



Lanes Copse

Management Plan 2010-2015

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THE WOODLAND TRUST

INTRODUCTION

The Trust's corporate aims and management approach guide the management of all the Trust's properties, and are described on Page 4. These determine basic management policies and methods, which apply to all sites unless specifically stated otherwise. Such policies include free public access; keeping local people informed of major proposed work; the retention of old trees and dead wood; and a desire for management to be as unobtrusive as possible. The Trust also has available Policy Statements covering a variety of woodland management issues.

The Trust's management plans are based on the identification of Key Features for the site and setting objectives for their management. A monitoring programme (not included in this plan) ensures that these objectives are met and any necessary management works are carried out.

Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATING

The information presented in this Management plan is held in a database which is continuously being amended and updated on our website. Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations. Please either consult The Woodland Trust website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk or contact the Woodland Trust (wopsmail@woodlandtrust.org.uk) to confirm details of the current management programme.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and a summary of monitoring results can be obtained on request.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The management of our woods is based on our charitable purposes, and is therefore focused on improving woodland biodiversity and increasing peoples' understanding and enjoyment of woodland. Our strategic aims are to:

- Protect native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future
- Work with others to create more native woodlands and places rich in trees
- Inspire everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website www.woodlandtrust.org.uk. Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

In addition to the guidelines below we have specific guidance and policies on issues of woodland management which we review and update from time to time.

We recognise that all woods are different and that the management of our sites should also reflect their local landscape and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives. Guidelines like these provide a necessary overarching framework to guide the management of our sites but such management also requires decisions based on local circumstances and our Site Manager's intimate knowledge of each site.

The following guidelines help to direct our woodland management:

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland using both natural regeneration and tree planting, but largely the latter, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe.
4. The long term vision for our non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open-ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The heritage and cultural value of sites is taken into account in our management and, in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Woods can offer the potential to generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We will therefore consider the potential to generate income from our estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we allow our woods to be used to support local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. In particular we will develop and maintain a network of long-term monitoring sites across the estate.
- 10 Any activities we undertake will conform to sustainable forest management principles, be appropriate for the site and will be balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

SUMMARY

This public management plan briefly describes the site, specifically mentions information on public access, sets out the long term policy and lists the Key Features which drive management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site - their significance is outlined together with their long (50 year+) and short (5 year) term objectives. The short term objectives are complemented by a detailed Work Programme for the period of this management plan. Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. A short glossary of technical terms is at the end. The Key Features and general woodland condition of this site are subject to a formal monitoring programme which is maintained in a central database. A summary of monitoring results is available on request.

1.0 SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Lanes Copse
Location:	Burghill
Grid reference:	SO469442, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 170
Area:	0.88 hectares (2.17 acres)
Designations:	

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

Explore ancient woodland and an Iron Age hill fort, while enjoying spectacular views over Wales.

2.2 Extended Description

Lanes Copse is a planted mixed broadleaved woodland, created on a small rectangular plot of agricultural land in 1995. Species include Oak, Ash, Cherry, Lime, Field Maple and a number of ornamental non native species that were planted at the request of the donor Mr. Lane. Shrubs include Hawthorn, Guelder Rose and Dogwood. Ground flora is dominated almost exclusively by grasses which are becoming suppressed in places as the canopy closes. The late Mr Lane who was generous enough to gift the site to the Woodland Trust formerly lived on a contiguous property. Following his death the residence was sold.

Lanes copse on the outskirts of Burghill is shadowed by the Woodland Trust property Credenhill Park Wood and lies just outside the border of the Hereford Hills major concentration of Ancient Woodlands.

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

The Donor has stipulated that there is to be no public access to the site whilst he is resident on the retained land. Should he move into a nursing home/hospital (permanently), or there is some other reason why he leaves his adjacent land and it is not likely he will return, the public access restriction will end. It will also end upon his death.

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

To encourage the long term development of a broadleaved woodland characterised by a high forest canopy structure comprising largely locally typical native broadleaved trees. Natural processes will be permitted in the development of the woodland. It is not expected that the site will be opened to the public in this plan period given its small size and design; the planting matrix does not cater for a circular walkway as it is rather grid like with very narrow intersections making the grid. The road side boundary hedge will be maintained as a feature of the wood and will require periodic flailing to prevent encroachment into the adjoining county highway.

5.0 KEY FEATURES

The Key Features of the site are identified and described below. They encapsulate what is important about the site. The short and long-term objectives are stated and any management necessary to maintain and improve the Key Feature.

5.1 New Native Woodland

Description

A strongly developing vibrant new woodland habitat enhanced by the thick hawthorn hedge on the roadside. Due to the site's small size it offers a woodland edge habitat. Through this and successive plan periods it is expected that the site will be of highest value to mobile species such as birds, amphibians and insects. The largely grass dominated flora does not hold any noteworthy species and this is undoubtedly reflective of the previous arable use. The potential for more interesting flora to develop is inherent to this developing woodland and the diverse range of habitats in the surrounding landscape. As canopy closes and suppresses grass species the process of succession may lead to vegetation being temporarily out shaded, this has started and should be accepted as a natural process.

Exotic maple was planted at the request of the donor Mr Lane, the presence of this non native species is not causing a significant ongoing habitat change or loss of any other species so control is not deemed necessary.

It is not expected that the site will be opened to the public due to its small size and lack of facilities for parking. The very narrow grid like ride network is not conducive to visitation and a significant amount of investment in widening the ride network would be required for public access. The Trust feels that such investment can be better made at sites with larger potential. For Burghill and Lanes Copse that investment is being made at the nearby Credenhill Park Wood.

Significance

The Woodland Trust is committed to the creation of more native woods and places rich in trees and to protecting native woods, trees and their wildlife for the future. Lane's Copse lies within a few hundred metres of the major concentration of Ancient Woodland named the Hereford Hills.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunity to establish woodland of locally typical native broadleaves. No constraints have been identified.

Factors Causing Change

Long term Objective (50 years+)

To establish woodland largely of locally typical tree and shrub species by following natural processes. It is expected that the boundary hedge will remain a feature of the site as it enhances the woodland edge habitat provided by Lanes Copse. Flora will be allowed to develop naturally in line with the natural canopy changes over time. It is not expected that the site will be opened to the public as its potential to achieve the Woodland Trust aim of inspiring everyone to enjoy and value woods and trees is limited.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Aim: To maintain over the duration of this plan (2010 to 2015) the boundary hedge in the same condition as it is in 2010.

Strategy: Determine any causes of decline through monitoring. It is expected that decline may be observed due to over shadowing by the adjacent plantation. If this proves to be true then overshadowing trees could be removed. Annual or Bi-annual trimming of the hedge will be required for road safety purposes. It is expected that changes to the hedge's health will occur over the medium term and therefore unlikely within this plan period. Monitoring frequency will reflect this.

Measure of Success: Health of the hedge (stability and visual appearance) in 2015 being equal to 2010.

6.0 WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type of Work	Description	Due By
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APPENDIX 1: COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Key Features Present	Designations
1a	0.80	Mixed broadleaves		High forest		New Native Woodland	

Compt. 1a represents the whole site and is rectangular in shape with a westerly aspect; native broadleaved woodland was created by planting in 1995. A county highway borders the site on the northern external boundary and this is marked by a tidy 8 foot hawthorn hedge. Management access is provided via an inset 12 foot gateway off this highway. Species include Oak, Ash, Cherry, Lime, Field Maple and a number of ornamental non native species that were planted at the request of the donor Mr. Lane. Shrubs include Hawthorn, Guelder Rose and Dogwood and these are located on the edges of the extensive internal permissive path network. Ground flora is dominated almost exclusively by grasses which are becoming suppressed in places as the canopy closes. Power lines overfly the site on an east-west axis and a water main runs underground along the roadside boundary and the southern boundary.

GLOSSARY

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established. Either by hand cutting or with carefully selected weed killers such as glyphosate.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.