

WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209	SITE NAME: Dorridge Wood	DISTRICT / PARISH: Solihull
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OWNER/TENANT/AGENT Solihull MBC CONTACT David Lowe Solihull MBC, Ecologist Landscapes Section PO BOX 19, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands, B91, 3QT	NATURE CONSERVATION STATUS / DESIGNATIONS EcoSite. SINC. Part of a Local Nature Reserve	TOTAL AREA (OF INCLUDED WOODLAND) 5 ha
	OTHER DESIGNATIONS / PROTECTIONS Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)	GRID REF (ACCESS) SP 171744
	ANCIENT / RECENT SEMI-NATURAL / PLANTATION ASNW & PAWS	SURVEYOR Helen S Miller Middlemarch Environmental Ltd
	BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN Warwickshire, Coventry & Solihull BAP See Appendix A	DATE OF SURVEY 11 June 2004

WOODLAND VEGETATION TYPES (MARK ON MAP):
SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND TYPE (HAPS):
Lowland mixed broadleaved (Forest Practice Guide 3)

NVC COMMUNITIES:
The woodland is predominantly W10 with small, unmappable, pockets of W8 and transitional communities

PLANTATIONS:
Scots pine

ADJACENT LAND (MARK ON MAP)
The woodland is surrounded by amenity and urban land types.

THREATS
Over use from recreation.
Invasive species, such as cherry laurel and sycamore.

ASPECT NA	SLOPE <i>More or less flat</i>	ALTITUDE 130 m
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SOIL – from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk

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

GEOLOGY
Meistocene sands

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.

SITE NAME:
Dorridge Wood

SURVEYOR:
Helen S Miller
Middlemarch Environmental Ltd

DATE OF SURVEY:
11 June 2004

HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

Habitats

The NVC community is primarily W10 with some pockets of W8 and transitions between the two communities with moderate structure, habitat and species diversity. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map.

The area north of the road which dissects the wood, has sparse ground flora, primarily dominated by bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and cleavers *Galium aparine*. The structure is generally poor. The NVC community suggests W8 with W10 transition. The western side of the wood also had increased frequency of species associated with W8. In these areas there was more ash regeneration and locally frequent dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis* and enchanters nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*.

Species more characteristic of W10 are more prominent in the east of the wood. This area has a high proportion of bare ground with the main species being honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*, broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata* with sparse bramble *Rubus fruticosus*. The canopy is not dominated by a single species although oak, hawthorn and birch are the most frequent.

Scots pine, dominates the central area of the wood.

Other species within the generally species-poor ground flora include raspberry *Rubus idaeus*, red campion *Silene dioica*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, wood melick *Melica uniflora*, docks *Rumex* spp., greater stitchwort *Stellaria holostea*, wood rush *Luzula* spp., yellow archangel *Galeobdolon luteum*. All of which were rare across the wood. Wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella* occurred locally frequently and ivy was occasional. Ground elder *Aegopodium podagraria* was locally abundant where then wood adjoined houses.

Wetland features

There are no distinct wetland features within the wood. However, there is a damp hollow indicated by Target note 1. Adjacent to the wood in this area is an established pond.

Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are rare to occasional throughout the wood, mainly as fallen trees, notably scots pine.

Notable species

There is abundant bluebell within the wood – UK BAP species.

There is a good woodland bird population.

Cherry laurel – see Target note 3.

Yellow archangel.

Other features

There are indications of wood banks/ditch along the west, north and east edges of the wood.

Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is amenity parkland and residential. The amenity parking included an avenue of sycamore.

Target notes for map

1. Primarily a dry hollow used by bikers. Just to the east is a damp pit.
2. Area dominated by bramble, birch and scots pine with an understorey of elder and holly.
3. Cherry laurel and area of scots pine with sycamore saplings. The latter had been cut and left on site.



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

Dorrige Wood is identified on English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory as partly ASNW and partly PAW..

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

LANDSCAPE

Dorrige 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%. There is 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.

Dorrige Wood is situated within an Amenity Park on the edge of Dorridge. The land surrounding Dorridge Wood is relatively flat and is dominated by urbanisation and agricultural land with very few woodland areas. The wood is small at 5 ha. The wood, its locality and situations are therefore fairly typical for the urban areas of the Character Area it which it occurs.

RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS

Dorrige Wood is primarily used for informal recreation and walking. The nearest public footpath is about 100 m west of the wood.

Access to the site is good with the main several access points around the wood. There is an interpretation board by the car park west of the site.

There are no clear rides, although there are several formal and less formal paths throughout the wood. A multi-access path goes through the wood at the west end.

WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present. However there is evidence of recent ad-hoc coppicing and thinning, notably in the west of the site. The interpretation board indicates that gradual removal of pines, encouraging the re-establishment of broadleaves, such as oak and ash, and controlling the sycamore are some of the management aims of the wood. Another key management aim indicates don the interpretation board is to increase accessibility without affecting the wildlife.

Dorrige Wood was covered by Woodland Grant Scheme 8386 which ended on 11/03/01.

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) W10 with W8 elements. 167°	DATE: 11 June 2004	NVC TYPE: W10
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PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map) W10 – typical of wood. 301°	DATE: 11 JUNE 2004	NVC TYPE: W10
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6	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS		REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME: DORRIDGE WOOD		SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD	DATE OF SURVEY: 11 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 Dorridge Wood 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. However, scots pine is still dominant in places. • Dorridge Wood is an Ecosite, SINC and part of a Local Nature Reserve. • The woodland forms a valuable woodland island within an area dominated by urban landscape and amenity park land providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape. • The floral diversity is relatively uniform and species-poor with one NVC community dominating (W10), although there are pockets of richer ground flora and other NVC communities/transitions, notably W8. Only one HAP type is represented. The greatest species richness generally occurs at the periphery of the woodland and along the paths. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of at least some deadwood habitats and a damp area with potential for a wetland habitat. The wood has a high woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas. Bats have been recorded within 1 km of the wood. Badgers have been recorded within 0.5 km of the wood. • There are some possible ancient woodland bank/ditches to the west, east and north edge of the wood. • There is the potential for woodland improvement through favouring/encouraging the native species that are regenerating. There is also potential for improving the structure of the wood through encouraging the continual development of the native understorey. There is potential to increase the quality and quantity of the deadwood habitats within the wood. There is potential to increase the habitat diversity through management of the woodlands, including the 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. • The woodland currently has moderate ecological management but is improving and likely to continue so, with appropriate management. The woodland is fairly isolated in relation to other woodland/tree based habitats. 				
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 Wych elm, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations. • Improving the age structure, particularly through encouraging natural regeneration. Planting and bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring. • Re-creation/creation of rides or 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. • Some scots pine could be retained to reach mature, providing aesthetic and ecological variation. • There is wetland habitat enhancement/creation potential in the west of the wood. • Erection of a variety of bat boxes. 				
<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"> • Continue with the current management of removal scots pine and controlling the sycamore. • 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). • 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. • 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 later is the case it should be after attempts to encourage natural regeneration and local provenance is preferred. 				

SITE NAME: DORRIDGE 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 vehicles

Erect physical barriers to prevent access by motorised vehicles especially trail bikes and bikes. Erect and maintain fences around woodlands where appropriate.

Increase habitat diversity - wetlands

Create pond and associated habitat

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.

Increase connectivity

Expand woodland into adjacent land if appropriate.

Enhance ecological character - specimen trees

Retain specimen trees which are non-invasive e.g. welltonia

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: DORRIDGE WOOD

COMPILED BY: ALAN GUY. MIDDLEMARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

- A) **Management systems: High Forest**
 B) **Detailed management strategies: see below:**

1. Thin stands to remove Scots Pine and to open up woodland canopy

- a. Leave a small number of better-formed Scots pine individuals, for ecological and woodland variety.
- b. Excessive thinning will encourage fast-colonising, non-woodland plants.
- c. In very dense, neglected stands, thinning must be very gradual or wind-throw may result.
- d. 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.
- e. 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 natural 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

This strategy is to be applied to the area to the north west of the Wood identified for expansion – see Plan.

- a. Better if new area is former woodland, unploughed or treated since.
Best if created by natural regeneration (local genetic stock maintained; natural successional stages).
- b. This may not be fully successful in this location owing to the shortage of parent canopy trees in Compt 2. If so, planting will have to be undertaken, following the guidelines below.
- c. If soil has been compacted by vehicle or heavy pedestrian use, prepare compacted ground by scarifying or rotavating.
- b. Ground may need prior weed control by spraying with glyphosate or specific herbicide if strong weeds are present eg. Dock, thistle.

4. Enrichment planting

- i. This measure is to be used in Cpmpt 2 (north of road) where there are very few canopy species trees, possibly due to previous clear felling. This part of site is generally wet and may suggest an Alder in the damper parts, Oak and Ash in drier parts.
 - If selectively felling to make space for new planting: select out i) non-native trees, preferably of bad form ii) poorly formed, diseased or sub-dominant native trees.
 - Fence and/or sign the planting area, to deter public from disturbing the planting area.
 - Where planting into grass or ex-arable land, advance herbicide spraying (and possibly mulch mats) are essential before planting.
 - Planting stock must be of local (midlands) provenance.
 - As a minimum, newly planted whips (up to 75cm) will need rabbit guards and caning. Tree shelters are better as they protect against muntjac and other deer and can be sprayed round for weed control, but are vulnerable to vandalism.
 - Larger standards will also need staking for first 2 years or so.
 - Weed control after planting: Spot or band spraying every year (in spring and optional late summer) for 3 years after planting, if trees are in shelters. If not in shelters, manual or mechanical weeding is the only option.

5. Scrub Woodland Habitats

This strategy is to be used in the areas identified for extension of the Wood (see above), which will initially revert to scrub, as well as the existing scrub to east of the Wood (see Plan).

- a. Scrub woodland adjacent to woods provide valuable secondary habitats as well as the basis for future

semi-natural woodland. It can take 25-40 years for a recognisable canopy to develop.

- b. Management needs to be sensitive in the interim. Large areas of grass should be cut to 15cm height every 2 years, in March-April, by a powered machine with cutter bar. A different half of the scrub area should be cut in each year, to maintain varied habitat. Care must be taken to avoid cutting tree seedlings/saplings.
- c. If vigorous thorn or other shrub is dominating and not allowing space for tree regeneration, this should be reduced or cleared with a brush cutter or saw.

6. Wood-pasture type habitats

- a. Where trees are growing individually, within a grassed area, this can be treated as wood pasture – even if the grass is not maintained by grazing animals. The feasibility of doing this depends on the other uses of the site eg. recreation and landscape considerations.
- b. Where designated as wood-pasture, the area should be mown on a less frequent and higher-cutting mowing regime than lawned areas, to allow small herb species and weeds to colonise. Areas around tree bases should be strimmed less frequently.

7. Weed Control (sycamore)

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.
 - ii. Never spray up to edge of water-bodies (without approval of Environment Agency) and allow for spray drift; N.B.very few herbicides eg glyphosate are permitted for use near water-bodies.
- f. Control sycamore: Survey extent and age of sycamore presence. Consider ecological status of wood and owner's policy towards sycamore.
- ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.

Before taking any action, consult owner's senior ecological officer.

8. 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.
- E. Initiate natural regeneration**
i. Establish 3 to 4 test areas, based on groups of thinned Scots pine ; monitor for 3-4 years, i.a.w. protocol above.
ii. Control weeds in regeneration areas, i.a.w. protocol above, 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. As regeneration appears, select & protect as per F. 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. 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.
- N. Wood pastures**
i. Carry out mowing regime under trees i.a.w. above protocol.
- O. Scrub/grass habitats**
i. Carry out cutting regime i.a.w. above protocol.
- P. Forestry and water bodies/courses**
i. Clearance of trees around pond on western side of wood, i.a.w. protocol above.

Years 6-10

- S. 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.
- T. 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.
- V. Control invasive species**
i. Control invasive species i.a.w. 'Weed Control' protocol above, in areas shown on Plan

9**FC
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WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/209

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: DORRIAGE 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