

Langley Vale Wood

(Plan period – 2024 to 2029)



WOODLAND
TRUST

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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

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GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Langley Vale Wood

Location:

Langley Vale, Grid reference: TQ209567 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. N/A

Area:

259.69 hectares (641.71 acres)

External Designations:

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Green Belt, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance

Internal Designations:

First World War memorial site

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Langley Vale Wood was purchased by the Woodland Trust in March 2014 as the First World War Centenary project site for England. At 259 hectares (640 acres), it is the largest of the four centenary woods located in England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. Set within the county of Surrey, Langley Vale Wood is located approximately two miles south of the town of Epsom and borders the villages of Langley Vale to the north and Tadworth to the east, with the M25 motorway abutting the southern boundary. Administratively, the site sits within three local authorities: Epsom & Ewell in the north of the site, Mole Valley in the west, and Banstead & Reigate to the south and east. The site lies less than a mile from Epsom Downs Racecourse. Langley Vale Wood is a part of the distinctive North Downs National Character Area (NCA), which forms a chain of chalk hills extending from the Hog's Back in Surrey to the white cliffs of Dover. Along with mixed agricultural use, woodland and chalk grassland are prominent features of the North Downs NCA.

Langley Vale Wood is a complex of established woodland, new woodland creation and open habitats. Twenty percent of the farm's area is established woodland, much of which is ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW). There are 4 named woods on site; Great Hurst Wood (25.7ha) is the largest, which, along with Downs View Wood, Round Wood, and Little Hurst Wood, are classified as Sites for Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI). The woodlands are largely hazel coppice with oak, ash and beech dominating the canopy. Following the damage caused by the storm of 1987, many areas were replanted with broadleaf species, mainly cherry. There are several veteran trees located around the site, mostly beech, but also ash, sweet chestnut, oak, and cherry. Little Hurst Wood and Great Hurst Wood also show excellent displays of bluebells in the spring. There are several notable woodland shaws that run through the site, including Sheep Walk which is a public bridleway running north to south through the central area. Some of these shaws are classified as ancient woodland and have a similar composition to the larger woodland blocks.

Between 2016 and 2019, 170 000 new trees have been planted on site, with new established woodland and areas of natural colonisation now comprising 40% of the site. Following guidance from the 2016 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), new planting was restricted to the higher areas of the site whilst the lower ground and valleys remain as open space, in keeping with the character of the Surrey Hills. The new woodland at Langley Vale Wood buffers the existing blocks of ASNW, increasing the woodland area and improving habitat connectivity.

Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is present, affecting all ash trees on site to varying degrees. Oak processionary moth (*Thaumetopoea processionea*) can also be found on site; nests have been confirmed since 2021.

Previously known as Langley Bottom Farm, Langley Vale Wood was managed predominantly as arable farmland. Now under the management of the Woodland Trust, 40% of the site is maintained as open land, comprising of species-rich grassland and cultivated fields and margins that support rare arable plant assemblages. The arable field margins of Langley Vale Wood contain many rare arable plant species included on the Vascular Plant Red Data List for Great Britain. These arable plant populations include the critically endangered and nationally scarce red hemp nettle and the endangered ground pine. Two birds of conservation concern (BOCCs), lapwing and skylarks (both red listed species), are associated with the open habitats and have breeding populations on site.

The variety of habitats at Langley Vale Wood support a wide range of wildlife, including badgers, barn owls, and 5 species of bat. 32 species of butterfly have been recorded on site, including the small blue butterfly, a nationally

scarce species native to calcareous grassland.

The site has direct historical links to the First World War as it was used for gas training and general officer training between 1914 and 1918 as part of 'Tadworth Camp'. The most notable feature from this war history are the remains of a 100-year-old larch flagpole in Round Wood. A number of new First World War memorials have been created at Langley Vale Wood between 2019 and 2022, including 'Regiment of Trees', 'Witness', and 'Jutland Wood'.

The site contains a public car park on Headley Road, and has good transport links to Surrey, London and the surrounding areas. The site has its own volunteer groups supporting the site management, wildlife monitoring and visitor engagement.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Our long term policy at Langley Vale Wood is to develop and maintain a varied habitat mosaic of ancient woodland, established secondary native woodland, and open habitat consisting of species-rich grassland on chalk soil and arable cultivation areas. 20% of the site will consist of the remaining areas of ancient woodland, whilst 80% of the site will have a dynamic and diverse structure consisting of both secondary native woodland and open habitat with each type being equally represented. Transitional habitats between the two will enrich the habitat mosaic. The sites' dynamic habitat structure will be driven by natural processes and support a healthy abundance of species, functioning as a refuge for local flora and fauna. Langley Vale will be a key site in Surrey's nature recovery network and will help to drive the recovery of wildlife across the surrounding landscape.

Ancient Woodland

The ancient woodland will largely be maintained as high forest woodland with good structural and species diversity that is allowed to develop through natural processes. Deadwood habitat will be represented through standing and fallen dead trees and ancient living trees. Ground flora will continue to contain specialist woodland plants, indicative of ancient woodland.

Maintained ride networks will selectively open up the canopy, providing the necessary conditions for a significant element of early successional habitat and a ground layer rich in herbaceous species. Veteran trees will be retained, providing important habitat for invertebrates, birds, and bats. The next generation of veteran trees will be encouraged, leading to species like oak and beech becoming veterans within 50-100 years.

Secondary Woodland

Planted areas and those of natural colonisation will increase the woodland cover on site significantly, and provide connectivity between the existing ancient woodland. Rotational cutting of trees and scrub will occur to ensure that shaded rides and paths are opened up to sunlight to encourage ground flora to flourish and micro-habitats to establish in the lying deadwood. Failed planted trees will cease to be replaced from 2028 when woodland creation grant commitments are fulfilled. From this time on, natural processes will drive the establishment of structural complexity and dynamism with the the woodland creation areas. Grazing within secondary woodland areas will create a dynamic habitat system. Openings will be allowed to develop naturally within the planted woodlands, diversifying the structure and introducing a mosaic of habitats and blurred edges. A coppicing regime will be established in secondary hazel woodland to encourage age and height diversity and increase ground flora species.

Open Land

A sustainable system of arable cultivation will maintain arable fields and field margins capable of supporting the nationally-scarce arable plant species found at Langley Vale Wood. These open ground management strategies will also provide suitable habitat for breeding populations of ground-nesting birds. Regenerative farming practices will be incorporated to ensure ecological resilience, with cultivation and cropping regimes under assessment and review on an ongoing basis.

Long term management of the meadow areas will encourage the development of nutrient-poor grassland with wildflower-rich swards. Management will be by low-intensity grazing, with the need for mechanical cutting or cut-and-take regimes to be assessed and carried out on an ongoing basis.

Connecting People with Woods and Trees

Langley Vale Wood will be a site with significant visitor infrastructure, including a car park, visitor shelter, natural

play area, memorial areas, with an accessible hard-surfaced path, with mown, unsurfaced paths elsewhere. Particularly sensitive areas will be protected from human disturbance through initiatives such as educational signage, zoning, fencing, and/or placement of paths. The First World War Centenary aspect of the site will still be visible through interpretation but in the long term the emphasis will shift towards nature conservation and informal public access. Management activities occurring on site and other initiatives will successfully engage the local community in the project. The access and site provisions for volunteers will allow a wide range of community engagement. As a result, Langley Vale Wood will become a local favourite, well used and highly valued by local communities. Visitors will experience an inspiring connection with nature and local communities will be enriched through the opportunities for volunteering and learning.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 New Native Woodland

Description

Approximately 100ha of former arable farmland has been converted to new native woodland, mostly by tree planting. Approximately 25% of the woodland creation area has been left for natural colonisation. These areas have been chosen specifically as they are adjacent to ancient woodlands where the seed source is abundant. The geology is predominantly chalk with flint, whilst some of the wooded higher parts of the site have a thin clay cap.

The 52ha of existing woodlands are scattered on the higher areas of the site. The new native woodland follows a similar trend in order to retain the vistas and views through the site and blend the visual aspect of the site with the surrounding landscape. The new woodland also buffers and extends core areas of existing woodland, connecting the existing on-site woodland blocks and shaws together. Planted woody shrubs and natural colonisation areas will form a progression from managed grassland/open ground areas in the valleys to mixed broadleaf woodland, increasing the range of habitat types for wildlife. A network of managed rides will be maintained throughout all of the woodland creation areas to provide public and management access and additional open habitat.

The new woodland areas consist of a native broadleaved tree and woody shrub mix. The planting mixes are largely drawn from the 2014 vegetation survey of existing woodland communities on site (please refer to 5.2 KF f2 and compartment descriptions in appendix 1 for further detail of woodland species). The selected tree species are suited to site conditions and matched, where appropriate, to the adjacent existing woodlands. No ash trees have been planted at Langley Vale Wood. Although traditionally a key tree species of the North Downs, the development of ash dieback across the region has prevented its inclusion in the woodland creation at Langley Vale.

Some areas such as the community orchard, the hazel coppice woodland, the Regiment of Trees, and the tree-lined avenues have been planted with species appropriate to the particular location and function. Woodland planting is in sinuous rows to enable mechanised management and reduce the visual impact of planted lines. Most areas are planted with individual tree shelters to prevent damage by deer and rabbits and to facilitate volunteer planting; some areas, specifically the coppice woodlands and orchard are protected by deer-proof fencing.

170 000 trees were planted between 2014 and 2019. The first 10,000 trees were planted in No Home Field (sub-cpt 2e) in December 2014 with a mix of 25 native species. Subsequent planting was carried out across subcpts 2j, 3a, 1d and the largest area of continuous planting was within subcpt 1d, now know as Jutland Wood with a mix of 14 different species. Trees and shrubs were planted in shelters in wide sinuous rows with a large path bisecting down the middle. In subcpt 2g and 2c hazel coppice with oak standards was planted within deer fencing. A mix of grass & wildflower species suitable to the specific soils of the site was spread between the trees to create a wildflower meadow prior to the canopy forming.

Drought conditions during spring/summer 2020 meant that a number of newly planted trees died. As a result, 20,000 failed trees were replaced during winter 2020/21 by contractors, and a further 2000 were replaced in winter 2021/22 and 2500 in 2022/23. Of the species planted, beech in particular is struggling to establish.

Significance

One of the Woodland Trust's key aims is to increase woodland cover by creating new native woodlands throughout the country. Langley Vale was purchased as one of four First World War Centenary sites across the UK with the specific intention to create commemorative woodland. Although this site sits within Surrey, the most wooded county in the country, additional woodland in this former arable farm will fit well within the wider landscape. The areas of new native woodland on site will buffer and protect existing ASNW from nearby disruptive land uses (development, roads, agriculture, etc.). It will also increase the size of woodland blocks and connect existing woodlands together, further benefitting wildlife and enhancing the resilience of the woodlands that remain on site.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

- To provide long-term data on establishing woodland on arable land and the effects on local wildlife populations that could benefit future woodland creation projects across the country.
- To provide future opportunities to supply woodland products for on site management activities and the needs of the local community.
- To introduce managed grazing into secondary woodland to encourage development of a dynamic habitat with structural complexity.

Constraints

- Various invasive plants (e.g., ragwort) appearing in fields that were previously managed as arable will need to be addressed with minimal to no herbicide application. Alternative weed management could be costly and/or difficult, but if not addressed, could potentially impact survival rates of trees.
- Ground nesting birds and rare arable plants are important conservation features of the site that will be affected by converting farmland into woodland.
- Planting the majority of the new woodland in a short time period to meet WW1 centenary objectives will result in an undesirable even-aged structure of the woodland across a significant area of the site.
- Lack of water for grazing livestock.
- Dog walking & grazing livestock conflicts.

Factors Causing Change

- Succession from long-term open ground to a wooded habitat will lead to structural changes and losses and gains of niche habitat types.
- Invasive plants, such as ragwort, clematis and barren brome competing with new tree planting.
- Wind damage in exposed areas impacting successful tree growth and development - many new trees planted on hill tops.
- Mammal damage (squirrel, deer, and rabbit). Increases in the local squirrel, deer and rabbit populations would have a significant effect on tree growth in the woodland creation areas, and in the longer term to produce quality timber.
- Tree disease impacting plant health, which has the potential to impact species diversity and woodland resilience, e.g. OPM and ash dieback (in natural colonisation areas) affecting 2 of the key downland tree species.
- Sycamore dominating new woodland natural colonisation areas due to loss of previously dominant species such as ash.

- Climate change, with increased chance of drought periods, increased rainfall and more frequent and powerful storms and a longer growing season will impact tree health and resilience.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

A minimum of 159ha of the site will be woodland, of which 107ha will be new native woodland. Areas of woodland that were present prior to 2014 will be connected to one another by new native woodland, creating larger, more resilient woodland habitats. Planted areas will have become established woodland with a robust species diversity that resembles the surrounding woodland landscape. Secondary woodland areas will have maintained open spaces (rides, glades and paths) to add to the structural and species diversity. Failed planted trees will cease to be replaced after contractual obligations have been fulfilled. This, alongside grazing of secondary woodland areas will create natural openings within the planted woodlands, diversifying the structure and introducing a mosaic of habitats and blurred edges.

Areas of woodland creation that serve a specific purpose (community orchard, hazel coppice, First World War commemoration and avenues) will be well looked after and provide the benefits they were intended to – for example: fruit shared with the local community; woodland products for on site management activities; visual aesthetics in public areas.

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

The objective during the plan period of 2024- 2028 will be to ensure successful establishment of new native woodland through active monitoring and intervention as required

- Fully establish 107ha of new native woodland to Countryside Stewardship (CS) grant conditions: 1600 trees per ha by 2028 across subcpts 1d, 1b, 2a, 2g, 2e, 2i, 2j, 2o, 2q, 2s and 3a. Management to include: beat up; tree weeding, shelter maintenance/removal; inter-row mowing. All as necessary, determined by annual monitoring.
- Fully establish the community orchard (1ha) and 90 commemorative standard trees within the Regiment of Trees and Jutland memorial woodland. Management to include (as necessary): weeding/mulching; 130m shelterbelt planting in the orchard by 2026.
- Annual control of invasive species (buddleia) and noxious weeds (ragwort and hemlock) by manual or mechanical methods including pulling and mowing, approx. 1ha across Sub-cpts 1b, 2c, 2g, 2i, 2j, 3a, 4a.
- Reduce deer impacts from medium/high to medium/low by 2028. To be achieved by annual deer impact monitoring and management. Deer management plan (DMP) to be completed by 2024 using HIA data from 2021, cull returns from 2022-23 and intermediate monitoring results from biennial HIA 'Lite'/thermal imaging counts. Full HIA to be repeated in 2026.
- Woodland condition assessment to be repeated in 2028 to inform the next management plan review.
- Develop a site-wide long term grazing plan by 2028 to include phased requirements for mixed grazing, related grazing infrastructure and visitor management.

4.2 f2 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
<p>Approximately 20% (52ha) of Langley Vale Wood is existing woodland. Most of this is classified as ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW). Seven of the named woods are largely or entirely composed of ancient woodland (41 ha), with part of Round Wood being secondary woodland. The three largest named woodlands: Great Hurst Wood, Little Hurst Wood and Downs View Wood (east) are designated Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs). Woodlands throughout the site support a wide variety of species. Important features include the marsh tit, 28 badger sets, five species of bat including the relatively rare Natterer's, rare and notable fungi, and several notable invertebrates including the Roman snail, a UK BAP species.</p> <p>The woodlands form two distinct types. The first are woodland blocks ranging in size from 2ha at Gillette Wood to 26 ha at Great Hurst Wood. The second is large linear shaws, like Sheep Walk (3.4ha). Both types of woodland are mainly categorised as W8 under the National Vegetation Classification (NVC). This community type comprises predominantly ash, field maple, and hazel. W10 is found only in the highest areas of Great Hurst Wood. Dog's mercury is the most distinctive field layer species and bluebell is also frequent. Little Hurst Wood and Downs View Wood East both had significant storm damage in 1987 and were subsequently replanted with a mix of oak, cherry and ash. All woodlands have had history of coppice regime, but not for at least 30 years and many of the (largely hazel) coppice stools are now over-stood. Prior to the sites purchase in 2014, the woodland areas contained a pheasant shoot.</p> <p>Ash dieback is present on site, with standard ash trees present along many of the site boundaries, and within the hedgerows and shaws, including some veterans. Stands of ash are present in Gillette Wood (subcpt 1e), Downs View Wood (subcpt 2x) and Great Hurst Wood (subcpt 4c) (approx 2ha). But due to the more dominant presence of oak and beech standards, as well as mature sweet chestnut coppice within Great Hurst Wood, they do not typically dominate the canopy. The impact of ADB will be greatest in the loss of some of the sites mature and veteran trees, and the changes in woodland composition as a result of natural regeneration following necessary removal.</p>
Significance
<p>Ancient woodlands are a prominent feature of Langley Vale Wood and the surrounding landscape, with several other woodlands located nearby, predominantly located on the hill tops. Whilst Surrey is the most wooded county in the country, the threat to ASNW persists due to increasing development and habitat fragmentation. Good management practices and connecting the fragmented woodlands on site will enhance resilience and better protect the ASNW from these pressures.</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-To retain the ancient and veteran trees as important landscape and wildlife features.- To monitor minimum intervention areas to study changes over a long time scale and the impacts of ash dieback.- To use the site to demonstrate the Trust's approach to woodland management and to influence neighbouring landowners and other key stakeholders.- To utilise the on-site charcoal kiln. <p>Constraints</p>

- Substantial increase in human traffic in the ASNW could lead to compaction issues, vandalism, littering, etc.
- Illegal incursion of motocross bikes churning up ancient woodland flora.
- Poor management access, especially in the largest area of ASNW, Great Hurst Wood.

Factors Causing Change

- Changes to woodland structure from increasing shade and loss of coppice structure in minimum intervention stands;
- Tree diseases, particularly ash dieback, has the potential to impact species diversity and woodland resilience. In particular, in a site with only 20% established woodland, the mature & veteran tree population at Langley Vale, which is largely dominated by oak, ash and beech trees, is vulnerable.
- Mammal damage (squirrel, deer, and rabbit). Increases in the local squirrel, deer and rabbit populations would have a significant effect on the scrub layer and on tree regeneration within the ASNW, and the in the longer term to produce quality timber.
- Changes to the climate, with increased chance of drought periods, increased rainfall and more frequent and powerful storms and a longer growing season will impact tree health and resilience.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

High forest woodland with a good structural and species diversity and an understory of native shrubs and young trees, brought about by creating wide rides and management of ash dieback. Good deadwood habitat represented through standing and fallen dead trees and ancient living trees.

Ground flora should continue to contain specialist woodland plants, indicative of ancient woodland.

Maintained ride networks will selectively open up the canopy, providing the necessary conditions for a significant element of early successional habitat and a ground layer rich in herbaceous species. Natural regeneration in the openings and on the edges of woodlands is not threatened by over-browsing.

Veteran trees will be retained, providing important habitat for invertebrates, birds, and bats. The next generation of veteran trees will be encouraged, leading to species like oak and beech becoming veterans within 50-100 years.

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

During the plan period 2024-2028, the ancient woodland will be managed through limited intervention retaining ancient and veteran trees wherever practicable. Management will focus on ride management, surveying and monitoring, and continuing with a deer management programme.

- Ride management will be undertaken in subcpts 2m, 2r and 4c) Intervention will be limited to activities that will improve or enhance the understory habitats. This will be achieved through ride side management of the rides, tracks and paths in the ancient woodlands (approx. 3.2km). Where appropriate, this work will be carried out by volunteers.

- Ash dieback (ADB) is present on the site. Regular monitoring will document the advance of ash dieback and affected trees removed only where they pose a risk to people or property or provide an opportunity for ride widening and glade creation. ADB-affected trees present along footpath in subcpt. 4c in Great Hurst Wood will be removed to be replaced by natural regeneration.

- Oak processionary moth nests have been recorded on site since 2021 and will be managed on a risk-based strategy where discovered nests are only removed where they pose a risk to the public, such as on trees overhanging well used

paths.

- The glade at the entrance to Great Hurst Wood (subcpt.4c) off Hurst Road will be enlarged to improve access for management and to create a successional ecotone from grassland to ancient woodland.

- Veteran and maturing trees will be identified and recorded as they are a valuable resource in a site dominated by woodland creation. Where appropriate, work will be carried out to protect veterans from future damage.

- Dormouse tunnel surveys will be introduced along the ancient hedgerows to determine the likely presence or absence of a local population.

- Deer impact assessments and regular monitoring will continue to be carried out to establish any increase in damage over the course of planting and establishment of young trees. Proactive deer management will be undertaken based on the findings of the deer impact assessment. A full herbivore impact assessment (HIA) is due in 2026, following the previous assessment undertaken in 2021 which reported medium damage levels from roe deer widely, with high levels of damage in places. Deer management should aim to achieve 'low' damage levels. Results of monitoring and the repeat HIA will inform and advise on any wildlife management required to be undertaken.

4.3 f3 Open Ground Habitat

Description
<p>Arable Plant Margins</p> <p>The open areas of habitat at Langley Vale are characterised by grasslands on chalk soils and cultivated arable margins and fields. Langley Vale Wood is considered of national importance for its arable flora, with at least eight nationally threatened and near threatened species present.</p> <p>Approximately 49 ha of the site are currently cultivated for the benefit of the rare arable plant assemblage and species associated with arable habitats such as lapwings and skylarks. Arable areas are largely found near the centre of the site, most notably subcpt 2c '40 acre field' and 'Round Wood East', with additional areas within sub-cpt 1b, 1g, 2h, 2n, 4d, and 3b. Populations of red hemp nettle (<i>Galeopsis austifolia</i>) have strongly increased since 2014. Night flowering catchfly (<i>Silene noctiflora</i>) is locally abundant within cultivated areas. Narrow-fruited corn salad (<i>Valerianella dentata</i>) and prickly poppy (<i>Papaver argemone</i>) maintain important populations within the assemblage. Ground pine (<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>) is a notable plant that has been recorded intermittently. Arable plant interest is monitored in these areas to fully assess the success of arable cultivation.</p> <p>The arable plant margins and fields at Langley Vale Wood were previously part of Langley Bottom Farm and managed as an arable farm for 100 years or more. This on-going management enabled arable plant species to survive here, largely confined to the margins following the intensification of farming in the mid-20th century. Soils are alkaline, flinty, and contain enhanced levels of nutrients that are a legacy of the site's farming past.</p>
Significance
<p>Langley Vale Wood has a large number of rare and threatened arable plant species and is considered of national importance for the assemblage of species and for the occurrence of eight nationally rare and threatened species based on threshold scores for assessing the conservation importance of arable plant suites for chalk derived soils. In addition, there are several species that have been historically recorded on or close to Langley Vale Wood (broad-leaved cudweed, purple viper's-bugloss and field gromwell).</p> <p>The diversity of rare and threatened arable plants is of national importance and also makes Langley Vale Wood one of the top holdings for arable plants in Surrey. The presence of red hemp-nettle is of particular significance as this species was once widespread across the North Downs, particularly in the area around Langley Vale Wood, but it has only been recorded on the site since 1987. With just one plant being recorded when Woodland Trust purchased the site in 2014, red-hemp nettle is increasing each year with over 130 plants recorded in 2022. This holding is the only place in Surrey where night-flowering catchfly is present which now number in the thousands. Ground pine was identified in 2017, which is the first time this plant has been seen on site since 1984 and one of the few sites in Surrey where the plant is present.</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The site is of national significance, and under a suitable management regime, could become one of the best sites in the UK for arable plants.

- To introduce regenerative farming methods to reduce carbon release and the levels of competitive weed cover and provide overwintering food for birds.
- To cultivate crops within the arable areas that increase environmental and economic sustainability such as wild bird seed mixes or grazing cover crops.

Constraints:

- Maintaining arable habitats requires regular management input and effective monitoring.
- Management and conservation of arable plant assemblages is a specialist area of nature recovery.
- Deep ploughing results in carbon release but may be necessary for desirable species to germinate.
- Cutting and collecting prior to cultivation is difficult due to the uneven and flinty soils damaging machinery, and how and where to dispose of resultant arisings.
- Availability of arable machinery and contractors within the urban fringe.
- Mechanical management timings can be impacted by weather and ground conditions.
- Arable cultivation methods can favour problem weeds such as barren brome (*Anisantha sterilis*), black-grass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), bristly oxtongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*) perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). Management has to balance reduction of negative species with the propagation of desirable species.
- Effective monitoring requires availability of staff and volunteers to collect and analyse survey data.

Factors Causing Change

Lack of cultivation – the annual lifecycle of rare and threatened arable plants is reliant on regular soil disturbance. Accordingly, a lack of cultivation will result in these species declining and potentially becoming extinct if the seed bank is not replenished through suitable management.

Depth of cultivation – turning over the soil through ploughing brings buried seed to the soil surface (within 5 cm) so that it may germinate. Some species have seeds with a hard seed coat which may take several years to break-down through the processes of soil microbial activity and water ingress before the seed germinates. This is a survival strategy for the plant. Seed is repeatedly buried and raised to the soil surface through the action of ploughing providing opportunities for germination. Forms of cultivation that do not turn over the soil, such as minimum tillage, do not bring buried seed to the soil surface and can result in the decline and eventual extinction of rare and threatened arable plants. In addition, minimum tillage may also enable problem weeds, particularly perennial species, to remain intact on the soil surface unless it is sprayed with herbicide, and these species will out-compete desirable arable plants affecting population sizes.

Timing of cultivation – arable plant species may be spring or autumn germinating depending on their ecology and ability to survive over winter as seedlings. Cultivating at the wrong time may result in the plant not being able to germinate or survive until flowering and fruiting to replenish the soil seed bank. Cultivation should be undertaken at the best time for each species at the locations where they have been recorded or alternate between spring and autumn where this suits the ecology of species present at particular locations and on rotation to control undesirable species.

The ephemeral nature of some arable plants means that populations can vary in size and location.

There is the potential to either over graze the areas, whereby the soil will be poached and the seed bank damaged, or under graze, which could allow competitive species to restrict the rarer arable plant species. The conditions are likely to

change from year to year, so frequent monitoring of livestock numbers and their effect will be required.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

In the long term, 40% of the site will remain as open habitat. This will include areas of arable cultivation as well as species-rich grassland. The arable areas will be maintained through a regenerative farming approach that provides spring and autumn cultivation areas, and sustainable cropping options, supported where possible by agri-environmental schemes. The open habitat will continue to support the exceptionally rare arable plant assemblage and ground nesting bird species associated with it. Cultivated areas that do not feature key arable plant species or lapwings nesting will be converted to low-input, species-rich grassland.

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

During the management plan period, management will focus on continued cultivation of approx. 30ha of arable plant-rich margins and fields alongside exploration of regenerative farming methods to produce sustainable long-term cultivation through cropping, or cover cropping and grazing. This section of the plan should be read in conjunction with the detailed prescriptions for management of particular species and for on-going monitoring described by Plantlife.

- Approx 24ha of annual spring arable cultivation within fields or margins with target flora species including red hemp-nettle, night-flowering catchfly, dwarf spurge, prickly poppy and rough poppy and ground-nesting birds (lapwing). Every 5 years, spring cultivation will be replaced with autumn cultivation for 1 year (subcpt. 1b, 1g, 2h, 2c, 4e).
- Approx 1ha of biennial autumn arable cultivation in margins with target flora species - ground-pine (subcpt 2c). Every 5 years autumn cultivation will be replaced with spring cultivation for 1 year.
- Approx 5ha of spring arable cultivation with further monitoring to determine its value for arable plant assemblages and suitability for continued cultivation (subcpt. 2n, 3b)
- Arable cultivation will consist of topping, ploughing and rolling as required to create suitable conditions for target arable plants and to control undesirable species. Topping will take place between 1st October and 30th April to ensure arable plants are able to propagate during the growing season.
- Trials of cropping within arable cultivation areas will take place between 2024 - 2027 following regenerative farming methodology.
- Monitoring of arable plants and bird species in order to assess optimal management prescriptions for arable plant assemblages and associated wildlife.
- Review cultivation areas in 2026 using monitoring data and revise management plan as necessary to ensure a sustainable arable plant assemblage.
- Include the arable compartments within an agri-environmental scheme for arable cultivation from 2026.
- Develop a site-wide long term grazing plan by 2028 to include phased requirements for mixed grazing, related grazing infrastructure and visitor management.

4.4 f4 Semi Natural Open Ground Habitat

Description
<p>Species rich grassland</p> <p>Langley Vale Wood lies in the North Downs National Character Area which has a significant amount of the priority habitat lowland calcareous grassland. The Mole Gap to Reigate Escarpment Special Area of Conservation and Site of Special Scientific Interest lies to the southwest of Langley Vale. At Langley Vale Wood, the majority of the grassland is of recent origin, is calcicolous or mesotrophic, and is species-poor. There are remnant areas of chalk grassland (CG3c) covering 0.26 ha ('Trial Course'), but this is in poor condition. As of 2022, nearly 45 ha of Langley Vale Wood is managed as grassland.</p> <p>Most recent grassland at Langley Vale Wood is establishing on land formerly in arable production, with enhanced levels of elements such as Potassium (K), Magnesium (Mg) and Phosphorous (P) within the soil. This is a legacy of the site's recent history as an intensively managed arable farm and may inhibit or delay new grasslands attaining species richness. The location of Langley Vale Wood close to other areas of species-rich grassland provides a huge opportunity to increase the quantity of this type of grassland in the area and create connecting corridors of species-rich grassland across the Surrey Hills. There is the opportunity to create two types of grassland at Langley Vale:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Larger areas of mesotrophic grassland on the 'clay with flints' soil overlying the chalk – the geology would dictate that most new grassland on site would be of this type.2) Smaller areas of true calcareous grassland where chalk is near or at the surface, for example along small valleys or where the deeper topsoil can be scraped away exposing the more calcareous subsoil.
Significance
<p>Lowland calcareous grassland and lowland meadows are both listed as habitats of conservation concern in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p> <p>A number of rare and declining plant species have been identified at Langley Vale Wood and could colonise these areas of grassland. Other taxa associated with grassland include breeding farmland birds, such as lapwings and skylarks, invertebrates and bats.</p>
Opportunities & Constraints
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To use established seed banks within the wood and neighbouring habitat to increase the coverage of wildflowers, fine grasses and sedges.• To pursue agri-environmental grant funding for open habitat management.• To further increase the biodiversity of Langley Vale Wood through the development of ecotones between the open and woodland habitats.• To diversify the grazing regime. Mixed grazing could be utilized to increase nutrient loss and for the natural development of niche habitats.• The site has potential for man-made wetland habitat that could further increase biodiversity and support farmland bird populations. <p>Constraints</p>

- Poor soil structure from previous agricultural use reduces water infiltration and increases erosion.
- Enhanced levels of phosphorus, magnesium and potassium present in soils from previous agricultural use.
- Lack of mains water on site prohibits the use of cattle as a management technique.
- Weather and ground conditions may affect the ability of machinery to operate within optimal timings.
- Uneven, flinty ground limits opportunities for cut and collect mowing.
- Maintaining wetland habitat on site would require man-made intervention on chalk soils.
- Invasive species such as ragwort can impact surrounding land users.
- Grazing regimes must consider animal welfare; impacts of dogs and the public, temperature, ground conditions and quality of grazing could limit grazing options.
- Availability of agricultural contractors and graziers within the urban fringe.

Factors Causing Change

Invasive species, such as ragwort and tor grass, could out-compete the desired grassland species.

There is the potential to either overgraze the areas, whereby the soil will be poached and the seed bank damaged, or under graze, which could allow competitive species to restrict the rarer grassland species. The conditions are likely to change from year to year, so frequent monitoring of livestock numbers and their effect will be required.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Establishment of approx. 60ha of species-rich neutral and calcareous grassland that is managed as pasture and hay meadow across Langley Vale Wood, with key grassland areas in subcpts 1c, 1h, 2c, 2h, 2p, 3b and 4b. Grassland will be managed with a sustainable cutting and grazing regime in place that keeps invasive plants largely under control. A history of monitoring will inform the on-going management.

Areas of former arable land with little or no rare arable plants will have been converted to grassland, where levels of fertility and soil composition allow, and grazing can be implemented.

Over time, semi-natural open habitats will develop into a mosaic of scrub, open grown trees, and species-rich grassland, containing specialist grasses and plants. Soil fertility and levels of agricultural elements will be sufficiently reduced to enable species-richness to develop. Edges between open habitats and woodland will be blurred creating ecotones.

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

40% of the site in total will be managed as open habitat, with approx. 60ha managed as grassland. During the management plan period, ongoing monitoring of Langley Vale Wood's open habitat will be used to determine the preferred areas for permanent grassland and arable cultivation. Arable cultivation areas where no rare or threatened arable plants are found will be restored to species-rich grassland where conditions allow. It is expected that the regeneration or restoration of grassland areas to species-rich meadow in good condition will take longer than the period of this management plan, but that some attributes of meadow condition will show improvements.

- All meadow areas (approx. 60ha in cpt. 1a, 1c, 1h, 2b, 2d, 2f, 2h, 2p, 2t, 3b, 4b, 4d) to be cut and collected once a year between August and September with a minimum of 10% of the sward left uncut as an 'insect bank'. Insect banks to be

moved in location each year to prevent woodland colonisation.

- Arisings to be removed from site wherever possible.
- Year-round grazing in approx. 63ha (Cpt. 1c, 1h, 2b, 2d, 2p, 2t, 4b and 4d) with exceptions as necessary to protect notable plant species.
- Annual monitoring of stock fences with maintenance as necessary to retain stock-proof boundary.
- Explore options to extend grazing on a seasonal basis into compartments 2h, 3b, and the community orchard.
- Grazing and will be reduced or stopped during the winter and if poaching is a problem.
- Stocking levels will be within the range of 0.5 – 1.5 livestock unit (LU) per ha depending on the time of year, growth rates and ground conditions.
- Annual monitoring will take place between May – July in the form of meadow condition assessments.
- Soil sampling with chemical analysis undertaken across all fields in year 3 (2026), to compare with soil sampling data collected in 2016 and 2021. Testing will advise on soil organic content, pH, and levels of phosphorus, magnesium and potassium, in line with previous tests.
- New livestock fencing required to protect hedgerows from browsing sheep within subcpts 1h/1g & 2b/2f - 240m (east of 2f); 154m (west of 2b); 1080m (1h & 1g) = 1474m total
- 2024 – 2028 approximately 10 scrub 'roundels' to be planted in subcpts 1a, 1c, 2b, 2d, and 4b to provide shade for grazing livestock and additional habitat for small nesting birds. Approx 1.5 ha of planting with tree species to be planted following the WT specification for roundels.
- Annual pulling of common ragwort (*Jacobea vulgaris*) in comp 1h and 1c and 3b.
- Monitor grasslands for presence of tor grass (*Brachypodium pinnatum*), particularly those that are not able to be grazed. Take action to prevent spread.
- Develop a site-wide long term grazing plan by 2028 to include phased requirements for mixed grazing, related grazing infrastructure and visitor management.

4.5 f5 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Langley Vale Wood is England's First World War Centenary site, with approximately 100,000 visitors per year. To achieve the Woodland Trust's vision of a world where woods and trees thrive for people and nature, at Langley Vale Wood we are creating a mosaic of habitats as a demonstration of landscape-scale conservation, rich in wildlife and open to the public to explore. Langley Vale Wood is a landscape of rolling hills with several ancient woodlands, two of which are particularly good for bluebells, and an assemblage of rare arable plants.

As well as establishing Langley Vale Wood as a peaceful, protected place for native wildlife to flourish and for visitors to enjoy, we have incorporated a First World War memorial area that complements the surrounding natural landscape and acts as a living tribute to those who lost their lives in the First World War. The memorial area includes the Regiment of Trees, the Witness sculpture and Jutland Wood. The Regiment of Trees is a formal layout of planted trees interspersed with Edgeware sandstone statues carved by Patrick Walls, commemorating Lord Kitchener's inspection of the troops on Epsom Downs in 1915. The Witness sculpture, which is over 6ft tall and built from 35 pieces of oak, was created by John Merrill and is inspired by the paintings of war artist Paul Nash and the poetry of the First World War. Jutland Wood commemorates the Battle of Jutland in 1916, and includes a steel figure by Christine Charlesworth as well as 14 oak porthole markers created by Andrew Laphorn, which represent the British war ships that were sunk in battle.

Langley Vale Wood contains three public rights of way (PROW). Two are public bridleways running through the site, (BW127 & BW33), known locally as 'Sheepwalk' and 'Goat Walk' respectively, and one small stretch of public footpath (FP32) in the north. The site is bordered by public bridleways to the north, east and west with a wide network of paths to the north on Epsom Downs. There are numerous pedestrian entrances to site from these paths, but the main entrance is off the 'Sheep Walk' bridleway. A new car park was built in 2022, providing 75 car parking spaces, 14 electric charging points, a covered bicycle rack area, and an overflow car park of 99 spaces. Prior to the car park opening, most visitors either walked from nearby villages, or across the Epsom & Walton Downs from one of the public car parks located there. A natural play area was installed in 2023, with play equipment aimed at children up to 12 years.

There are several local villages and towns nearby, including Langley Vale, Ashted, Walton on the Hill, Tattenham Corner and Tadworth (combined population approx. 35,000). Larger towns, such as Epsom (pop c. 31,000) and Leatherhead (pop c. 11,000), are within an easy reach by car and central London is less than an hour by train. Several other nature reserves, including Box Hill (more than 800,000 visitors/year), Headley Heath, and Ashted Common, are within a twenty-minute drive of the site. Epsom Downs borders the site on the eastern side.

There are approximately 15km of permissive footpaths being mown each year to help visitors explore the site. Part of this path network will be replaced with an accessible hard-surfaced path within the next five years, enabling visitors with limited mobility to park in the new car park and visit a number of the sites features, particularly the various war memorials.

Further bespoke visitor facilities are planned for the site, reflecting the importance of this site as England's First World War Commemorative woodland. In addition to the new car park, natural play area and proposed accessible path, other facilities will include a visitor shelter (subject to planning permission). Information panels to engage and inform visitors have been placed around the wood with interpretation of the natural features of the site as well as in relation to FWW sculptures and other key features. Interpretive elements will consider different ages, abilities and cultural perspectives,

and look to increase opportunities for multi-sensory engagement. The key themes of commemoration, community and resilience will inform all interpretation and engagement activities and are part of Langley Vale Wood's 'Spirit of Place', which refers to the unique, distinctive and cherished aspects of a place.

Over 50 people are currently registered to volunteer on the site, and they undertake practical conservation tasks such as coppicing, managing the Sainsbury's community orchard and leading guided walks. Additionally, there are also dedicated volunteer monitoring groups that survey Langley Vale Wood's birds, butterflies, and rare arable plant assemblages.

Sainsbury's is the main sponsor for site and has been heavily involved in the project, with three areas of the site funded directly from them: the community orchard, the Regiment of Trees and the cherry avenue. The site is also supported by People's Postcode Lottery and other businesses, including Epsom Racecourse, have also been involved in the project.

Archaeological interest has been identified in the form of the possible meeting place of the Copthorne hundred ('Saxon moot'), within sub-compartments 1a and 1b, in view of its relative location to the banked boundary referred to as Nutshambles (eastern boundary of sub-compartment 1a). There are also the remains of two 'strip lynchets' within sub-compartments 2k & 2y, a legacy of medieval farming practices, identified in an archaeological survey in 2014. A programme of geophysics, fieldwalking and metal detecting was carried out across the proposed car park and visitor hub field in 2018 (sub-compartments 1a and 1b). This was subsequently followed by trial trench investigations in sub-compartment 1a in 2019.

Significance

Langley Vale Wood is England's First World War commemorative wood and has a significant history associated with this, including army camps either side of the site at Woodcote and Tadworth, gas training in Round Wood where one of the original flagpoles still exists, and numerous stories and photographs associated with this period. Both the Saxon Moot at Nutshambles bank and the two strip lynchets show evidence of historic land use of the site and will be preserved.

Langley Vale Wood is a resource for health and wellbeing to local communities with the potential to provide health benefits such as reducing stress, improving mood, and boosting the immune system.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities

- To enhance accessibility to the site through expansion of the accessible hard-surfaced path network.
- To improve visitor and volunteer experiences and inclusivity through the development of visitor shelter facilities, and volunteer provision within the wider site.
- To attract new volunteers to join the existing team.
- To enhance diversity and inclusion through the development of digital and on site interpretation.
- To develop an events programme including those associated with the commemoration of the First World War, nature conservation and the community orchard.
- To 'test and learn' the need for further visitor facilities.
- To utilise the Woodland Trust's new 'Woodland Welcomer' volunteer role on site.

- To explore wellbeing and mindfulness activities, as part of wider WT wellbeing awareness activities.
- To promote and provide research opportunities to universities, colleges and research institutions.

Constraints

- The site lies within the Green Belt and across 3 planning authorities and planning permissions will be required for any further permanent visitor facilities, or amendments to existing plans.
- The overflow car park can only be used on 28 occasions per year and 'special events' are limited to 10 events per year (as included in the planning conditions), limiting event opportunities.
- The main car park must remain closed during the Epsom Derby (a planning requirement).
- There is limited power availability (outside of the car park) and no mains water.
- Volunteer activities across the wider site are limited by a lack of off-road transport, tools and facilities.
- The historical features of the Nutshambles bank and the strip lynchets need to be protected from increased visitor pressure.
- The urban-fringe location increases the risk of anti-social behaviour and visitor-landscape conflict.

Factors Causing Change

- Visitor patterns and behaviour could be different from those anticipated.
- Increased risk of grass fires during drought conditions.
- Increase in OPM nests within public areas.
- More 'desire lines' establishing, in addition to maintained paths.
- Lack of dog control causes disturbance to other visitors, grazing livestock and wildlife.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Langley Vale Wood will offer a high-quality visitor experience, which will include a car park, a mix of hard surfaced and mown paths and memorial areas, alongside a visitor shelter and a natural play area. Free and open access will continue through a well-maintained path and entrance network. A welcoming atmosphere will continue to be provided through information boards, waymark signs and seats. On site and digital interpretation will share the stories of the sites' connection and commemoration of the First World War whilst enhancing visitor's understanding of the habitats and land management processes.

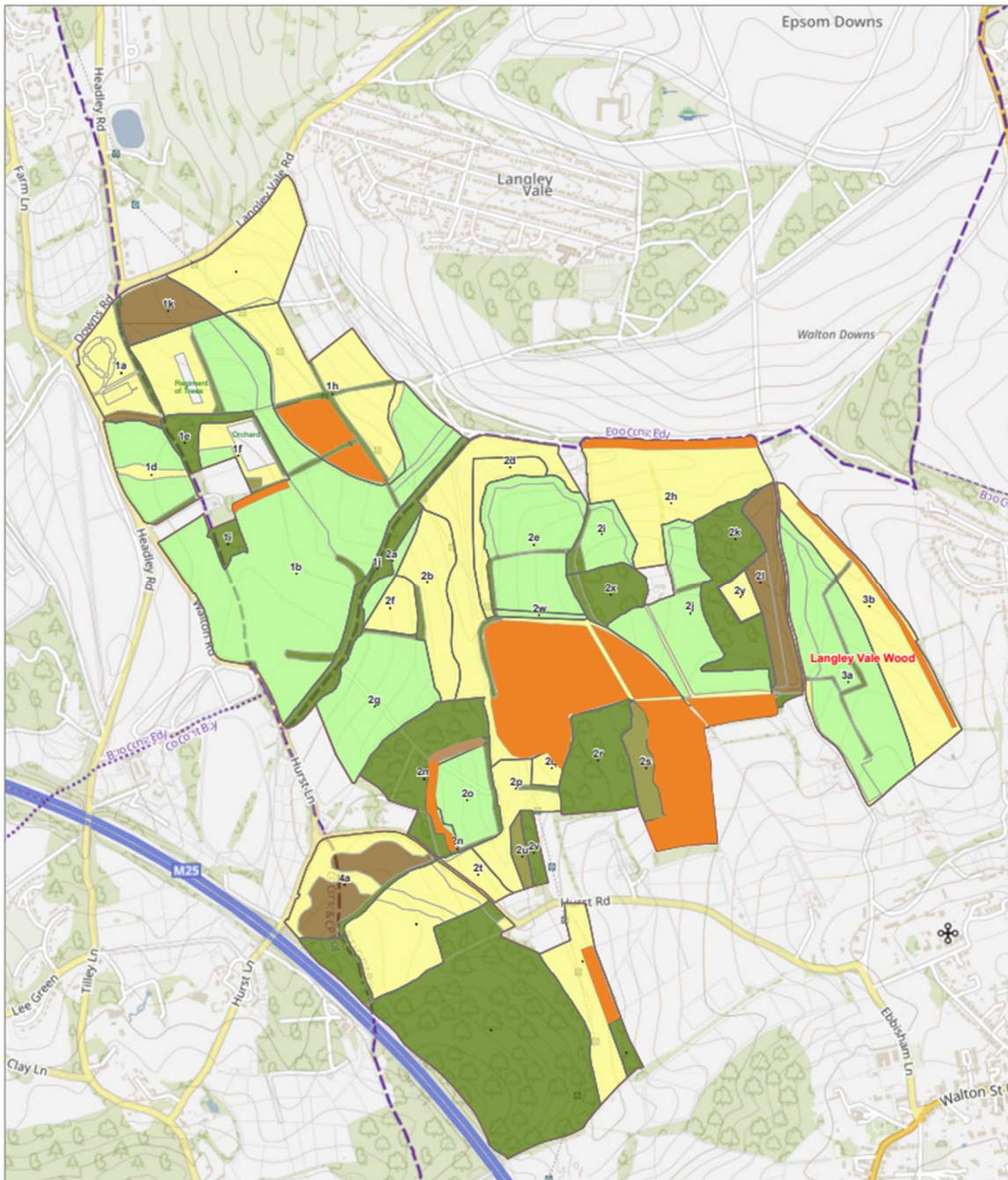
The site will attract a large number of visitors and there will be regular events and volunteer opportunities for visitors to become involved in. Langley Vale Wood will remain England's First World War commemorative woodland, but going forward will be focused more on conservation, wildlife and education.

Nutshambles bank and the two strip lynchets will be managed in perpetuity as historical features.

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

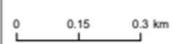
Over the next 5 years we will maintain and improve the site for the visiting public, develop the events programme and continue to develop volunteer roles and opportunities.

- A planning application will be submitted for construction of a visitor shelter adjacent to the Regiment of Trees in 2024, with potential construction in 2025.
- There will be a 2-phase upgrade of existing tracks to an accessible hard-surface, linking the car park with the play area and key First World War memorials. Phase 1 is planned for completion in 2024 and Phase 2 by 2027.
- All paths within the site (approx. 15km) will be maintained annually through an appropriate cutting regime.
- The car park and play area will have a regular maintenance programme between May and October that includes vegetation control and litter clearance.
- The play area will have quarterly operational inspections and an annual RoSPA inspection with repairs carried out as required in an appropriate timescale. Visual inspections will occur at regular intervals.
- A walk-over tree safety survey will be undertaken along maintained paths and rides every 2 years with any remedial work undertaken in the appropriate timescale.
- All site infrastructure such as benches and gates will be inspected annually and any remedial work undertaken in an appropriate timescale.
- A biennial inspection of the farm track leading to Hurst Road with repairs contracted as needed to facilitate access to the wider site for staff, volunteers and contractors.
- The site-based volunteer group will undertake a monthly task-day as directed by the Site Manager and Assistant Site Manager.
- Site-based volunteer survey groups for birds, arable plants and butterflies will carry out weekly surveys at appropriate times in communication with the Site Manager and Assistant Site Manager and WT Conservation team.
- A new edition of the arable plant species guide will be updated with additions and amendments and reprinted within the management plan period.
- Vegetation to be cut and removed annually on the two Medieval strip lynchets in sub-compartment 2y.
- A portable toilet will be installed for staff and volunteer use by 2024.
- A portable site office will be installed for staff and volunteer use by 2026.
- Events on the annual events programme (up to 10 per year) will be selected as 'test and learn' scenarios to assess the need and impact of public facilities through the use of temporary toilets, temporary refreshments and the overflow car park with a review of visitor facilities in year 4.



- Arable cultivation area
- Open Space
- New Planting
- Shrub Planting
- Natural Regeneration
- Existing Woodland
- EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB
- Estate SubCompartments
- Estate SubComp Labels
- Estate Habitat

Langley Vale Wood: Habitat Management Map



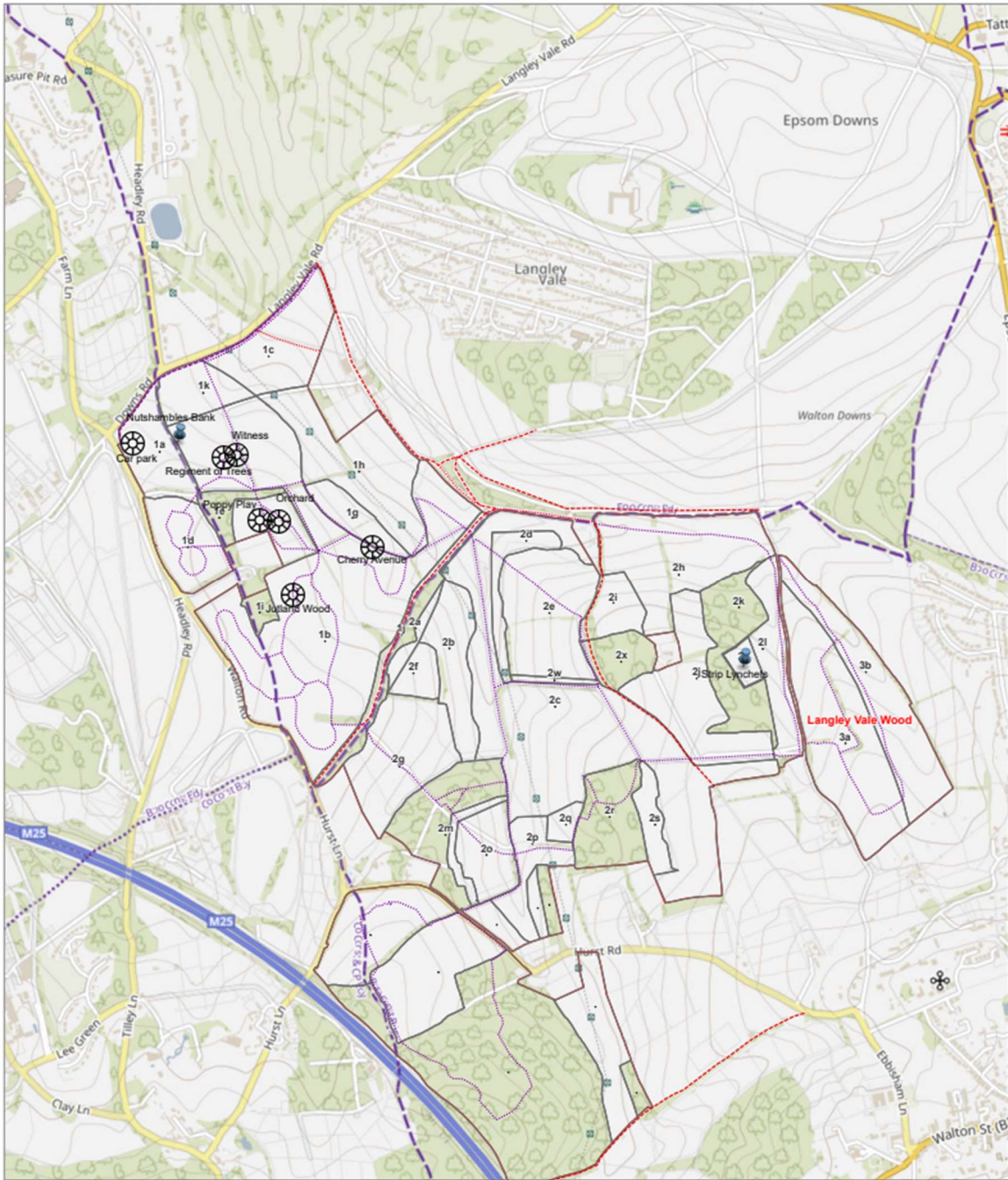
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Date: 14 February 2024

Author: Woodland Trust

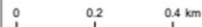


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- Points
 - Historical Features
 - Memorials & visitor infrastructure
- Estate Path Network
 - Legal-Footpath
 - Legal-Bridleway
- Permissive-Footpath
- Permissive-Bridleway
- Estate SubCompartments
- Estate SubComp Labels
- EstateManagementUnitsPolygonsGB

LVW MP Connecting People Map



Scale: 1:10,583 @A3

Date: 26 January 2024

Author: Woodland Trust



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5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	January
2024	Management Fees - Site		January
2023	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	January
2023	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	January
2023	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	January
2023	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	January
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	January
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	January
2024	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	January
2023	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone B	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside routes such as paths and rides within the woodland	February
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	February
2024	WC - Site Maintenance	Works associated with routine site management and maintenance works on Woodland Creation sites such as boundary ditches and fencing works , hedge trimming etc	February
2024	Management Fees - Site		February

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	February
2024	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	February
2024	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	February
2024	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks , maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/ campsites	March
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2024	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	March
2021	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	March
2024	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an PE external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	March
2024	Management Fees - Site		March
2024	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	March
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2024	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	April
2024	Management Fees - Site		April

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	April
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April
2023	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	WC - Tree Planting / Seeding	Works associated with tree planting / tree seeding for woodland creation sites	May
2024	NWH - Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing of a non-woodland habitat to protect and enhance its conservation value – grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs etc	May
2024	AW - Car Park Construction	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2023	LC - Hazardous Waste	Works associated with the removal of site debris where specialist contractors are needed to remove waste deemed hazardous or difficult to handle.	May
2024	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,	May
2023	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2023	Utilities - Electricity		May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	May
2023	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	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,	May
2024	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	SL - Routine Safety Work	Works associated with undertaking planned visitor and structure safety orientated actions, such as erection/creation or maintenance of safety features such as fencing, rails, re-pointing of retaining walls etc	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	Livestock Farming Equipment		May
2024	WC - Shelter Supply / Erection	Works associated with the supply, erection, maintenance and removal of tree shelters	May
2024	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,	May
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2024	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	June
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	June

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	June
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	June
2024	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,	June
2024	Management Fees - Site		June
2024	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	June
2024	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
2024	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,	July
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	July
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	July
2024	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	August
2024	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	August
2024	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	Management Fees - Site		August
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	August
2024	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
2024	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	August
2024	Venue Hire (non staff events)		August
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2024	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,	September
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2024	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	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,	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2024	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2024	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2023	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

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	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
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	December
2024	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	December
2024	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2024	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	December
2024	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	December
2024	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	December
2024	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	December
2024	AW - Car Park Construction	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	January
2025	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	January
2025	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	January

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	February
2025	Venue Hire (non staff events)		February
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	February
2025	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks, maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/campsites	March
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2025	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2024	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	March
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2025	WC - Shelter Supply / Erection	Works associated with the supply, erection, maintenance and removal of tree shelters	April
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April
2025	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2023	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2024	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2025	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May
2024	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2025	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	May
2025	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	May
2025	CS - Historical Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of historical and archaeological surveys and assessment	May
2025	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,	May
2025	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	May
2025	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,	May
2024	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	May
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	May
2024	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	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,	May
2025	CS - Planning Permissions / Designs	Use of external consultants to undertake planning permission designs, supporting documents, oversee planning application process and presentation to planning committees	May
2025	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	June
2025	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	June
2025	Management Fees - Site		June
2025	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,	June
2025	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,	July
2025	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
2025	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
2025	Management Fees - Site		August
2025	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	August
2025	Venue Hire (non staff events)		August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	August
2025	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
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	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,	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2025	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2025	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2025	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2024	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
2024	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	October
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2024	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
2025	AW - Management Access Capital	Works associated with installing new or replacement management access infrastructure. Such as management access gates, vehicle bridges, fencing and surfacing works.	November
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November
2025	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	December
2025	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	December
2025	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	January
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	February
2026	Venue Hire (non staff events)		February
2026	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks , maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/ campsites	March
2026	HF - Protection / Maintenance	Works associated with the on-going maintenance of an historical or cultural feature/building / area	March
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2025	WC - Shelter Supply / Erection	Works associated with the supply, erection, maintenance and removal of tree shelters	March
2026	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	March
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
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,	May
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,	May
2025	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	May
2025	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2026	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	May
2025	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2026	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	June
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,	June
2026	Management Fees - Site		June
2026	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	June

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
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,	July
2026	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
2026	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	August
2026	Management Fees - Site		August
2026	Venue Hire (non staff events)		August
2026	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	August
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	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	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,	September
2026	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2026	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2026	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2025	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
2025	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	October
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2025	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November
2026	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	December
2026	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	December
2026	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	December
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	January
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	February
2027	Venue Hire (non staff events)		February
2027	SL - Legal Obligation Work	Works that have to be undertaken by Woodland Trust as part of with legal agreements made with third parties such as erection of boundary fencing, surfacing of joint access tracks , maintenance of drainage ditches. Also works associated with safeguarding the Woodland Trust legal position – such as erection of boundary markers on open boundaries, removal of illegal third party structures/vehicles/ campsites	March
2027	HF - Protection / Maintenance	Works associated with the on-going maintenance of an historical or cultural feature/building / area	March
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April
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,	May
2026	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	May
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,	May
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2026	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2027	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	June
2027	Management Fees - Site		June
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,	June
2027	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	June

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
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,	July
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	Venue Hire (non staff events)		August
2027	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	August
2027	Management Fees - Site		August
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing	September

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2027	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2027	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2027	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
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	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	October
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
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
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	December
2027	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	December
2028	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	January
2028	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	February
2028	Venue Hire (non staff events)		February
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	March
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	April
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,	May
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,	May
2027	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	May
2028	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points,	May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
		maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	
2027	LC - Routine Litter Picks	Planned/routine litter picks using contractors	May
2028	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	June
2028	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	June
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,	June
2028	Management Fees - Site		June
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,	July
2028	NWH - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants within non-woodland habitats to maintain their conservation value and/or the necessary control of noxious weeds	July
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	Venue Hire (non staff events)		August
2028	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	August
2028	Management Fees - Site		August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
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2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	September
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,	September
2028	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2028	CS - Ecological Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of ecological surveys, assessment and biodiversity / species monitoring	September
2028	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	September
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
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,	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2027	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	October
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	October
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,	October
2028	NWH - Maintenance Work	Works associated with the maintenance of non-woodland habitats – mechanical management, hay cutting, fence and wall maintenance etc	November
2028	WMM - Ride Management	Works associated with the management of existing rides/open areas for biodiversity - ride edge coppicing and thinning programmes, ditch works	December
2028	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	December

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	4.37	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Archaeological features, Housing/infrastructure, structures & water features on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	Green Belt
<p>This compartment comprises two fields containing the public car park (opened in 2023) and the memorial areas the Regiment of Trees and Witness. Known locally as Nutshambles field and Langley Vale Field, the two are separated by the Nutshambles Bank, an historic meeting point in the form of a raised bank running within the hedgerow for its complete length. The public car park has 75 permanent spaces, with 100 space overflow facility, 2 coach bays, 14 electric charging points, and disabled parking provision. A DDA-compliant hard surface path leads from the car park to the southeast of the compartment to join the rest of the path network around the reserve. Entry/exit to car park is to the west along Headley Road. The compartment is bordered by a hedgerow and public bridleway (BW599) to the north with Langley Vale Road beyond, and Headley Road to the west. Mature hedgerows border the south and east, with the eastern boundary hedge line containing Nutshambles Bank.</p>						
1b	36.73	Oak (pedunculate)	2017	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	
<p>This large area comprises parts of fields known locally as 'Langley Vale field', '16-acre field', most of 'Three Meadows' and 'Downs Field', and all of 'Cows Field'. This compartment contains memorial areas and regimental planting, largely located in the north of the compartment. Memorials include Cherry Avenue, and Jutland Wood - an 8-acre woodland planted in memory of those who lost their lives at the Battle of Jutland in 1916. The rest of the compartment was planted with a mix of native broadleaf woodland, 61 acres of which will be sponsored acre groves. Several paths run through this area, including hard surface pedestrian paths.</p>						
1c	6.75	Open ground	2017	Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	
<p>This compartment, part of Langley Vale field was formerly arable, and is now managed as grassland. It borders a hedge to the north and open space to the south. The compartment comprises two stock fenced fields, referred to as 'Langley Vale Field North' and 'Langley Vale Field South', divided by the only designated public footpath on site (FP32).</p>						
1d	4.63	Oak (pedunculate)	2017	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>This compartment, locally known as 'Headley Road field', is segmented into nine dedicated acre groves planted with native broadleaf species. A mown grassy path currently runs through the compartment linking with the car park to the north and the WWI memorials to the northeast. The north, south and west edges of the compartment are bordered with mature hedgerows and the east by ancient semi-natural woodland.</p>						
1e	1.52	Ash	1700	Min-intervention	Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Area of ancient woodland to the north of Gillettes cottages. Trees are mainly ash, cherry and oak with hazel coppice, elder, hawthorn, and holly in the understory. Birch, hawthorn and blackthorn are found along the boundaries, and a stand of suckering aspen on the western boundary, Bluebell, nettle, and wood anemone dominate the ground flora, with lesser celandine and moschatel also present. More species of herbaceous plants can be found in the field layer where the canopy is naturally sparse. Some younger trees, mainly cherry, were planted in 1990's. Ash dieback present throughout, with all ash trees showing decline to some degree.</p>						
1f	3.02	Other	2017	Non-wood habitat	Site structure, location, natural features & vegetation	
<p>This compartment, locally known as 'Brick field', is where the new natural play area is to be located. This compartment also contains the deer-fenced Sainsbury's Community Orchard (planted in 2017 as part of our work with Sainsbury's) comprising 143 fruit trees, two picnic tables, and a bench. Currently mown grassy paths, a new DDA-compliant hard surface path will run through this compartment, connecting with the car park and other areas of the site. Ancient woodland borders the north and west of the area, with mature hedgerows to the east and south.</p>						
1g	2.4	Open ground	2017	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	
<p>Part of the field known locally as Three Meadows, this area is managed for its arable plant assemblages and its exceptional display of poppies, both facilitated by annual cultivation. The compartment is separated into two fields by a hedgerow and is stocked fenced to enable grazing. The compartment is bordered by mature hedgerows to the north and east, and woodland creation to the west and south.</p>						
1h	9.54	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	
<p>This compartment comprises three fields separated by mature hedgerows, known locally as 'Cows Field' and 'Horse Meadows' and part of '16 Acre', and are managed as species rich grassland. Cows field and 16 Acre field are</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
established grassland, whereas Horse Meadows is former arable land now developing grassland. This compartment is stocked fenced to enable grazing. It borders woodland creation to the south and west and hedgerows to the east.						
1i	0.79	Ash	1700	Min-intervention		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
Area of ancient woodland to the south of Gillettes cottages. The trees are mainly ash, cherry and oak with hazel coppice, elder, hawthorn, and holly in the understory. Hawthorn and blackthorn are found along the boundaries and bluebell, nettle, and wood anemone dominate the ground flora. More species of herbaceous plants can be found in the field layer where the canopy is naturally sparse. Some younger trees, mainly cherry, were planted in 1990's. Ash dieback affecting all ash trees to varying degrees.						
1j	3.42	Ash	1700	Min-intervention	Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
Sheep Walk is made up of outgrown shaws and hedgerows that have merged overtime around a former downland sheep walk. Ash and beech dominate the canopy of this wood with sections of abundant field maple, wild cherry, and sycamore. Oak is quite sparse throughout. The shrub layer is a mix of hazel, hawthorn, holly, elder and the rare yew. Dominant species in the field layer differ among stands though dog's mercury, wood anemone, and bluebell are the most common. There is a well-used public bridleway running through it (BW127), connecting to other public bridleways to the north and south. Separate stands of Japanese knotweed and cherry laurel within this compartment were cut in 2020 and the regrowth treated in 2021. Further follow up treatments may be required to eradicate both species from this area.						
1k	3.24	Mixed native broadleaves	2018	Wood establishment	Archaeological features	
Originally part of the large arable field known locally as Langley Vale field, this area is set aside for natural colonisation of native woodland. It borders the soon to be built visitor hub and WWI memorials to the south, hedgerows to the north and west and open ground to the east.						
2a	0.87	Oak (pedunculate)	2019	Wood establishment		
A thin strip of woodland creation planted 2017/18, bordering ancient woodland to the west and open ground to the east.						
2b	4.84	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
An area of the field known locally as Gallops Field, this area will be managed as species rich grassland. It borders both new and established woodland to the north, west and south and open ground to the east.						
2c	28.34	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	
<p>Much of this large compartment is managed for rare arable plant assemblages, and comprises several distinct fields with local names, 'Gallops', 'Nohome', '40 Acres', 'Beckets Drive East & South' and 'Roundwood East' (a.k.a. Mackinsons). The area to the east of this compartment will be permanently managed in this way, with nationally scarce red hemp nettle identified in 'Roundwood East' field in 2014. This plant is increasing in number and has also spread out from the margin. Ground pine, another nationally scarce arable plant has been recorded within the southern margin of '40 Acre' field.</p> <p>Monitoring of arable plants to continue across this compartment. Areas with very few arable plants may be reverted to species rich grassland in the future.</p> <p>The compartment borders a mix of open ground and woodland/hedgerows.</p>						
2d	2.28	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	
Part of the field known locally as 'Nohome Field', this area will be managed as species rich grassland and borders open space to the west and north and new woodland to the east.						
2e	9.12	Oak (pedunculate)	2014	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	
<p>This compartment comprises the bulk of the field known locally as Nohome Field and the field to the south of this. It borders woodland to the east and open space to the north, west and south.</p> <p>The northern half of this area was planted in 2014 with native broadleaves similar to other areas of new planting, with the addition of hornbeam, aspen, yew, and wayfaring tree. The southern half was planted in 2016/17 and includes a 'Verdun Oak'.</p> <p>All planting here was carried out by local community, supporters & volunteers.</p>						
2f	1.62	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
<p>This field is known locally as 'Sheepwalk field' and is contiguous with the larger 'Gallops field' to the east that forms comp 2b. This field is currently managed for arable plants. Soils tested here in 2021 indicate that this field would be suitable for reversion to species rich grassland if insufficient arable plant interest.</p> <p>It is bordered by new woodland to the north and south, with open space to the east.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
2g	8.05	Hazel	2017	Wood establishment		
<p>Area planted in January 2017 as hazel coppice with oak standards. Deer-proof fence perimeter. Compartment contains 3x open grown mature beech trees. A footpath runs through this compartment. The area is bordered by ancient woodland to the north and south and open space to the east and west.</p>						
2h	10.7	Open ground	2017	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	
<p>The west of this compartment is known locally as 'Jack Hatch' and the east is known locally as 'Car Park' field, separated by a mature hedgerow. The northern margin of this compartment will be managed for arable plants permanently. The wider fields will continue to be cultivated and monitored for arable plant interest. Parts of this compartment may be considered for conversion to species rich grassland, if continued monitoring reveals little arable plant interest within and soil chemistry allows. The whole compartment is stock fenced, and a path runs through the it with kissing gates at either end. It borders new woodland to the south and hedgerows to the north.</p>						
2i	2.57	Oak (pedunculate)	2017	Wood establishment	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
<p>Small area within the southwest of the field known locally as 'Jack Hatch'. The compartment was planted with mixed broadleaves in February 2017 by the local community. It borders ancient woodland to the south and west and open space to the north and west.</p>						
2j	8.46	Oak (pedunculate)	2018	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	
<p>Planted with native broadleaf species by contractors in 2018, within area known locally as 'Beckitts Drive (East)'. Public bridleway number BW33 ('Goat walk') runs along the western edge. Compartment contains a management gate and kissing gate at western edge. A hard-surfaced access track runs through compartment which connects the private property to the north with Ebbisham Lane to the east. The area has hedges on two sides and ancient woodland to the north and east.</p>						
2k	5.9	Ash	1700	Min-intervention	Archaeological features	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>This woodland, known locally as Downs View Wood East, is located toward the eastern edge of the site, west of Ebbisham Lane. Historically managed as hazel- ash- field maple coppice with ash and pedunculate oak standards, this woodland has seen significant modifications. This has resulted in an ash dominated canopy with five visibly</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>different parts throughout: the south-east was recently managed for game birds and differs with the occasional beech in the canopy; the secondary woodland in the south contains planted ash, oak, cherry and walnut; the centre-west was cleared and converted to high forest of ash, cherry, and oak; the north-eastern stands of replanted woodland likely experienced significant storm damage and now display juvenile ash, elder, and English elm; and the north-western stands exhibit the historical hazel coppice under oak standards. The ground layer is slightly variable between parts, although dog's mercury and nettle are common throughout. In addition, remnants of a medieval farming strip lynchet are visible north to south where the woods adjoin Ebbisham Lane field</p>						
2l	4.46	Mixed native broadleaves	2018	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	
<p>Most of area known locally as 'Ebbisham Lane field', left for natural colonisation of native woodland on former arable land. Ancient woodland to the west, and Ebbsiham Lane to the east.</p>						
2m	6.04	Hazel	1700	High forest	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>Located centrally to the site, the wood was badly damaged in the 1987 storm when its eastern edge was completely windblown. The wood is largely hazel understory with ash dominating and inter-planted oak throughout. Beech, sweet chestnut, and field maple are also present. Over-stood coppice is confined to boundary stands. The far north-east of the wood was entirely replanted with ash, field maple, pedunculate oak and wild cherry and is still distinctive from the rest of the wood with a similar age structure and rows evident. Most of this ash is in an advanced level of decline from Ash dieback. Almost all of this wood has been modified through replanting, recent use as a pheasant pen and occasional inter-planting with pedunculate oak, though it has retained the ASNW classification. The ground flora has an excellent display of bluebell in the spring, particularly in the southern half of the wood. Dog's mercury is common, and there's a large patch of ramsons within the centre of the wood. The south-west boundary has suffered from escaped rhododendron and dumping of garden waste from the neighbouring cottage. Two maintained paths meet within the wood and are a legacy of pheasant shoots. The path in the north runs east/west, and with the continued loss of ash to adb here, there are opportunities to create rotationally managed wide rides. The wood is designated as an SSCI.</p>						
2n	1.05	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
<p>A thin strip of ground managed for arable plants, with ancient woodland to the west and north and open space to the east and south.</p>						
2o	4.92	Hazel	2017	Wood establishment	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>This area, locally known as 'Searchlight', was planted in February 2017 as hazel coppice with oak standards on former arable land. It is bordered to the north and west by an arable plant margin with ancient woodland beyond, and established hedgerows to the south and east. A footpath runs through this compartment, and the perimeter is deer-proof fenced.</p>						
2p	3.33	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	
<p>Area to be managed as species rich grassland. The NE of 2p is known locally as 'Front o'Pips' and has been managed as grassland for many years with some typical chalk grassland species appearing, such as pyramid orchid. This part of the compartment also contains two livestock fenced butterfly scrapes, created in 2019 to supplement Butterfly Conservation's regional Small Blue Project and managed by Langley Vale Wood's Volunteer butterfly monitoring group. The south and centre of the compartment is new grassland on former arable, and is known locally as 'Pips'. It is surrounded by a mix of woodland and open space.</p>						
2q	0.87	Hawthorn species	2018	Wood establishment		
<p>Small area planted with mixed shrub species in 2018. Borders established woodland to the east and open space to the west and north</p>						
2r	5.07	Ash	1920	Min-intervention	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
<p>This wood is part ASNW and part secondary woodland and is known locally as 'Roundwood'. The oldest stand is in the north and is dominated by hazel coppice and elder with ash and oak and the occasional yew in the canopy. The remainder of the woodland has encroached onto the surrounding grassland since the 1940s and is dominated by hazel coppice and hawthorn with cherry and ash canopy. The ground flora is mainly nettles and dog's mercury. Prior to acquisition, the central area of this wood contained pheasant pens and the associated clearings have resulted in a richer ground flora in the scrub-cut open areas including: three species of speedwell, sweet violet, cowslip, selfheal and common mouse-ear to name a few. This wood is of particular importance to the theme of Langley Vale because it was used for training in the First World War and is sometimes referred to locally as 'Gas School Wood'. A network of paths go through the northern part of the wood, largely a legacy of the previous pheasant shoots, with one of them leading to a viewpoint in the northwest. The wood is surrounded by newly planted woodland to the west and east and open space to the north. The south of the compartment forms part of the site boundary with privately owned open space beyond.</p>						
2s	1.91	Oak (pedunculate)	2018	Wood establishment	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Strip of new woodland planted in 2018, bordering woodland to the west and open space to the east and south.						
2t	1.14	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
A small area to be managed as grassland through a combination of cutting and grazing. Area to the east is open space and to the north is woodland.						
2u	0.69	Hazel	2017	Wood establishment		
Small area of woodland planted in 2017 with mixed native shrub species. Bordered by woodland to the east and open space to the west						
2v	0.78	Ash	1850	Min-intervention		
A thin strip of secondary woodland with several large beech trees present, as well as ash, hazel, hawthorn and a few oaks. Some bluebells present in the spring. The southern edge was damaged in the 1987 storm and replanted with a mix of ash and cherry.						
2w	0.44	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	
A thin strip of ground managed for arable plants. There is new woodland to the north and mature hedge to the south with open space beyond.						
2x	2.68	Ash	1700	Min-intervention		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
Located adjacent to public bridleway BW33, this is a small block of ASNW. The wood has undergone significant clearing and replanting approximately 20-25 years ago. However, most of the planted cherry has died. Planted ash and out-grown ash coppice form the canopy in various stages of decline through Ash Dieback. Mature beech is present along the northern and western boundary. The understory is dominated by hazel, with occasional field maple, elder and hawthorn present. The ground layer is heavily shaded, allowing for an abundance of dog's mercury, nettle, and bramble with patches of bluebells present and green hellebore notably recorded here. The wood is designated as an SNCI.						
2y	0.9	NULL	2021	Non-wood habitat	Archaeological features	Green Belt

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
Area contains legacy from earlier farming - a medieval 'strip lynchet' running roughly North/South through compartment. Managed as grassland from 2022 to prevent scrub/woodland from establishing and damaging historical feature.						
3a	13.04	Oak (pedunculate)	2019	Wood establishment		
Area of woodland planted with native broadleaf species in 2019, on formerly arable fields known locally as 'Walton Lane' and 'Jimmie's'. Contains mature wide hedgerows that delineate the previous field systems with some large beech and oak. To the west is hedgerow with Ebbisham Lane beyond, and open space to the east.						
3b	8.85	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat		
Large area of former arable fields known locally as 'Walton Lane' & 'Jimmie's', to be managed as species rich grassland. Livestock fenced (though ungrazed), with management gates to the north and centre. High levels of ragwort some years. The compartment has hedgerows to the north, east and south, with new woodland to the west.						
4a	6.4	Mixed native broadleaves	2015	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	
This compartment, locally known as 'Steeple Cottage', is set aside for natural colonisation of native woodland on former arable land. It contains a circular path which connects with Hurst Road and Great Hurst Wood beyond. The area is surrounded by hedgerows, with 'Hook Wood', part of Great Hurst Wood (cpt 4c) to the south.						
4b	8.12	Open ground	2015	Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	
This compartment, locally known as Penn, will be managed for arable plants and monitored. If few arable plants are found, then part will be converted to species rich grassland if soil composition allows. The area has hedgerows to the north and east, with Great Hurst Wood (cpt 4c) bordering to the south.						
4c	25.69	Ash	1700	Min-intervention	Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland
Compartment comprises Great Hurst Wood, the largest block of ASNW on the site, with just the far north being secondary in nature. ASNW comprises ash, oak, beech, sweet chestnut and understory of mainly hazel coppice. Also, cherry, hornbeam, hawthorn, field maple, birch and large areas of bluebells in the spring, as well as bramble and ferns (including bracken). In addition to excellent displays of bluebells, several other ancient woodland indicator species are present including dog's mercury (which is common throughout), wood anemone, wood sorrel, moschatel and sanicle. Great Hurst Wood likely has the largest population of toothwort in Surrey. The BOCC red listed UK BAP species, marsh tit, has been observed in this wood.						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>The higher ground in the southern half of the woodland is the only area of the property where the immediate underlying geology is not chalk. Here can be found a 'clay cap' sitting atop the chalk which is typical along the tops of the hills of the North Downs. Deeper, slightly acidic clay-rich loam soils here provide the only W10 community on the site, which is dominated by overstood sweet chestnut coppice with oak, ash and downy birch (most woodland on site is W8).</p> <p>The wood was previously used for pheasant shooting when a private working farm. A circular path runs through the compartment linking with paths in adjacent compartment 4b to the north and west. There is a small private parking area to the north, adjacent to an area of replanting following the 1987 storm (mainly ash and cherry, but also walnut). There are several exotic species within the small secondary woodland section at the north of the compartment, including cappadocian maple and robinia. There is also an apiary within the secondary woodland at the north of the wood.</p> <p>The M25 runs along the border to the west of the wood and forms the site boundary. Public Bridleway no. 506 forms the southern boundary, with open space to the east.</p> <p>The wood is designated as an SNCI.</p>						
4d	4.98	Open ground	2018	Non-wood habitat	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	
<p>An area of developing species rich grassland, locally known as 'Back O' Pips'. Once all arable, this field was latterly managed as grassland when a working farm prior to Woodland Trust purchasing the site. It will be continued to be managed by cutting and grazing to improve species richness. Good forbs/graminid mix developing. Grasses mostly coarse, but fine-bladed target grasses are establishing in places. Bedstraw and marjoram are common throughout, as is pyramidal orchid. Ragwort is only occasionally present, with much of it being hoary rather than common ragwort. Most of the eastern margin is managed permanently for arable plant intertest. The compartment is completely livestock fenced, and also contains a livestock fenced area within, protecting a scrape made to expose the underlying chalk bedrock. This scrape was created in 2019 to supplement Butterfly Conservation's regional Small Blue Project and is managed by Langley Vale Wood's butterfly monitoring group.</p>						
4e	0.62	Mixed native broadleaves	1850	Min-intervention		
<p>A small area of secondary woodland with ash, cherry and oak. Ash dieback affecting ash.</p>						

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.

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