

Appendix 1

List of all county inventories

County	Authors	Date
Avon	Pinches, Lister, Oxford, Ashley, Worrall, Rosser and Newcombe	1988
Bedfordshire	Robinson	1987
Berkshire	Welsh	1986
Buckinghamshire	Hughes	1988
Cambridgeshire	Robinson	1987
Cheshire	Robinson and Whitbread	1988
Cleveland	Cooke	1987
Cornwall	Lister and Walker	1986
Cumbria	Phillips	1994
Derbyshire	Bevan, Robinson, Spencer and Whitbread	1992
Devon	Lister and Pinches	1986
Dorset	Spencer	1988
Durham	Cooke	1987
East Sussex	Whitbread, Barton and Hatton	1989
Essex	Barber, Millington, Spencer and Thomas	1992
Gloucestershire	Spencer and Thomas	1991
Greater Manchester and Merseyside	Carter and Spencer	1988
Hampshire	HCC Ecology Team and Wilson	1994
Herefordshire	Whitbread	1986
Hertfordshire	Robinson	1988
Humberside	Spencer	1989
Isle of Wight	Spencer, Cox and Chatters	1987
Kent	Pritchard, Phillips, Jones & Reid	1994
Lancashire	Phillips	1994
Leicestershire	Everett and Robinson	1990
Lincolnshire	Hughes	1988

London	Spencer	1986
Norfolk	Spencer and Thomas	1992
North Yorkshire Part 1 Craven and Richmondshire	Phillips	1994
Part 2 Harrogate, Hambleton, Selby and York	Phillips	1994
Part 3 Ryedale and Scarborough	Phillips	1994
Northamptonshire	Robinson	1988
Northumberland	Carter	1988
Nottinghamshire	Lister, Robinson and Whitbread	1990
Oxfordshire	Hughes	1988
Shropshire	Carter	1988
Somerset	Lister and Pinches	1986
South Yorkshire	Eccles	1986
Staffordshire	Robinson and Whitbread	1993
Suffolk	Spencer and Thomas	1992
Surrey	Drucker, Whitbread and Barton	1988
Tyne and Wear	Cooke	1987
Warwickshire	Lean and Robinson	1989
West Midlands	Lean and Robinson	1989
West Yorkshire	Phillips	1994
West Sussex	Whitbread, Barton and Hutton	1989
Wiltshire	Bowsher	1987
Worcestershire	Whitbread	1986

Appendix 2

Counties where datasheets include 10 km sq sheets

Cleveland
Durham
Kent
Lancashire
Manchester
Merseyside
Northumberland
Herefordshire
Tyne and Wear
West Yorkshire
Worcestershire

Appendix 3

Counties where local offices hold the **only** copies of original data sheets.

East Sussex
Hampshire (with Hampshire County Council)
Surrey
West Sussex

The copies in Lowlands Team are black and white and may be out of date.

Appendix 4

Fields in the ancient woodland inventory database

All area figures are in hectares

CLAREA	Area cleared of woodland since the first series 1:25000 maps were produced
CODE	The unique code number for each site
CONSAREA	The total area contained within all conservation designations for the site
CONSAREA2	The semi-natural component of Consarea
CONSTAT	The conservation designations which apply to the site eg. SSSI
COUNT	Counts the number of sites included in a report
COUNTY	County abbreviated as in Appendix 6
EXAREA	Area now present
GRIDREF	Six figure grid reference to the centre of the inventory site, not always the centre of the existing wood
OSAREA	Area present on the first series 1:25,000 maps
OWNER	Owner, abbreviated as in Appendix 7
OWNERAREA	Area contained within that ownership
PARISH	Parish
PLAREA	Area of replanted ancient woodland
REGION	Old NCC regions
REMARKS	Text describing the name of SSSI, Cause of grubbing, revision etc
REVISION	Date any revision was made entered like 94.10.03
SECWOOD	Opportunity to indicate that a wood is recent. Always left blank
SNAME	the name of the site. In "" if it has been made up by author of inventory
SNAREA	Area of semi-natural ancient woodland
SNOWNAREA	Semi-natural element of own area
SNSTATAREA	Semi-natural element within each conservation designation
STATAREA	Area within each conservation status
TEAM	English Nature team for the site, abbreviated as in Appendix 5
TENKMSQ	10 Kilometre square
UNCERT	Scale -, 0, + See Appendix 2 of AWI report
UNCERT2	Scale -, 0, + See Appendix 1 of AWI report

Appendix 5

Abbreviations for English Nature Teams

AB	North and East Yorkshire
AL	Peak District and Derbyshire
AP	Humber to Pennines
CB	Three Counties
CN	Thames and Chilterns
EB	Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire
GB	West Midlands
GL	North West
JB	Cumbria
JW	Northumbria
LB	Kent
LM	Essex, Hertfordshire and London
NB	Suffolk
NK	Norfolk
NY	East Midlands
QB	Wiltshire
QK	Dorset
TB	Devon and Cornwall
TP	Somerset and Avon
VB	Sussex and Surrey
VK	Hampshire and Isle of Wight

Appendix 6

County abbreviations

County	Abbreviation
Avon	AVON
Bedfordshire	BEDS
Berkshire	BERKS
Buckinghamshire	BUCKS
Cambridgeshire	CAMBS
Cheshire	CHESHIRE
Cleveland	CLEVELAND
Cornwall	CORNWALL
Cumbria	CUMBRIA
Derbyshire	DERBY
Devon	DEVON
Dorset	DORSET
Durham	DURHAM
New Forest part of Hampshire	NEW FOREST
East Sussex	E.SUSSEX
Essex	ESSEX
Gloucestershire	GLOUCS
Greater London	LONDON
Greater Manchester	MANCHESTER
Hampshire excluding New Forest	HANTS
Herefordshire	HEREFORD
Humberside	HUMBERSIDE
Hertfordshire	HERTS
Kent	KENT
Lancashire	LANCS
Leicestershire	LEICS
Lincolnshire	LINCS

Merseyside	MERSEYSIDE
Norfolk	NORFOLK
Northamptonshire	NORTHANTS
Northumberland	NORTHUMB
North Yorkshire	N.YORKS
Nottinghamshire	NOTTS
Oxfordshire	OXON
Shropshire	SHROPSHIRE
South Yorkshire	S.YORKS
Somerset	SOMERSET
Staffordshire	STAFFS
Suffolk	SUFFOLK
Surrey	SURREY
Tyne and Wear	TYNEWEAR
Warwickshire	WARKS
West Midlands	W.MIDLANDS
West Sussex	W.SUSSEX
West Yorks	W.YORKS
Worcestershire	WORCESTER
Wiltshire	WILTS
Isle of Wight	WIGHT

Appendix 7

Abbreviations for owners

The names of some of the county wildlife trusts have changed and may be included as two different names in the database. This list is intended to be the definitive list.

AWT	Avon Wildlife Trust
BBONT	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire Naturalists' Trust
BHNT	Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Wildlife Trust
BP LTD	British Petroleum
CBWT	Cumbria Wildlife Trust (not CWT, see below)
CEGB	Central Electricity Generating Board
CWT	Cheshire Wildlife Trust (also CCT)
CLWT	Cleveland Wildlife Trust
COWT	Cornwall Wildlife Trust
DART	Dartmoor National Park
DWT	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
DUCHY	Duchy of Cornwall
DUCHY- LANCASTER	Duchy of Lancaster
DVWT	Devon Wildlife trust
DTNC	Dorset Trust for Nature Conservation
DUWT	Durham Wildlife Trust (also DCCT)
EN	English Nature
ENP	Exmoor National Park
EWT	Essex Wildlife Trust
FC	Forestry Commission
GLC	Greater London Council
GMBC	Gateshead Metropolitan Borough Council
GWT	Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust (also GTNC)
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HWT	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife trust

H&WCC	Hereford and Worcester County Council
HNT	Herefordshire Nature Trust (H&RNT)
HMWT	Hertfordshire and Middlesex Wildlife Trust
KCC	Kent County Council
KTNC	Kent Trust for Nature Conservation
LDSPB	Lake District Special Planning Board
LWT	Lancashire Wildlife Trust
LRTNC	Leicestershire and Rutland Trust for Nature Conservation
LT	Lincolnshire Trust (also LTNC)
LWT	London Wildlife Trust
MKDC	Milton Keynes Development Corporation
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NCC	Nature Conservancy Council
NT	National Trust
NWT	Norfolk Wildlife Trust
NOWT	Northumberland Wildlife Trust (also NWT)
NTWT	Nottinghamshire Wildlife Trust (also NTNC, NWT)
NWWA	North West Water Authority
NYMNP	North York Moors National Park
RSNC	Royal Society for Nature Conservation
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RAE	Royal Artillery Establishment
SCC	Somerset County Council
SHWT	Shropshire Wildlife Trust
SWT	Somerset Wildlife Trust (also STNC)
SFWT	Staffordshire Wildlife trust
SUWT	Suffolk Wildlife Trust (also SWT)
SRWT	Surrey Wildlife Trust (also SWT)
SYCC	South Yorkshire County Council
SXWT	Sussex Wildlife Trust (also SWT)
TEL DEV CORP	Telford Development Corporation

WARNACT	Warwickshire Wildlife Trust
WLT	Wildlife Trust for Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and Peterborough Includes BHNT, and the former Cambs WT & Northants WT
WT	Woodland Trust
WWT	Wiltshire Wildlife Trust
WOWT	Worcestershire Wildlife Trust
YWT	Yorkshire Wildlife Trust

Appendix 8

ANCIENT WOODLAND INVENTORY - PRESENT STATE AND REVISION (Extract from note circulated in June 1991 - various aspects in this are now out of date.)

1. To all intents and purposes the production of provisional inventories of ancient woodland for England and Wales is complete.
2. This note sets out the current position on a number of inventory issues, proposes a procedure for dealing with revisions in a systematic way, and makes some suggestions for how the raw material should be held or distributed.

Distribution and allocation of material

3. For all counties except Brecknock, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk an inventory report with 1:50,000 location maps bound in the back has been produced and distributed with the computer printouts. (Data for the exceptions listed are available and the reports are in various stages of preparation or awaiting distribution.) The standard recipients of these reports are:

Local Authority Planning Departments
County Ecologist
County Forester
County Museum
FC District Office
County Trust
NT Regional Office
Woodland Trust (Local)

Complete sets are sent from Peterborough to:

FC (Edinburgh)
NT (Cirencester)
John Clegg & Co
Oliver Rackham
Countryside Commission (Cheltenham)

4. Further copies are available for distribution if necessary. The 'master' copies of the reports for England and Wales are held by us, although it is expected that those for Wales will be transferred to CCW. Our policy is to give free copies for genuine research or conservation use and to those who have contributed to the inventory, but to charge at our discretion for other uses eg by consultants. The 'standard' price is £100 per complete copy. A system for invoicing has been set up and it may be best if such requests continue to be sent to Peterborough. Queries on individual sites or estates can be dealt with as they arise (no charge!). If we receive an enquiry about certain woods we shall send the information out as it stands. There may be occasions when we are unaware that regional staff are involved in discussions regarding a site although if we sense there is the possibility of a dispute we shall try to check first. Woods which are soon to be scheduled as SSSIs may present particular difficulties.
5. We still hold (with the exception of a couple of counties) the original data-sheets that summarise the information for each site which formed the basis for its inventory entry. This does not include copies of all survey reports etc, merely a summary of the conclusion from

them. In total there are about 30,000 or more sheets of paper which are annotated in various colours.

6. There is a strong argument for these data being lodged eventually with the Regions. However this will only be contemplated where there is a clearly identified person to take and retain responsibility for them. For the present the majority of English sheets will stay here. Discussion will be held about transfer of the Welsh data to CCW.

Publication of results

7. Descriptions of the inventory have been published in various places. 'Focus' No 6 (1984) set out the methods, rationale and preliminary results. Articles were put into both CLA and TGUK magazines (1985, 1986). Results have been presented at conferences and in, for example, the Focus No 22 on woodland change. The work formed a major part of the background to the two books written by Peter Marren and Charles Watkins that are part of the trilogy sponsored by ESSO.
8. The text of the third of the ESSO books (Discovering Ancient Woodlands), by Peter Marren has been sent to David & Charles. This includes descriptions of selected ancient woods and their overall distribution on a county/regional basis. Our thanks to all those who commented on drafts. A paper summarising the results for England and Wales will be submitted to Biological Conservation shortly. Other papers dealing with, for example, the extent to which ancient woods are protected as SSSIs may follow.
9. If there are Regional publications/initiatives for which you would like to have ancient woodland information presented in particular ways please let us know and we will see what can be done.

Future survey, ground checking, revisions

10. There are undoubtedly some errors in the inventories and it would be desirable to carry out ground checking and/or more detailed surveys of many sites. These include those for which field survey was lacking or out of date or where the owner has queried our entry. Some of this work was incorporated in the Phase 2 Woodland Survey Project (1988-91). However there are no funds to continue that project this financial year and it is uncertain whether the project will be picked up in 1992. Even if it is continued it will not be at any greater level of funding than in the past three years. Thus I can offer no expectation that Science Directorate will fund centrally major surveys to ground check the inventories. Indeed my understanding is that responsibility for survey is being shifted generally to the Regions. Rachel and I will of course assist in queries over individual sites within the limits of our capability or with the organisation of training for field surveys.
11. However the information needed to make revisions to the inventory is collected there is a need to record, both centrally and at a regional level what such changes are. I propose that the following procedure be adopted, at least in England.
 - a. Rachel Thomas is given responsibility for "formally approving" changes to the inventory. All proposed changes to the entry for a site on the inventory (including additions, deletions, boundary changes, changes in semi-natural/plantation status) should be notified to and agreed by her. Such changes will normally come from the Regions, but may also come from FC staff, owners or Trusts. Where a proposed change does not come from the Regions, Rachel will notify the appropriate county officer of the proposal before approving the change.

- b. The changes, once agreed, need to be incorporated to the computer database and master maps. Depending on the scale of work involved this might be done only periodically eg every 6 months. The revised entry on the data base would include a code to indicate that it has been revised which could be checked against a file containing the details of all revisions. Any changes to the database must be notified to anyone else eg JNCC who may in future hold copies so that either a new copy can be made or a similar revision carried out.
 - c. Periodically (again every 6 or 12 months say) a report listing the changes that have been made is circulated to the main holders of the inventory eg FC, local authorities.
12. More complicated systems could be devised, but I think this will cover the main needs with the minimum effort. Clearly the key element is ensuring that changes which the Region feel should be made are known about by us and vice versa. Please make sure that all county officers are aware of this. I'm aware that in the past this has not always happened promptly.
13. It would be particularly helpful if we could be informed of any woods included on the inventory which have been notified as SSSIs since the inventory was produced.
14. In the future it is expected that Regions will have direct access to the computer database. This would make it easy for you to change the entries as new information becomes available to you. However there will still be a need for a system of agreeing such changes before they are made centrally so that there is consistency of approach across the country.

Conclusion

15. Completion of the provisional inventories is a milestone, but they are not meant to be a millstone round your necks. If there are ways you think they could be used or improved then we will be happy to discuss whether we can help.

Adding in other types of site

16. There are woods of value to conservation which are not on the inventories eg many wood pastures some recent semi-natural woods. I see no reason in principle why the inventories should not be expanded to include these provided they are classified separately. Similarly it would be helpful to have, as in Scotland, all woodland on SSSIs. This will not happen however unless the resources are available.

Keith Kirby
Rachel Thomas

7 June 1991

Appendix 9

REVISION OF ANCIENT WOODLAND INVENTORY, ENGLAND

The ancient woodland inventories are provisional and some woods may be wrongly recorded. In addition some woods may have changed since the provisional inventory was produced eg woods may have been felled and replanted, grubbed to make way for roads or urban development or changed ownership.

To ensure that the inventory remains as accurate as possible it is important to ensure that errors are identified and woodland changes noted.

These notes and form have been prepared to ensure that all the information necessary to make the changes is supplied.

What do we need to know.

1. Which wood
County, name, grid reference as on the inventory printout.
2. Do you have reason to believe that the wood (or a part of it) is not ancient? Why not? Include brief notes of reasons eg documents consulted, field work carried out. If only part of the wood is affected include a sketch map or annotate a copy of the AWI report maps. Similarly if you find an area of woodland that you think is ancient but is not on the inventory, provide equivalent details.
3. If the wood (or part) no longer exists, what has it been replaced by
 - a. agriculture,
 - b. urban development,
 - c. mineral extraction site?

If only part of the wood is affected, include a sketch map or annotated copy of the AWI report maps.

How do you know, eg aerial photograph, field visit, other report?

4. Is the wood wrongly recorded as semi-natural or replanted? Is all or only part of the wood affected? Include a sketch map, if necessary, and brief notes on the vegetation present.

In each case in 2-4 above have the changes occurred since the inventory was produced. Use the date in paragraph 5.1 of the report ie the date of the then most recent survey to judge this. Alternatively was the wood wrongly recorded on the provisional inventory?

5. It would also be useful to have a note of the sites examined during the study and confirmed as correct on the provisional inventory with a copy of the report maps.
6. Changes in conservation status

Has the site become (or ceased to be) a SSSI, NNR, LNR, County Trust Reserve, RSPB reserve or WT Reserve since the provisional inventory was produced.

Include a map showing the boundary of the "reserve".

7. Changes in ownership

Has the site come into public ownership or been sold by a public body since the provisional inventory was produced ie is it now owned (or ceased to be owned) by any of FC, Local Authority, County Trust, NT, WT, RSPB or other public body?

Include a map of ownership boundary.

8. Name and address of whoever made the observations so that they can be contacted if further information is needed.

ALTERATIONS TO ENGLISH ANCIENT WOODLAND INVENTORIES

Please send to Woodland Section, English Nature, Northminster House, Peterborough PE1 1UA.

1. Name of Wood
2. County
3. National Grid Reference

Nature of alteration - those which apply

4. Ancient status
5. Semi-natural area
6. Replanted area
7. Grubbed area

If further grubbing to which of

- a. agriculture
- b. urban development
- c. mineral extraction
8. Boundary error
9. Conservation status
10. Ownership (public bodies only)
11. Justification and further details for each of 4-10 above.

Has this happened since the AWI was produced? Enter date if known.

12. Sketch map of area affected (or annotate copy of AWI report maps)

Signature

Address

Date

Position statement on Environmentally sustainable forestry and woodland management

England's forests and woods benefit us in many ways, by providing a rich diversity of habitats for wildlife, beautiful scenery, places for quiet recreation, opportunities for field sports, and renewable resources of timber and other wood products.

The guiding principle of **sustainable forestry** is to recognise that these benefits are interdependent, and forests should be managed as a multiple-value resource for present and future generations. English Nature wishes to see a prosperous forestry sector based on woods that are rich in wildlife. We will work with our partners in Government, the Forestry Commission, the forestry profession and woodland owners and managers, to ensure choices are available which allow woods to be managed profitably while maintaining and, where appropriate, enhancing their natural biodiversity.

English woods are distinctive internationally and in a European context by reason of the strong Atlantic element in their flora, including an abundance of species such as bluebells, holly and bryophyte carpets and ash-dominated stands on limestone. Also important are the many veteran trees in old parks and wood pastures. Our ancient semi-natural woodland contributes significantly to UK biodiversity by supporting notable communities of animals and plants, including dormice, nightingales, and fritillary butterflies. To safeguard these important features and enhance the woodland resource as a whole, English Nature recommends that sustainable forestry should embrace the following nature conservation priorities:

- Ancient semi-natural woods are irreplaceable, and must be protected and managed to maintain and enhance their special character. The expansion of such woods on to adjacent land by natural regeneration should be encouraged.
- Many ancient woods have lost nature conservation value through being converted to plantations. Restoration of their native tree and shrub communities should be encouraged.
- More recent woods and plantations, especially semi-natural woodland, should also be managed so as to maintain and increase their value as wildlife habitat.
- Some woodland has grown up or been planted on important open ground habitats such as lowland heath, which is nationally and internationally scarce. Restoration of the former open habitat should be encouraged.



- New woodland should be created in appropriate locations, and the use of natural regeneration for this purpose should be encouraged. It is important that existing good wildlife habitat and features of geological and geomorphological interest are not damaged. New woodland in both uplands and lowlands should be targeted on land of low existing value for nature conservation, such as arable farmland and intensive grassland, and located where it will do most to enhance the local habitat mosaic. More use should be made of locally native trees and shrubs, and woodland designs which favour wildlife.
- In most woods management is vital to maintain both timber production and nature conservation value. The use of management plans to co-ordinate economic, environmental and social objectives should be standard practice.
- People should be able to enjoy and gain an understanding of the woodland habitat and its wildlife in their local area. With the agreement of owners and occupiers, access to woodlands should be encouraged.

To further these priorities English Nature will:

- **Contribute** to national policies for sustainable forestry and seek greater integration with other rural sector policies, particularly those for agriculture.
- **Collaborate** with our partners to develop the practice of sustainable forestry, ensure the forestry and woodland objectives of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan are met, and support a strategic approach to forestry issues.
- **Develop advice** on local objectives for the creation and management of woodland through Natural Areas, and encourage preparation of Indicative Forestry Strategies.
- **Work positively** with owners, occupiers, the Forestry Commission, other Government Departments and local authorities to safeguard woodland SSSIs and other woods of high nature conservation value, and provide advice on woodland management including the impact of pest control methods on vulnerable wildlife species.
- **Continue to support** the use of grant-aid as the principal incentive for the creation and management of woodland, and seek a more targeted and flexible use of economic instruments to benefit nature conservation.
- **Promote and carry out** research on the conservation and monitoring of woodland biodiversity, and develop the use of our Inventories of Ancient Woodland for this purpose.
- **Continue to support** national and local woodland initiatives, including the National Forest and Community Forests, and other initiatives concerned with the creation and management of woods and the marketing of sustainable woodland produce.

November 1994



Nature Conservancy Council for England

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