

Site Management Plan

Splatts Abbey Wood

October 2015 – September 2020

Site Management Plan 2015 - 2020

Splatts Abbey Wood, South Gloucestershire

PUBLICATIONS

First published in 1999.

Reviewed and revised in 2005 and 2010.

This publication was produced in October 2015 and covers a 5 year period, taking the plan up to 30 September 2020.

The works laid out in this plan have been agreed by both landowner (Ministry of Defence) and the lease holder, South Gloucestershire Council. The management plan should be seen as a working document and may change during the 5 year period. Any significant changes should be agreed to in writing in advance.

Signed on behalf of Ministry of
Defence

by (Print Name)

ROGER PARFITT

Signature & date



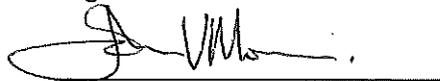
12/07/2016.

Signed on behalf of South
Gloucestershire Council

by (Print Name)

JONAS MORRIS

Signature & date



22/07/2016.

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SPLATTS ABBEY WOOD - 2005 MANAGEMENT PLAN

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is a five-year management plan, written in 2015, in order to review the success of and update previous management plans produced in 1999, 2005 and 2010. It has been informed by data provided by BRERC and survey work carried out in the spring and summer of 2015.

The site is a small broad-leaved woodland. It is now largely surrounded by extensive developments. The access road to the Ministry of Defence Abbey Wood site is to the west of the wood, with the large office development beyond and associated car-parking and a nursery on the wood's northern and eastern edges. A large Hewlett Packard building lies to the south-east of the wood.

2 DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Information

Parish: Stoke Gifford

Local Planning Authority: South Gloucestershire Council

Grid Reference: ST615 784

Area: 2.11 hectares.

2.2 Access

Pedestrian access is possible from two entrances on the road along the western edge of the site. There are no surfaced footpaths or other facilities for visitors but the informal footpaths that cross the wood are in reasonable condition.

Limited vehicular access for management purposes is possible via a gate at the south-western corner of the wood. Permission for parking is required from the Ministry of Defence.

2.3 Geology and Soils

The soils are lower Lias clays overlying rocks of the Bristol Lower Coal Series.

2.4 Tenure

The site is owned by the Ministry of Defence and is managed by South Gloucestershire Council under a 99 year lease, with certain stipulations summarised at section 4.3 below.

2.5 Map Coverage

The site is shown on the Ordnance Survey Explorer Series 155, Bristol and Bath.

2.6 Photographic Coverage

South Gloucestershire Council hold various photographs of the wood and of management tasks being carried out.

2.7 Hydrology

The underlying Lias soils are heavy and slow-draining and water stands for short periods following winter rains. There are no streams or springs on or adjacent to the site.

2.8 Biological Information

2.8.1 Introduction

The site occupies level ground. Most of the site is registered ancient woodland, with a canopy dominated by ash and pedunculate oak. There is an area of tree-planting on the eastern side of the wood and an open strip along its southern edge.

2.8.2 Vegetation

Species lists for the areas described below are included as Appendix 1.

The canopy of the woodland is dominated by semi-mature ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*), with a particular concentration of the latter species in the south-western corner of the wood. There are also some trees of wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) and crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*).

The understorey is dominated by coppice stools of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), much of which has been re-coppiced in the last ten years. Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) is locally frequent and other understorey species include field maple (*Acer campestre*), elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and red currant (*Ribes rubrum*). The western boundary of the wood has a strip of dense scrub. The most frequent species here is blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), with other shrubs including purging buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) and dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). The diversity of woody species is also higher along the eastern edge of the wood, adjacent to the plantation, where an old hedgeline is marked by species such as dogwood, spindle (*Euonymus europaea*) and wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*).

The most frequent ground flora species is ivy (*Hedera helix*) but dog's mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) and wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) are present in good quantity. Other ground flora species include goldilocks buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*), scaly male fern (*Dryopteris affinis*) and thin-spiked wood sedge (*Carex strigosa*). The ground flora is most diverse in the southern part of the wood. Diversity decreases in particular towards the north-western corner, where ivy becomes overwhelmingly dominant. This may be because the ground is slightly lower here and the damper soil, reflected in the localised frequency of meadow-sweet, does not allow species such as bluebell and

wood anemone to thrive. Oaks, which prefer lighter soils, are absent from this part of the wood.

The plantation in the north-eastern part of the wood is now approximately 22 years old. Tree and shrub species present include ash, hazel, field maple, pedunculate oak, grey poplar (*Populus canescens*), red oak (*Quercus ruber*) and scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). Self-sown species in the area include good quantities of pedunculate oak. The ground flora of the plantation varies markedly. Close to the woodland there are large quantities of bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and other species include wood dock (*Rumex sanguineus*) and self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*). Surveys carried out in 2005 found a small patch of species-rich grassland at the eastern edge of the area, close to the car-park, but by 2010 this was much diminished and it has now virtually disappeared.

2.8.3 Fauna

The only group of animals that has been comprehensively surveyed is birds. The wood holds reasonable populations of breeding birds, including woodland specialists such as sparrowhawk and chiffchaff. Species associated with the scrubbiest habitats in the new plantation include goldfinch. Other species recorded occasionally include great-spotted woodpecker and tawny owl.

Records of invertebrates are far fewer. Species that have been recorded include common woodland butterflies such as brimstone, orange tip, ringlet and comma. Other insects recorded in 2015 include the beetles red-headed cardinal (*Pyrochroa serraticornis*) and common grammoptera (*Grammoptera ruficornis*) and 14-spot ladybird (*Propylea quattuordecimpunctata*).

A bat survey has been carried out on a single night, and the following species were recorded: pipistrelle 45 kHz, pipistrelle 55 kHz, noctule and daubentons. The ride along the southern edge of the wood is used by bats as a commuting route. There are historic records of badger, weasel, rabbit and fox. No badger sett is present but frequent snuffle holes were found in 2010; no signs were seen in 2015.

2.9 Cultural Information

Information on the history of the wood is contained in "Splatts Abbey Wood Welcome to the Time Machine", published by South Gloucestershire Council, and is summarised here.

The earliest map of the area is a manorial map dating from the 14th century. This shows the site of Splatts Abbey Wood as open ground between two larger woodlands, Wallshut Wood to the north and Barn Wood to the south. An estate map of 1725 shows Splatts Abbey Wood, named Plats Wood, with an adjacent area of open ground called Plats Paddock. Both Wallshut Wood and Barn Wood survived but had been partially cleared since the 14th century. There are references in 1770 to wood cutting in Splatts Abbey Wood, and to the use of faggots from the wood, suggesting that it was coppiced at least in part. Although Splatts Abbey Wood is not shown on a map of 1842, it is shown on the 1811-1816 OS map as woodland and is also mentioned in records made in 1830. Subsequently it was also referred to in 1870 so it is likely that the 1842 map makers overlooked it. The wood was also not marked on a map produced in the 1970s, but the age of the trees and hazel stools

clearly show that it was present then, and another mistake by mapmakers seems to have been made.

Large scale development of the area began from the 1970s, when Wallshut Wood was destroyed to make way for a short-lived supermarket. Loss of open land in the area accelerated during the 1980s, when the Hewlett Packard building was constructed, and the 1990s, when the MoD Abbey Wood office was built. As part of the latter development, Splatts Abbey Wood was leased to South Gloucestershire Council. Since 2010 there has been substantial residential development to the south of the wood on land previously owned by Hewlett Packard.

2.10 Conservation Management

Most management of the site has been carried out by South Gloucestershire Council and the Splatts Abbey Wood Conservation Group, which is made up of MoD staff, local residents and town councillors. Contractors have been used to carry out some major works. A group of volunteers from University of West of England has had considerable involvement in recent years.

Works include tree and shrub planting in the plantation area, carried out in 1993 and coppicing coupes in the wood on a rotation. The coppicing cycle began in 2000. In order to facilitate coppicing grids in the wood were marked using numbered posts in October 2000. At the same time a path was created and large quantities of rubbish were removed. Interpretation boards have been installed and leaflets produced. Bird boxes have been installed by a local Brownies group. Since 2010 the path has been surfaced with wood chippings and coppice coupes have been cut.

More recently the Splatts Abbey Wood Conservation Group has been working with students from the GreenSpace Project based at UWE to deliver practical work days in the woodland.

3 EVALUATION

3.1 Woodland

The most valuable woodlands in nature conservation terms are generally ancient, since many species of plant and animal are extremely slow to colonise newly planted woods. Other important factors in assessing the nature conservation value of woodlands include size, since many woodland species require large blocks of habitat, and structure, since features such as a dense shrub layer and dead wood are important for breeding birds and invertebrates respectively.

Splatts Abbey Wood is included on the Ancient Woodland Register because it is shown as woodland on the first series of OS maps. Although the documentary evidence suggests that there was no woodland on the site in the 14th century, and that the wood is therefore not primary, it does have several features that reflect its considerable age and are usually associated with ancient woodland. These features include the presence of wood banks on the boundaries of the wood; the large quantities of woodland plants such as bluebell, wood anemone and yellow archangel; and the abundance of hazel coppice stools in the understorey. The flora of the

woodland includes two species that are defined in The Flora of the Bristol Region as being Avon Notable Species, scaly male fern and thin-spiked wood sedge. Both are usually associated with ancient woodland and the latter is particularly scarce in South Gloucestershire away from the Wetmoor area. The value of the woodland for animals is limited by its small size and isolation from other woodlands. The limited data available on invertebrates suggest that only fairly widespread species are present. For both birds and invertebrates, however, the populations of these widespread species appear to be reasonably large.

Semi-natural ancient woodland is a priority habitat type in both the UK and South Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs).

The woodland is of moderate nature conservation value in the context of South Gloucestershire and this is reflected in its designation as a Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI).

3.2 Plantation

The plantation area is of lower value for woodland plants and animals owing to its much more recent origin and lack of structural diversity

The plantation is of moderate nature conservation value in a local context.

3.3 The Ride

The trackway along the southern edge of the woodland supports vegetation types dominated by very common and widespread species. This vegetation, however, is of some value for invertebrates, in particular in conjunction with the adjacent woodland. The ride provides an important commuting route for bats.

The vegetation along the ride is of low nature conservation value in a local context.

3.4 Amenity

The woodland is relatively isolated from residential areas, but it is readily accessible to large numbers of workers in nearby offices, in particular in the MoD site. It provides a pleasant environment for walking and, in spring, access to colourful displays of woodland plants. The informal paths through the site and the entrance gates and signs are in excellent condition. Its accessibility to people from further afield is limited by difficulty in parking in the area, but it is readily accessible by public transport.

The site is of high amenity value in a local context.

3.5 Summary of Important Features

SITE FEATURES	IMPORTANCE		
	NATIONAL	COUNTY	LOCAL
Woodland vegetation		Moderate	High
Woodland fauna			High
Plantation			Moderate
Ride			Low
Scaly male fern		Low	
Thin-spiked wood sedge		Moderate	
Amenity			High

4 MANAGEMENT

4.1 Natural Trends

Until active management of the wood started there was a trend towards increased density of the tree canopy suppressing vigour in both the understorey and the ground flora. This has been reversed to a large extent by coppicing in recent years, and species such as bluebell and wood anemone are now locally frequent. Comparison of the plant lists from the different surveys shows that, allowing for the fact that species will inevitably be missed during each survey, very few woodland species have been lost and that species such as hairy brome and giant fescue were recorded in 2015 for the first time. There has also been some improvement in the shrub layer, with the appearance of species such as spindle. The bird population appears to be similar to that recorded in 2005, with a slight gain in overall diversity. There is insufficient information on other animal groups to identify any trend.

There are potentially invasive non-native species, snowberry and wilson's honeysuckle, in the wood. At present they do not appear to be spreading but they may become a threat to the wood's biodiversity.

Without management the ride would eventually scrub over, seriously diminishing the value of the site for invertebrates.

The developing plantation has shaded out the grassland interest and this is now effectively lost, although it has been replaced with a greater area of woodland in accord with the agreement with MoD.

4.2 Artificial Trends

The trend associated with the isolation caused by development in the area has continued. This has beneficial impacts, in that some alien species are unlikely to

reach the wood and roe deer, which would browse coppice regrowth, are absent. As the housing development is occupied there may be problems such as proliferation of paths.

Before 2010 there were problems with vandalism in the wood. These do not appear to have been repeated and features such as gates and signs are in good condition.

4.3 Constraints

The lease with the Ministry of Defence obliges South Gloucestershire Council to follow several terms and conditions. The main obligations on the council are that:

- The property is used as wooded open space.
- A management plan should be prepared.
- Approved interpretation boards should be erected at points of entry into the woodland.
- In accordance with the management plan to selectively fell, thin, coppice and replant existing woodland in three phases over the first ten years to allow for regeneration of the woodland and enhancement of landscape and wildlife. Thereafter to maintain, manage and enhance/replace woodland as necessary.
- To develop public access and amenity.
- To adequately maintain existing natural and other drainage.
- To comply with security and all other obligations contained in the lease.

These obligations are largely in line with the aims and objectives of the management plan and do not seriously constrain site management.

The Health and Safety at Work Act places an obligation on South Gloucestershire Council to ensure that all works are carried out in a safe fashion. Project leaders should be appropriately trained and suitable equipment should be used. Risk assessments should be prepared.

A public footpath runs through the southern part of the site and must be maintained.

4.4 Aims and Objectives

4.4.1 Aims

- 1) To maximise the nature conservation value of the site.
- 2) To maximise the value of the site for appropriate public amenity.

4.4.2 Objectives

- 1) To maintain a coppice regime in the wood.
- 2) To manage the western edge of the wood to promote dense shrubby habitat and to keep the northern edge of the wood clear of dense vegetation.
- 3) To maintain the ride as a strip of open habitat.

- 4) To promote a good structure in the plantation.
- 5) To encourage local involvement in the management of the wood.
- 6) To maintain facilities for visitors to the site.
- 7) To maintain the site in a safe condition.

4.5 Rationale

4.5.1 Objective 1: To maintain a coppice regime in the wood.

The coppicing has been successful in diversifying the ground flora and understorey in the southern part of the wood. Re-growth of hazel from coppice stools has been strong. The same coupes should be recoppiced on a rotation and a further area to the east should be coppiced. The other areas that have not been coppiced should be left unmanaged in order to provide high woodland habitat and shelter to the interior of the woodland.

4.5.2 Objective 2: To manage the western edge of the wood to promote dense shrubby habitat and to keep the northern edge of the wood clear of dense vegetation.

Management has maintained a wide belt of diverse scrub on the western edge of the wood, providing habitat for birds and invertebrates. This scrubby habitat requires management in order to prevent trees becoming dominant and scrub species dying out. The main reason for clearing the northern edge of the wood is to assist the nursery but it will also add habitat diversity.

4.5.3 Objective 3: To maintain the ride as a strip of open habitat.

Although the ride is not botanically diverse it does add to habitat diversity and provide habitat for invertebrates and bats. Without management the tall herb vegetation would be invaded by scrub and this diversity would be lost.

4.5.4 Objective 4: To promote a good structure in the plantation.

The trees in the plantation are becoming dense and without management would shade out shrub species and the plantation would lose value as a nesting habitat for birds. Continued thinning is required in order to maintain a diverse structure.

4.5.5 Objective 5: To Encourage Local Involvement in the Management of the Wood

There are several communities that could develop a stake in the management of the wood. UWE students have had good involvement in practical management in recent years, but there has been a decline in the involvement of MoD staff. The residential development will bring large numbers of people once it is fully occupied. It is important that any group involved in the management of the wood does so under the supervision of the Conservation Group and South Gloucestershire Council.

4.5.6 Objective 6: To Maintain Facilities for Visitors to the Site

There are few facilities for visitors to the site. At present these are in good condition but they should be monitored and repaired as necessary.

4.5.7 Objective 7: To Maintain the Site in a Safe Condition

There are few hazards on the site, other than those inevitably associated with woodland. An audit should be carried out to ensure that the footpaths are clear of trip hazards and overhanging dead trees or limbs.

4.6 Management Prescriptions

Objective 1 - To maintain a coppice regime in the wood.

- 1.1 Re-coppice coupes on a ten year rotation. Retain a maximum of three standard trees per individual coupe – if both ash and oak are present retain the oak. Retain any oak saplings and any shrubs other than hazel and hawthorn. Use brash to create windrows.
- 1.2 Coppice a new coupe to the south-east of the existing area.
- 1.3 Fell snowberry and wilson's honeysuckle.
- 1.4 If trees are felled then leave timber to lie in the wood as a habitat for invertebrates and fungi.

Objective 2 - To manage the western edge of the wood to promote dense shrubby habitat and to keep the northern edge of the wood clear of dense vegetation.

- 2.1 Cut one-third of the scrub on the western edge of the wood every other year, so that each third is cut every six years.
- 2.2 Keep the northern boundary of the wood adjacent to the nursery clear of dense vegetation by clearing a two metre wide strip once a year.

Objective 3 - To maintain the ride as a strip of open habitat

- 3.1 Strim the tall herb and grassland vegetation along the full width of the ride every year in late July or early August. The minimum height to which the vegetation should be strimmed is 150mm, in order to avoid killing any reptiles or amphibians present. Gather the arisings into piles.

Objective 4 - To promote a good structure in the plantation.

- 4.1 Fell one third of the ash, oak, cherry and other tree species within the plantation, working in five compartments: fell one compartment per year so that the whole area is felled each five years. Treat the stumps of felled trees.

- 4.2 Coppice one third of the hazel and hawthorn within the plantation.

Objective 5 - To encourage local involvement in the management of the wood

- 5.1 Continue to work with UWE to carry out practical management of the wood.
- 5.2 Revitalise the conservation group within MoD.
- 5.3 Encourage residents of the new housing developments to become actively involved in management of the wood.

Objective 6 - To maintain facilities for visitors to the site

- 6.1 Check the condition of stiles, gates and signposts at least twice a year and repair as necessary.
- 6.2 Renew bark chippings on the path every two years. Do not allow the path to become wider.
- 6.3 Wash down and clean information panels

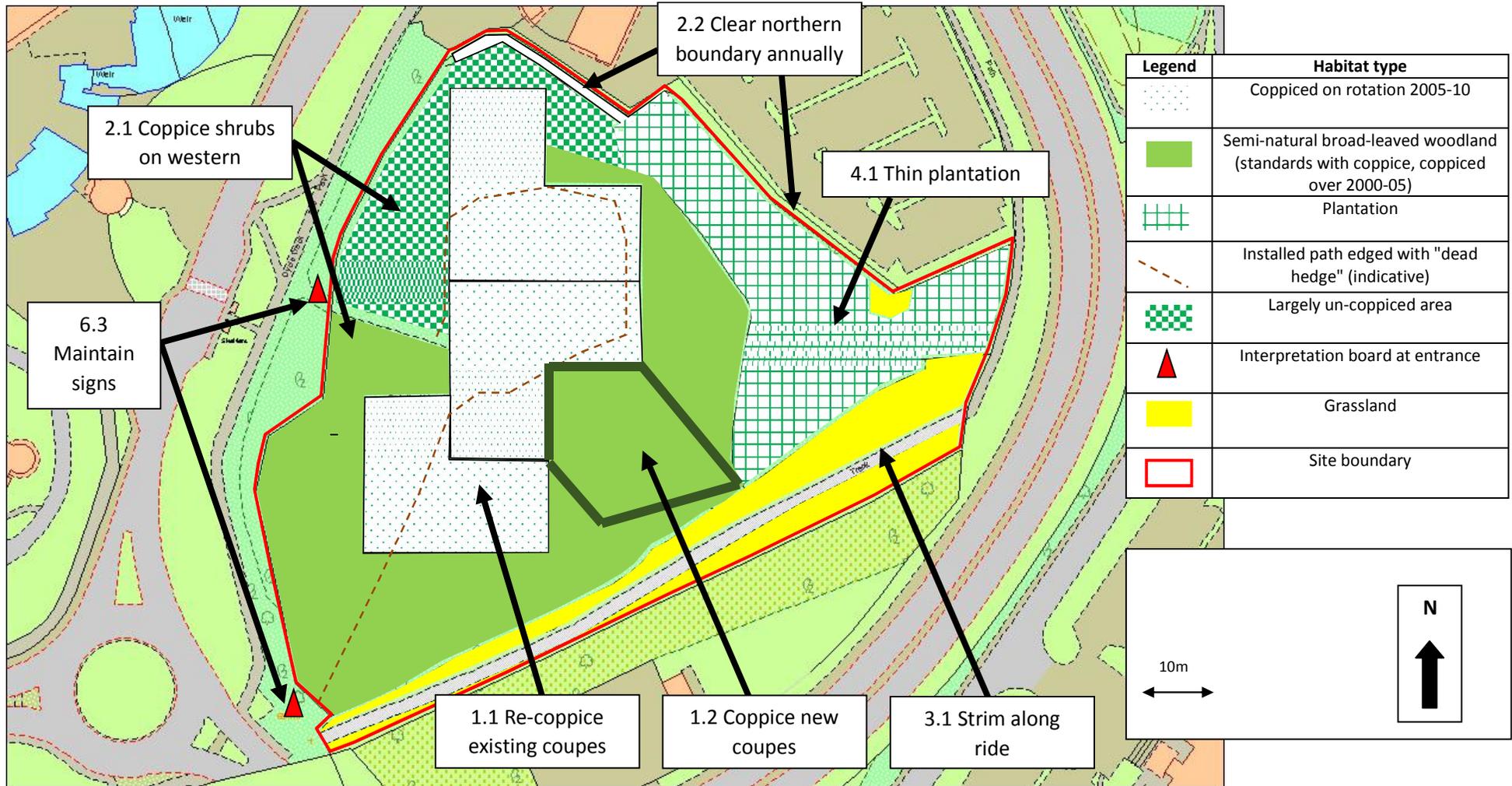
Objective 7 - To maintain the site in a safe condition.

- 7.1 The site should be walked twice a year and an audit made of any potential risks, such as trip hazards or dead tree limbs overhanging paths. Any potential hazards should be remedied, but it should be borne in mind that dead wood is a valuable resource for wildlife and it should be removed only where absolutely necessary. A written record should be kept of all visits.

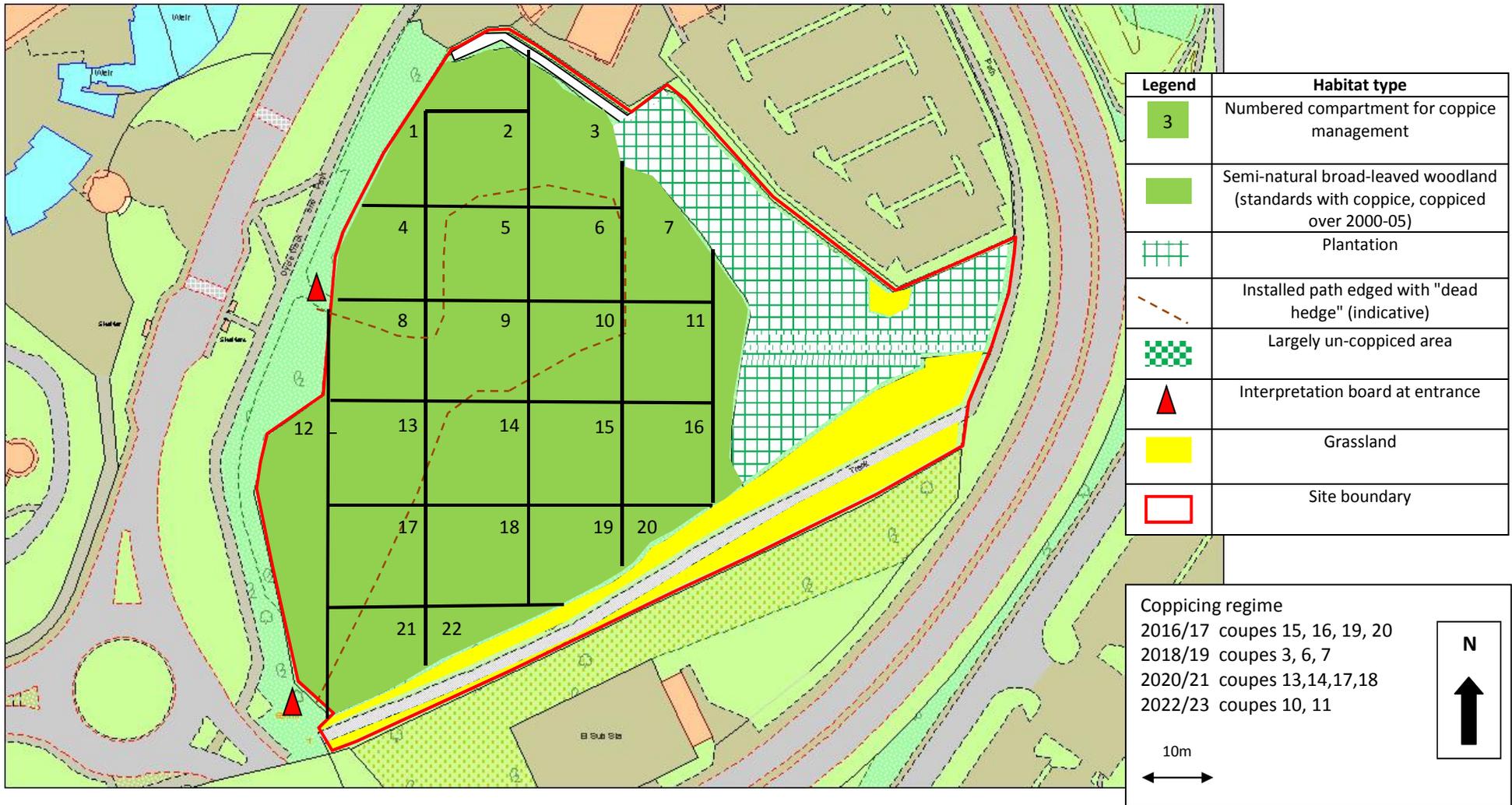
5 Five Year Work Planner

	Year 1 15/16	Year 2 16/17	Year 3 17/18	Year 4 18/19	Year 5 19/20
1.1 Re-coppice coupes		January			January
1.2 Coppice new coupe	January				
1.3 Clear snowberry and wilson's honeysuckle	January	January	January	January	January
2.1 Cut 1/3 of scrub on western edge of wood		January		January	
2.2 Clear a 2m strip along the northern edge of the wood	January	January	January	January	January
3.1 Strim the ride; gather arisings into piles	July-August	July-August	July-August	July-August	July-August
4.1 Thin 1/5 of the plantation per year	December	December	December	December	December
4.2 Coppice 1/3 of hazel and hawthorn within plantation		December		December	
6.1 Check condition of stiles, signs and gates	March & October				
6.2 Renew bark chippings	November		November		November
6.3 Wash panels	April	April	April	April	April
7.1 Carry out health and safety audit	March & October				

APPENDIX 1: MANAGEMENT PRECRIPTIONS MAP



APPENDIX 2: MAP SHOWING COPPICE COUPES



APPENDIX 3: SITE RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Risk Assessment

Splatts Abbey Wood, South Gloucestershire

Job	Splatts Abbey Wood Generic Site Risk Assessment
Time period covered	1 April 2016 – 31 March 2017
Persons covered by this risk assessment:	Members of the public, volunteers, staff & contractors

The main hazards for this site are listed below, along with appropriate controls to reduce the risk. The list of controls is not exhaustive and must be made relevant to each activity.

South Gloucestershire Council require you to adhere to the bylaws (if applicable) at all time, except where you have specific permission to carry out an activity which contravenes the bylaws.

This site is owned by the Ministry of Defence and managed in partnership by South Gloucestershire Council through an access and management agreement.

In particular please note that:

You must not leave any litter.

You must not leave any materials or equipment on site without the prior agreement of South Gloucestershire Council (Streetcare).

Please see overleaf for risk assessment

Hazard	Description of Hazard	Controls & Advice / Monitoring and implementation.	Information
Woodland environment	<p>Uneven terrain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most local ground is fairly firm and free of severe changes in slope. The following features can create access problems & hazards: • Earth banks, stumps, ditches, wet areas and other naturally occurring ground features. • Wild animals create scrapes and holes in the ground, often overnight. • Woodland operations can create uneven ground conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate footwear and clothing. • Persons working on the site should familiarize themselves with the site access routes, terrain characteristics. • Identify & discuss issues identified with the site supervisor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site management plan • SGC Community Space Officers • Splatts Abbey Wood Conservation Group
	<p>Vegetation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility quality changes with seasonal vegetation growth. Ground visibility reduces in summer & obstructions or trip hazards are obscured. • Plants such as brambles & nettles and can cause scratches & stings or skin rashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people associated with outdoors work should ensure Tetanus protection is up to date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctor (General Practitioner).
	<p>Weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes ground conditions. • Extreme cold or heat. • High Winds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate clothing to match season. • Work within the weather conditions. • Leave the Woodland if the wind rises above Beaufort scale 7+ (Near gale; 51 - 62 km/h; 28-33 knots; Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against wind). Risk of tree fall varies with soil wetness and leaf cover. • Frost & rain change ground conditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Met office website 5 day forecast. • HSE: Working outside in the sun.

Woodland environment	Wild animals & insects; ticks, rats, snakes, bees, wasps, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not touch or pick up wild animals, reptiles or insects. Check clothing & body for ticks after leaving the community woodland. Wear appropriate clothing. Use appropriate insect repellent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HSE advice card: Leptospirosis (Weil's disease). HSE advice card: Lyme disease.
	Dead, dying & dangerous trees. The Woodland contains large quantities of all tree condition categories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report dangerous trees to SGC Streetcare. Agree alternative access route/work area. Leave Woodland if wind rises above Beaufort scale 7 (Near gale; 51 - 62 km/h; 28-33 knots; Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against wind). Risk of tree fall varies with soil wetness and leaf cover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Volunteer Support Pack for Useful contact details SGC Tree Officers

Man made features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead services Underground services Fences Barriers Gates Information panels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult service providers to find out the location of hazards. Do not enter or use any structure without consent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site management plan SGC Community Space Officers
Access for third parties	Domestic & business access routes.	Some areas of the Woodland have rights of access. Use risk assessment controls to identify the requirements.	Site management plan
	Aggressive/threatening behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report incidents to the police and the Council. Do not attempt to confront the person who exhibit aggressive or threatening behaviour. Do not work in the Woodland alone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HSE Information Note 'Avoiding Violent Situations'. SGC Community Space Officers
Manual Handling	Strains caused through incorrect technique or lifting of excessive loads.	Manual handling should not be undertaken by untrained persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HSE Information Note 'Manual handling' SGC Community Space Officers

Fire	Woodland vegetation fires & arson (dumped rubbish, etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you see a fire, report its location to the Fire Brigade on 999 immediately. • DO NOT light any fires without prior permission. • Do not smoke in the Woodland during periods of high or extreme fire danger, and always make sure cigarettes are properly extinguished. • If operations you are carrying out may cause sparks, ensure you have a water supply available and check the site before leaving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGC Community Space Officers
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APPENDIX 4: PLANT SPECIES LISTS

Trees and Shrubs		Notes	1999	2005	2010	2015
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field maple		x	O	R	R
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	Planted		R		R
<i>Betula pendula</i>	Silver birch	Planted				R
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood			R	F	O
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel		x	F	F	F
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn		x	O	R	RLF
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle					R
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash		x	F	F	F
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly		x	R	R	R
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet		x	R	O	RLF
<i>Lonicera nitida</i>	Wilson's honeysuckle	Escape		R	R	R
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle			R	R	R
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab apple		x	RLF	RLF	RLF
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	Planted	x	R		
<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey poplar	Planted		R		R
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Aspen	Planted				R
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black poplar	Planted		R		R
<i>Prunus padus</i>	Bird cherry	Planted		R		R
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		x	RLF	O	O
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pedunculate oak		x	O	O	O
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red oak	Planted		R		
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	Purging buckthorn			R	R	R
<i>Ribes rubrum</i>	Red currant			R		R
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	Field rose			R		R
<i>Rosa canina</i> agg	Dog rose		x	R	F	R
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg	Bramble		x	RLF	LA	O
<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow		x		R	R

		Notes	1999	2005	2010	2015
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder			R	R	R
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry	Escape				R
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm		x	O	R	O
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English elm		x	RLF	R	R
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder rose		x	R		R
Herbs						
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping bent		x	R		R
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle	WI	x	R	R	R
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Hedge garlic			R	R	R
<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Wood anemone	WI	x	OLF	OLA	OLF
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass			R		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley		x	R	R	R
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock		x	R		R
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	False oat-grass		x	R		
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo pint		x	O	F	R
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern	WI	x	R		
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood false-brome		x	O	F	F
<i>Bromopsis erecta</i>	Upright brome	GI		R		
<i>Bromus ramosus</i>	Hairy brome	WI				R
<i>Carex pendula</i>	Pendulous sedge					R
<i>Carex remota</i>	Remote sedge		x	R		R
<i>Carex spicata</i>	Spiked sedge	GI		R		
<i>Carex strigosa</i>	Thin-spiked wood sedge	WI, AN		R		R
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood sedge	WI	x	O	F	OLF
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Common mouse-ear			R		
<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	Rough chervil			R		
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	Rosebay willowherb			R		
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	Enchanters nightshade		x	O	LA	F

		Notes	1999	2005	2010	2015
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear thistle			R		
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot		x	R		R
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot	GI		R		
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted hair-grass		x	R		R
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel		x	R		
<i>Dryopteris affinis</i>	Scaly male fern	WI, AN	x	R	R	R
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad buckler fern	WI	x	R	R	R
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern		x	O	O	O
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Hairy willowherb			R	LF	R
<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	Broad-leaved willowherb			R		R
<i>Epilobium parviflorum</i>	Downy willowherb			R		
<i>Festuca gigantea</i>	Giant fescue	WI				R
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red fescue			R		
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadow-sweet		x	R	RLA	R
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass		x	O	A	O
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Sweet woodruff	WI	x			
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh bedstraw	GI		R		
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill		x	R	R	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert		x	RO	R	R
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood avens		x	RO	F	O
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Ground ivy			R	R	R
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		x	F	A	A
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed		x	R		R
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog		x	R		R
<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	Bluebell	WI	x	OLF	OLA	F
<i>Hypericum hirsutum</i>	Hairy St Johns wort	WI		R	R	R
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking iris	WI		R	R	R
<i>Juncus inflexus</i>	Hard rush				R	R
<i>Lamium album</i>	White dead-nettle	WI	x	O	F	OLF
					R	

		Notes	1999	2005	2010	2015
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	GI	x	R		
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	GI	x	RLF	RLF	R
<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater bird's-foot trefoil	GI	x	R		
<i>Lysimachia nummularium</i>	Creeping jenny	WI		R		R
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medick		x	R		
<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	Tall melilot		x	R		
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	Dog's mercury	WI	x	OLF	A	OLF
<i>Milium effusum</i>	Wood millet	WI	x	OLF	F	F
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood forget-me-not	Escape	x			
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen alkanet	Escape	x			
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy		x	R		
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue fern		x	R	R	R
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain		x	R		R
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	Wood meadow-grass	WI		O		R
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough-stalked meadow-grass		x	R		R
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft shield fern	WI	x	R	O	RLF
<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping cinquefoil			R		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal		x	O	O	R
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common fleabane	GI		R		
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup		x	R	RLF	R
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks buttercup	WI	x	RLF	LF	RLF
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous buttercup	GI		R		
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	Lesser celandine		x	O	F	F
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping buttercup			R		R
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel			R		
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled dock			R		
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved dock			R	R	R
<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>	Wood dock		x	O		R
<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>	Common figwort	WI		R		R
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Common ragwort		x	R		

		Notes	1999	2005	2010	2015
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel		x			
<i>Silene dioica</i>	Red campion		x	R	F	R
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Woody nightshade					R
<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>	Hedge woundwort		x	R	R	R
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony		x	R	R	R
<i>Taraxacum vulgare</i> agg	Dandelion			R	R	R
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover		x	R		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover		x	R		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle		x	RLF	A	RLF
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell			R		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaved speedwell		x	R		R
<i>Veronica montana</i>	Wood speedwell	WI	x	O	O	O
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved speedwell			R		R
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	GI		R		
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch			R	R	R
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch		x	R	R	R
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	Common dog violet	WI		RLF	RLF	O

Abbreviations

D = dominant, A = abundant, F = frequent, O = occasional, R = rare, v = very, L = locally

APPENDIX 5: FAUNA SPECIES LISTS

	2005	2010	2015
Birds			
Blackbird	x		x
Blackcap	x		x
Blue tit	x		x
Bullfinch		x	
Carrion crow			x
Chaffinch	x		x
Chiffchaff	x		x
Dunnock	x	x	x
Goldcrest	x		x
Goldfinch			x
Great tit	x		x
Great tit	x		x
Greenfinch			x
Jackdaw	x		x
Jay			x
Long-tailed tit	x		x
Robin	x		x
Song thrush			x
Sparrowhawk	x		x
Wood pigeon	x		x
Wren	x		x

Butterflies			
Brimstone	x		x
Common blue		x	
Green-veined white	x		
Orange tip	x		x
Peacock	x		x
Ringlet	x		
Speckled wood	x		x
Macro-moths			
Silver ground carpet	x		
Micro-moths			
Ancylis badiana	x		
Celypha striana	x		
Nematopgon swammerdamella	x		x
Stigmella aurella			x
Hoverflies			
Eristalis tenax	x		
Platycheirus clypeatus			x
Syrphus ribesii			x
Volucella pellucens	x		

Beetles			
Adalia bipunctata			x
Byturus ochraceus			x
Crepidodera fulvicornis			x
Grammoptera ruficornis			x
Oedemera nobilis		x	x
Propylea quattuordecimpunctata			x
Pyrochroa serraticornis			x
Orthoptera			
Dark bush-cricket		x	x
Speckled bush-cricket		x	x
Odonata			
Blue-tailed damselfly		x	
Hemiptera			
Anthocoris nemorum			x
Rhopalus subrufus			x

APPENDIX 6: USEFUL CONTACTS

General site management

Contact: John Morris, Community Spaces Improvements Team,

Address: South Gloucestershire Council, Department for Environment & Community Services, PO Box 299, Streetcare & Transport Services, Civic Centre, High Street, Bristol. BS15 0DR

Email: Johnv.morris@southglos.gov.uk

Telephone: 01454 863581

Website: www.southglos.gov.uk

Dogs and litter

Contact: SGC's Streetcare helpdesk & ask to speak with the Dog Warden

Email: streetcare@southglos.gov.uk

Telephone: 01454 868000

Splatts Abbey Wood Conservation Group

Email: splattsabw@gmail.com

This information can be made available in other languages, in large print, Braille or on audio tape.

Please call 01454 868004 if you need any of these or any other help to access Council services.

Notes