Doubling Woodland Cover in BANES



How are we going to address the joint climate and ecological emergencies? One response is tree planting and woodland creation.

These maps are designed to help start a conversation about planting trees and creating woodland in BANES. In particular they are about where such woodlands might be located using a standard methodology across the landscape. As well as showing where woodland already exists they identify marginal land for woodland creation that does not encroach on arable areas or priority habitats.

As well as illustrating existing and potential woodlands the maps estimate how much arable land and persistent pasture exists within the parish and suggests how much of this land might be enhanced with silvopasture and silvoarable planting where trees are integrated into existing land uses.

The maps are not prescriptive and woodland can only be created with the consent of landowners. It is time to start talking. The maps have been compiled using the latest open data sources from central government and its agencies under the Open Government Licence and with the generous support of Friends of the Earth.

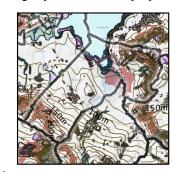
To learn more about the issues and methods used please visit www.woodlands.terrasulis.org

Why not get involved in making it happen locally and get your hands dirty by finding or even starting a local woodlands community group.



Map 1

This map is for general orientation and appreciation of the landform of the parish. It shows shaded relief and contours of the land surface, together with roads, buildings, surface water features and flood alert areas. The map is centred on the parish with the boundary shown in a bold solid black line.

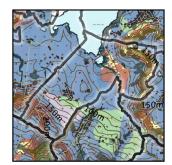


Map 2 This map shows existing woodland in greens and suggests where opportunities for creating woodland may exist in red. It also shows where known proteced areas and priority habitats are. It is not a good idea to plant trees on grassland that is rich in biodiversity and itself a scare habitat, so always have an ecological survey before changing the land cover. The map shows the latest information from Natural England but our knowledge of priority habitats is incomplete.



Map 3 This map has a monochrome Google Earth image to help locate field boundaries in relation to the Opportunity Woodland. Also shown are the INSPIRE polygons and identifiers that relate to land ownership. The numeric identifiers are very small but are legible if you zoom in. These can be entered into the Land Registry web site to obtain details of the owners for a fee of £3.

https://eservices.landregistry.gov.uk/eservices/ FindAProperty/view/LrInspireIdInit.do



High to good quality agricultural land (Grades 1, 2 and 3) needs to be used for food production so the Opportunity Woodland is focused on poor quality Grade 4 land and land in other grades on steep slopes. This map shows the relationship between the Opportunity Woodland and grades of land in the Agricultural Land Classification. The ALC takes into account limiting factors on agricultural use including climate, relief, flooding and soils.

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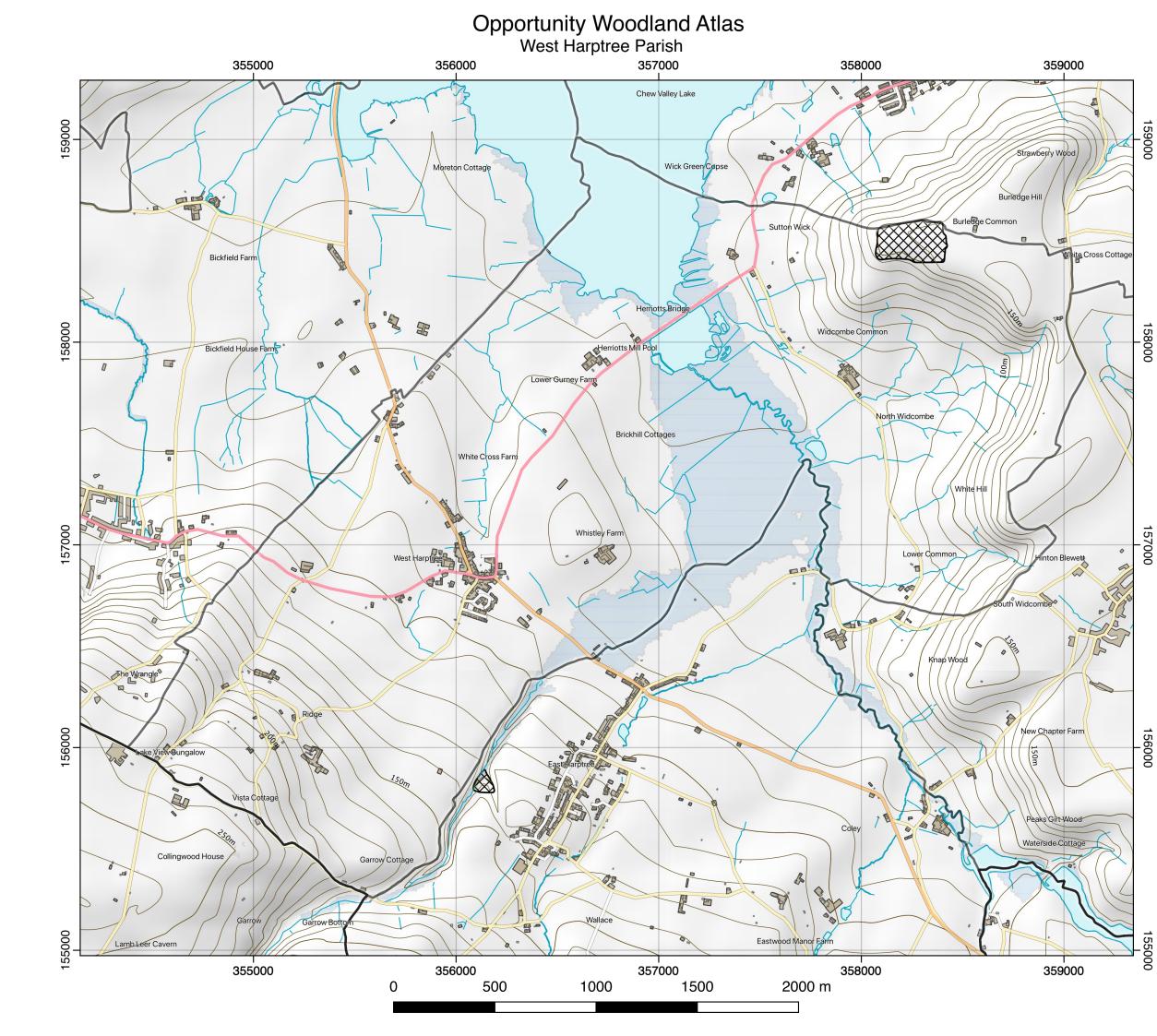
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Map 5

This map shows an estimate of where grasslands and arable areas are. These areas have the additional potential for trees in hedges, grassland and arable fields as types of agroforestry. An estimate is given on the map of the potential area of Silvoarable and Silvopasture that might be integrated into the existing landscape at a lower density than woodland.





Terrain and Road Network

This map shows shaded relief, roads, buildings, surface water and flood alert areas. Its purpose is to give the lie of the land and a general overview of the parish.

The subsequent maps fill in the details of existing and potential woodland, protection areas, important habitats and agricultural land quality.

	Parish Boundary		
	Buildings		
Roads			
	Motorway		
	Motorway, Collapsed Dual Carriageway		
	Primary Road		
	A Road		
	Primary Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway		
	A Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway		
	B Road		
	B Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway		
	Minor Road		
	Minor Road, Collapsed Dual Carriageway		
	Local Street		
	Private Road Publicly Accessible		
	Pedestrianised Street		
	Contours		
$\nabla \nabla$	Scheduled Monuments		
	Surface Water		
	Flood Alert Areas		



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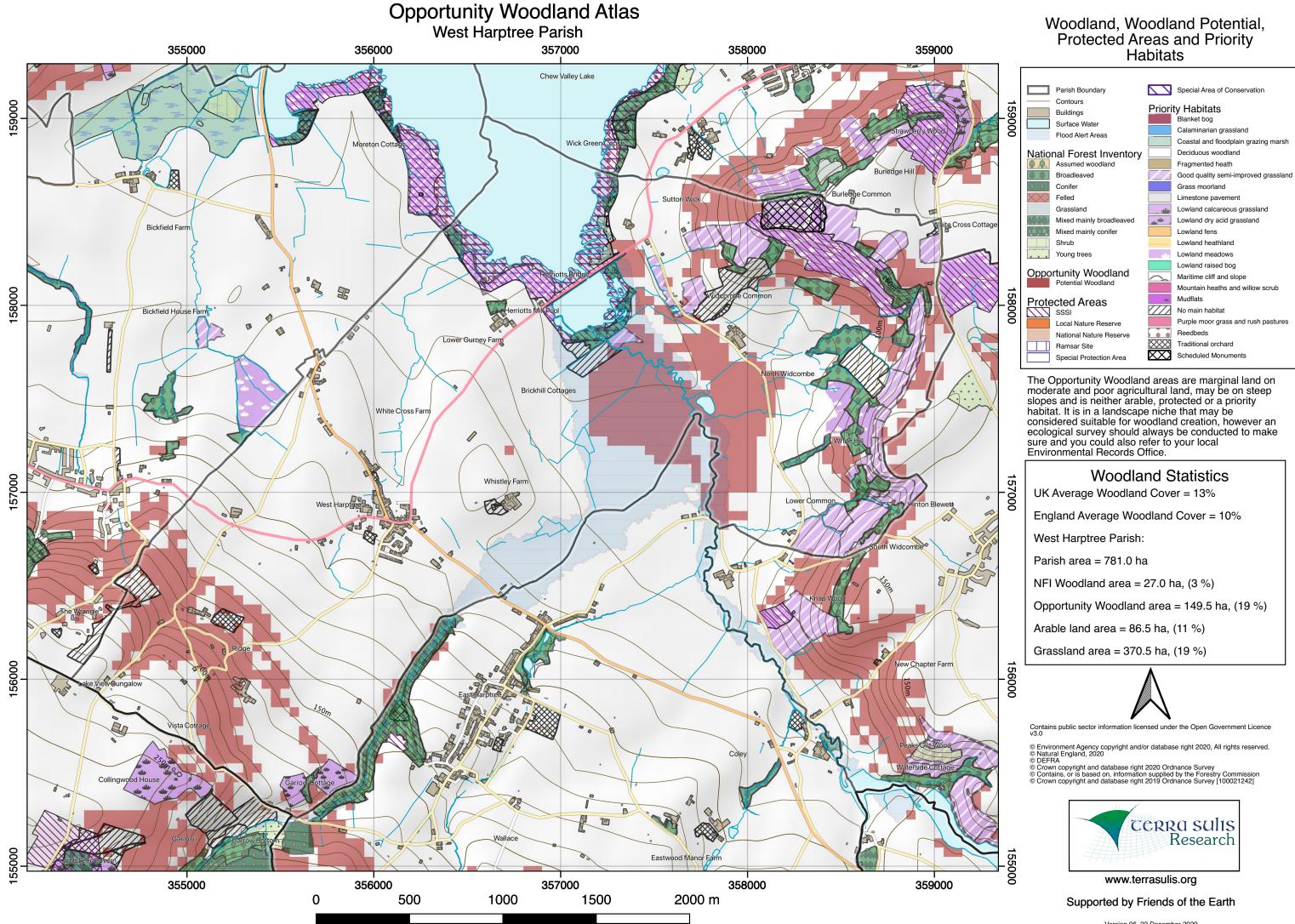
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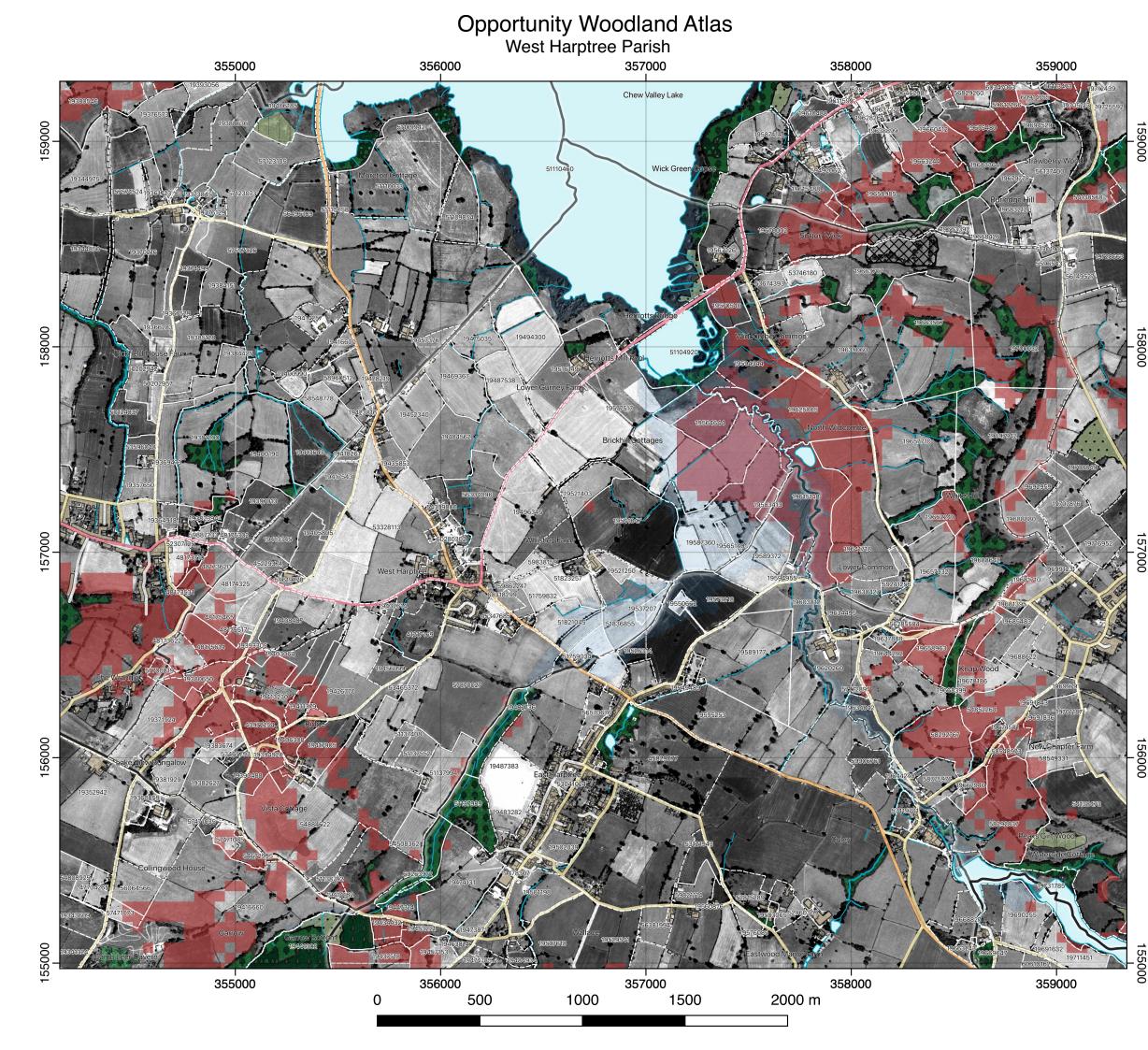


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Woodland & Field Boundaries

158000

	Parish Boundary Buildings Surface Water Flood Alert Areas Scheduled Monuments Land Registry INSPIRE polygons
Nation	nal Forest Inventory Assumed woodland Broadleaved Conifer Felled Grassland Mixed mainly broadleaved
	Mixed mainly conifer Shrub Young trees
Орро	rtunity Woodland Potential Woodland

Finding who owns a specific piece of land can seem complicated unless you either know a well connected local or can look it up somewhere. If there is a patch of land that looks promising for woodland creation you can use the INSPIRE numeric identifiers on this map to look up the owner on the Land Registry web site, for a fee of £3.

https://eservices.landregistry.gov.uk/eservices/ FindAProperty/view/LrInspireIdInit.do

Google Satellite

Large parcels are cut up into smaller square blocks with different identifiers but are actually part of the same parcel with a single land title. You can normally work out which block belong togeter just by looking at them carefully. You only need to buy the title for one of them, rather than all.

Priority habitats and protected areas are omitted from this map to make the land ownership polygons clearer. Please refer to the other maps for their locations.



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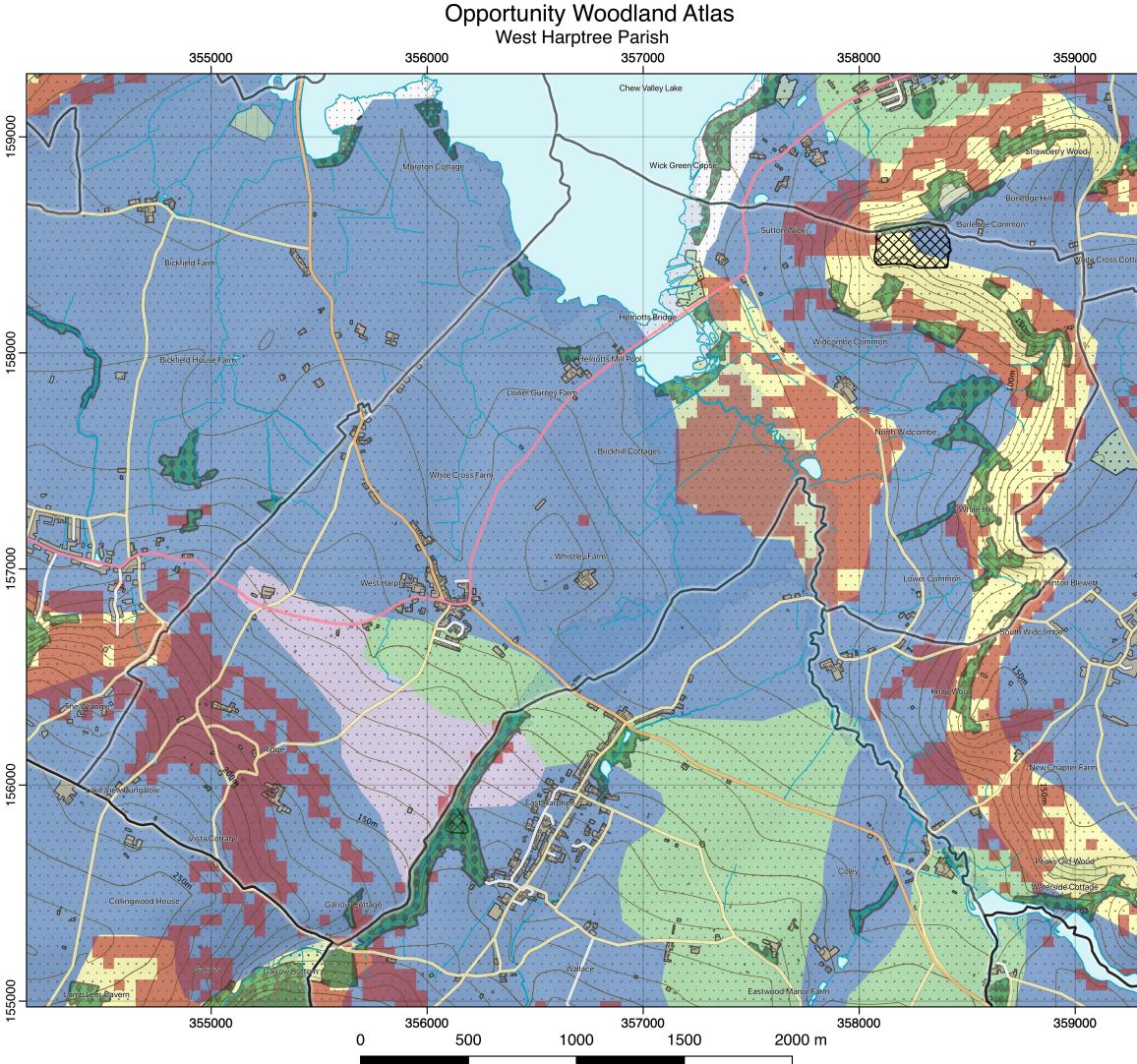
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Agricultural Land Classification

Parish Boundary Contours Buildings Surface Water Flood Alert Areas Scheduled Monuments National Forest Inventory Assumed woodland Broadleaved A A Conifer Felled Grassland 49 49 I Mixed mainly broadleaved Mixed mainly conifer Shrub . . . Young trees **Opportunity Woodland** Potential Woodland Agricultural Land Classification GRADE 1 - excellent quality GRADE 2 - very good quality GRADE 3 - good to moderate quality GRADE 4 - poor quality . . . GRADE 5 - very poor quality . . . Non Agricultural Urban

Woodland Statistics

UK Average Woodland Cover = 13%

England Average Woodland Cover = 10%

West Harptree Parish:

Parish area = 781.0 ha

NFI Woodland area = 27.0 ha, (3 %)

Opportunity Woodland area = 149.5 ha, (19 %)

Arable land area = 86.5 ha, (11 %)

Grassland area = 370.5 ha, (19 %)



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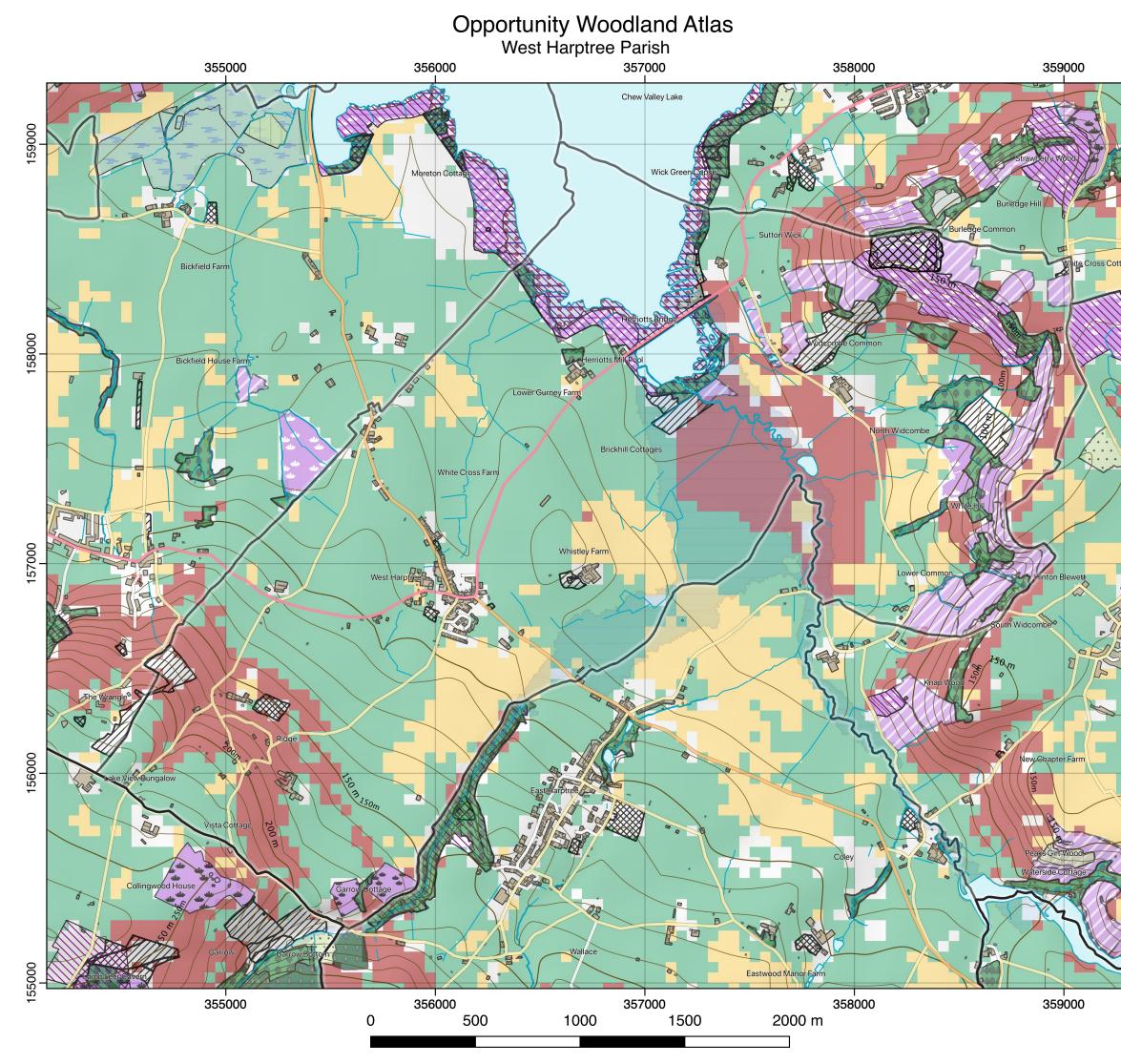
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Arable & Pasture

J NICO	159000	Parish Boundary Priority Habitats Contours Calaminarian grassland Buildings Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Surface Water Coastal saltmarsh Flood Alert Areas Coastal sand dunes Scheduled Monuments Coastal vegetated shingle National Forest Inventory Fragmented heath Assumed woodland Good quality semi-improved grass		
	158000	Nestinited woodand Grass moorland Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Potential Woodland Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Potential Woodland Image: Sum ed woodand Image: Potential Woodland Image: Sum ed wood woodand Image: Potential Woodland Image: Sum ed wood woodand Image: Potential Woodland Image: Sum ed wood wood wood wood wood wood wood w		
a all a a	157000	Woodland Statistics UK Average Woodland Cover = 13% England Average Woodland Cover = 10% West Harptree Parish: Parish area = 781.0 ha NFI Woodland area = 27.0 ha, (3 %) Opportunity Woodland area = 149.5 ha, (19 %) Arable land area = 86.5 ha, (11 %)		
	156000	Grassland area = 370.5 ha, (19 %) Potential for Silvoarable = 1.6 ha Potential for Silvopasture = 23.3 ha The potential for Silvoarable and Silvopasture assumes that 10% of the land is utilised for these systems with a planting density of 75 trees per hectare on arable and 250 trees per hectare on pasture. The potential areas for these in the box above is the area represented if the trees were all clumpted together but in actuality they would be spread out across the landscape within the Arable and Persistent Pasture classes. Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0 • Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2020, All rights reserved. • Natural England, 2020 • DEFRA • Crown copyright and database right 2020 Ordnance Survey • Contains, or is based on, information supplied by the Forestry Commission • Crown copyright and database right 2020 Ordnance Survey		
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