15. FAIROAK VALLEY AND FAIR OAK COLLIERY





lowers from June to Septe out for it in woodland areas

The forest

Cannock Chase is predominantly a pine forest of mostly Corsican pine, with larch and broadleaf trees adding diversity. Pine trees provide shelter and homes for birds such as siskins and goldcrest, and shelter for animals such as deer.

Dead trees are left where they fall to provide a babitat for insects mammals and birds including owls, buzzards and woodpeckers



The crossbill, Loxia curvirostra, is a type of finch. Its hooked bill is sed over at the tips ch helps it to extrac eds from conifer cone 'ou might spot a crossbil in this area fluttering from cone to cone, or flying at reetop height in family aroups or larger flocks



The adder, Vipera berus, is found on heathland areas and at the edge of woodlands on Cannock Chase. Adders are cold-blooded. You might see them raising their body erature by basking in the warm early-morning sunshine

ourtesy of Martin Kubi



Fairoak Valley is a rich and important habitat that is home to many wildlife species. The Forestry Commission manages this area with great sensitivity to help conserve and enhance its special features for future generations.

The area has an interesting coal mining past and was the location of a colliery in the late 19th century.

 \sim



is a member of the finch family. The male, shown here, has streaky yellow-green plumage and a black



crown and bib

and to probe decaying wood for insect larvae



Despite its name, the most striking feature of the grey wantail Motacilla cinerea is its lemon vellow un night see them here around brooks and streams





Mallards, Anas platyrhynchos are a duck species that enjoy vetland habitats such a Fairoak Pools. Their varied die includes seeds, acorns, berries plants, insects and shellfish



The great spotted woodpecker, Dendrocopus major, In spring unight hear the male bird displaying its territory by ning on tree-trunks. They are not always making a hole voodpeckers do use their bill to make holes for nesting



Image courtesy of Slavisa

Red, muntiac and fallow deer are all

ished on Cannock Chase. Fallow dee shown here, are the most comm



EXPLORE AND DISCOVER

Fair Oak Colliery The Fair Oak Colliery Company was formed on 1 September 1871. It acquired a 60 year lease on 5,500 acres of mineral rights under Cannock Chase, but crucially, the company had not sunk a bore-hole to test the geology of the area.

On January 1st 1872 work began on the two shafts of No 1 Plant on the opposite side of Stony Brook. The workmen immediately ran into problems. Dynamite was needed to blast through layers of sand and gravel, and water needed to be pumped away. The rocks serving as stepping stones over Stony Brook and other rocks in the dam walls of Fairoak pools came from these shafts.

No 1 Plant failed to yield any coal and was eventually abandoned in 1875. The company was more successful with its No 2 Plant, which began to produce coal in 1877. This was about 750 metres south west of here, near to the top of Jockey Hill.

By 1880 the colliery was producing 2,000 tons of coal per week and employed almost 400 people. Workmen and their families were housed in two rows of cottages and a few houses close to Stony Brook. But the cost of unproductive years had taken its toll, and in 1884 mining operations ended. Company liquidation soon followed.

The nearby spoil mounds and the excavated rocks in the brook are all that remains of this short-lived but once thriving colliery



one of the fey remaining signs that a colliery operated near here.

CANNOCK CHASE HERITAGE TRAIL

Cannock Chase Heritage Trail is a 10-mile route linking the towns of Cannock, Hednesford and Rugeley. It passes through, or close to sites of historic or environmental interest, with interpretation boards along the way that tell the story of each location. Intended to support a healthy lifestyle, the trail is a facility for walkers and cyclists, offering walks and off-road cycle routes. The trail was initially funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and several project partners in 2008.

The trail passes close to wildlife sites of international importance. Cycle wheels, horse hooves, and feet, can severely damage these sites, and out of control dogs disturb wildlife. Please help us to protect wildlife by remaining on designated routes and by keeping dogs under close control.





Cannock Chase

Take on the Cannock Chase Heritage Trail Challenge with the Cannock Chase Can App!

CAN

Cannock Chase Can is an exciting health and wellbeing programme to help you make healthier lifestyle choices. It hosts a variety of wellness challenges which can be undertaken as an individual, group or family. Here's how you can get involved.

Download the App for FREE today by visiting Google Play and the App Store and searching for 'Cannock Chase Can'.

Scan the QR codes on each interpretation board to bring to life elements of the Trail. Content has been created by local schoolchildren alongside professional artists and The Birmingham Repertory Theatre.



Collect all the QR codes for each themed trail to complete the challenge and gain points and rewards for your efforts.



Fairoak Valley includes Stony Brook and Fairoak Pools, the largest water bodies on Cannock Chase. These pools are linked together by a stream system, which sources from underground springs at the top of the valley.

> The wetlands and surrounding habitats encourage amphibians such as frogs, toads, newts (including great crested newts), snakes (grass and adder) and common lizards. Herons and water fowl such as Canada geese, mallard, tufted ducks and coot can all be seen here. There is also a rare and native white-clawed crayfish population within the Stoney Brook.

Of the species of bat that can be found on Cannock Chase, three species (daubenton's, brown long-eared and pipistrelle) are attracted to the wetlands in this area. You might notice bat boxes on pine trees throughout the forest.

