


1	 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	County / Local Authority <i>West Midlands</i>
WGS REF. No. NWP/015/209	Site Name Wychwood		District/Parish <i>Solihull</i>
Owner/tenant/agent <i>Solihull MBC</i> Contact David Lowe Solihull MBC, Ecologist Landscapes Section PO BOX 19, Council House, Solihull, West Midlands, B91, 3QT	Nature Conservation Status / Designation <i>EcoSite</i>		Total area (of included woodland) <i>1.6 ha</i>
	Other Designations / Protections <i>Midlands Plateau Natural Area (43)</i>		Grid ref (access) <i>SP 181 777</i>
	Ancient / Recent Semi-Natural / Plantation <i>Semi-natural 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>11 June 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)

NVC COMMUNITIES:
W6 and W8/W6 transition

PLANTATIONS:
No data available

Adjacent land (**mark on map**)
 Residential housing to the west and south. Broadleaved woodland, arable fields and waste land to the north and east. A canal runs east-west just north of the wood.

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

Aspect <i>East facing</i>	Slope <i>About 30°</i>	Altitude <i>106 – 121 m</i>
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Soil– from Soilscape on www.magic.gov.uk

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

Geology
 Drift over Jurassic & Cretaceous clay or mudstone

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

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

WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET.
COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

County
Unitary
West Midlands

Ref. No. NWP/015/209

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

Wychwood is mixed broadleaved woodland with alder and ash dominating the canopy. Ash is regenerating and is represented at least occasionally in age classes ranging from seedling to mature tree. There is moderate habitat, structural and age diversity throughout wood. The ground layer is variable and not dominated by a single or few species, although nettle, dogs mercury, greater periwinkle, ground ivy, ivy and wild garlic are locally dominant or abundant.

The NVC community is W6 with a transitional W6/8 community at the north end of the wood. There are several non-native invasive species within the wood; cherry laurel, rhododendron, snowberry and greater periwinkle. The latter is locally dominant.

There are no clear management compartments or clear indication of current management. The woodlands are used by local residents. There are some paths through the wood. The wood is bounded by fences to the south end of the west edge and a stream along the east edge. Other boundaries are non-descript and unclear.

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	1.6	Ancient Replanted AWS	Recent Plantn.
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Area occupied by each NVC type

0-0.5 ha	0.5-2 ha	2-10 ha	10-20ha	20+ha
W6/8 transition	W6			

Tree layer	Height 10 m	Cover (%) 70	Shrub layer	Height 2 m,	Cover (%) 5
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Age class abundance (all species, using DAFOR system)

D/mature	Mature	Young trees	Saplings	Seedlings	Coppice
	D	R	R	R	

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

- Tp* Planted tree
- Tn* Self-sown tree
- Ts* Standard in c-w-s
- Tc* Grown from coppice
- Tx* Any other tree
- Cx* Coppice
- Ct* Regrowth from stump
- Px* Pollard (2.5m+)
- Pc* Pollard (1-2.5m)
- Sx* Shrub
- Sc* Climber
- St* Young tree
- Js* Seedling
- Jp* Sapling
- Jv* Sucker



Site name
Wychwood

Surveyor
Helen S Miller
Middlemarch Environmental Ltd

Date of survey
11 June 2004

HABITATS, FEATURES & COMMUNITIES (MARK ON MAP)

Habitats

The NVC community is close approximated to W6 with a transitional W6/8 community at the northern end where ash and dogs mercury are more abundant. The wood has moderate structure, habitat and species diversity. These are detailed below (Target notes) and marked on the map.

The canopy is dominated by alder and ash with the latter being more frequent in the north. There are areas of dense alder with very etiolated growth at the southern end of the wood and along the stream in the east. Ash is readily regenerating in localised areas.

Where the canopy is more open, nettle *Urtica dioica* and grasses dominate the ground flora. The ground layer is variable and generally not dominated by a single or few species, although nettle *Urtica dioica*, dogs mercury *Mercurialis perennis*, greater periwinkle *Vinca major*, ground ivy *Glechoma hederacea*, ivy *Hedera helix* and wild garlic *Allium ursinum* are locally dominant or abundant.

Other species in the field layer occurring at least occasionally include: cleavers *Galium aparine*, cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris* various grasses, buttercups *Ranunculus spp.*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, and red campion *Silene dioica*. Species occurring rarely include bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, willowherbs *Epilobium spp.*, speedwells *Veronica spp.*, columbine *Aquilegia vulgaris*, enchanters nightshade *Circaea lutetiana*, male fern *Dryopteris felix-mas*, solomons seal *Polygonatum multiflorum* (probably garden escape), docks *Rumex spp.* and wood avens *Geum urbanum*.

Wetland features

A stream forms the eastern boundary of the wood.

Veteran trees and deadwood

There are no veteran trees and minimal deadwood habitats within the wood.

Notable species

Bluebell occurs within the wood – a UK BAP species.

There is a moderate woodland bird population.

There are several non-native invasive species within the wood: cherry laurel, rhododendron, snowberry and greater periwinkle. The latter is locally dominant at the southern end of the wood.

Other features

There are no other notable features within the wood.

Adjacent landuse

The adjacent land is agricultural and urbanisation. Residential housing occurs to the south and south-west of the site. The east is dominated by arable fields and waste vegetation. The north-west is a mosaic of semi-natural habitats comprising of broadleaved woodland, grassland and scrub. The Grand Union Canal runs north-west – south-east, north of the wood beyond which are arable fields. The stream to the east of the wood continues through the arable fields north and is tree lined.

Target notes for map

1. Open area dominated by nettles and greater periwinkle. Adjacent alder is dense and etiolated. Also localised ash regeneration.
2. Non-native invasive exotics along south end of west edge. Include snowberry, cherry laurel, rhododendron and greater periwinkle.
3. Dense, etiolated alders.
4. More open areas.

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

Wychwood is not identified as ancient woodland on the Ancient Woodland Inventory and there are no scheduled or nationally designated historic features within the woodlands.

LANDSCAPE

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

RECREATION / PUBLIC ACCESS

Wychwood is primarily used for informal recreation and walking. A footpath passes through the wood in the south from the residential housing to the adjacent agricultural land. The Grand Union Canal and associated tow path pass north-west – south-east just north of the wood.

Access to the site is good with the main access point, being the public footpath that crosses the wood in the south, off Wychwood Avenue.

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. As a result of being in close proximity to urbanisation and at least partially backing onto housing there is an issue of garden and household waste dumping and invasion from garden escape.

PHOTO No. 1 (mark location and direction on map)
258°

DATE:
11 June 2004

NVC TYPE:
W6



PHOTO No. 2 (mark location and direction on map)
238°

DATE:
11 JUNE 2004

NVC TYPE:
W6/8 transition



6	FC 2000	WOODLAND SURVEY SHEET ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION & MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS		REF No. NWP/015/209
SITE NAME: WYCHWOOD		SURVEYOR: HELEN S MILLER MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL LTD		DATE OF SURVEY: 11 JUNE 2004
<p>ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION of the main features of interest (include an assessment of naturalness, representativeness, size, rarity, fragility, position in an ecological unit, diversity, recorded history, potential value, intrinsic appeal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation significance of Wychwood lies in the semi-natural and corridor value and the potential to improve its condition through future management. The wood has a high degree of native species and naturalising character. Although there are several non-native invasive species occurring; snowberry, rhododendron, cherry laurel and greater periwinkle. Wychwood is an Ecosite. The woodland forms a valuable wooded stream corridor within an area dominated by agriculture and urbanisation; providing aesthetic as well as ecological value through breaking up a potentially monotonous, low diversity landscape. Hedgerows with trees provide corridors between this wood and other semi-natural habitats in the area. The floral diversity is variable with two NVC communities being represented (W6 and W6/8 transition community) and therefore two HAP types including wet woodland, a national priority habitat. There is some diversity in habitat with the presence of the stream and clearings. The wood has a moderate woodland bird population and suggestion of being suitable for invertebrates, notably butterflies in the more open areas. Badgers have been recorded within 1 km north of the wood. There is the potential for woodland improvement through introducing coppice coupes 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 occur occasionally and are likely to be an aesthetic asset to the woodland in the spring. 				
<p style="text-align: center;">ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS (based on conservation objectives and above evaluation)</p> <p>The management of this wood should be viewed in conjunction with the other woodlands managed by Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC). For example some woodlands may lend themselves better to coppice; while in others may be more suited to minimal intervention. A range of habitats should be created across the district. Wildlife and public access are the key focus points for the management of woodlands within the SMBC District.</p> <p>The following management considerations should be considered to improve the future nature conservation values of the woodland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any current and future native shrubs, including hazel, holly, elder, hawthorn and blackthorn, should be protected and/or encouraged and avoided during any forestry operations. Thin some of the denser alder stands to allow canopy trees to mature. 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. Re-creation/enhancement 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; snowberry, rhododendron, cherry laurel and greater periwinkle, to prevent shading out the native ground flora. Discourage garden and house hold waste dumping. Create new standing/fallen deadwood where safe to do so. <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). 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. 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. Appropriate guidelines should be followed for operations being undertaken along the stream edge. Standard forestry practices for nature conservation/enhancement should be followed. 				

SITE NAME: WYCHWOOD	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 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.

Enhance ecological character - invasive species
Remove and control non-native invasive species.

Increase connectivity
Expand woodland into adjacent land if appropriate.

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: WYCHWOOD

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LONG TERM PROPOSALS (Silvicultural systems, broad management strategies)

1. Management system

As this is a wet woodland, a 'minimum intervention' management approach is recommended i.a.w. Forestry Commission Guidelines – see protocol above.

2. Thin stands 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. 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. 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.

4. 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. As regeneration appears, select & protect as per F. above

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. Coppicing

- a. Mixed Coppice: For Wychwood, divide coppiced area into four 0.04 ha coupes. Continue extending coppiced area by one coupe per three years until the full rotation ie. 12 years has been reached, then re-commence rotation..
- b. Coppice with standards: Density of standards between 30 and 50 per ha., preferably at the lower end for coppice to grow effectively.
- c. 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)

7. 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. 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.

c. Control sycamore: Survey extent and age of sycamore presence. Consider ecological status of wood and owner's policy towards sycamore.

- i. If level of regeneration is limited and there are no mature sycamore of good form and size: sycamore can be eliminated by felling parent tree(s) and treating sycamore saplings and seedlings as for Rhododendron above.

- ii. If regeneration is well-established and/or there are mature, well-formed parent trees, consider a strategy of controlling regeneration within a defined area. The best formed saplings within the area will be selected at 3-4 years and protected (in shelters), and others will be manually cut back or sprayed.
- iii. Before taking any action, consult owner's senior ecological officer.

8. 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

C. Coppicing

- i. Commence, or re-commence, coppicing, in area shown on Plan, generally i.a.w. above protocol. Plan 4 'mini-coupes' of approx. 0.04ha each and coppice these in rotation every 3 years (total rotation 12 years). Given the small size of coupes, assess whether retention of any standards in these areas is necessary.

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 (subject to availability of land)

- 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.

K. Dead wood resource

- i. Leave all timber arising from coppicing, 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.

Years 6-10

Q. Coppicing

- i. Continue coppicing in rotation, one of the four coupes every 3 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.

U. Control invasive species

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

9**FC
2000**

WOODLAND LONG TERM MANAGEMENT PLAN

REF No. NWP015/209

MONITORING & REFERENCES

SITE NAME: WYCHWOOD

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