

Chiphouse Wood

(Plan period – 2026 to 2036)



WOODLAND
TRUST

Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

“A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife.”

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK’s native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

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.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, 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. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our 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 natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities 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 encourage our woods to be used for 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. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/>

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features
 - 4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
 - 4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland
 - 4.3 f3 Connecting People with woods & trees
5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Chiphouse Wood

Location:	Chipstead Bottom Grid reference: TQ260570 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 187
Area:	8.15 hectares (20.14 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Chiphouse Wood is situated between the dormitory villages of Chipstead 2km to the northeast and Kingswood 1km to the southwest, within the M25 and London's Green Belt in Northeast Surrey. It lies within the North Downs National Character Area (Area No: 119) forming part of the north facing side of Chipstead Bottom - a prominent dry valley in the dip slope of the North Downs. The wood is bounded to the north by the Purley to Tattenham Corner branch railway (a commuter line) and to the east by open fields. Residential gardens and housing border the south and west. On the other side of the dry valley north of Chiphouse Wood is Farnes Rough, part of Surrey County Council's countryside estate, which connects with Banstead Woods, a 110ha Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The underlying bedrock comprises Late Cretaceous chalk formations, with more recent Quaternary age deposits in the valley bottoms, typical of this part of the North Downs. Soils are therefore thin and chalky on the higher slopes, and thicker and more mixed in the valley bottoms, encouraging a wide diversity of woodland species.

Chiphouse Wood was acquired by the Trust in December 1982 following a successful local appeal. Approximately half of the wood is ancient semi natural woodland (sub-comp 1a - 3.71 Ha) dominated by mature oak standards with hazel coppice understorey. Other trees within the canopy include beech, ash, birch, cherry, field maple and yew. The ground flora in this area of the wood is dominated by bluebells, and other ancient woodland specialists in the spring. Secondary woodland accounts for the remainder of the site, formerly arable fields planted by the Trust in 1983/84 with a mix of locally occurring broadleaves including oak, cherry, field maple and ash. The canopy is quite dense in places and trees are beginning to self-thin with oaks and cherry starting to top the shrub species. Ash trees accounted for approximately a quarter of the canopy and most of these are now dead or dying from ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) increasing the rate of canopy thinning and allowing light into the woodland.

A public footpath (PROW No. 57) runs through the wood from east to west along the northern boundary and forms part of The Banstead Countryside Walk, promoted by Surrey County Council. Either ends of this path form the main public and the only management access into the wood. There is, however, a network of permissive paths linking to this main path which allow visitors access to most areas of Chiphouse Wood.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Over time, older trees will decline to form veterans or collapse providing standing and fallen dead wood habitats, as well as opening up gaps in the canopy for other native broadleaf species to fill. The impact of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) will see ash trees in the wood continue to decline, often resulting in death and or increased windblow, creating further gaps in the canopy to aid woodland regeneration. This dynamism within the wood will improve the woodland's structure naturally, and along with the fact that the management access is poor, a minimum intervention strategy will be employed. Management intervention may be required from time to time to manage trees along tree safety zones, or to remove invasive non-native species (INNS) from the wood to prevent them establishing and threatening both native generalists and specialist ancient woodland species.

The younger secondary woodland areas will evolve through self-thinning with minimum intervention, through the continued loss of ash to ash dieback disease, and some damage from grey squirrel and deer. Over time, it will gradually become less distinctive, merging into the ASNW. Alongside rides small glades will be maintained to support woodland edge communities. Herbivory pressure will continue to be monitored across the wood to ensure woodland regeneration is functioning.

On-going monitoring and maintenance will ensure the wood remains a safe wood to visit, with infrastructure appropriate for the wood's relatively low visitor numbers i.e. those from neighbouring villages.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description

Approximately half of Chiphouse Wood is ancient semi natural woodland (sub-compartment 1a - 3.71 Ha); dominated by mature oak standards with hazel coppice, last coppiced in the 1990s. The wood approximates to National Vegetation Classification (NVC) W8 ash/maple/dogs mercury but with oak being deliberately encouraged and planted historically, as is common for the soil type (clay-with-flint over chalk). Other canopy species include mature beech, ash, hazel, field maple and cherry, and few minor species including yew and whitebeam. The chalky soil conditions of the site support a diverse flora with specialist woodland plants present, such as bluebell, dog's mercury, moschatel, goldilocks buttercup, and woodruff. Along the southern boundary with neighbouring gardens, much of the invasive non-native laurel and rhododendron has been removed. However, there are still remnants of garden escapes along this boundary, such as large-leaved ivy and variegated yellow archangel.

Other ancient woodland features include old trees such as overstood coppiced ash and oak trees, reflecting historic management of the wood, and mature beeches towards the wood's southeast corner.

The ancient woodland was disturbed by the storm of 1987, which has created a mixed age structure of trees and enhanced the deadwood habitat. Relic trees blown by the storms are still evident, for instance the large trunks of rotting beeches. There are now dense clumps of young trees, predominately ash growing in the canopy gaps created by the storms.

Old woodbanks can be traced around the former fields at the edges of the ancient woodland, especially around sub-compartment 1b. Also, historic quarry pits can be seen in ancient parts of the woodland, the largest and most obvious being one located towards the southwest corner of comp. 1a, near to the site entry from Glade Spur and next to one of the permissive paths.

Significance

The amount of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) left in Britain has been drastically reduced over the last century. Approximately 40% of England's remaining ASNW is found in the South East and its protection and enhancement is one of the main aims of the Trust. It is irreplaceable due to the continuity of woodland cover over hundreds of years and contains many rare and threatened species.

Chiphouse Wood is situated in London's Green Belt within the North Downs. However, it is surrounded by the dormitory hubs of Chipstead 2km to the east and Kingswood immediately to the west and golf courses to the south. The greatest concentration of ancient semi natural woodland can be found to the north of Chiphouse Wood, Banstead Woods a 93.15ha site immediately over the other side of the railway. Banstead Woods and Chipstead Downs is an LNR and SSSI designated for its sessile oak dominated woodland and diverse grassland communities. Beyond this, ancient

semi natural woodland is found in small, fragmented pockets under pressure from its increasingly urban surroundings.
Opportunities & Constraints
Constraints: Poor access makes woodland management difficult. ASNW has blanket TPO applied.
Factors Causing Change
Decline of ash due to ash dieback disease (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) Potential for colonisation of other pests and diseases such as chronic oak decline, acute oak decline and oak processionary moth, all of which are found locally. Herbivory pressure affecting regeneration; Mammal damage to young trees, particularly from deer and grey squirrel. Invasive non-native species (INNS) spreading into ancient woodland from neighbours' gardens, often via garden waste dumped in the wood along boundaries. Climate change leading to changes in composition of woodland tree species
Long term Objective (50 years+)
Chiphouse Wood's ASNW will be maintained and enhanced to increase the wood's resilience to pests and diseases and maximise the wood's biodiversity. Glades will be managed along the main ride running East/West through the north of the site to support woodland edge communities. As ash and mature oak trees decline, the abundance of beech may increase and the understorey will become more diverse as the boundary between the secondary woodland and the ancient woodland becomes indistinguishable. Tree species from the planted secondary woodland will begin to colonise the ancient woodland, and vice versa. The dieback of ash and mature trees will increase the overall deadwood habitat in the wood and create gaps in the canopy for regeneration to occur. The wood will also be free from invasive non-native species (INNS) e.g. laurel and rhododendron.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
During the plan period, management will be undertaken to monitor and control invasive non-native species (INNS) e.g. laurel and rhododendron, and to monitor herbivory pressure across the wood. - INNS - large-leaved ivy (<i>Hedera</i> spp.), a garden escape growing near to the southern boundary of sub-comp. 1a, will be pulled out in 2026/7. The concentrated area of infestation measures approximately 18 metres x 18 metres. Monitoring following removal will determine need for repeat action in subsequent years. - INNS - laurel & rhododendron, which once infested areas of the wood, will be prevented from re-establishing by monitoring every two years for their presence during scheduled tree safety inspections (starting 2027). Any new instances of INNS found within Chiphouse Wood will then be mapped and addressed. - Ash will continue to decline across the site as they succumb to ash dieback disease. Any intervention will be restricted to managing ash trees along designated tree safety zones, otherwise ash will be left to fight the disease and continue to provide habitat for a range of different species and provide gaps in the canopy for tree regeneration to occur. - HIA Lite surveys (Herbivore Impact Assessment) will be undertaken in 2027, 2031, and 2034, and a TIC (Thermal Image Count) Drone survey and report will be undertaken in 2027 to assess deer species and numbers.

- A Woodland Ecological Condition Assessment (WECA) will be repeated midway through the 10-year management plan period in 2031, and again in 2036 to inform on management in the next Management Plan review.

4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Description
Sub-compartments 1b and 1c are not ancient woodland and were open fields before being planted in 1983/84. Planted species include oak, ash, field maple, cherry, beech, wayfaring tree, and yew. The trees are well established, and have been greatly supplemented by natural regeneration, especially of ash. Much of this regeneration is younger than the planted trees themselves, which helps to create a mixed age class of trees and gives a 'natural' feel to the plantations. The canopy is dense, so scrub and ground flora is limited. Shrub species include hawthorn, spindle, hazel and holly. Ground flora is dominated by mosses with occasional pockets of ancient woodland plants such as wood anemone and bluebells, and occasional/frequent abundance of other generalist and coarse vegetation including nettle, docks, grasses, ferns, and bramble. Ash made up a sizeable component of the planted trees back in 1983/84, and many of these are now either dead or dying from ash dieback disease. The loss of ash should enable other broadleaved tree species to regenerate in their place, naturally improving the structure of the young secondary woodland as it continues to mature.
Significance
The stands of secondary woodland buffer the existing ancient woodland, add to the diversity of the woodland habitat with a younger, denser canopy and increase the overall resilience of the wood. They are also a legacy of community involvement at the site when the wood was purchased and planted with local community participation.
Opportunities & Constraints
Opportunities: As the young secondary woodland of sub-comps 1b and 1c continues to develop, there may be opportunities to coppice/scallop along existing paths that run through them to provide important woodland edge habitat, particularly along the north facing sides of the east/west ride running through the middle of the wood in sub-comp. 1b. Constraints: Poor access make woodland management difficult.
Factors Causing Change
Decline of ash due to ash dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) Potential for colonisation of other pests and diseases such as chronic oak decline, acute oak decline and oak processionary moth, all of which are found locally. Mammal damage to young trees, particularly from deer and grey squirrel. INNS (invasive non-native species) establishing in the wood Climate change leading to changes in composition of woodland tree species
Long term Objective (50 years+)

The secondary woodland will be managed with minimum intervention, except for tree safety works from time to time to trees within designated tree safety zones (paths and boundaries). The objective is to attain structural and species diversity within the stand, i.e. 3x storeys/age classes of site-native species. Ride edge coppicing/scalping will continue along the East/West public footpath, where appropriate, to support a woodland edge community and increase biodiversity. There will be no invasive non-native species present.

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

During the plan period, management will be undertaken to monitor and control invasive non-native species (INNS). Selected ride-edge coppicing/scalping will continue on rotation along the northern edge of the main East/West public footpath in the north of the site to aid visibility in this area, help dry the path and improve biodiversity. Herbivory pressure on the young secondary woodland will be monitored through a process of HIA-lite surveys every four years, and a TIC Drone survey in 2027.

- Along the East/West public footpath in the north of the site (sub-compartment 1b), 2x scallops created during the last management period will be re-cut on rotation, each measuring approximately 10 metres x 30 metres in 2027 and 2029.
- INNS - laurel & rhododendron, which once infested areas of the wood, and any other INNS will be prevented from re-establishing by monitoring every two years for their presence during scheduled tree safety inspections (starting 2027). Any new instances of INNS found within the secondary woodland will then be mapped and addressed.
- Ash will continue to decline across the site as they succumb to ash dieback disease. Any intervention will be restricted to managing ash trees along designated tree safety zones, otherwise ash will be left to fight the disease and continue to provide habitat for a range of different species and provide gaps in the canopy for tree regeneration to occur.
- HIA Lite surveys (Herbivore Impact Assessment) will be undertaken in 2027, 2031, and 2034, and a TIC (Thermal Image Count) Drone survey and report will be undertaken in 2027 to assess deer species and numbers.
- A Woodland Ecological Condition Assessment (WECA) will be repeated midway through the 10-year management plan period in 2031, and again in 2036 to inform on management in the next Management Plan review.

4.3 f3 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Chiphouse Wood is a WT access category B site (moderate usage site where paths are maintained). The wood is easily accessible from Kingswood (population of c.6,900) and Chipstead, Hooley and Woodmansterne (combined population of c.6,900). One can also reach the site from Banstead Wood and Chipstead Downs, a SSSI and LNR owned and managed by Reigate and Banstead Borough Council to the north. There a bridleway along the western boundary and public footpath running east to west along the northern edge of the wood connecting Kingswood with Chipstead which is part of a promoted Surrey County Council Walk – Banstead Countryside Walk. There are other permissive paths through the wood guiding visitors through planted and established woodland. There is no car parking associated with the wood, nor any opportunities to park nearby. Chiphouse Wood can be reached relatively easily from the train station at Kingswood.

Significance

Chiphouse Wood is a popular, accessible ancient woodland in an otherwise highly urban environment in London's commuter belt. The wood has a short circular walk and is visited daily by those in the local community.

Opportunities & Constraints
Constraint The wood is large enough to be of interest to the local walker, but its size probably limits wider interest apart from people following public rights of way and the Banstead Countryside Walk. Paths and rides can become muddy during prolonged wet weather and in autumn and winter.
Factors Causing Change
Antisocial behaviour, such as incursion by motocross bikes, unauthorised use of paths by cyclists, littering, dog fouling, camp fires, new desire lines and trampling of ground flora, etc. Ash dieback: This tree disease affects public access provision, requiring tree safety works to maintain safe access.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
To maintain a network of paths through the wood. The site will continue to have regular daily visitors with appropriate entrance infrastructure and bench maintained, as befitting its access category.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
Low key public access will be maintained over the plan period by regular maintenance and safety inspections, appropriate for the numbers of visitors. - Approx 2.3km of path and 3 entrances will be maintained annually to allow continued access across the site. This will include strimming path edges and entrances, and appropriate tree safety work identified by scheduled Zone B safety inspections. - Annual infrastructure inspections and maintenance, with a mid-plan inspection of all signage and infrastructure in 2031 to inform the next management plan review in 2031. - Annual tree safety inspections and remedial works as required in line with the Trusts Tree Risk Management Policy. - Public entrance and management access infrastructure and signage at the two entry points along the PROW in the NE and NW of the wood will be refreshed and updated in 2028.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	April
2026	SL - Emergency Safety Works	Works associated with unplanned emergency safety works, other than tree safety, such as repairs/restoration works after damage caused by storms / floods /landslips	April
2026	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	September
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	October
2026	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	February
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2027	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	February
2028	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2028	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2029	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2030	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2031	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2031	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2032	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2033	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2034	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August
2034	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	October
2035	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	August

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	3.71	Oak (pedunculate)	1880	Min-intervention	Management factors (e.g. grazing etc), No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
The compartment is ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW) with mature oak dominating the canopy. Ash and beech make up the rest of the canopy, with yew, whitebeam, hazel, hawthorn, holly, field maple, and cherry also present. Overall, the woodland has a high forest structure but contains over-stood historic coppice stools. Hazel stools were coppiced in 1990s in the eastern part of the compartment. Bluebells carpet the woodland in April. Other woodland specialists are also present including wood anemone, wood sorrel, wild arum, lesser celandine, dog's mercury, yellow archangel, and greater stitchwort alongside paths. There is a large historic quarry pit in the south-west corner of the compartment. An area within the East of this sub-compartment has been designated as a Natural Reserve and it will be managed through minimum intervention in perpetuity.						
1b	2.98	Oak (pedunculate)	1984	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order
This compartment was formerly a field, and planted with native broadleaves in 1984, including ash, cherry and hazel. The planted trees have mixed well with recent natural regeneration of ash and other species, giving the woodland a more natural structure. Much of the young ash in the compartment, however, is either dead or dying from ash dieback disease. The ground flora is generally species-poor for woodland specialists, but with some bluebells present. Generalist woodland flora present includes mosses, pendulous sedge, grasses, ferns, ground ivy, common vetches, and most commonly bramble.						
1c	1.46	Oak (pedunculate)	1983	Min-intervention	No/poor vehicular access within the site	Green Belt, Tree Preservation Order

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Most of 1c is formerly a field, planted with native broadleaves in 1983, including ash, cherry and hazel. The southern strip of 1c predates the planting and is mature beech woodland. The naturally regenerating species, e.g. ash, has interspersed with maturing planted trees, giving the woodland a more natural structure. The ground flora is generally poor, similar to sub-compartment 1b, although saplings are more abundant and diverse. Ground flora includes mosses, common ivy, ground ivy, nettle, hogweed, bramble, ferns, primrose, forget-me-not, dock, and very occasional bluebells.						

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.

Windblow/Windthrow

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

Registered Office:

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