


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209	Site Name <i>Libbards Way Wood</i>		District/Parish <i>Solihull</i>
Owner/tenant/agent <i>Solihull MBC</i>	Nature Conservation Status / Designation <i>None</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>0.2 ha</i>
Contact David Lowe Solihull MBC, Ecologist Landscapes Section PO BOX 19, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands, B91, 3QT	Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 149 778</i>
	Ancient / Recent Semi-Natural / Plantation <i>Remnant woodland in urbanisation</i>		Surveyor <i>Helen S Miller Middlemarch Environmental Ltd</i>
	Biodiversity Action Plan <i>Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull BAP See Appendix A</i>		Date of survey <i>30 June 2004</i>

Woodland vegetation types (**mark on map**).
SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND TYPE (HAPS):
Lowland mixed broadleaved (Forest Practice Guide 3)

NVC COMMUNITIES:
W8/W10 transition

PLANTATIONS:
No data available

Adjacent land (**mark on map**)
Residential housing entirely surround the wood.

Threats
Over use from recreation.
Invasion of exotics from neighbouring gardens.
Dumping of garden/household waste.

Aspect <i>NA</i>	Slope <i>Flat</i>	Altitude <i>120 m</i>
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Soil– from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk. On the boundary between the types 17 and 18

Ref/class	Name	Main surface texture class	Natural drainage type	Natural fertility
17	Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils	Loamy	Impeded drainage	Low
18	Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils	Loamy	Impeded drainage	Moderate

Geology
Reddish till

Climatic Factors From Met Office web-site for Stratford-Upon-Avon weather station, approximately 15 miles south of the Solihull Woodlands:

- Average annual rainfall 622.3 mm with 115.7 days experiencing less than 1 mm.
- Average annual days experiencing air frost and ground frost: 62.2 and 95-110 respectively
- Minimal risk from wind exposure.

WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET.
COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

County
Unitary
West Midlands

Ref. No. NWP/015/209

	Tx	Tp	Ts	Tc	Tn	Cx	Ct	Px	Pc	Sx	Sc	St	Js	Jp	Jv
Acer cam														R	
Acer pse	A												O	O	
Aescu hip															
Alnus glu															
Betul pen															
Betul pub															
Carp bet															
Casta ast															
Conifer sp															
Coryl ave										R				R	
Crata mon										R					
Crata oxy															
Euony eur															
Fagus syl	R														
Frang aln															
Fraxi exc												O	R	O	
Ilex aqu	O														
Junip com															
Larix sp															
Malus syl															
Picea sp															
Pinus syl															
Popul tre															
Prunu avi	R														
Prunu lau															
Prunu pad															
Prunu spi															
Querc cer															
Querc pet/hybrid															
Querc rob	D														
Rham cat															
Rhodopon															
Salix alb															
Salix aur															
Salix cap															
Salix cin															
Salix fra															
Salix pen															
Salix vim															
Samb nig										O					
Sorbu ari															
Sorbu auc															
Sorbu tor															
Taxus bac															
Thely san															
Tilia cor															
Tilia eur															
Tilia pla															
Ulmus car															
Ulmus gla															
Ulmus pro															
Vibur lan															

D = dominant A = abundant F = frequent O = occasional R = rare L = localised

The woodland is a small remnant semi-natural woodland within residential housing. It is primarily an oak-sycamore wood with other species being rare to occasional. Oak dominates the main canopy with sycamore forming a secondary canopy, notably where there are gaps in the oak canopy. There is some regeneration of ash, sycamore, field maple and hazel. The ground flora is primarily bramble and ivy. The NVC community is W10/W8 transition. The wood is dominated by mature trees with some understorey, notably saplings and elder. There is no clear indication of current or past management. The woodland is primarily used for local recreation. There is evidence of garden waste dumping. The boundaries were garden fences or species-poor hedgerows. There does not appear to be any grazing, squirrel or deer problems.

stand description management & use history nature of boundaries grazing

Area of (ha)

Ancient Semi-nat ASNW	Recent Semi-nat OSNW	0.2	Ancient Replanted AWS	Recent Plantn.

Area occupied by each NVC type

0-0.5 ha	0.5-2 ha	2-10 ha	10-20ha	20+ha
W10/W8 transition				

Tree layer	Height 9m	Cover (%) 90	Shrub layer	Height 2m	Cover (%) 5

Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)

D/mature	Mature	Young trees	Saplings	Seedling	Coppice
	D	O	O	R	

	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv
Clem vit						Ribes syl				
Daph lau						Ribes uva				
Heder hel						Rosa arv				
Ligus vul						Rosa can	R			
Lonic per						Sarot sco				
Maho aqu						Ulex eur				
Myrica ga						Ulex gal				
Ribes nig						Vibur opu				

Tp Planted tree *Cx* Coppice *Sc* Climber
Tn Self-sown tree *Ct* Regrowth from stump *St* Young tree
Ts Standard in c-w-s *Px* Pollard (2.5m+) *Js* Seedling
Tc Grown from coppice *Pc* Pollard (1-2.5m) *Jp* Sapling
Tx Any other tree *Sx* Shrub *Jv* Sucker



Site name Libbards Way Wood	Surveyor Helen S Miller Middlemarch Environmental Ltd	Date of survey 30 June 2004
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HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

Habitats

The NVC community is W10/W8 transition with a moderate structure and poor habitat and species diversity. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map.

The field layer is relatively species-poor, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and ivy *Hedera helix* generally being dominant with ground elder being locally abundant. Common woodland vascular species are poorly represented and only occur rarely or occasionally throughout. The most frequent included herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*, white deadnettle *Lamium album*, buttercup *Ranunculus acris*, cleavers *Galium aparine*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and wood avens *Geum urbanum*.

A mature blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* hedge occurs along the southern boundary of the site. A hazel *Corylus avellana* and field maple *Acer campestre* dominated hedge/scrub occurs along the western boundary of the wood.

Wetland features

There were no wetland features.

Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are rare and comprised of a cut tree with a 0.5 m high stump remaining.

Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

Other features

There are no other notable features.

Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is residential.

Target notes for map

1. Tree cut off at about 0.5 m leaving a deadwood stump.

4	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET OTHER VALUES OF THE WOOD	REF No. NWP/015/209
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SITE NAME: LIBBARDS WAY WOOD	COMPILED BY: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DATE: AUGUST 2004
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ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE

As a result of its small size, Libbards Way Wood would not have been identified by English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory. The current survey did not find any clear indications of the woodland being ancient woodland.

There are no scheduled or nationally designated historic features within the woodland

LANDSCAPE

Libbards Way Wood lies in the Countryside Commission/English Nature's Character Area "Arden (97)". This Character Area has a "wide variation of landscape character" and includes the "undulating wooded landscape and small hedges of the main plateau". This Character Area has a long history of wood-pasture with "deer parks and estate woodlands once widespread". Some remnant features, such as veteran trees, provide reminders of the past. "Broad-leaved woodland and hedgerow trees lend a well wooded character to the area". The "woodlands themselves vary in type from twentieth century plantations to species rich ancient woodland (with) oak and ash woods with bracken, bramble or dog's mercury are particularly distinctive". The mosaic of urban areas and woodland are characteristics of the Character Area.

Although the Character Area suggests the landscape has reasonable woodland, the Natural Area (Midlands Plateau, 43) is characterised by lowland heathland with woodland, grassland, freshwater and farmland with woodlands being under represented at just 4%. 40% of the land area of Natural Area 43 is urban. Woodlands are therefore an important feature of the landscape. Many of the woodlands within the Natural Area are less than 5 ha and are typically uncoppiced, even-aged stands regenerated from clear fells. However, about half are semi-natural in character. The woods cover a range of NVC communities, although they tend to be more acidic.

The land surrounding Libbards Way Wood is relatively flat and dominated by urbanisation. The wood is not particularly prominent in the landscape as the buildings around are more intrusive. However, the woodland forms a unique area of semi-natural habitat within the residential dominated local area. At just 0.2 ha, it's locality and situation of Libbards Way Wood is fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.

RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS

As a result of its small size there appears to be limited use of Libbards Way Wood. A cycle path passes adjacent to the wood in the west.

Access to the site is by a single stile access point in the south-west off Libbards Way.

There are no clear rides or paths through the wood other than an informal path which more or less follows the perimeter.

WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present. As a result it of being entirely surrounded by urbanisation and two sides (north and east) backing onto housing there is an issue of garden and household waste dumping.

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) Typical view of site. 92°	DATE: 30 June 2004	NVC TYPE: W10/W8 transition
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PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map)	DATE:	NVC TYPE:
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None

6	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS		REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME: LIBBARDS WAY WOOD		SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD	DATE OF SURVEY: 30 JUNE 2004	
<p>ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION of the main features of interest (include an assessment of naturalness, representativeness, size, rarity, fragility, position in an ecological unit, diversity, recorded history, potential value, intrinsic appeal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation significance of Libbards Way Wood lies in its position within a densely urbanised area. Although fairly isolated from other semi-natural habitats it is likely to provide a refuge for wildlife, notable feeding, roosting and breeding birds with appropriate management. There is the potential to improve the condition through future management. The wood has a moderate degree of native species and naturalising character, although sycamore has the potential to become dominant. • The woodland forms a valuable woodland island within an area dominated by residential housing; providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape. However, it has poor connectivity to other habitats, other than gardens. • The floral diversity is relatively poor and uniform with only one NVC community, although transitional, being represented (W10/W8) and therefore one HAP type; the greatest species richness occurring in the hedgerows/scrub along the south and west sides of the wood. There is limited diversity in habitat. The only habitats, other than wood, are hedgerow/scrub and a deadwood tree stump. At the time of survey the wood did not indicate a good woodland bird population. This may be associated with its close proximity to high density urbanisation, and therefore threats from cats or as a result of it having generally poor structure. • A badger sett has been recorded within 1 km of the wood. • Great crested newts have been recorded about 300 m north of the wood. • There is the potential for woodland improvement through controlling the sycamore and improving the habitat and structural diversity. There is potential to increase the quality and quantity of the deadwood habitats within the wood. Some of the older oaks, have the potential for future veteran trees. • Deer, rabbits and squirrels do not appear to be a major problem at the present. • Bluebells occurred occasionally and are likely to be a major aesthetic asset to many of the woodlands in the spring. 				
<p align="center">ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS (based on conservation objectives and above evaluation)</p> <p>The management of this wood should be viewed in conjunction with the other woodlands managed by Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC). For example some woodlands may lend themselves better to coppice; while in others may be more suited to minimal intervention. A range of habitats should be created across the district. Wildlife and public access are the key focus points for the management of woodlands within the SMBC District.</p> <p>The following management considerations should be considered to improve the future nature conservation values of the woodland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any current and future native shrubs, including hazel, holly, elder and hawthorn, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations. • Control/remove the sycamore while it is still young and before it reaches maturity and dominates the wood and canopy. • Encourage the regenerating ash for future canopy trees. • Opening up and allowing the oaks to mature with some being retained as future veteran trees. • Improving the age structure, particularly through encouraging natural regeneration. Bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring. • Encourage diversification of the hedgerows along the south and west sides. • Discourage garden and house hold waste dumping. • Create new standing/fallen deadwood where safe to do so. <p>The following guidelines should be followed to ensure continued/improved conservation and aesthetic appeal of the woodlands and landscape and that impacts are minimised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect any native shrubs during forestry operations. • Forestry operations, particularly felling, should not be carried out during the bird breeding season (1 March until 31 August). • Prior to major forestry operations, the site should be checked for badger activity and the presence of setts. A licence from English Nature would be required for any works being undertaken within 30 m of a badger sett. • Bramble may become overwhelmingly dominant where significant light is allowed to reach the woodland floor, therefore it may be appropriate to develop an understorey prior to any opening up the canopy. • Management should favour native species in the canopy and understorey. • Existing deadwood, both fallen and standing should be retained and protected. Some native trees should be retained to provide for future veteran trees and deadwood habitats. Some felled material should be left on site to create deadwood piles of value to invertebrates. • Natural regeneration is the preferred option if restocking is required although planting may be necessary. If the latter is the case it should be after attempts to encourage natural regeneration and local provenance is preferred. • Standard forestry practices for nature conservation/enhancement should be followed. 				

SITE NAME: LIBBARDS WAY WOOD	COMPILED BY: HELEN MILLER
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OWNERS OBJECTIVES

For full details of the owners objectives please refer to 'Woodland Strategy for Solihull'. The key objectives are summarised below.

1. 'Protect, manage and enhance Solihull MBC woodlands with, and for the benefit of Solihull residents, recreation, nature conservation and visual amenity.'
 - a) Public safety – ensure it is not neglected
 - b) Recreation and public access – maintain or improve where appropriate
 - c) Wildlife conservation – maintain and wherever suitable restore natural ecological diversity
 - d) Landscape enhancement – maintain and where appropriate improve aesthetic value
 - e) Sustainable management of woodlands – taking opportunities to produce utilisable products such as woodchips for fuel, charcoal, fence materials and interpretation signs.

MISSION STATEMENT / LONG TERM VISION

The aim is to develop woodlands, which balances visual amenity, recreation and nature conservation while maintaining the landscape character of the Borough.

The ecological assessment clearly identified that the Solihull woodlands have high current and future ecological value. Several of the woodlands also have archaeological features. The assessments and desk study also indicated the value that these woodlands have for the local residents of Solihull.

LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS / OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Further details and generic long term management proposals and operational objectives can be found in the 'Woodland Strategy for Solihull'. A summary of the key points is provided below.

Aim

Long term objective

Operation objective

Public safety

Maintain public safety at all times in relation to trees
Monitor tree health. Undertake tree surgery only where necessary.

Maintain access for a range of users

Monitor access for all uses. Maintain multi-access paths in good conditions. Create new multi-access paths where appropriate.

Maintain safety in relation to dangerous plants

Control/remove plants known to be dangerous i.e. giant hogweed.

Maintain safety in relation to non-woodland product e.g. fly tipping

Monitor the woodlands for fly-tipping incidences. Clear up reported fly-tipping as soon as possible.

Recreation

Provide access

Create new multi access paths where appropriate. Create and maintain path networks through the wood.

Wildlife

Maintain a structurally diverse woodland.

Implement appropriate management e.g. selective felling, coppicing, group felling etc

Enhance structural diversity within the woodland

Selectively thinning areas of dense growth or introduce coppice management

Protect trees and woodlands from development

Use additional statutory protection where appropriate e.g. TPOs, SINCS, LNRs, SSSIs etc

Protect associated habitats e.g. hedgerows

Incorporate into the woodland management plans. Impose Hedgerow Regulations (1997) if appropriate. Enhance/management as appropriate

Protect from vandalism by fire, litter, garden and house hold waste dumping etc
Education to local residents e.g. leaflet dropping, interpretation boards, school visits. Open up areas where these problems are particular high e.g. create open vista habitats within the wood or at woodland entrances (i.e. at fly-tipping hot spots)

Enhance habitat for roosting bats
Erect a variety of bat boxes. Retain standing deadwood. Identify future veteran trees

Increase habitat diversity - veteran trees
Identify future veteran trees

Increase habitat diversity - deadwood
Create deadwood habitat through ring barking selected trees and leaving some cut trees on site.

Protect the woodlands and wildlife from unnecessary disturbance
Educate the public through interpretation boards etc. Create and maintain footpath networks within the wood and encourage people to stay on them.

Enhance for bird life
Erect bird boxes

Increase habitat diversity - glades
Create rides/glades. Manage those already present.

Enhance ecological character - invasive species
Remove and control non-native invasive species.

Landscape

Protect trees and woodlands from development
Use additional statutory protection where appropriate e.g. TPOs, Conservations Areas

Maintain current landscape value
Avoid large areas of clearfell.

Products

Identify products and local outlets
Introduce a range of management systems to provide a range of woodland products suitable for local use. E.g. a range of coppice rotation lengths across the Borough

SITE NAME: LIBBARDS WAY WOOD

COMPILED BY: ALAN GUY. MIDDLEMARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

1. Thin stands to open up woodland canopy

- a. Excessive thinning will encourage fast-colonising, non-woodland plants.
- b. In very dense, neglected stands, thinning must be very gradual or wind-throw may result.
- c. Normally a maximum 15-25% of trees are renewed in a thinning when trees are young to semi-mature. This declines to 10-15% later in the rotation.
- d. Target final densities of stands when fully mature are:
 - i. Oak 60-90 stems/Ha.
 - ii. Ash 120-150 stems/Ha.
 (Forestry Commission Bulletin 62 (1984))

2. Maintain a dead-wood resource

- a. Check availability of dead wood in woodland, both standing and lying
- b. If shortage of dead wood:
 - i. Select suitable areas away from main paths
 - ii. Use trees felled for thinning or group fellings for lying dead-wood.
 - iii. If no standing dead wood, select diseased or poorly formed trees for ring-barking. Treat birch in preference to oak or ash. Min. dia. 20cm.
 - iv. Do not ring-bark well-formed or healthy mature trees.
 - v. Ring-bark approx. 3-5 trees per hectare

3. Introduce Rides or Glades (secondary habitats)

- e. Rides: At least 10m width is desirable; introduce bends to avoid 'wind tunnelling' effect.
 - i. Check feasibility of rides in small woods: scallops (semi-natural circular glades) alongside existing narrow tracks may be more practical. Scallops should be min. 5m deep.
 - ii. Ride management is important: more diverse habitats are maintained if different sections of the ride are cut down or trimmed in rotation on a 2-3 year cycle (in autumn). Ride centres to be mown annually to provide areas of short grass.
- f. Glades: density of glades: one glade, dimensioned as below, per 3-4 ha of woodland.
 - i. Size of glades: One and a half canopy tree lengths across, for full daylight effect, and preferably rounded in shape.
 - ii. Existing glades: expand existing glades to the dimensions shown above.
 - iii. Location: Glades should be a 'stop-off' on clear ride(s) or path (s) as they will be used by the public. Glades adjoining ponds are beneficial to both habitats. Glades can also be formed by removing corners from ride junctions.
 - iv. Options: Consider planting native shrubs around edge of glade. Leave some felled trunks and short wood to minimise destruction of stands by some young adults.
 - v. Maintenance: As for rides, above.

4. Weed Controlg. General Rules re Weeding

- i. Application by knapsack sprayer or weed wiper in compliance with all legislation for chemicals management, health and safety and code of practice – obtain detailed guidance on this matter.
- h. Control sycamore: Survey extent and age of sycamore presence. Consider ecological status of wood and owner's policy towards sycamore.
 - i. If level of regeneration is limited and there are no mature sycamore of good form and size: sycamore can be eliminated by felling parent tree(s) and treating sycamore saplings and seedlings as for Rhododendron above.
 - ii. If regeneration is well-established and/or there are mature, well-formed parent trees, consider a strategy of controlling regeneration within a defined area. The best formed saplings within the area to be selected at 3-4 years and protected (in shelters), and others will be manually cut back or sprayed.
 - iii. Before taking any action, consult owner's senior ecological officer.

5. Protect and select existing regeneration

- i. Protect area from public by fencing or signage (in busy areas only).
- j. Select best saplings at 3-4 years old, apply shelters and cut back or spray/weed-wipe competitors.
- k. If weed or grass competition is a problem, spray each year for 3 years in spring and, if required, late summer.
- l. If regenerated trees are going to suffer from shading, gradually open the canopy by felling some of the immediately surrounding parent trees as the young trees develop. This needs careful monitoring each year and a measured approach.

6. Protected species and breeding birds

- a. Any contractor working on this woodland site should make himself aware of all UK and European legislation pertaining to protected species. If he is advised or becomes aware of the current or previous presence of such species on or within 1 km of the site, he should seek professional ecological advice concerning the correct way to manage his forestry operations to take account of this presence.
- b. Details of the presence of such species are available from Solihull MBC.
- c. In any event, if forester finds evidence (during operations) of any protected species or of a nest, roost, sett, pond or other habitat which he thinks may currently contain such species, he must immediately cease work and advise Solihull MBC Senior Ecologist.
- d. Forestry operations, particularly felling, should not be carried out during the bird breeding season (1 March to 31 August) or on any tree containing eggs or young.
- e. Solihull MBC should survey each wood for badger activity/setts before work starts.

FIVE YEAR PLAN OF OPERATIONS (S.M.A.R.T.)

Years 1-5

A. Thinning

- i. Thin all areas shown on Plan i.a.w. protocol above.

F. Selection and protection of natural regeneration

- i. Carry out in all areas where regeneration of desired species has occurred; in accordance with protocol above.

I. Control invasive species

- i. Control invasive species i.a.w. 'Weed Control' protocol above, in areas shown on Plan.

J. Extraction of timber

- i. Extract all timber arising from thinning using either forwarder or, in wet/sensitive areas, horse or forwarder with low impact tyres.

K. Dead wood resource

- i. Leave sufficient felled trees as dead wood resource. Standing dead trees to be left, if necessary using ring barking i.a.w. protocol above.

L. Introduce new rides and/or glades

- i. Carry out felling as required to create new glade, as identified on Plan, i.a.w. protocol above.

M. Ecological/archaeological procedures

- i. All operations to be carried out i.a.w. protocols concerning Protected Species (if any), Water habitats, Archaeological features.

Years 6-10

G. Enrichment planting

- i. Carry out only if natural regeneration of ash is unsuccessful. Planting at spacing of 1.8-2.0m.

S. Natural regeneration – protection and selection

- i. Carry out i.a.w. protocol above.

T. Control invasive species

- i. Control invasive species i.a.w. 'Weed Control' protocol above, in areas shown on Plan.

9**FC
2000**

WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/209

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: LIBBARDS WAY WOOD

COMPILED BY: ALAN GUY. MIDDLEMARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD**MONITORING**

Survey Wood once per year for the following:

- successful regeneration anywhere on site, particularly in trial areas.
- general health of canopy and understorey
- dangerous trees near well-used paths
- damage to trees or ground layer: deliberate or accidental
- damage to paths or forest floor from pedestrians, cyclists etc
- disease
- squirrel or deer damage in trees
- rabbit or deer damage to regeneration areas, coppice areas or newly planted trees/shrubs
- invasive species
- dumping of inert matter or other waste NB do not try to inspect suspicious substances, bags or containers: contact Environmental Health

REFERENCES

Woodland Strategy for Solihull. Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council Environment Services July 2000