

CLGC - Proposed Woodland Detail Plan - 100.09 (Rev C)

Ash / Rowan Woodland (Extracted from the JNCC field guide)

Based on the National Vegetation Classification, W8 Fraxinus excelsior – Ace campestre – Mercurialis perennis woodland

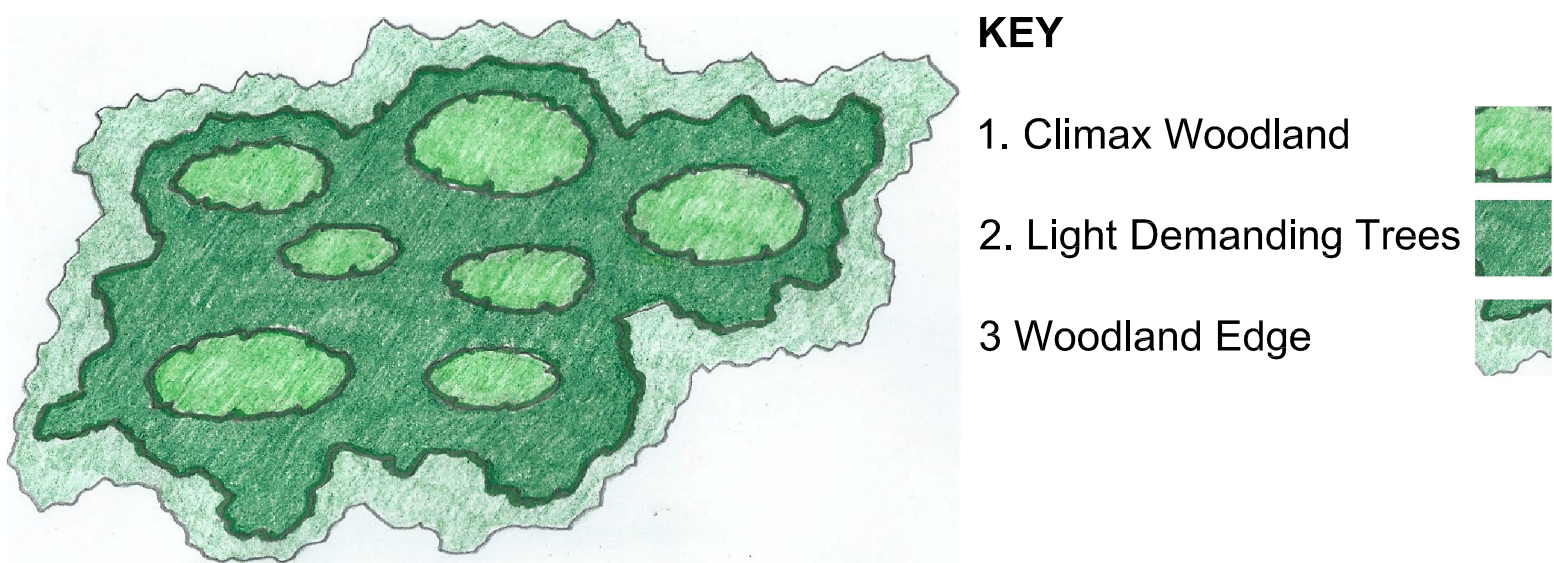
A community most abundant in the relatively warm, dry, lowlands of southern and eastern Britain. It occurs on various types of calcareous soils in areas where the effects of leaching are limited. Ash, field maple and hazel are characteristic of W8, but may play quite a minor role, as other species that are occasional in the community as a whole can be locally abundant. Such species include blackthorn, dogwood, elder (in more eutrophic situations), guelder rose, hawthorn, privet (on more base-rich soils), spindle, wayfaring tree.

Through the detailed vegetation survey it is clear that the proposed tree species survive the site conditions as there is a series of established Woodland Blocks of a similar composition. Trees of a light to heavy standard will be transplanted to meet these proposals.

This community encompasses a wide range of floristic variation. Mercurialis perennis is the most distinctive field layer species, and Arum maculatum, Circaea lutetiana, Geum urbanum, Hyacinthoides non-scripta and Viola riviniana/reichenbachiana are often frequent

Typical on heavy base - rich mull soils, mainly in the south east.

Schematic Woodland Matrix Diagram



NOTE:  
Groups 2 and 3 should merge into each other leaving an imperceptible boundary

Ecological Benefits of NVC, W8

Provides a sparse open woodland canopy which supports a rich herbaceous ground flora. This reddish berries of Fraxinus excelsior is attractive food for birds. The woodland of Kent is home to 31 species of conservation concern, the Government has identified 26 UK BAP Species, of which eight occur in the Woodlands of Kent.

These are:  
(Lesser spotted woodpecker - Song Thrush - Spotted flycatcher - Marsh tit - Long - tailed tit - Starling - Tree sparrow - Bullfinch)

Some woodland bird species are restricted to mature woodland, and are unlikely to be found in relatively young woodland. The stage of succession strongly influences bird colonisation and the development of bird communities in new woodland. The tree and shrub establishment phase, which lasts several years, attracts species of more open country such as skylark, meadow pipit and linnet.

These may be joined by yellowhammer, tree pipit and whitethroat as the tree and shrub layer develops. In areas where young trees have closed canopy, species richness increases significantly with the arrival of warblers, thrushes and chats.

Wildflower Meadows

The meadows will only be cut once a year, usually late September or early October after the nesting birds have fledged, this is also the end of the golf calendar competitions. Cutting with a scythe assists the wildflowers to reseed naturally as the seeds are left intact and as they fall, or are turned and raked, the seeds flower again.

The cut material should be rake up and removed quickly before the nutrients penetrate the soil, removing the nutrients ensures the growth of the grass and other unwabted flora is slowed, but the wildflowers are encouraged and flourish as a result.

The recomeneded machinery for this operation is the **BCS Bank Commander with scythe cutter bar and hay rake**. The cutting action of the scythe and removal of the cut material imitates the effects of sheep grazing, which helps maintain a balanced and diverse ecosystem. The 'combs' on the hay rake also make a slight groove in the earth which the seeds fall into, assisting with germination.

To further encourage wildlife, such as butterflies, bees and birds, and because there are rare fungi growing, there are no weedkillers or fungicides used on these areas.



All new plantings must be protected from adverse weather conditions and/or rodent damage



Granular fertiliser should be a 5 - 18 - 10 composition or similar approved

GENERAL NOTES

- ALL PLANTING MATERIAL TO CONFORM TO BRITISH STANDARDS 3936: 1980
- ALL PLANTS TO BE 45 - 60CM BARE ROOTED TRANSPLANTS
- BARE ROOT PLANTS SHALL BE KEPT IN POLYTHENE BAGS UNTIL IMMEDIATELY BEFORE PLANTING. THEY SHALL BE KEPT OUT OF DIRECT SUNLIGHT.
- ALL PLANTS TO BE NOTCH PLANTED IN THE DORMANT SEASON (NOVEMBER - MARCH)
- AT THE TIME OF PLANTING, THE SOIL SHALL BE MOIST AND FRIABLE AND NOT FROZEN, EXCESSIVELY DRY, OR WATER - LOGGED
- PLANTS MAY BE DAMAGED BY VOLEs, MICE, HARES, RABBITS AND DEER. LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES WILL DICTATE WHETHER IT IS BEST TO FENCE A LARGE AREA OR USE INDIVIDUAL TREE GUARDS (AS PER IMAGE.....)
- STAKES AND TIES MUST BE MAINTAINED TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO TREES. STAKES SHALL BE INSPECTED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THEY REMAIN SECURE AND TIES SHALL BE ADJUSTED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR TO ENSURE THEY ARE NOT CUTTING INTO THE STEM
- AS SOON AS THEY ARE NO LONGER NECESSARY, STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED TO ENCOURAGE THE TREES TO DEVELOP NATURALLY. THIS SHOULD NORMALLY BE UP TO 3 YEARS AFTER PLANTING
- KEEP PLANTED AREAS CLEAN AND FREE FROM WEEDS AND APPLY GRANULAR FERTILISER TWICE A YEAR UNTIL THE TREE IS WELL ESTABLISHED

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| project:            | drawing title:                         |
| Remodel             | PROPOSED<br>WOODLAND<br>DETAIL<br>PLAN |
| date:<br>21.04.2011 |  |
| scale:<br>1:100     |  |