

Chimswell 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

Chimswell Wood

Location:	Betony Walk, Haverhill Grid reference: TL656458 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 155
Area:	1.81 hectares (4.47 acres)
External Designations:	N/A
Internal Designations:	Woods on Your Doorstep

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Chimswell wood was originally planted as a small native broadleaved woodland in November 1998 as part of the 'Woods on your Doorstep' project. The woodland component is just over 1 ha and has now developed into a well-structured woodland comprised of a canopy of oak, ash and cherry, with an understorey of hazel, field maple and blackthorn. There is also a area of open grassland and fringing scrub just below 1ha that offers another habitat type within the site. Although the site is relatively small it represents an important area of greenspace that contributes to valuable green space for the nearby communities.

The wood is situated on the edge of a housing estate in Haverhill, just off Chimswell Way. To the south of the wood are school playing fields and more open greenspace, whilst to the north and west is urban development. There are two footpaths running the length of this long, thin woodland, which opens up into the area of open grassland.

3. LONG TERM POLICY

Chimswell wood will be allowed to develop naturally and become a resilient small wood through limited intervention. The wood will develop greater structural diversity and increased deadwood habitat through natural wastage. Ash dieback will slowly reduce the population of common ash within the wood leaving oak as the main canopy species, alongside other species such as cherry and field maple to fill in the gaps. As the ash trees die, natural regeneration will occur in the spaces left by the ash, creating a multi aged and layered woodland as well as increasing the amount of deadwood habitat. The open grassland area will be maintained as such for habitat diversity.

The long-term intention for informal public access is to maintain a sustainable level of use by keeping paths mown and free from obstacles, alongside maintaining access points. Public safety will be maintained and led by routine tree inspections, with gradual and sympathetic removal of ash as the decline progresses across the site, particularly around footpaths and common boundaries.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Informal Public Access

Description
The site being relatively small and thin only has two official footpaths running through it. As it is located between a housing estate and school playing fields it is often used to get from one to the other, providing a pleasant alternative to walking along roadside footpaths. The internal footpaths are only approximately 200m long and there are no access restrictions in the form of gates or infrastructure. The eastern grassland end has open access.
Significance
To maintain the public enjoyment of woodland and provide an area of green space and recreation.
Opportunities & Constraints
The site is a small area so the path structure is limited.
Factors Causing Change
Potential for the accumulation of litter within the wood and meadow.
Long term Objective (50 years+)
For Chimswell wood to continue to be part of the wider area of open access and recreation.
Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)
To maintain site as an area of public open access, with ride system cut to a minimum of 2m to allow unhindered access for the public, areas of open space are not allowed to scrub up with natural regeneration. Work Programme Two access path cuts per year. One annual grass cut of the open meadow and final access.

4.2 f2 Secondary Woodland

Description
Native mixed broadleaved (of oak, cherry, ash and willow) woodland has been established and has reached canopy closure in some parts. Where ash has declined away from footpath edges it has formed scrubby openings. A small floristically diverse area of open ground situated at the eastern edge of the site.
Significance

Establishment of native woodland and creation of a relatively small conservation area within an urban environment.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity to maintain a native broadleaved woodland with open public access that adds to other greenspace locally within a predominantly urban area.

Constrained by its relatively small size and linear shape.

Factors Causing Change

Potential for misuse of site, build-up of litter within the wood and meadow.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To be an established mature native mixed broadleaved woodland with developed natural regeneration and deadwood habitat through minimal intervention. Due to decline of the ash, it is expected that the long term dominant canopy species will be oak with cherry, field maple and willow supporting the mix. Shrub layers will include hazel, field maple and hawthorn, which will add to the structural diversity of the habitat and age structure. There should be opportunity for natural regeneration to develop as well as gaps to allow light in, and browsing problems anticipated to be minimal. The removal of ash that gradually declines through ash dieback will be sympathetic to the site and led by tree safety inspections. Where safe to do so deadwood will be retained on site for habitat.

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

The woodland area will be placed under minimal intervention. Ash Die back may change the structure of the woodland in some areas by causing the resident ash to die or be heavily suppressed. This will cause a slight increase in the deadwood habitat within the site, and may kick start natural regeneration of other species. Ash will only be feathered back from footpath edges if they pose a threat to visitor safety as part of routine inspections. Occasional coppicing of willow to prevent collapse onto footpaths and boundaries.

Retain continuity within existing meadow through annual cutting.

Work Programme

Cut meadow annually.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2025	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	November
2027	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	November

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	1.1	Mixed native broadleaves	1998	Min-intervention		
<p>The area which had been unmanaged for a number of years prior to Trust ownership was planted in November 1998. The species mix was predominantly oak with willow and alder on the wetter ground and some wild cherry and Scot's pine. Hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and guelder rose have been planted along the boundaries and ride edges which cross the site. Some ash have been removed as tree safety.</p>						
2a	0.92	NULL		Non-wood habitat		
<p>Identified by Suffolk wildlife trust as species rich grassland. It has a large colony of bee orchids and self set oak, ash and guelder rose.</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.

Registered Office:

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