

A vibrant meadow scene with green grass, white daisies, yellow wildflowers, and tall purple spikes. The text is overlaid in the center.

THREE HAGGES WOOD-MEADOW

AN ECOSYSTEM CREATION PROJECT



PLANTING TREES IS NEVER ENOUGH!

Success depends on the detail in:

Planning

Design

Preparation

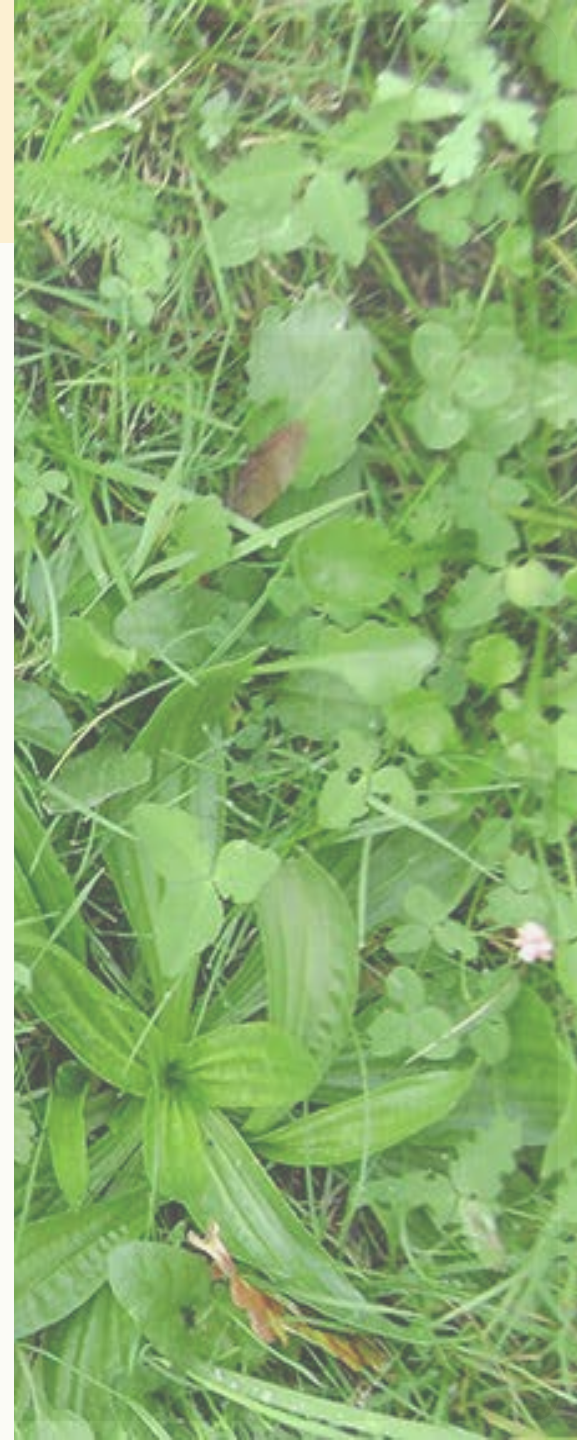
Seed selections

And, most of all, in continuing management that is

Timely, considered and responsive

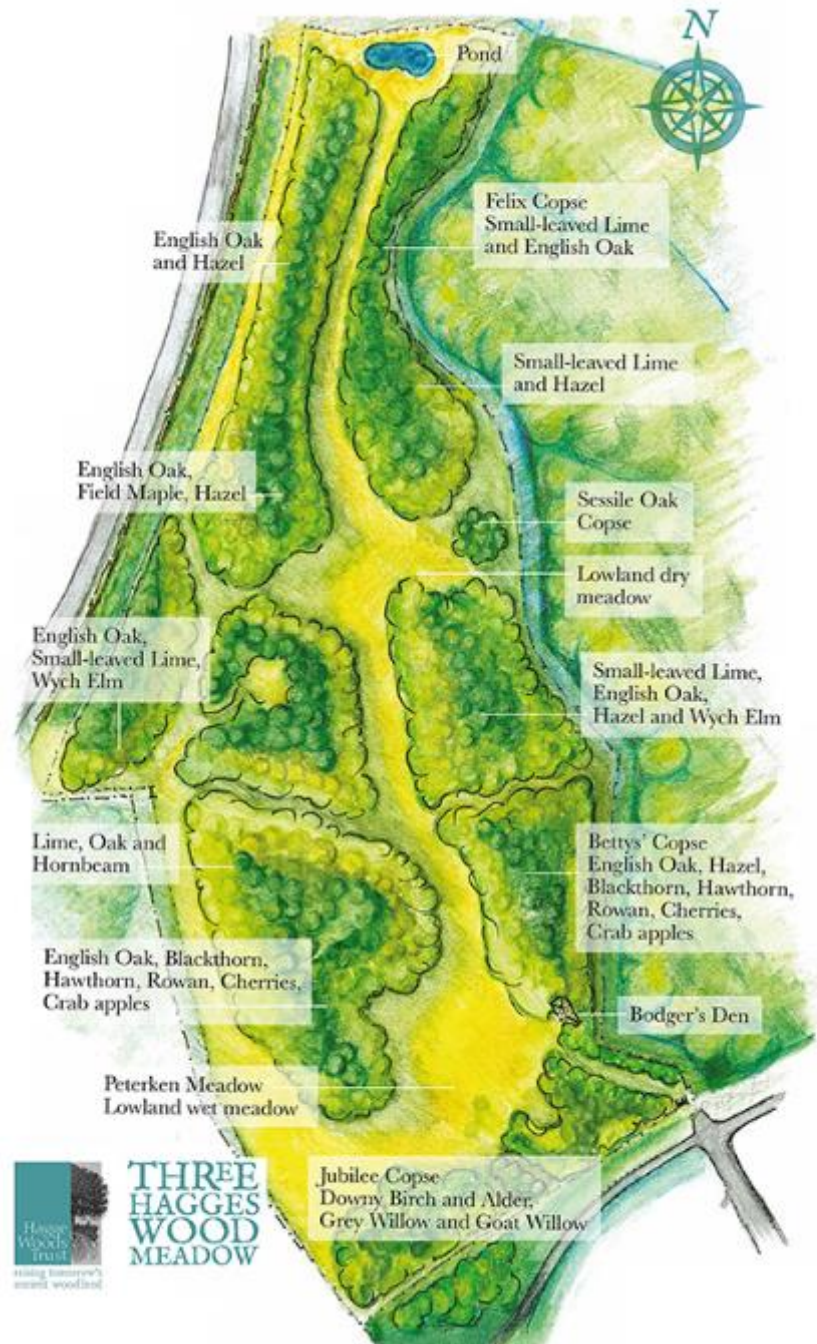
KEY ELEMENTS

- Meadow mix seed selection guided by NVC classifications MG4 and MG5
- Seed mix modified in light of CSR triangle
- Ground preparation geared to the creation of clean slate.
- Plough, harrow, roll.
- The stale seedbed.
- Sowing density.
- Nurse crop.



WE PLANT TREES DECEMBER 2013

- 10,000 native trees and shrubs in 28 species.
- 40% of trees planted by community volunteers.
- 12 copses destined for coppice with standards management.
- 40% of open space to be managed as meadow, with hay crop and in due course aftermath grazing.
- They're planted in grass. It's controversial.











WHAT IS A WOOD MEADOW?



WHY A WOOD MEADOW?



WHY IS A WOOD MEADOW SO DIVERSE?



But the point is that with woodland and grassland and the transitions between them, you have all the elements of diversity, which is further intensified by the fact that the amount of shade fluctuates and the amount of grazing fluctuates, so the species are always moving around, they're always mixed together.

The margins are not static, and that's the important thing. The boundaries between the two habitats move to and fro and it's this very movement that makes them more diverse.

George Peterken

WOOD MEADOW AT OUR ROOTS



'The concept of the wood-meadow is the equivalent of mine and Oliver Rackham's coinage of the term Ancient Woodland, and it has the potential to reframe our perceptions.' George Peterken. 07-06-2016

And the power to:

- engage
- educate
- inform
- inspire

in the same way

ENGAGE



EDUCATE



INSPIRE



INFORM

We record and monitor:

Our methodology and changing diversity

- Botany (over 230 sp.)
- Invertebrates, especially Lepidoptera and other pollinators, (over 400 sp.)
- Birds
- Bats and small mammals
- Amphibians and reptiles
- Soundscape
- Soil changes
- Natural Capital



LET'S REKINDLE A SENSE OF WONDER

