



Baron's Wood

Management Plan 2013-2018

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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 Consequently this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme and on-going monitoring observations.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:	Baron's Wood
Location:	Upton Cheyney, Keynsham
Grid reference:	ST699701, OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 172
Area:	2.95 hectares (7.29 acres)
Designations:	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Summary Description

This rural wood is a perfect place to see wildlife such as squirrels. The site has different types of tree such as hazel, ash and elder and a permissive bridleway so it's a great place to go horse riding and cycling. A public foot path is great for walking the dog. Two-thirds of the site lays on one side of a country road near Upton Cheyney, while the remaining third lies opposite. This wood is also a great hot spot for photography for trees and wildlife.

2.2 Extended Description

Barons Wood was planted in the mid 1980's on three former pasture fields which are on a 999 year lease to the Trust. Two-thirds of the site lies on one side of a country road near the village of Upton Cheyney, while the remaining third lies opposite on the other side of the road. There is another Woodland Trust 'WOYD' planting site of 5.1 ha, located 1 kilometre along the road to the east.

The larger area of woodland is on a moderately steep north-facing slope, while the smaller area is lower and more gently sloping. In addition to the road bisecting the wood, there is another road along the southern boundary leading to a farm. The remaining boundaries are formed by old hedgerows adjoining arable fields and some semi-improved grassland with a paddock to the north-east. The wood lies within the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and is just outside the boundary of the Forest of Avon.

The broadleaved planting has established well and is developing into High Forest, the canopy will be dominated by ash with some field maple and cherry, the planted oak has mostly failed due to squirrel damage. An under storey is developing which will be mostly hazel with some elder. Several veteran Ash stand within the wood, some are pollards, and all are hedgerow remnants. Seed from these has given rise to much natural regeneration through the wood. The ancient species rich hedgerow network is important within the South Gloucestershire HAP and the hedgerows of the woodland link in with this.

Pedestrian access to the southern block along a bridleway, or on a longer loop path through the woodland. Management access is available directly from the road via two field gates, however vehicle access within the wood is not practical, particularly over the muddy bridleway. Access to the small northern block is not formalised on a maintained path network, it is accessed directly from the road through the gate opposite that to the southern block

3.0 PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

3.1 Getting there

General Location

The wood sits between two small roads 2km east of the town of Bitton, between Bath and Bristol.

Description

The smaller area of woodland has no formal, maintained public access, although an informal track exists through the wood. In the larger section, a circular path is maintained for walkers. Part of the length of this is designated as a permissive bridleway which enters/exits via gates, onto the lanes. This is well-used by horse riders, causing the steep path to be muddy for much of the year. Use by walkers is limited to local people from Upton Cheyney, as parking is scarce along the narrow lanes.

Parking

Localised parking is difficult, although limited on-road parking may be found in the village of Upton Cheyney, 700m walk uphill on roads without pavements. Alternatively a large car park is located at Swineford, 1.5km walk along footpaths.

Public Transport

The nearest train station is the Avon Valley Steam Railway. The nearest bus stop is in Bitton, regularly running service 332 from Bristol, a 2km uphill walk on roads without pavements is then required to reach the site.

Facilities

No public toilets are known within 5km

3.2 Access / Walks

4.0 LONG TERM POLICY

Baron's Wood will be managed as High Forest comprising a predominantly broadleaved woodland with increasing structural diversity developing over time. It will be used and valued by local people and continue to be an important part of the local landscape.

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 Informal Public Access

Description

There is little accessible woodland within the area so this wood, although small, remains an important resource for the local community. Therefore the entrances and paths need to be maintained to allow the level of local public access to continue.

Paths provide a short woodland walk and a permissive bridleway allows a link between the two lanes.

The site is well used by horses although they have strayed from the permissive bridleway along the pedestrian path making walking difficult at all times of year.

Significance

The Woodland Trust believes there should be accessible woodland within walking distance of everyone's home. This is partly fulfilled by the creation and ownership of Baron's Wood.

Opportunities & Constraints

None identified

Factors Causing Change

Invasive species

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The aim is to maintain the wood as an integral part of the landscape keeping its semi-natural character, whilst providing an area of accessible woodland for people to enjoy.

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

The short term objective for this wood is to ensure that it remains welcoming and attractive. This will be done by:

Cutting paths twice per year or as required to keep the paths open and to ensure the wood is maintained in line with the access category for the site, and checked annually to ensure this is so. Check in 2014 to see if coppicing of ride side vegetation is required where paths are becoming narrowed by vegetation to ensure they retain a suitable width. This may also help to dry the paths out after wet weather.

Tree safety surveys and site inspections will be carried out regularly to ensure public safety and to check for invasive non-native species and if they become a threat take action to control.

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	2.75	Ash	1985	High forest		Informal Public Access	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Barons Wood is a young broadleaved woodland planted during the mid 1980s and contains oak, ash, lime, cherry, whitebeam, crabapple, field maple, mountain ash, hawthorn, common alder, white willow, aspen, hazel, and buckthorn. These are growing well and the canopy is well-established, with shrubs such as elder growing beneath it, and a grassy ground layer containing buttercups, cow parsley and nettles.

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.