

# Forest for Calstock Parish

A partnership between the  
Forest for Cornwall  
(Cornwall Council) and  
Communities across  
Calstock Parish



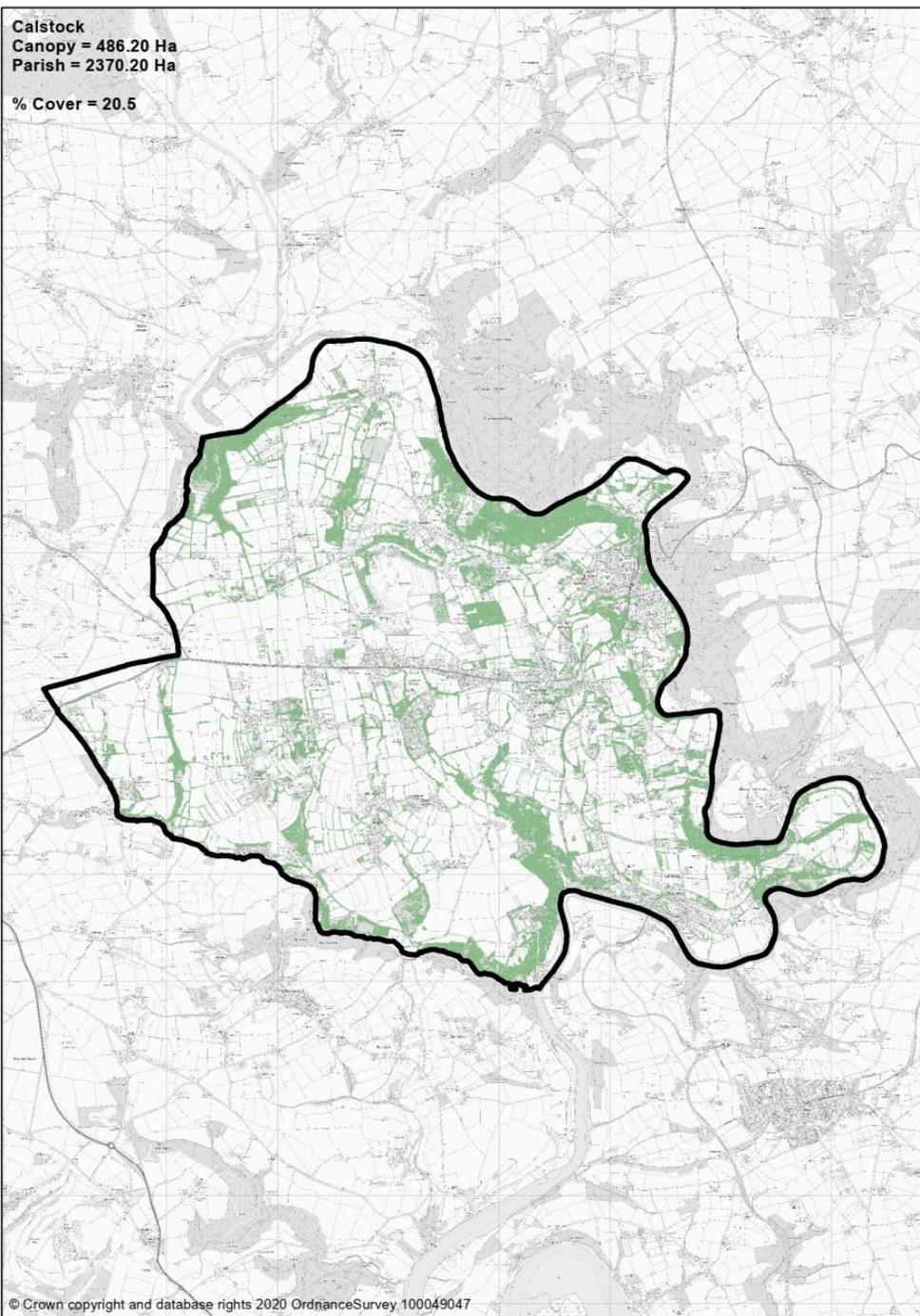
# The Forest for Cornwall

Cornwall Council established the Forest for Cornwall with the principal aim of helping to combat climate change.

The Forest for Cornwall will not be a single area of forest but it is hoped that 2% of Cornwall's land area will be planted with new tree cover and that existing trees, woodland and hedges will be protected.

**The Forest for Cornwall will need to work in partnership with community groups, local organisations and councils**

Calstock  
Canopy = 486.20 Ha  
Parish = 2370.20 Ha  
% Cover = 20.5



This shows the tree coverage in Calstock Parish –it records trees over 4 meters high

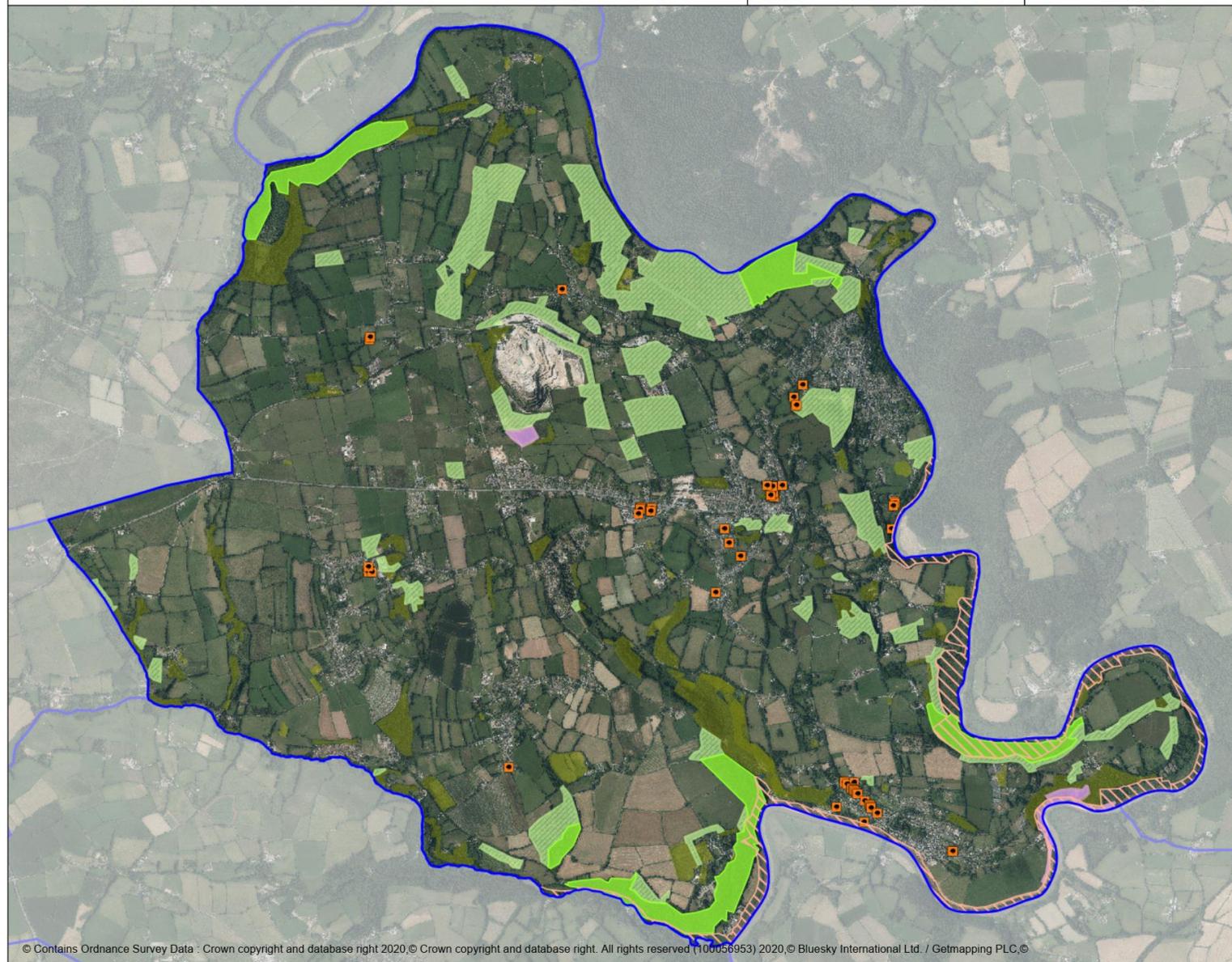
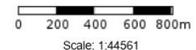
With 20.5% coverage, Calstock Parish has more land planted with trees than average in Cornwall.

More vegetation helps negate the effects of carbon gas emissions

## Our Vision

To use Calstock as an example of how community owned assets and publicly accessed areas can be used to generate a positive environment that mitigate against the negative effects of climate change.

This will be an opportunity for the community to experience the positive benefits of being involved in the natural environment.



Special Area of Conservation



Tree Preservation Orders - Individual Trees



Ancient Woodlands



Woodland



Traditional Orchard



Deciduous Woodland (BAP)



Lowland Heath (BAP)



Parish



## **“The right tree in the right place for the right purpose”**

It is important for us to consider which trees are planted where.

Some sites may lend themselves to a small woodland, some a smaller copse or individual trees.

Our long-term objective is to plant hedgerows and trees to form wildlife corridors and trees to provide connectivity.

## **The wrong tree in the wrong place**

The air ambulance will not be compromised as a result of our planting scheme.

It is not our intention to lose recreational ground and sports areas or precious views.

We will value your input.

# Evaluation of Sites

## **Biodiversity**

What planting scheme will enhance the natural wildlife habitats found on the site?

Some existing areas may already be good 'carbon capture' sites

## **Heritage**

If a site is of historical local importance, consideration will need to be given to any impact that planting may have upon the area.

Local cultural distinctiveness will be of paramount importance and local species of trees will be sought.

## **Landscape**

The landscape is important. Tree planting and connectivity should enhance value not detract from it. Planned plantings should be visualised as to how they will fit in the landscape once matured

# What can we grow?

## Primary considerations

Tree planting needs careful planning to maximise the potential benefits.

- Where needed seek the landowner's permission to meet and evaluate the benefit to the community: if it is on public land – who will own the trees and look after them during establishment and beyond?
- Consider neighbours, users of the community space and adjoining landowners. Think about the long- term impact of such things as tree roots, leaves or shade, obstructing views, and any effect on rain drains.
- Evaluate the site for safety. Look for: underground and/or overhead services in the area, any road sight lines or road signs, if the land is 'contaminated' (e.g. through previous use).
- Choose your species using the Right Tree in the Right Place for the Right Purpose principle.



# A blended mix

It is important to get the planting mix and density right. Think about the eventual size of the tree that is planned and the size of the land. Planting density should also be considered.

The areas identified could incorporate a number of planting options:

- Small 'copses' of native trees with bird arboretums to provide shelter and food for wildlife.
- Hedges – new or planting up gaps in existing hedges to provide better density and review hedge management techniques to maximise wildlife value.
- Native hedges, fruiting hedges for birds or edible hedges incorporating soft fruit bushes for people to harvest. These can be used for screening or breaking up larger areas of land into smaller compartments providing greater connectivity between habitats.
- Fruit and nut trees provide low density planting and a source for foraging and community harvesting. Local varieties will be chosen where possible to reflect heritage and sense of place.
- A small number of carefully sited new landmark trees to mark a story of the Forest for Calstock going forward.

**By using a blended mix there is an opportunity to incorporate a new type of tree canopy cover in the Parish that is great for people, wildlife and the environment.**



# Gunnislake

King George V Playing Field  
Gunnislake 'Peace' Garden

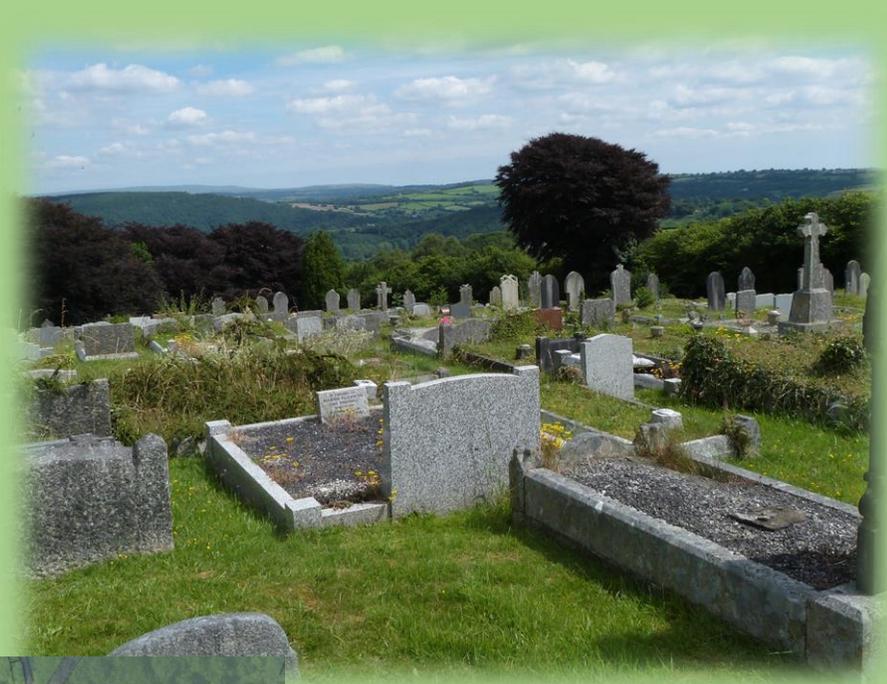


*Please note, not all sites will be appropriate for tree planting schemes*



# Alboston

Millennium Green



Alboston Cemetery



*Please note, not all sites will be appropriate for tree planting schemes*

# St Ann's Recreational Field

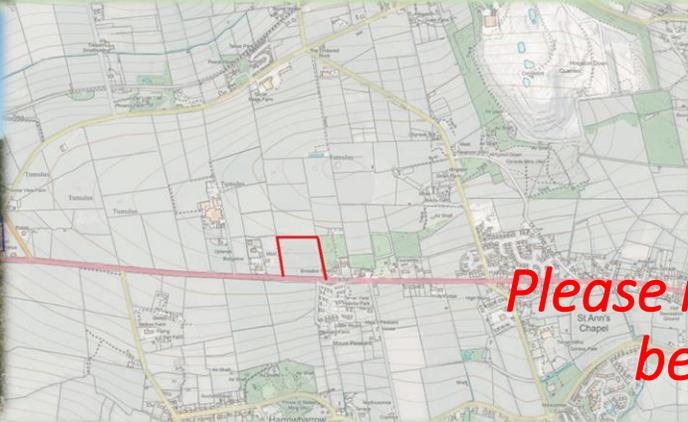
## St Ann's Chapel



## Pleasure Piece



## Allotments



*Please note, not all sites will be appropriate for tree planting schemes*



# Calstock

Recreation  
ground  
Village Green  
Car Parks  
Parish Quay



*Please note, not all sites will be appropriate for tree planting schemes*



## Cemetery and Churchyard and Extension next to the Cemetery

# Calstock



## St Andrew's Close Amenity land



*Please note, not all sites will be appropriate for tree planting schemes*

# Going Forward

Please let us know if you

- are able to help us plant
- have any ideas on connectivity and wildlife corridors
- have suitable land to plant on
- **Contact: 01822 748847 [clerk@calstockparishcouncil.gov.uk](mailto:clerk@calstockparishcouncil.gov.uk)**