

Note that managing invasive plants and animals is likely to benefit most important wildlife species. [See also the section in Woodland Guidance on Invasive species and disease.](#)

			Key Management Actions												
Species	European Protected Species	Key features	Thinning and/or selective felling	Small group felling	Control of invasive vegetation	Retention and creation of deadwood	Rotational Coppice	Manage standard trees/groups	Creation/management of rides and glades	Enhancement of woodland edge	Deer management	Fencing (to manage grazing)	Retention of/increasing water levels or wet features	Minimal intervention	New woodland creation (planting/natural regeneration)
<p>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 list of species in your woodland and appropriate checks must be carried out for all protected species.</p>		<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>													
Bats															
Barbastelle	✓	Mature woodland (closed canopy, humid); deadwood; flower-rich meadows and grazed wooded landscapes			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bechstein's Bat	✓	Mature woodland; wet woodland; deadwood, tree cavities; dense native understorey				✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greater Horseshoe Bat	✓	Veteran trees, deadwood, open areas, edges, wood pasture, scrub. Roosts in buildings and caves			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓	✓
Lesser Horseshoe Bat	✓	High forest/ mature woodland; glades, rides, woodland edge and scrub key for foraging and invertebrate supply; deadwood as snags, limbs and standing important; roosts/ breeds in buildings, hibernates underground			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Noctule	✓	High forest/ mature woodland; glades, rides, edge, scrub, wetland; tree cavities, deadwood			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soprano Pipistrelle	✓	High forest/ mature woodland; glades, rides, edges and scrub; wetland sites; Tree crevices, old buildings; deadwood			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brown Long-eared bat	✓	Mature woodland; wet woodland; tree cavities, deadwood; dense native understorey; open habitats			✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Birds															

Garden Warbler (breeding)		Young woods, thicket, coppice, scrub; nests in dense shrub vegetation	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
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	✓						✓	✓	✓				✓
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (breeding)		Wooded landscape, particularly oak; mature / veteran trees; standing and in-tree deadwood; some association with wetness	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
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	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓
Spotted Flycatcher (breeding)		Mature, well-structured woodlands; diverse shrub layer; open space for flycatching; tree cavities (or nest boxes), climbers / ivy	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
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	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Willow Warbler (breeding)		Young thicket stage woodland / plantations; scrub; dense shrub layer; damp areas; ground nester amongst shrub and dense grass		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Wood Warbler (breeding)		Mature woodland, particularly oakwoods; open understorey; tussocky ground cover for nesting, structure varied enough to provide perches at different levels	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓
Nightjar (breeding)		Dry, open habitats, clearfell and recent conifer restocks, edge and glades.							✓	✓					✓
Hawfinch (wintering)		Mature trees with large seeds; wooded landscape; also visits hedgerows for berries in autumn	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
Woodcock (wintering)		Open structure; tussocky ground cover with brambles, leaf litter; damp soils and access to damp open ground for foraging	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Butterflies															
Grizzled Skipper		Glades, rides, edges, coppice, clearfell; sparsely vegetated herb-rich grassland		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pearl-bordered Fritillary		Glades, rides, edges, coppice, scrub, clearfell; favours short, sparse vegetation		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary		Glades, rides, edges, coppice, clearfell; scrub; sheltered, damp		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			

grass habitats; breeds on violets

Fungi

Woodland Fungal Communities Open, scrubby woodland, lowland and upland; birch regeneration

Species: Zoned Tooth, Grey Tooth

Stalked Tooth Fungi

Species: Zoned Tooth (Stalked Tooth Fungi)

Lichens

Lobarion Lichen Communities Old growth trees in Atlantic woodlands, parkland, wood pasture.
Needs light conditions.

Lichen Rich Woodland Open, scrubby woodland, lowland and upland; birch regeneration

Species: Bacidia incompta, Cryptolechia carneolutea, Enterographa soledata, Lecanographa amylicata, Opegrapha prosodea, Usnea articulata, Usnea florida, Varicellaria velata, Wadeana dendrographa

Other Mammals

Hazel Dormouse (frequent in county) ✓ High forest, coppice, scrub; glades, rides, edges; diverse native shrub layer; tree cavities (dormouse boxes)

Other invertebrates

Violet Oil Beetle Open areas in broadleaf woods, wood pasture, parkland; glades, rides, edges

Southern Red Wood Ant Broadleaf and conifer woods; glades, rides, edges, coppice, clearfell

Blue Ground Beetle Broadleaf high forest with deadwood, moist conditions, sparse field and shrub layer, moss.