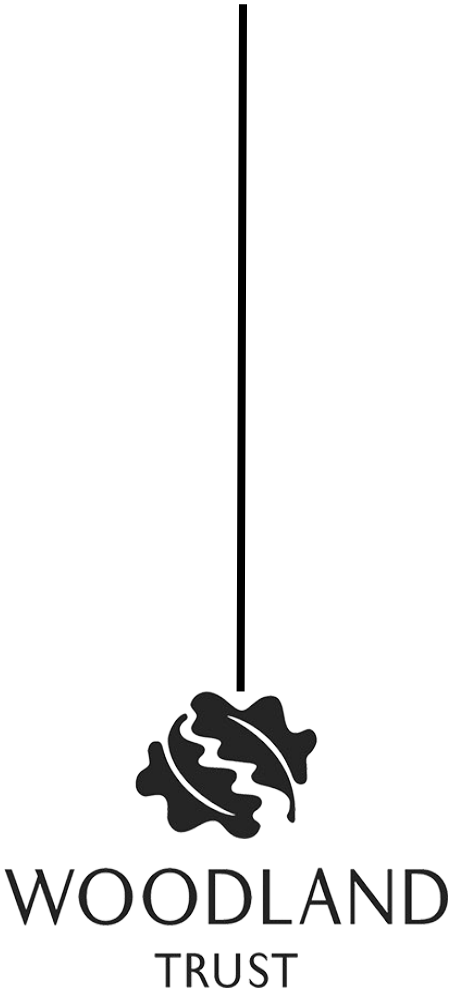
Everdon Stubbs

(Plan period – 2025 to 2035)



Management Plan Content Page

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

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

Our Vision is:

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

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

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

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

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

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.

2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.

3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.

4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.

5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.

6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.

7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.

8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.

9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.

10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

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

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

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

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

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

Location and Access

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

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

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

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

The Management Plan

1. SITE DETAILS

Everdon Stubbs

Location:	Daventry Grid reference: SP606566 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 152
Area:	28.91 hectares (71.44 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Internal Designations:	Welcoming Sites Programme

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Everdon Stubbs is Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) comprising of four distinct woodland communities (NVC type W10, W10b, W10d and W8b). Such variation is uncommon in the East Midlands and the site is one of the few remaining examples of ASNW in this part of Northamptonshire. Due to this, the whole wood is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It is in fact two separate woods Everdon Stubbs to the east and Everdon Wood to the west. The site is also covered by a Tree Preservation Order, administered by Daventry District Council. There is little other woodland cover in the surrounding area with land predominantly made up of agricultural grassland.

The varied vegetation of the wood is explained by the complex nature of the underlying soil and drainage, as well as past woodland management. The eastern part of the wood lies across a flat topped ridge with sandy acidic soils on the upper slopes (Northampton Sand - part of the Inferior Oolite series of the Jurassic period) and richer damper soils on the lower western flanks (upper and middle Lias clays). The wood contains both sessile oak (Quercus petrea) and pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) and this mixture of oak species is unusual in the County. The driest and most acid soils on top of the ridge give rise to lowland birch-sessile oak wood, containing silver birch and rowan (W10 community), whilst the richer damper soils at the foot of the slope give rise to ash-oak-field maple woodland (W8 community). The whole SSSI displays remnants of previous coppice management and there are a number of very large coppice stools in Everdon Stubbs. Both woods have been considerably modified by the introduction of sweet chestnut and sycamore in the last century (with the latter becoming quite dominant in some areas). The wood displays attractive and diverse ground flora, bracken dominated on the top of the ridge running into areas of bramble with a large tract of bluebell, which becomes extremely dense on the lower slopes. In addition, there are areas of lesser celandine, yellow archangel, heath bedstraw, ivy and woodland grasses and the population of the rare wild daffodil (Narcissus pseudonarcissus) is thought to be one of the largest in the County.

Other ecological features within the wood, which are of significance, include:

- The number of old trees- sweet chestnut, rowan, field maple and wild cherry
- Presence of hornbeam within small areas of the woodland
- Large semi-permanent gaps and glades
- Locally rare plants such as moschatel, broom, gorse and wild raspberry.

Archaeological importance:

The wood has been documented since the 10th Century and has considerable cultural significance. Everdon Wood in the north-western part of the site (cpt 1) and Everdon Stubbs in the south eastern portion (cpt 2) are separated by a major woodbank which runs roughly north-south through the centre of the wood. This is also the parish boundary and was once an important track way. Thus Everdon Wood was in Everdon Parish whilst Everdon Stubbs was in Farthingstone Parish.
The presence of ridge and furrow in some areas, particularly in Everdon Wood to the west of the parish boundary,

suggests that parts of the site are actually ancient secondary woodland. There are two main internal woodbanks running roughly north-south within Everdon Stubbs, as well as various "hollow ways" (historic tracks bounded by banks). The main one, running east-west close to the northern boundary, is marked as Weedon Roade on a 1758 map.
A series of banks defining internal enclosures remain in the north-east corner of Everdon Stubbs and there are also a number of small ironstone quarries. Additionally, there is what might be part of a pagan burial site on the northern boundary of the wood.
There is also much documentary evidence detailing the intensive nature of woodland management - large volumes of coppice products being produced, some timber harvesting and areas under a wood pasture system.

A relatively small pull-in car park was installed on the road which separates the two areas of woodland and this affords approximately 6-8 vehicle spaces. From here you can access both sides of the wood on foot. There are additional small "pull-in" areas along the south-eastern road boundary, also with pedestrian entrances nearby.
A PROW enters and exits the site at the most north-eastern corner, before running west through adjacent fields where it re-establishes itself in the woodland via a stile leading to an unsurfaced path heading west for a short distance before exiting the woodland at the most northerly point.
Paths are unsurfaced so can become muddy in wetter weather, although dry and stable for the most part.

The key features for this site are:
KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
KF2 Archaeological Feature
KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees

3. LONG TERM POLICY

The overall objective for the site is to sustain the various flora, fauna and habitats that make Everdon Stubbs a Site of Special Scientific Interest and to retain the rich cultural heritage and archaeology that has survived on this ancient site. Intervention will take place when there is evidence that it is required to achieve this objective (or to otherwise improve biodiversity and further the development of more resilient and robust woods) and only after appropriate consultation with relevant statutory bodies, local authorities and interest groups has been undertaken. To achieve this objective we will:

- Manage the woodland as a predominantly broadleaf high forest, with areas of coppice and a maximum of 20% open space. Oak is to be managed as the dominant species whilst maintaining/improving the present diversity of other species in the canopy and enhancing structural diversity, ensuring a resilient and robust woodland for the future. This will be achieved through: re-coppicing of mature sycamore stools which will provide age and structural diversity; thinning mature sycamore, to give retained trees more room for development and to increase the light reaching the woodland floor, encouraging greater species diversity and quantity of native broadleaved regeneration; and look to pollard/re-coppice mature sweet chestnut stools, with the additional purpose of securing them as a continuing character feature of the woodland.
- Ensure that the woods are stocked with a proportion of over mature, dying and dead trees (both standing and fallen and where safe to do so within the constraints of tree safety) to provide valuable habitat.
- Maintain and enhance the open glades and edge niches through removal of encroaching vegetation. Cyclical management of bracken (which can suppress other native ground flora and spread further into the woodland) will likely be required.
- Care for features of archaeological interest while carrying out woodland management operations, assisted by consultation with the County Archaeologist and local archaeological groups.
- Preserve pedestrian public access through a managed path network and entrances and rationalise where possible the permissive access routes to minimise damage to the woodland ground flora.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 f1 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Description
A complex mosaic of ash, oak, sycamore, field maple stand types as well as sessile oak, birch, sweet chestnut, rowan and wild cherry. With sycamore dominant in large areas. Very varied in structure and diverse in species, derived from a historic coppice with standards management system. Understory dominated by hazel, holly, hawthorn with large areas of bramble, bracken and bluebell. Good amount of dead wood on the ground and within the stand and several large old examples of rowan, wild cherry, Sweet chestnut, Beech, Field maple. Presence of hornbeam is uncharacteristic for the area. Large areas of open habitat in the form of bracken glades.
Significance
Northamptonshire is one of the least wooded counties in England, with 5.2% of total area woodland; most of this is in the Rockingham forest area to the north. Everdon Stubbs is one of few ASNW in the Daventry district. The mix of woodland community types is unusual in the county. The wood contains a number of locally rare species such as moshatel and wild daffodil and hornbeam. The wood is famed for its blue bell display in the spring and is a significant feature in the local cultural landscape. It has a lot of very detailed historical records which document the activities in the wood over many centuries.
Opportunities & Constraints
Constraints: Designated SSSI. Consent for works required from Natural England. Tree Preservation Order – woodland area. Archaeology within the woodland. Active badger setts within woodland. Opportunities: Some areas of the woodland have been manageed in the last 40 years so not long out of coppice management Good areas of hazel within the understorey. Well recorded in the past. The extensive path network provides the public with an experience of a broad variety of woodland types. Use of traditional management techniques due to archaeological constraints.
Factors Causing Change
Pests and diseases (e.g. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus/Ash Dieback) - Due to the high concentration of ash within areas of the wood, Ash dieback has the potential to significantly impact Everdon Stubbs. Increase in deer browsing/damage. Increased poaching/vegetation loss/soil damage caused by unofficial paths and heavily used areas widening.

Further spread/dominance of sycamore.
Further spread/dominance of bracken.
Shading affecting natural tree regeneration and native ground flora.
Loss of decay-wood habitat through wood thefts.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Retain the mix of vegetation community types, structure and species that presently exist in the wood. This includes the open glades and variety of woodland structure from coppice woodland to high forest. Sycamore regeneration to be monitored in the light of canopy disturbance but ideally to be reduced or restricted to existing areas.
A substantial amount of veteran trees and dead wood both standing and fallen to be retained in the woodland.
To manage most of the wood as broadleaved high forest, with oak as the dominant species but maintaining the present diversity of other species in the canopy and structural diversity ensuring a resilient and robust woodland for the future.
Diversity of structure and species for woodland resilience will be primarily achieved through favouring native broadleaf species such as oak through thinning/coppicing of sycamore and promoting other native broadleaf specimens.
Look to manage the mature sweet chestnut coppice stools within reach of the road through coppicing/pollarding over the long-term.
To maintain and enhance the open glades and edge niches. To be achieved through cutting back encroaching vegetation and management of woody and coarse vegetation in existing open areas. This is to include management of bracken.
Manage tree safety through annual inspection of Zone A trees and biennial inspection of Zone B trees.
Additionally, within the constraints of tree safety, increasing amounts of dead wood and old trees will be retained in situ where they do not present a safety hazard to visitors.

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

Monitor deadwood levels, especially near parking areas (as per monitoring schedule).

Management of bracken within open areas in compartments 2a and 2b through rolling twice a year (in early-June and late-July ideally).

Cut hedges and road margins (Annually)

Continue to manage site safety through periodic tree inspections (as per site risk assessment) and scheduling silvicultural interventions where deemed necessary to reduce risk for road/site users. Monitor impacts of ash dieback and other pests and diseases through scheduled tree safety and monitoring inspections. Gently halo-thin any healthy individuals if crowded and recruit other canopy species (to increase overall resilience) through the following silvicultural operations.

Other likely silvicutural operations include:

– Thin sycamore across the site by 10-20% (and including some understorey) to reduce dominance in areas - focussing on dominant species, age classes and those crowding veteran/future veterans and uncommon canopy species. This is with the aim to promote natural regeneration of other broadleaved species, allow the retained broadleaves to better

develop in the created space, increase species and age-class diversity and improve resilience. - every 5 years starting in 2028
– Coppice/thin sycamore in heavily poached areas (used by community) and place large stems around area to compartmentalise and prevent further extending (2027).
- Coppice groups of sycamore in areas near the management access - cutting a section (~0.3ha) every 4 years over 16 years - we will attempt to extract the timber from first coup and decide then whether we will extract from other coups in the future (depending on damage done and costs) (2029)
– Coppice young sycamore from understorey where dominant (2028)
– Re-coppice of mature sweet chestnut stools and ash that are threatening the roads (a section completed annually)
All material to be extracted where possible (and not damaging to ecological or historical features), whilst leaving some larger lengths of deadwood in areas away from roads and access points. (2028)

Care will be taken when carrying out woodland operations to ensure archaeological features are protected in-line with the recommendations provided by the 2002 commissioned archaeological report and through continual assessment and advice from the County Archaeologist/local archaeologist groups and Natural England.

A thermal drone survey will be commissioned in 2025/6 to assess deer numbers, with potential management dependent on outcomes.

4.2 f2 Archaeological Feature

Description
A number of earthworks cross and bound the site, including the earth bank denoting the boundary between Everdon and Farthingstone parishes. Ancient roadway/holloway Weedon Road crosses the northern part of Everdon Stubbs. Ridge and furrow can be found in cpt 1a, 1c, 2b and 2c. “The Haga” a possible Saxon enclosure/burial site is located at cpt 2a. Several significant earthworks of varying ages cover the wood in a complex arrangement of banks and ditches.
Significance
The wood displays much evidence of its historic past which is backed up by detailed documentary evidence. Some of the earthworks are very evident in the landscape and may date back to the Anglo-Saxon period.
Opportunities & Constraints
Constraints: Density of archaeological features can restrict management options Opportunities: Features of historical value/significance exist in almost all wood compartments Site is very well visited Some of the features are large and unmistakable in extent which allows visitors to engage with the history of the site. Potential for further investigation through local archaeological groups/charities. Additional interpretation on site.
Factors Causing Change

Erosion damage from paths crossing banks.
Scrub encroachment into features, cpt 2a for example.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long-term aim is to preserve the archaeological features on site for the future (including ridge and furrow areas, quarries, holloways and prehistoric enclosures). This is to ensured that all present features will still be visible and available for more detailed study, when and where appropriate consents are in place.
Care will be taken when carrying out woodland operations to ensure archaeological features are protected in-line with the recommendations provided by the 2002 commissioned archaeological report and through continual assessment and advice from the County Archaeologist/local archaeologist groups and Natural England.

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

Protect archaeological features from erosion by restricting crossing points to those already present (as well as potentially closing some paths). To be assessed through key feature monitoring.
Cut back scrub encroachment on the 'Haga'/Compartment 2a (2028).
Woodland operations due to be carried out are to follow guidance detailed within the commissioned 2002 archaeological report for Everdon Stubbs, with additional guidance sought through management plan consultation.
Investigate possible partnership working with local archaeological group with the intention of further assessment of the Anglo-Saxon enclosure/burial site and other features of interest.

4.3 f3 Informal Public Access

Description

Everdon Stubbs is an Ancient Semi Natural Woodland in Northamptonshire. Historically the wood would have been managed as coppice with standards, and has been documented since the 10th century. Tree species found here include ash, oak, sycamore, field maple, birch, sweet chestnut, rowan and wild cherry

'Its position in the landscape'
Everdon Stubbs is located in rural Northamptonshire, 6 miles south-east of Daventry, and surrounded by a number of villages, including Little Everdon, Farthingstone, Upper Stowe and Preston Capes.
The large town of Northampton is approximately 12 miles to the east. The wood is 6 miles from the M1 motorway, and is also within fairly close proximity to the A5 and the A45, meaning it can be easily accessed from all areas of the county and beyond.

Due to the topography of the landscape in which Everdon Stubbs sits, there are some good views of surrounding countryside from certain points around the edge of the wood.

'General description of the access'
Everdon Stubbs has 11 entrance points, the majority of which are from the surrounding minor roads. There is a small car parking area, with capacity for a small number of cars, and more informal parking is available in a number of road laybys that border the wood.

The paths through the wood are unsurfaced and as such can be uneven and muddy after rainfall. Numerous desire lines exist throughout the woodland, in addition to the formal path network.
A public footpath passes through the northern tip of the site, and subsequently runs just outside much of the northern boundary edge of the wood. Otherwise Everdon Stubbs is not overly well linked to the surrounding landscape via PROW but it's possible to walk to Everdon village and Farthingstone if minor roads are used.
The nearest public toilets are in Daventry, on Welton Road (8am – 4.30pm). The nearby villages of Everdon and Farthingstone both have pubs serving refreshments.
Access by public transport is extremely limited, and most visitors arrive by car.

'The visitor profile'
There is no formal data regarding visitors to Everdon Stubbs, but anecdotally we know that it is a popular wood with both dog walkers and families. The site has much higher footfall in spring, when many people travel to see the bluebell displays.
Visitors to the wood come from the immediate local area, as well as the towns of Daventry and Northampton. Subsequently the visitor base is likely to be made up of local people who make frequent, repeat visits, and those from further afield who visit more occasionally, such as in school holidays and during bluebell season.
There are over 15,500 households within the immediate postcode area (which includes Daventry), and a population of around 215,000 people 12 miles away in Northampton (figures taken from census info)
The site has the benefit of being easily accessible for these large urban populations via the good road network nearby, as described previously.
The visitor offer currently present at Everdon Stubbs reflects the Trust's original intention of creating places for quiet, informal recreation. It provides a spring spectacle through its bluebell displays.

'Nearby Woodland Trust sites/sites of significance'
There are no other significant Woodland Trust woods in the nearby area. However, Everdon Stubbs is close to a number of other, smaller, areas of woodland including High Wood and Meadow (Wildlife Trust), Ramsden Corner (Wildlife Trust), Mantles Heath (?) and Badby Woods (private ownership).
Other significant sites/attractions nearby include Fawsley Hall, Canons Ashby, The Old Dairy Farm Craft Centre at Upper Stowe, and the Everdon Outdoor Learning Centre.
In addition a wedding venue, Wood Farm, has recently opened adjacent to Everdon Stubbs.

'Schools'
Local schools include Badby Primary School, Newnham Primary School and Weedon Bec Primary School. None are within walking distance of the wood, which may limit their ability to use the wood as a learning resource.
Everdon Stubbs is used by the Everdon Outdoor Learning Centre as a base for Forest School activities. There may be scope to engage with this organisation more, to raise awareness of the Woodland Trust among the children/families/schools that they work with.

'Volunteering'
There are currently no volunteers for this site. Should there be interest, there may be scope for a volunteer warden role onsite, to act as an extra pair of eyes and ears for the wood. This role could also incorporate a meet and greet function during busy weekends in spring.

Significance

Everdon Stubbs is a great example of a classic English bluebell wood, but is of interest to visitors all year round, not just in spring. Its position within the landscape means its opportunities for quiet, informal recreation can be accessed by a significant population who can subsequently benefit from spending time outdoors connecting with woods and trees. It is already well known locally, demonstrated through footfall numbers during peak season (observed anecdotally) and a wealth of positive online feedback.

Everdon Stubbs is one of few ASNW sites in this area of Northamptonshire (Northamptonshire itself is one of England's least wooded counties) and the whole woodland is designated as a SSSI; a reflection of its ecological importance within the wider, predominantly agricultural landscape.

It is also a wood with many historical stories that sit alongside and are interwoven with its importance for wildlife, and offers great potential for engaging with visitors by bringing these to life. Features present on site include an ancient roadway and a possible Saxon burial site.

Opportunities & Constraints

Constraints
Limited parking for visitors
Topography of the wood means it is not accessible for those who may have limited mobility
Presence and number of historical features on site may limit what is possible in terms of interpretation installation / visitor engagement activities.

Opportunities
Easily accessed by car from the surrounding area due to proximity to major road networks
Everdon has lots of wildlife and historical interest, meaning there is great scope to further interpret this for visitors and add value to their visit to the wood.
Other attractions nearby may provide opportunities for local promotion of the wood
There may be scope to explore trialling some guided walks during key times of year, linking to our propositions and generating unrestricted income.
Potential for further interpretation features within woodland

Factors Causing Change

Woodland operations may restrict access and parking at certain times. This will need to be appropriately communicated to visitors in a timely fashion.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Everdon Stubbs is one of the Trust's key woods within Northamptonshire and the surrounding counties, and provides an excellent visitor experience throughout the year.

The long-term aim is to preserve open pedestrian public access and rationalise where possible the permissive access routes to minimise damage to the woodland ground flora.

The site is well used by a variety of user groups from dog walkers to outdoor education providers, and as such the

Trusts objective of increasing enjoyment of woodland will be achieved by: - maintaining the path system; ensuring and, where required, enhancing safe access; providing on site interpretation; and maintaining tree safety zones along the road edges and paths.

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

Maintain access provision as per WT access guidelines. Achieved by ensuring that:
- Entrances & signage will be welcoming to visitors and well cared for (monitored annually). These will be repaired and enhanced as needed.
- Parking area will have litter removed x2 annually (as well as other removals as required)
- Paths will be accessible via the mowing and cutting back of branches/vegetation where required (x2 annually)
- Bench access will be maintained (x2 annually) and condition monitored
- The site is kept safe and welcoming by: repair of vandalism (when needed); clearing of fallen trees where access is obstructed (as needed); and regular site safety surveys (as per risk assessments)

Monitor rope swings on site and instruct removal where hazardous (annually)

5. WORK PROGRAMME

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,	November
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,	November
2025	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	December
2025	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December
2025	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	January
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,	November
2026	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December
2026	PC - Deer Control -	Works associated with deer management – such as impact assessments	February
2027	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December
2027	WMM - AWS silviculture	Works associated with silvicultural operations within ancient woodlands to meet our primary aims of conserving woodlands and encouraging public enjoyment– such as the removal of non-natives, thinning and promotion of native trees and shrubs, creating and managing view points and providing welcoming sites for visitors	December
2028	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2029	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	December
2029	PC - Deer Control	Works associated with deer management – such as impact assessments	February

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	4	other oak spp	1900	High forest	Archaeological features, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Everdon Wood on the western side of the road. An area of more acidic vegetation arising from the underlying sandy soils. Dominated by NVC W10 and W10d type woodland, characterised by oak and sweet chestnut, with smaller amounts of sycamore, ash and hornbeam in the canopy. Three very large beech trees (200 years old) are situated towards the southern end of the sub compartment along the roadside, as well as several large larch. The understorey is well defined towards the edges of the compartment but absent from the centre it consists of abundant sycamore, occasional hazel, hawthorn, elder and sweet chestnut with rare holly and elder. Ground flora is made up of patchy bramble with large areas of blue bell and some wood anemone. Sub compartment 1a has a relatively steep north westerly aspect, and contains significant dead wood material. There is a large active badger sett in the compartment badger activity is obvious throughout the compartment. Few paths crisscross the compartment The edge of the wood is denoted by a long established mainly blackthorn/hawthorn hedge and a large wood bank to the west and south. The Key Features within this compartment are: KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland KF2 Archaeological Feature KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees						
1b	1.9	other oak spp	1900	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Extreme north end of Everdon Wood west of the road, it is an area of ash /oak field maple with hazel understorey with a few larger oak standards established in the late 19th century. A small number of early 18th century oaks remain along the roadside boundary. NVC type W8b in the north blending into W10 towards the south. Understorey species include abundant ash, sycamore, hazel, elm, field maple, blackthorn, all last cut in the early 1980s, as well as a slightly older ash crop, which becomes the prominent coppice species in places, last cut in the mid 1970s. The nearby badger population uses the compartment. Ground flora is dominated by bluebell, dog's mercury, bramble with some bracken and wood anemone. There is a ditched spring running towards the wood boundary from the						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
centre of the compartment. Old wood bank with boundary hedge has previously been laid on the east edge of the compartment. The Key Features within this compartment are: KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland KF2 Archaeological Feature KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees						
1c	5.4	Sycamore	1930	High forest		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
The eastern half of Everdon Wood - the sub compartment boundary is the road on the west side and the large parish ditch and bank on the south side. Is an area characterised by over mature coppice with standards; the canopy is dominated mainly by oak. Other species making up a percentage of the canopy include coppiced sycamore, ash; birch and large multi stemmed sweet chestnut. Wild cherry stems are also located within the stand although these are rare as is the hornbeam element, which is significant as it is thought to be naturally occurring at the very northern edge of its range here. The understorey is well defined throughout the sub compartment tailing off towards the south-eastern boundary. It is made up of frequent hazel, hawthorn, sycamore, blackthorn and elder with small area of hornbeam.. Ground flora is primarily patchy bramble and very abundant blue bell with wood anemone and yellow archangel. The main track from the car park has given rise to a wide stripe of bare earth. There is a significant amount of dead wood. The sub compartment has a steep north westerly aspect with an area near the car park of small steep sided quarries , in addition there are numerous traces of ancient hollow ways snaking up the slope interspersed with well defined ridge and furrow earthworks running NW to SE. The main site car park is located in the southern corner; there are many paths and trampled areas of ground leading from the car park into other parts of the wood. The southeastern compartment boundary defined by the large ditch and bank is the ancient Anglo Saxon parish boundary also marks an important historic track. The Key Features within this compartment are: KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland KF2 Archaeological Feature KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees						
2a	0.9	Sycamore		Non-wood habitat		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
The Haga or enclosure of Saxon origin. An open bracken dominated glade. Mixed scrub cover on the edges comprising of elm, hazel, crab apple with sycamore, field maple, ash, birch and rowan masks the extensive internal earth banks which demarks the boundaries all round. Ground flora dominated by bracken with bramble to the east and western ends and small areas of bluebell to the south. The feature is of some historical note as it forms a rectangular tongue of Everdon parish which juts out into Farthingstone Parish and is mentioned in the Kings charter of AD 944 there is some debate as to the origins of this unusual feature as the charter which describes the parish boundary is not too clear, but whether it is the site of a pre-christian burial area or something else it has been of some significance in the past to have been retained as the parish boundary. There is great potential for future investigation in this location. The Key Features within this compartment are: KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland KF2 Archaeological Feature KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees						
2b	4.5	other oak spp		High forest	Archaeological features	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Tree Preservation Order
Central bracken/oak zone (NVC type W10b)- is an area characterized by very widely spaced open grown low canopy trees mainly sessile oak but with some sycamore, birch and rowan. The understorey is limited to regenerating rowan and holly. The ground layer dominated by bracken with bramble on the outer fringes with scattered bluebell and woodland grasses patches throughout. There are several large open glades which provide structural diversity to the wood. This compartment covers the flat top of the ridge and is underlain by sandy acidic soils. The compartment has few earthworks associated with it other than boundary woodbanks. The compartments boundaries are to the north- the ancient Weedon Road earthworks. To the south the main footpath and to the east the ridge and furrow of the pre-enclosure farmland. The Key Features within this compartment are: KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland KF2 Archaeological Feature KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees						
2c	12.46	other oak spp		High forest	Archaeological features	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Site of Special Scientific

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						Interest, Tree Preservation Order

Is an area of mature coppice with some widely spaced pedunculate and sessile oak standards. Other species making up the canopy include ash, sycamore and sweet chestnut. Sycamore is dominant over much of the sub compartment much of it from multi stemmed coppice. A smaller proportion of beech and birch maidens also remain throughout the stand, although the birch stems remain rare. There are several very large wild cherry on the extreme eastern wood edge, and small clonal group of wild cherry situated in the north eastern corner of sub compartment. A number of rowan are scattered throughout the compartment some of which are very large and have collapsed. A few other species are present including scots pine and holly. The under-storey is made up of occasional hazel, hawthorn and regenerating sycamore with black thorn on the outer edges of the sub compartment. The ground flora consists mainly of large areas of bramble, which becomes dominant in patches. Well defined areas of bracken occupy the more open areas. A significant area is dominated by bluebell and to a lesser extent Wood Anemone and Wood sorrel. Wild Daffodil population is recorded towards the eastern and northern wood boundaries.

The Key Features within this compartment are:
KF1 Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
KF2 Archaeological Feature
KF3 Connecting People With Woods & Trees

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland
Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland
Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site
Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up
Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf
A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy
The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell
Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment
Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer
A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry
A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice
Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species
Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer
Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell
The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention
Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention
Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland
Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)
A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species
Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration
Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance
The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking
Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer
Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand
Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment
Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning
The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes
Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding
The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established.

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