

1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209		Site Name <i>Cut Throat Coppice</i>		District/Parish <i>Solihull</i>
Owner/tenant/agent <i>Solihull MBC</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>		Nature Conservation Status / Designation <i>EcoSite. pSINC</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>1.2 ha</i>
		Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 134 799</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>30 June 2004</i>
Woodland vegetation types (mark on map). SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND TYPE (HAPS): <i>Lowland mixed broadleaved (Forest Practice Guide 3)</i> NVC COMMUNITIES: <i>W10</i> PLANTATIONS: <i>No data available</i>				
Adjacent land (mark on map) <i>Urbanisation – residential housing and parkland</i>				
Threats <i>Over use from recreation.</i> <i>Invasion of exotics from neighbouring gardens.</i> <i>Vandalism</i>				
Aspect <i>N/A</i>		Slope <i>More or less level</i>		Altitude <i>135 m</i>
Soil– from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk				
Ref/class <i>17</i>	Name <i>Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils</i>	Main surface texture class <i>Loamy</i>	Natural drainage type <i>Impeded drainage</i>	Natural fertility <i>Low</i>
Geology <i>No data but most likely to be Reddish till</i>				
Climatic Factors From Met Office web-site for Stratford-Upon-Avon weather station, approximately 15 miles south of the Solihull Woodlands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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															
Aescu hip												R			
Alnus glu															
Betul pen	F														
Betul pub															
Carp bet															
Casta ast															
Conifer sp															
Coryl ave										O					
Crata mon															
Crata oxy															
Euony eur															
Fagus syl															
Frang aln															
Fraxi exc															
Ilex aqu	A											O		O	
Junip com															
Larix sp															
Malus syl															
Picea sp															
Pinus syl															
Popul tre															
Prunu avi												R			
Prunu lau										R					
Prunu pad															
Prunu spi										R					
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	R														
Sorbu auc	O											F		O	
Sorbu tor															
Taxus bac															
Thely san															
Tilia cor															
Tilia eur															
Tilia pla															
Ulmus car															
Ulmus gla															
Ulmus pro															
Vibur lan															

stand description
management & use
history
nature of boundaries
grazing

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

The woodland is mixed broadleaved woodland, with oak dominating the canopy and holly dominating the understorey. The woodland has a varied structure but poor ground flora. Holly and rowan also occur at least occasionally as saplings. There is habitat diversity, with deadwood, veteran trees and clearings. The ground flora is limited with bracken and bramble being dominant and bluebells occurring throughout the wood. The NVC community is W10. Cherry laurel is rare within the wood.

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

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

The boundaries consist of banks (west), slight ditch/bank (south) and fences (east and north). There does not appear to be any grazing, squirrel or deer problems.

Area of (ha)				
Ancient Semi-nat ASNW	1.2	Recent Semi-nat OSNW	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			

Tree layer	Height 9 m	Cover (%) 75	Shrub layer	Height 4 m	Cover (%) 30

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

	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv
Clem vit						Ribes syl				
Daph lau						Ribes uva				
Heder hel		O				Rosa arv				
Ligus vul						Rosa can				
Lonic per		R				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 Cut Throat Coppice	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 with a varied structure and moderate habitat diversity. Species diversity is relatively poor. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map.

The field layer is relatively species-poor, bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* & bramble *Rubus fruticosus* generally being dominant. Other species are rare to occasional, with the exception of enchanters nightshade *Circaea lutetiana* which is locally frequent. Species included herb-robert *Geranium robertianum*, raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and buttercups *Ranunculus* spp.

Wetland features

There are no wetland features within the wood.

Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are occasional throughout the wood, mainly as fallen trees, notably birch.

Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

There is a moderate woodland bird population.

Cherry laurel, non-native invasive species, occurs within the wood.

Other features

The west boundary comprises an old bank. The south boundary is a slight, indistinct bank/ditch. A winter assessment would identify these features more precisely.

Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is residential housing and an amenity parkland comprising of short amenity grassland and scattered trees.

Target notes for map

1. Cherry laurel.
2. Deadwood - Fallen/cut birch.
3. Small clearing with minimal ground flora.

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

Cut Throat Coppice is identified on English Nature’s Ancient Woodland Inventory as ASNW.

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

There is the suggestion of an old bank along the west edges of the wood. There is a slight bank/ditch along the south edge.

LANDSCAPE

Cut Throat 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.

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 Cut Throat Coppice is relatively flat and the wood is one of several forming a prominent semi-natural feature in a landscape dominated by urbanisation. The small size, locality and situation of Cut Throat Coppice is fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.

RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS

Cut Throat 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 via the adjacent parkland. There are no clear rides, although there are several formal and less formal paths throughout the wood.

WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present.

5	FC 2000	WOODLAND RECORD SHEET PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF NVC TYPES (ONE PER NVC TYPE)	REF No. NWP/015/209
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PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) Typical of site. 245 ⁰	DATE: 30 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: CUT THROAT COPPICE		SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD		DATE OF SURVEY: 30 JUNE 2004
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)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation significance of Cut Throat Coppice lies in the ASNW status and the potential to improve its condition through future management. The wood has a moderate degree of native species and naturalising character. • Cut Throat Coppice 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. The wood is connected to other semi-natural habitats by the amenity grass parkland with scattered trees. Although this latter habitat is generally of low ecological value in itself, when associated with woodlands and situated within a high density urban area its value rises. • The floral diversity is relatively uniform and species poor with only one NVC community being represented (W10) and therefore one HAP type. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of at least some deadwood habitats and clearings. The wood has a moderate woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas. • There are some possible ancient woodland bank/ditches to the west and south. • There is the potential for woodland improvement through introducing and establishing 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 and ground flora to develop. There is potential to increase the quality and quantity of the deadwood habitats within the wood. There are some maturing birch which could have the potential for future veteran trees. There is potential to increase the habitat diversity through management of the woodlands, establishment of 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. • There are several non-native invasive species within the wood –cherry laurel. 				
ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS (based on conservation objectives and above evaluation)				
<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.</p> <p>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, hawthorn and whitebeam group, 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 and species diversity, particularly through encouraging natural regeneration. Planting and bracken/bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring. • 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. • Establishment of coppice management. • Control of non-native invasive species; cherry laurel, to prevent then shading out the native ground flora. • 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"> • 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). • 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: CUT THROAT 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

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

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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. Establish, or re-establish coppice management

- a. Check whether the Wood was previously or is currently coppiced (a strong factor in favour of coppicing).
- b. Check sufficient labour resources will be available to continue coppicing long-term.
- c. Are existing coppice stools still viable? (e.g. for hazel, coppiced under 40 years ago)
- d. If not, a new coppice area must be established by planting. Over-mature coppice stools must be removed or grown-on as 'stored coppice' (standards).
- e. Choose management method i.e. pure coppice or coppice with standards; rotation length; size of coupes etc.

3. Coppicing

- a. Hazel Coppice (10 year rotation): Divide coppiced area into 0.2-0.25 ha coupes, ie min 2 ha. for a 10 year rotation. (With Hazel this will produce material of sufficient diameter for hurdles). Continue extending coppiced area by one coupe per year until the full rotation e.g. 10 years has been reached.
Then recommence rotation sequence with the coupe last cut in year 1 of the rotation.
- b. Mixed Coppice: Other species e.g. Ash can be coppiced as part of the coppice area but does not have as ready a market for coppice products as does hazel. If planting new coppice, plant it at 1.5-2.5m. spacings.
- c. Coppice with standards: Density of standards between 30 and 50 per ha., preferably at the lower end for coppice to grow effectively.
- d. Renewing neglected coppice areas. Check that old coppice stools are no more than 40 years old (hazel). If they are older than this the coppice stools should be removed and replaced with newly planted hazel. These will require 3-4 years before first cutting.
Neglected stools of oak, ash, alder or sweet chestnut can be 'stored' (selected shoots grown on as standards)

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. 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 strimmed 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.

6. 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.

7. Protect and select existing regeneration

- a. Protect area from public by fencing or signage (in busy areas only).
- b. Select best saplings at 3-4 years old, apply shelters and cut back or spray/weed-wipe competitors.
- c. If weed or grass competition is a problem, spray each year for 3 years in spring and, if required, late summer.
- d. 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.

8. 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)
- c. If soil has been compacted by vehicle or heavy pedestrian use, prepare compacted ground by scarifying or rotavating.

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.

B. **Thinning in coppice areas**

- i. Thin all standards i.a.w. above protocol, favouring Oak, & Ash for retention.

C. **Coppicing**

Commence, or continue, coppicing, in area shown on Plan, i.a.w. above protocol.

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.

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. As regeneration appears, select & protect as per F. 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 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. **Introduce new rides and/or glades**

- i. Carry out felling as required to create new rides or glades, 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), Nesting birds, Water habitats, Archaeological features.

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.

S. Control invasive species

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

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2000**

WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/209

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: CUT THROAT 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