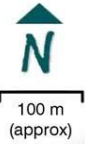


# Bromley welcomes you to Crofton Woods

Crofton Woods is owned by the London Borough of Bromley and is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The site has an area of approximately 60 hectares. You may know these woods by other names, some of which are highlighted here. Many of the names are very old, and reflect how the land was used in the past.

Please follow the Countryside Code, keep to the footpaths and remove dog waste. Cycling and horse riding are not permitted.

Due to the underlying geology of London Clay, paths can be uneven and very muddy, especially in the winter.



## Hazel Coppice in Sparrow Wood

In Sparrow Wood you will see coppiced hazel stools alongside mature oak standards. Coppicing is a traditional method of harvesting timber that allows the trees to regenerate.



Coppiced glades provide nesting sites and food for small birds and mammals such as wood mice, which are themselves food for larger animals such as the tawny owl.

Although coppicing involves regular cutting of selected trees, coppiced woodlands themselves are often very old. Species seen in Sparrow Wood such as bluebells, wood anemones and midland hawthorn tell us that these woods have been here a very long time.



English Bluebell



Midland Hawthorne



Wood Anemone

## The Kyd Brook

The Kyd Brook and the East Kyd Brook flow through Crofton Woods. Look into the river and you can see the rounded pebbles of Blackheath beds underneath.



The Kyd Brook



Look out for wetland plants along the river bank such as Harts Tongue Fern and Marsh Marigold

## Woodland Glades in Roundabout Wood

Look out in open glades and along woodland rides for insects that feed on nectar-rich plants such as cow parsley. In long grass, look out for meadow flowers such as bush vetch and bird's-foot trefoil.



Brimstone butterfly



Bush Vetch



Lesser Stitchwort

The woodland pasture next to Roundabout Wood contains planted tree species including fruit trees, which in open glades are a great place to look for lichens and mosses. Lichens provide homes for spiders, mites and other insects.



Parmelia sulcata and Punctelia subrudecta



Evernia prunastri



Mycena pseudocorticola This very small fungus is growing on a damp mossy tree trunk.



### KEY

- Main Paths
- Rights of Way
- Circular Trail
- Entrances
- Footbridges

## Alder Carr in Gumping Common

Alder Carr is a wet woodland habitat. Alder was traditionally coppiced to produce timber for manufacturing goods such as clogs.

Alder trees grow tall and have distinctive leaves and cones.



The clay soils of Crofton Woods help to keep conditions wet as the water puddles on top of the clay rather than draining away.



Wet woodland is an excellent place to look for fungi. This King Alfred's Cake (left) is growing on Ash. Fly Agaric (right) can often be found near birch.



### Contact information:

Reporting site issues  
Tel: London Borough of Bromley 020 8464 3333  
Out of hours (emergency) 0300 303 8671  
Website: [www.bromley.gov.uk](http://www.bromley.gov.uk)

Safety issues  
Police Non-Emergency: 101 Emergency: 999