wood habitat		Informal Public Access	Green Belt
<p>Four-metre wide grass strip providing access for management and pedestrian purposes to the wood from the field headland ROW and entrance from Hollinwood Lane. The access strip does not run to the gate onto Hollinwood Lane.</p>							

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**Appendix 2: Harvesting operations (20 years)**

Forecast Year	Cpt	Operation Type	Work Area (ha)	Estimated vol/ha	Estimated total vol.
2019	1a	Thin	6.90	20	138.75

## 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.