

species These results are an indication of priority species in or near your wood. Their presence will depend partly on your woodland's structure and features. It is not a full list of species in your woodland and appropriate checks must be carried out for all protected species. The ticks indicate the management actions that can provide the habitat features each species requires. Actions that are not ticked might still be relevant in your woodland, but be aware of any potential management conflicts, especially where species require minimal-intervention. Where species will benefit from woodland creation, this should be seen as additional to management of the existing woodland.	European Protected Species	key features Many priority species inhabit broadleaved woods, however, some will also use conifer and mixed woods, particularly the young thicket stages - especially birds such as tree pipit, lesser redpoll and sometimes willow tit. Many of the habitat features described here, such as deadwood, ride edges etc., can be of value in conifer and mixed plantations as well as in broadleaved woods, and can be integrated into commercial management of plantations.	Thinning and / or selective felling	Small group felling	Control of invasive vegetation	Deadwood	Rotational Coppice	Manage standard trees/groups	Rides and Glades	Woodland edge	Deer management	Fencing (to manage grazing)	Hydrological management	Minimal intervention
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Bats

Noctule	✓	High forest/ mature woodland; glades, rides, edge, scrub, wetland; tree cavities, deadwood			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Long-eared bat	✓	Mature woodland; wet woodland; tree cavities, deadwood; dense native understorey; open habitats			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soprano Pipistrelle	✓	High forest/ mature woodland; glades, rides, edges and scrub; wetland sites; Tree crevices, old buildings; deadwood			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Birds

Pied Flycatcher (breeding)		Mature woodland, particularly upland oakwood; open understorey; deadwood / tree holes (nest boxes)	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		
Redstart (breeding)		Mature woodlands, particularly upland, open understorey, deadwood / tree holes; scrub, woodland edge	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
Tree Pipit (breeding)		Broadleaved woodlands, wood pasture, conifer regeneration, scrub with scattered trees; extensive open ground and/ or sparse understorey; scattered trees along wood edge	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wood Warbler (breeding)		Mature woodland, particularly oakwoods; open understorey; tussocky ground cover for nesting, structure varied enough to provide perches at different levels	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓		
Woodcock (breeding)		Open structure; tussocky ground cover with brambles, leaf litter; damp soils and access to damp open ground for foraging	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spotted Flycatcher (breeding)		Mature, well-structured woodlands; diverse shrub layer; open space for flycatching; tree cavities (or nest boxes), climbers / ivy	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lesser Redpoll (breeding and wintering)		Young, pioneer and maturing woodlands; mixed, coniferous plantation and birchwoods; alder, willow and hawthorn thickets. Feed on alder and birch seeds in winter	✓						✓	✓	✓			
Willow Warbler (breeding)		Young thicket stage woodland / plantations; scrub; dense shrub layer;		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

damp areas; ground nester amongst shrub and dense grass

Butterflies

White-letter Hairstreak

Mature woodland; glades, rides, edges, coppice, clearfell and scrub;
breeds on elms

Dingy Skipper

Glades, rides, edges, coppice, clearfell, scrub; sparsely vegetated herb-
rich grassland

Lichens

Fungii