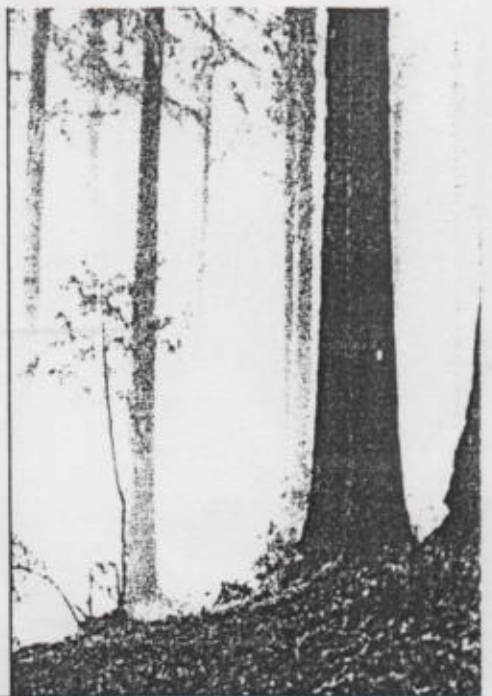




Woodland Management Plan

Leafy Lane Woodland, Rudlow  
Wiltshire.



# GREEN MAN

Meditchill  
Box  
Corsham  
Wiltshire  
SN13 6PH

Site

Leafy Lane Woodland, Leafy Lane, Rudlow, Wiltshire.



REVISED  
VERSION



I have been asked to produce a management plan for the woodland concerning the area and the management of it. My scheme also has to consider the species diversity, which will already exist. My scheme also has to consider the species diversity, which will already exist. My scheme also has to consider the species diversity, which will already exist.

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## TREE SERVICES



## Woodland Management Plan

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Leafy Lane Woodland , Rudlow  
Wiltshire.

### Client:

Graham Cogswell  
Leafy Lane Playing Field Project  
Barnhouse  
Middlehill  
Box  
Corsham  
Wiltshire  
SN13 8QN

### Site:

Leafy Lane Woodland, Leafy Lane, Rudloe, Wiltshire.

### Management Plan by:

Gary Rowlands

### Date:

21.4.98.

### General information

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I have been approached to produce a management plan for the woodland. I have not been issued with any ideas or suggestions concerning the area and the management scheme. The management scheme I have proposed is a personal one based on my own observations and the opinions of walkers/users I have talked to in the area.

The woodland has a good mix of species diversity, which will already support a wide range of important habitats. Management must encourage the wildlife within the woodland to increase and create/support new species habitat. My scheme also has to consider managing the woodland for amenity use and all the aspects which this form of management involves. The management plan is based on the original tree report data.

## Management Plan

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### Area 1. (Yellow)

#### Lime Avenue:

Woodland feature, drawn up standards forming two lines of trees. Growing in centre of avenue are 2x Larch (1x dead standing).

Fell Larch to ground level.

Dead wood lime avenue, removal of D/W 50mm and over. Crown lift inner limbs/epicormic only if they restrict walkers height. Lift/prune above head height.

#### Fallen Larch:

Cross cut to 2.5m and stack in small piles throughout area (deadwood habitat)

#### Outer edge adjacent with Leafy Lane:

1x Sycamore (with decay)

End weight leaning crown laterals by 25% to rebalance remaining crown. Reshape crown by formative pruning.

1x Beech (near Sycamore)

Endweight lower dominant limb by 30%. Endweight main crown laterals by 25%. Reshape crown by formative pruning.

1x Sycamore (with warning sign)

1x limb torn off in past, unbalanced. Reduce crown 20% and reshape as feasible. This work would allow the new crown to be lower than the general woodland trees, reducing the wind stress on it.

#### General:

Thin 10% of Hawthorn by coppicing. This will allow diversity in growing stands, providing variety of habitat and allow light for replanting/regen spacing.

## Management Plan

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### Area 1. (cont'd) (Yellow)

#### General:

#### Ash on field boundary:

) Remove major deadwood over 50mm on field edge.

Remove all Sycamore DBH 8cm and under. 20% thin of Sycamore 20cm and over. This will allow new areas for planning/natural regen of native species.

### Area 2. (Lt Red)

#### Boundary with G1 walking towards T1:

Scots pine forming edge line trees. Retain current stand density as wind protection. Stand will require 10% thin in approx 5 seasons. Leave deadwood, remove dead limbs over 12cm.

#### Broadleaf area to Acer pollard:

High canopy formed, 5% thin of broadleaf trees. Sycamore should be the first group to be targetted. If the Sylviculture thinning cannot be made up using this genus Ash/Beech should make up the remaining percentage. Oak standards should be left untouched.

#### Acer pollard:

Crown reduction of 20%, endweight limb over neighbouring fence 20%. Old pollards are of exceptional value as wildlife habitat. Reducing the major limbs will allow less stress on the branch unions and the thin walls of the main trunk. This will extend the life of the tree.

## Management Plan

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### Area 2. (cont'd) (Lt Red)

#### General:

Coppice Ash DBH 25cm or less, target mis-formed specimens. This will allow new canopy regen adding age diversity to current stands.

Thin 10% hawthorn by coppicing.

#### Central area of plantation Larch:

Larch and other softwoods are adding diversity, but the trees have out grown their original area of planting. 95% of the stand are at risk of falling. Some trees could be kept if work is carried out quickly. 60% would require felling. But the remaining trees could be reduced beneath the current canopy by 30% to retain them. Standing deadwood can be left if stable and more poles could be created. The thinned area should be replanted to replace Larch on final felling.

### Area 3. (Dark Red)

#### From stile at Leafy Lane:

Stand of broadleaf, reasonable crown spacing. Remove major deadwood over 50mm.

#### Broadleaf species along woodland edge adjacent to neighbours rear gardens:

70% Beech. Trees are leaning away from woodland edge and towards gardens. Endweight limbs over properties by 25% to reduce stress at unions and root plate. Reshape remaining crowns by formative pruning. Remove major deadwood over 50mm.

## Management Plan

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Area 3. (cont'd)  
(Dark Red)

### General:

Thin Hawthorn 10% by coppicing

Remove Sycamore 8cm or under

Coppice Ash DBH 25cm or less

## Summary

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This management plan is not definitive, but is a working document to provide good management for the woodland, allowing this and future generations to enjoy.

The work I have suggested is to benefit the structure and make up of the woodland. Because the area has been neglected in the past, problems are now beginning to surface.

The Larch canopy needs to be lowered where possible to reduce wind exposure. The thinning programme I have recommended allows the remaining trees to use this new space to expand and stabilise themselves. By coppicing and planting, we can bring a new stand of already established trees through to replace aging specimens if they fail in the future.

By planting new trees, a complete variation of ages will exist, allowing the woodland to rotate through a cycle. This type of management is the most beneficial for wildlife, as habitats are retained and with time increase in diversity.

## Management operations

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Because of the structure of the woodland, forestry/tree surgery operations should be carried out by a professional company used to creating/managing amenity woodland.

Management operations (cont'd)

The work will involve hazardous operations requiring the closure of parts of the wood. Total public exclusion should, if possible be avoided. Specialist forestry equipment such as timber forwarders would limit damage to the ground area and make the works more efficient.

Felled timber could be forwarded to an area to be processed. I would like to see where possible, materials remain on site to be utilised within the project.

This could include:

Branchwood being machine chipped and spread on paths

Cordwood piled for habitat areas

Trunk sections planked to produce woodland seats or fencing, nesting boxes etc.

The local public should be encouraged to participate in the creation of the wood, this helps reduce damage and vandalism making people care for the environment they helped create.

Legal

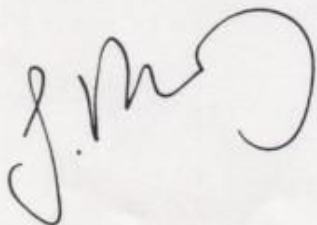
Planning permission would need to be granted before any works commences

Forestry/Tree surgery operations should be carried out by a fully qualified and experienced company

All tree work must comply with BS.3998 (1989) 'Recommendations for tree work'

The company must have insurance for the works and provide evidence of this, before work commences.

A method statement should be provided by the contractor prior to work commencing



Gary Rowlands  
For and on behalf of GREENMAN

18.5.98

Date

0374 6100



# GREEN MAN

TREE SURGEONS & WOODLAND CONTRACTORS

21 PARK AVENUE . HOLLOWAY . BATH BA2 4QD  
BATH (01225) 446265 . BRISTOL (0117) 9655 184



99.01277.TPO

# Leafy Lane, Rudloe.

## Tree Plan Areas

