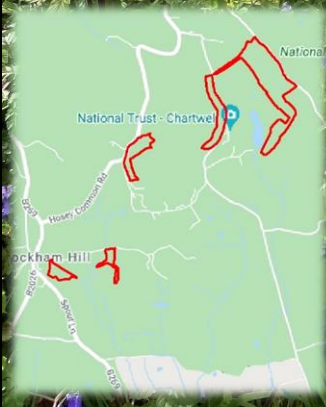


Chartwell Woodland Management Plan Summary 2022-2032

Compartment CH2

National
Trust

**17.27 hectares of mixed
woodland in Kent**



Habitats and Species

The woodland around the pond is W1 *Salix cinerea*-*Galium palustre* (grey willow-marsh bedstraw). The Beech woodlands can be classified as W15, *Fagus sylvatica*-*Deschampsia flexuosa* and the *D. flexuosa* sub-community in more open areas (Beech-wavy hairgrass).

The estate has several uncommon and scheduled animal species. These include reports of great crested newts, a number of bat species, and the hazel dormouse.

There is at least one uncommon moss, (*Leucobryum juniperoideum*) found on very acidic humus and rotting wood and one nationally scarce plant, the rootless duckweed (*Wolffia arrhiza*) in one of the ponds.

The area has already been identified as being of particular interest for its deadwood-associated invertebrate fauna. The range of plant and animal species found here are associated with ancient semi-natural deciduous woodland.

Designations

All of the woodlands at Chartwell sit within the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

All of the woodlands sit within the designated Registered Park and Garden

Most of CH5 has been designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW), this means it is a woodland that has existed continuously since or before 1600. In this compartment, work will focus on maintaining and enhancing the health and diversity of the woodland habitat, protecting veteran trees, and management for health and safety.

Although not registered as such, parts of the ASNW in compartment CH5 can be classified as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS), this is a result of the planting of sweet chestnut into these woodlands and the planting or self-seeding of sycamore. In this compartment we will seek to restore and protect the woodland's natural characteristics and features.

Management Approaches

Areas of semi-natural woodlands in good condition with no issues will be managed with little or no intervention.




The importance of ancient and semi-natural woodland and veteran trees will be recognised due to their importance for wood decay and epiphyte communities. Veteran trees will be identified and protected from competition for light from adjacent trees through targeted thinning and selective felling.

Where thinning or selective felling takes place, regeneration will be achieved through natural processes where possible. This includes allowing natural regeneration from seed or management to encourage coppice regrowth.

Coppicing will be used to maintain and enhance structural diversity.

Legend

Activity

-  Coppice - FC
-  Selective Fell - SF
-  Thin - T

Phase

-  1 (First 5 Years)
-  2 (Second 5 Years)
-  LTR
-  Water

Thinning will be used to open up the canopy, allowing more light to reach the forest floor and promoting healthy growth and development of the remaining trees



Selective felling will be used to release veteran trees from competition and to deal with health and safety issues arising from ash dieback



Areas of semi-natural woodlands in good condition with no issues will be managed with little or no intervention



Areas of sweet chestnut will be coppiced to maintain this traditional woodland management practice.

