**Unit 2:** Forest School Programmes and the Woodland Environment

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| **Learning Outcomes** | **Notes, Reading and References** |
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| 1. Understand the structure of woodlands. | * Rackham, O (1990) *The History of the Countryside – the full fascinating story of Britain’s landscape* J.M.Dent, London
* UK National Ecosystem Assessment website <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/Resources/tabid/82/Default.aspx>

Online resources* [William Bird RSPB Natural Thinking 2007](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/W-Bird-RSPB-natural-thinking-07.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [The Natural Choice](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/The-Natural-Choice.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [State of Nature UK Report 2016](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/State-of-Nature-UK-report-2016.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Nature and Well Being Act](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/nature-and-well-being-act.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Natural England Report 2016](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Natural-england-report-2016.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Environmental Dimension of Children's Well Being](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Environmental-dimension-of-childrens-well-being.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
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| 2. Know how to identify a range of flora and fauna and understand the importance of identification. | **See practical guide books:****Parliamentary Acts**Here are some of the key acts and European legislation that affect countryside and urban greenspaces.* ***The Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROWACT) 2000***
* This created a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land – including

moorland, mountains, downs and common land. It also modernised the public rights of way(PROW) system, strengthened nature conservation legislation and facilitated bettermanagement of AONBs and introduced a new country code* ***European Habitats and Species Directives 1994***

Gives higher level of protection for certain habitats and species see local BAP for species thatmay come under this directive* ***The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981***

This is the main act in the UK that protects wildlife. It gives different levels of protection for* various species, including import and export of species.
* ***The Countryside Act 1968***

This act established the need for country parks, definitive maps for footpaths enabling moreaccess to the countryside, particularly near centres of population.* ***The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949***

This was the first act parliament passed which recognised habitat conservation and accessthrough site designation; included the setting up of National Parks, NNR’s, LNR’s, SSSI’s and theNature Conservancy Council (pre-runner to English Nature, SNH and CCW) |
| 3. Understand the management of woodlands as a sustainable learning environment. | Online resources: * [Woodland Ecology Session and Succession](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Woodland-ecology-session-and-succession.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Permaculture](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/permaculture.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Planting out Young Trees](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/planting-out-young-trees.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Working with the Woodland](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/working-with-the-woodland.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)
* [Woodland Legislation](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/woodland-legislation.pdf%22%20%5Ct%20%22_blank)

**Government organisations*****NE –* Natural England brings together EN, CA and the RDS – it is the government body****responsible for landscape and habitat conservation and recreation. (*EN*** – EnglishNature, the government’s nature conservation body, ***CA* -** Countryside Agency is responsible forlandscape designations and integrating rural development with conservation and recreation.***RDS –*** Rural Development Service, the part of DEFRA delivering environmental grant schemesto farmers)***DEFRA*** – Department for farming and rural affairs responsible for agriculture and ruraldevelopment***FC -*** Forestry Commission is responsible for the protection and expansion of woodlands in theUK. FE - Forest Enterprise is part of the commission that owns and manages woodlands.***EH*** - English Heritage make sure that the historic environment of England is properlymaintained and cared for. They provide policy, advice and own monuments.***EA -*** The Environment Agency is responsible for a massive range of things and is the maingovernment environmental regulatory body with regard to pollution and flooding. They do havesome very good conservation and ecology staff working with water-related issues.***CCW & SNH*** are the government agencies responsible for conservation in Wales and Scotland***LA’s –*** Local Authorities responsible for lots of things to do with countryside and green space |
| 4. Understand the importance of the relationship between Forest School and the woodland environment |  |
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