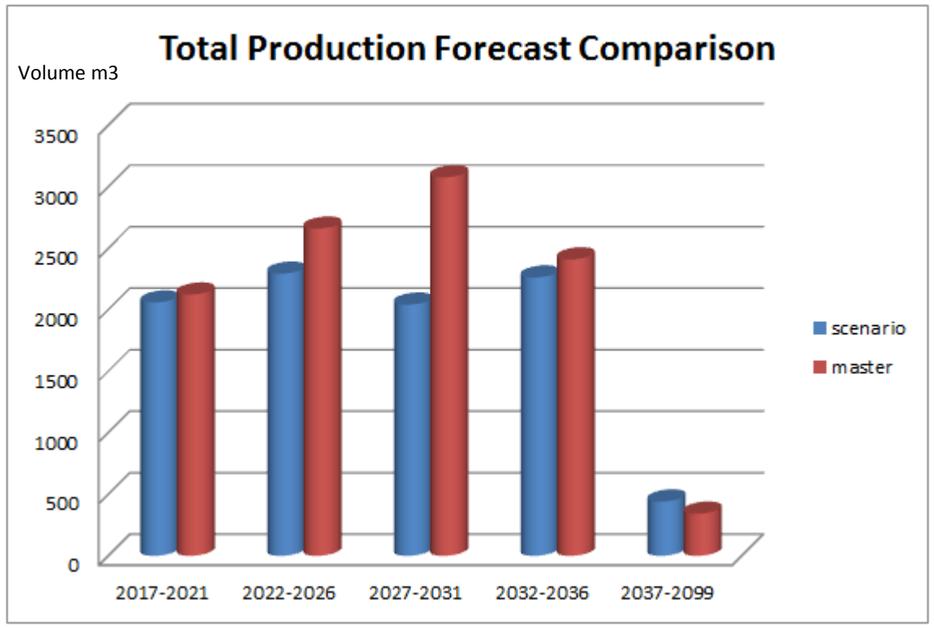
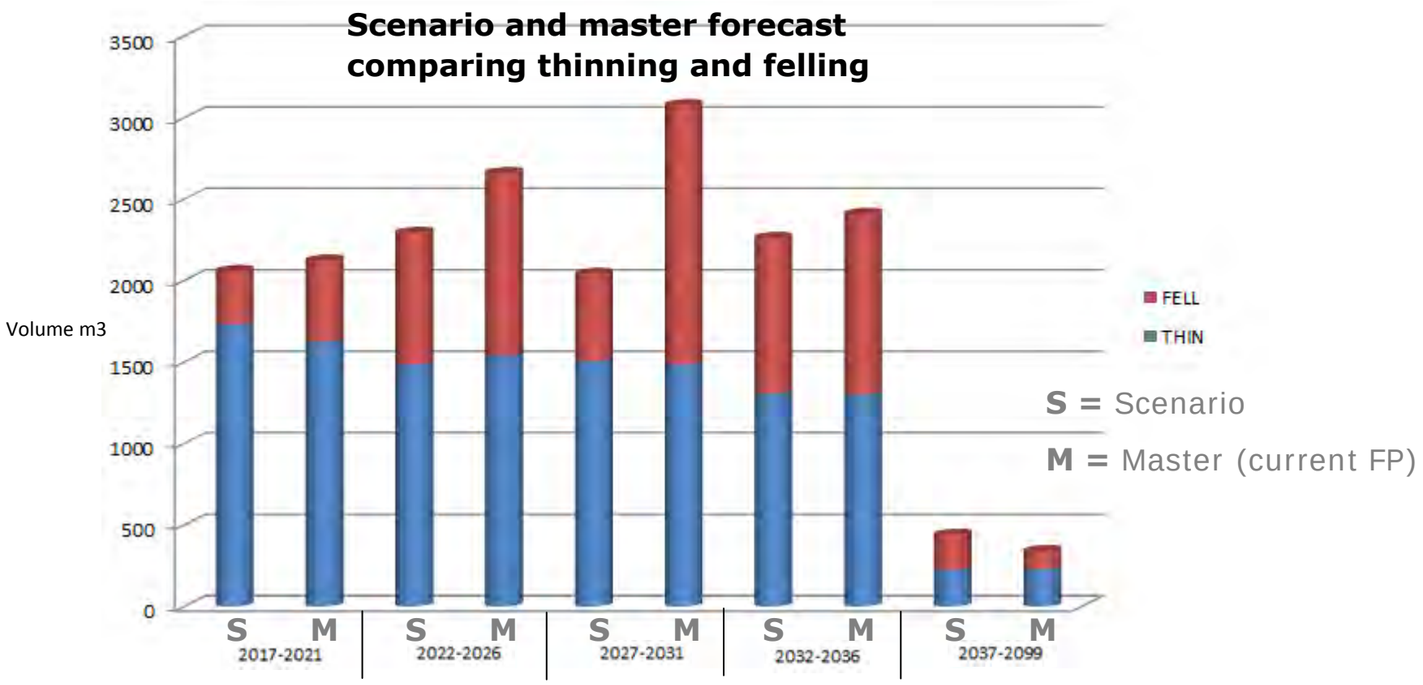
Option Testing

Option 1 – Current Forest Plan (Master)	Option 2 – Proposed Forest Plan (Scenario)
Deliver well-designed forests in keeping with the local landscape character	
Management proposals had worked hard to minimise the design impact of felling coupes and management proposals on the landscape, especially those around Tintern.	Due to the threat of disease, some coupes have been changed to better manage and reflect the risk of disease, whilst retaining sensitivity to the surrounding landscape.
The management and restoration of statutorily designated areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest/ Special Areas of Conservation/Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Key Wildlife Areas.	
The plan accounted for all SAC/SSSI/SAM/KWA within management proposals. Restoration of PAW and open habitats began. Whilst the plan recognised the need to reduce quantity of pine this was achieved principally through clearfelling and restocking.	The plan updated the SSSI plan bringing the plan period in line with that of the FP and incorporating it as part of the FP. PAW will continue to be restored through thinning and felling, whilst ATC options are now available for reduction of CP within the management area. KWA have been enhanced by proposing to extend the available open habitat, that would now link The Park, Poor's allotment and open habitat to the south of Parson's Allotment.
The continued production of sustainable and marketable woodland products.	
The primary silvicultural method used in achieving the establishment of future crops is that of clearfelling, whilst suggested species choice does not take into account the impact of new diseases and climate change.	Where desirable issues of restructuring are still recognised with the retention of clearfelling systems, but the choice of restock species has been widened to address the threats from new diseases and climate change. In some cases the low impact approach will help meet establishment needs of the more sensitive species.
The protection and enhancement of veteran trees/trees of special interest (TSI) and recruitment of future generations of veteran trees/TSI.	
Plan proposals recognised the TSI within Shorncliff and Caswell Wood SSSI and management recognised only select feature trees such as the King Yew in Eastwood.	Proposals recognise TSI within Shorncliff and Caswell Wood SSSI and during preparation of plan proposals more TSI worthy or protection such as the stored lime in Wyeside and other Yews scatted through the plan area have recorded . Site planning process will build on this so as the TSI asset is well preserved and protected.
Protect and enhance woodland, open habitats and their associated species.	
Proposals recognised the value of open habitat and work continued in The Park managing the lowland heath, although birch is a major threat.	Proposals also recognise the open habitat potential within Parsons Allotment and proposals will extend the potential available open habitat within the plan area by approximately a further additional 6Ha.
To conserve, maintain and enhance cultural and heritage assets.	
Management proposals were in line with management intentions laid out within site specific management plans.	Management proposals will continue these intentions and the site planning process will look to identify and record any unidentified heritage features.





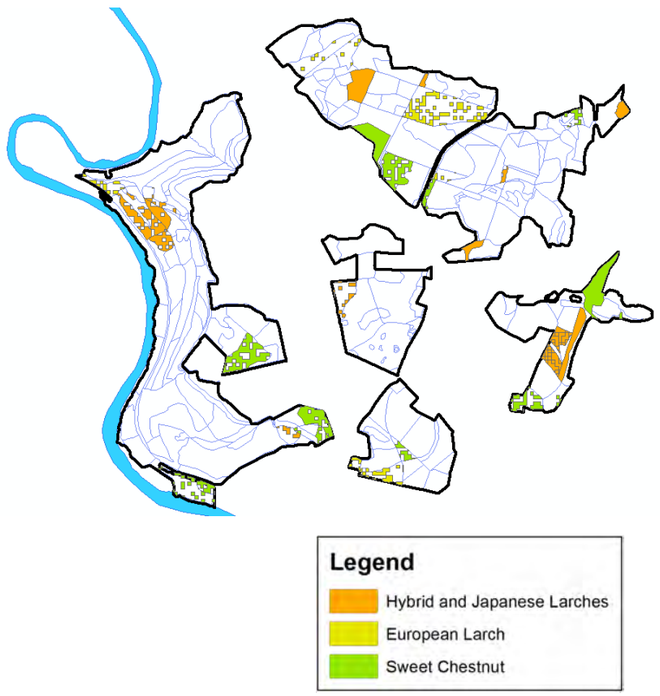
Pests & Diseases

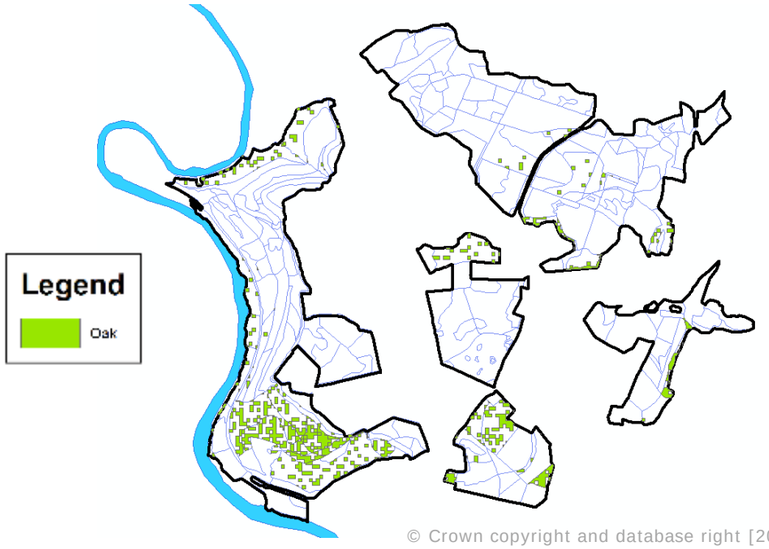
Name: *Phytophthora ramorum* (PR)

First appearance in District: 2009

Attacks: Larches

P. ramorum was first found in the UK in 2002 and until 2009 in the woodland environment had largely been associated with rhododendron species acting as a host from which spores are produced. In August 2009 P. ramorum was found on a small number of dead and dying Japanese Larch in South West England, causing particular concern since some affected trees were not close to infected rhododendron and showing a significant change in the dynamics of the disease than experienced previously. Following this testing in Devon and west Somerset confirmed the presence of PR in mature Japanese larch as well as species in its under-storey, including sweet Chestnut, Beech, Birch, Oak, Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock. On some sites there is little or no rhododendron present. It is now known that Japanese Larch can produce very high quantities of disease-carrying spores when actively growing in spring and summer, at much higher levels than those produced by rhododendron. These can be spread significant distances in moist air. PR is a notifiable disease dealt with by felling the infected area under a statutory plant health notice (SPHN) issued through FERA and the Forestry Commission.





Name: Oak 'dieback' or 'decline'

First appearance in District: unknown

Affects: Oak

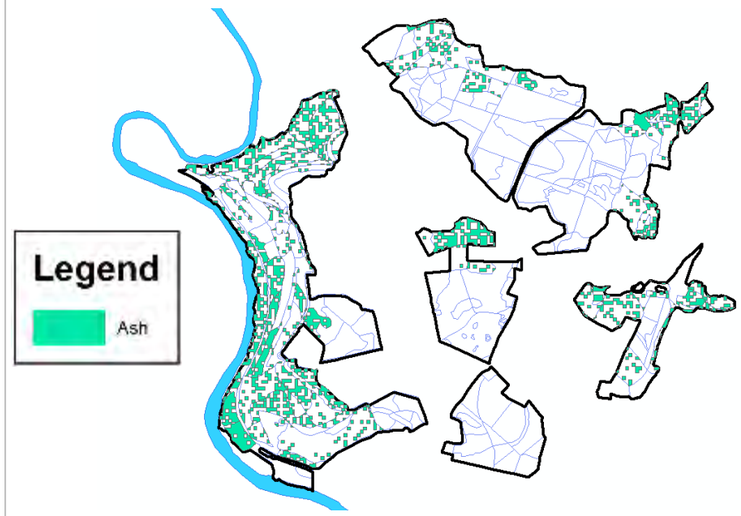
Oak 'dieback' or 'decline' is the name used to describe poor health in oak trees and can be split into Chronic decline and Acute decline. Chronic decline is protracted taking effect on the Oak over a number of decades whilst Acute decline is much swifter acting over much shorter periods usually five years or so. Symptoms can be caused by a range of living agents e.g. insect and fungal attack, or non-living factors, e.g. poor soil and drought or prolonged water logging. Factors causing decline can vary between sites, as can the effects of the factors through time. Oak decline is not new; oak trees in Britain have been affected for the most part of the past century. Both native species of oak are affected, but Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur) more so than Sessile oak (Quercus petraea). Successive exposure to any of these agents on a yearly/ seasonal basis further reduces the health of the tree(s) and predisposes it to other living (Biotic) agents that can often spell the eventual death knell for the tree.

Name: *Chalara fraxinea*

First appearance in District: 2012

Attacks: Ash

Rampant in Europe, showing up in 2012 mainly in East Anglia and along the East coast of England. Infection has been found within some parts of the West England Forest District and looks set to continue spreading. No Ash is being planted but natural regeneration from existing crops is being accepted in the hope that there is some natural resistance.

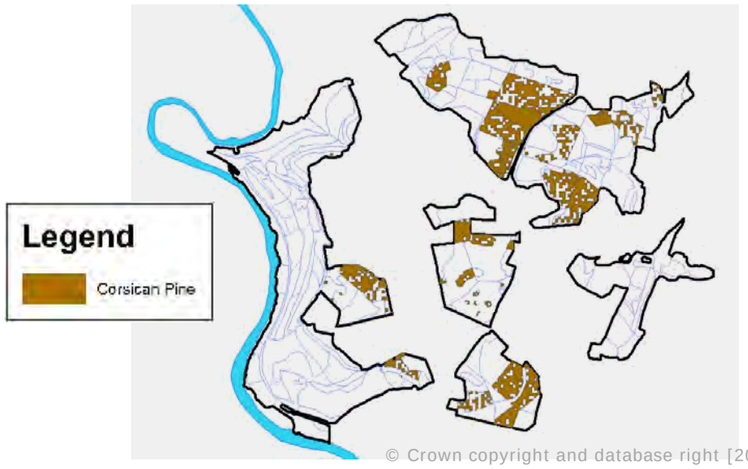


Name: Dothistroma Needle Blight (DBN)

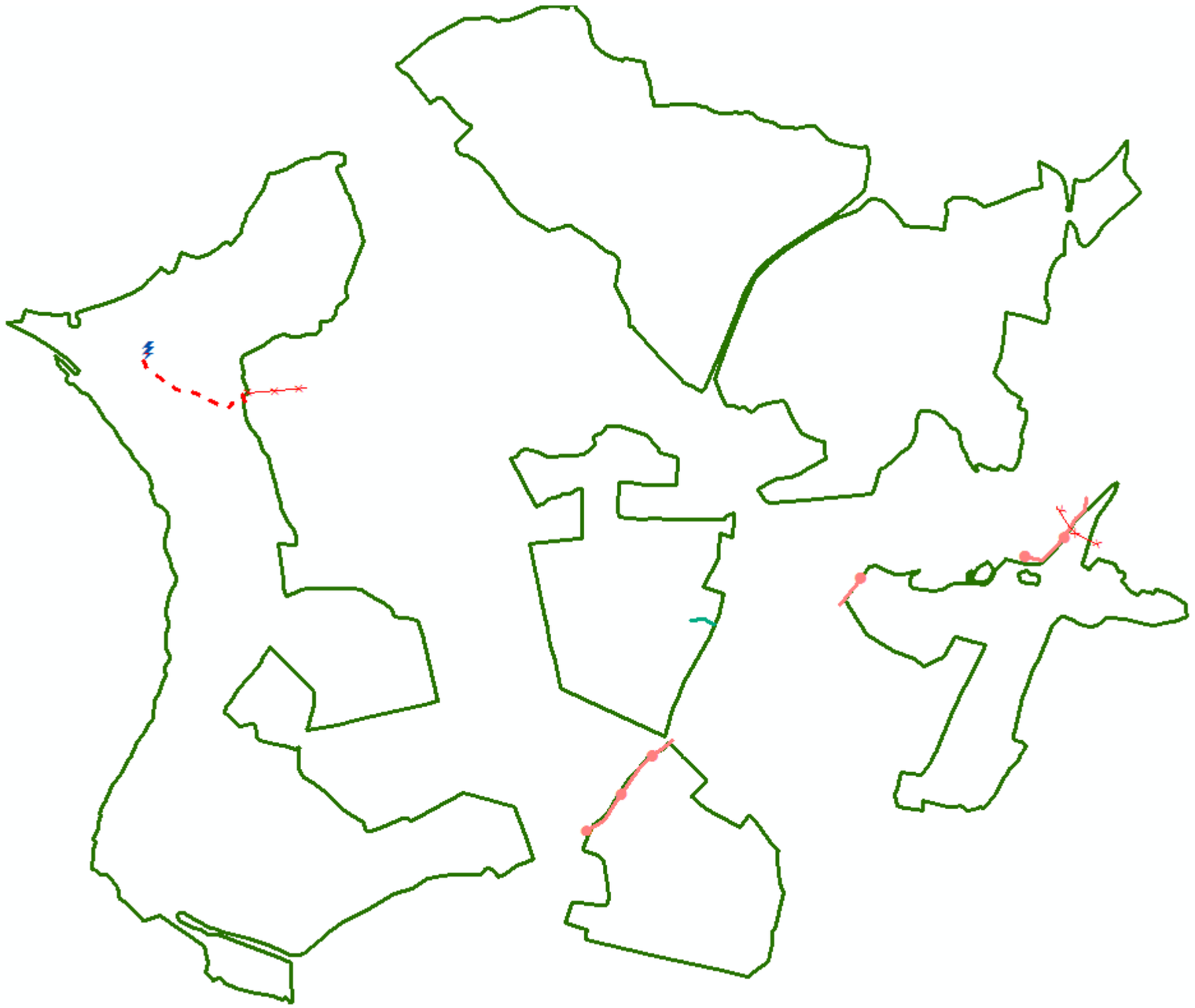
First appearance: mid 1990s

Attacks: Pine species

Often referred to as Red Band Needle Blight (RBN) and can reduce growth rates by between 70 and 90%. Effects of RBN are managed through thinning the wood more heavily than you would normally to introduce higher levels of air flow through the remaining crop.



Utilities



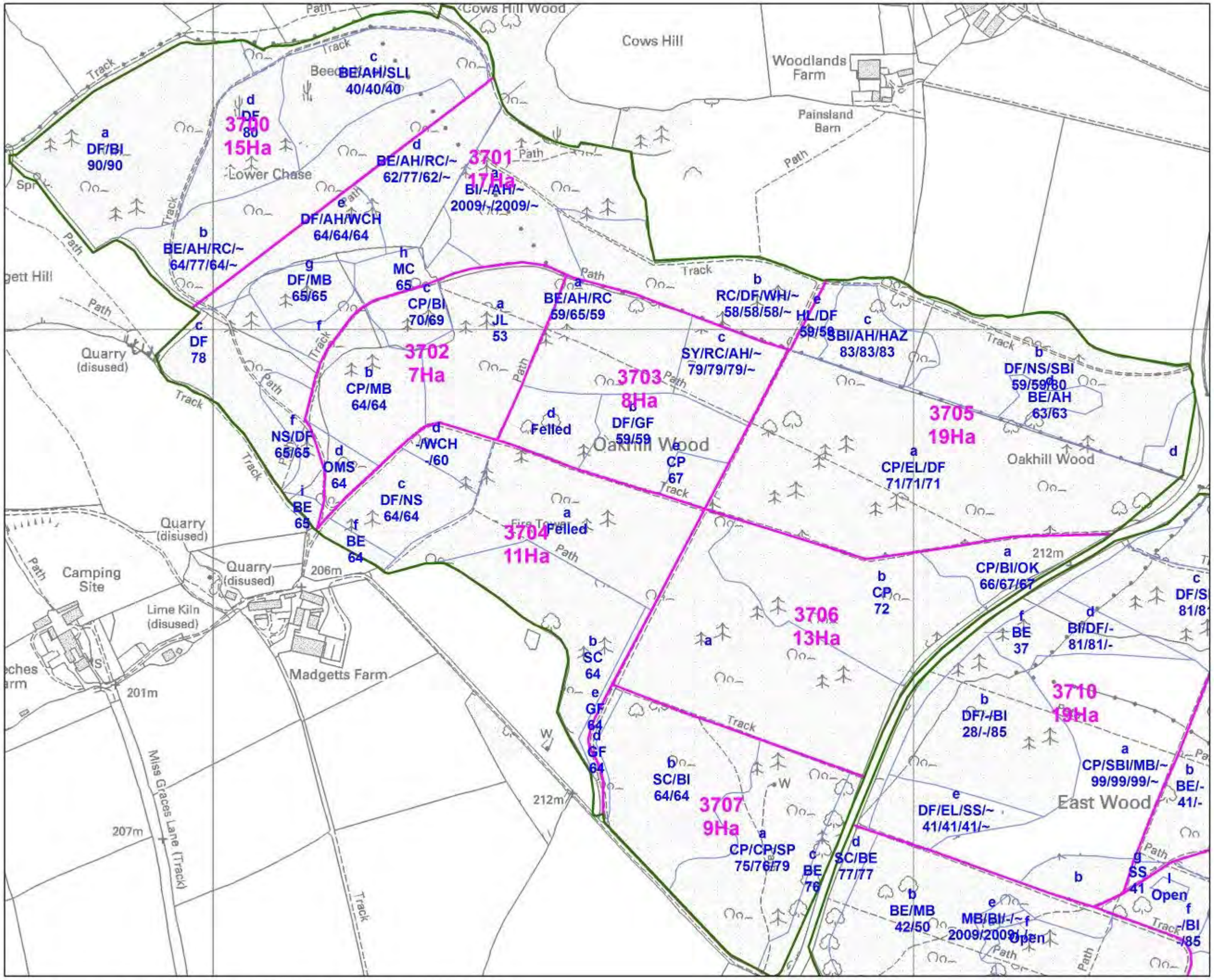
Legend

- Unknown; low voltage
- 11kV; 11kv
- 33kV
- 132kV & above
- Powerline Underground
- Telephone Line Overhead
- mast_aerial_windfarm
- U/ground water pipeline
- Management Area

Forestry Commission England

West England Forest District

Oakhill Wood



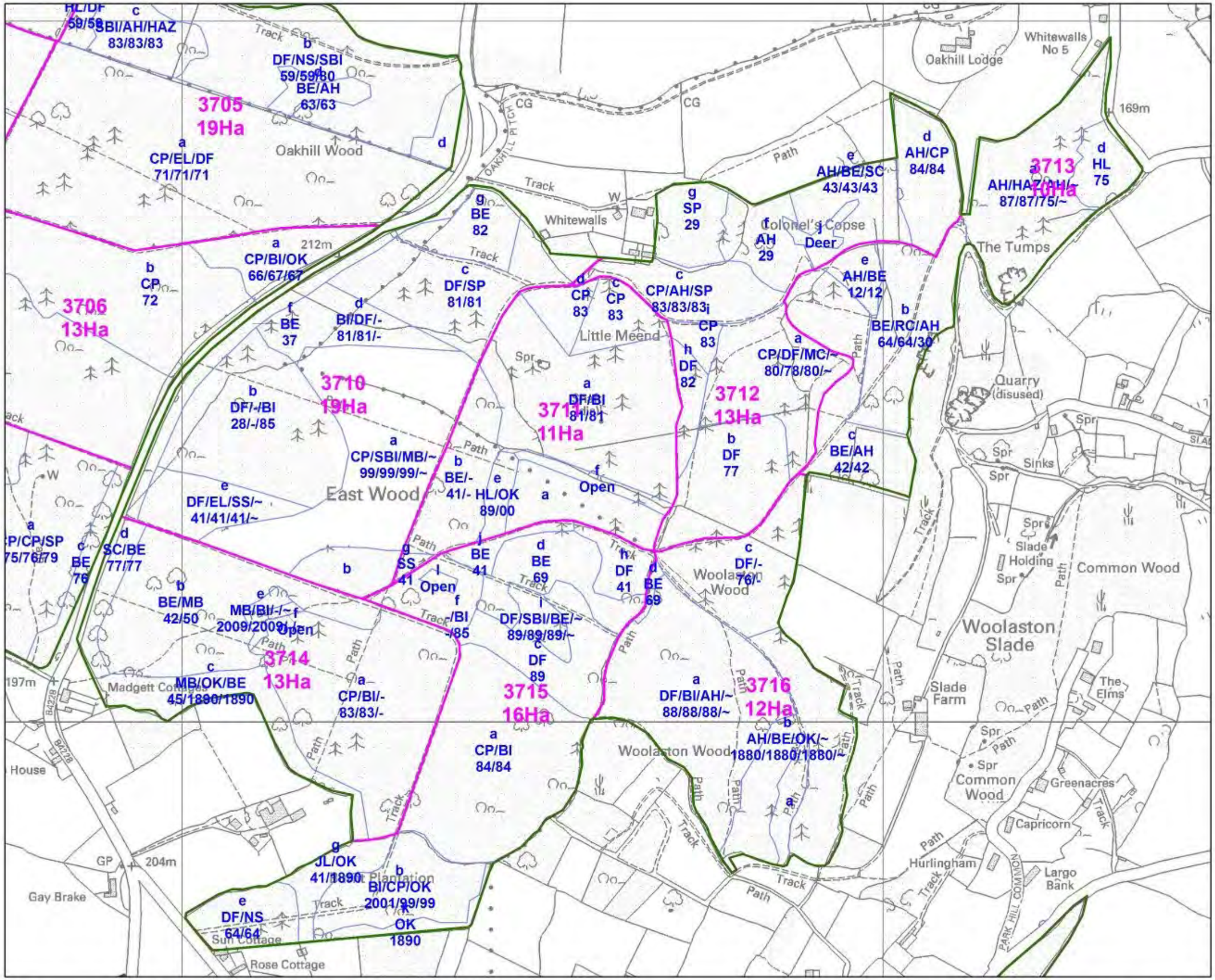
Date: 14/10/2016

Approximate scale 1:5,000

Forestry Commission
England

West England Forest District

East Wood



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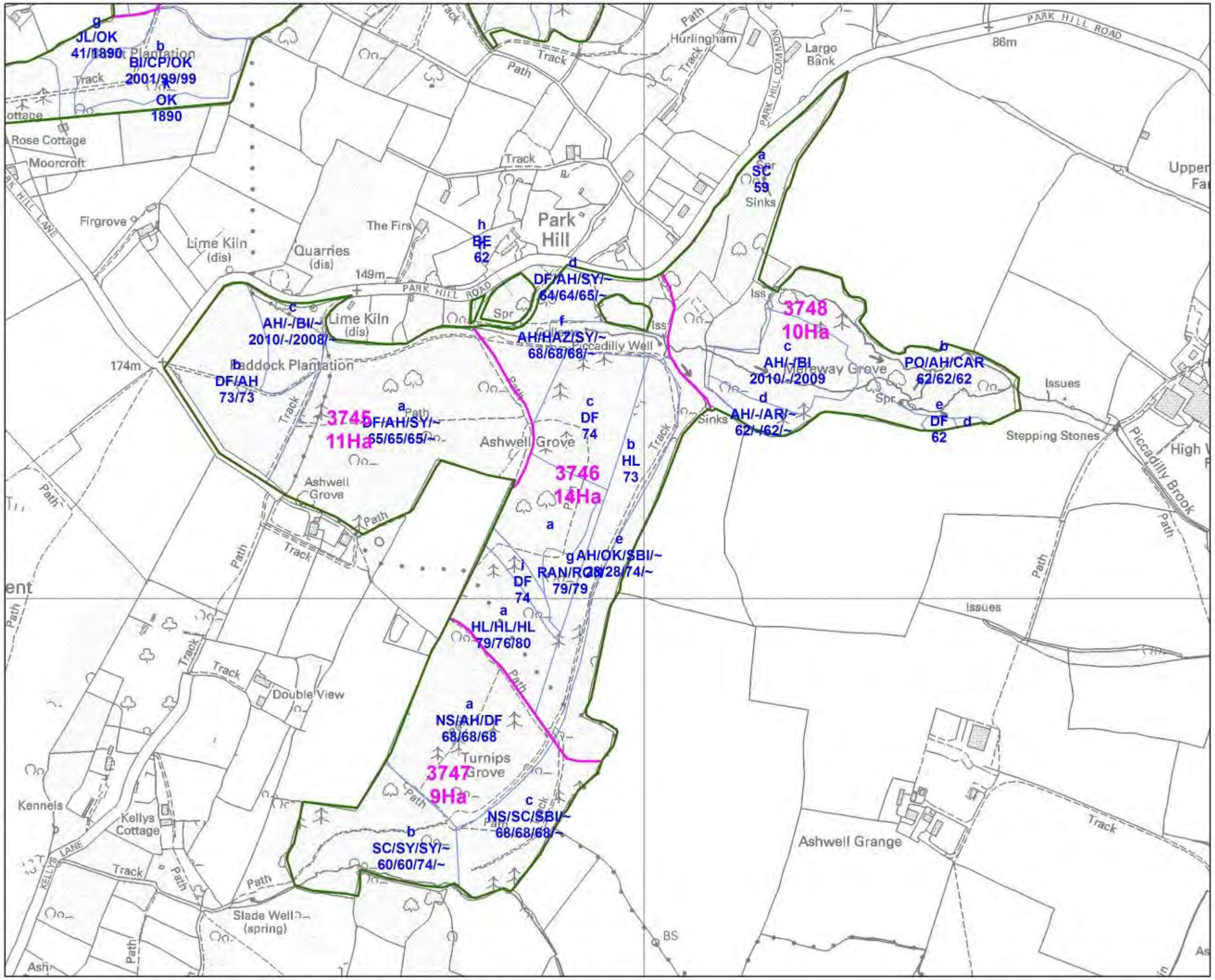


Forestry Commission
England

West England Forest District

Ashwell Grove

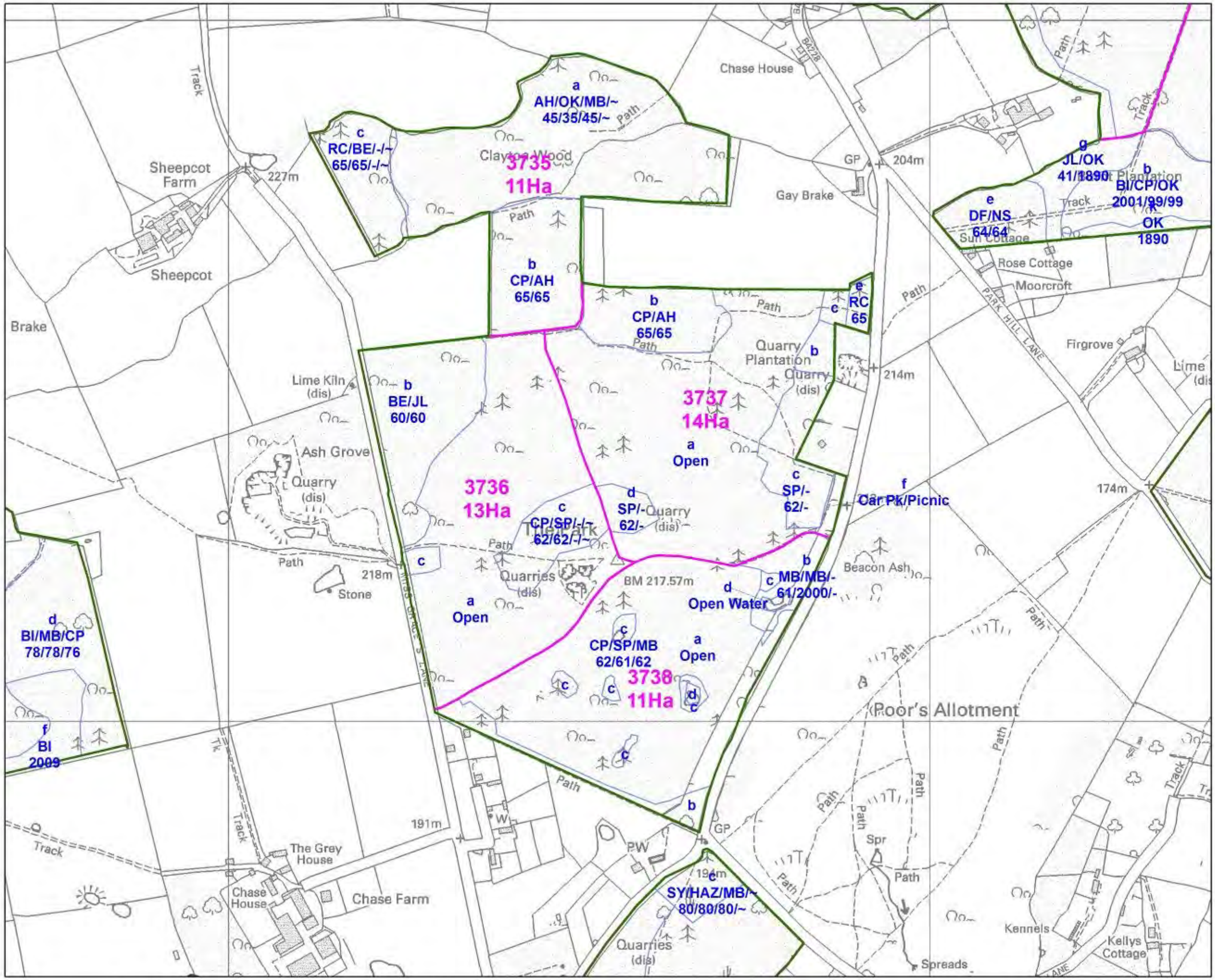
Approximate scale 1:5,000

Date: 14/10/2016

Forestry Commission
England

West England Forest District

The Park



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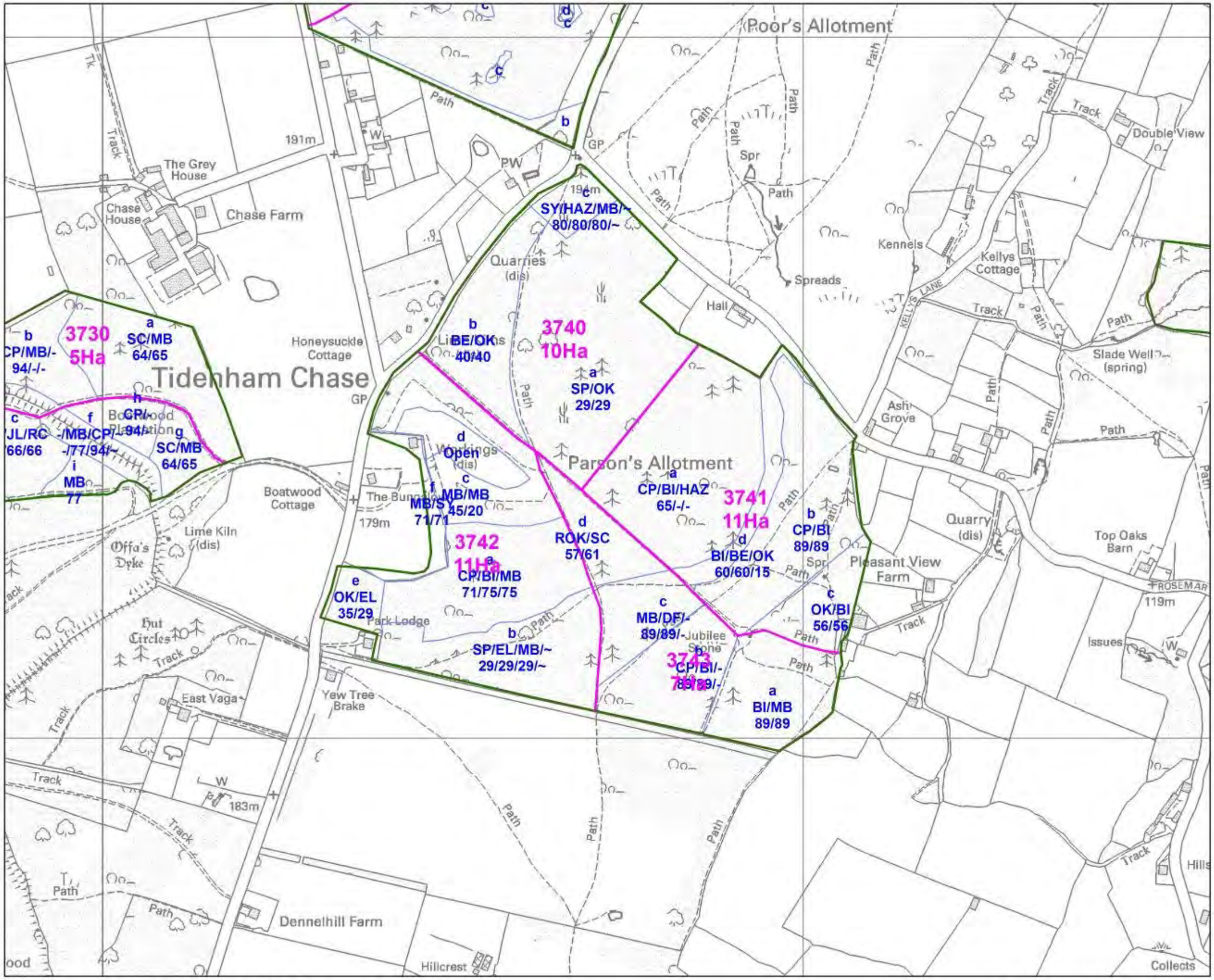
Date: 14/10/2016

Forestry Commission England

West England Forest District

Parsons Allotment



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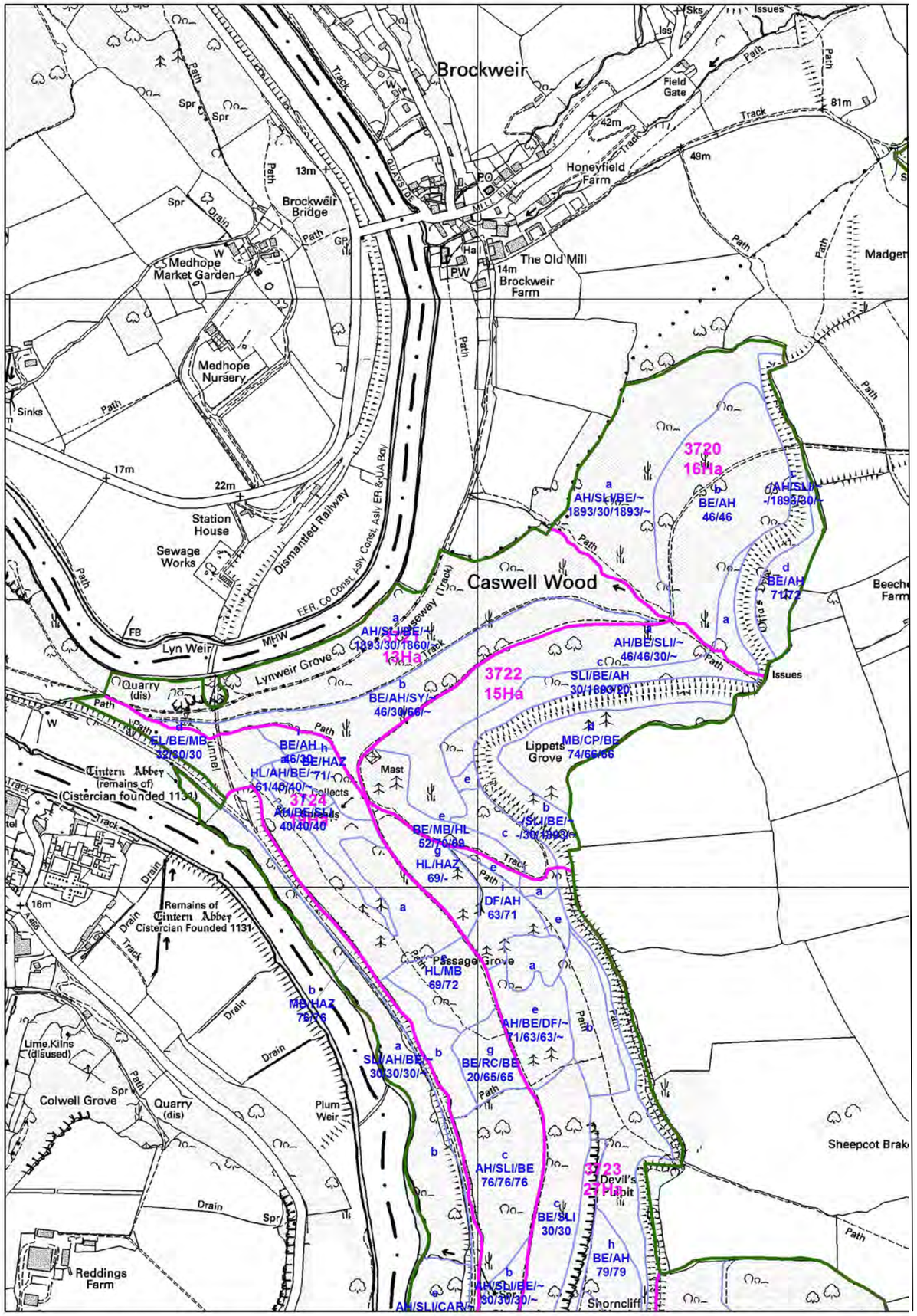
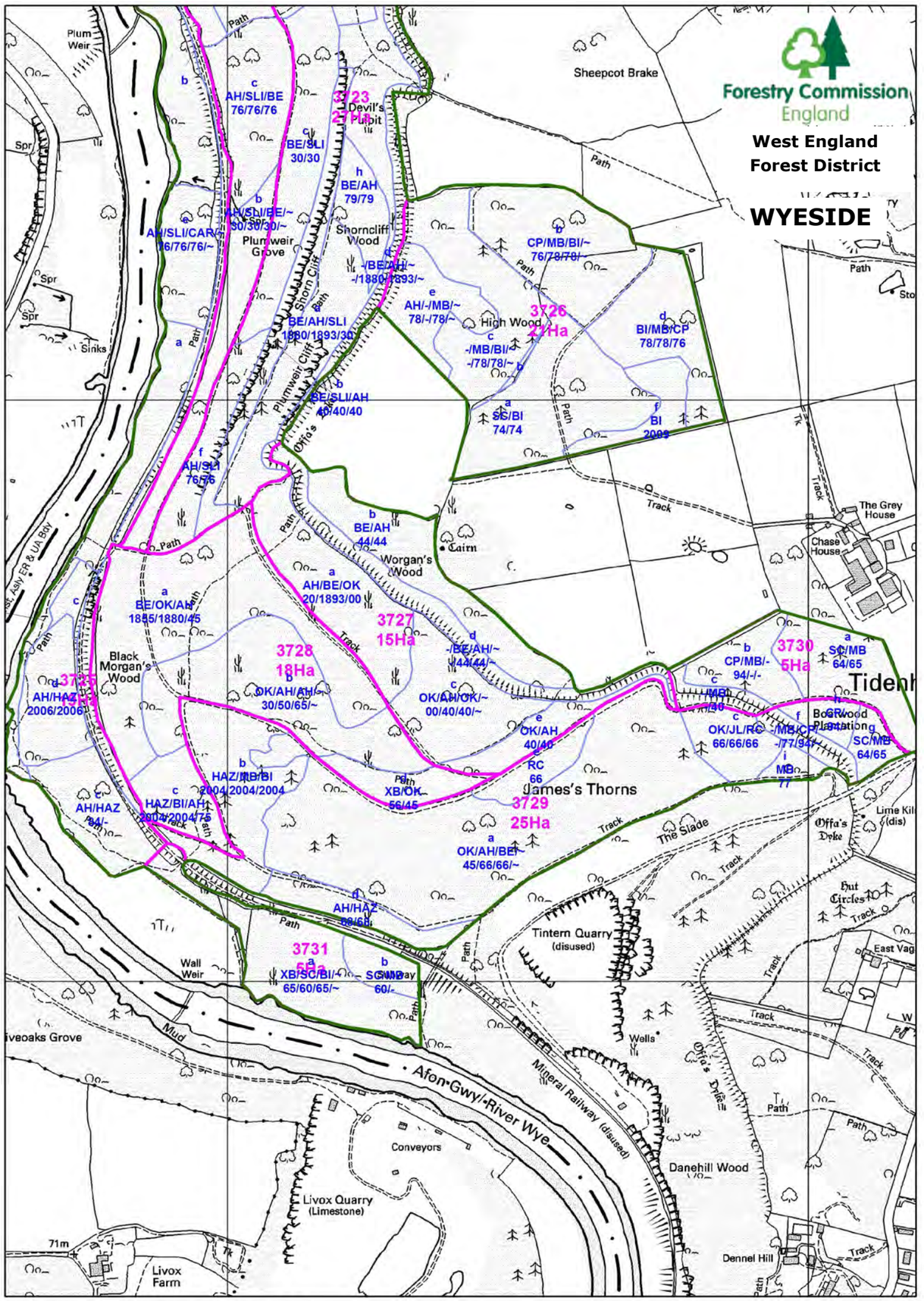
Forestry Commission England

West England Forest District

WYESIDE





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