



Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with:

Phytophthora ramorum

Section 1 – Declaration

Under the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer not later than **31 August 2018** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Forestry Commission Scotland Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: ...[Redacted Personal Information]... **Name:** [Redacted Personal Information]

(An inspector authorised by the Forestry Commissioners to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date: **3 July 2018**

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Perth and Argyll Conservancy, Upper Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EN

Telephone: 0300 067 6247 **E-mail:**[Redacted Personal

Information@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: [Redacted Personal Information]

Telephone: [Redacted Personal Information] **Email:** [Redacted Personal Information]

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH18_1129-32a Arduaine (a)

Nature of infection:

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;

Larix sp. (Larch)

Rhododendron sp. (Rhododendron)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from the Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk).

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

b) Rhododendron – mechanical treatment

All live rhododendron present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, must be motor manually felled or mulched by machine. Further chemical treatment should be applied to any regrowth that appears from a previously cut or treated stump. Follow-up applications should continue at least annually throughout the period this Notice remains in force.

c) Where any products associated with the host material covered by this SPHN are to be taken from the SPHN site (for use, disposal, processing or other reasons), a Movement licence is required for all vehicles carrying the material.

d) An SPHN issued by the Conservancy (or in some cases, a Processing licence) will be required, when host material from the SPHN site is stacked outside the SPHN boundary, and will include any locations where the material is stored or transferred from or between vehicles or vessels.

e) Cross Border Plant Health Standard Operating Procedure 10 describes the inspection process for *Phytophthora ramorum* affected material, please see this link; <https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-849E4R>

3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Forestry Commission Scotland.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **31 August 2021** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:	STH18_1129-32a Arduaine (a)
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.	

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.



Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site name
- Arduaine (a)

Site IDs
- STH18_1129-32a

NGR
- NM 80927 10935

SPHN area



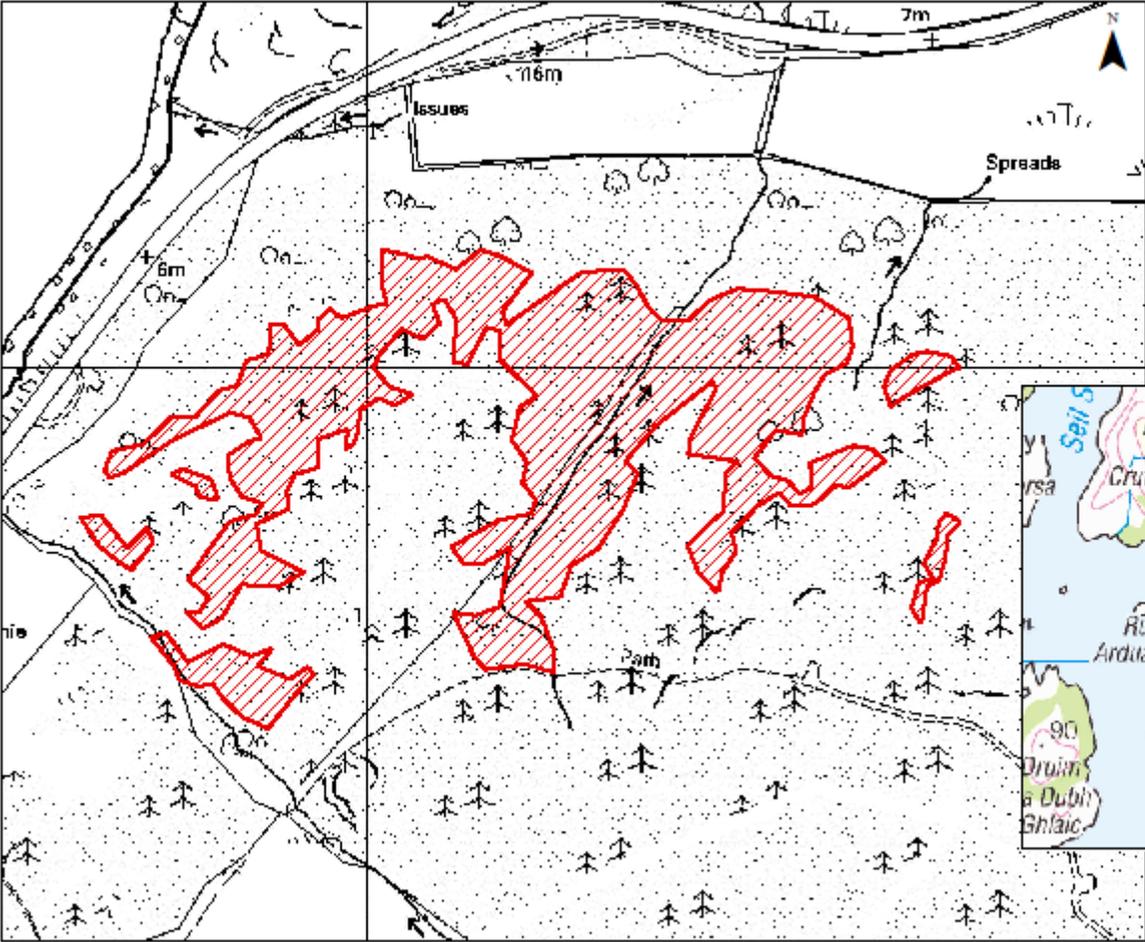
0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site name
- Arduaine (a)

Site IDs
- STH18_1129-32a

NGR
- NM 80927 10935

SPHN area




0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading *Phytophthora* diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current *Phytophthora* outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known *Phytophthora* control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Footwear

The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site. The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Before entering a *Phytophthora* control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant and left until it has evaporated.

Before leaving a *Phytophthora* control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- The brush for this must be kept on site in a bucket of disinfectant.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against *Phytophthoras*.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and protective over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant may be applied and left to evaporate.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that need to enter the site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Machines, plant and vehicles must be cleaned on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a pressure washer, preferably one that uses hot water or steam.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, bilberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Try to arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean



Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with:

Phytophthora ramorum

Section 1 – Declaration

Under the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer not later than **28 February 2019** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Forestry Commission Scotland Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: [Redacted Personal Information]

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]

(An inspector authorised by the Forestry Commissioners to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date: 10 October 2018

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Forestry Commission Scotland, South Scotland Conservancy Area Office
Forest Mill, Selkirk, TD7 5NY

Telephone: 0300 067 6503 **Mob** [Redacted Personal Information] **E-mail:** [Redacted Personal Information]@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: [Redacted Personal Information]

Telephone: [Redacted Personal Information]

E-mail: [Redacted Personal Information]

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH18_1438 Deep Drain

NT 27876 19992

Nature of infection:

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;
Larix sp. (Larch)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by **28 February 2019**.

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from the Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk .

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Forestry Commission Scotland.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **28 February 2022** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:

STH18_1438 Deep Drain

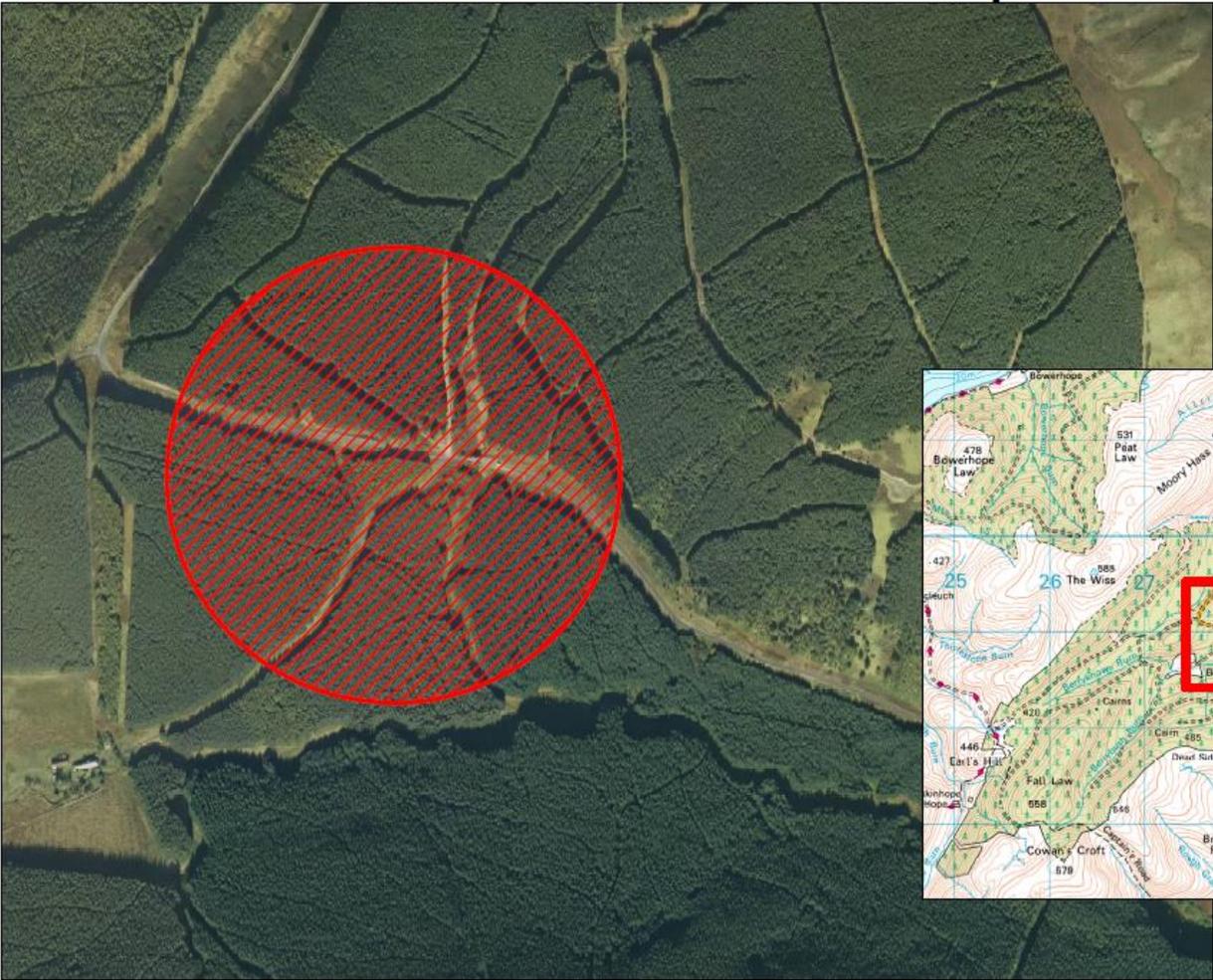
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.

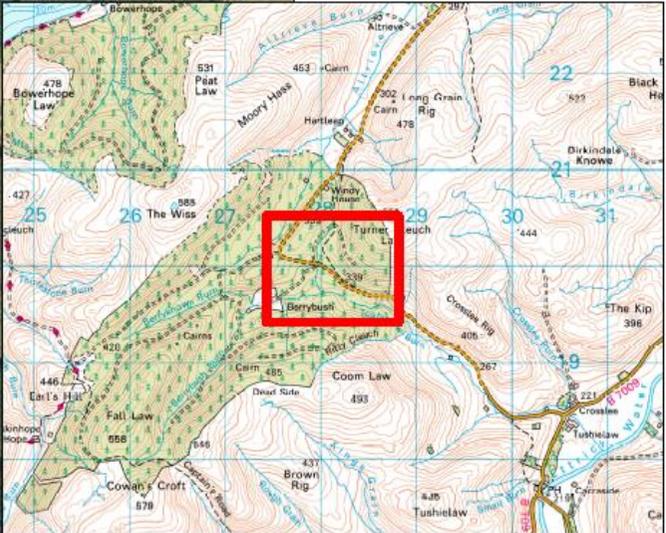


Annex A SPHN map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site Name
- Deep Drain
Site ID
-STH18_1438
NGR
-NT278 199
Larch felling only



Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
Crown copyright and database right 2015. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading Phytophthora diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current Phytophthora outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known Phytophthora control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Staff and contractors working on the site should be made aware of these requirements before commencing operations on the site.

Footwear

- **The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site.** The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Signage for Public and Staff / Contractors

- Appropriate biosecurity signage should be in place where public access and rights of way enter the control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant according to the manufactures instructions.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against Phytophthoras.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant should be applied.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that enter the site.
- Biosecurity requirements should be considered for all machines, plant and vehicles entering a forest site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Forest roads & hard standing areas will need regular inspection and maintenance to keep them as free from mud as possible.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have not left a well maintained forest road or associated hard standing do not require to be cleaned before leaving the site.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have left the well maintained forest road or hard standing area within the defined SPHN must be cleaned on a hard standing before being used on another site.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking and loading considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, blaeberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean

General biosecurity guidance is available from www.forestry.gov.uk/biosecurity



Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with:

Phytophthora ramorum

Section 1 – Declaration

Under the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer not later than **28 February 2019** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Forestry Commission Scotland Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: ...[Redacted Personal Information] ... **Name:** [Redacted Personal Information]

(An inspector authorised by the Forestry Commissioners to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date: **30 October 2018**

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Perth and Argyll Conservancy, Upper Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EN

Telephone: 0300 067 6247 **E-mail:** [Redacted Personal

Information]@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: [Redacted Personal Information]

Telephone: [Redacted Personal Information] **Email:** [Redacted Personal Information]

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH18_1506 Glen Forsa

Nature of infection:

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;
Larix sp. (Larch)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by **28 February 2019** .

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from the Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

(For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk).

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

b) Where any products associated with the host material covered by this SPHN are to be taken from the SPHN site (for use, disposal, processing or other reasons), a Movement licence is required for all vehicles carrying the material.

c) An SPHN issued by the Conservancy (or in some cases, a Processing licence) will be required, when host material from the SPHN site is stacked outside the SPHN boundary, and will include any locations where the material is stored or transferred from or between vehicles or vessels.

d) Cross Border Plant Health Standard Operating Procedure 10 describes the inspection process for *Phytophthora ramorum* affected material, please see this link; <https://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/infd-849e4r>

3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Forestry Commission Scotland.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **28 February 2022** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:	STH18_1506 Glen Forsa
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.	

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.



Annex 1 Map

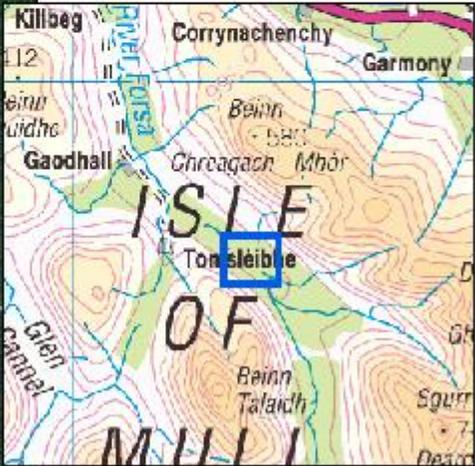
Phytophthora ramorum



Site name
- Glen Forsa

Site ID
- STH18_1506

NGR
- NM 63120 36822



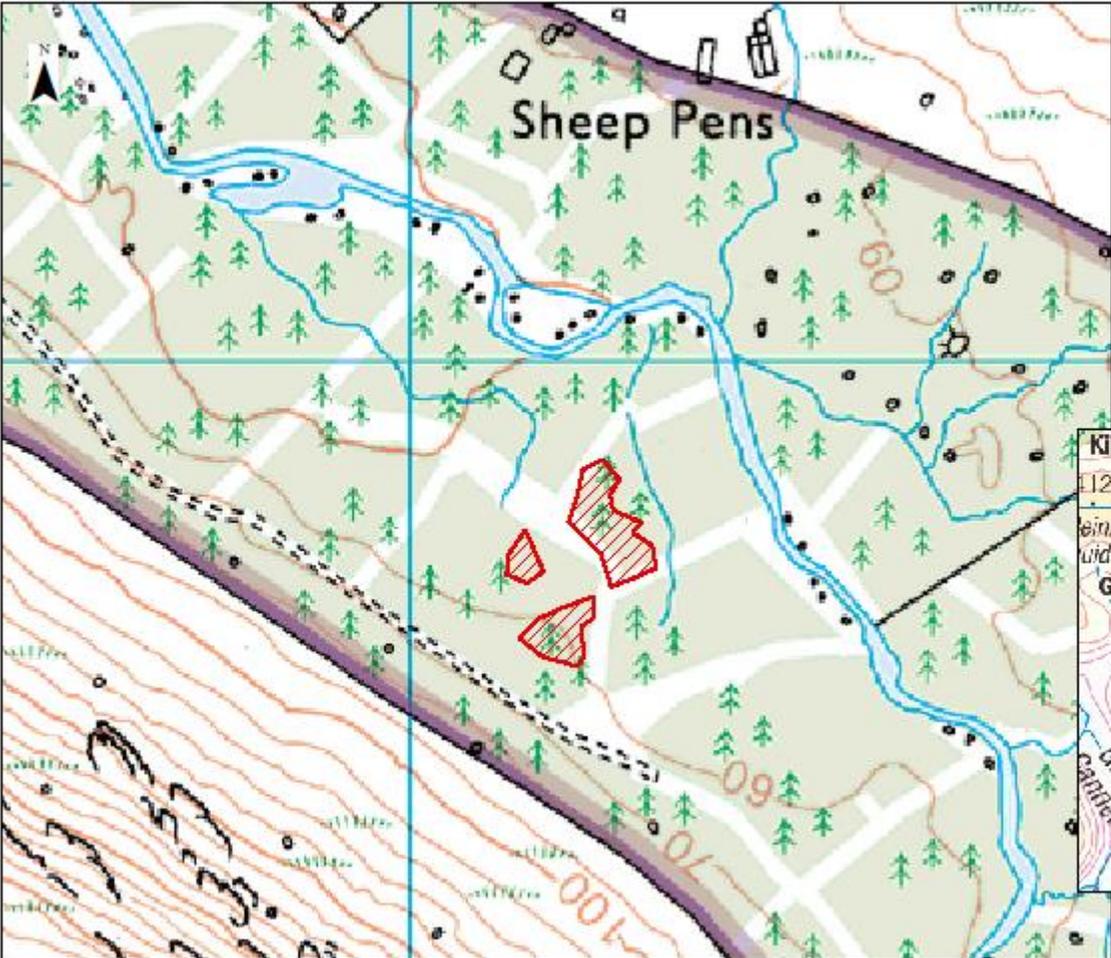
0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum

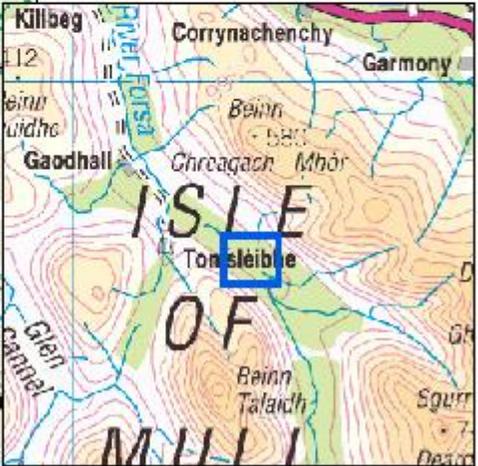


Site name
- Glen Forsa

Site ID
- STH18_1506

NGR
- NM 63120 36822

 SPHN area



0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading Phytophthora diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current Phytophthora outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known Phytophthora control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Staff and contractors working on the site should be made aware of these requirements before commencing operations on the site.

Footwear

- **The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site.** The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Signage for Public and Staff / Contractors

- Appropriate biosecurity signage should be in place where public access and rights of way enter the control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant according to the manufactures instructions.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against Phytophthoras.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant should be applied.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that enter the site.
- Biosecurity requirements should be considered for all machines, plant and vehicles entering a forest site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Forest roads & hard standing areas will need regular inspection and maintenance to keep them as free from mud as possible.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have not left a well maintained forest road or associated hard standing do not require to be cleaned before leaving the site.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have left the well maintained forest road or hard standing area within the defined SPHN must be cleaned on a hard standing before being used on another site.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking and loading considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, blaeberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean



Forestry Commission Scotland
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

PLANT HEALTH NOTICE IN LINE WITH ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005 Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with: *Phytophthora ramorum* on Forest Enterprise Scotland Managed sites

Section 1 – Declaration

In line with the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer not later than **28 February 2019** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Forestry Commission Scotland Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: ...[Redacted Personal Information]... **Name:** [Redacted Personal Information]
(An inspector authorised by the Forestry Commissioners to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date issued: **14 November 2018**

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]
Address: Perth and Argyll Conservancy, Upper Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EN
Telephone: 0300 067 6247 **E-mail:** [Redacted Personal Information]@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Tay Forest District Inverpark
Dunkeld Perthshire
PH8 0JR

Telephone: 0300 067 6468

E-mail: [Redacted Personal Information]@forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH18_1848 Blackcraig 5**Nature of infection:**

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;

Larix sp. (Larch)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by **28 February 2019**.

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from the Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestry.gsi.gov.uk).

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

b) Where any products associated with the host material covered by this SPHN are to be taken from the SPHN site (for use, disposal, processing or other reasons), a Movement licence is required for all vehicles carrying the material.

c) An SPHN issued by the Conservancy (or in some cases, a Processing licence) will be required, when host material from the SPHN site is stacked outside the SPHN boundary, and will include any locations where the material is stored or transferred from or between vehicles or vessels.

d) Cross Border Plant Health Standard Operating Procedure 10 describes the inspection process for *Phytophthora ramorum* affected material, please see this link; <https://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-849E4R>

3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Forestry Commission Scotland Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Forestry Commission Scotland.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **28 February 2022** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:	STH18_1848 Blackcraig 5
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.	

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.



Annex 1 Map

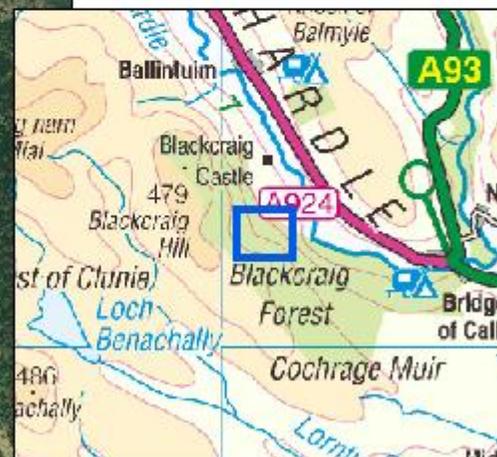
Phytophthora ramorum

Site name
- Blackcraig 5

Site ID
- STH18_1848

NGR
- NO 10790 52042

 PHN area



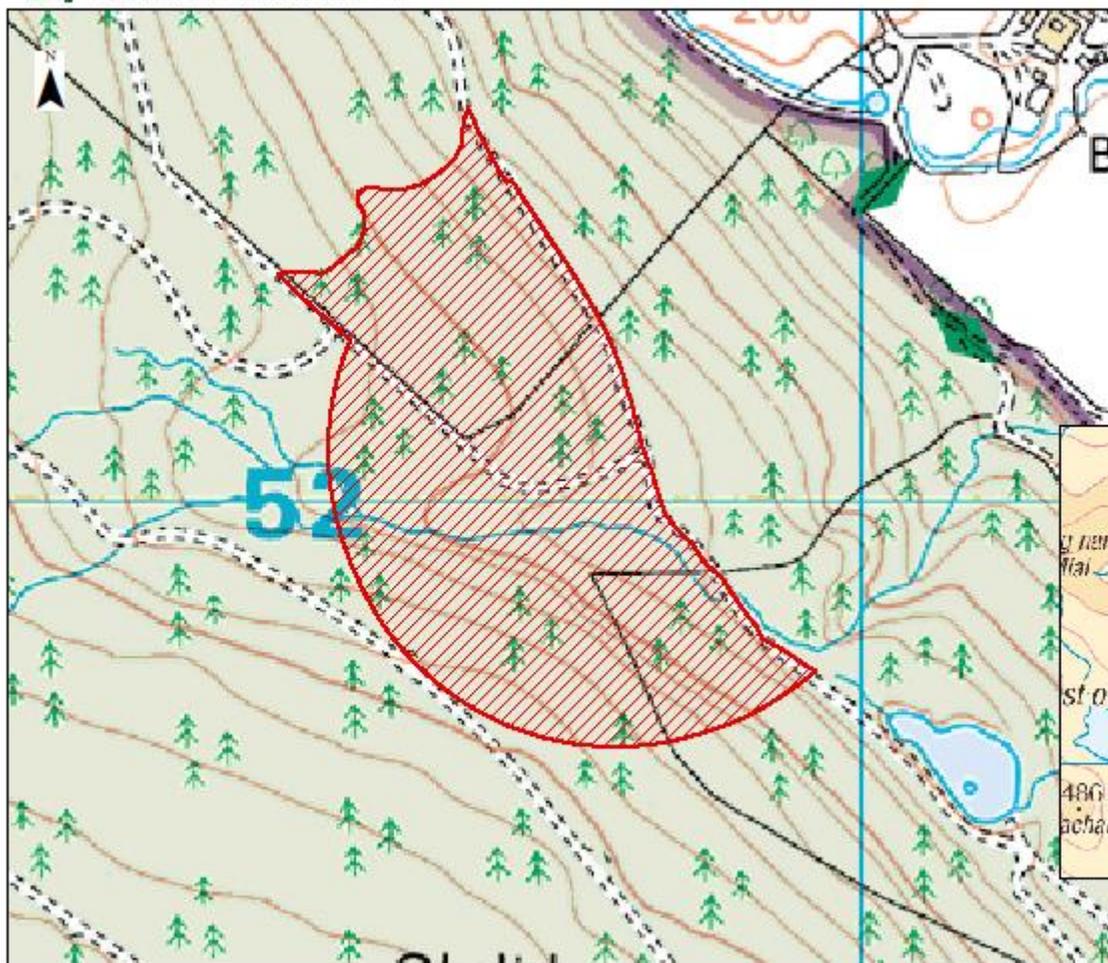
0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum

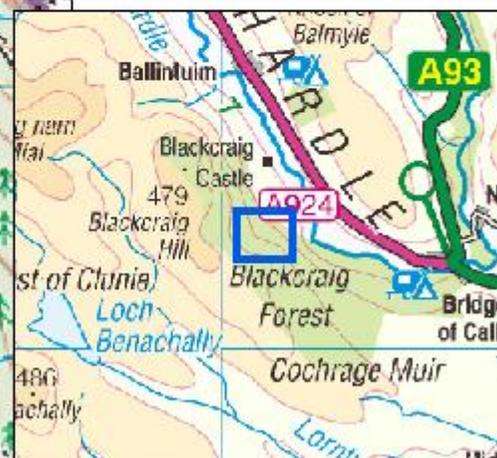


Site name
- Blackcraig 5

Site ID
- STH18_1848

NGR
- NO 10790 52042

 PHN area



0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2018. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading Phytophthora diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current Phytophthora outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known Phytophthora control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Staff and contractors working on the site should be made aware of these requirements before commencing operations on the site.

Footwear

- **The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site.** The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Signage for Public and Staff / Contractors

- Appropriate biosecurity signage should be in place where public access and rights of way enter the control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant according to the manufactures instructions.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against Phytophthoras.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant should be applied.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that enter the site.
- Biosecurity requirements should be considered for all machines, plant and vehicles entering a forest site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Forest roads & hard standing areas will need regular inspection and maintenance to keep them as free from mud as possible.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have not left a well maintained forest road or associated hard standing do not require to be cleaned before leaving the site.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have left the well maintained forest road or hard standing area within the defined SPHN must be cleaned on a hard standing before being used on another site.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking and loading considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, blaeberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean

General biosecurity guidance is available from www.forestry.gov.uk/biosecurity



THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with: *Phytophthora ramorum*

Section 1 – Declaration

Under the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Scottish Forestry Officer not later than **31 March 2020** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Scottish Forestry Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: ...[Redacted Personal Information]... **Name:** [Redacted Personal Information]

(An inspector authorised by Scottish Forestry to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date: **10 December 2019**

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Perth and Argyll Conservancy, Upper Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EN

Telephone: 0131 370 5293

E-mail: [Redacted Personal Information]@forestry.gov.scot

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information]
(Regional Manager)

Address: Forestry & Land Scotland (West Region)
Millpark Road
Oban
PA34 4NH

Telephone: 0131 370 5474

Email: [Redacted Personal Information]@forestryandland.gov.scot

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH19_0329 Cnoc Leathan**Nature of infection:**

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;

Larix sp. (Larch)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by **31 March 2020**.

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

(For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk).

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

b) Where any products associated with the host material covered by this SPHN are to be taken from the SPHN site (for use, disposal, processing or other reasons), a Movement licence is required for all vehicles carrying the material.

c) An SPHN issued by the Conservancy (or in some cases, a Processing licence) will be required, when host material from the SPHN site is stacked outside the SPHN boundary, and will include any locations where the material is stored or transferred from or between vehicles or vessels.

d) Cross Border Plant Health Standard Operating Procedure 10 describes the inspection process for *Phytophthora ramorum* affected material, please see this link; <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/documents/5473/13August10th2015SOP102015Inspectingprocessingsitesma.pdf>

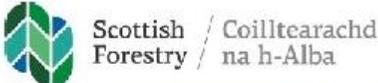
3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Scottish Forestry Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Scottish Forestry.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **31 March 2023** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:	STH19_0329 Cnoc Leathan
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.	

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.



Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum

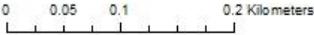


Site name
- Cnoc Leathan

Site ID
- STH19_0329

NGR
- NM 42189 54882

 SPHN area



1:5,000

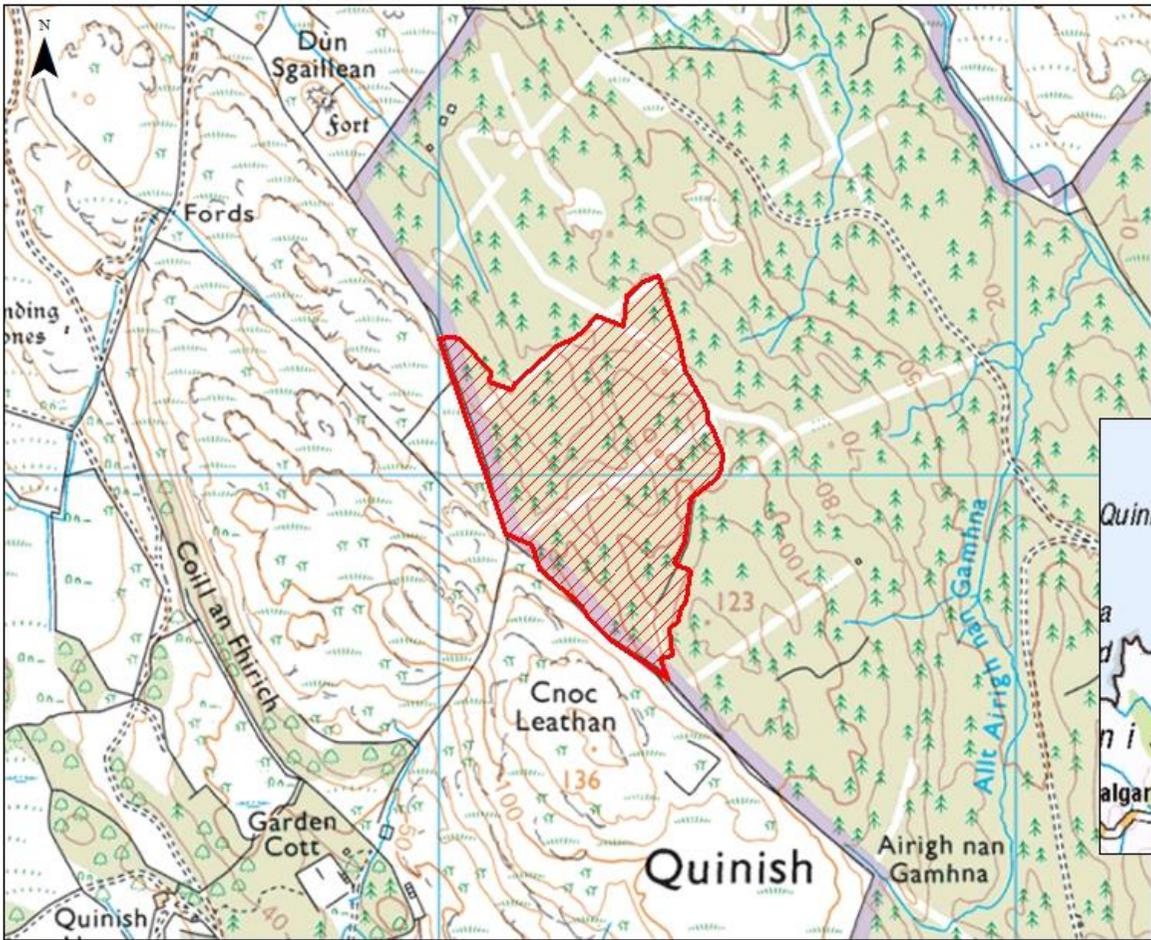
Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™



Scottish Forestry / Coilltearachd na h-Alba

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site name
- Cnoc Leathan

Site ID
- STH19_0329

NGR
- NM 42189 54882

 SPHN area



0 0.75 1.5 3 Kilometers

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

1:10,000

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading Phytophthora diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current Phytophthora outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known Phytophthora control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Staff and contractors working on the site should be made aware of these requirements before commencing operations on the site.

Footwear

- **The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site.** The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Signage for Public and Staff / Contractors

- Appropriate biosecurity signage should be in place where public access and rights of way enter the control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant according to the manufactures instructions.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against Phytophthoras.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant should be applied.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that enter the site.
- Biosecurity requirements should be considered for all machines, plant and vehicles entering a forest site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Forest roads & hard standing areas will need regular inspection and maintenance to keep them as free from mud as possible.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have not left a well maintained forest road or associated hard standing do not require to be cleaned before leaving the site.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have left the well maintained forest road or hard standing area within the defined SPHN must be cleaned on a hard standing before being used on another site.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking and loading considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, blaeberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean



THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

NOTICE UNDER ARTICLE 31(4) OF THE PLANT HEALTH (FORESTRY) ORDER 2005

Felling of plants infected or suspected to be infected with: *Phytophthora ramorum*

Section 1 – Declaration

Under the powers conferred by article 30 of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005 (“the Order”), the location described in section 3 of this Notice has been inspected and infection of *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found or is suspected to be present.

Phytophthora ramorum is a tree pest, which is specified in Schedule 1 of the Order and in respect of which there is an imminent danger of its spreading or being spread within Great Britain by movement of the infected material described in Section 3.

Under the powers conferred by article 31(4) of the Order the measures set out in Section 4 of this Notice are required to be taken by you, being the person named in Section 2 of this Notice as the occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present.

Under the powers conferred by article 35 of the Order you are required to inform the responsible Scottish Forestry Officer not later than **28 February 2020** whether the measures required in Section 4 have been complied with and the details of the steps taken in order to comply with them.

If you want advice on how to comply with this Notice, if you know or believe that any of the information given in sections 2 and 3 is wrong, or if you have any questions about plant health controls generally, you should contact your local Scottish Forestry Officer in the first instance. Alternatively, you may call the Plant Health Service on 0300 067 5155.

Signed: ...[Redacted Personal Information]... **Name:** [Redacted Personal Information]

(An inspector authorised by Scottish Forestry to be an inspector for the purposes of the Plant Health (Forestry) Order 2005)

Date: **23 October 2019**

Your FC contact: [Redacted Personal Information]

Address: Perth and Argyll Conservancy, Upper Battleby, Redgorton, PH1 3EN

Telephone: 0131 370 5293

E-mail: [Redacted Personal Information]@forestry.gov.scot

Section 2 – Occupier or other person in charge of the premises on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Name: [Redacted Personal Information], Regional Manager

Address: Forestry and Land Scotland (Central Region)
Five Sisters House
Five Sisters Business Park
Calder
West Lothian
EH55 8PN

Telephone: 0131 370 5622

Email: [Redacted Personal Information][@forestryandland.gov.scot](mailto:[Redacted Personal Information]@forestryandland.gov.scot)

Section 3 – Location and nature of the material on which *Phytophthora ramorum* is known or suspected to be present

Location of Plants/Material where infection is known or suspected to be present:

The terms of this notice apply to the area delineated by the red boundary marked on the map shown in Annex 1 of this Notice

STH19_0821 Gairletter

Nature of infection:

The presence of *Phytophthora ramorum* is suspected on plants / material of the following species/ genera;
Larix sp. (Larch)

Section 4 - Measures to be taken

The infection described in section 3 must be destroyed using the agreed specification below by **28 February 2020**.

Specification:

1) No plants, or parts thereof, including timber, of any susceptible genera and species shall be removed from the premises specified in Section 3 without the written authority of an Inspector.

A Movement Licence to manage the movement of the unprocessed roundwood situated within, or originating from trees felled within, the treatment area (see map at Annex 1) will be required. You will need a Processing Licence from Forestry Commission if you plan to process roundwood from the area described by this Notice. A Woodfuel Boiler End Use Licence will also be required in some cases.

(For further information on these Licences, please contact the Forestry Commission on Telephone: 0300 067 5155 or E-mail: plant.health@forestrycommission.gov.uk).

2)

a) Larch infection – tree felling:

All larch (*Larix* species) present within the red hatched “treatment area”, as defined on the map in Annex 1, are to be felled and the branches removed from the stems as required. Felling and clearance is to commence without undue delay from the date of this notice. Branches and other residue are to be retained on the premises or burned in situ. Any regeneration of larch developing during the Notice period must be cut off below the lowest live branch or killed with herbicide.

b) Where any products associated with the host material covered by this SPHN are to be taken from the SPHN site (for use, disposal, processing or other reasons), a Movement licence is required for all vehicles carrying the material.

c) An SPHN issued by the Conservancy (or in some cases, a Processing licence) will be required, when host material from the SPHN site is stacked outside the SPHN boundary, and will include any locations where the material is stored or transferred from or between vehicles or vessels.

d) Cross Border Plant Health Standard Operating Procedure 10 describes the inspection process for *Phytophthora ramorum* affected material, please see this link; <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/documents/5473/13August10th2015SOP102015Inspectingprocessingsitesma.pdf>

3) All work undertaken to achieve the requirements of this Notice should comply with industry best practice as detailed in the AFAG/HSE/FISA guides and will consider all current environmental and species protection legislation relevant to the premises in section 3. Where conflicts exist this should be highlighted to the responsible Scottish Forestry Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. Where burning is to take place the current regulations and exemptions associated with these operations must be observed.

4) The biosecurity protocols in Annex 2 must be followed at all times unless specifically agreed in writing with the responsible officer from Scottish Forestry.

5) This Notice shall remain in force until **28 February 2023** unless amended or revoked by an Inspector.

Statutory Plant Health Reference Number:	STH19_0821 Gairletter
Please quote this reference in any communications with us.	

Annex 1 Map showing location of Infected Material described in section 3 of this Notice.



Scottish Forestry / Coilltearachd na h-Alba

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site name
- Gairletter

Site ID
- STH19_0821

NGR
- NS 18517 84505

 SPHN area



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Kilometers

1:5,000

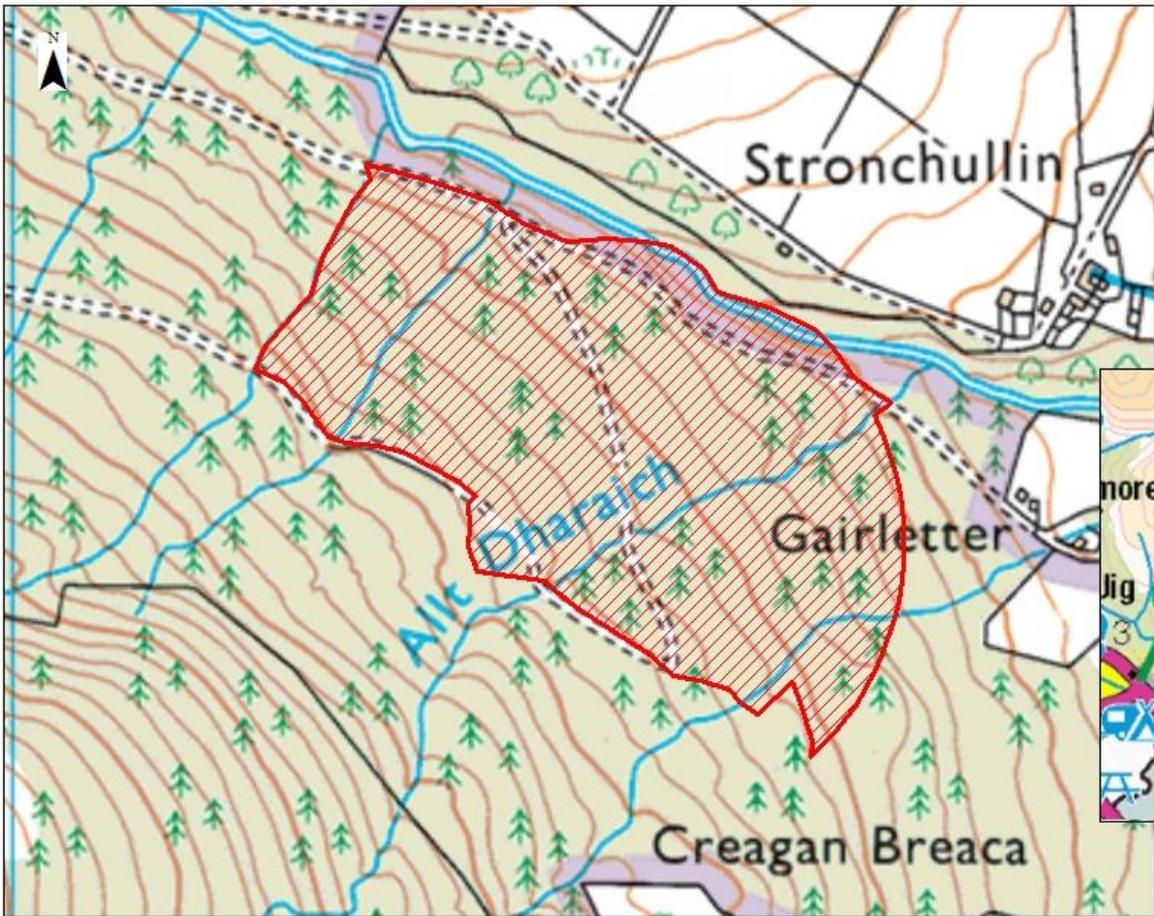
Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™



Scottish Forestry / Coilltearachd na h-Alba

Annex 1 Map

Phytophthora ramorum



Site name - Gairletter
Site ID - STH19_0821
NGR - NS 18517 84505

SPHN area



0 0.5 1 2 Kilometers

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Kilometers

1:5,000

Reproduced by Permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO.
© Crown copyright and database right 2019. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242.
Aerial Photography licensed to Forestry Commission for Getmapping Aerial Photography™

Annex 2 Biosecurity guidance applicable to this Notice

Precautions against spreading Phytophthora diseases

Phytophthora ramorum and *Phytophthora kernoviae* are fungus-like organisms that cause diseases that can affect many kinds of trees and shrubs. They are difficult to control once an outbreak occurs. Mild winters and wet summers increase the risk of these diseases spreading.

In this current Phytophthora outbreak on larch trees, the main ways in which the spores of the disease can be spread are...

- Rain splashing on infected needles and leaves;
- Wind, wind borne mists and water courses;
- Movement of infected plants;
- Movement of contaminated soil, leaves or needles from infected trees and shrubs stuck to footwear, clothing, timber, vehicles and equipment

We can't do much about the weather but we must do all we can to reduce the risk of carrying the spores around with us within and between woodlands. **Tree needles and soil are the main risks, especially if they are wet.**

This guide sets out a number of **simple precautions that must be taken** on any known Phytophthora control site (either confirmed or suspected). The aim of these precautions is to prevent the transfer of needles and soil on people, vehicles and bark.

Staff and contractors working on the site should be made aware of these requirements before commencing operations on the site.

Footwear

- **The main precaution is for everyone to ensure that footwear is first cleaned of all soil, needles and plant debris and then disinfected before entering or leaving a control site.** The use of wellington boots will assist with this.

Signage for Public and Staff / Contractors

- Appropriate biosecurity signage should be in place where public access and rights of way enter the control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be clean and free from soil and plant debris. The footwear should be sprayed with approved disinfectant according to the manufactures instructions.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Footwear must be washed off on a hard standing near the entrance to the wood using a stiff brush and water. It is essential that all traces of soil be removed.
- After cleaning, footwear must be sprayed with approved disinfectant following product specific guidance and left until it has evaporated.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Broad-spectrum farm disinfectants are not effective against Phytophthoras.

Clothing

Needles and leaves can get stuck in and on clothing.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Needles and debris on clothing must be shaken out or brushed off before leaving the site or getting into a vehicle.
- Check inside footwear, hoods, outer pockets and collars. Remember to check any protective equipment such as helmets, ear-defenders, felling gloves and over-trousers.
- Wet clothing **MUST** be changed before moving between sites. Wet clothing must be bagged and laundered before re-use, or washed down and disinfected. The use of waterproof outer clothing and leggings will help with this precaution.

Tools

Hand tools and motorised tools used on infected sites for cutting and digging may become contaminated, especially if wet.

- If any work (e.g. pruning) is to be carried out on an uninfected tree or shrub on a Phytophthora control site, tools must be disinfected or 'flamed' before being used

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Chainsaw bars, chains and side covers must be removed and cleaned as thoroughly as possible to remove debris. Where it is appropriate and safe to do so, approved disinfectant should be applied.
- Other hand tools and equipment such as tapes, cant hooks, wedges, fuel cans, tools and toolboxes must be cleaned off and surfaces brushed with disinfectant before being moved to another site.

Do not give the disease a lift to another site

Vehicles, machinery and equipment

Special care should be taken to ensure that vehicles are as free of soil and needles as practicable before leaving any Phytophthora control site.

Before entering a Phytophthora control site...

- Consider whether the vehicle needs to enter the site at all. If you can, park off site and walk in.
- Share vehicles wherever possible to reduce the number of vehicles that enter the site.
- Biosecurity requirements should be considered for all machines, plant and vehicles entering a forest site.
- When on site, road vehicles should stay on stone roads wherever possible and be parked in areas that are as free of larch needle and debris as possible.

Before leaving a Phytophthora control site...

- Forest roads & hard standing areas will need regular inspection and maintenance to keep them as free from mud as possible.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have not left a well maintained forest road or associated hard standing do not require to be cleaned before leaving the site.
- Any machines, plant and vehicles that have left the well maintained forest road or hard standing area within the defined SPHN must be cleaned on a hard standing before being used on another site.
- This cleaning should focus on removing as much mud and needle debris as possible focusing on tyres, wheels, mud flaps, sills, wheel arches, guarded areas and anywhere else where mud and needle debris may have accumulated.
- Cab floors and pedals should also be checked and cleaned.
- After cleaning, tyres must be disinfected with approved disinfectant. Following product specific guidance.
- Care must be taken to ensure that any water run-off does not enter watercourses.

Disinfectants are NOT effective on soiled surfaces

Stacking and loading considerations

Picking up needles, leaves and other debris when handling and bringing wood from control sites to roadside is a major issue in these control procedures.

When working with timber on a Phytophthora controlled site...

- Minimise the accidental pick up of brash, leaves or other debris when moving timber in the wood and at roadside. Move the material as necessary to knock off needles and debris and to allow a clean pick up.
- Avoid placing timber back on the ground if possible especially in muddy conditions. Stack logs on bearers where it is safe and possible to do so.
- Stacked logs from control sites must not be placed in contact with live plants and foliage of other potentially susceptible trees and plants such as rhododendron, blaeberry, larch, sweet chestnut and beech. Clear a stacking site first as necessary.
- Follow H&S guidance on stack height, stability and signage.
- Remove any debris from transfer and loading points as often as possible. Place this debris in a segregated area where road vehicles will not come into contact with it.
- Arrange loading sites to avoid forwarders travelling on the same route as road lorries as much as possible (e.g. forwarders only travel behind the stacks and not on the road itself).

Keep stacking and loading sites organised and clean