

Clayfield Copse and Blackhouse Woods

Management Plan

Date	2013	To	2023 (reviewed in 2018)
Date of last review	N/A		
Owner / tenant	Reading Borough Council		
Agent / contact	Giles Sutton/ Dave Booth		
Signed declaration of tenure rights and agreement to public availability of the plan			

1. Background information

1.1 Location

Nearest town, village or feature	Caversham
Grid reference	472545,176962 (SU725769)
Total area (ha)	19.35

1.2 Description of the woodland(s) in the landscape

Once part of the Caversham Park Estate, Clayfield Copse and Blackhouse Woods are a prominent feature on the northern outskirts of Caversham, visible from the B481 Caversham to Sonning Common Road.

1.3 History of management

The woodland originally formed part of the Caversham Park Estate and the uniformity of some of the mature oaks and the presence of some specimen cedars suggest that it may have been re-stocked in the early part of the 20th Century. Prior to this it is likely to have been managed as hazel coppice with oak standards, as hazel is present throughout albeit at a low density.

Reading Borough Council produced a management plan for the site in 1991 and disabled access to the woodlands was provided at this time. Since then works have been undertaken by the Friend's of Clayfield Copse and other voluntary groups who have carried-out numerous small scale tasks throughout the site.

In 2003, three arable fields owned by the council were taken out of production and have since reverted to a stand of ash-dominated secondary woodland.

2. Woodland information

2.1 Areas and features

2.1.1 Designated areas	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Special Areas for Conservation (SACs)			
Special Protection Areas (SPAs)			
Ramsar Sites (see note on Guidance)			
National Nature Reserves (NNRs)			
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)			
Other designations e.g.: National Parks (NPs), Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)	X		
Details Clayfield Copse is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and a Local Wildlife Site (through the Local Development Framework).			
2.1.2 Rare and important species	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Red Data Book or BAP species	X		
Rare, threatened, EPS or SAP species	X		
Details See table 1 below showing 2009 species records held within 500m of Clayfield copse. A member of The Berkshire and South Buckinghamshire Bat Group reported that the group has recorded 8 species of bat roosting within the woodland. This includes a large Noctule (<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>) roost. However they do not appear to have been shared this information with Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre who only has records of four bat species from the group (noctule, common and soprano pipistrelle and a long eared bat). A local amateur entomologist has recorded the hoverfly <i>Xanthogramma citrofasciatum</i> which feeds on the aphids farmed by ants that inhabit the open parts of the site, and also the large red (<i>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</i>) and common blue (<i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i>) damselflies. The site, particularly the rides and open areas in compartment 3 is important for butterflies such as the grizzled skipper (<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>), and the common spotted orchid (<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>) and bee orchid (<i>Ophrys apifera</i>) have been recorded on the site. There are at least two wild service trees (<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>) and at least two wild pear trees (<i>Pyrus</i> spp) within the woodland one of which was planted by the friends group. Parts of compartment 2 have good displays of bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>). Elm, predominantly wych elm (<i>Ulmus glabra</i>) is relatively common throughout the site as young to semi-mature trees and coppice stools and the white letter hairstreak butterfly (<i>Satyrrium w-album</i>) is likely to be found in the canopy layer.			

Table 1 - species records held by Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre within 500m of Clayfield copse (2009 data)

Pre 2000 records	Relevant legislation/ designation
Bluebell	W&C Act 1981, Schedule 8, Section 13 Part 2
Brown Ant (<i>Lasius brunneus</i>)	Nationally Notable A
Brown Long-eared Bat	Schedule 5 - all parts (W&C Act 1981) H & S Dir (An 4,5) UK BAP Priority Sp.
Common Frog	Schedule 5, parts 5(a) and (b) (W&C Act 1981)

Pre 2000 records	Relevant legislation/ designation
<i>Dolichovespula media</i> (a social wasp)	Nationally Notable A
Grey Dagger	UK BAP Priority Sp.
<i>Leiodes triepkii</i> (a beetle)	
Marsh Tit	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Mistle Thrush	Amber List
Purple Emperor	Schedule 5, parts 5(a) and (b) (W&C Act 1981)
Song Thrush	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Spotted Flycatcher	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Starling	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Stock Dove	Amber List
Unidentified Bat	Schedule 5 - all parts (W&C Act 1981) H & S Dir
Wall	UK BAP Priority Sp.
White Letter Hairstreak	UK BAP Priority Sp.
Willow Warbler	Amber List
Wood Warbler	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Post 2000 Records	
Bluebell	W&C Act 1981, Schedule 8, Section 13 Part 2
Common Frog	Schedule 5, parts 5(a) and (b) (W&C Act 1981)
Fieldfare	Schedule 1 (W&C Act 1981)Red List
Green Woodpecker	Amber List
Grey Wagtail	Amber List
Hobby	Schedule 1 (W&C Act 1981)
House Martin	Amber List
Lapwing	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Lesser Redpoll	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Linnet	UK BAP Priority Sp.
Marsh Tit	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Mistle Thrush	Amber List
Red Kite	Schedule 1 (W&C Act 1981)Birds Dir (An 1)Amber List
Redwing	Schedule 1 (W&C Act 1981)Red List
Song Thrush	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List
Swallow	Amber List
Yellow Wagtail	UK BAP Priority Sp. Red List

2.1.3 Habitats	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)	X		3
Other semi-natural woodland	X	X	3
Plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)			
Semi-natural features in PAWS			
Woodland margins and hedges		X	3
Veteran and other notable trees	X	X	
Breeding sites			
Habitats of notable species or subject to HAPs	X	X	3

Unimproved grassland			
Rides and open ground	X	X	3
Valuable wildlife communities	X	X	3
Feeding areas			
Lowland heath			
Peatlands			
Others			
Details See Map 3			

2.1.4 Water	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Watercourses		X	
Lakes			
Ponds	X		
Wetland habitats			
Details 2 x small seasonal ponds located within woodland, mainly dry ditch running from car park to woodland			
2.1.5 Landscape	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Landscape designated areas			
Landscape features			
Rock exposures			
Historic landscapes			
Areas of the woodland prominent from roads	X		
Areas of the woodland prominent from settlements	X		
Details Clayfield Copse is a significant landscape feature on the outskirts of Northern Reading and is prominent from the main road from Caversham to Sonning Common			
2.1.6 Cultural features	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Public rights of way	X	X	
Prominent viewing points			
Permissive footpaths			
Areas managed with traditional management systems			
Details The woodland is owned by the council and is accessible by the public at all times			
2.1.7 Archaeological features	In woodland	Adjacent to woodland	Map
Scheduled monument			
Historical features	X		

Details

There are a few historical features within the woodland including excavations that temporarily hold water and woodbanks.

2.2 Woodland resource characteristics

Amenity

Clayfield Copse and Blackhouse Woods are of significant amenity value and well used by the public who have permanent access to the site. It has a well-developed path system. It has an active friends group who undertake small scale management works in the woodland.

Biodiversity

Clayfield Copse is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and a Local Wildlife Site, and is listed on the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Blackhouse Woods, although not designated as a Local Nature Reserve or a Local Wildlife Site is an important area of native woodland.

During the 2006 Local Wildlife Site survey 30 ancient woodland indicators were recorded including wood anemone, wood spurge, bluebell, southern woodrush, wych elm, wild service-tree and wood speedwell. Important species not found during this survey but previously recorded were wood sorrel (1986), yellow pimpernel (1986), barren strawberry (1986) and some woodland grasses.

A member of the Berkshire and South Buckinghamshire Bat Group responded to the management plan consultation and stated that the group has recorded 8 species of bat roosting within the woodland, including a large noctule roost. However the Bat Group appear to have only shared a limited amount of data with Thames Valley Environmental Records Centre who only have records for 4 species in their database (noctule, common and soprano pipistrelle and a bat of the genus *Plecotus*).

Timber

The wood is and will be primarily managed for amenity and biodiversity purposes. There will be some opportunities for the sale of timber, particularly oak and ash thinnings.

2.3 Site description

For the purposes of this management plan the woodland has been split into 3 compartments as shown on Figure 4. Detailed descriptions of these are given below:

Compartment 1 – Clayfield Copse – 8.2 ha.

Canopy dominated by tall Oak and Ash with occasional beech, lime, sycamore and wild service. Mixed understorey comprising mainly native broadleaf species including locally abundant elm and hazel (although there is no large coppice coup present). Herb layer includes occasional bluebell with dog's mercury common throughout.

A well made ride runs north-east to south-west through the woodland and a bridleway, with a post and rail fence runs from the northern boundary of Kiln Road to the south-eastern corner of the compartment. Along the north-east to south-west ride there has been some coppicing and opening up of the ride, otherwise very little light gets through to the ride.

Compartment 2 – Blackhouse Wood – 4.6 ha.

The northern section of this woodland is outside the boundary and management of Reading Borough Council. The woodland is similar in species composition to Clayfield

Copse but with a greater occurrence of beech, sycamore and horse chestnut. As a result this compartment has a more patchy understorey and herb layer.

Compartment 3 – Secondary woodland on previously arable fields – 6.6 ha.

Young secondary woodland on arable land taken out of production in 2003. Dominated by Ash, but other species include Oak, Crab Apple, Cherry, Hawthorn and occasional Cotoneaster. Several open areas and natural glades have developed, with desire line paths established through the woodland.

Access

Access to the woodland is good with easy access from Kiln Road, from the Caversham Park Road Car Park, or off Foxhill Lane. The boundary between compartments 1,2, and 3 can become waterlogged particularly during the winter months as can the bridlepath along the northern boundary of compartment 2.

2.4 Significant hazards, constraints and threats

Hazards

None identified

Threats

The most significant threat to the woodland is ongoing under management. If this continues the structural and species diversity of the woodland will continue to decline and hence its amenity and wildlife value. There is an urgent need to undertake thinning and felling works to allow more light into the woodland.

Constraints

Public use of the woodland: areas where trees are being felled will be cordoned off

Bluebells – felling of trees in areas where bluebells occur will be avoided where practicable.

As with all old woodland sites there is a risk that bats may be present within mature trees and badgers are known to inhabit the woodland. As such operations will need to be assessed in order to ensure that these protected species are not harmed.

The approach to the protection of bat roosts will be as follows:

- Trees to be felled will be checked from ground level, using binoculars if appropriate, for features potentially suitable for use by roosting bats and categorised according to the Bat Conservation Trust's Bat Survey Guidelines.
- Category 1* Trees (that is trees with multiple, highly suitable features capable of supporting larger roosts) and Category 1 Trees (that is trees with definite bat potential, supporting fewer suitable features than category 1* trees or with potential for use by single bats) will be retained unless it is unsafe to do so.
- If trees cannot be retained further inspections (e.g. if they represent a significant hazard to the public), comprising either climbing inspections and or emergence or dawn surveys will be undertaken and as a last resort the relevant licence from the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation will be obtained (NB it is not anticipated that this step will be necessary as the majority of Category 1 and 1* trees will be retained.)
- Care will be taken when felling Category 2 trees (that is trees with no obvious

potential, although the tree is of a size and age whereby features may not be visible from ground level; or trees that support some features which may have limited potential to support bats) will be felled with care and if at any point bats or signs of bats are found works will stop until expert ecological advice has been obtained and if necessary the relevant licences obtained.

The above approach will ensure that individual bats are not harmed, that their conservation status is not affected, and that legislation is complied with.

The approach to badgers will be as follows:

- Prior to commencement of felling works all areas will be checked for badger setts.
- If a badger sett is present works adjacent to the sett will not occur unless expert ecological advice has been sought and it has been confirmed that works are unlikely to result in disturbance to the sett
- If it is concluded that works might disturb the sett then if at all possible trees will not be removed.
- If disturbance cannot be avoided (e.g. if trees to be felled represent a significant hazard to the public) the relevant licence will be obtained from the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation

The above approach will ensure that individual badgers are not harmed and that legislation is complied with.

Notable and veteran trees will be identified on site and will not be felled unless it cannot be avoided (e.g. if they represent a significant hazard to the public) this includes the wild service trees and wild pear tree that have been identified by the friends group. Where appropriate thinning and felling operations will aim to free up notable and veteran trees by for example creating a halo around them aiming to increase their longevity.

3. Long term vision, management objectives and strategy

3.1 Long term vision

Clayfield Copse and Blackhouse Woods

A part ancient semi-natural woodland displaying good structural and species diversity, highly valued by the local community for its amenity and wildlife with habitats including:

- varied age high forest
- in-rotation coppice
- rides and glades

Previously arable fields

Developing diverse woodland as a legacy to future generations. Ultimately these areas will form a continuum with Clayfield Copse and Blackhouse Woods.

3.2 Management objectives

No.	Objective
1	To increase the longevity of the woodland
2	To open-up the woodland and enhance its structural (and ecological) diversity
3	To allow the establishment of mature woodland within compartment 3 and thin and

	formatively prune one sub-compartment
4	To control non-native and over-dominant species
5	To manage rides on a rotational basis as three zone rides and to establish a varied woodland edge grading from forest to scrub to tall herbs and grass
6	To retain and create a series of glades
7	To restore areas of hazel coppice where it is feasible to do so
8	To retain standing and fallen deadwood
9	To facilitate public access to and enjoyment of the woodland

3.3 Strategy

Objective 1 – longevity of woodland

Implementation of this management plan will increase the longevity of the woodland ensuring that it is available for future generations

Objective 2 - structural and ecological diversity

The main threat to this woodland is lack of management which will result in a dark woodland with limited woodland structure and therefore of limited biodiversity or amenity value. Implementation of this management plan will address this threat.

Established woodland (compartments 1 and 2)

The established ancient woodland will be managed as a high forest with coppice with standards in places. Selective felling of trees to widen rides, and open up glades and coppice coups will be undertaken. A 30% thinning of mature trees in 2 areas will be carried-out over the period of this plan. Where ash coppice regrowth occurs the stools will thereafter be managed as coppice.

Ride widening and the opening up of glades will facilitate access for timber extraction and provide wildlife habitat. The canopy will be opened up over coppice stools and these will be rejuvenated and brought into coppice rotation.

The pond in compartment 2 will be widened and deepened thereby providing habitat for damselflies, in particular the large red (*Pyrrhosoma nymphula*) and common blue (*Enallagma cyathigerum*), that have been recorded at the site.

Objective 3 - To allow the establishment of mature woodland within compartment 3 and thin and formatively prune one sub-compartment

Secondary woodland (compartment 3)

This woodland will in general be allowed to develop naturally over the period of this plan with limited intervention except some thinning of saplings to widen and semi-formalise the network of desire line paths and to ensure that glades are maintained.

In two sub-compartments re-spacing (selectively thin) and formative pruning will be undertaken to facilitate the establishment of high quality timber trees.

At least three glades in these compartments will be maintained. This will provide open habitats for the ant colonies and the associated hoverfly *Xanthogramma citrofasciatum*, butterflies such as the grizzled skipper (*Pyrgus malvae*), and for orchids and other wildflowers that have been recorded on the site.

Objective 4 - Non-native and over-dominant species

There is not a major problem with non-native and specimen trees in this woodland with sycamore and horse chestnut being the most prominent potentially problematic species. Sycamore and horse chestnut will be thinned in preference to other species.

Objective 5 - rides and woodland edges

Selected paths within the established woodland (compartments. 1 and 2) will be widened and scalloped (width between 5 and 20m) to improve access and allow the development of a shrub layer adjacent to the paths. Shrubs adjacent to the north-south ride in compartment 1 will continue to be coppiced on a rotational basis.

The rides within the secondary woodland, compartment 3 will be managed as three zone rides with woodland either cut back or allowed to develop into scrub. Upon establishment of the shrub / young tree layer (approx 5 years), rotational management of the ride edges will occur.

Objective 6 – glades

Trees will be selectively felled to create 3 glades in the woodland, one glade every five years. These glades will be up to 0.25 hectares in size and will be allowed to regenerate naturally. Existing glades within the secondary woodland which host interesting ground flora (including orchids) will be maintained by cutting if required.

Objective 7 - To restore areas of hazel coppice

There are some outgrown coppice coups within compartment 1. Trees above these coups will be felled with standards being spaced at 15 – 20m intervals. This will allow more light to reach the woodland floor. Following this, the hazel will be left to rejuvenate and if appropriate re-coppiced. Coupes will be monitored for browsing damage and remedial action (protection of stools) undertaken if required.

Objective 8 - To retain standing and fallen deadwood

Wherever possible standing and fallen deadwood will be retained and, where health and safety considerations allow, ring-barking of selected trees (rather than felling) will be undertaken in order to increase the abundance of standing dead wood.

Objective 9 - To facilitate public access to and enjoyment of the woodland

Implementation of this management plan will increase the woodland's wildlife value and as such its amenity value. It will however be important to maintain facilities such as seats and picnic benches and a rolling programme of bench provision and maintenance will be undertaken if funding is available. New way markers directing people around a circular walk will be installed if funding is available.

4. Management prescriptions/operations

4.1 Silvicultural systems

4.1.1 Harvesting

Continuous Cover Forestry. The majority of the wood is to be managed as low intervention forest with trees thinned and selectively felled to allow greater structural diversity.

There will be some opening up of glades and coppice coupes, to a maximum of 0.25 hectares.

4.1.2 Phased felling and restructuring of plantations

Not applicable

4.1.3 Establishment, restocking and regeneration

There are no plans to re-stock the woodland. It is anticipated that natural regeneration will occur at an increased rate once the canopy has been opened up. If natural regeneration does not occur re-planting will be considered when this management plan is reviewed.

4.2 New planting

None planned, see section 4.1.3

4.3 Other operations

None planned

4.4 Protection and maintenance

4.4.1 Pest and disease management

There are not many signs of deer (such as obvious browsing damage or faeces) within the woodland but as with most of lowland Britain, Muntjac and roe deer are likely to be present. If regeneration is poor or coppice re-growth is limited, deer fencing may be considered.

4.4.2 Fire plan

In general this wood represents a low fire risk, and as with most broadleaved woodlands arson is the most likely cause of fire, however there is no history of serious fires in this wood. In the event of a fire being reported the fire brigade will be contacted immediately.

Bottles, broken glass, illegal fly tipping etc. can all add to the risk that a fire can be started accidentally. Litter will be removed regularly.

The rendezvous points for the fire brigade is the main car park off Caversham Park Road to the south of the site.

4.4.3 Waste disposal and pollution

Litter is not a major problem in the woodland and regular litter picks will be undertaken. Bins and dog bins are emptied regularly.

4.4.4 Protection from unauthorised activities

Unauthorised activities have not historically been a major issue in this woodland

4.4.5 Protection of other identified services and values (4.1.1)

Regular safety inspection of trees adjacent to paths will be undertaken by the council, remedial action will be undertaken as required.

4.5 Game management

No game management

4.6 Protecting and enhancing landscape, biodiversity and special features

4.6.1 Management of designated areas

Clayfield Copse is designated as a Local Nature Reserve and a Local Wildlife Site. Grasslands are managed under a Higher Level Stewardship agreement.

A major objective of this woodland management plan is to enhance the woodland for biodiversity. This will contribute to Local, Regional and National Biodiversity Action Plan targets.

Implementation of this management plan will also ensure that one of the indicators used by the council to measure its success, that is the proportion of Local Wildlife Sites under positive conservation management, known as Single Data List 160, will be increased.

4.6.2 Measures to enhance biodiversity and other special features (2.1.1k and 6.1.1)

Much of the woodland at Clayfield Copse has limited structural diversity with a dense canopy layer, and limited shrub, field and herb layers. This results in a woodland with limited wildlife value. Widening rides, opening glades and thinning dense stands will allow light to penetrate through the woodland and a more diverse woodland structure to develop.

It is not proposed to include any specific measures, such as the installation of bird and bat boxes, within the woodland.

4.6.3 Special measures for ASNW and SNW

See section 4.6.2

4.6.4 Special measures for PAWS

Not applicable

4.6.5 Measures to mitigate impacts on landscape and neighbouring land (3.1.2)

The woodland will be managed as continuous cover forestry and as such there should be no noticeable impact on the landscape.

4.7 Management of social and cultural values

4.7.1 Archaeology and sites of cultural interest

There are some unidentified earthworks in the woodland, in particular in the western half of Compartment 1 and works that would impact upon these areas will be avoided or

advice will be sought from the Council's archaeological service at Reading Museum.

4.7.2 Public access and impacts on local people

There is full public access to the woodland. Where tree felling or woodland work could represent a safety risk, signs will be erected and access prohibited during works.

5. Consultation

A series of public consultation events were held over the summer of 2013 and modifications to the plans were made. For more information on the consultation and the changes that were made please contact the council.

6. Monitoring plan summary

Objective number, issue or UKWAS Requirement	Indicator	Method of assessment	Monitoring period	Responsibility	How will information be used?
To open-up the woodland and enhance its structural (and ecological) diversity	Structure and regeneration following thinning operations	Fixed point photography	Photos to be taken every year, assessment every 3 years	Woodland manager	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments
To allow the establishment of mature woodland within compartment 3 and thin and formatively prune one sub-compartment	Woodland structure	Fixed point photography	Photos to be taken every year, assessment every 3 years	Woodland manager	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments
To control non-native and over-dominant species	Density of non-native and invasive tree and shrub species	Walkover assessment and fixed point photography	Photos to be taken every year, assessment every 3 years	Woodland manager	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments
To manage rides on a rotational basis as three zone rides and to establish a varied woodland edge grading from forest to scrub to tall herbs and grass	Structure and regeneration following thinning operations	Fixed point photography	Photos to be taken every year, assessment every 3 years	Woodland manager	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments
To retain and create a series of glades	Works undertaken in accordance with mgt plan	Monitoring of works	Period of plan	Woodland manager	Feedback into planning of operations

To restore areas of hazel coppice where it is feasible to do so	Coppice re-growth	Fixed point photography	Photos to be taken every year, assessment every 3 years	Woodland manager	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments
To retain standing and fallen deadwood	Quantity of standing and fallen deadwood	Walkover survey to assess deadwood	Annual	Woodland manager	Tree survey and schedule of works Walkover survey to assess deadwood
To facilitate public access to and enjoyment of the woodland	Public comments	Feedback to parks managers and prescriptions for individual compartments	Ongoing	All parks staff	Feedback into management plan prescriptions for individual compartments

7. Work programmes

7.1 Outline long-term work programme (2018 to 2033)

Compartment or area	Activity	Year		
		6-10	11-15	16-20
All	Ride management	X	X	X
All	Selective felling and thinning	X	X	X
1	Coppicing	X	X	X

7.2 Short-term work programme (2013 to 2018)

Compartment or area	Activity	Year				
		1	2	3	4	5
1 - 2	30% selective thinning of canopy (NB, where it is safe to do so a proportion 5 - 10% of stems to be felled will be ring barked to provide standing deadwood habitat for invertebrates)	X	X	X		
1	Restoration of coppice with standards	X	X	X	X	X
1, 2	Selective felling to create temporary glades x 2	X	X	X		
3	Thinning and formative pruning of self-set ash	X	X	X		
1	Ongoing coppicing of shrubs adjacent to north-south path	X	X	X	X	X
1, 2, 3	Widening of woodland paths	X	X	X		
3	Widen paths through secondary woodland	X	X	X		
3	Ongoing woodland edge management	X	X	X	X	X
3	Annual cut of grass track	X	X	X	X	X
1	Re-instate pond	X	X	X		

8. Costings (2.2.1)

The strategy for Reading's woodlands is to use volunteers, council staff and contractors to undertake management tasks throughout the woodland, following the detailed prescriptions given in table 7.2. Money to fund and manage these works will be applied for through the EWGS Woodland Management Grant (WMG) and Woodland Improvement Grant (WIG) and income will be sought from the sale of timber. The management of the woodlands should therefore be cost neutral to the council.

9. Maps

List all maps here and append to plan.

Map No./Title	Description
1	Site location plan
2	Geology
3	Habitats
4	Compartments
5	Prescriptions
6	Paths

10. Thinning, felling and restocking proposals

Not applicable to this application

Table B.

This section must be completed if you wish to gain felling licence approval from the Forestry Commission. The work detailed below should match the proposals set out in the plan.

For details on how to complete the table, please refer to [EWGS 4 Woodland Regeneration Grant Guide \(PDF 84kb\)](#).

Cpt/sub cpt	Area	Area to be worked	Type of felling	% of felled area comprising		Type of licence	Change in woodland type	Preferred claim year	Restock species %	Establishment by natural regeneration %	Standard proposals	Notes
				BL	CON							
All	19.4	5%	SF	100		C	BL-BL		0	100		
All	19.4	25%	T	100		C	BL-BL		0	100		
All	19.4	5%	FC	100		C	BL-BL		0	100		

Photographs

Compartment 1 – Clayfield Copse



Compartment 2 – Blackhouse woods



Compartment 3 – Ash regeneration (summer)



Compartment 3 – Ash regeneration (winter)



Maps

Figure 1 – Location plan

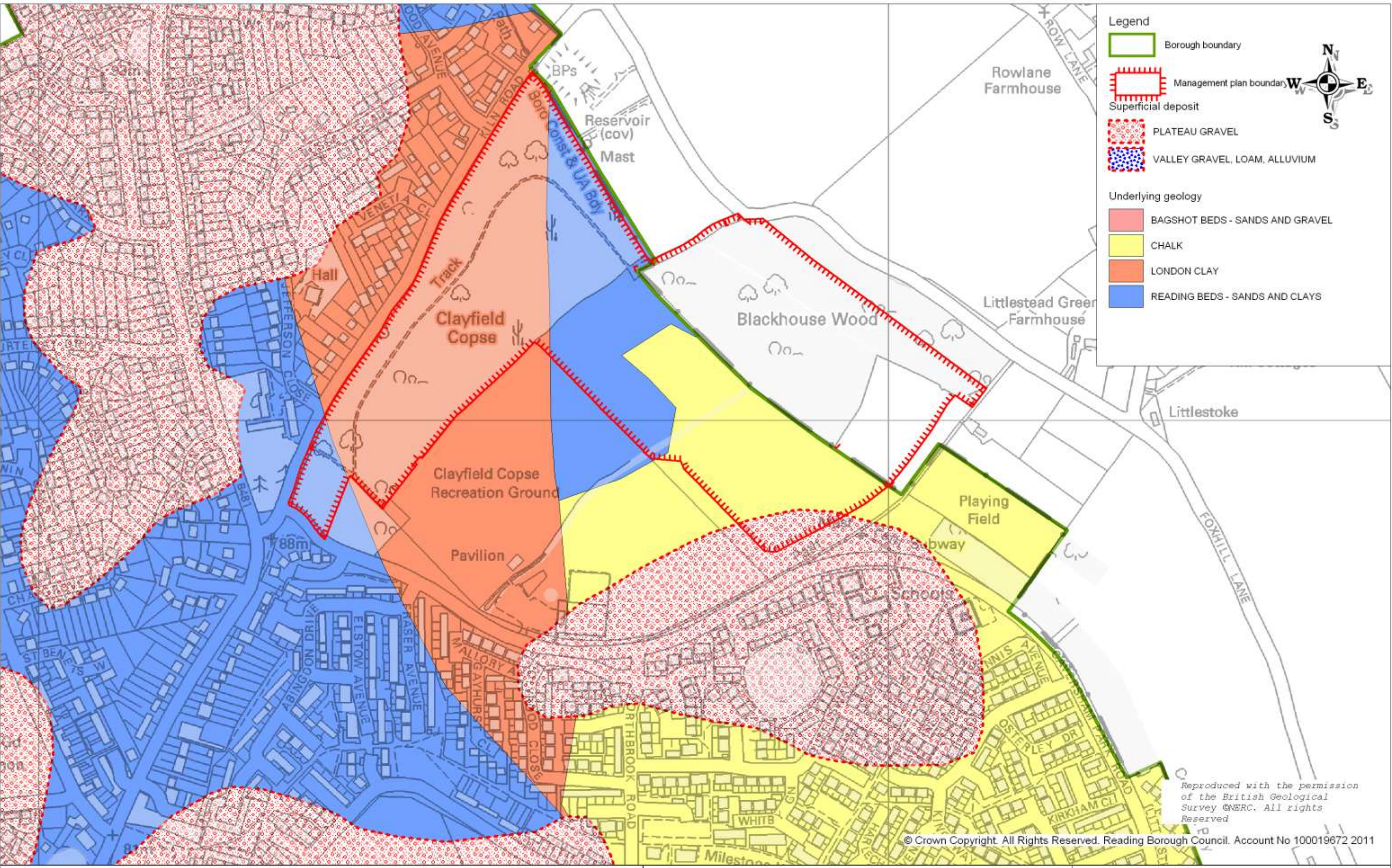
Figure 2 – Geology

Figure 3 – Habitats

Figure 4 – Compartments

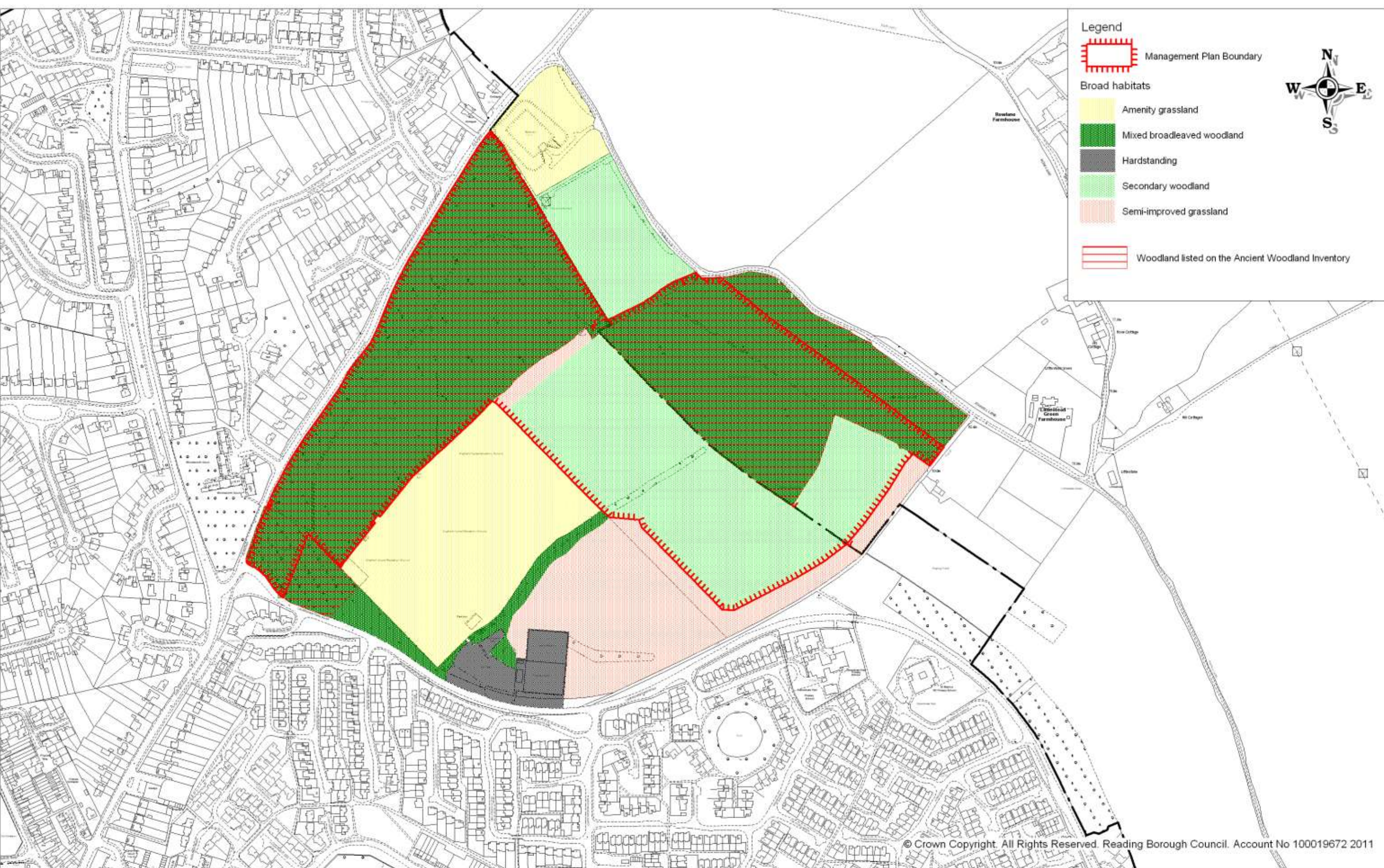
Figure 5 – Prescriptions

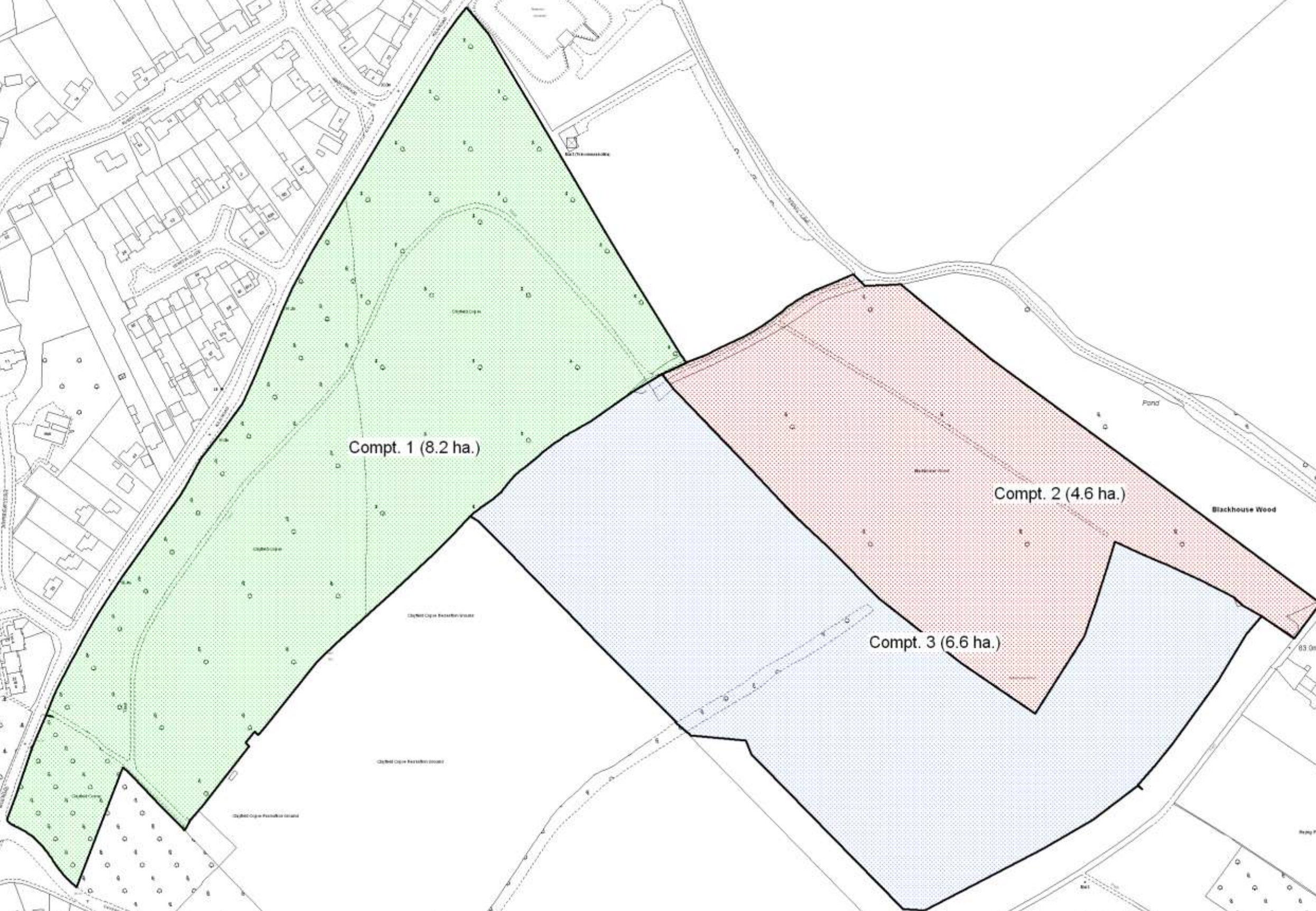
Figure 6 – Path and access prescriptions



TITLE
CLAYFIELD COPSE WOOLDAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIGURE 2 - GEOLOGY

DRG NO	DATE 13th Jan 2011
DRAWN BY G5	SCALE 1:25000



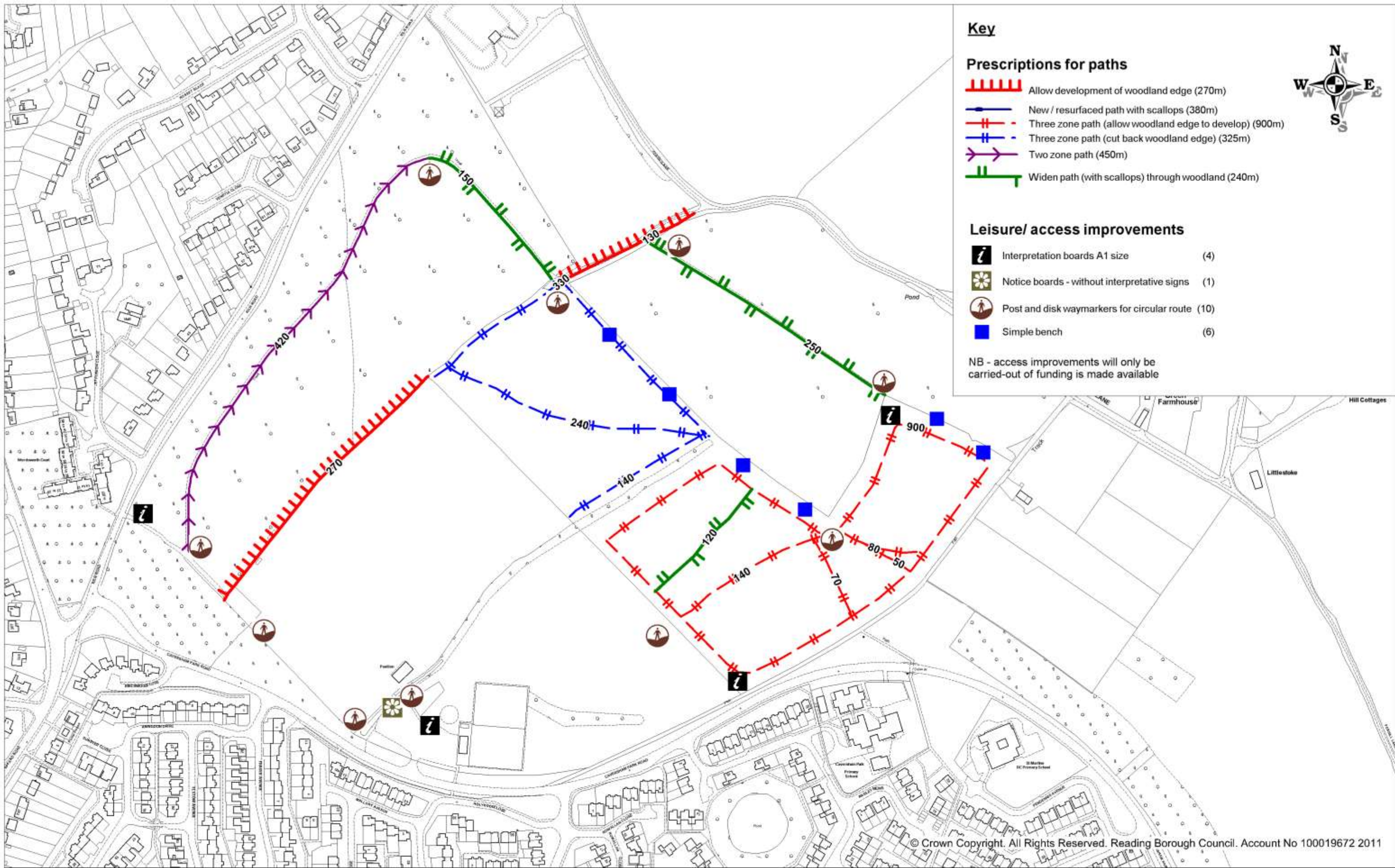


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TITLE
CLAYFIELD COPSE WOOLDAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIGURE 4 - COMPARTMENTS

DRG NO	DATE 13th Jan 2011
DRAWN BY GS	SCALE 1:25000





TITLE
CLAYFIELD COPSE WOOLDAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FIGURE 6 - PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PATHS AND RIDES,
AND LEISURE IMPROVEMENTS

DRG NO
DRAWN BY GS

DATE November 2013
SCALE Not to scale