


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209	Site Name Coldlands Wood		District/Parish <i>Solihull</i>
Owner/tenant/agent <i>Solihull MBC</i> Contact David Lowe Solihull MBC, Ecologist Landscapes Section PO BOX 19, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands, B91, 3QT	Nature Conservation Status / Designation <i>EcoSite. SINC.</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>3.7 ha</i>
	Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 145 806</i>
	Ancient / Recent Semi-Natural / Plantation <i>ASNW</i>		Surveyor <i>Helen S Miller</i> <i>Middlemarch Environmental Ltd</i>
	Biodiversity Action Plan <i>Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull BAP</i> <i>See Appendix A</i>		Date of survey <i>17 June 2004</i>

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

NVC COMMUNITIES:
W10

PLANTATIONS:
No data available

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

Threats
Over use from recreation.
Invasion of exotics from neighbouring gardens.
Garden and household waste dumping.

Aspect <i>N/A</i>	Slope <i>More or less level</i>	Altitude <i>129 m</i>
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Soil – from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk

Ref/class	Name	Main surface texture class	Natural drainage type	Natural fertility
22	Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater	Loamy	Naturally wet	Low

Geology
Pleistocene sands and gravels.

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

The woodland is mixed broadleaved woodland, with oak dominating the canopy with locally frequent birch. The woodland has a varied age structure and understorey, with hazel occurring at least occasionally throughout and saplings of several broadleaved trees. There is habitat diversity, with deadwood and veteran trees, clearings and areas of grass/tall ruderal. The ground flora is limited with bracken and bramble being dominant and bluebells abundant throughout the wood. The NVC community is W10. Cherry laurel is scattered throughout the wood.

The site is included on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. There are no clear management compartments or clear indication of current management. There are several ditches across the wood.

The woodland is primarily used for local recreation. There are numerous pathways through the wood.

The boundaries were fenced.

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	3.7	Recent Semi-nat OSNW	Ancient Replanted AWS	Recent Plantn.
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Area occupied by each NVC type

0-0.5 ha	0.5-2 ha	2-10 ha	10-20ha	20+ha
		W10		

Tree layer	Height 11 m	Cover (%) 90	Shrub layer	Height 2-3 m	Cover (%) 25
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Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)

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

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

- 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 Coldlands Wood	Surveyor Helen S Miller Middlemarch Environmental Ltd	Date of survey 17 June 2004
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HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

Habitats

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

Beech increases in abundance towards the northern end of the wood and noticeably shades out the ground flora.

The field layer is relatively species-poor; bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* & bramble *Rubus fruticosus* generally being locally dominant with a range of common woodland vascular species occurring at least rarely throughout. Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and ivy *Hedera helix* were abundant and nettle *Urtica dioica* were frequent throughout the wood. Other species included cleavers *Galium aparine*, various grasses, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*, docks *Rumex* spp., dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, remote sedge *Carex remota* and wood avens *Geum urbanum*.

The structure is variable across the wood and includes open clearings and areas with a more or less closed canopy but without an understorey and field layer (Target notes 1-3, 8,9).

Wetland features

There are no wetland features.

Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are rare to occasional throughout the wood, mainly as mature trees deadwood limbs either fallen or retained on the tree. There are several veteran trees within the wood – Target notes 4, 7 and 9.

Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

There is a good woodland bird population.

Squirrels occurred within the wood but there did not appear to be any significant damage.

Cherry laurel, a non-native invasive species, occurred sporadically throughout the wood.

There were a few garden escapes at the periphery of the site where it abutted housing. These species did not appear to be significantly taking over the ground flora.

Other features

There are various ditches across the site. A winter assessment would identify these features more precisely.

Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is residential housing and lowland grass (amenity grassland).

Target notes for map

1. Area dominated by bracken with nettles and grasses. Has the potential for a floristically rich glade or retained as a bracken glade. The area to the west is mainly scrub with hazel, beech and oak.
2. Open area with about 95% oak canopy but to understorey and minimal ground flora.
3. Open area with about 95% beech canopy but no understorey and minimal ground flora. Includes a beech coppiced at about 0.5m.
4. Veteran birch.
5. Cherry laurel.
6. Cherry laurel and other garden escapes.
7. Veteran beech.
8. Open area with poplars dominating the canopy with short enemy grass ground flora. Also some cherry laurel.
9. Open area of amenity grassland with an old multi-stemmed oak, grown from a cut stool.

4	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET OTHER VALUES OF THE WOOD	REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME:		COMPILED BY: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DATE: JULY 2004	
<p style="text-align: center;">ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE</p> <p>Coldlands Wood is identified on English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory as ASNW.</p> <p>There are no scheduled or nationally designated historic features within the woodland.</p> <p>There is the suggestion of ditches across the site, especially in the south. A winter assessment would more clearly identify/locate these features.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">LANDSCAPE</p> <p>Coldlands 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.</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 Coldlands Wood is relatively flat and the wood is one of several forming pocket of semi-natural habitats in landscape dominated by urbanisation. The small size, locality and situation of Coldlands Wood is fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS</p> <p>Coldlands Wood is primarily used for informal recreation and walking. Public use is high but does not appear to be resulting in any significant damage to the woodland. There is a footpath along the south edge of a golf course about 100 m north of the wood. Access to the site is good with the several access points around the wood: north – off Buryfield Road, East – off Naseby Raod, south-west – off St. Helens Road.</p> <p>There are no clear rides, although there are several formal and less formal paths throughout the wood. Some of which are overgrown.</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;">WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS</p> <p>There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present. . As a result of being entirely surrounded by urbansiation and three sides backing onto housing there is an issue of garden and household waste dumping.</p>			

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) Typical view of site. 152 ⁰	DATE: 17 June 2004	NVC TYPE: W10
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PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map)	DATE:	NVC TYPE:
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N/A

6	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS	REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME: COLDLANDS WOOD		SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD	DATE OF SURVEY: 17 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 Coldlands Wood lies in the ASNW status and the potential to improve its condition through future management. The wood has a high degree of native species and naturalising character. • Coldlands Wood is an Ecosite and SINC. • The woodland forms a valuable woodland island within an area dominated by urbanisation; providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape. However, the wood is poorly connected to other semi-natural habitats other than residential housing gardens. • The floral diversity is relatively uniform and poor with only one NVC community being represented (W10) and therefore one HAP type; the greatest species richness occurring at the periphery of the woodlands. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of at least some deadwood habitats, open glades and veteran trees. The wood has a good woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas. Nocturnal bats have been recorded within 0.5 km of the wood. • There are some possible ancient woodland bank/ditches across the wood, although more notably in the south. • There is the potential for woodland improvement through re-introducing and establishing the coppice coups and favouring/encouraging the native species that are regenerating. There is also potential for improving the structure of the wood through encouraging a native understorey to develop. There is potential to increase the quality and quantity of the deadwood habitats within the wood. Mature and old oaks occur throughout the wood and have the potential for future veteran trees. There is potential to increase the habitat diversity through management of the woodlands, re-introduction/continuation of re-established coppice management and management/creation of rides/glades. The latter options would be of particular value for woodland butterflies and dormice. Selective and sensitive thinning would encourage more age diversity within the canopy species. Deer, rabbits and squirrels do not appear to be a major problem at the present. • Bluebells are locally abundant and are likely to be a major aesthetic asset to many of the woodlands in the spring. • Cherry laurel, a non-native invasive species, occurs sporadically throughout the wood. 			
<p style="text-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 and hawthorn, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations. • 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. Planting and bracken/bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring. • Re-creation/creation of rides 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. Appropriate management of the glades to enhance their floristic value would also benefit invertebrates. • Control of non-native invasive species; cherry laurel, to prevent shading out the native ground flora. • Discourage garden and house hold waste dumping. • Create new standing/fallen deadwood where safe to do so. • Keep the sycamore in check to prevent it from coming dominant, although at present it only occurs rarely within the wood. <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"> • Establish/re-establish management coups/compartments. This will aid in the maintenance of a species and structurally diverse woodland. • 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). • Trees, particularly mature trees, should be checked for bat roosts prior to any felling. If bats are found to be roosting or resting within the wood then DEFRA licence may be required. • Care should be taken not to damage any of the old banks. • 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. • 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: COLDLANDS 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

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

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.

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: COLDLANDS WOOD

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LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

1. 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.

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)

- a. 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.
- b. 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 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. 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 will 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. 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

E. Natural regeneration

- i. Fell test areas and monitor for 3-4 years, i.a.w. protocol above.
- 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.

I. Control invasive species

- i. Control invasive species i.a.w. 'Weed Control' protocol above.

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.

Years 6-10

P. Natural regeneration – extension of area

- i. If group fellings have produced successful regeneration, carry out further group fellings, 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.

9**FC
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WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/209

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: COLDLANDS 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