


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209		Site Name Browns Coppice	District/Parish <i>Solihull</i>
Owner/tenant/agent <i>Solihull MBC</i>		Nature Conservation Status / Designation <i>EcoSite. SINC</i>	Total area (of included woodland) <i>2.2 ha</i>
Contact <i>David Lowe</i> <i>Solihull MBC, Ecologist</i> <i>Landscapes Section</i> <i>PO BOX 19, Council House,</i> <i>Solihull, West Midlands, B91, 3QT</i>		Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>	Grid ref (access) <i>SP 132 802</i>
		Ancient / Recent Semi-Natural / Plantation <i>PAWs</i>	Surveyor <i>Helen S Miller</i> <i>Middlemarch Environmental Ltd</i>
		Biodiversity Action Plan <i>Warwickshire, Coventry &amp; Solihull BAP</i> <i>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:  
*W10 and W16 transitional community*

PLANTATIONS:  
*No data available*

Adjacent land (**mark on map**)  
*Urbanisation – residential housing*

Threats  
*Over use from recreation.*  
*Invasion of exotics – cherry laurel.*

Aspect <i>N/A</i>	Slope <i>More or less level</i>	Altitude <i>140 m</i>
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Soil– from Soilscape on [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk)

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

Geology  
Upper Jurrassic Carnian: Mudstone, red, with green-grey, dolomitic siltstone and sanstone beds (sk) ('skerries'); beds and nodules of gypsum, at depths greater than c.30 m below ground surface. Quarternary Pleistocene: Glacialfluvial Deposits

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

Surveyor: Helen S Miller  
Middlemarch Environmental

Site name  
Browns Coppice

Date of survey  
30/06/04

Grid ref (centre of site)  
SP 132 802

The woodland is mixed broadleaved woodland, with oak dominating the canopy with frequent holly and rowan. The woodland has a varied understorey, from sparse to dense. There is limited habitat diversity, although are several deadwood habitats and clearings. The ground flora is limited with bracken and bramble being dominant. The NVC community is W10 with an area of W16 transition community in the east. The site is included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. There are no clear management compartments or clear indications of current management. The woodland is primarily used for local recreation. There are numerous pathways throughout the wood. The boundaries were fenced (west) or pavements (north, south, east). There does not appear to be any grazing, squirrel or deer problems, although squirrels were present in the wood.

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

stand description  
management & use  
history  
nature of boundaries  
grazing

Area of (ha)				
Ancient Semi-nat ASNW	Recent Semi-nat OSNW	Ancient Replanted AWS	2.2	Recent Plantn.

Area occupied by each NVC type				
0-0.5 ha	0.5-2 ha	2-10 ha	10-20ha	20+ha
W16 Transition	W10			

Tree layer	Height 9 m	Cover (%) 80	Shrub layer	Height 4 m	Cover (%) 50

Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)					
D/mature	Mature	Young trees	Saplings	Seedlin	Coppice
	D	O	R	R	

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

*Tp* Planted tree  
*Tn* Self-sown tree  
*Ts* Standard in c-w-s  
*Tc* Grown from coppice  
*Tx* Any other tree

*Cx* Coppice  
*Ct* Regrowth from stump  
*Px* Pollard (2.5m+)  
*Pc* Pollard (1-2.5m)  
*Sx* Shrub

*Sc* Climber  
*St* Young tree  
*Js* Seedling  
*Jp* Sapling  
*Jv* Sucker





Site name  
Browns Coppice

Surveyor  
Helen S Miller  
Middlemarch Environmental Ltd

Date of survey  
30 June 2004

### HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

#### Habitats

The NVC community is primarily W10 with a dense understorey of holly and rowan. There is an area in the east of the wood which is more characteristic of W16, but retains elements of W10, therefore has been mapped as W16 transitional community. The wood has moderate habitat diversity but relatively poor-species diversity. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map. The area marked as W10 had abundant bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, frequent bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and at least occasional honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* in the field layer. Where W16 has been mapped, these three species were less vigorous and dominant in the field layer and bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus* was locally frequent. With the exception of bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* which was frequent throughout the wood, other common woodland species were rare.

#### Wetland features

There are no wetland features within the wood.

#### Veteran trees and deadwood

There are several deadwood habitats in the form of cut trees with the wood and stumps left on site and a standing oak snag. There are no veteran trees.

#### Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.  
There is a moderate woodland bird population.  
There is some cherry laurel, a non-native invasive species, within the wood.

#### Other features

There are no other features.

#### Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is residential housing.

#### **Target notes for map**

1. Cherry laurel.
2. Deadwood – cut beech with stumping remaining in clearing.
3. Deadwood - standing oak snag in a small clearing.
4. Deadwood – cut rowan with stump remaining.
5. Lime.

4	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET OTHER VALUES OF THE WOOD	REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME: BROWNS COPPICE		COMPILED BY: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DATE: JULY 2004	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARCHAEOLOGY &amp; CULTURAL HERITAGE</b></p> <p>Browns Coppice Wood is identified on English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory as PAW.</p> <p>There are no scheduled or nationally designated historic features within the woodland.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LANDSCAPE</b></p> <p>Browns Coppice 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The land surrounding Browns Coppice is relatively flat and dominated by urbanisation with sporadic small woodlands interspersed amongst the housing. There are some grassed verges with trees along some of the roads providing at least some connectivity, although poor, between semi-natural habitats. The size, locality and situation of Browns Coppice is fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS</b></p> <p>Browns Coppice is primarily used for informal recreation and walking. There are no footpaths within the immediate surrounds of the wood. Access to the site is good with access points on each side of the wood: north - opposite Miall Park Road; east - off Woodlea Drive; south - off Ashlawn Crescent; west - off Streetsbrook Road. All the access points are connected by paths. There are no clear rides, although there are several less formal paths throughout the wood. Some of which are overgrown.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK &amp; OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</b></p> <p>There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present.</p>			



PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) W16 transitional community. 299°	DATE: 30 June 2004	NVC TYPE: W16 transition
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PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map) Typical of wood. 144°.	DATE: 30 JUNE 2004	NVC TYPE: W10
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<b>6</b>	<b>FC 2000</b>	<b>WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION &amp; MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	REF No. <b>NWP/015/209</b>
SITE NAME: <b>BROWNS COPPICE</b>		SURVEYOR: <b>HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD</b>	DATE OF SURVEY: <b>30 JUNE 2004</b>
<p><b>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)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation significance of Browns Coppice lies in the ancient woodland status and the potential to improve their condition through future management. Although indicated as PAWs on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, the wood comprises of native species and has good semi-natural character, so could be considered as ASNW.</li> <li>• Browns Coppice is an Ecosite and SINC.</li> <li>• The woodland forms valuable woodland islands within an area dominated by urbanisation; providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape. The woodland is poorly connected to other semi-natural habitats, except by mown grass verges with scattered trees.</li> <li>• The floral diversity is relatively uniform and poor with two NVC communities being represented (W10 and W16 transition) and therefore one HAP type. There is relatively low diversity in habitat with the deadwood habitats and a clearings being the only other habitats within the wood. The wood has a moderate woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas.</li> <li>• There is the potential for woodland improvement through favouring/encouraging the native species that are regenerating and thinning some of the dense holly understorey to allow other species to establish. Some of the older oaks have the potential for future veteran trees. There is potential to increase the habitat diversity through management of the woodlands. The clearings could be managed to enhance their floristic value and therefore value for woodland butterflies. Selective and sensitive thinning would encourage more age diversity within the canopy and understorey species. Deer, rabbits and squirrels do not appear to be a major problem at the present.</li> <li>• Bluebells are locally abundant and are likely to be a major aesthetic asset to many of the woodlands in the spring.</li> </ul>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES &amp; RECOMMENDATIONS (based on conservation objectives and above evaluation)</b></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"> <li>• Any current and future native shrubs, including hazel, holly, and hawthorn, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations.</li> <li>• 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 and opening up some of the denser areas of understorey. Bracken/bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring.</li> <li>• Re-creation/creation of rides/glades with an irregular scalloped edge would allow greater light penetration and vary the habitat diversity and structure. This variation in habitat diversity and structure may encourage greater flora diversity and therefore be beneficial for birds and invertebrates.</li> <li>• Removal of non-native invasive species – cherry laurel.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• Establish/re-establish management coups/compartments. This will aid in the maintenance of a species and structurally diverse woodland.</li> <li>• Protect any native shrubs during forestry operations.</li> <li>• Forestry operations, particularly felling, should not be carried out during the bird breeding season (1 March until 31 August).</li> <li>• 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 opening up the canopy.</li> <li>• Management should favour native species in the canopy and understorey.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Standard forestry practices for nature conservation/enhancement should be followed.</li> </ul>			

SITE NAME: BROWNS COPPICE	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

Maintain ecological and historical character of ancient woodland

Implement sensitive and appropriate management

Protect trees and woodlands from development

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

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.

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

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## 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. Encourage regeneration by group fellings**

- a. Check first whether regeneration is likely to be successful:
  - i. Survey for recent or previous regeneration
  - ii. Establish a trial site and monitor regeneration over 3-4 years, if in doubt.
- b. Felled area should be cleared of bracken and weeds, by spraying with herbicide.
- c. Size of trial site to be approx. 0.1ha. (32m X 32m).  
Location: There must be mature parent trees adjacent and preferably surrounding area. If single parent tree, try to place area downwind of tree (prevailing wind direction).
- d. As saplings develop, weed control must be continued, possibly enclosing selected saplings in shelters and then spraying again.
- e. If regeneration is not proving successful, then planting must be considered.

**3. Expand area of woodland**

- a. Better if new area is former woodland, unploughed or treated since.
- b. Best if created by natural regeneration (local genetic stock maintained; natural successional stages)

**4. 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

**5. Weed Control**a. 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.

b. Weed control of regeneration areas

- i. Apply herbicide to site in July-August following clearance of trees from the area.

c. Control Rhododendron and Laurel

- i. Seedlings and plants under 0.5m: treat with glyphosate, triclopyr or ammonium sulphate. Plants over 0.5m : clear with bill hook, handsaw and/or chainsaw down to stumps during autumn/winter. Spray stumps and all re-growth in mid-May to end June or before re-growth has reached 1.0m tall.

- d. Swipe bramble

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

### Years 1-5

- A. Thinning**
  - i. Thin all areas shown i.a.w. protocol above.
- B. Thinning in coppice areas**
  - i. Thin all standards i.a.w. above protocol, favouring Oak, & Ash for retention.
- C. Coppicing**
  - i. Divide coppice area into 0.25ha coupes and plan sufficient coupes for a 10 year rotation (ie 10 coupes)
  - ii. Continue coppicing in rotation, one coupe per year. If new coppice, Extend area by one 0.2-0.25ha coupe per year, until full rotation is reached, then recommence. Continue coppicing in rotation, one coupe per year. If new coppice, then extend area by one 0.2-0.25ha coupe per year, until full rotation is reached, then recommence.
- D. Renew coppice**
  - i. Check feasibility i.a.w. protocol above. If stools are not viable, re-plant i.a.w. protocol.
- E. Natural regeneration**
  - i. Fell test areas and monitor for 3-4 years, i.a.w. protocol above, in areas shown on Plan.
  - ii. Control weeds in regeneration areas, i.a.w. protocol, if required.
- F. Selection and protection of natural regeneration**
  - i. Carry out in all test areas and other areas where regeneration of desired species has occurred; in accordance with protocol above.
- G. Enrichment planting**
  - i. Carry out where shown on Plan. Planting at spacing of 1.8-2.0m.
- H. Expand area of woodland**
  - i. Mark and/or fence off new area to be allowed to regenerate. If necessary, prepare compacted ground by scarifying or rotavating.
- 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 and group fellings, 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. Ecological/archaeological procedures**
  - i. All operations to be carried out i.a.w. protocols concerning Protected Species (if any), Water habitats, Archaeological features.
- M. Wood pastures**
  - i. Carry out mowing regime under trees i.a.w. above protocol.
- N. Scrub/grass habitats**
  - i. Clearance around ponds: clear all large trees (over approx. 8m height) from a strip 7m wide around ponds. Maintain open grassed areas around pond.

### Years 6-10

- O. Coppicing**
  - i. Continue coppicing in rotation, one coupe per year. If new coppice, Extend area by one 0.2-0.25ha coupe per year, until full rotation is reached, then recommence.
- P. Natural regeneration – extension of area**
  - i. If group fellings have produced successful regeneration, carry out further group fellings, as per Plan, with min. 40m gaps between felled areas.
- Q. Natural regeneration – protection and selection**
  - i. Carry out i.a.w. protocol above. This includes natural regeneration which is not in the areas of group fellings.
- R. Widen rides and glades**
  - i. Increase width of existing rides and size of existing glades as per Plan and i.a.w. protocol above, by felling.
- S. 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: BROWNS COPPICE

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