

HABITAT ACTION PLAN : Woodlands

Associated Species Action Plans	1 Current Status
Badger	Ancient and semi-natural woodland. Ancient woodlands are those occupying sites which have been wooded continuously for several hundred years. This is taken as being known to have been present since at least 1600 AD (and potentially much earlier).
Bats	
Bluebell	Semi-natural woods are composed of tree and shrub species which have not been planted.
Green hairstreak	Note: "Ancient and semi-natural" woodland (A S-NW)
Kestrel	Ancientness refers to the site as woodland whereas
Song thrush	Naturalness refers to what is growing on that site.
Tree sparrow	The age of the site as woodland and the naturalness of the stand on a site are independent of each other.
<i>Vaccinium</i> species	A S-NW are generally richer for wildlife and support rarer habitats and species than more recent or less natural woods.

Associated Habitat Action Plans	The area of Ancient woodland (present since at least 1600 AD) is recorded in the Ancient Woodland Inventory (AWI) from the 1989 West Midlands Report. This surveyed woodlands over 2 hectares. Birmingham and the Black Country has 301 hectares of Ancient woodland out of a total woodland area of 1,429 hectares .
Deadwood	
Hedgerows	However this is an underestimate due to the number of woodlands which are under 2 hectares and not included. Ancient woodlands tend to be characterised by having "ancient woodland indicator species" plants such as e.g. yellow archangel, <i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> and wood millet <i>Millium effusum</i> which are poor colonisers. Historically virtually all woodlands in this area have been managed with coppicing being commonplace and coppice and standards, the normal practice for much of the recent past. Amenity value has become increasingly important more recently. Since the second world war most woodland has been under or unmanaged.
Gardens / allotments / parks and open space	

In the Birmingham and Black Country (BBC) area Ancient woodland varies due to underlying geology and usage. On wetter clay soils, generally in valleys, oak dominated woodland grades into oak / alder woods with alder in wetter places. Other species present include ash, aspen and downy birch with hazel, hawthorn, holly and elder.

Some of these woodlands are situated in remaining areas of countryside and some are remnant woodland now surrounded by built up areas.

Examples of Ancient woodland include Alder Coppice, Dudley; Merriens Wood, Walsall; Ashen Coppice, Wolverhampton and Pills Wood, Birmingham.

On lighter, drier and sandy more acidic soils, oak and birch dominates often with scattered hawthorn, rowan and elder. Examples include Golf Course Wood, Sandwell and Leighs Wood, Walsall.

Where soils are wetter and more basic (calcareous), oak and ash often in valley or dingle woods occur with alder, birch, wych elm, hazel and hawthorn. Ground flora is often rich in ancient woodland indicator species. Examples occur particularly in Dudley with dingle woods e. g. Cotwall End Dingle, Wollescote and Hodgehole Dingles. Elm was formerly a major component of the canopy. Many woods have a large amount of sycamore present. Where wetter conditions occur, willow and alder dominate (see Wet woodland.)

Wet Woodland.

In Birmingham and the Black Country this tends to occur along rivers and streams as linear features which due to physical conditions have been left as remnants within built up areas. Boundaries between wet woodland and other types within woodland may be gradual or clear and may change over time.

They are dominated by willow (generally crack willow) and alder.

Catchment areas such as the River Rea and Cole in Birmingham and River Tame, Sandwell and Birmingham and River Stour, Dudley and Sandwell have extensive linear wet woodlands.

They were generally managed by coppicing and pollarding in the past, but today are often neglected except where riparian works take place. Due to the lack of data, the exact area is unknown.

Lowland wood-pasture and parks

These are a product of historic management, such as pollarding and grazing, however this has largely ceased in recent times.

The extent of historic lowland wood-pasture and parks in this area is unknown.

Remnant areas are present often within other habitats, for example woodland and formal parks, which may have a matrix of vegetation present.

The present extent of management of this habitat is unknown but it is generally ad hoc relating to current land use (for example safety-orientated in formal parks).

Lowland wood-pasture and parks often have valuable associated species present, (see Deadwood habitat action plan.)

Veteran and Notable Trees

The current status in this area is unclear.

It is difficult to produce a clear, definition of an ancient tree. They do, however, share common features and can be broadly defined as : “Trees that are of interest biologically, aesthetically, or culturally because of their age.” In general they will have passed any commercial life-span and may be in decline. The actual age at which trees can be considered as ancient varies according to species, birch probably never reaching 200 years old, willows ancient at this age, beech and ash starting to become interesting, oak only just maturing, and yew maybe only beginning. It is also the fact that trees may be notable due to associated species present without being very old, although in general these increase with age. From a cultural point of view, for example, old fruit trees are an important and declining resource. Dying and dead trees are valuable for the associated species present -(see Deadwood HAP.)

Each tree should be treated as an individual, further survey work being vital in building a data base as to the numbers and value present. Any tree on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and still present today should be worthy of this status plus others as recorded. Special note should be taken of recording trees with associated species present and including pollards and coppice stools, old fruit trees and individual trees wherever present (within woodland, on boundaries and within built-up areas). Survey using the Veteran Trees Initiative methodology is advised.

Such trees are products of past land use and tend to survive due to their value from an amenity point of view. However, such trees are under threat of loss from development and from safety implications. Also loss maybe due to natural decline including lack of management such as lack of pollarding. They tend to be managed on an ad hoc basis mainly with safety being paramount and are often adversely affected by lack of knowledge and inappropriate management.

Although many may be protected by Tree Preservation Orders (T.P.O.), this is undertaken on an individual basis and there is no overall co-ordinated census or recording.

Scrub and naturally regenerating woodland

Scrub occurs as part of a vegetation dynamic with other habitats, for instance with grassland as open grassland becomes colonised by shrub species through a mosaic of scrub and grassland to dense scrub, often of a single species and age. The value for wildlife depends on the species present and age range and due to the successional nature will vary over time. Naturally regenerating woodland varies with species composition and may include scrub as its younger stages. It occurs naturally where conditions allow for succession with grazing being a crucial factor in whether or not it increases or declines. Traditionally in the Black Country grazing by tethered ponies has managed scrub habitat mosaics and maintains their value for wildlife.

Because scrub is a colonising habitat and often an intermediate habitat between other habitats such as grassland, heathland and woodland, it may not be appreciated as a valuable habitat in its own right. However it may form a valuable mosaic with important species present such as the Green Hairstreak butterfly.

Types of scrub and naturally regenerating woodland vary from grassland, heathland or Urban “wasteland” becoming regenerated with young birch, willow and hawthorn and / or tree species such as oak or often sycamore.

Much depends on the wetness or dryness of the site, nearby species present, presence of grazing and length of time between changes in management of the habitat. It can vary from sparse bushes through to a mosaic of scrub and open habitat up to dense single age and single species scrub. Also it will change over time with young woodland the potential successional outcome.

Introduced woodland

This habitat includes commercial plantations, amenity plantings and, increasingly in the Black country area, new woodlands as part of the Black Country Urban Forest.

Secondary woodland

This includes open land where woodland has colonised again over time.

2 Current factors affecting the habitat:

Ancient broad-leaved semi natural woodlands

- Lack of consistent status
- Lack of protection resulting from status
- Lack of awareness of value and status
- Development threats
- Lack of management and associated neglect
- Inappropriate management
- Public pressure such as rubbish dumping and footpath erosion
- Invasive species e.g. sycamore and rhododendron
- Ad hoc “management”
- Perception of safety leading to tidy minded management
- Concern over wood / brash left after management
- Changes in surrounding landuse
- Changes in ownership (private)
- Changes in management responsibility (Local Authorities)
- Lack of woodland product outlets
- Urban pollution
- Lack of monitoring

For the following categories, all of the above

Wet woodland

- Lowering of watertable
- Flood prevention measures

Lowland wood-pasture and parks

- Lack of knowledge of habitat and its value
- Lack of site protection through nature conservation status
- Inappropriate management e.g. mowing
- Loss of traditional management
- Removal of trees and deadwood
- Lack of age structure and species continuity
- Damage to trees and roots e.g. compaction
- Changes in ground water levels
- Isolation and fragmentation
- Urban pollution

Veteran and Notable Trees

- Lack of protection
- Lack of knowledge of location / species / age and individual value
- Inappropriate management
- Lack of appreciation that traditional management is required
- Removal of trees and deadwood due to safety perceptions
- Lack of age range / species - lack of “new” veteran trees for the future
- Lack of knowledge of associated species living on them
- Vandalism e.g. burning at bases

- Compaction at base e.g. by vehicle parking
- Water regime / drainage
- Storage / usage of inappropriate materials near trees e.g. toxic chemicals
- Damage from nearby groundworks
- Changes to ground levels
- Tree surgeons
- Adverse effects of natural regeneration e.g. sycamore overtopping trees
- Bark stripping by grazing animals

Scrub and naturally regenerating woodland

- Succession dynamic - ideally e.g. a grassland / young scrub / some older scrub / glades mosaic
- Public awareness as scrub areas as “wastelands”
- Lack of management e.g. grazing by ponies
- Inappropriate management
- Burning - uncontrolled non-discriminating fires
- Need for time and space for succession to develop (ultimately to woodland)
- Conversion to more formally managed Public Open Space
- Conversion to introduced woodland

Introduced woodlands

Lack of management

- Lack of maintenance e.g. removal of tree ties, pruning
- Inappropriate species composition
- Lack of older trees and structural diversity
- Threat to other habitats e.g. wetland, heathland
- Conflicting guidance
- Public pressure - vandalism
- Design
- Lack of targeting of new woodland to woodland deprived areas

Secondary woodland

- Species composition e.g. oak and ash as opposed to sycamore (requires management depending on area covered)
- Lack of structure
- Lack of information about value
- Lack of ground flora species
- Shading
- Inappropriate management
- Soil conditions e.g. heavily eutrophic
- Lack of seed source trees
- Lack of management

WOODLAND HABITAT ACTION PLAN – CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING HABITATS							
Current factors affecting habitats	Ancient Semi natural Woodland	Lowland Wood-pasture and Parkland	Wet Woodland	Scrub and naturally regenerating Woodland	Introduced Woodland	Veteran and Notable Trees	Secondary Woodland
Lack of consistent status	●					●	
Lack of protection	●	●	●	●		●	●
Development threats	○			●		●	●
Lack of management	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Inappropriate management	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Public pressure erosion	●	●	○		●	●	●
Ad hoc management	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Perception of safety	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Changes in surrounding landuse	●	○	●			●	
Changes in ownership	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Changes in management responsibility (LA.s)	○	○	○	○	○	●	○
Lack of product outlets	●	●			●		●
Invasive species	●	●	●			●	●
Lack of monitoring	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
Loss of traditional management	●	●	○			●	
Removal of trees and deadwood	●	●				●	●
Lack of age structure and species continuity	●	●		●	●	●	●
Damage to trees and roots e.g. compaction		●				●	

WOODLAND HABITAT ACTION PLAN – CURRENT FACTORS AFFECTING HABITATS							
Current factors affecting habitats	Ancient Semi natural Woodland	Lowland Wood-pasture and Parkland	Wet Woodland	Scrub and naturally regenerating Woodland	Introduced Woodland	Veteran and Notable Trees	Secondary Woodland
Changes in ground water levels	○	○	●			●	
Isolation and fragmentation	●	●	●				
Lowering of watertable	○	○	●	○	○	○	○
Flood prevention			●				
Vandalism	○	●		●	●	●	○
Lack of knowledge of associated species	●	●	●	●	○	●	○
Tree surgeons		●				●	
Grazing		○		●	●	●	
Public perception	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Burning	○	○		●	●	●	
Conversion to P. O. S.				●			
Conflicting guidance	○	●		○	○	●	
Lack of knowledge of site and its value	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lack of maintenance					●		
Inappropriate species		○		○	●		○
Design					●		
Lack of groundflora spp.		○		○	●		○
Usage of inappropriate materials		●	●			●	
Urban pollution	○	●	○	○	○	●	○

Major effect	●
Effect	○

3. Current action

3.1 Legal status

Significant areas of woodland receive protection through statutory and non-statutory site designations. Best estimates of such woodland areas are as follows:

National Nature Reserves	306.2 ha
Local Nature Reserves	84.3 ha
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	345.1 ha
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	342.4 ha
Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	169.6 ha

Note LNRs and NNRs may also be included within one of the other categories, i.e. Sutton Park is both a NNR and an SSSI.

Best estimates of woodland ownership is as follows:

Woodlands in Local Authority ownership	591.2 ha
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3.2 Management, research and guidance

A wide range of initiatives and organisations are involved with trees and woodlands. The Forestry Commission provide information, funding and guidance with Woodland Grant Scheme (WGS) Woodland Improvement Grants (WIG) available.

The Black Country Urban Forest (BCUF), (Millennium Forest Programme) is a partnership of the Black Country Local Authorities of Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton, the Wildlife Trust, Groundwork, BTCV and the National Urban Forestry Unit and promotes woodland awareness and urban forestry. This is a tree and woodland planting and management programme. The Forest of Mercia also undertakes planting and management in part of the Walsall area.

The individual Local Authorities undertake management work on woodland often through the BCUF. Work is also undertaken on a wide range of sites including nature reserves with a range of organisations including voluntary groups. Initiatives to promote woodland awareness and viability occur, with, for example, Groundwork promoting timber stations to utilise woodland products.

In terms of protection sites may be designated as wildlife sites (see above) and trees and woodlands can be protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Tree Preservation Orders are not ideal instruments because dead, dying, diseased and dangerous trees do not receive protection but have considerable nature conservation value. However, for woodlands in private ownership, protection through Tree Preservation Orders provides an opportunity for the Local Authorities to influence management.

Data on EcoRecord provides much baseline information from surveys and individual organisations (particularly Local Authorities) hold information on trees and woodlands. The Ancient Woodland Inventory for this area has a register of ancient woodland sites but due to the resolution of the data collected is an under estimate of area covered and requires updating with smaller areas being included.

4. Action Plan objectives and targets

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLANDS

Objective	Target
1. Overall policy statement or “accord” encompassing woodland and tree management , creation of new woodland and planting of individual trees should be drawn up for the Birmingham and Black Country area and agreed with the local authorities.	End 2001
2. Definitive ancient woodland indicator list required	By 2004
3. Survey and monitoring - Collect up to date information on the total woodland resource and its components	By 2004
4. If woodland is identified as ancient, semi-natural, it should be at least SINC status	2004
5. All such ASNW should have an appropriate management plan developed in conjunction with local people and be managed accordingly to maintain and enhance woodland and associated habitat biodiversity. Areas should be managed in totality with rolling management programmes	50 % of all sites by 2004, 85% by 2006
6. To prevent any further loss of ASNW and AWS and minimise other woodland habitat loss caused by development or neglect	Ongoing
7. To monitor development pressure and on adjoining land	Ongoing
8. To extend ASNW by natural regeneration or appropriate planting of native species (of local provenance) and link remnants where possible (this will probably be a small area)	Ongoing
9. To raise awareness and understanding of the value of ASNW and all woodlands amongst woodland managers and the public	Ongoing
10. To support local woodland products and product initiatives which promote sustainable management	Ongoing
11. To collate, support and disseminate further research into the overall woodland benefits (on health, pollution, recreation etc.)	Ongoing

WET WOODLANDS

Objective	Target
12. Undertake survey of sites to establish status of wet woodland, produce database and evaluate	By 2004
13. Maintain current area of wet woodland habitat	Ongoing
14. Promote information on value and management	Ongoing
15. Initiate appropriate management at sites by use of management plans	initiate over 80% by 2005 to achieve favourable condition over 50% by 2011
16. Initiate restoration of damaged sites (based on 10% of habitat present)	Complete 50% by 2011
17. Initiate colonisation and / or planting of wet woodland where appropriate (based on 20% of habitat present)	Complete 50% by 2011

LOWLAND WOOD-PASTURE AND PARKS

Objective	Target
18. Undertake survey of lowland wood-pastures and parks and individual trees utilising Veteran Trees Initiative Survey.	By 2004
19. Produce database of wood-pastures and parks with individual trees and evaluate	By 2004
20. Identify one in each Local Authority area and manage as best practice demonstrations with re-introduction of traditional management (e.g. pollarding and grazing).	By 2006
21. Promote information on value and management	Ongoing
22. Initiate appropriate management at sites by use of management plans	By 2002
23. Initiate expansion of area and reduce generation gaps of trees	By 2003
24. Support initiatives to utilise sites as seed sources where appropriate e.g. grow new trees from old	Ongoing
25. Ensure all sites have sustainable management	By 2006

VETERAN AND NOTABLE TREES

Objective	Target
26. Undertake comprehensive survey to establish up to date information on the tree resource, utilising the Veteran Trees Initiative Survey with free flow of information to and from the public. Any tree on 1 st edition OS maps or with notable features, including associated species should be included.	By 2004
27. Produce a register of veteran and notable trees on GIS database.	By 2004
28. Ensure all such trees have TPOs where appropriate	By 2004
29. Increase area and tree age ranges present	Ongoing
30. Produce an individually tailored management plan for the tree itself, associated species and the surrounding habitat	By 2006
31. Increase awareness of different management regimes and promote active management to retain and enhance trees	Ongoing
32. Improve perception of safety for L. A. s, the public and practitioners	Ongoing
33. Increase positive awareness of trees and their associated value	Ongoing
34. Support local initiatives to e.g. adopt a tree and grow new trees from old	Ongoing

SCRUB AND NATURALLY REGENERATING WOODLAND

Objective	Target
35. Undertake survey of scrub habitat and evaluate to establish area, age range, succession and management	By 2004
36. Identify key sites for positive appropriate management and initiate management with management plans (based on 25% area)	Identify by 2006 with 50% management by 2006
37. Promote awareness and positive perception of scrub as a habitat	Ongoing
38. Monitor conversion of Public Open Space and allow P.O.S. to revert to scrub.	Ongoing
39. Increase awareness of different management regimes and positive perception of pony grazing as a management tool.	Ongoing

INTRODUCED AND SECONDARY WOODLAND

Objective	Target
40. Produce management regimes for different types of woodland including coppicing and introduction of groundflora.	By 2002
41. Undertake survey and evaluate its biodiversity and management	By 2006
42. Lobby to encourage positive maintenance in the short term and management in the longer term	Ongoing
43. Target planting to areas lacking woodland	Ongoing
44. Enhance public awareness and appreciation	Ongoing

5. Proposed action with partners to meet objectives

ANCIENT SEMI-NATURAL WOODLAND

ACTION	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR							Meet objective number
	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT LOs NUFU								
Produce an overarching woodland and trees “accord” which LAs can adopt			•							1
Evaluate funding mechanisms in relation to objectives of woodland Biodiversity Action Plan.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	All
Seek adequate protection through planning for A S-N W and Ancient Woodland Sites			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
Seek the inclusion of effective measures to protect woodland in the preparation of Unitary Development Plans and other policy documents.			As UDPs and other policy documents are prepared.							4, 6
Review the ASNW and AWS resource and seek to protect these areas with planning protection (i.e. they should be at least SINC status).			•	•			•			4
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Ensure Ancient Woodland Inventory is updated with inclusion of smaller areas of ASNW and AWS							85%	•		3

ACTION	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR							Meet objective number
	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	
Ensure all ASNW have an appropriate management plan and are managed to best practice				20%	30%	40%	50%	85%	•	5
Promote the management of all LA woodland in totality, through a rolling programme of a range of works of a small and regular nature.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5, 9
Promote expansion of ASNW areas by natural regeneration and planting.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8
Ensure management of other habitats and micro habitats within woodlands.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	5
5.3 Advisory										
Provide information and advice to landowners and managers on nature and management of woodland sites			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
Promote a free flow of information to and from the public on woodlands			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
Support a regular dedicated column in the local press on biodiversity.				•						9
5.4 Future research and monitoring										
Undertake further comprehensive survey to establish up to date information on the woodland resource area, status, ownership and trends			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3

ACTION	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR							Meet objective number
	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	
Monitor and record all woodland changes (loss, gain or condition)			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
Produce a definitive AWI list irrespective of size						•				2
Monitor development pressure on adjoining land			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7
Collate, research and disseminate information into overall woodland benefits on pollution, noise, recreation and resources			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11
5.5 Publicity										
Campaign to enhance public awareness of woodland value and in particular ASNW			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
Campaign to enhance awareness of woodland value (at all levels) for managers of woodland and in particular ASNW			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9
Promote locally produced woodland products and product initiatives utilising traditional sustainable management practices			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	10
Promote passive recreational activities which complement the woodland resource			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9

WET WOODLAND

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT, LOs, NUFU								
Encourage development of strategies to promote positive management of wet woodland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	13, 14
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Initiate management with management plans					•					15
Initiate restoration of damaged sites									50%	16
Initiate wet woodland colonies / planting in appropriate areas									50%	17
5.3 Advisory										
Promote information on value and management			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	14
5.4 Future research and monitoring				•	•	•				
Undertake survey of sites and evaluate										12
5.5 Publicity										
Campaign to enhance awareness			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9

LOWLAND WOOD PASTURE AND PARKLAND

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT LOs NUFU								
Encourage development of strategies to promote positive management of wood-pasture and parkland						•				25
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Identify one site in each LA and manage by best practice (e.g. pollarding and grazing)							•			20
Initiate management with management plans				•						22
Initiate expansion of areas and reduce generation gaps						•				23
5.3 Advisory										
Promote information on value and management			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	21
5.4 Future research and monitoring										
Undertake survey using historical data and Veteran Tree Initiative survey				•		•				18
Produce database and evaluate						•				19
5.5 Publicity										
Support initiatives to use seed sources			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24
Promote events to raise awareness			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	9

VETERAN AND NOTABLE TREES

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT LOs NUFU								
Ensure all veteran and notable trees on database have TPOs						•				28
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Ensure each veteran and notable tree has an individually tailored management plan for itself, associated species and the surrounding area.								•		30
Increase age ranges / condition present			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	29
5.3 Advisory										
Increase awareness of different management regimes and promote active management			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	31
5.4 Future research and monitoring										
Undertake comprehensive survey to establish resource using Veteran Tree Initiative survey and historical data			•	•	•	•	•			26
Produce a register of veteran and notable trees using GIS database			•	•	•	•	•			27
Survey associated species (invertebrates, fungi, bats)								•		26
Monitor health of trees			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	26

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
Support research into retaining and managing trees			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11
5.5 Publicity										
Improve perception of safety of such trees			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	32, 33
Increase positive awareness of trees and associated value			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	33
Support local initiatives e.g. adopt a tree and grow new trees from old			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	34

SCRUB AND NATURALLY REGENERATING WOODLAND

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT LOs NUFU								
Encourage development of strategies to promote positive management of scrub and naturally regenerating woodland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	36
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Identify key sites for positive management with management plans (based on 25% of area)								50 %		36
5.3 Advisory										
Increase awareness of management and positive perception of pony grazing as a tool			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	39
Promote awareness and value of associated species			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
5.4 Future research and monitoring										
Undertake survey as to extent of resource (area, age range, succession and management)							•			35
Monitor conversion of scrub to P.O.S.			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	38
5.5 Publicity										
Promote awareness and positive perception of scrub			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37

INTRODUCED AND SECONDARY WOODLAND

ACTION In addition to those above for ASNW	Lead	Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2011	Meets objective number
5.1 Policy and legislation	FC	EN, LAs WT LOs NUFU								
Encourage development of strategies to promote positive management of introduced and secondary woodland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	40
5.2 Site safeguard and management										
Produce management regimes for different types of woodland including coppicing and introduction of groundflora				•						40
Target planting to areas lacking woodland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	43
5.3 Advisory										
Lobby LAs to encourage positive maintenance in short term and management in long term			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	42
5.4 Future research and monitoring										
Undertake survey to evaluate information on the resource, its biodiversity and management								•		41
Support research into value and management of woodland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	11
5.5 Publicity										
Support initiatives to enhance awareness and appreciation			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	44

6. Co-ordination and Review

This Biodiversity Action Plan will be implemented over 10 years with a first review after 5 years. A group will be set up to co-ordinate implementation and to report to the Biodiversity Steering Group. This group will meet at a minimum on a yearly basis.

Review will be carried out in conjunction with related Habitat and Species Action Plans as appropriate.

Review will consist of measuring achievement of targets. The group will, with the support of the Steering Group, develop and implement appropriate monitoring methods which will inform the review process.

The Action Plan will be revised and updated in the light of review results and any relevant changes in circumstances and/or additional information which becomes available during the review period.

In line with national guidance, the Steering Group will report to the UK Steering Group.

7. Information resources

EcoRecord

Ancient Woodland Inventory Report English Nature

Forestry Commission The U K Forestry Standard 1998

Forestry Commission Forestry Practice Guides -

English Nature Specialist Survey Book, Veteran Trees Initiative