

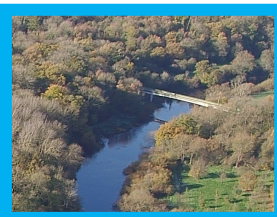
Woodland Trail Information

Length: 1 mile, 45 mins (approx)

Terrain: Steps, steep slopes, may be muddy

Waymarking: Follow the pink arrows

If you enjoyed our Woodland Trail,
why not try ..



Our Riverside Trail
Explore our riverside
woodlands and
meadows

Our Family Play Trail
Enjoy a walk of
discovery down to the
river and back



Severn Valley
Country Park

**Lives in the
Landscape**



Our History Trail
Uncover the hidden, and
sometimes forgotten,
history of lives in the
Severn Valley landscape

The Lives in the Landscape project was funded by National Lottery Heritage Fund, Shropshire Council and The Jean Jackson Charitable Trust

Play Areas



Picnic Spots



What's next?

There's so much
more to discover at
Severn Valley
Country Park!

Pools and wetlands



Bird Hides



Visitor Centre



Wonderful Wildlife



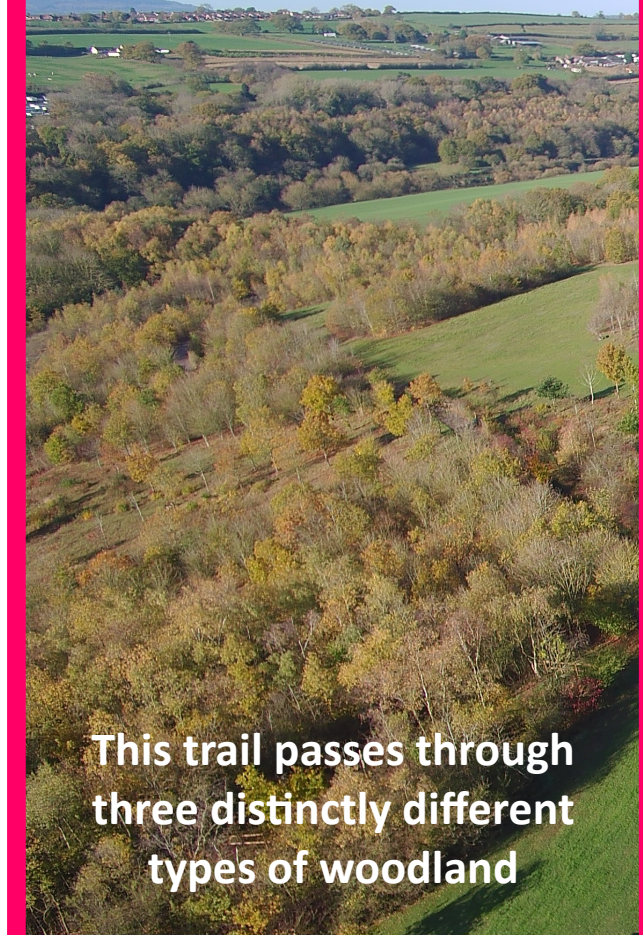
Waymarked walks



Shropshire's
**GREAT
OUTDOORS**



Discover our Woodland Trail



This trail passes through
three distinctly different
types of woodland



Tel: 01746 781 192

Email: outdoor.recreation@shropshire.gov.uk

Website: www.shropshiresgreatoutdoors.co.uk

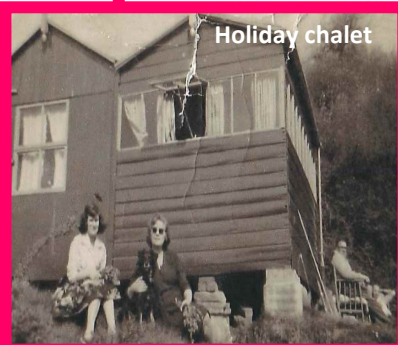
Fresh water streams flow through the coppice to create areas suitable for yellow flag iris, the bamboo-like horsetail and marsh marigold. The conditions are also ideal for hart's tongue fern and lady fern.



Fresh water stream

Hall Close Coppice is managed through coppicing. Coppicing is the cutting of trees above ground level to stimulate regrowth. Traditionally, this provided a sustainable supply of timber. Today, it is a conservation practice which supports biodiversity in the woodland.

Families from Birmingham and the Black Country used to spend weekends and holidays in Hall Close Coppice from the 1930s to the early 1970s. There were plots for 18 temporary holiday chalets. Remains, including concrete bases the chalets stood on, can be seen in the coppice and they are now colonised by lichen and mosses.



Holiday chalet



Remains of Wood Cottage

Until the 1950s, Wood Cottage used to stand in this part of the coppice (you can still see some of its remains). The fruit trees used to be in the garden of the cottage. During the autumn months the fruit now attracts large woodland animals such as badgers.



Silver birch trees

Silver Birch Coppice has developed through natural colonisation of the old coal spoil. Silver birch are a pioneer species that easily grow in new habitats. They improve soil quality which helps other species, such as oak, to grow.

The park opened in 1992 after a land reclamation project. This made safe the coal spoil which remained after mining ended in 1969. The area was landscaped and planted with thousands of native trees. Over the years rangers and dedicated volunteers have continued to develop and maintain the park.



Ferns in the coppice

Visitor centre,
toilets & car park

Hall Close Coppice is a deciduous woodland which has developed naturally. Most of the trees are native to Britain. Within the coppice you can see several different vegetation layers. Under the tall tree layer is a layer of smaller trees and shrubs. The lowest layer is formed from herbs, ferns and grasses.



View looking across the bridge in 1960s

Photographs courtesy of Alveley Historical Society, the Knowles family, John Freshney & Don Bannister