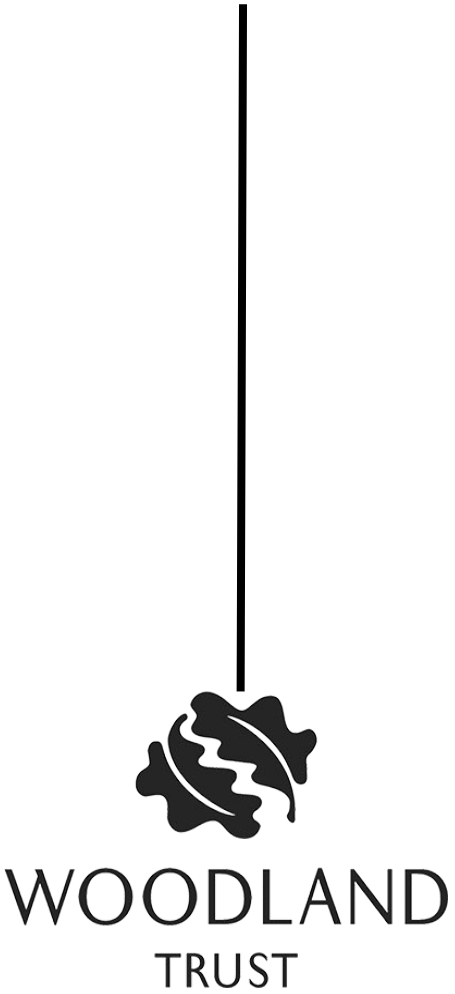
Peppard Wood

(Plan period – 2026 to 2036)



Management Plan Content Page

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

Peppard Wood

Location:	Rotherfield Peppard Grid reference: SU696818 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 174
Area:	5.96 hectares (14.73 acres)
External Designations:	National Landscape, Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	N/A

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Peppard Wood is located within the parish of Rotherfield Peppard, South Oxfordshire. The site is situated within the Chilterns National Landscape Area where 24% is covered by woodland of which 13% is designated as ancient. The land was acquired by The Woodland Trust in 1994 and was once part of the grounds of the former Peppard Chest Hospital, formally Peppard Sanatorium. The site was set aside for woodland creation as part of a planning agreement to develop the housing estate that now shares its eastern boundary. To the north is Kingswood Common (wooded) and to the west are fields used for grazing.

The site is on level ground and sits over chalk bedrock that gives rise to the characteristics of the Chilterns National Landscape. Clay with flint deposits are found on the north of the site with more sand and gravel deposits to the south.

This 6 hectare site was planted in 1996 with a mixture of native broadleaves including beech, oak, birch, wild cherry and native shrubs. The local community was involved in the design of the wood, which contains a maintained open grassy glade in the centre facilitating views to the west over the rolling fields. The wood also contains a number of retained mature specimen trees including Corsican pine, lime and birch which were growing in the former hospital grounds. In addition there is a remnant piece of old orchard with its apple and plum trees, the fruit once used by the kitchens of the hospital and which have been incorporated into the design. Most of the original trees present before purchase have a tree preservation order upon them.

The wood has a good network of permissive paths that link to the wider network of public rights of way and open access land in the immediate area. The site is enjoyed and used regularly by the local community.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Peppard Wood is in small in size but is of a much larger importance on a landscape scale and context, buffering neighbouring ancient woodland and extending publicly accessible native woodland habitats in the immediate area. In the long term (50+ years) Peppard Wood will continue to develop into a naturally functioning, native broadleaf woodland with a high forest structure and well spaced mature trees. A series of increasingly less impactful thinning interventions will set the woodland on its trajectory to a resilient and self-sustaining ecosystem with high biodiversity.

Dominant canopy species will be oak, beech and lime plus field maple and birch with an understorey of hazel, holly and hawthorn. The mature pre-plantation trees will be the future seed and sucker source for natural regeneration and will become the future veterans within the woodland. The old orchard trees will likely have died and will have made way for natural tree and shrub regeneration. The amount of deadwood will be increasing via natural tree death and also the silvicultural interventions which will have left felled trees in situ.

Across the site there will continue to be a mosaic of habitats, broadleaved woodland, managed herb rich meadows, glades and rides with the proportion of woodland and non-woodland habitat largely the same as it is now (85% - 15% respectively). To secure this balance we will continue our regime of cutting and collecting the non-woodland habitats in the summer months to reduce nutrient build up, prevent the dominance of grasses and natural succession of natural regenerating scrub to then woodland habitat.

Pests, diseases and invasive non-native species (garden escapes) will be monitored and management undertaken where essential to prevent detrimental impact to the overall condition of the site. The sites' diverse tree species and natural variable structure, will provide resilience, particularly to single species threats such as ash dieback disease (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).

Herbivore impact (e.g. deer browsing, grey squirrels, edible dormouse) will not be preventing succession and establishment of native trees and understorey from natural regeneration, or resulting in significant losses of established trees. This is our long-term policy and we will work with our neighbours and other organisations where appropriate to fulfill this aim.

The Woodland Trust has given Peppard Wood a category B for access provision which translates to a moderate usage site. Informal public access will remain in perpetuity with a managed path network, entrances clearly signed and made welcoming/accessible, and the site will be as safe as practicable for visitors. As the wood is mainly used by the local community undertaking regular visits, permanent information for visitors will be low key with temporary and seasonal signage used to explain our management methods.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Secondary Woodland

Description

The secondary woodland covers approximately 85% of the site (4.5ha). The majority of the wood was planted in 1996 with a mixture of native broadleaved trees such as oak, beech, silver birch, wild cherry, field maple, hawthorn and hazel. Scattered throughout the site are several dozen mature trees which were part of the landscape in the former hospital grounds, and these include Corsican pine, lime, oak and silver birch. There is also the remnant of an orchard with 7 veteran apple and 1 plum tree. The fruit trees are now large in crown and height and have not been traditionally pruned for decades which has led to two trees that have fallen/collapsed in recent years. The site also contains an element of open grassland (approximately 15% of the area – 1.3ha) in the centre and further small glades dotted around including below the overhead power infrastructure wayleaves. The original design plan incorporated these meadows to maintain views over the surrounding landscape from the nearby housing and lane. The meadows are cut and collected in July as is common practice and this also halts the encroachment of shrubs, trees and coarse vegetation. Classified as semi-improved grassland, these non-wooded areas will be maintained as such for the foreseeable future.

Significance

This area of new woodland extends and buffers the extensive woodland of Kingwood Common to the north and the mature woodland of our New Copse site to the south. There are further immediate connections with the mature trees along Chiltern Road and the hedgerows fanning out along the roads and field boundaries. These green habitats form wildlife corridors and allow wildlife to move with greater safety and shelter. A connected wooded countryside enhances the landscape's overall resilience to threats such as climate change, fragmentation and impacts from the growing urban environment. These ecological principles of bigger, better and more joined up are derived from the 2010 Lawton Report, Making Space For Nature.

Orchards are a priority habitat in the UK biodiversity action plan as over 60% have been lost since the 1960's. Fruit trees early senesce (grow old quicker) than other native trees and therefore develop veteran features such as hollow trunks, rot holes, dead wood and sap runs in a shorter period of time. There are over 400 species of invertebrate that live in decaying wood and some that are only found in orchards.

Opportunities & Constraints

The site contains a large number of utilities under and above ground including electricity power cables limiting certain habitat management methods such as the use of larger machinery.

Factors Causing Change

- Grey squirrels are present in high numbers and have negatively impacted the planted trees by ring-barking which has seen a great number of trees (especially oak and maple) loose the top leading branches.
- Deer impact surveys and thermal drone counts show high impact and large numbers of deer which is likely to be having a detrimental effect on the establishment of natural regeneration of trees and shrubs. Heavily used racks are present throughout the site and it is not uncommon to see large herds of fallow deer.
- Non-native garden plants are present and will require regular removal and on-going checks to prevent spreading and displacing native species.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In 50 years' time the planted trees at Peppard Wood will contain a mixture of native broadleaves dominated by oak and beech which will mimic woodland found locally. Further tree species present will be small-leaved lime, birch, field maple and wild cherry. The planted trees will be reaching their maturing or stem exclusion stage of development on entering the next stage which will see a more age and species diverse multi-layered structure. Some trees will succumb to age/disease and other more long-lived species will continue to gain prominence and size. Unlike the early stages of a planted woodland where the woodland is in unnatural in character and intervention is required, this latter period will require minimal management intervention, reacting only to outbreaks of disease, tree safety and light touches to assist future veteran trees become established. Natural colonisation, cycles and processes will start to predominate and associated woodland flora will be more common including fauna.
The ratio between the woodland and open space will be largely the same as it is now - 85% woodland/15% non-woodland habitats and this will be kept in check by the continuation of the management practice of cutting and collecting which prevents colonisation of scrub and trees. The non-wooded habitats will have transitioned to more natural grassland meadows bounded by gradated woodland edge habitat of scrub and shrubs, both important habitats for invertebrates and birds. Areas of coarse scrub will be present offering protected bird nesting areas and will continue to be cut back to the ground on a rotational, cyclic system. Invasive non-native garden plants will be minimal and will not prevent native flora from establishing and flourishing.

Many of the fruit trees in the orchard are likely to have succumb to old age with the decaying material offering habitat for deadwood invertebrates and fungi. The orchard area will be open with the ground layer maintained at the same time as the meadows and free from competitive coarse plants and scrub.

The specimen trees (lime, pine, beech) left over from the previous occupation will have become veteran/old age trees with competing trees removed through a series of light silvicultural operations. Though less dominant in a maturing woodland, these trees will still be significant trees in their own right, potentially offering up veteran tree features not yet found in the rest of the woodland.

The combined efforts of landowners and deer managers will have succeeded in keeping deer numbers to a level where the longevity of the natural woodland processes will be allowed to occur.

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

1.Planted woodland structure and regeneration
By winter 2026/27, improve structural diversity across 4.5ha of planted woodland in compartment 1a by reducing the number of trees by approximately 30%, resulting in increased ground light levels, initiation of natural regeneration, understorey development and increased deadwood availability, with progress reviewed in 2030 and 2034.

2. Orchard
By 2027, improve the condition and resilience of the remaining fruit trees within the 0.9ha orchard by reducing shade and reducing possible damage through removing trees in close proximity (up to 1 tree length), resulting in increased light availability and reduced fall risk into the orchard.

3. Specimen trees
By 2027, improve the long-term vitality of the mature Corsican pine and six small leaved lime trees by halo thinning to a distance of approximately 5m from the crown dripline, reducing competition for light and resources and retaining these trees as long-term landscape and ecological features.

4. Deer impact
By 2031, reduce deer impact from high to medium across the site, enabling successful establishment and survival of natural regeneration. Supported by collaboration with surrounding landowners and deer managers. Progress towards this outcome will be supported through deer impact assessments in 2031/2035.

5. Non-wooded habitats
By 2031, maintain 1.3ha of tree free areas (approximately 15% of the site) will be managed as herb rich meadows, preventing woodland encroachment and excessive scrub development, through a summer hay cut and collect in July each year Success will be measured by the retention of an open and diverse sward.

6. Invasive plants
By the end of 2026, reduce invasive garden plants to a level where they are no longer spreading or negatively impacting native habitats. Target areas will be monitored in May 2027/28. Woodland ecological condition assessments in 2030/2034 will review success and highlight any new invasive plants that need managing thereafter.

7. Site infrastructure and waste
By the end of the plan period in 2034, remove all identified redundant infrastructure and legacy waste to improve the site safety, visual quality and the natural character of the reserve. Maintain the site infrastructure to a reliable and safe standard of operation and audit annually.

4.2 f2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Peppard Wood is well used by the local community and is a stepping stone for longer countryside walking routes. The wood has a large network of approximately 1.3km of maintained permissive paths for exploration on foot. The central open glade is a lovely additional space with a wooden bench from which it is possible to see the mature woodland of New Copse, also owned by the Woodland Trust. A further bench is positioned to north of the orchard.

There are 6 public entrances of various types including a kissing gate and squeeze gaps which link to Kingwood Common, Dove Lane and Wyfold Lane. A further 3 maintenance entrances exist, 2 on Dove Lane and 1 to the north on the lane.
A dog waste bin is located 15m within the site, close to the southern pedestrian entrance on Dove Lane.
There is no immediate parking but there is space for 3 cars at the junction of Wyfold Lane and Stoke Row Road.

Significance

The wood's close proximity to residential areas makes it an ideal natural space for local residents situated within walking distance and its connectivity to the wider right of way and footpath network offers opportunities for longer countryside and woodland walks. Peppard Wood is an important ecological and recreational resource, providing benefits to both mental and physical health. The wealth of nearby publicly accessible areas such as Kingwood Common, Burnt Platt and New Copse (Woodland Trust owned), means Peppard Wood is a very useful green connection in the wider landscape.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints:
The lack of immediate parking available.

Factors Causing Change

Increased visitor numbers and/or periods of wetter weather due to climate change, could cause the paths to be muddy and less accessible.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Public access for informal and quiet recreation will be maintained in perpetuity. There will be a network of managed paths so visitors can explore the different habitats together with visible and clearly signed accessible entrances.

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

- During this plan the vegetation along approximately 1.3km of permissive footpaths and at six pedestrian entrances will be clear of impeding vegetation to facilitate public and management access – one maintenance visit annually in July and regular monthly visits by the volunteer warden.

- The site infrastructure for public and management access will be audited annually and maintained as necessary in a safe and presentable condition whilst adhering to Woodland Trust and industry best practice guidance on accessibility where appropriate.

- For the safety of visitors and our neighbours and to reduce chance of damage to property, an annual Zone A (high risk) tree safety inspection alternating between summer and autumn and a Zone B (low risk) tree safety inspection every 3 years will be undertaken.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	June
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	June
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	July
2026	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	July
2026	LC - Initial Site Clearance	Works associated with the clearance/removal of site debris / rubbish	August
2026	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2026	WMM - Secondary Silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within secondary woods to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	September
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,	October
2026	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	December
2027	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	February
2028	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	February
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,	January
2030	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	January

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2032	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	February
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,	January
2033	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	5.96	Oak (pedunculate)	1996	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	National Landscape
Even-aged plantation of mainly oak, silver birch, beech and wild cherry with damson, hazel, holly, field maple, hawthorn and Guelder rose scrub. Pre-plantation trees include a mature orchard of 7 apple trees plus 1 plum, a mature Corsican pine, oak, beech, lime and silver birch. The area contains wide rides, some of which follow the lines of overhead electricity services and a meadow in the centre of the wood in order to maintain view across the surrounding countryside to the south. Ground flora includes Brambles, nettles, ivy-leaved speedwell, ground ivy, lords and ladies, cleavers, lesser celandine, hedge woundwort, docks, vetch, white dead nettle, ivy, wavy bittercress, cow parsley, garlic mustard and daffodils near resident properties. Tree regeneration is dominated by field maple less than <10cm in height. A total of 0.43ha of the south-western corner of the compartment is internally designated as natural reserves.						

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.

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

Peppard Wood Specimen Trees
Peppard Wood NWH
Peppard Wood Secondary Planting
Peppard Wood Orchard
Natural Reserves GB

Access Points
Access points

Other Features
Seat
Other feature

Path Network
Legal-Footpath
Permissive-Footpath
Woodland Trust Site Boundary

Peppard Wood Map

Scale: 1:3,250 @A4
Date: 06 May 2026
Author:

WOODLAND TRUST