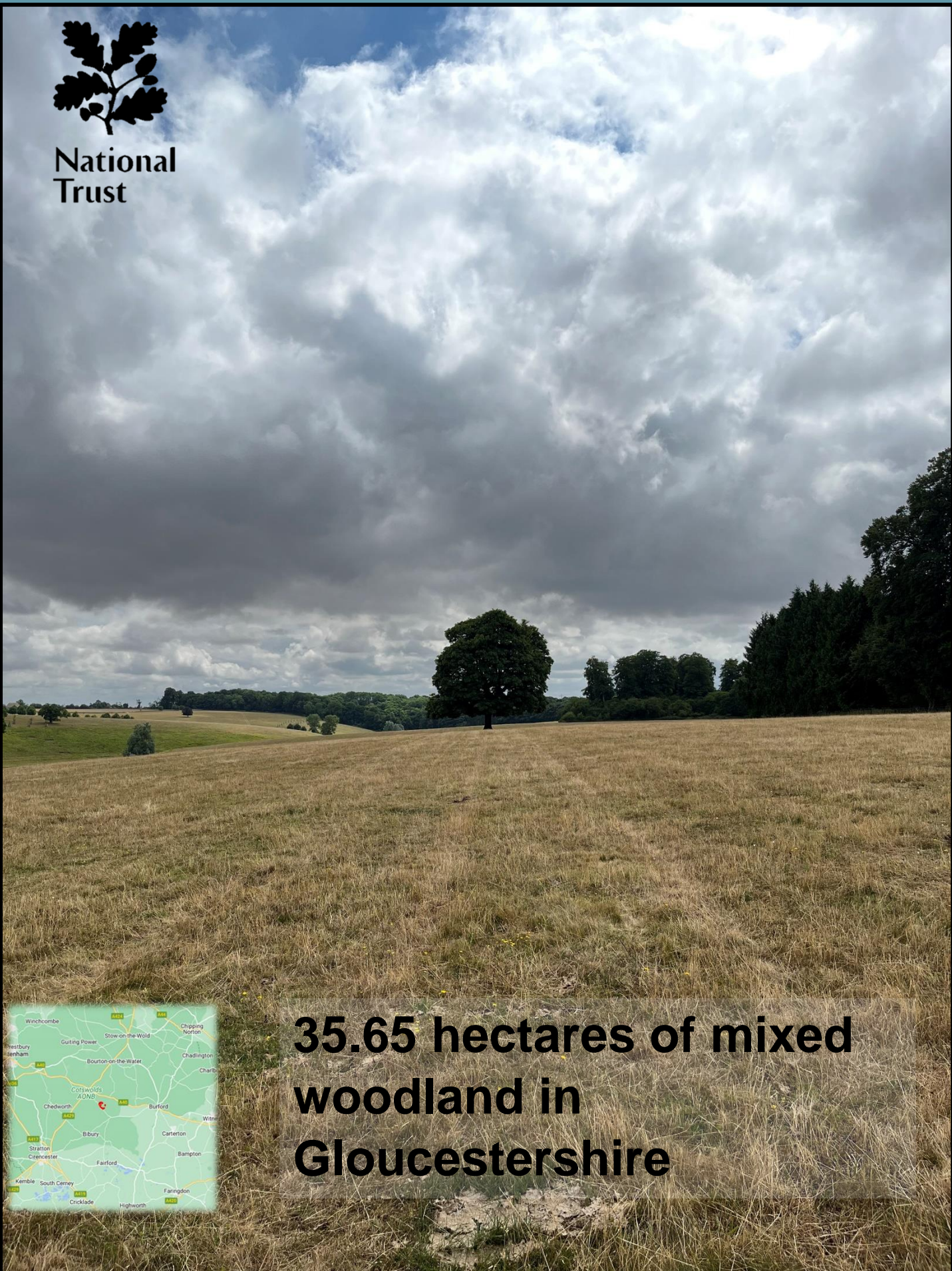


# Lodge Park Woodland Management Plan Summary 2022-2032



National  
Trust



**35.65 hectares of mixed  
woodland in  
Gloucestershire**

## Habitats and Species

Numerous compartments contain areas of semi-natural deciduous woodland. Compartment L1b is wet woodland.

A number of bats are known to use linear features such as hedgerows and ditches as commuting and foraging routes, these include UK BAP Priority species such as barbastelle, noctule, brown long-eared, soprano pipistrelle and lesser-horseshoe bats. A disused stone mine just outside the current survey boundary at Quarry Wood is known to support a winter roost of up to 140 UK BAP Priority lesser-horseshoe bats

Breeding birds include Amber-listed stock dove, goldcrest, mistle thrush, and barn owl along with Red-listed yellowhammer, marsh tit, bullfinch, linnet, spotted flycatcher, song thrush and skylark.

## Designations

The whole site sits within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Lodge Park Registered Park and Garden.

A number of compartments here have been designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodlands (ASNW), this means it is a woodland that has existed continuously since or before 1600. In these compartments work will focus on maintaining and enhancing the health and diversity of the woodland habitat, protecting veteran trees, and management for health and safety.

## Management Approaches

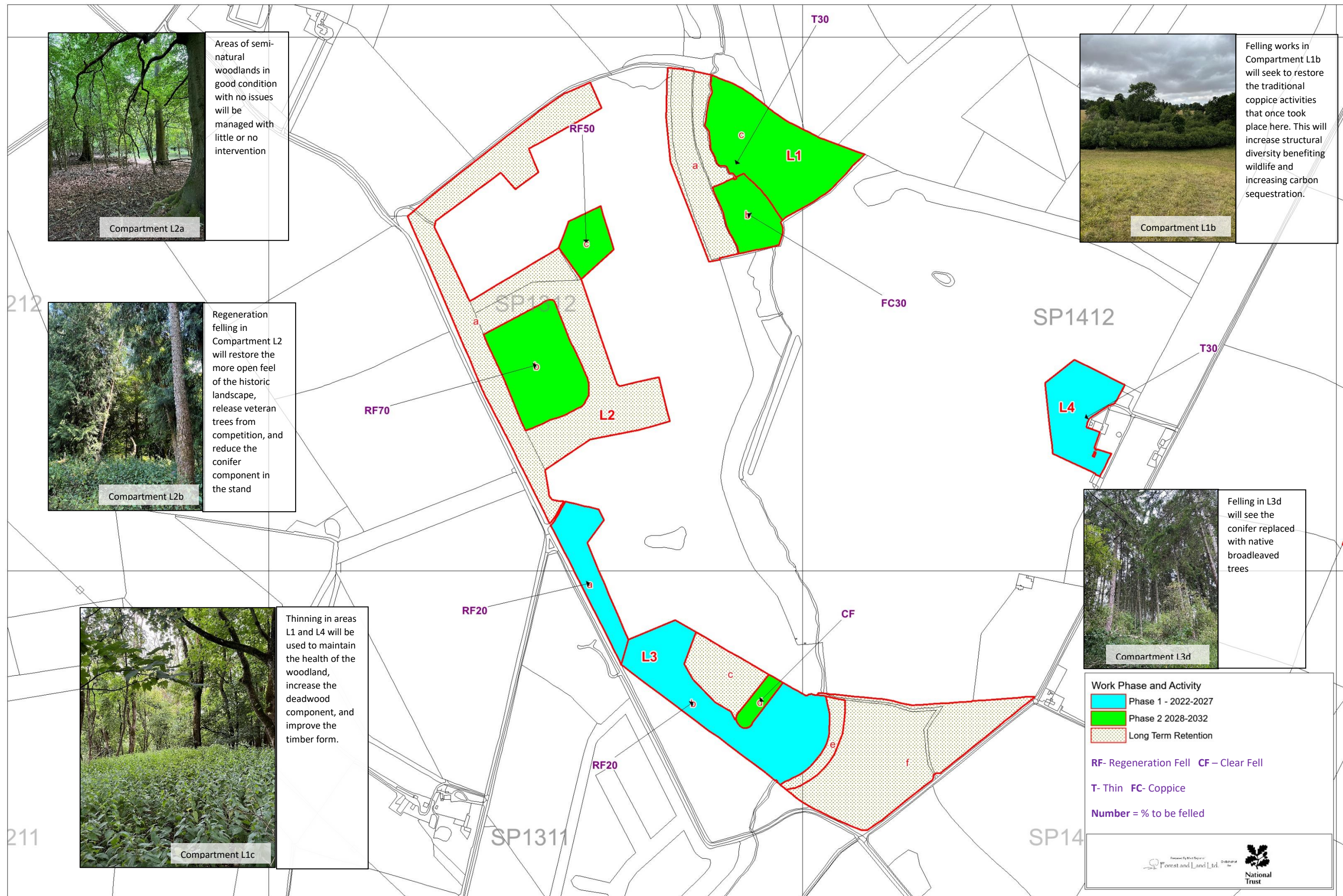
Areas of semi-natural woodlands in good condition with no issues will be managed with little or no intervention

The importance of ancient and semi-natural woodland and veteran trees will be recognised due to their value for wood decay and epiphyte communities. Veteran trees will be identified and protected from competition for light from adjacent trees through targeted thinning and selective felling. The proportion of non-native trees in areas of ancient woodland will be gradually reduced to protect remnant features of high ecological value.

Ash dieback is present at this site. Where dying trees could present a risk to health and safety they will be pruned or felled to make them safe. Where they do not pose a risk to safety, they will be retained, adding to the woodland's deadwood resource.

Thinning will reduce overcrowding allowing the remaining trees to grow healthily. Selective felling will begin to restore historically open woodlands areas reflecting the original intentions for the designed landscape

Where they occur, plants such as Ionicera shrub will be controlled to ensure they don't become invasive in the woodlands.



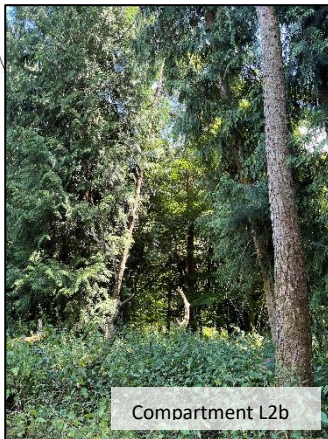
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Compartment L2a



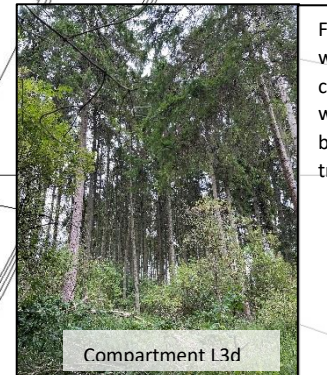
Felling works in Compartment L1b will seek to restore the traditional coppice activities that once took place here. This will increase structural diversity benefiting wildlife and increasing carbon sequestration.

Compartment L1b



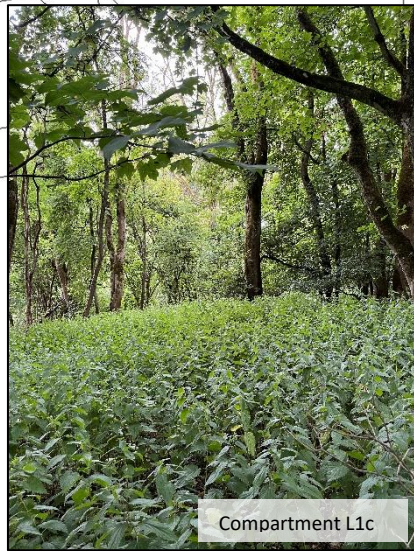
Regeneration felling in Compartment L2 will restore the more open feel of the historic landscape, release veteran trees from competition, and reduce the conifer component in the stand

Compartment L2b



Felling in L3d will see the conifer replaced with native broadleaved trees

Compartment L3d



Thinning in areas L1 and L4 will be used to maintain the health of the woodland, increase the deadwood component, and improve the timber form.

Compartment L1c