

Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust

The Right Woodland in the Right Place

Maximising Economic Benefit in Woodland

10th and 11th October 2012

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Hampshire & Isle of Wight
Wildlife Trust
Protecting wildlife. Inspiring people.



The Right Woodland in the Right Place

EIA

Location

Species choice

Origin and Provenance

Woodland creation in the AONB

Useful contacts

Woodland Creation Grant

Grant aid available:

- biodiversity;
- flood risk and clean water;
- public access;
- climate change adaptation;
- enhanced landscape;
- rural economy



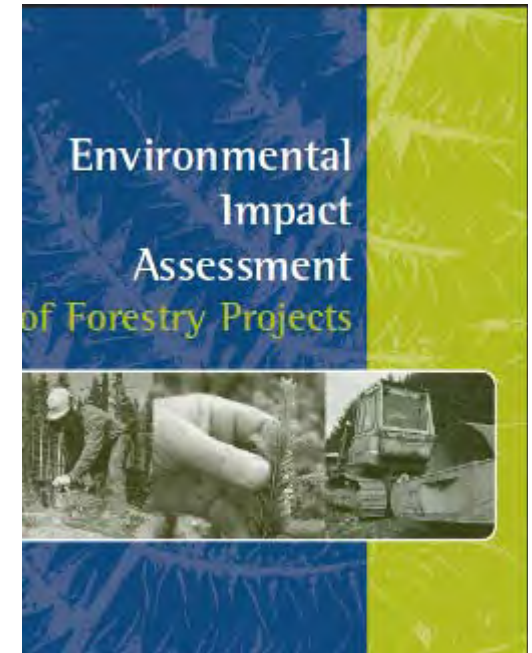
Getting it wrong can be costly

- To the grower – poor return on investment
- To the environment
- To the public – someone has to pay
e.g – Working Wetlands Project



Environmental Impact Assessment

- Woodland creation >5ha (> 2ha in AONB) may require EIA
- Includes natural regeneration



[http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/wgseia.pdf/\\$FILE/wgseia.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/wgseia.pdf/$FILE/wgseia.pdf)

Location



- Designations
 - SSSI
 - LWS
- Biodiversity
 - habitat loss/damage
 - displacement

Location

- Landscape character
 - old assarts; field patterns
 - historic landscape features
- Valued views
 - talk to people
- Public Rights of Way
 - management implications,
including deer



Location

- Access
 - to and within the wood. Plan in tracks and rides
 - to markets (management implications)



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Species choice

- Site and location – species suited to site

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woodland that can adapt to the future.

Origin and Provenance

- **Origin:** the geographic locality within the natural range of a species where the parent seed source or its wild ancestors grew.
- **Provenance:** the geographic locality of a stand of trees from where the seed was collected.

Benefits of using native species of local provenance

- Maintaining local landscape heritage and conservation value.
- Biodiversity - supporting a wider range of plants and animals than introduced species
- Better adapted to local conditions/ disease resistance – *Chalara fraxinea*!



Benefits of using native species of local provenance

- More sustainable economic benefits - reduces transport costs, reduces pollution and helps to safeguard local employment.
- But remember impacts of climate change. May need to think about using species of more southerly origin.
- Argument for increased natural regeneration?

Beech

category A



Native range

Native to southern Britain, but widely naturalised throughout the British Isles. Widely distributed across Europe.

Site requirements

A shade tolerant species which withstands wind exposure and is cold hardy but is susceptible to frost damage when young. It can be found on mineral soils of poor to medium nutrient status including calcareous soils but does not tolerate compacted, waterlogged or very dry soils. Can grow in mixture with a wide range of broadleaved species. It is a comparatively shallow rooted species and mature trees can suffer dieback or death in drought years. For such reasons, it is probably better suited to areas with more than 700 mm rainfall well distributed across the year.

Pests and pathogens

Records suggest beech is susceptible to *Phytophthora* root rot, with various species (*P. cinnamomi*, *P. cambivora* and *P. pseudosyringae*) all causing root death and bleeding stem lesions leading to debilitation and decline. It has proved susceptible to infection by *Phytophthora ramorum*, although only when grown in close proximity to other infected plants which are a major source of spores. Beech is also prone to attack by various root and butt rots such as *Meripilus*, *Ganoderma* and *Armillaria*. Drought stress can also induce bark death as a result of strip canker fungi.

Plantation grown trees can suffer from beech bark disease, resulting from the combination of a sap-sucking scale insect (*Cryptococcus fagisuga*) and a fungus (*Woechia obovata*). Severe infestations can kill affected trees. It is also very vulnerable to bark stripping by grey squirrels.

Use

Its relatively vulnerability to drought means that its use in parts of southern and eastern Britain should be limited to soils of good moisture status. Conversely, the warming climate may see greater productivity on suitable sites in northern Britain.

109	Kielder
204	North East Lowland
301	Lake district
302	North West Peninsular
305	Yorkshire Moors
401	East Midlands
402	West Midlands
403	West England
404	South East
405	East Anglia

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PSY101 MASSIF ARMORICAIN

tsyST40-10SE

SE EFD

PSY201 NCRD-EST

tsyST40-15SE

SE EFD

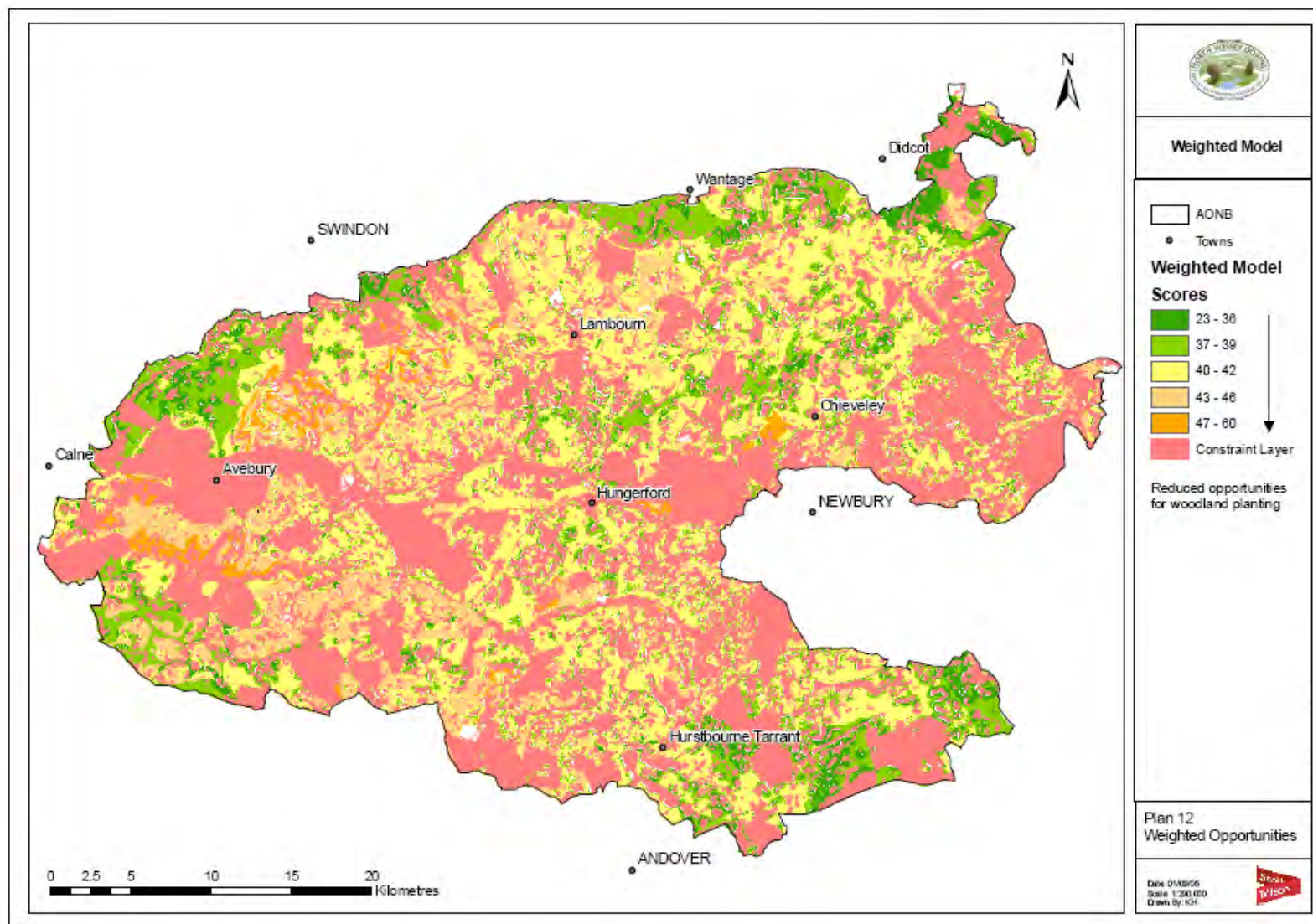
Green indicates use as normal.

Amber indicates that the species probably will do OK, but monitor and review.

Red indicates that this species probably will NOT do OK

Woodland creation in the NWD

Does it contribute to the AONB management plan?



Useful contacts/sources of information

- NWD AONB team
- Forestry Commission
- Natural England
- Local biological record centres
- Historic Environment Record
- Local Wildlife Trusts
- Woodland Trust
- Geographical information websites