


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/207	Site Name Elmdon Coppice		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>Part of Eco Site 4/18. SINC</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>5 ha</i>
	Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 167 817</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 &amp; 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 with a suggestion of transition to W16 in the south*

PLANTATIONS:  
No data available

Adjacent land (**mark on map**)  
Urbanisation and semi-natural habitats.

Threats  
Over use from recreation.  
Invasion of exotics from neighbouring gardens. Rhododendron.  
Vandalism

Aspect N/A	Slope <i>More or less flat</i>	Altitude 106 – 121 m
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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
18	Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils	Loamy	Impeded drainage	Moderate

Keuper marl; acidic soil.

Geology  
No data but most likely to be Permo-Triassic reddish mudstone & till

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

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

WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET.  
COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

County  
Unitary  
West Midlands

Ref. No.  
NWP/015/207

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

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

Elmdon Coppice is mixed broadleaved woodland with oak and birch dominating the canopy. Birch is more frequent in the centre of the wood. There is moderate habitat, structural and age diversity throughout wood. The shrub layer is dominated by rhododendron. The ground layer is species-poor and dominated by bramble and bracken. The NVC community is W10 with a suggestion towards W16 in the south. Rhododendron, non-native invasive species, is locally dominate There are no clear management compartments or clear indication of current management, other than rhododendron control. The woodlands are used by local residents. There are several paths throughout the wood, particularly around the periphery. The wood is bounded by fences. There does not appear to be any grazing, squirrel or deer problems.

stand description management & use history nature of boundaries grazing

Area of (ha)

Ancient	5	Recent	Ancient		Recent
Semi-nat		Semi-nat	Replanted		Plantn.
ASNW		OSNW	AWS		

Area occupied by each NVC type

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

<b>Tree layer</b>	Height 9 m	Cover (%) 80	<b>Shrub layer</b>	Height 2-3 m	C over er
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Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)

D/mature	Mature	Young trees	Saplings	Seedling	Co
	D	O	O		

	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv
Clem vit						Ribes syl				
Daph lau						Ribes uva				
Heder hel		F				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      *Cx* Coppice      *Sc* Climber  
*Tn* Self-sown tree      *Ct* Regrowth from stump      *St* Young tree  
*Ts* Standard in c-w-s      *Px* Pollard (2.5m+)      *Js* Seedling  
*Tc* Grown from coppice      *Pc* Pollard (1-2.5m)      *Jp* Sapling  
*Tx* Any other tree      *Sx* Shrub      *Jv* Sucker





Site name Elmdon Coppice	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 diversity. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map. The vegetation suggests a transition towards W16 in the south of the wood.

The field layer is species-poor, bracken & bramble generally being dominant with a few common woodland vascular species occurring at least rarely throughout. The most frequent included Bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and grasses. Nettle *Urtica dioica*, honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum* and ivy *Hedera helix* occur occasionally to frequently. Other species occurring rarely included broad-buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata*, wood avens *Geum urbanum*, remote sedge *Carex remota* and rosebay willowherb *Chamaenerion angustifolium*.

#### Wetland features

There is a pond in the south of the wood (Target note 4). There was some marginal vegetation including sedges and rushes. Water vegetation included water lilies and Potamogetum pondweed. Fish occurred within the pond.

#### Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are minimal within the wood. The main habitats being two standing deadwood trees indicated by Target note 2.

#### Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

There is a good woodland bird population.

Rhododendron, an invasive non-native species, was locally dominant in several areas of the wood (Target note 1).

#### Other features

There were a few ditches at the periphery of the wood.

#### Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is residential to the north, south and west. There is also an area of lowland grassland (amenity) with play equipment to the west. To the east is an area of semi-natural broadleaf woodland.

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

1. Dense rhododendron.
2. Deadwood – standing.
3. Area of high frequency birch.
4. Pond with some marginal and floating vegetation and fish.
5. Area cleared of understorey (assumed rhododendron dominated) and minimal ground flora. Evidence of bikers.

<b>4</b>	<b>FC 2000</b>	<b>WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET OTHER VALUES OF THE WOOD</b>	REF No. NWP/015/207
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SITE NAME: ELMDON COPPICE	COMPILED BY: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DATE: AUGUST 2004
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**ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE**

Elmdon Coppice is identified on English Nature's Ancient Woodland Inventory as ASNW.

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

**LANDSCAPE**

Elmdon 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 Elmdon Coppice is relatively flat and the wood is one of several forming prominent features in a landscape dominated by agriculture and urbanisation. The small size, locality and situation of Elmdon Coppice are fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.

**RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS**

Elmdon Coppice is primarily used for informal recreation and walking. The nearest footpaths are 600 m and 700 m north and south of the wood respectively.

Access to the site is good several access points around the wood, notably off the following roads: Maywell Drive, Landsdale Avenue, Waldeve Grove and Nichols Close.

There are no clear rides, although there are several formal and less formal paths throughout the wood, particularly around the periphery.

**WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

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

Elmdon Coppice is a proposed Local Nature Reserve.

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map) Typical vegetation of wood. 273°	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

<b>6</b>	<b>FC 2000</b>	<b>WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION &amp; MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	REF No. <b>NWP/015/207</b>
SITE NAME: <b>ELMDON COPPICE</b>		SURVEYOR: <b>HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD</b>	DATE OF SURVEY: <b>17 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 Elmdon 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, although rhododendron (a non-native invasive species) is locally dominant.</li> <li>• Elmdon Coppice is part of an Ecosite, a SINC and adjacent to a Local Nature Reserve. Elmdon Coppice is also a proposed LNR,</li> <li>• Badgers have been recorded in the local area within the last 10 years.</li> <li>• The woodland forms a valuable woodland island adjacent to a LNR within an area dominated by urbanisation and agricultural land; providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape.</li> <li>• The floral diversity is relatively uniform with only one NVC community being represented (W10) and therefore HAP type. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of at least some deadwood habitats and a pond. The wood has a good 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 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 and removing/controlling the rhododendron. 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, re-introduction/re-established coppice management and management/creation of rides/clearings. 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.</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, elder 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. Planting and 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>• Establishment of coppice management of hazel with oak standards.</li> <li>• Encourage wet woodland species, such as alder and willow, in the damper areas, such as along the ditch feeding the pond.</li> <li>• Removal and control of non-native invasive species, rhododendron, to prevent shading out the native ground flora.</li> <li>• Discourage garden and household waste dumping.</li> <li>• Create new standing/fallen deadwood where safe to do so.</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>• 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>• 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.</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>• Appropriate guidelines should be followed for operations being undertaken along the around the pond.</li> <li>• Standard forestry practices for nature conservation/enhancement should be followed.</li> </ul>			

SITE NAME: ALCOTT 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.

**Public safety**

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.

**Public safety**

Maintain safety in relation to dangerous plants  
Control/remove plants known to be dangerous i.e. giant hogweed.

**Public safety**

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

**Wildlife**

Enhance structural diversity within the woodland  
Selectively thinning areas of dense growth or introduce coppice management

**Wildlife**

Maintain ecological and historical character of ancient woodland  
Implement sensitive and appropriate management

**Wildlife**

Protect trees and woodlands from development  
Use additional statutory protection where appropriate e.g. TPOs, SINCS, LNRs, SSSIs etc

**Wildlife**

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.

**Wildlife**

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)

**Wildlife**

Enhance wetland features

Clear out rubbish/pollution. Introduce some native marginal plants

**Wildlife**

Enhance habitat for roosting bats

Erect a variety of bat boxes. Retain standing deadwood. Identify future veteran trees

**Wildlife**

Increase habitat diversity - veteran trees

Identify future veteran trees

**Wildlife**

Increase habitat diversity - deadwood

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

**Wildlife**

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.

**Wildlife**

Increase habitat diversity - glades

Create rides/glades. Manage those already present.

**Wildlife**

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

**Landscape**

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: ELMDON COPPICE

COMPILED BY: ALAN GUY. MIDDLEMARCH  
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

## LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

**A) Management System: High Forest (with potential Coppice)****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)  
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).
- d. 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.
- 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. If planting new coppice, plant it at 1.5-2.5m. spacings. These will require 3-4 years before first cutting.
- e. Neglected stools of oak, ash, alder or sweet chestnut can be 'stored' (selected shoots grown on as standards)

**4. Weed Control**

- a. 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.
- b. Weed control of regeneration areas  
Apply herbicide to site in July-August following clearance of trees from the area.
- c. General Rules re Weeding  
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.

**5. 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

## 6. 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.

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

### Years 1-5

- 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. Initiate 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 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.
- I. Control invasive species**
  - i. Control rhododendron 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. Alternatively, leave as dead-wood resource.
- 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, 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.
- P. Forestry and water bodies/courses**
  - i. Clearance of trees around water courses and ponds i.a.w. protocol above.

### Years 6-10

- R. Coppicing**
  - i. Continue coppicing in rotation, one coupe per year. If new coppice, then extend area by one coupe per year, until full rotation is reached, then recommence.
- 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, where they are persisting or appearing.

**9****FC  
2000**

WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/207

**MONITORING & REFERENCES**

SITE NAME: ELMDON 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