



Caring for

small WOODS

earthscan
from Routledge

Ken
Broad

Caring for Small Woods

For Norma, Wayne, Adrian and Justine

Caring for Small Woods

A practical manual for woodland owners,
woodland managers, woodland craftsmen,
foresters, land agents, project officers,
conservationists, teachers and students

Ken Broad

earthscan
from Routledge

First published by Earthscan in the UK and USA in 1998

For a full list of publications please contact:

Earthscan

2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Earthscan is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

Copyright © Ken Broad, 1998. Published by Taylor & Francis.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilised in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

Notices

Practitioners and researchers must always rely on their own experience and knowledge in evaluating and using any information, methods, compounds, or experiments described herein. In using such information or methods they should be mindful of their own safety and the safety of others, including parties for whom they have a professional responsibility.

Product or corporate names may be trademarks or registered trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation without intent to infringe.

ISBN 978-1-85383-454-7 (pbk)

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Typesetting by MapSet Ltd, Gateshead, UK

Cover design by Yvonne Booth

Contents

<i>List of Figures, Tables and Boxes</i>	viii
<i>List of Photographs</i>	x
<i>Acronyms and Abbreviations</i>	xi
<i>Foreword</i>	xiii
<i>Preface</i>	xvi
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xviii
Introduction	1
The Importance of Small Woods	1
Small Woods in Crisis	3
Why Manage Woodlands?	6
The Restoration of Small Woods	8
Advice and Assistance	10
1 Management Planning	16
Management Guidelines	16
Management Objectives	19
Woodland Classification	20
Woodland Assessment	21
Management Options	23
Management Constraints	27
Administration	39
Organizing the Work	46
2 Timber Production and Wood Products	54
Terms and Conventions	54
Assessing Timber Potential	55
Improving Access	57
Thinning	58
Felling	65
Extraction	69
Conversion	71
Seasoning Timber	75

Selling Trees	76
Cooperative working	81
Coppicing	81
Pollarding	88
Firewood	91
Woodchips	96
Charcoal	97
Christmas Trees	100
Poplars	101
Cricket Bat Willows	102
3 Restocking and Establishment	103
Preparing the Ground	103
Exploiting Regrowth from the Previous Crop	104
Planting	106
Protection	124
Aftercare	135
Some Important Woodland Diseases	140
Planting New Woods	143
4 Landscape and Visual Amenity	146
Assessing Landscape Character	146
Managing Change	147
5 Wildlife Conservation	150
The Woodland Environment	150
Woodland Composition and Structure	152
Hedges and Edges	152
Rides, Roads and Open Spaces	154
Ancient Trees and Deadwood	154
Management Operations	155
Habitat Creation	156
Wetland Habitats	157
Pond Management	158
Designing and Siting a New Pond	163
6 Recreation	168
Private Recreation	168
Public Recreation	170
Commercial Recreation	172
7 Sporting	176
Pheasant Shooting	177
Rough Shooting	179
Deer Stalking	180

Wildfowl Shooting	181
Fishing	181
Fox Hunting	182
Sporting Organizations	182
8 Shelter	184
Shelterbelt Structure	184
Restoring Neglected Shelterbelts	185
<i>Appendix 1: Recognizing Ancient Woodlands</i>	188
<i>Appendix 2: A Plan of Operations for a Small Wood</i>	195
<i>Appendix 3: Purchasing and Disposing of Woods</i>	197
<i>Appendix 4: Useful Addresses</i>	200
<i>Appendix 5: Further Reading</i>	204
<i>Glossary of Woodland Terms</i>	209
<i>References</i>	218
<i>Index</i>	225

List of Figures, Tables and Boxes

FIGURES

2.1	Why thin trees?	59
2.2	Estimating the height of a tree	65
2.3	Range of log sizes approximately one cubic metre in volume	66
2.4	Method of felling a small tree	68
2.5	Shake splits in timber	69
2.6	Air-seasoning timber	75
2.7	A log sawn through and through, set on bearers, with stickers separating each tier	76
2.8	Method of layering	87
2.9	Repollarding techniques	90
2.10	Firewood coppicing: examples of cutting sequence in a three-hectare, fully stocked wood	95
3.1	Design of the planting edge showing cascade effect	110
3.2	Types of planting stock	114
3.3	Heeling in	116
3.4	Pit-planting	117
3.5	Notch-planting	118
3.6	Staking a standard tree	119
3.7	Fencing against rabbits	126
3.8	Individual tree protection	131
3.9	Long-handled pruning saw	139
3.10	Pruning technique	140
5.1	Planning a wetland complex	165
6.1	Design for a waymarker post	172
8.1	Shelterbelt structure	185

TABLES

1.1	Woodland initiatives	12
2.1	Favourable species for timber production	56
2.2	Estimation of whole trees required per 20-tonne lorry load	57
2.3	Estimation of tree volume from diameter	63
2.4	Assortments of conifers and broadleaves	72
2.5	Value of various species as firewood	97
3.1	Tolerance of trees to shade	109
3.2	Replanting in small woods: choice of species organizer	112
3.3	Approximate number of trees per hectare for various spacings	113
3.4	Types of planting stock	114
3.5	Effectiveness of various heights of treeshelters	129
3.6	Susceptibility of trees to honey fungus	141
5.1	Butterfly and plant associations	157
A1	Native trees (in approximate order of arrival in Britain)	192
A2	Native shrubs	193
A3	Early introductions	194
A4	Some ancient woodland indicator plants	194

BOXES

1.1	How to estimate the age of trees	22
1.2	How to estimate distance without a tape measure	24
1.3	How to plot information on a map	41
1.4	How to measure map areas	41
1.5	How to read a map reference	42
2.1	How to mark a thinning	61
2.2	How to mark two thinnings in one operation	62
2.3	How to estimate tree height	64
2.4	How to mark trees for felling	67
2.5	How to fell a small tree	67
2.6	How to cut coppice	85
2.7	How to grow new trees by layering	86
2.8	How to repollard trees	91
2.9	How to create new pollards	92
2.10	How to cut cordwood	94
2.11	How to make small quantities of charcoal	100
3.1	How to use the choice of species organizer	111
3.2	How to handle plants	115
3.3	How to plant trees	116
3.4	How to erect treeshelters	129

List of Photographs

Thousands of small woods are in need of management	5
Many local initiatives provide opportunities to learn about woodland management	11
A thorough woodland assessment may reveal scarce species such as wild service trees	23
Recoppicing may be an appropriate management option	25
Group felling and restocking provides a diverse woodland structure and enhances conditions for plants and wildlife	27
The grey squirrel needs to be controlled if broadleaves are to be successfully grown	38
Timber from thinnings and fellings can be utilized for many purposes	70
The use of a portable sawbench can add value to woodland produce	73
Coppice can be used for many useful articles	83
Many small woods are overstocked due to years of neglect	84
Tree shelters provide protection from predatory animals and herbicide applications, enhance growth and enable plants to be easily located	128
Deadwood is a natural component of woodlands. A proportion should be left for conservation benefits	153

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADAS	Agricultural Development and Advisory Service
AMAAA	Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APF	Association of Professional Foresters
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest (Northern Ireland)
BBONT	The Bucks, Berks and Oxon Naturalist Trust
BOAT	byway open to all traffic
BTCV	British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
BTMA	British Timber Merchants Association
CLA	Country Landowners Association
CPRE	Council for the Protection of Rural England
dbh	diameter at breast height
DIY	do-it-yourself
ECCTIS	Educational Counselling and Credit Transfer Information Services
EN	English Nature
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
ESUS	East Sussex Small Woodland Project
ETSU	Environment Technology Support Unit
FA	The Forest Authority
FASTCo	Forestry and Arboricultural Safety and Training Council
FC	Forestry Commission (comprises Forest Enterprise and the Forestry Authority)
FCA	Forestry Contracting Association
FE	Forest Enterprise
FICGB	Forest Industry Committee of Great Britain
FRCA	Farming and Rural Conservation Agency
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
FWAG	Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
FWPS	Farm Woodland Premium Scheme
FY	forest year

CARING FOR SMALL WOODS

ha	hectare (1 ha = 2.471 acres)
HGTMA	Home Grown Timber Merchants' Association
hp	horsepower
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
ICF	Institute of Chartered Foresters
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
NCC	Nature Conservancy Council
NFU	National Farmers Union
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NR	natural regeneration
NRA	National Rivers Authority
NSWA	National Small Woods Association
ob	over bark
OS	Ordnance Survey
pH	A measure of acidity and alkalinity - used in forestry primarily to test soil reaction; it operates on a scale of 0-14. A pH of 7 is neutral; less than 7 is acid; and more than 7 is alkaline.
Pyr	planting year
PTO	power take-off
RFS (EWNI)	Royal Forestry Society (of England, Wales and Northern Ireland)
RoW	right of way
RSPB	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
RUPP	road used as a public path
SRC	short rotation coppice
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TAP	Training Access Points
tdob	top diameter over bark
tdub	top diameter under bark
TGA	Timber Growers Association
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
ub	under bark
VAT	value-added tax
WGS	Woodland Grant Scheme. A Forestry Authority scheme of grant aid for the establishment and management of trees and woodlands.
WT	Woodland Trust

Foreword

I have known Ken Broad for a number of years and in that time have watched with admiration the growth of the Oxfordshire Woodland Project which he manages.

This practical book, aimed at the non specialist, is a distillation of Ken's lifetime's experience as a forester, both with that project and with the Forestry Commission.

In Ken's own words, he has not duplicated the wealth of knowledge available in many books on, for example, woodland nature conservation. Instead he has provided a guide to *Caring for Small Woods* full of useful information including the many figures, tables and boxes that enable information to be quickly accessed.

Writing a book on such a vast subject is not an easy task, but in deciding to write one of a practical, rather than a theoretical nature, he has been clear about what he set out to do and this is the book's strength. The information is presented in a way that leaves the reader to decide on issues such as control of pests and diseases and sporting, without getting bogged down in all the arguments.

This book is based on Ken's everyday work having to meet owners of woodland and help them to balance their objectives with the realities of the site, the timber market and so forth. In the National Small Woods Association (NSWA) we receive a large number of enquiries from people wanting advice on how to buy and manage small woods. This book is very timely, not least because interest in small woodlands has exploded in the last five years. A lot of basic information on small woods is spread through many unrelated publications. *Caring for Small Woods* helps in that it can also be used as a reference guide that can lead the reader into more research on an individual topic, such as management planning, which can be a whole book in itself.

A famous Chinese philosopher, Lao Tzu, one said that 'a journey of one thousand miles begins with a single step'. In NWSA we help people interested in woodlands to make that first step,

NATIONAL
SMALL
WOODS
ASSOCIATION

3, Perkins Beach Dingle
Stiperstones,
Shropshire SY5 0PF
Tel: 01743 792644
Fax: 01743 792655

Chairman: Tony Philips OBE
Executive Director: Russell Rowley
Company limited by guarantee no. 3390162

Our mission is to "improve or maintain the productive, aesthetic and environmental value of the nation's small woodlands by sustainable management through education, training, development markets and improving information exchange".

If you own a woodland, are thinking of buying one, or are just interested, then:

- *Join the leading UK organisation specialising in Small Woodlands*
- *Receive HeartWOOD, our quarterly magazine full of interesting articles*
- *Meet others at our annual conference, events and training days all over the UK*
- *Have access to a free telephone help line on all aspects of woodlands*
- *Get low cost woodland insurance*
- *Receive discounts of up to 20% on woodcraft courses*
- *Help us lobby through your membership to prevent the ongoing neglect of small woods. For over a decade we have been the voice of small woods and have raised their profile enormously, commenting constructively on documents from government*
- *Find out about a scheme to own woodland with others*

The National Small Woodland Association (NSWA) was formed in 1988, and is the leading independent organisation in the UK working solely with small woodlands. Over half the total area of broadleaved woodland in Britain is made up of small woodlands, and well over half of this total has received little or no management over the last thirty years. All woodlands need managing to thrive, to produce timber, and to be good for wildlife. In NSWA we specialise in offering a personal, friendly service that cuts through the jargon and tells you what you need to know.

***TO JOIN, WRITE OR PHONE ROGER PITTAWAY,
MEMBERSHIP MANAGER, FOR MORE DETAILS.***

and if this book helps you to have as enjoyable a journey with small woods as I have had, whets your appetite, and helps you take that first step, I am sure that Ken will feel that all his work has been worthwhile.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Russell Rowley". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'R'.

*Russell Rowley Msc (Env For) MIEEM
Executive Director
National Small Woods Association*

Preface

Caring for Small Woods is meant to provide owners with the practical help and encouragement they need to improve their small woodlands. A small woodland is generally accepted as one having an area greater than a quarter of a hectare but less than 10 hectares. Nonetheless, the advice given in this book is more to do with the way people relate to woods and their management than it has with any size criteria. The emphasis throughout is on the management of existing woods rather than the creation of new ones.

A basic philosophy underscores the book. For any programme of work to succeed it needs to be recognized that the most important player is the woodland owner. I am of the firm conviction that owners must take responsibility for managing their own woods; without their enthusiasm, dedication and personal involvement, there is little chance of developing that long-term commitment to woodland management that I consider to be absolutely essential.

That is not to imply that the book is for woodland owners alone. *Caring for Small Woods* is meant to promote, to a much wider audience, a greater understanding of the need to manage small woods. It is for woodland managers, consultants, contractors, land agents, foresters, craftsmen, farmers, farm managers, teachers, students and conservationists. It should serve as a useful work of reference for fieldworkers, local authority officers and woodland project staff. It is for those who work part-time in woodlands, those who may work full-time but whose responsibilities are limited, and those who simply enjoy being in woods and wish to understand them a little better.

This is not, however, another book about ancient woodlands, though it focuses on one of the surest ways of conserving them – namely caring for them in responsible ways. It is not a guide to tree recognition – there are already enough good books on that subject to fill a fair-sized bookcase. And it is not a treatise on economic forestry – there is nothing here on production forecasting, investment appraisal, budgeting or projected returns; the

Forestry Authority has produced scores of publications for study on such matters. Indeed, the book contains little to challenge the intellect. Rather, my aim has been to sift and interpret the important facts regarding the day-to-day management of small woods, and then to present them in a form that can be easily digested and applied by the non-specialist.

Woodland management terms, jargon and abbreviations, freely used by professionals and specialists throughout the industry, are not always fully understood by the novice. In most circumstances, a lack of familiarity with technical and trade terms will be of no great disadvantage to those who care for small woods on a practical level; however, where grant schemes, felling licences and other legal agreements are concerned, the particular meaning of various words and phrases can be more significant. I have made it an aim in writing this book to avoid the use of jargon as much as possible, but if the reader does experience any difficulty on that score then reference to the comprehensive glossary at the end of this book should clear up any confusion. There is also a comprehensive list of addresses which should be useful if further information on any particular topic is required (see Appendix 4).

Since the book is written primarily with the novice in mind, the conventional but somewhat distracting practice of inserting authority references within the text has been avoided. Reference to what I have read, and found useful, is by way of superscript numbers with endnotes, together with a list of further reading in Appendix 5.

There is a growing awareness that woodland management is a good thing. People do care about what happens to small woodlands. But caring about them is not enough; caring *for* them is what matters. This is what *Caring for Small Woods* aims to address.

Ken Broad
Haddenham, Buckinghamshire
June 1997

Acknowledgements

Having spent the best part of a lifetime caring for state-owned woodlands and providing management advice for private woodland owners, it would be unusual, to say the least, if I had not learnt something about the care of woodlands through my own endeavours. That said, I readily acknowledge that there is little in this book that has not been said or written before and I concede to having consulted a large number of authorities in its preparation.

The book evolved from a series of information leaflets that I prepared as manager of the Oxfordshire Woodland Project between 1991 and 1997. I am especially grateful to Eric Dougliss, Oxfordshire County Council forester, for editing most of those leaflets and for allowing me to use extracts from some of his unpublished papers. I also profited greatly from his comments on an early draft of this book.

The information leaflets referred to would not have been published without the generous support of many sponsors, including:

- Castrol International;
- English Nature;
- Fountain Forestry;
- Wessex Woodland Management Ltd;
- Correx Plastics;
- Lonsdale Forestry;
- Woodland Improvement and Conservation Ltd;
- Acorn Planting Products;
- Cherwell District Council;
- National Rivers Authority (NRA);
- Marlwood Ltd;
- The Oakley Wood Group;
- Southern Forestry;
- Chantler Timber;
- The Forestry Authority;

- Wessex Timber;
- BBONT (the Bucks, Berks and Oxon Naturalist Trust).

I am indebted to the Forestry Commission for permission to use information from various publications. Thanks are due to Richard Wise, graphic designer, for allowing me to reproduce some of the illustrations that he prepared for the said information leaflets. I am also grateful to Iain Corbyn of BBONT for comments on wildlife conservation; Jeremy Biggs of Pond Action, Oxford (Brookes) University, for advice on woodland ponds; James Andrews of Marlwood Ltd for advice on mobile sawmills; Colin S Cooper, Read Cooper Solicitors of Thame, Oxfordshire, for advice on conveyancing; Patrick Stephens, Forestry Authority operations manager, on whose early draft the glossary is based; Daphne Fisher, for research on pollarding literature; Jonathan Howe, for advice on coppicing; the National Small Woods Association, for permission to use extracts from the *Woodlands Initiative Register*; Geoffrey Sinclair, Woodland Officer, Suffolk Country Council, for comments on the list of woodland initiatives.

For general comments I must also thank Roger Wills, independent woodland management consultant; Rick Pakenham, Chiltern Forestry; and Malcolm Otter; Ridgeway national trail coordinator.



ENGLISH WOODLANDS

Established in the aftermath of the First World War to help private landowners restore their estate. English Woodlands has been providing a comprehensive woodland management service for 80 years.

Experienced managers can advise on all aspects of woodland management whether for shooting, nature conservation, amenity or timber production. This service includes production of management reports, budget forecasting, grant and felling licence applications, and undertaking all work programmes using our own experienced and qualified staff.

To assist prospective purchasers of woodland to locate a property that meets their requirements we also maintain a register of all woodlands for sale throughout England, Wales and Scotland. There is a registration fee of £20 and currently there are over 250 properties listed.

ENGLISH WOODLANDS

A DIVISION OF THE LANDSCAPE GROUP LTD

THE WARREN, CROWBOROUGH, EAST SUSSEX TN6 1UB

TEL: 01892 668134 FAX: 01892 668213

***OFFICES AT BRISTOL, CANTERBURY, CROWBOROUGH, GODALMING,
LEEDS, MANCHESTER, NORTHAMPTON AND NORWICH.***

Introduction

THE IMPORTANCE OF SMALL WOODS

No precise information is available as to the size and nature of Britain's small woodland resource, but in 1992 there were thought to be around 200,000 small woodlands under 10 hectares (ha) with a combined area of about 500,000 ha in the management of some 100,000 owners.¹ The area occupied represents between one quarter and one third of the country's total woodland. In England, about 90 per cent of woodlands are small woods. And small woods continue to be planted in significant numbers; in 1995-96, over 90 per cent of new planting schemes which came under Forestry Authority Woodland Grant Schemes involved areas under 10 hectares. The average area was 2.1 hectares.²

The benefits provided by well-managed small woodlands are many but are seldom fully appreciated. The most important are summarized here.

Timber and Wood Production

There is a huge volume of standing, low-grade material in the undermanaged small woodlands of Britain. Since the majority of these woods are found on better soils than those occupied by traditional forestry, there is ample potential for improvement.

Import Substitution

Approximately one million cubic metres of hardwood sawn-timber are used in Britain each year. Approximately 70 per cent of this is imported and about half of that comes from the tropics.³ By producing more British sawn hardwood we have the potential to reduce pressure on woodlands in other parts of the world.

Landscape Enhancement

Small woods are important landscape features. Well managed, they enhance the beauty and character of the countryside and contribute to maintaining the diversity of rural scenery.

Nature Conservation

Small woods can be important for wildlife. Britain's woodlands are considered to be among the richest of ecological sites.

Recreation

Small woods provide opportunities for a range of recreational activities. Although access to the countryside in Britain is regulated, there is a vast network of footpaths and bridleways, and many pass through small woodlands.

Therapeutic Properties

Woods provide ideal places in which to relax for those engaged in stressful employment, or in which to recuperate for those recovering from illness.

Amusement

Many owners manage their woods simply as a hobby.

Educational Facilities

Small woods can provide educational opportunities by establishing nature trails, arboreta and school plots.

Shelter

Woodlands play an indispensable role in the provision of shelter: shelter for people, homes, crops and livestock.

Screening

Groups of trees can be used to screen unsightly buildings, to help conceal car and caravan parks or to screen a house from a main road.

Carbon Fixing

Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, helping to reduce global warming. Throughout their growing lives, trees store the gas as carbon. As trees rot and die the carbon is returned to the atmosphere as carbon dioxide. But if trees are felled and utilized, the carbon is retained in the timber until destruction.

Job Creation

Small woodlands can provide work and create opportunities for economic diversification in the countryside.

Property Values

Woodlands can increase the value of rural properties.⁴ The presence of well-established woods makes the land more desirable and extends the range of potential buyers.

Tourism

The image of a whole region can be enriched by well designed and well-landscaped woodlands, and this can enhance tourism.

Water Quality

Woods alongside rivers, streams and ponds exert a fundamental influence over the health and productivity of the freshwater ecosystem.

Heritage Value

Small woods are part of our history and our heritage. What happens to them is vitally important.

SMALL WOODS IN CRISIS

The majority of small woods in Britain are broadleaved woods, which means they are relatively slow growing. Their small size means they lack the economies of scale. Furthermore, access is often difficult, owners generally lack traditional skills, markets for small woodland products no longer exist in any volume and many woods now reflect centuries of negative selection under which the best trees were 'creamed off', leaving a stock of inferior quality trees. These, and other factors, have led to the widespread neglect of small woodlands and their present condition is giving cause for concern.⁵ By some estimates 80 per cent are unmanaged or under-managed. Worse, there is a widespread belief that woods are actually better left unmanaged. For small woods nothing could be further from the truth. They are fragile and vulnerable. Most require some management if they are to survive and prosper.

Unmanaged woods, far from being havens for wildlife, are more likely to be just the opposite. The Forestry Authority, English Nature, the equivalent nature conservation authorities in Scotland and Wales, and many, if not all, county naturalist trusts agree that managed woodlands are more likely to survive than

unmanaged ones. Indeed, our woodlands are much more the products of past management than they are natural features. Most ancient woodlands have survived because they were managed, and some may be richer in wildlife than the natural woods from which they were descended. But management is expensive, so income from woods is crucial. In most cases, small woods can be made to pay their way without impairing landscape, wildlife or recreational interests, all of which are better served by healthy trees than by ailing stock. This is obviously in both the owners' and the national interest.

Woodland Neglect

Neglect of woodland, on the scale we see today, is a relatively recent phenomenon. Until about 100 years ago, almost all woods were managed for one reason or another. They constituted a vital part of the rural economy, providing timber and wood for:

- ship building;
- house building;
- furniture;
- mining;
- wagon and cart construction;
- farm implements;
- cart wheels;
- fence material;
- sheep hurdles;
- hop poles;
- thatching spars;
- tent pegs;
- barrel hoops and staves;
- charcoal;
- turnery;
- bark for tannin;
- pea and bean sticks;
- clog bottoms;
- clothes pegs;
- and enormous quantities of fuel wood.

To produce such a variety of items, thousands of craftsmen were employed. Many worked outdoors in all weathers, either as individuals or in small units, some travelling daily from home, others wandering from place to place where they would set up temporary shelters of branches and turves. These hardy people included:



Thousands of small woods are in need of management

- copsemen;
- timber fellers;
- underwood cutters;
- horsemen;
- sawyers;
- bark peelers;
- chair bodgers;
- basket makers;
- hurdle makers;
- paling makers;
- clog makers;
- broom squires;
- rake makers;
- wheelwrights;
- hoop shavers;
- faggot makers;
- pole lathe turners;
- charcoal colliers.

Gradually, most of the traditional markets disappeared. Many old skills and customs were lost to industrialization and the drift to the towns. And the woods fell silent.