The Warwickshire FDP comprises 4 separate woodlands (287 ha) which lie in the county of Warwickshire. All of the woodlands are former ancient woodlands but only 25% now remains with the rest being stocked with conifers.

Arley and Hay Wood are used on a regular basis by local residents and visitors to the area. The woodlands contain a wide variety of important woodland species such as Red Wood ants, dormice, Great Crested newts, bats and a variety of Lepidoptera all of which are identified as Biodiversity Action Plan species.
Arley Wood contains the only known community of Red Wood ants in Warwickshire and they are widespread across the woodland. The ants live beneath the Corsican pine stands.

The Corsican pine stands are showing moderate signs of infection from the fungus Red Band Needle Blight.

Mature broadleaves are scattered throughout the woodland and following the riparian areas and ride sides.
Corsican pine dominates Arley Wood and supports the only known colony of Red wood ants in Warwickshire. Corsican pine is now being affected throughout the country by a fungus (Red Band Needle Blight) that is seriously affecting the health of the trees and eventually results in tree mortality.

The patchwork of colours represents the percentage of each species within mixed stands. This spatial representation does not reflect the position on the ground of each species, simply the overall woodland composition.
The Natural Score reflects the percentage of native broadleaf species found within the woodland’s current stand structure.

The natural vegetation classification gives an indication based on plant communities of what woodland trees would occur there naturally.
Landform patterns affect many things, including drainage, soils, vegetation patterns and shelter. ‘Visual Force’ is a principle embodied in design and architecture, where the eye responds to patterns in a predictable manner (Up hollows and down Ridges). Forest Coupes should be designed to reflect the landform and create a relationship between landform and structure. Landform also affects the sensitivity of an area (flat landscapes generally being less sensitive than hilly areas) and this in turn affects the scale of forestry operations.