


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/207	Site Name <i>Meriden Park Wood</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</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>2.25 ha</i>
	Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 179 873</i>
	Ancient / Recent Semi-Natural / Plantation <i>Cleared ancient woodland</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>8 July 2004</i>

Woodland vegetation types (**mark on map**).
SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND TYPE (HAPS):
Lowland mixed broadleaved (Forest Practice Guide 3)
Wet woodland (Forest Practice Guide 8)
Wood pasture

NVC COMMUNITIES:
W6, W10, wood pasture

PLANTATIONS: *No data available*

Adjacent land (**mark on map**)
Urbanisation: Parkland and residential.

Threats
Over use from recreation.
Invasion of exotics plants.

Aspect <i>N/A</i>	Slope <i>More or less flat</i>	Altitude <i>83 – 98 m</i>
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Soil – from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk

Location	Ref/class	Name	Main surface texture class	Natural drainage type	Natural fertility
Cmpt 4-6, east of 1	18	Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils	Loamy	Impeded drainage	Moderate
Cmpt 2-3, west of 1	20	Loamy and clayey floodplain soils with high natural groundwater	Loamy	Naturally wet	Moderate

Geology
Keuper Marl; Pleistocene sands and gravel

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	O														
Acer pse												O			
Aescu hip															
Alnus glu	ID														
Betul pen	A														
Betul pub															
Carp bet															
Casta ast															
Conifer sp															
Coryl ave										R					
Crata mon										O					
Crata oxy															
Euony eur															
Fagus syl															
Frang aln												R			
Fraxi exc	R														
Ilex aqu										R					
Junip com															
Larix sp	R														
Malus syl	R														
Picea sp															
Pinus syl															
Popul tre															
Prunu avi															
Prunu lau										R					
Prunu pad															
Prunu spi															
Querc cer															
Querc pet/hybrid															
Querc rob	ID											O		R	
Rham cat															
Rhodopon															
Salix alb															
Salix aur															
Salix cap										R					
Salix cin										O					
Salix fra															
Salix pen															
Salix vim															
Samb nig										O					
Sorbu ari															
Sorbu auc												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

Meriden Park Wood comprises of several blocks of wood, two (Cmpt 3 and 4) of which have wood pasture characteristics. These two Cmpts are recent alder plantations with no structure and species-poor, grass ground flora. The main woodland area (Cmpt 1) is birch-oak woodland with birch dominating in the east and alder wet woodland in the south. Cmpt 2 is also alder wet woodland. Both Cmpt 1 and 2 have some structural diversity and moderate species diversity. The alders are relatively etiolated. Cmpts 5 and 6 are birch dominated birch-oak woodlands. Cmpt 6 includes some planted larch. Cmpt 6 includes about 50% of the area as a grassy clearing. The ground flora is variable in all compartments but generally species poor.

The NVC communities are W6 (west Cmpt 1, Cmpt 2), W10 (East Cmpt 1, Cmpts 5 & 6), unclear NVC - wood pasture (Cmpts 3 and 4). There is no clear management being undertaken at present.

The woods are formerly part of Packington Forest, which was felled for a housing estate. The woodland is primarily used for local recreation within the park. There are some formal pathways and many informal paths through the wood. Several of the paths are becoming overgrown.

The woodland blocks are not delineated by hard boundary features.

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 Semi-nat ASNW		Recent Semi-nat OSNW	1.75	Ancient Replanted AWS		Recent Plantn.	0.5
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Area occupied by each NVC type

0-0.5 ha	0.5-2 ha	2-10 ha	10-20ha	20+ha
	W6, W10, wood pasture			

Tree layer	Height 10 m	Cover (%) 90	Shrub layer	Height 4 m	Cover (%) 15
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Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)

D/mature	Mature	Young trees	Saplings	Seedlin	Coppice
	D	O	R		

	Sx	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv	S	Sc	Js	Jp	Jv
Clem vit						Ribes syl				
Daph lau						Ribes uva				
Heder hel		O				Rosa arv				
Ligus vul						Rosa can				
Lonic per						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 Meriden Park Wood	Surveyor Helen S Miller Middlemarch Environmental Ltd	Date of survey 8 July 2004
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HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

Habitats

Meriden Park Wood comprises of several blocks of wood; Cmpts 1-6. The NVC communities are W6 (west Cmpt 1 and Cmpt 2), W10 (East Cmpt 1, Cmpts 5 & 6), unclear NVC - wood pasture (Cmpts 3 and 4). There is varied structure and moderate habitat and species diversity. The ground flora is variable in all compartments but generally species poor. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map.

Cmpt1: This Cmpt is mainly a birch-oak woodland (W10) with an alder carr (W6) at the west end. The birch-oak part is dominated by birch with abundant oaks with minimal understorey and vertical structure. Bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* dominates the ground flora. Other woodland flora included abundant bluebells *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and various grasses. The area of alder carr (W6) had a more diverse structure and species composition, although the alders dominating the canopy were relatively etiolated. The understorey was denser comprising of much elder. The ground flora was dominated by nettle *Urtica dioica* and bramble *Rubus fruticosus* but included a range of other species. Species included dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, docks *Rumex* spp., broad buckler fern *Dryopteris dilatata* and enchanters nightshade *Circaea luteiana*.

Cmpt 2: This Cmpt was dominated by alder with a variable and dense understorey dominated by elder. Other woody species included goat willow. The ground flora was dominated by grasses and nettle *Urtica dioica*. Other species in the ground flora included dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and enchanters nightshade *Circaea luteiana*.

Cmpts 3 and 4: These two compartments have wood-pasture characteristics in that they comprise of planted trees over amenity grassland. The canopy species is primarily alder. The ground flora is short cut amenity grassland and there is no vertical or age structural diversity.

Cmpt 5: This Cmpt was similar to the W10 area of Cmpt 1; birch dominating the canopy with the occasional oak. Young trees were occasional. The understorey was poor with the occasional grey willow and elder. The ground flora was grass dominated with sparse bramble *Rubus fruticosus*.

Cmpt 6: This Cmpt is also birch dominated but includes some planted larch. About 50% of the Cmpt is a grass clearing.

Wetland features

There are two areas of wetland in the form of alder carr- Cmpt 1 (west) and Cmpt 2.

Veteran trees and deadwood

Deadwood habitats are rare, mainly as fallen birch in Cmpt 1.

Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

There is a moderate woodland bird population.

Non-native, invasive species occur within the wood: cherry laurel (Cmpt 1) and snowberry (Cmpt 6).

Other features

There is the occasional alder coppice stool in the W6 area of Cmpt 1.

Adjacent landuse

Meriden Park Wood is set in a parkland landscape (Meriden Park) comprising of lowland grassland in the form of amenity grassland, small areas of trees, standing water (lake with wooded islands). The park is within an urban landscape. Within the immediate surround of the woodland blocks there is a play area, tennis courts and bowls green.

Target notes for map

1. Cherry laurel.
2. Snowberry.

4	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET OTHER VALUES OF THE WOOD	REF No. NWP/015/207
SITE NAME: MERIDEN PARK WOOD		COMPILED BY: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD DATE: AUGUST 2004	
ARCHAEOLOGY & CULTURAL HERITAGE <p>There are no scheduled or nationally designated historic features within the woodland.</p> <p>The woods forming Meriden Park Wood are formerly part of Packington Forest, which was felled for a housing estate.</p>			
LANDSCAPE <p>Meriden Park Wood lies in the Countryside Commission/English Nature's Character Area "Arden (97)". This Character Area has a "wide variation of landscape character" and includes the "undulating wooded landscape and small hedges of the main plateau". This Character Area has a long history of wood-pasture with "deer parks and estate woodlands once widespread". Some remnant features, such as veteran trees, provide reminders of the past. "Broad-leaved woodland and hedgerow trees lend a well wooded character to the area". The "woodlands themselves vary in type from twentieth century plantations to species rich ancient woodland (with) oak and ash woods with bracken, bramble or dog's mercury are particularly distinctive". The mosaic of urban areas and woodland are characteristics of the Character Area.</p> <p>Although the Character Area suggests the landscape has reasonable woodland, the Natural Area (Midlands Plateau, 43) is characterised by lowland heathland with woodland, grassland, freshwater and farmland with woodlands being under represented at just 4%. 40% of the land area of Natural Area 43 is urban. Woodlands are therefore an important feature of the landscape. Many of the woodlands within the Natural Area are less than 5 ha and are typically uncoppiced, even-aged stands regenerated from clear fells. However, about half are semi-natural in character. The woods cover a range of NVC communities, although they tend to be more acidic.</p> <p>The land surrounding Meriden Park Wood is relatively flat and the wood is one of several small groups of trees forming prominent features a landscape dominated by urbanisation. The small size, locality and situation of Meriden Park Wood is fairly typical of the Character Area and Natural Area in which it occurs.</p>			
RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS <p>Meriden Park Wood is primarily used for informal recreation within a parkland landscape. Within the immediate surround of the woodland blocks there is a play area, tennis courts and bowls green. There are no footpaths within the immediate surroundings of the wood.</p> <p>Access to the site is good with a car park just to the east of the wood accessed off Moorend Avenue. All of the woodland blocks forming Meriden Park Wood are readily accessed via the park.</p> <p>There are no clear rides, although there are some formal pathways and many informal paths through the wood. Several of the paths are becoming overgrown. Cmpt 1 is fairly heavily used by bikes.</p>			
WOOD PRODUCTION, GAME / LIVESTOCK & OTHER CONSIDERATIONS <p>There does not appear to be any formal wood production taking place within the wood at present.</p>			

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map)
Wood pasture. Cmpt 3. 164°

DATE:
8 July 2004

NVC TYPE:
Wood pasture



PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map)
Typical of wet wood. Cmpt 2. 134°

DATE:
8 JULY 2004

NVC TYPE:
W6



PHOTO No. 3 (mark location and direction on map)

DATE:

NVC TYPE:

Birch-oak woodland. Cmpt 1 – east. 292°

8 July 2004

W10



PHOTO No. 4 (mark location and direction on map)

DATE:

NVC TYPE:

Wet woodland. Cmpt 1 – west. 345°

8 July 2004

W6



6	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET		REF No. NWP/015/207
		ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS		

SITE NAME: MERDIEN PARK WOOD	SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD	DATE OF SURVEY: 8 JULY 2004
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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)

- The conservation significance of Meriden Park Wood lies in the semi-natural habitat within an urban landscape, in a park dominated by amenity grassland and the potential to improve their condition through future management. The wood has a high degree of native species and naturalising character.
- Meriden Park Wood is an Ecosite.
- 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 floral diversity is relatively poor with two NVC community being represented (W6 & W10) and areas more characteristics of wood pasture. Three HAP types, broadleaved mixed woodland, wet woodland (national priority habitat) and wood pasture, are represented. The greatest species richness occurring in the areas of W6. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of at least some deadwood habitats, grass clearings and varied structures. The wood has a moderate woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas.
- There is the potential for woodland improvement through re-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 to develop. 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/continuation of re-established coppice management and management/creation of rides/glades. The latter options would be of particular value for woodland butterflies and dormice. Selective and sensitive thinning would encourage more age diversity within the canopy species. Deer, rabbits and squirrels do not appear to be a major problem at the present.
- Bluebells are locally abundant and are likely to be a major aesthetic asset to many of the woodlands in the spring.
- There are several non-native invasive species within the wood – snowberry and cherry laurel.

**ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS
(based on conservation objectives and above evaluation)**

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.

The following management considerations should be considered to improve the future nature conservation values of the woodland:

- Any current and future native shrubs, including hazel, holly, elder and hawthorn, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations.
- Thin some of the etiolated alder in Cmpt 1 (west) and Cmpt 2 to allow canopy trees and future veterans to establish.
- Opening up and allowing the oaks to mature with some being retained as future veteran trees. Improving the age structure, particularly through encouraging natural regeneration. Planting and bracken/bramble control may be necessary to aid age restructuring.
- Re-creation/creation of rides/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.
- Continuation/re-establishment of coppice management, especially in the W6 community areas.
- Control of non-native invasive species; snowberry and cherry laurel, to prevent then shading out the native ground flora. Also control/remove sycamore while it is young before it becomes dominant.
- Create new standing/fallen deadwood where safe to do so.
- Erect a variety of different bat boxes.

The following guidelines should be followed to ensure continued/improved conservation and aesthetic appeal of the woodlands and landscape and that impacts are minimised:

- 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).
- 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: MERIDEN PARK WOODS	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

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.

Enhance/create wetland habitat
Favour appropriate species. Plant if necessary in wet/damp areas

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.

Enhance ecological character - specimen trees
Retain specimen trees which are non-invasive e.g. wellontonia

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: MERIDEN PARK WOOD

COMPILED BY: ALAN GUY. MIDDLEMARCH
ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

A) Management systems: i) Mixed High Forest and Coppice in Cptmt 1; ii) Minimum intervention in Cptmts 1a, 2 and 3; iii) Wood pasture in Cpmts 3 & 4; iv) High Forest in Cpmts 5 & 6.

B) Detailed strategies are listed below.

1. Thin Cpmts 1, 5 & 6 to open up woodland canopy

- a. Excessive thinning will encourage fast-colonising, non-woodland plants.
- b. In very dense, neglected stands, thinning must be very gradual or wind-throw may result.
- c. Normally a maximum 15-25% of trees are renewed in a thinning when trees are young to semi-mature. This declines to 10-15% later in the rotation.
- d. Thin selectively: Oak and Alder for retention if possible..
- 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))

3. Coppicing

- a. Mixed Coppice under standards: Many species e.g. Ash, Oak, Goat willow, Hazel, can be coppiced as part of the coppice area.
- b. Density of standards between 30 and 50 per ha., preferably at the lower end for coppice to grow effectively.
- a. Check sufficient labour resources will be available to continue coppicing long-term.

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 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.

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

Years 1-5

- A. Thinning**
 - i. Thin Compmts 1,5 & 6, as shown on Plan, i.a.w. protocol above.
- B. Thinning in coppice areas**
 - i. Thin all standards in new coppice area i.a.w. above protocol, favouring Oak for retention.
- C. Coppicing**
 - Commence coppicing under standards, in Compartment 1, i.a.w. above protocol. Total area approx. 0.4ha.
- F. Selection and protection of natural regeneration**
 - i. Carry out in all areas where regeneration of desired species has occurred; in accordance with protocol above.
- J. Extraction of timber**
 - i. Extract all timber arising from thinning and coppicing, 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.
- 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 pasture**
 - i. Grass area under alder in Compartments 3 & 4 to be managed on a 'wood pasture' mowing regime i.a.w. above protocol.

Years 6-10

- Q. Coppicing**
 - i. Continue coppicing. Coppice half of designated area every five years in rotation (so max. age is 10 years).
- S. 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.

9**FC
2000**

WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/207

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: MERIDEN PARK

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