**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" \t "_blank) * [The Natural Choice](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/The-Natural-Choice.pdf" \t "_blank) * [State of Nature UK Report 2016](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/State-of-Nature-UK-report-2016.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Nature and Well Being Act](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/nature-and-well-being-act.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Natural England Report 2016](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Natural-england-report-2016.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Environmental Dimension of Children's Well Being](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Environmental-dimension-of-childrens-well-being.pdf" \t "_blank) |
| 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 better  management 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 that  may 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 more  access 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 access  through site designation; included the setting up of National Parks, NNR’s, LNR’s, SSSI’s and the  Nature 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" \t "_blank) * [Permaculture](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/permaculture.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Planting out Young Trees](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/planting-out-young-trees.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Working with the Woodland](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/working-with-the-woodland.pdf" \t "_blank) * [Woodland Legislation](https://circleoflifetraining.com/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/woodland-legislation.pdf" \t "_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*** – English  Nature, the government’s nature conservation body, ***CA* -** Countryside Agency is responsible for  landscape designations and integrating rural development with conservation and recreation.  ***RDS –*** Rural Development Service, the part of DEFRA delivering environmental grant schemes  to farmers)  ***DEFRA*** – Department for farming and rural affairs responsible for agriculture and rural  development  ***FC -*** Forestry Commission is responsible for the protection and expansion of woodlands in the  UK. 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 properly  maintained 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 main  government environmental regulatory body with regard to pollution and flooding. They do have  some 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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