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Woodland Management Plan 2022-2027

Site
Six Acre Wood
Cuxton
Kent

Client
Cuxton Parish Council

Prepared by
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F.Arbor.A, Prof Dip (RFS), HND Forestry

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Fellow and Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Merralls Shaw Ltd has received instructions to provide a Woodland Management Plan for Six Acre Wood, a small mixed-native woodland located in the village of Cuxton.
- 1.2 The woodland is located close to the centre of the village and is managed by Cuxton Parish Council as an open-access community woodland.
- 1.3 Practical woodland management operations are carried out by Cuxton Countryside Group, a local volunteer conservation group.
- 1.4 The woodland is currently managed under the principles of a management plan originally produced in 1996; a subsequent management plan, based on the original document, was produced by Cuxton Countryside Group in 2016 (and revised in 2018), a copy of which has been issued to me.
- 1.5 The 2018 document notes the ecology of the site, highlights risks, and sets out management objectives. This information has been used as a basis to the following management report.

2.0 Aim of Report

- 2.1 This report provides recommendations for the management of the woodland following the overarching principles of the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme and following best practice guidance provided by the Forestry Commission.
- 2.2 This ensures that the management proposals are sustainable and aimed at enhancing the structure and diversity of the woodland.
- 2.3 The report provides an assessment of the current woodland condition and identifies areas where management operations are required to achieve the overall objectives for the site in accordance with best practice.
- 2.4 The stated management objectives are considered and comment provided on where these have been achieved and where additional work is required.
- 2.5 Suggestions for additional or revised objectives are also provided to ensure the management of the site preserves and improves habitat diversity whilst maintaining a safe and pleasant environment for the local community.

3.0 Site Information

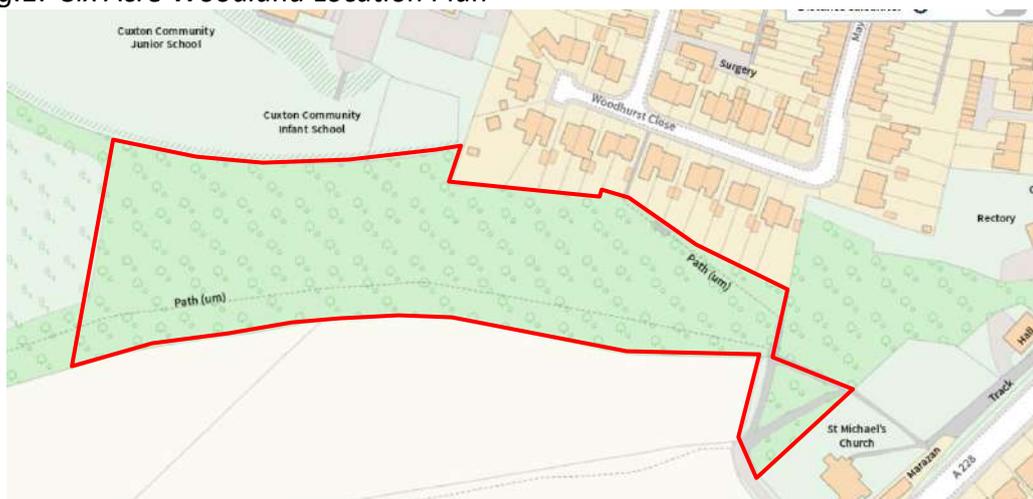
3.1 General Description & Access

- 3.1.1 The woodland is located on a north-facing slope of the North Downs, to the rear of residential properties on Woodhurst Close, close to the centre of Cuxton.
- 3.1.2 A Public Right of Way (RS323) provides access to the woodland from Woodhurst Close, this leading towards the eastern end of the woodland and then joining an 'upper' path that heads from east to west along the length of the woodland.
- 3.1.3 A second permissive 'lower' path also heads westward from the point at which the footpath enters the woodland, with occasional routes linking the upper and lower paths.
- 3.1.4 The eastern section of the site has been relatively intensively maintained, the central and western sections having been maintained to a lesser degree.
- 3.1.5 The main paths are maintained to facilitate year round access and are regularly used by the local community; a bench is provided along the upper path and dog bins provided on both the upper and lower paths.
- 3.1.6 The path network through the woodland provides a pedestrian link between the village and the parish church, as well as connecting with the wider Public Right of Way network.

3.2 Woodland Boundaries

- 3.2.1 The northern boundary of the woodland adjoins the rear gardens of residential properties on Woodhurst Close, as well as the sports fields associated with Cuxton Primary School.
- 3.2.2 The eastern boundary adjoins a neighbouring area of woodland within the grounds of the rectory, as well as the churchyard of St Michael's Church.
- 3.2.3 The southern boundary adjoins a privately owned field used as summer pasture.
- 3.2.4 The western boundary also adjoins a privately owned field that is currently unused.

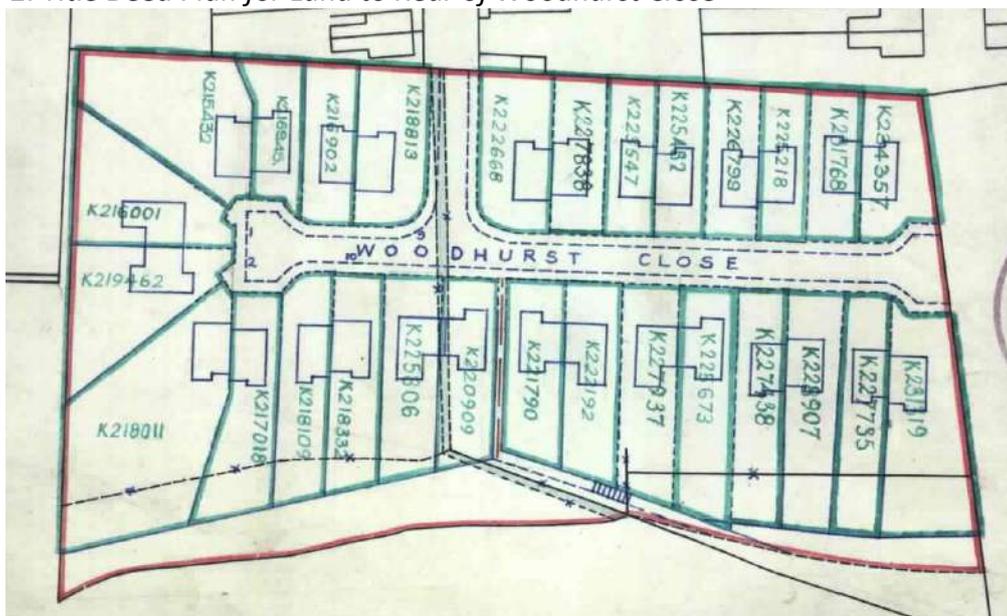
Fig.1: Six Acre Woodland Location Plan



3.3 Ownership

- 3.3.1 Cuxton Parish Council have confirmed that they are the owners of the woodland, however no ownership documents have been provided, as such the actual extent of ownership has not been confirmed.
- 3.3.2 I have however been informed that the northern boundary of the woodland, between the properties on Woodhurst Close and the 'lower' woodland path, is not under the ownership of the Parish Council.
- 3.3.3 Enquiries have been made to the Land Registry Office which appears to confirm that this strip of land is not under the ownership of the Parish Council. Further investigations will be required to determine ownership, however it initially appears to have been retained by the original owner of the land on which the Woodhurst Close properties were built.

Fig 2: Title Deed Plan for Land to Rear of Woodhurst Close



3.4 Woodland Composition

- 3.4.1 The site is formed of native secondary woodland the majority of which is primarily developing the characteristics of the typical North Downs W12 Beech/Yew woodland, as described under the National Vegetation Classification; whilst towards the western end of the site a transition to the characteristics of a W8 Ash/Field Maple (with Hornbeam) woodland is found. It is common for these two woodland types to co-exist along the North Downs.
- 3.4.2 W12 is characterised as having a climax species of Beech with Ash and Sycamore initially establishing in gaps and open areas and an understorey primarily comprising of Yew, Hazel, Hawthorn, Field Maple and Holly. W8 will often be dominated by Hornbeam, with an understorey of Elder, Dogwood and Spindle.
- 3.4.3 The aerial photographs appear to show that the site has been establishing as woodland throughout the latter half of the 20th century (See Fig 3 below).

Fig 3: 1940 Aerial Photograph



3.4.4 The upper canopy through the main part of the site is currently mainly comprised of Sycamore and Ash; with a mid-storey of Hornbeam, Field Maple, Beech and Cherry; an understorey primarily of Yew, Hazel, Hawthorn, Elder and Holly; and a shrub layer primarily dominated by bramble and ivy.

3.4.5 This provides a very healthy and diverse species base for developing a multi-structured mixed native woodland characteristic of the natural woodland type for the locality.

3.4.6 The Sycamore on the site does not appear to be overly invasive in terms of dominance of canopy cover and seedling regeneration, however this is something that requires ongoing monitoring and control in order to maintain a diversity of species.

3.5 *Designations*

3.5.1 The site is located within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), this being one of only thirty-four AONB's in the country.

3.5.2 The existing management plan also confirms that the site has the following additional designations: Special Landscape Area within the Green Belt; a Community Woodland; and a Local Nature Reserve.

3.5.3 Clarification of whether any of the woodland is protected by Tree Preservation Order has been requested from the Local Authority, confirmation of this will be sent to the Parish Council under separate cover once received.

3.6 *Climate (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)*

3.6.1 As the wood is north-facing, the micro-climate ecology makes it more interesting for the development of chalk land habitat features, as it differs significantly from south-facing chalk slopes.

3.6.2 The underlying geology is Cretaceous chalk, with some flint and the soil consists primarily of calcaereous rhendzinas with woodland brown earth now forming across the whole site. The site is free-draining and very dry.

3.7 Ecology (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

3.7.1 **Herb Layer** (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus agg*), Ivy (*Hedera helix*), Cow Parsley (*Anthriscus sylvestris*), Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria Vesca*), Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), Lesser Burdock (*Arctium minus*), Nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), Stinking Iris (*Iris foetidissima*), Black Bryony (*Tamus communis*) and Old Man's Beard/ Traveller's Joy (*Clematis vitalba*) are present.

3.7.2 **Mammals** (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

There is an active Badger (*Meles meles*) sett in the non-intervention part of the wood and Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), Rabbit (*Oryctologus cuniculus*) and Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) have been spotted. Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*), Bank Vole (*Myodes glareolus*), Wood Mice (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), Common Shrew (*Sorex araneus*) and Pigmy Shrew (*Sorex minutus*) are also present.

3.7.3 **Birds** (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

Blackcaps (*Sylvia atricapilla*), Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), Dunnock (*Prunella modularis*), Robin (*Erithacus rubeculia*), Chaffinch (*Fringella coelebs*), Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), Greenfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*), Blue Tit (*Parus caeruleus*), Great Tit (*Parus major*), Long-Tailed Tit (*Aegithelos caudatus*), and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) have been observed.

Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*), Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Magpie (*Pice pice*), Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), Greater Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos major*), Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Wood Pigeon (*Columba palambus*), Carrion Crow (*Corvus corone corone*) have been identified in the wood.

3.7.4 **Insects** (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

Among insects here are the common groundhopper (*Tetrix undulate*), and woodland grasshopper (*Omocestus rufipes*).

3.7.5 **Reptiles** (sourced from previous Mgt Plan)

Slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*), Grass Snake (*Natrix natrix*) and Common Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*) are present.

4.0 Management Objectives

4.1 Wherever possible the principles of management for the site are to follow the UK Forestry Standard national policy for semi-natural woodland.

4.2 The six main management objectives for the woodland as set out in the current/past management plans are:

1. To continue non-intervention policy, where possible.
2. To monitor any changes in areas of non-intervention.
3. To monitor and control the spread of Sycamore saplings.
4. To create and maintain suitable glades, where practicable.
5. To create graded woodland edges along northern and western boundaries.
6. To assess and implement possible “corridor” links to nearby wooded areas and liaise with adjacent landowners to seek permission to plant trees along these corridors.
7. To maintain existing footpath network and add seating, where appropriate.

4.3 The above seven points really specify operations required to achieve more over-arching objectives. It is recommended that the wider objectives of management be considered and agreed by the Parish Council, the following examples may be used or may help in forming the primary objectives:

- To conserve and enhance the diversity and numbers of plant and wildlife species.
- To maintain and enhance a diverse range of habitat types.
- To manage and maintain all elements of the woodland to ensure the sustainable health and longevity of the woodland.
- To maintain and encourage safe public access throughout the site.
- To monitor and carry out management to honour the owners duty of care to neighbours and visitors.

5.0 Principles of Management

- 5.1 The woodland is to be periodically monitored and managed through minimal intervention to ensure the legal liabilities of the Parish Council are met and ensuring the woodland is maintained in a sustainable way through the management of habitats and the control of invasive species.
- 5.2 The intention is to provide a woodland of a diverse age and species range using the principles of continuous cover management and the promotion of the natural regeneration of indigenous species.
- 5.3 The ecological diversity of the site is to be enhanced, improving light levels for ground flora; retaining deadwood habitats; installing bat and bird boxes; encouraging a diverse age range and tiered woodland structure; maintaining open space within the woodland to encourage insect communities and to provide foraging habitat for bats and birds.
- 5.4 Invasive and non-indigenous species are to be controlled, through the removal of escaped non-indigenous species and the continued monitoring of sycamore regeneration.

6.0 Key Management Priorities

- 6.1 As owners of the property the Parish Council has a legal duty of care to both neighbours and visitors. As such, identifying and addressing safety issues presented by the trees on the site is a key priority. The site is to be divided into risk zones and a programme of tree condition assessment initiated and tree safety work carried out.
- 6.2 This leads on to the other main priority which is to specifically identify areas of ownership and responsibility. It is currently unclear who is responsible for the trees along the strip of land to the rear of Woodhurst Close. These trees present the highest potential health and safety risk, as the adjacent residential gardens can be classed as High use areas, whereas the site paths and other boundaries would be classed as only Moderate to Low risk.
- 6.3 The above two matters of liability are the only key priorities for the management of the site, other than the continued maintenance of paths/dog bins etc.

7.0 Management Systems

- 7.1 As set out under the original objectives, the majority of the site is to be managed using a minimal intervention approach. Where the general principles of management are to encourage the continued establishment of a diverse mixed woodland for open public use.
- 7.2 The only areas where more intensive management is proposed is on the triangle of land adjacent to St Michaels Church and across the more highly used eastern end of the site where a permanent central glade has been created.
- 7.3 The Management Zone Plan at Appendix A shows the extent of these areas.

8.0 Observations on Current Woodland Condition

8.1 A walk through assessment of the general woodland condition and current management practices was carried out and the following points noted:

8.2 *Hazel Coppice*

Much of the Hazel coppice on the site has not been maintained under a periodic recoppicing programme. This has resulted in the stools being 'overstood' and at risk of either uprooting or breaking apart. This in turn presents potential safety concerns, but primarily runs the risk of mature stools being lost, which has already happened in some instances.

Recommendation: It is recommended that a phased programme of re-coppicing individual Hazel stools be implemented to create a range of growth stages across the population.

8.3 *High Number of Ash trees*

Much of the upper woodland canopy is comprised of Ash, the establishment of Ash Dieback throughout Kent is extensive and results in the loss of many young to semi-mature trees, along with the gradual decline in health of older trees.

It can be expected that the general condition of the Ash on the site is likely to decline over coming years.

Recommendation: Natural regeneration of a variety of other species is to be encouraged and protected to ensure a new generation of young trees are established throughout the site to gradually replace the Ash as they decline. Species that are noted as naturally occurring on the site such as Beech, Field Maple, Hornbeam, Yew, Cherry and Hawthorn are to be encouraged.

8.4 *Limited Natural Regeneration*

It was noted that there is a limited amount of sapling trees establishing within the understorey. This may be in part due to upper canopy closure or areas of dense ivy ground cover and in part due to the clearance of ground cover.

Recommendation: In the minimal-intervention areas, patches of dense ivy cover are to be maintained to allow light to reach the woodland floor in order for germination to take place. In the maintained areas, clearance of ground vegetation is only to be carried out where permanent open glade conditions are intended, otherwise ground cover/bramble etc is to be retained.

8.5 *Over Cleared Woodland Floor*

Some areas of the woodland have been cleared of the majority of ground cover and it would appear that fallen deadwood and branches etc have also been removed. The retention of ground cover and deadwood across the woodland floor makes an important contribution to the nutrient cycle; to the establishment of fungal communities; and to a wide variety of insect communities, these communities in turn serve as a foundation to wider habitat features for a variety of woodland birds and animals.

Recommendation: Fallen deadwood is to be retained naturally scattered throughout the site, with the natural ground cover also retained. Periodically in some areas there may be an excess of either that builds up over a period of time and this can then be sensitively managed to maintain a healthy woodland floor.

8.6 **Management of Fallen/Felled Trees**

In some woodlands fallen trees can be left to naturally break down, however it was noted that fallen trees and trees that have been felled on this site are soon covered with dense ivy and bramble. This then prevents sunlight reaching the woodland floor and seedling germination.

Recommendation: Fallen and felled trees are to be cut and stacked into separate piles of logwood and brushwood; this will reduce the amount of ivy cover within the cleared area and improve the prospects for the germination of new trees, whilst also providing valuable habitat piles.

8.7 **Removal of Yew Trees**

It was noted that a high proportion of establishing Yew trees have been removed under recent management operations, it is not known whether this is intended or just by chance. However, Yew is a native tree and is one of the primary characteristic species of calcareous woodland. Being evergreen, the proportion of Yew along the North Downs can clearly be seen when viewing the Downs from a wider vantage point during winter months.

The species is an extremely valuable ecological component of the woodland and the importance of the species as an understorey tree cannot be overstated.

The evergreen foliage provides valuable shelter and nesting opportunities for a variety of birds and the Woodland Trust highlights that '*The fruit is eaten by birds, such as the blackbird, mistle thrush, song thrush and fieldfare; and small mammals, including squirrels and dormice. The leaves are eaten by caterpillars of the satin beauty moth*'.

Recommendation: The establishment of Yew is to be encouraged, along with all other indigenous species. Where dense areas of Yew regeneration are found the trees may be thinned in order to achieve the overall objective of establishing a diverse mix of species on the site.

8.8 **Non-Native Species**

In some locations, primarily along the northern boundary with Woodhurst Close it was noted that non-native trees are present within the woodland. Of greater concern it has been observed that the Spanish Bluebell is present alongside the main lower path leading to the steps at the eastern end of the site. Spanish Bluebell can quickly become invasive throughout the woodland floor, competing with and often hybridising with the native Bluebell.

Recommendation: Remove non-native species to continue the development of a diverse mixed native woodland.

8.9 **Tree Management Along Southern/Woodhurst Close boundary**

It is understood that the strip of land between the lower path and the rear Woodhurst Close boundaries is not under the ownership of the Parish Council. Identifying responsibility for this land should be treated as a key aim, there are a number of large trees developing here, with these presenting potential risk and liability concerns.

Recommendation: identify ownership and responsibility for tree management as a key priority. It is recommended that any large trees on this land be removed and all other trees then be managed on a rotational coppice management programme. This will address potential risk concerns, whilst retaining screening for the adjacent properties.

9.0 Recommended Management Proposals

9.1 *Minimum Intervention Areas*

- Safety assessment undertaken and any required safety work carried out (in accordance with Table 2 at 11.9).
- Where upper canopy is particularly dense with no natural regeneration establishing, the occasional removal of individual trees may be carried out to encourage tree regeneration establishment.
- Fallen/felled trees are to be cut and stacked into separate log and brushwood piles.
- Ivy is to be severed on trees once established along the main branch structure or into the top third of the overall tree height.
- In High and Moderate risk zones ivy is to be severed at ground level and at 1.5m, with the severed section removed to facilitate safety inspections.
- All ground cover/ivy clumps/bramble etc is to be retained for wildlife nesting/shelter and only thinned/reduced when density impacts on the success of natural regeneration.
- Individual Hazel stools are to be coppiced on rotational basis to create a range of regrowth stages.

9.2 *Formally Maintained Areas*

- Undergrowth/ground cover control may be carried out if required, however consideration is to be given to ensuring a diverse tree age structure is created and maintained, this requiring that seedling and sapling trees of a diverse range of species be protected from clearance works and encouraged to establish.
- Thinning of the upper canopy may be carried out as required, ensuring no more than 30% canopy density is removed through the selection of individual trees of the poorest form, whilst retaining a diverse species and age range.
- Individual Hazel stools to be coppiced on rotational basis to create a range of regrowth stages.
- Central glade area is to be maintained as permanent open space for insect communities and bird/bat foraging.
- In High and Moderate risk zones ivy is to be severed at ground level and at 1.5m, with the severed section removed to facilitate safety inspections.

10.0 Habitat Improvement

- 10.1 It is recommended that a variety of bat and bird boxes be installed throughout the site to provide additional nest/roost sites.
- 10.2 Where appropriate logs and brushwood resulting from tree work operations are to be stacked on site to form habitat piles. Due to the steep bank any log piles are to be securely staked into position. To avoid too much brushwood being stacked within the woodland 'dead-hedge' creation around the site boundaries (particularly along the southern boundary) can be considered, this providing a long-term solution for brushwood management, whilst also providing nesting habitat and demarcating the site boundary.
- 10.3 Standing deadwood and dead branches provide important niche habitat and are to be retained where considered to not pose a significant risk to visitors/neighbours.
- 10.4 The central glade area at the eastern end of the site is to be maintained as a permanent open space to encourage insect communities and provide foraging area for bats and birds.
- 10.5 Areas of dense understorey are to be maintained within non-intervention areas as these provide valuable shelter and nesting habitat for a variety of woodland birds.

11.0 Health & Safety/Duty of Care

- 11.1 Tree owners, or those responsible for the management of trees, have a legal duty of care in civil and criminal law for the health and safety of users of their land, as well as to their neighbours.
- 11.2 This duty of care requires that reasonable steps are taken to ensure foreseeable risks on their property are identified and addressed, so as to avoid causing injury, or damage to property.
- 11.3 As such, this includes the management and inspection of their tree stock and, in this respect, the courts have determined that the duty owed is that of *'the reasonable and prudent landowner'*.
- 11.4 How regularly trees are required to be inspected is not specifically defined in law, neither is the standard of inspection in terms of the qualifications and experience of the inspector. However, the Health & Safety Executive have stated that *'for trees in a frequently visited zone, a system for periodic, proactive checks is appropriate'*.
- 11.5 As such, the proactive management of a tree stock is recommended in order to identify any foreseeable risks. This will include the inspection of trees and the management of any identified risks.
- 11.6 The inspection of trees can be 'zoned' based on frequency of use and size of trees in order to spread the cost of inspection and maintenance.
- 11.7 In this instance trees within falling distance of the properties on Woodhurst Close are considered to be High Risk; those bordering the churchyard, the school field and overhanging the pathways are considered to be of Moderate Risk; and those overhanging

the open fields to the south and west, as well as those within areas of minimal access/minimal intervention are of Low Risk. These risk zones are highlighted on the plan at Appendix B.

- 11.8 National guidelines (*Common Sense Risk Management of Trees*) recommend three levels of assessment for owners/managers of a large tree stock, these being:

1. Informal Observations

Day-to-day observations of trees made by owners and employees who have good local knowledge of the trees and the location and see them during the course of their daily lives and work. These informal observations would be carried out by people with a good local knowledge of the site and a familiarity with the trees, but who are not tree specialists.

Such observations should be an ongoing, with any noted changes in tree health then reported to an arboricultural specialist.

2. Formal Inspections

This is when a scheduled and recorded ground level assessment of trees is carried out to identify any obvious external faults that may then require a Detailed Inspection.

Formal inspections would be carried out by people who do not necessarily have specific tree-related qualifications but do have a general knowledge of trees and who have the ability to recognise normal and abnormal appearance and growth, this includes an ability to recognise obvious visible signs of serious ill health or significant structural problems.

The frequency of such inspections will depend on the frequency of use around the subject trees and the particular site circumstances, with consideration for the resources available.

3. Detailed Inspections

Scheduled inspection of trees that present a high-priority concern in well-used zones. A ground-level visual assessment by a competent specialist is to be carried out in order to identify potential risks and signs of structural failure.

The specialist involved in conducting a detailed tree inspection should be able to demonstrate the reasonable basis for allocating risks according to priority, and recommend cost-effective ways of managing those tree-related risks.

Detailed assessments would also be required as a consequence of information obtained following informal observation or formal inspections.

- 11.9 Table 1 below provides a recommended programme of inspection for the woodland considering the character of the tree stock and the associated level of risk.

Table 1: Recommended Inspection Programme

Type of Inspection	Frequency of Inspection	Risk Zone	Level/Method of Inspection
Informal Observation	Day to Day	High Moderate	Identify <i>parishioners/volunteers</i> to be responsible for the duty to ensure that any problems with trees within the woodland are to be reported to the PC in order for a 'Formal Inspections' to be carried out, these will include such issues as: low branches; broken branches; deadwood; dead trees; and fungal growth etc.
Formal Inspection	Annually	High Moderate	A scheduled and recorded walk through assessment of all trees within the High & Moderate risk zones by an allocated member of staff who has a general knowledge of trees and the ability to recognise normal and abnormal appearance and growth . Any noted defects are to then be assessed by an arboriculturist.
Detailed Inspection	As required following a 'Formal Inspection'		Scheduled assessment to be carried out by an arboriculturist to provide management advice for trees with noted defects.

12.0 Monitoring the Impact of Management

- 12.1 From the information provided in the previous management plan it would appear that ecological surveys have been carried out in the past. It would be of great benefit to have further assessments carried out by any competent person in order to monitor the impact of the management works that have been carried out since the original surveys were undertaken.
- 12.2 These will ideally include updated records of ground flora, mammals, birds, insects and reptiles.
- 12.3 It is recommended that such surveys then be repeated in five years time in order to continue to monitor the impact of management.
- 12.4 In addition, a further assessment of woodland condition and a review of the management proposals is also recommended in five years time.

13.0 Conclusion

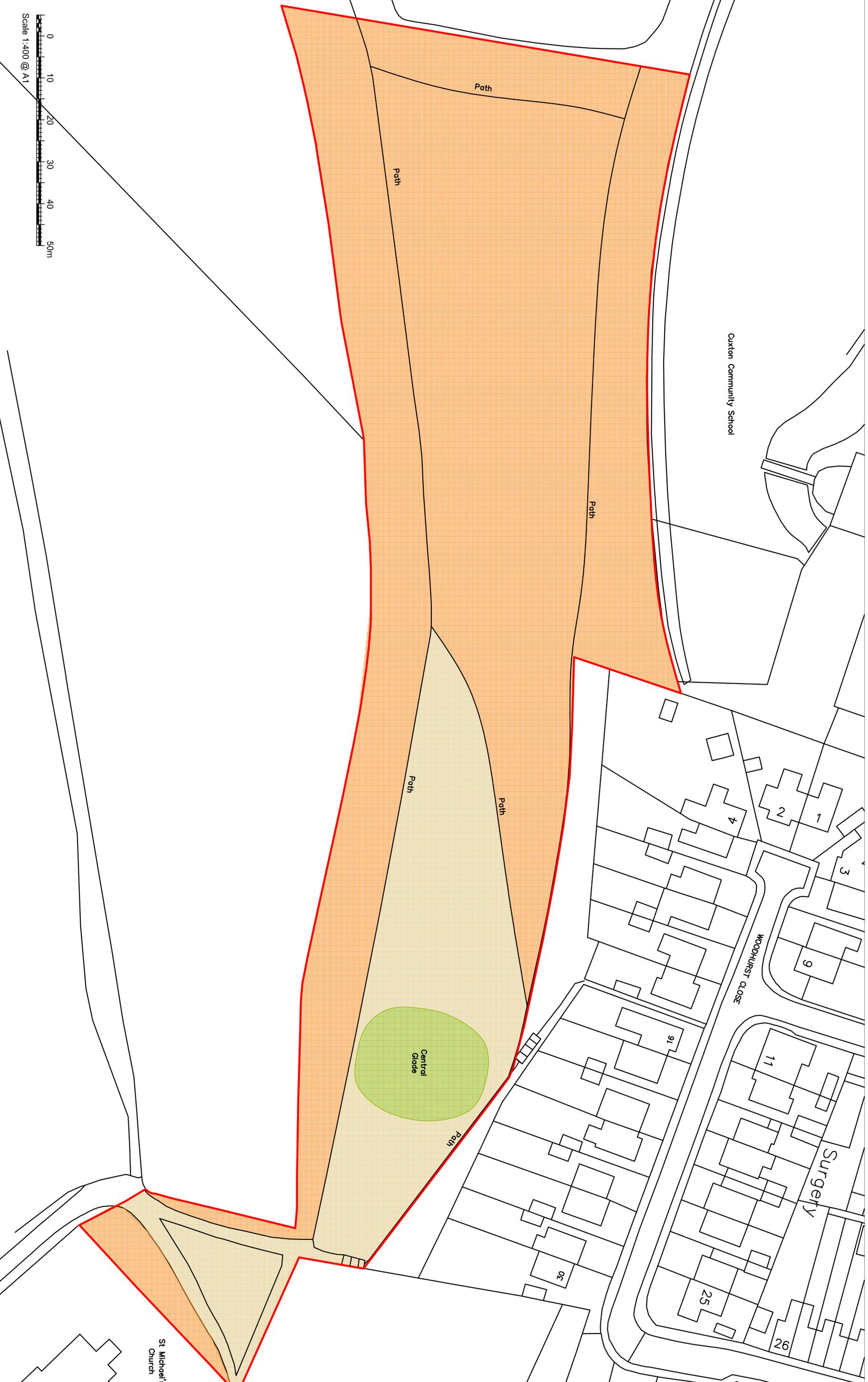
- 13.1 Six Acre Woodland is an established secondary woodland comprising of maturing pioneer tree species (Ash/Sycamore); with a diverse mix of understorey species (Yew, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Holly); and established/establishing climax species (Hornbeam/Beech).
- 13.2 Natural regeneration is relatively poor and requires consideration in management operations to ensure the germination and establishment of young trees to form a diverse age/size range of trees throughout the woodland.
- 13.3 Habitat improvements would be beneficial, with log stacks; brushwood piles; bird/bat boxes; retention of ground cover/shrub layer to create thicket-like conditions.
- 13.4 The central glade at the eastern end of the site is to be maintained as a permanent open space to promote the development of ground flora for insect communities and to serve as a foraging area for bats and birds.
- 13.5 Ownership and responsibility for the trees located on the land to the rear of Woodhurst Close is to be treated as a key priority. Management advice for the trees along this section of land has been provided within this report, however ownership and management responsibility is unclear. Carrying out works on a neighbours land is not legally permitted and may also result in liabilities should any trees fail and cause damage or injury.
- 13.6 The site contains all components required to continue to develop into an increasingly diverse mixed native woodland, providing a range of important habitats and a valuable community resource.

Appendix A

Management Zones Plan

Appendix B

Risk Zones Plan




Merralls Shaw Ltd.
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SIX ACRE WOODS
MANAGEMENT ZONES

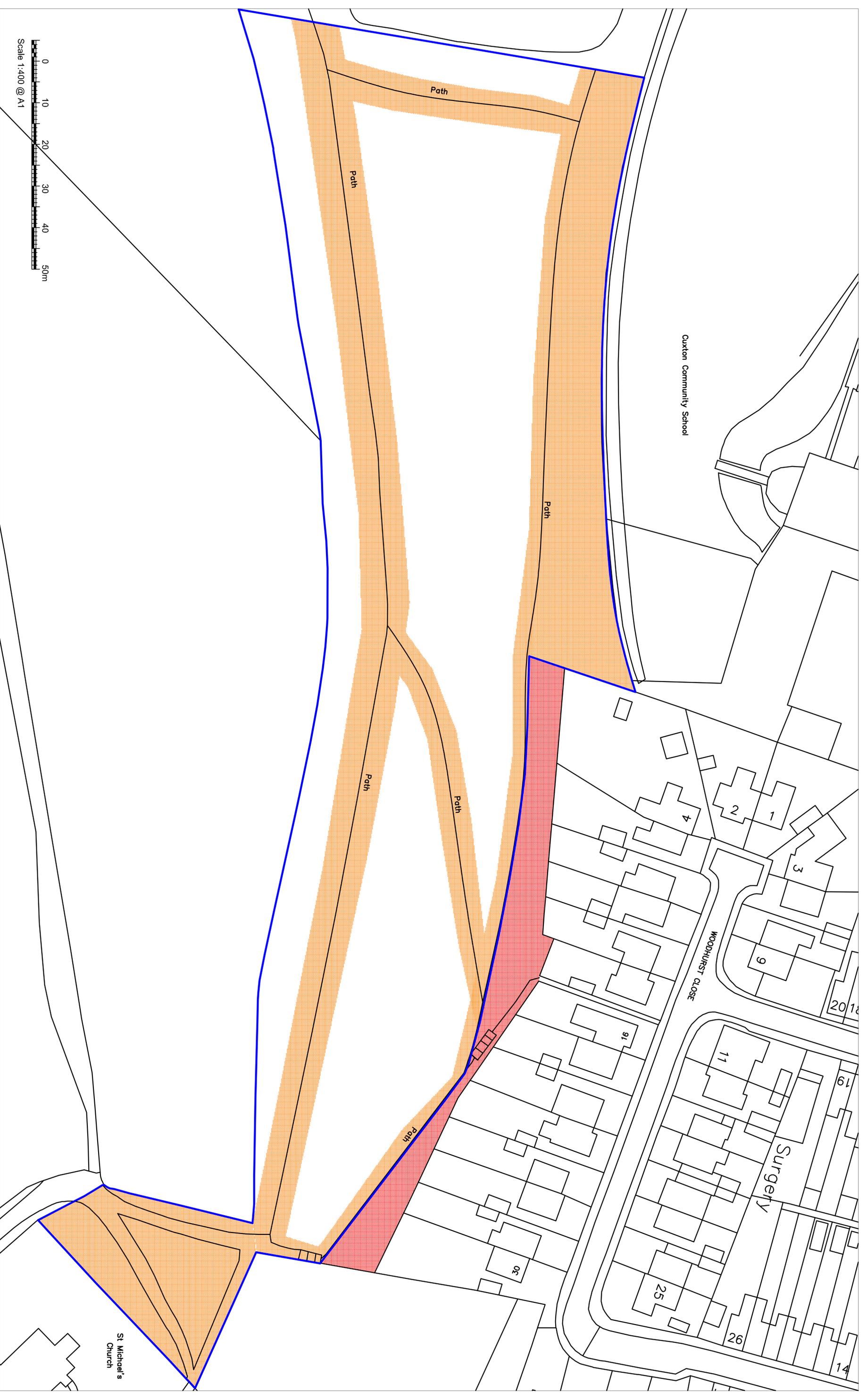
Site Address:
 Six Acre Woods
 Cuxton
 Kent
 Client:
 Cuxton Parish Council

By: C. Barkel
 Date: 03 February 2022
 Ref: SAMZ/1001-01
 Scale: 1:400 @ A1

- Key:
-  Minimal Intervention Zone
(See Section 9.1 of Management Plan)
 -  Formally Maintained Zone
(See Section 9.2 of Management Plan)
 -  Permanent Open Space/Glade
(See Section 9.2 of Management Plan)

 Assumed Boundary of Parish Council's Responsibility
 (To be confirmed, see Section 8.9 of Management Plan)






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**SIX ACRE WOODS
RISK ZONES**

Site Address:
 Six Acre Woods
 Cuxton
 Kent
 Client:
 Cuxton Parish Council

By: C. Barkel
 Date: 03 February 2022
 Ref: SA/RZ/1001-02
 Scale: 1:400 @ A1

Key:

-  MODERATE Risk Zone
(See Section 11.0 of Management Plan)
-  HIGH Risk Zone
(See Section 11.0 of Management Plan)

 Assumed Boundary of Parish Council's Responsibility
 (To be confirmed, see Section 8.9 of Management Plan)



St Michael's Church

Cuxton Community School

WOODHURST CLOSE

Surgey

Path

Path

Path

Path

Path

Path

2

1

3

9

20

19

14

26

11

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91

09