



Corporate Plan Performance Indicators 2016

Corporate Plan Performance Indicators 2016

(First Release)

Contents		Page
	Introduction	3
	Summary of Indicator Assessments	5
1	Headline Performance Indicators for Forestry Commission England - also reported quarterly	11
2	Other Forest Services Indicators	27
3	Other Forest Enterprise Indicators	53

Introduction

[Forestry Commission England's Corporate Plan 2015-16](#) sets out our current key performance indicators to show our contribution towards forestry and woodlands in England. This also reflects our commitment to evidence based working and ensuring people are clear about trends in the key indicators which we are working with others in the forestry sector to move in the right direction.

This Indicators Report provides the fifth annual monitoring report on the principal indicators which we named in our Corporate Plan 2011-15 and defined and developed through 2011-12. The most recent [previous Indicators Report](#) was published in May 2015.

The report reflects our key priorities of Protection, Improvement and Expansion of England's woodlands, as set out in the recent [Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement \(January 2013\)](#). Progress since then has been reported in the [Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement Implementation Plan - One Year On](#).

We reviewed our six headline key performance indicators in 2014-15 to ensure they are still the best we can offer and properly reflect the Government's priorities in English forestry. As a result of the review, we have revised our tree health headline indicator so that it better reflects the main biosecurity risks to English woodlands and forestry. We also amended the indicators suite as a whole to ensure it better reflects the contributions Forest Enterprise England makes to people, nature and the economy through the Public Forest Estate.

This report shows the indicators by which Forestry Commission England measures its performance and delivers to provide a barometer of trends in the wider forestry sector in England.

- The first part includes our six headline key performance indicators (from page 11 onwards), including the first report of our new indicator on tree health called '*Number of high priority forest pests in the [UK Plant Health Risk Register \(UKPHRR\)](#)*'. These headline indicators are reported quarterly and were first published on 26 April 2016 on our [Indicators](#) page.
- This document also secondly provides reports on the other Forest Services Indicators (from page 27 onwards).
- Thirdly, there are reports on the other Forest Enterprise indicators (from page 53 onwards).

Most of the indicators are based on Forestry Commission administrative data or surveys conducted by the Forest Research Statistics Team. Other indicators re-use data or surveys available to us from other parts of Defra.

Forestry Commission England is committed to helping Defra meet its aspirations of making data available as Open Data. We publish much of the data that these indicator

reports are based upon and more is in the pipeline for delivery. You can obtain our spatial data from <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/datadownload> and statistical tables and spreadsheets from the www.forestry.gov.uk/Statistics area of the Forestry Commission website. Specific relevant Open Datasets are signposted throughout this report.

For our recent and future related indicators reports, please visit our website at www.forestry.gov.uk > [England](#) > [About us](#) > [Indicators](#).

We acknowledge with thanks the wide range of contributions made by Forest Services and Forest Enterprise data managers, senior managers and evidence team colleagues, each of whom made this report possible.

All the outturns against these indicators have been verified by Internal Audit at the Forestry Commission.

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Bristol, 3rd June 2016

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Summary of Indicator Assessments







Traffic light assessments of trends have been determined by comparing the value of each indicator at two points in time. The first is the Baseline, normally at 1 April 2011, or as close to that as possible. This value has been compared with the most recently available value, normally at 31 March 2016, five years on. Where indicators are known to be seasonal values for all seasons have been considered. However, only a simple 'rule of thumb' threshold method has been applied to assessments of trends. The standard threshold used is three percent per 5 year period.





The traffic lights assessments reflect the overall change in the indicator from the Baseline year to the latest year and do not reflect fluctuations during intervening years. Where the above approach is not feasible, comparison is with our measure of 'what success looks like' for that indicator.














For some indicators, especially those helping identify the individual contributions of Forest Services and Forest Enterprise over the last year, the period for which there is data is too short for a meaningful assessment.














The assessments reflect only trends over time; there is no assessment of 'position'. In most cases 'little or no overall change' is actually reported where strong performances have been maintained.





The approach is simplistic but broadly consistent in principle with the more sophisticated approach used for Defra's [England Natural Environment Indicators](#) (Defra, May 2014).















Indicator	Trend	Pg
Part 1. Headline Performance Indicators		
FOREST SERVICES		11
PROTECT		
Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register (UKPHRR)		12
Percentage of known tree felling that is carried out with Forestry Commission approval (i.e. the % of felling that is licensable by the Forestry Commission that is not illegal felling. This excludes felling with development approval)		16
IMPROVE		
Percentage of woodland in active management (including the Public Forest Estate)		17
EXPAND		
Area of woodland and rate of new planting		20
FOREST ENTERPRISE		24
IMPROVE		
Number of private sector businesses operating on the Public Forest Estate		24
CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BUSINESS METRICS		
Cost of managing the Public Forest Estate (per hectare)		25





 = Improving
  = Little or no overall change
  = Deteriorating
 = Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data

Indicator		Trend	Pg
Part 2. Forest Services Indicators (Other than Headline Indicators)			27
PROTECT			
Pests and diseases			
Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last 10 years			28
Other protection indicators			
Measure of woodland resilience to climate change based on the size and spatial configuration of woodland patches within the landscape			30
IMPROVE			
Economic and environmental gain			
Area of woodland in England that is certified as sustainably managed			31
Number apprentices, those with work based diplomas, and university students entering forestry	Apprentices and those with work based diplomas		32
	University students		32
Annual increment in England's forests			33
Area of felling licences issued in the period			34
Gross Value Added from domestic forestry			36
Percentage of the total amount of wood that grows in English woods that is harvested			37
Volume of timber brought to market per annum from English sources other than the Public Forest Estate			38
Places for wildlife to prosper			
Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate	PAWS on woodland other than the Public Forest Estate		39
	Open Habitat on woodland other than the Public Forest Estate		39
Measure of what is happening to the number and variety of species that live in woodland; using Woodland Birds data			40

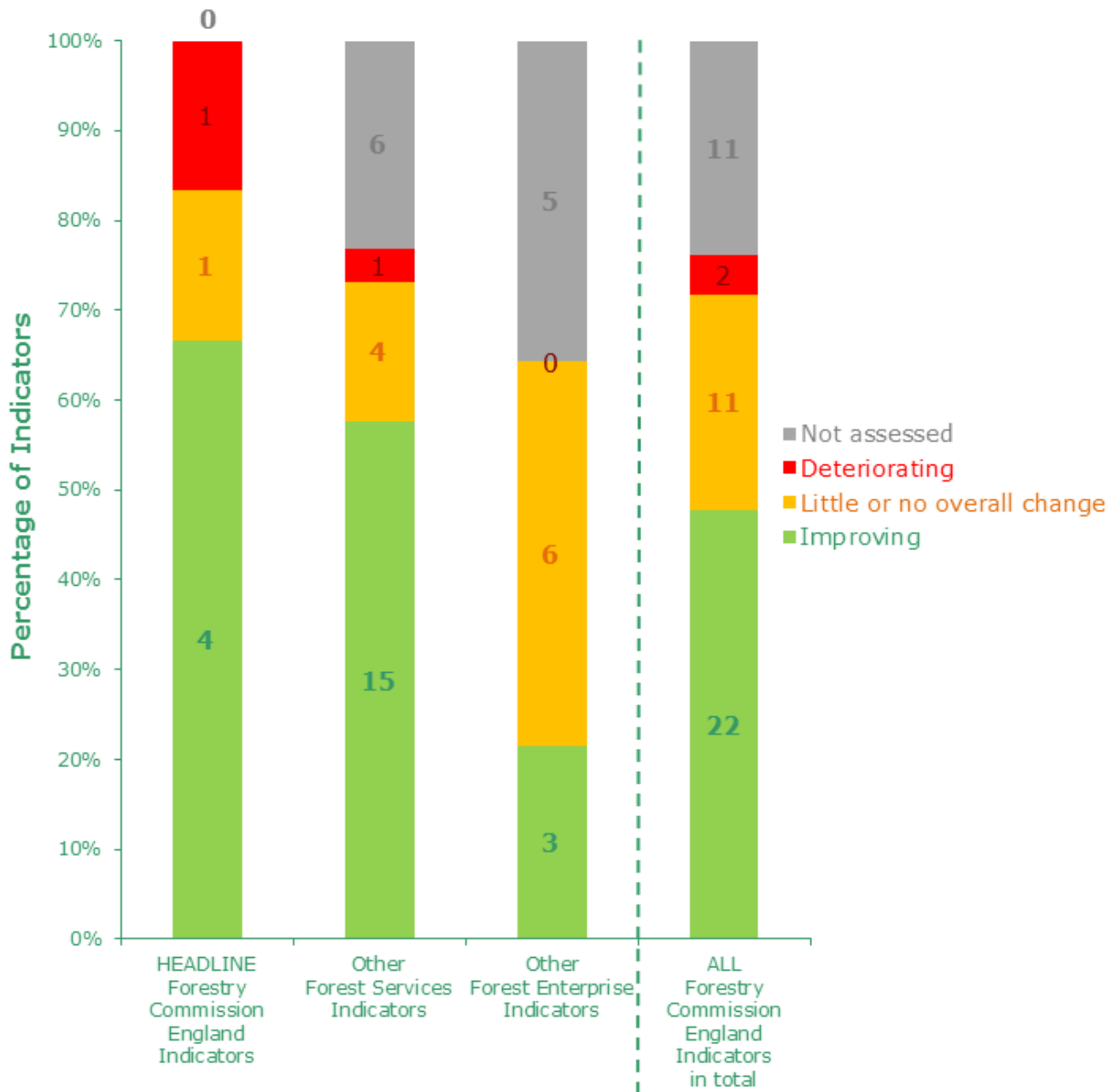
Indicator	Trend	Pg
Part 2. Forest Services Indicators (Other than Headline Indicators)		
27		
Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate	Favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	 41
	Favourable condition	 41
Measure of the conservation condition of woodlands using information from the National Forest Inventory		42
People's health and enjoyment of woodland		
Percentage of people in Priority Places close to accessible woodland		43
Number of visits to woodland from Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey (MENE)		44
Percentage of people actively engaged in woodland		45
EXPAND		
Carbon storage to help reduce climate change		
Projected carbon capture in 2050 on Woodland Carbon Code woodland creation projects		46
Carbon captured by English woodlands		47
CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BUSINESS METRICS		
Percentage of grant and felling license transactions completed on time or early		48
Percentage of Forest Services grants and felling licence customers who report their customer satisfaction as either very satisfied or satisfied		49
Number of employees in Forest Services (Full Time Equivalent)		50
Percentage of training events provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Services		51
Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Services		52

 = Improving
  = Little or no overall change
  = Deteriorating
 = Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data

Indicator		Trend	Pg
Part 3. Forest Enterprise Indicators (other than Headline Indicators)			53
PROTECT			
Maintain UK Woodland Assurance Standard certification on the Public Forest Estate			54
IMPROVE			
Economic and environmental gain			
Percentage of woodland in active management (Forest Enterprise contribution)			55
Volume of timber brought to market per annum from the Public Forest Estate			56
Places for wildlife to prosper			
Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat on the Public Forest Estate	PAWS on the Public Forest Estate		57
	Open Habitat on the Public Forest Estate		57
Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition on the Public Forest Estate	Favourable or unfavourable recovering condition		58
	Favourable condition		58
People's health and enjoyment of woodland			
Percentage of people in Priority Places close to Public Forest Estate accessible woodland			60
Number of people engaged in permitted locally led events and activities on the Public Forest Estate			62
Number of households in the Discovery Pass scheme for the Public Forest Estate			63
CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BUSINESS METRICS			
Customer satisfaction rating for visits to the Public Forest Estate from the interactive "rate my visit" facility			64
Number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) in Forest Enterprise			65
Percentage of training events provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Enterprise			66
Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Enterprise			67

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Trend Assessments for Forestry Commission England Corporate Plan Performance Indicators at 31 March 2016





Forestry Commission
England

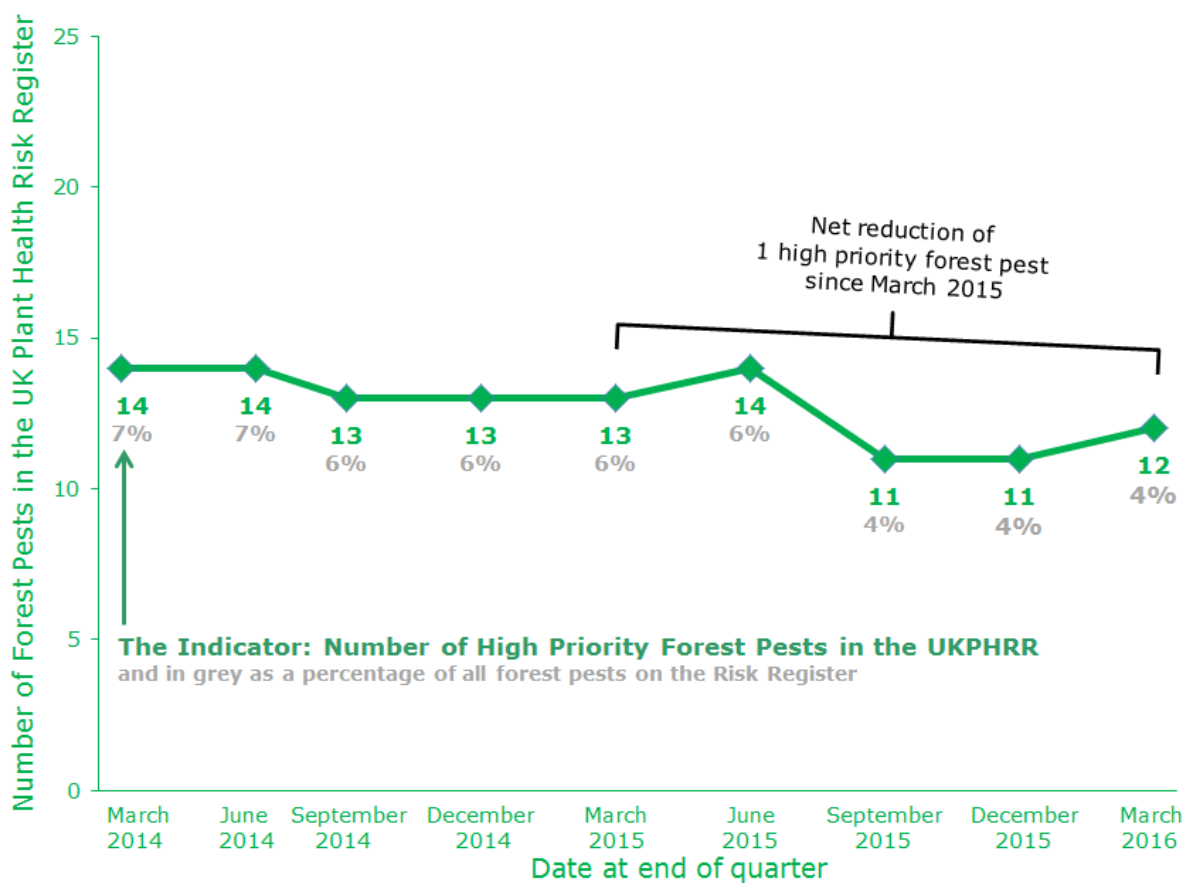
A photograph of a young tree with green leaves in the foreground, standing in a field of tall, golden-brown grass. In the background, there is a dense line of trees under a cloudy sky.

Part 1 Headline Performance Indicators

Part 1. Headline Performance Indicators

Forest Services

Number of high priority forest pests in the [UK Plant Health Risk Register \(UKPHRR\)](#).



Source: Derived from the [UK Plant Health Risk Register \(UKPHRR\)](#)¹.

First Report at end March 2016: There are **12 high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register (UKPHRR)**, that require actions – in addition to mitigations already implemented – to prevent them having a, potentially substantial, negative impact on England’s woodland.

Twelve (4%) of the 268 forest pests in the UKPHRR are ‘high priority’ because their mitigated relative risk rating is 15 or more (see Note A and Table 1). This is a net reduction of one pest from the March 2015 baseline. Oriental chestnut gall wasp became a high priority after UK outbreaks in 2015 increased its likelihood score, and Sakhalin fir

¹ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/phiw/riskRegister/>

bark beetle became a high priority following a European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) Pest Risk Analysis (PRA). Three organisms were reassessed as having risk ratings of less than 15: the fine-horned spruce borer, pine processionary moth and *Phytophthora austrocedri* following updated Pest Risk Analyses. The overall reduction is therefore due to detailed risk assessments and because more effective combat strategies have been developed.

Over the one year period to the end of March 2016 the total number of forest pests in the UKPHRR has increased from 219 to 268. Eighteen of these new pests were due to the addition of EU quarantine pests, European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO) pests recommended for regulation and EPPO Alert List pests, fifteen were identified by horizon scanning, six were added following recent outbreaks in the EU and ten were included because findings (without outbreaks) had been made in the EU or the UK.

Table 1: The 12 high priority forest pests in the UKPHRR with a relative risk rating (mitigated) of 15 or more at end March 2016

Common name	Latin name	Type of pest	Present in the UK?	Mitigated Likelihood score	Mitigated Impact rating	Mitigated Likelihood multiplied by Impact risk rating
Alder Rust	<i>Melampsorium hiratsukanum</i>	Fungus	Present: limited	5	4	20
Bleeding canker of horse chestnut	<i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. Aesculi</i>	Bacterium	Present: wide-spread	5	4	20
Sudden oak death; ramorum dieback	<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	Oomycete: an algae-like fungus	Present: limited	4	4	16
Chalara ash dieback	<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>	Fungus	Present: limited	4	4	16
Red-necked longhorn beetle	<i>Aromia bungii</i>	Insect	Absent	4	4	16
Phytophthora Disease of Alder	<i>Phytophthora alni</i>	Oomycete	Present wide-spread	4	4	16
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	Insect	Absent	3	5	15
Acute oak decline	-	Decline-disease	Present: limited	3	5	15
Two Spotted Oak Buprestid	<i>Agrilus biguttatus</i>	Insect	Present: limited	3	5	15

Common name	Latin name	Type of pest	Present in the UK?	Mitigated Likelihood score	Mitigated Impact rating	Mitigated Likelihood multiplied by Impact risk rating
Oriental chestnut gall wasp	<i>Dryocosmus kuriphilus</i>	Insect	Present; under eradication	3	5	15
Butternut canker	<i>Ophiognomonia clavigignenti-juglandacearum</i>	Fungus	Absent	3	5	15
Sakhalin fir bark beetle	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	Insect	Absent	3	5	15

Ten of these twelve are broad-leaved tree pests, one is a pest of conifers and one affects both broad-leaved and conifer trees. Seven of the twelve pests are present in the UK, the other five are currently absent.

Unmitigated risk ratings

The number of forest pests with an unmitigated risk rating of 15 or more at the end of March 2016 is 54 (20% of those on the UKPHRR). After mitigations the number is 12 as mentioned. Mitigations have therefore reduced the number of high priority forest pests by nearly 80%.

Notes:

A) **Definition, Source and Summary:** This indicator seeks to report trends in forest pests from the [UK Plant Health Risk Register \(UKPHRR\)](#) that records and rates risks to UK crops, trees, gardens and ecosystems from plant pests and pathogens. 'High priority' pests and diseases are defined for the purposes of this indicator as those with a mitigated relative risk rating (the mitigated likelihood score multiplied by the mitigated impact score) of 15 or more. The individual ratings for likelihood and impact are each on a scale from 1 to 5. Relative risk ratings therefore can have values from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 25. Taking into account the economic, environmental and social importance of the host species, these risk scores are used to help prioritise additional actions to combat the threats posed by the pests. It should be noted that the data are for the UK. Nearly all listed forest pests present in the UK will also be present in England and listed forest pests absent from the UK are very likely to pose a threat to England.

B) **'Likelihood'** provides an assessment of the probability of entry and establishment of a pest for those pests that are absent from the UK which, when combined, can result in the introduction of the threat to a new area. Some pests on the UKPHRR are already present in the UK. In these cases the risk is that of the pest spreading to its maximum extent in the UK. The likelihood scale has a minimum value of 1 (lowest risk) through to 5 (highest risk). There is more information on the factors taken into account in the [Phase 1 UK Plant Health Risk Register – Summary Guide](#)² (page 6).

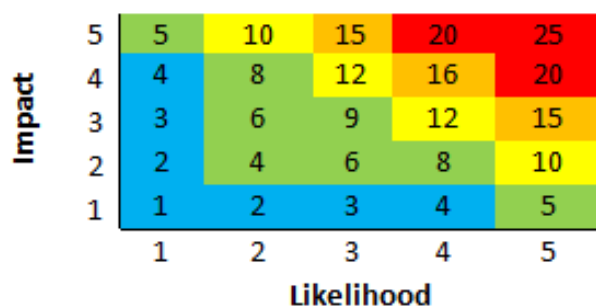
² <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/phiw/riskRegister/Summary-of-Guidance-for-phase-1-Public-Ver2.pdf>

C) **'Impact'** is an indication of the relative consequence of the pest for the host plant or sector, should the risk materialise. It does not take account of the size or value of the host or sector. Where the pest is already present, the impact is that caused by further spread, against a baseline of damage already occurring. Thus for a pest which is already widespread, the additional impact of it spreading to its full potential distribution may be limited, even if the pest itself is very damaging or expensive to control. The impact scale has a minimum value of 1 (lowest risk) through to 5 (highest risk). There is more on the factors taken into account in the [Phase 1 UK Plant Health Risk Register – Summary Guide](#) (page 6-7).

D) **'Value at risk'**. Value at risk is not taken into account in this indicator.

E) **'Mitigations'** can reduce likelihood, impact or both and the risks remaining after mitigation provide the basis for this indicator. Mitigations may reduce risk by enhancing regulation, surveillance, awareness and research, or by providing an industry scheme or a contingency plan. The difference between unmitigated and mitigated risk represents an expert judgement of the effectiveness of the current mitigations. See [Phase 1 UK Plant Health Risk Register – Summary Guide](#) (page 4) for details.

F) **Possible Relative Risk Ratings:** Relative risk ratings can take values from a minimum of 1 (lowest risk) through to 25 (highest risk). For the purposes of this indicator 'high priority' pests have been defined as those with a relative risk rating of 15 or more.



F) **Other forest pests and diseases affecting English woodland.** The indicator is only based on the pests included in the UKPHRR. In so doing it effectively captures the major non-native pests threatening UK forestry together with a limited selection of native pests that are the subject of major Government campaigns of action. There are many native and non-native forest pests that are not included in the UKPHRR.

G) **Precise end of quarter report dates are:** 9th April 2014, 2nd July 2014, 19th September 2014, 31st December 2014, 30th March 2015, 23rd June 2015, 24th September 2015; 29th December 2015 and 30th March 2016.

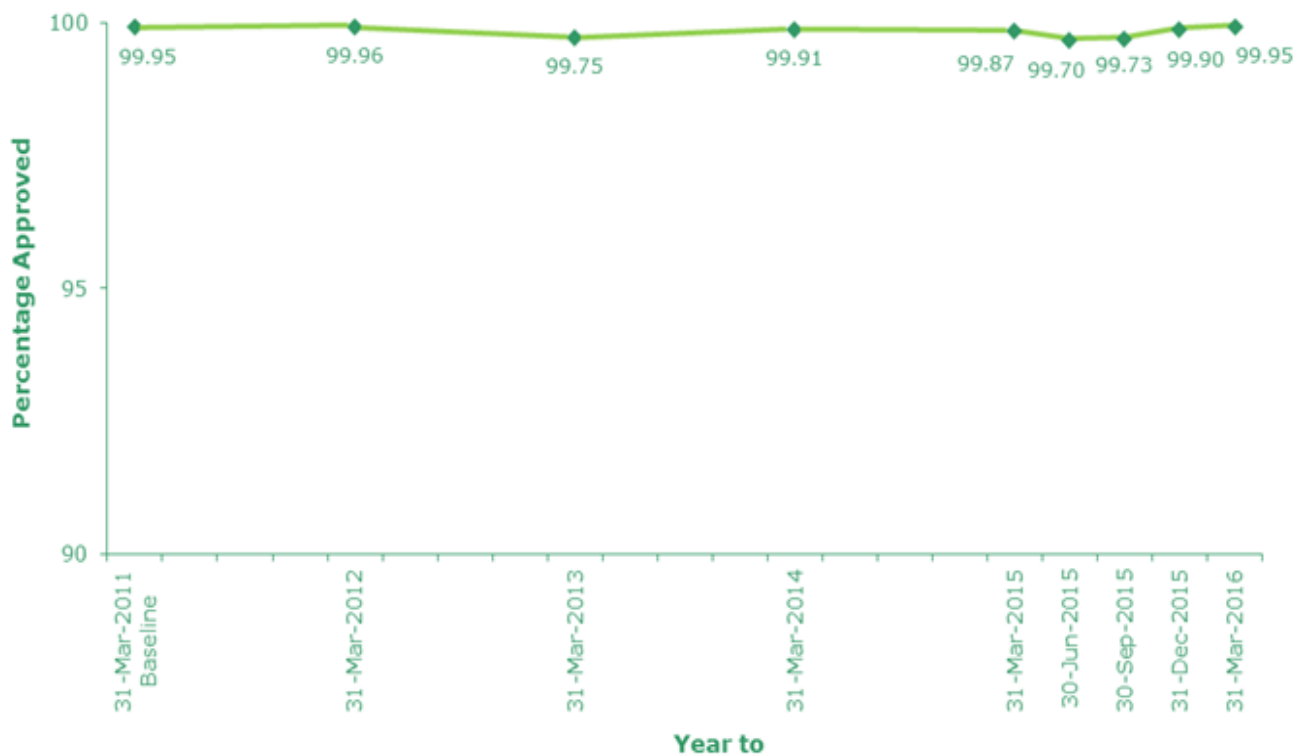
Open Data: Source spreadsheet data available from the [UK Plant Health Risk Register \(UKPHRR\)](#)

Assessment of change in *Number of high priority forest pests in the UK Plant Health Risk Register (UKPHRR)*.

This indicator compared to 31 March 2015 baseline

Improving 

Percentage of known tree felling that is carried out with Forestry Commission approval (i.e. the % of felling that is licensable by the Forestry Commission that is not illegal felling. This excludes felling with development approval)



Report for year to 31 March 2016: **99.95%** of known tree felling was carried out with Forestry Commission approval.

This report for the 2015/16 financial year continues to show a strong and consistent performance indicating a high level of compliance with the Forestry Act.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

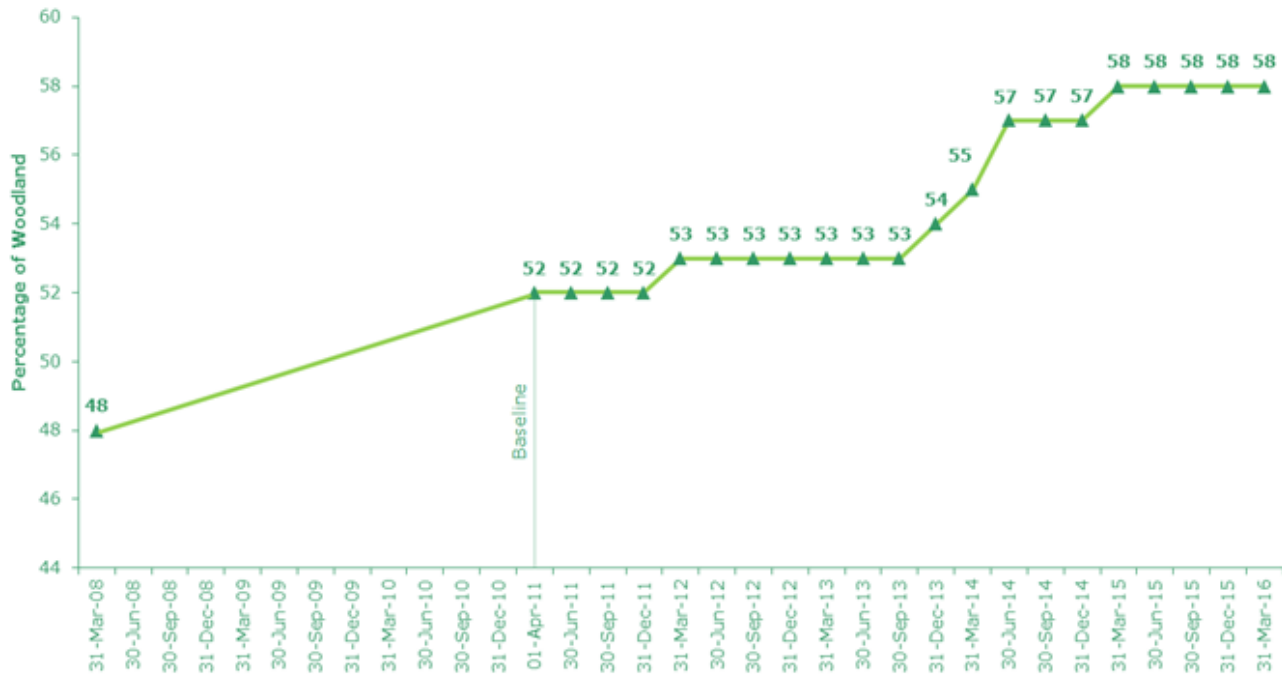
Open Data: Locations of approved felling licence applications are available from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site

Assessment of change in Percentage of known tree felling that is carried out with Forestry Commission approval

This indicator compared to 31 March 2011 baseline

Little or no overall change 

Percentage of woodland in active management (including the Public Forest Estate)



Position at 31 March 2016: **58%** of English woodland is actively managed.

There has been a modest increase in the proportion of woodland that is actively managed through the year, resulting in an increase of 0.3% which equates to approximately 3,500 hectares.

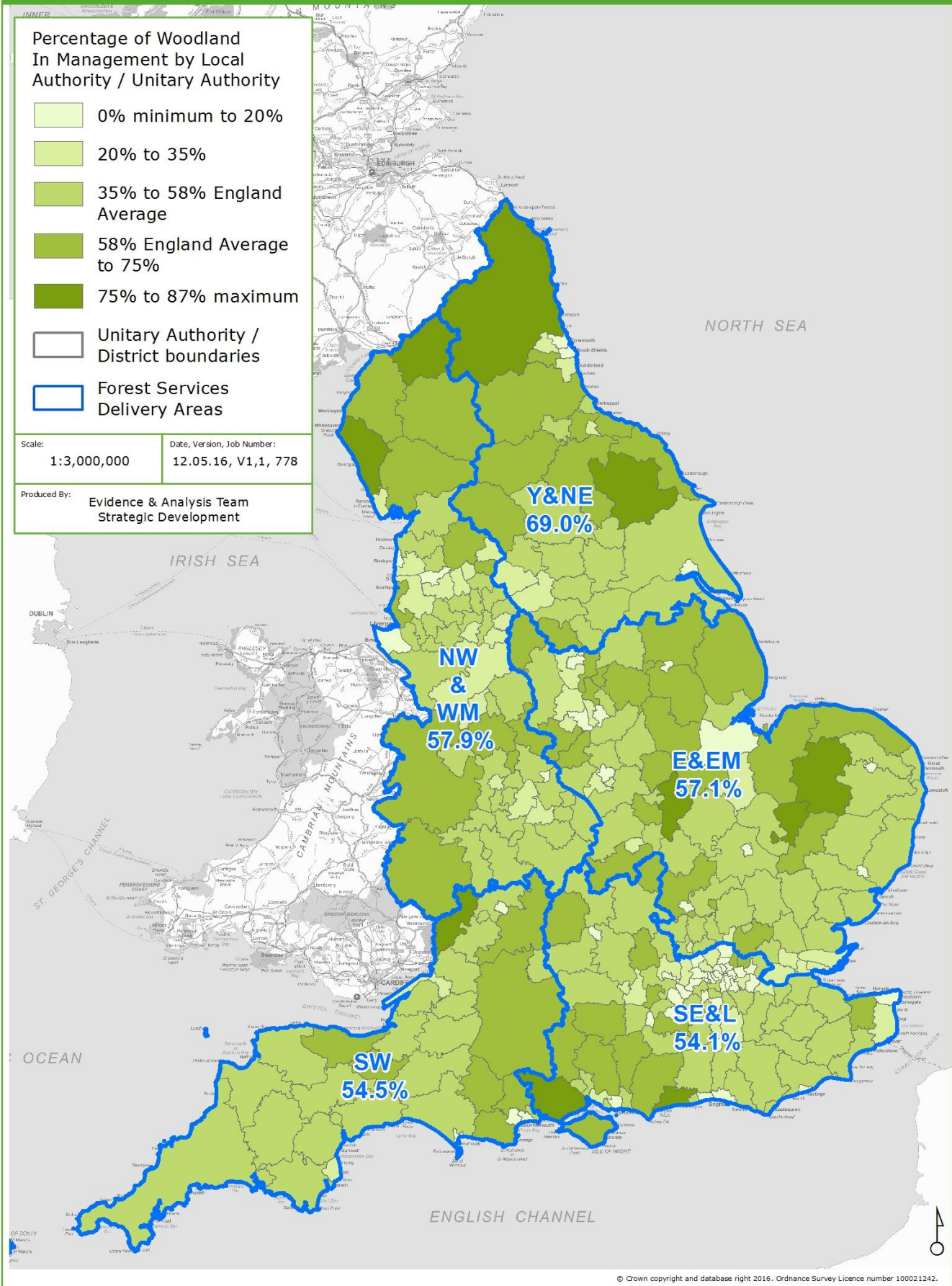
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data and the [National Forest Inventory](#).

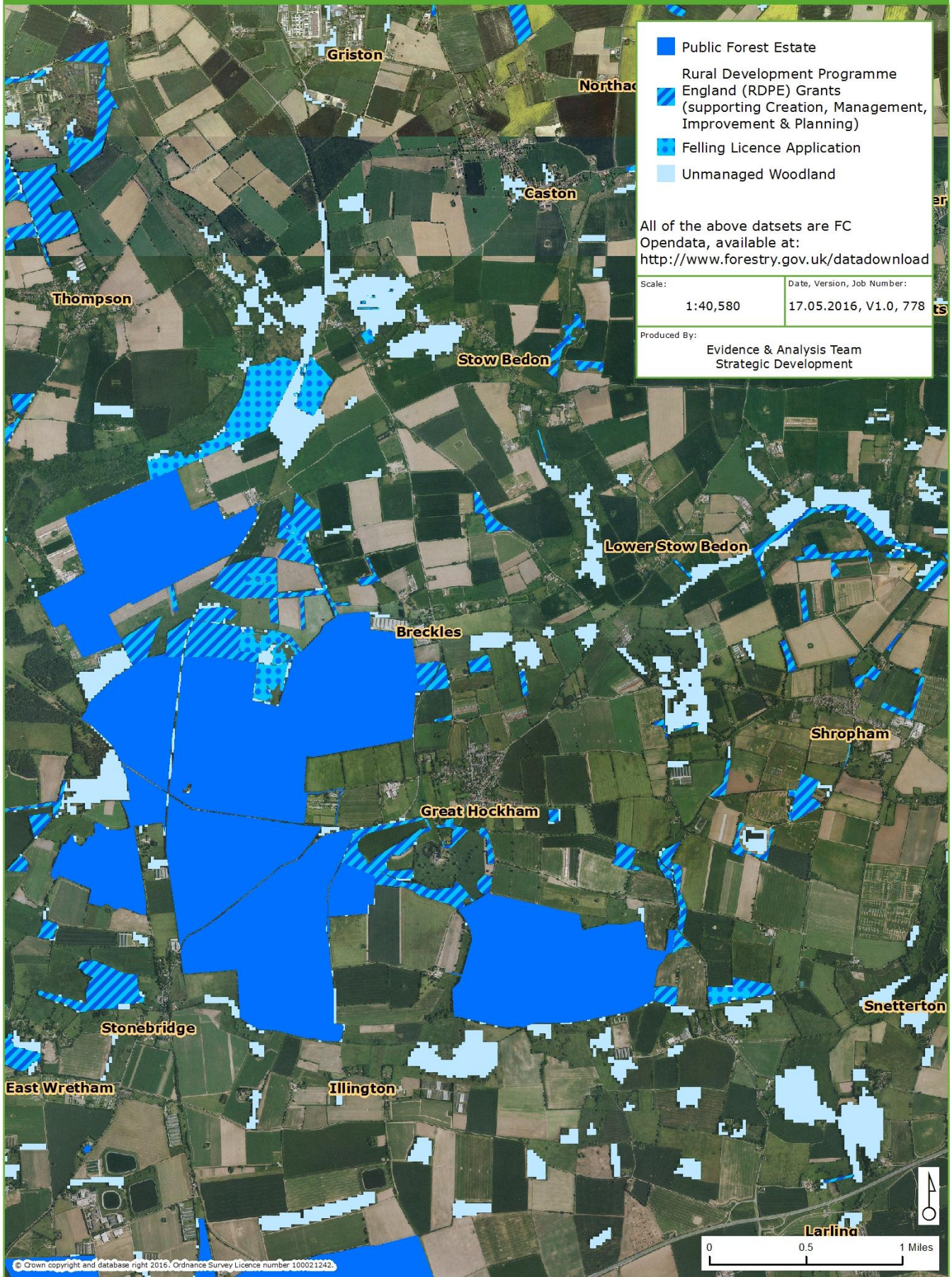
Open Data: Locations of 'managed woodland' are available from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site.

Assessment of change in Percentage of woodland in active management (including the Public Forest Estate)

This indicator – compared to 1 April 2011 baseline

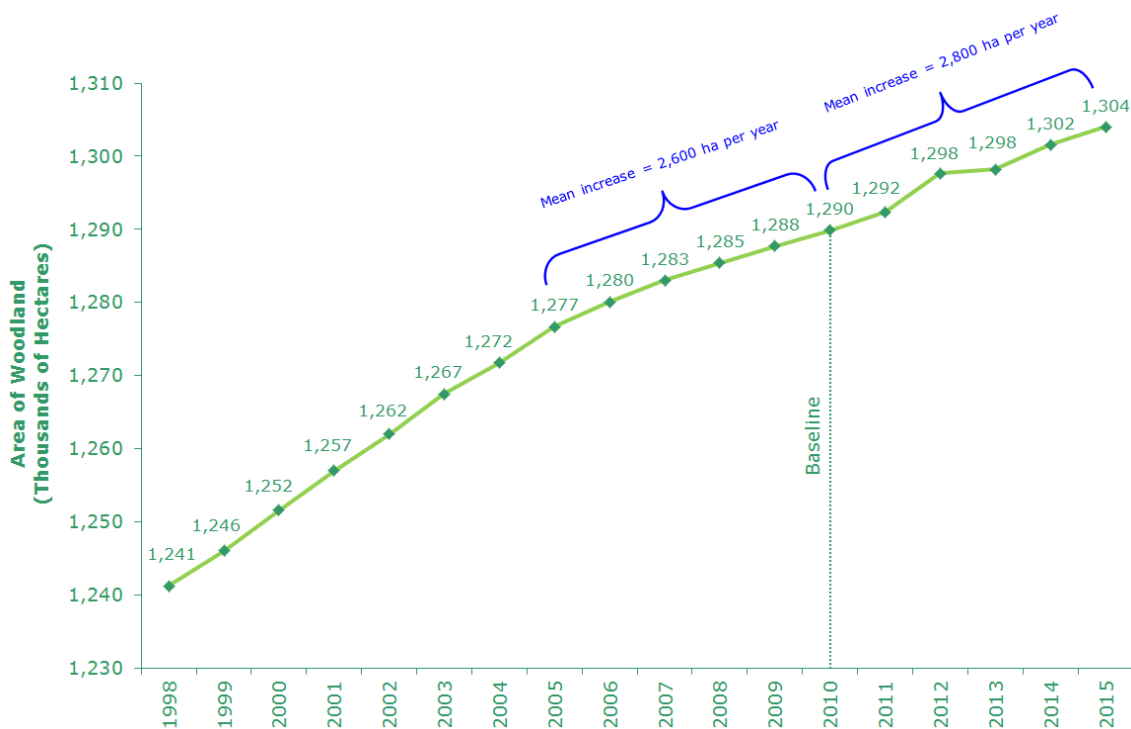
Improving 





Area of Woodland

A. Area of Woodland in England Headline Indicator: Annually Updated



Position at 31 March 2015: **1,304,000 hectares (ha) of woodland in England.**

As at 31 March 2015, the area of woodland in England was 1,304,000 hectares (ha), an increase of 2,000 ha on the previous year. Since the 2010 baseline, the area of woodland has increased at a mean rate of 2,800 ha per year. This compares to a mean rate in the 5 years prior to that of 2,600 ha per year. Increase in this Area of Woodland Indicator includes woodland created from all measured sources and is reported on an annual basis.

The next update giving provisional figures as at 31 March 2016 is due to be published in the [Woodland Area, Planting and Restocking: 2016 Edition](#) on 16 June 2016.

Source: Based on [National Forest Inventory](#) and Forestry Commission administrative data. See [Forestry Statistics \(Forestry Commission\)](#).

Open Data: National Forest Inventory and locations of RDPE grant supported woodland creation are available as spatial data from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site.

Assessment of change in Area of Woodland

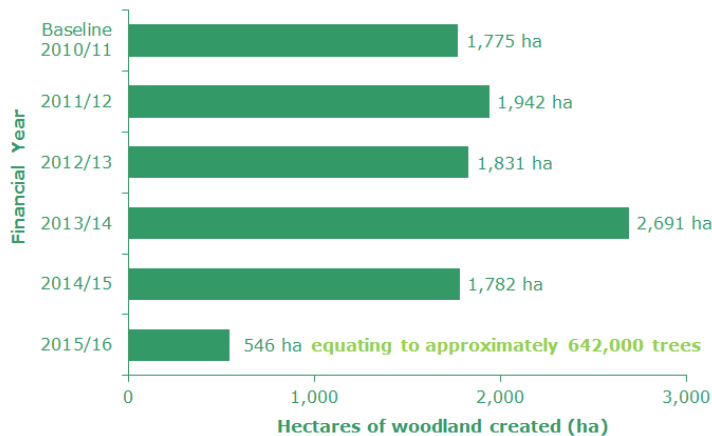
This indicator – compared to 2010 baseline

Improving 

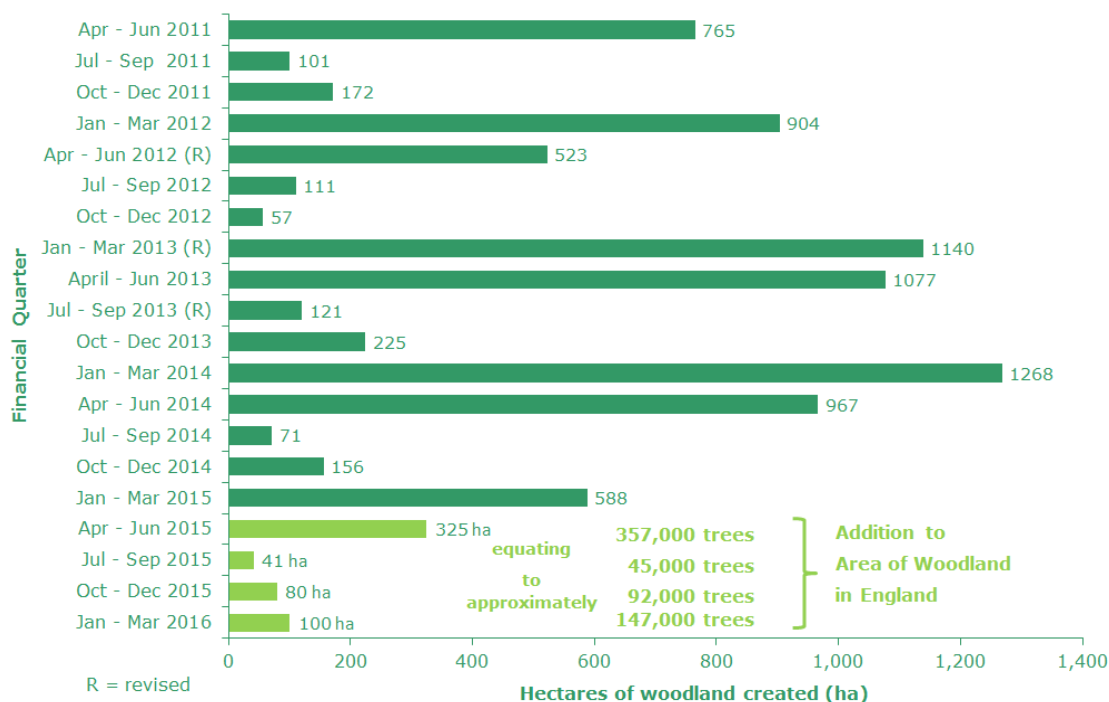
B. Hectares of Woodland Created (Gross) and Approximate Number of Trees that Represents – Quarterly Updated

Area of Woodland Created with Support from English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS) and Countryside Stewardship Incentives: part of the Rural Development Programme for England.

i) Annual Achievement



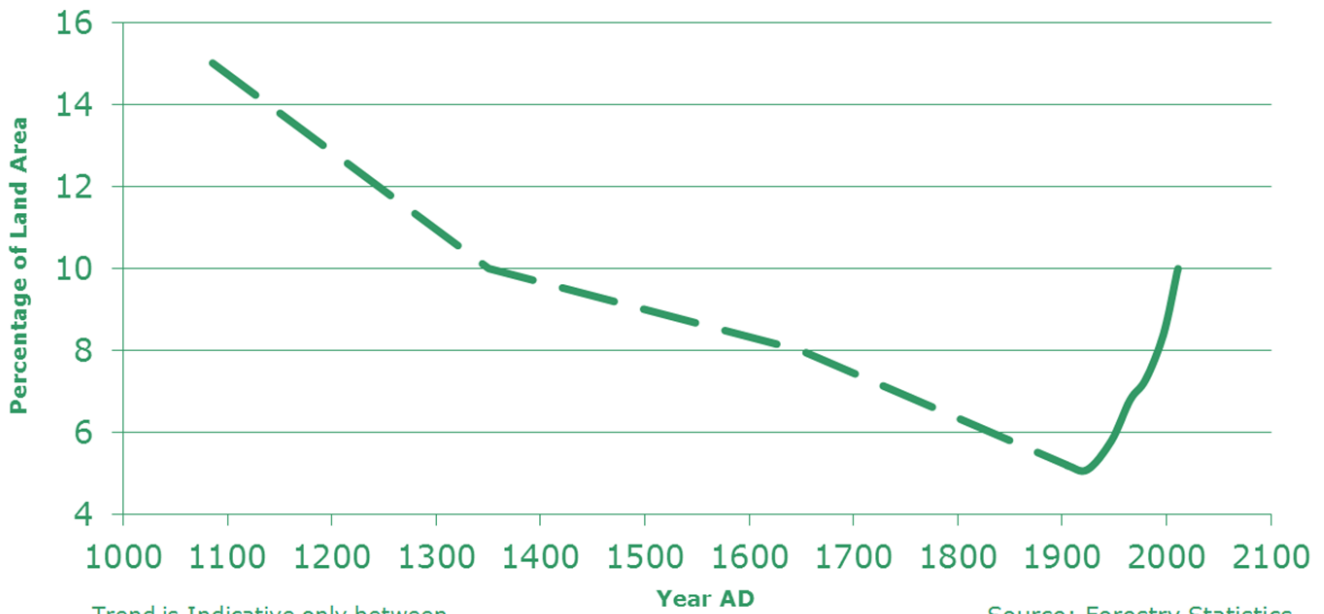
ii) Quarterly Progress



Issues with an initial poor uptake of Countryside Stewardship for woodland creation and the late issuing of agreements has resulted in low planting figures for the final quarter of 2015/16. We anticipate an amount of planting being undertaken in April 2016 which will be reflected within the next quarter's figures (April to June 2016).

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data.

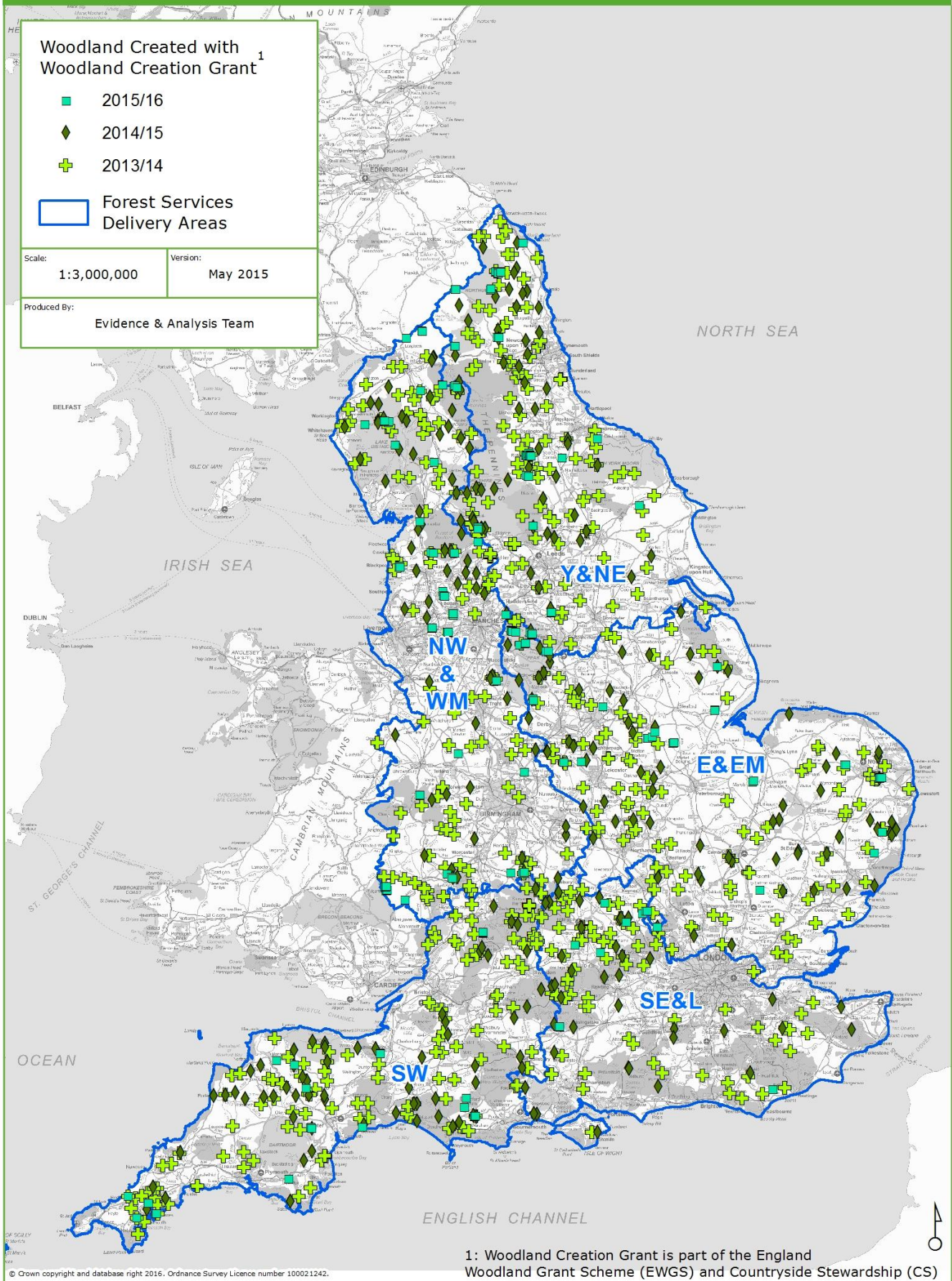
Woodland as a percentage of land area in England from 1086AD



Trend is Indicative only between 1086 Domesday data and 1905

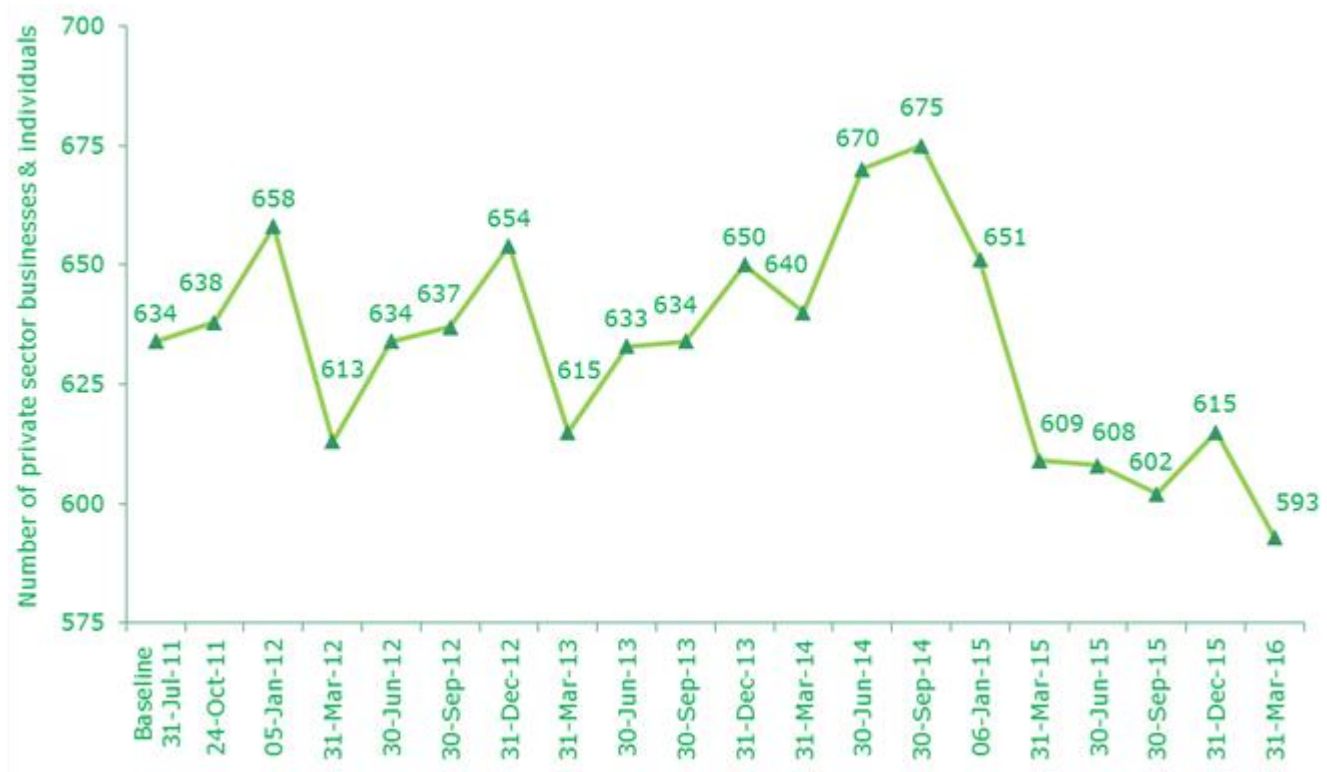
Source: Forestry Statistics

Locations of Woodland Created with Woodland Creation Grant 2013/14 - 2015/16



Forest Enterprise

Number of private sector businesses operating on the Public Forest Estate



Position at 31 March 2016: **593 private businesses and individuals.**

The indicator has seen some of its seasonal readjustment and further consolidation in the category of licences and permissions i.e. temporary businesses, but not to the same level as in previous years between December and March.

The main franchise businesses continue to expand their offer across multiple sites, with Adventure Forest in particular opening new Go Ape activities on the Public Forest Estate during 2015.

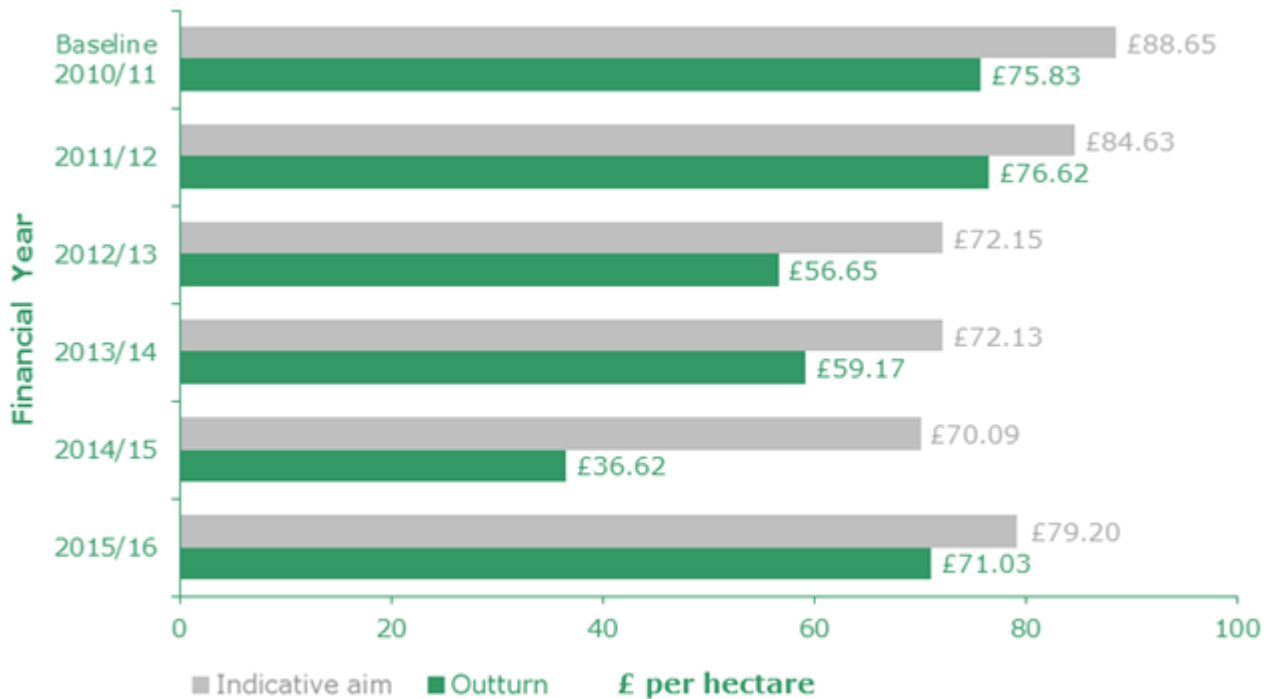
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data.

Assessment of change in *Number of private sector businesses operating on the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator compared to 31 July 2011 baseline seasonally adjusted

Deteriorating ✘

Cost of managing the Public Forest Estate (per hectare)



Draft outturn for 2015/16: **£71.03 per hectare** subject to audit and finalisation, against a target of £79.20 per hectare.

The draft outturn figure is £8.4m more than the 2014/15 outturn. Around half of this (£4.1m) was due to staff vacancies, stock adjustments and revised programme timings, which suppressed, relatively, the 2014/15 costs. Costs in 2015/16 increased due to depreciation, pay award and pensions cost increases, FC staff transfers, service charges and increases to operational programmes. Income in 2015/16 is marginally higher than 2014/15.

The net position shows good performance against the 2015/16 target with Forest Enterprise England coming in below the cost target by around £2m.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission accounts.

Assessment of change in *Cost of managing the Public Forest Estate (per hectare)*

This indicator – compared to 2010/11 baseline

Improving 



Part 2
Other
Forest Services
Indicators

Part 2. Other Forest Services Indicators

PROTECT

Pests and Diseases

Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last 10 years



Some four tree pests and diseases became 'established' in England in 2006-2015:

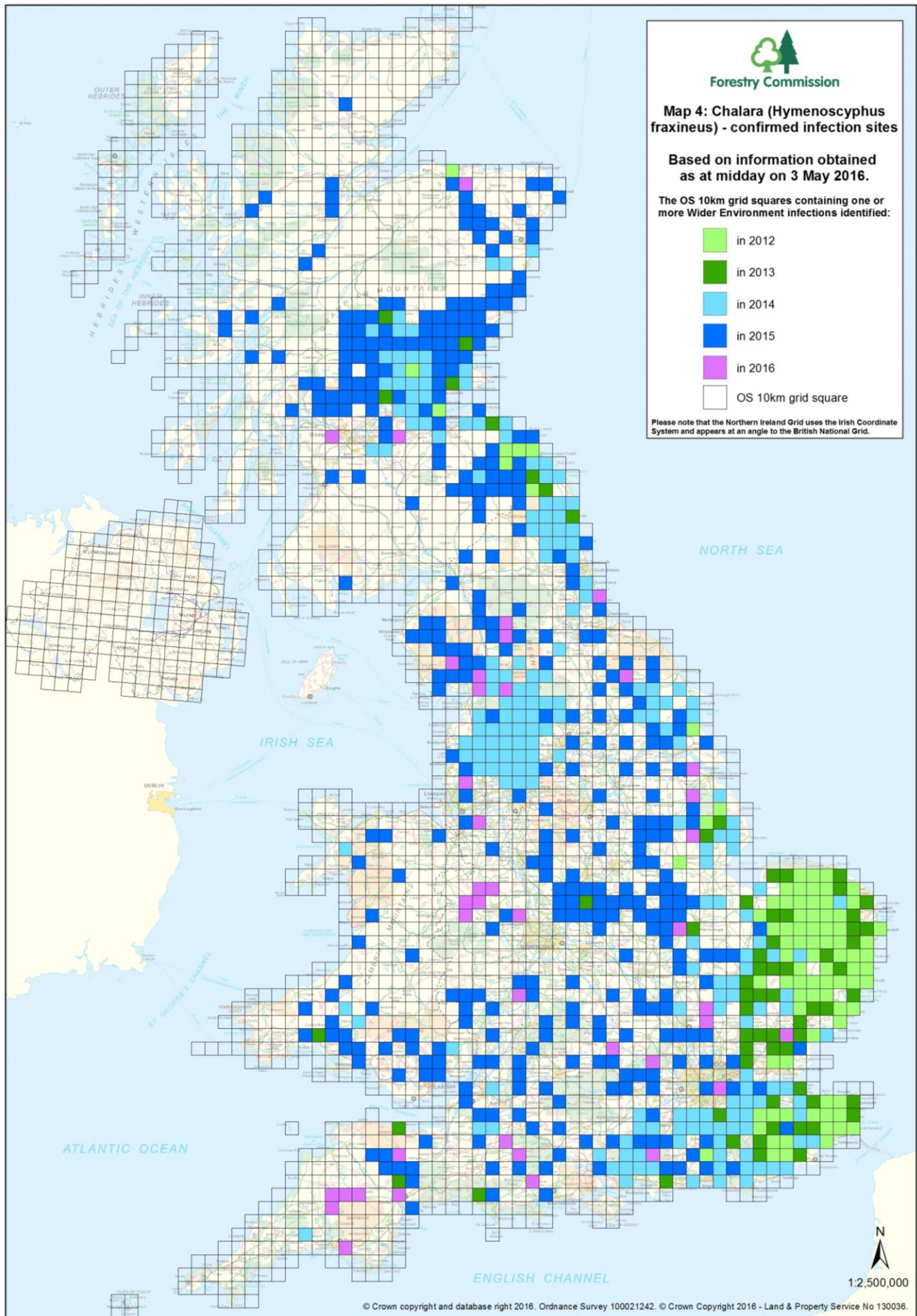
1. Oak Processionary Moth (OPM) – This continues to cause concern, despite the pilot control programme reducing the rate of spread and management remains challenging. Findings from this year's control programme will be integral to developing the 2016/17 review.
2. Acute Oak Decline (AOD) – This remains a concern as does establishing the extent of spread.
3. Alder Rust (*Melampsorium hiratsukanum*) - The potential environmental and economic impacts are unclear at this time. There are limited records of infection on Birch (two on *Betula pubescens*). There is currently no existing legislation or active surveillance in relation to this pest.
4. Chalara (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) – A wider environment surveillance plan has been drafted and agreed with Defra for 2016/17. Some 37.5% of 10 kilometre squares have chalara in the wider environment as at 29th March 2016.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in Number of tree pests and diseases established in England in the last 10 years

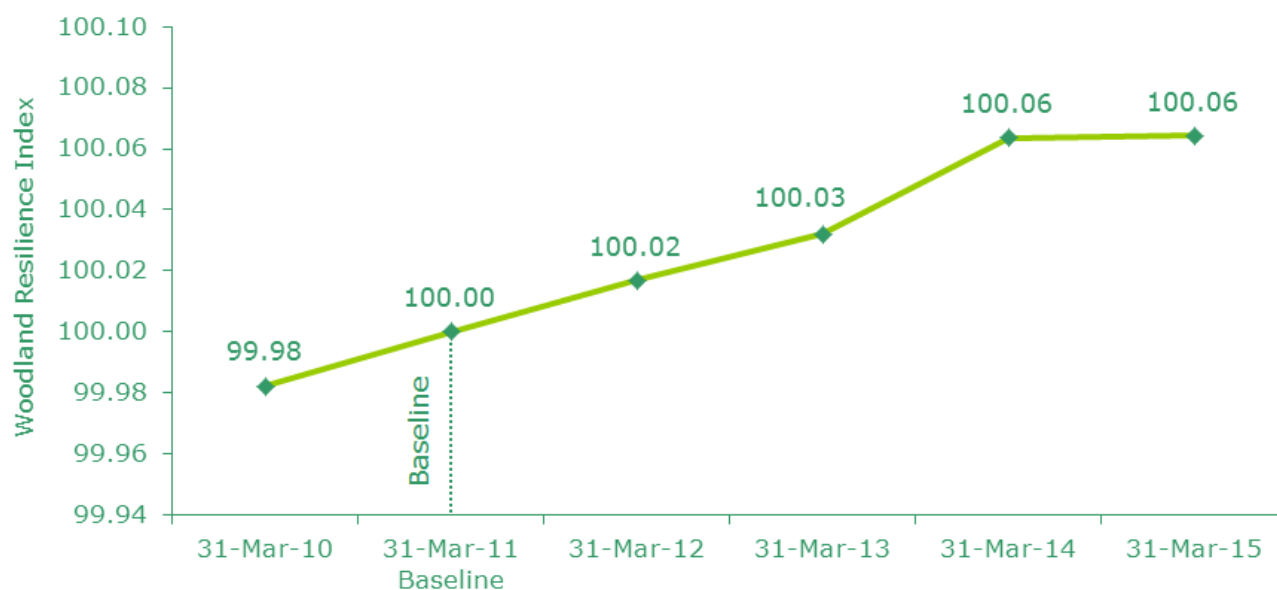
This indicator compared to 2001-2010 baseline

Improving 



Other Protection Indicators

Measure of woodland resilience to climate change based on the size and spatial configuration of woodland patches within the landscape



In this indicator, connectivity is a measure of the size and distribution of patches of forests and woodlands, relative to a value of 100 assigned to 2011. Maintaining and improving connectivity is important in promoting biodiversity in a fragmented landscape, especially under a changing climate. This indicator of the resilience of English woodland to cope with climate change has gradually improved since March 2011 including a small improvement in the most recent year. The indicator shows an increase in connectivity for forests and woodlands in England between 2010 and 2015. Over the same period there has been a corresponding increase in the area of forests and woodlands. The change in connectivity may be related to the overall increase in the woodland resource, the location in which new woodlands have been planted (i.e. in relation to existing woodland), or both. The small increase reported for 2015, compared to previous years, is likely to be a result of the relatively small area of woodland created in 2015/16.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data, [National Forest Inventory](#), modelled by [Forest Research](#)

Open Data: The National Forest Inventory map is available from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site

Assessment of change in *Measure of woodland resilience to climate change based on the size and spatial configuration of woodland patches within the landscape*

This indicator compared to 31 March 2011 baseline

Improving 

IMPROVE

Economic and environmental gain

Area of woodland in England that is certified as sustainably managed



Demand for wood products from woodlands managed in accordance with voluntary certification schemes remains high. Many owners of larger (typically, softwood) woodlands and other businesses in the supply chain respond to this demand by joining internationally recognised schemes such as [Forest Stewardship Council](#) (FSC) and [Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification](#) (PEFC). Local supply chains may not receive significant economic or environmental benefit from joining these voluntary schemes. This may limit the area of certified woodland in England.

Source: Based on [Forest Stewardship Council](#) and [Forestry Research Statistics Team](#) survey of Woodland Owners

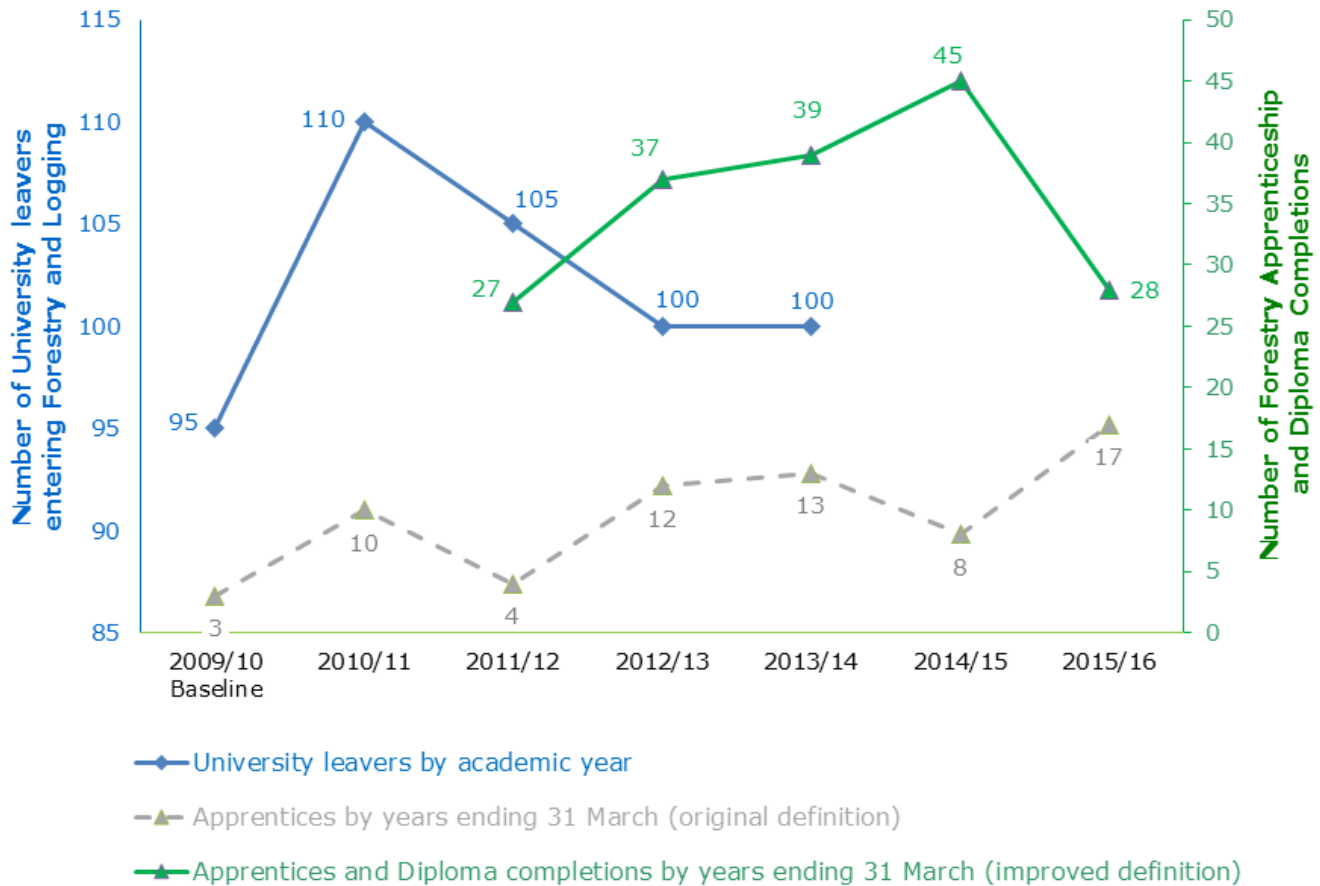
Open Data: Certified woodland areas are available from the Forestry Commission [Forestry Statistics](#) pages.

Assessment of change in Area of woodland in England that is certified as sustainably managed

This indicator compared to 2011 baseline

Improving 

Number of apprentices, those with work based diplomas, and university students entering forestry



The [Forestry Skills Initiative](#) brought about a marked increase in completions of Forestry Work-Based Diploma and Apprenticeship completions between 2011/12 and 2014/15. The end of that funding initiative is reflected in a subsequent downturn in completions in 2015/16.

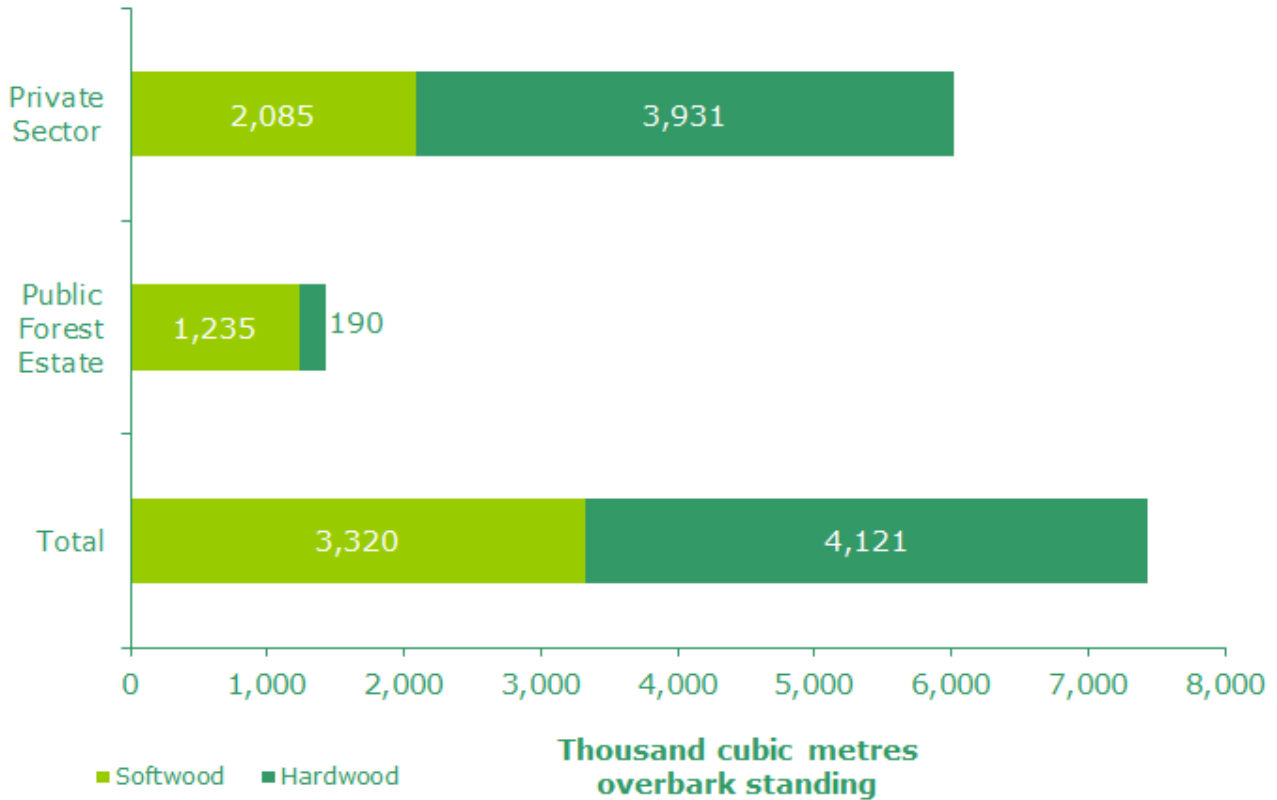
Source: Based on [LANTRA](#) and the [Higher Education Statistics Agency \(HESA\)](#) Destination of Leavers of Higher Education

Assessment of change in *Number of apprentices, those with work based diplomas, and university students entering forestry*

Apprentices and Diploma Holders compared to 2011/12	Little or no overall change 🟡
University leavers compared to 2009/10 baseline	Improving 🟢

Annual increment of volume of wood in England's forests

Forecast in 2014 of average annual broadleaf and coniferous increment of wood 2013-2016



Over the next 20 years the average annual coniferous increment is forecast to reduce to 2.5 million cubic metres in the period 2032-36.

Over the next 20 years the average annual hardwood increment is forecast to increase to a maximum of 4.7 million cubic metres in the period 2027-31 and then fall back to 4.6 million cubic metres in the period 2032-36*.

*The forecast of hardwood increment is unpublished

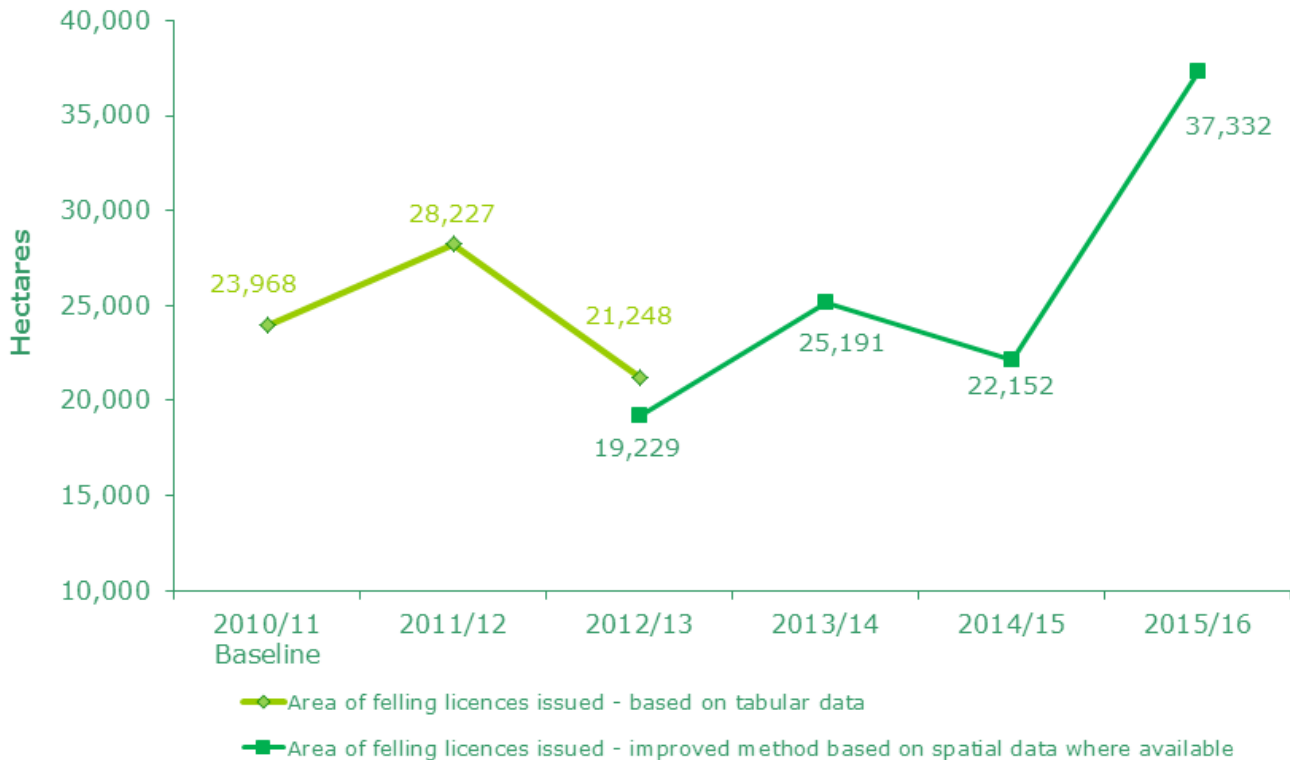
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in *Annual increment of volume of wood in England's forests*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 

Area of felling licences issued



This indicator, which relates to woodlands being actively managed, shows a significant improvement suggesting that about an additional 15,000 hectares of woodland are being actively managed through felling activity in 2015/16 compared to 2014/15.

Included in this improvement is the substantive impact of about 13,000 hectares under licence as provided by a thinning consent approved by the Forestry Commission (FC) for the Highways England in 2015/16. This is to consent thinning permissions across the whole of the Highways England estate for the next 5 years. This is a significant step forward in reducing transactions across the FC and Highways England and is consistent with the 'Regulations Review' by delivering more timely and dependable regulation.

This positive development is in contrast to the declining position communicated at the end of 2014/15.

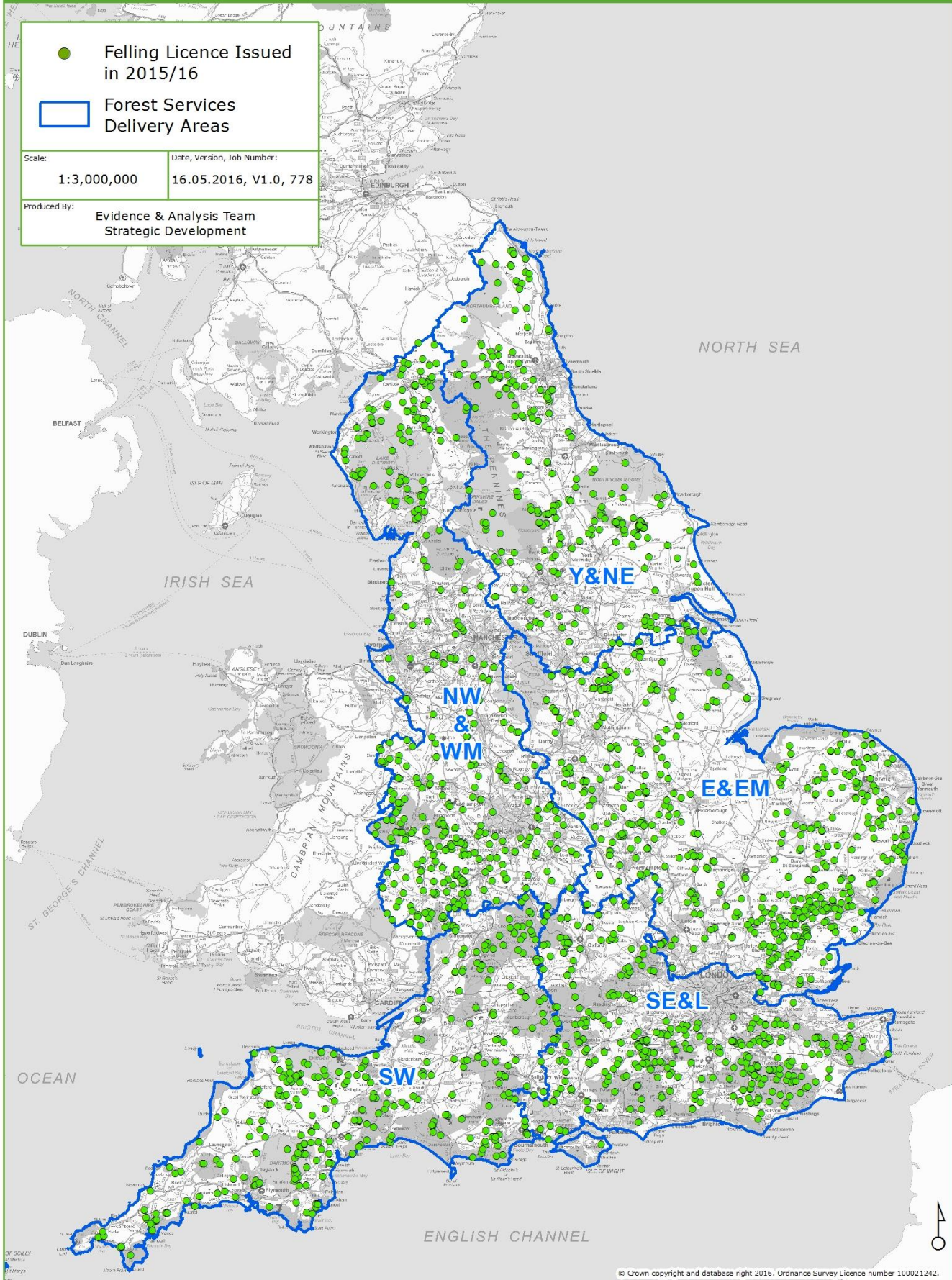
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Open Data: Locations of approved felling licence applications are available as spatial data from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site

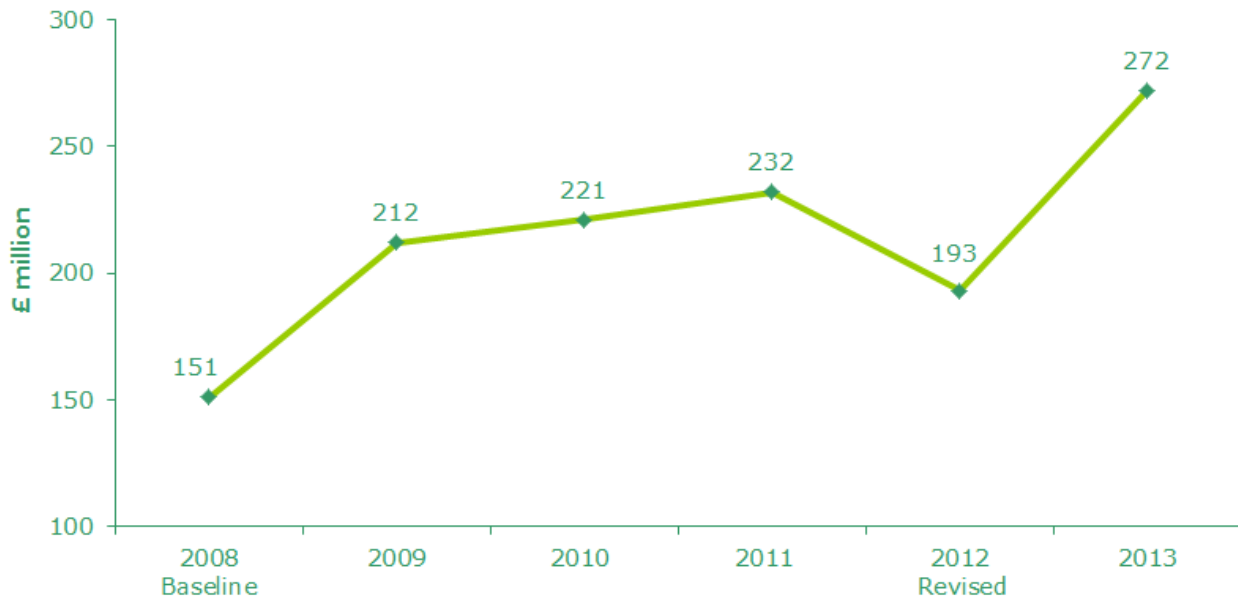
Assessment of change in *Area of felling licences issued*

This indicator compared to 2010/11 baseline

Improving 



Gross Value Added from domestic forestry



The expected Gross Value Added (GVA) increase to £227 million by 2015 has already been well exceeded, as the domestic forestry sector remains buoyant. Future years should see an improving GVA contribution as programmes e.g. [Grown in Britain](#) drive demand and supply of home grown timber and timber products.

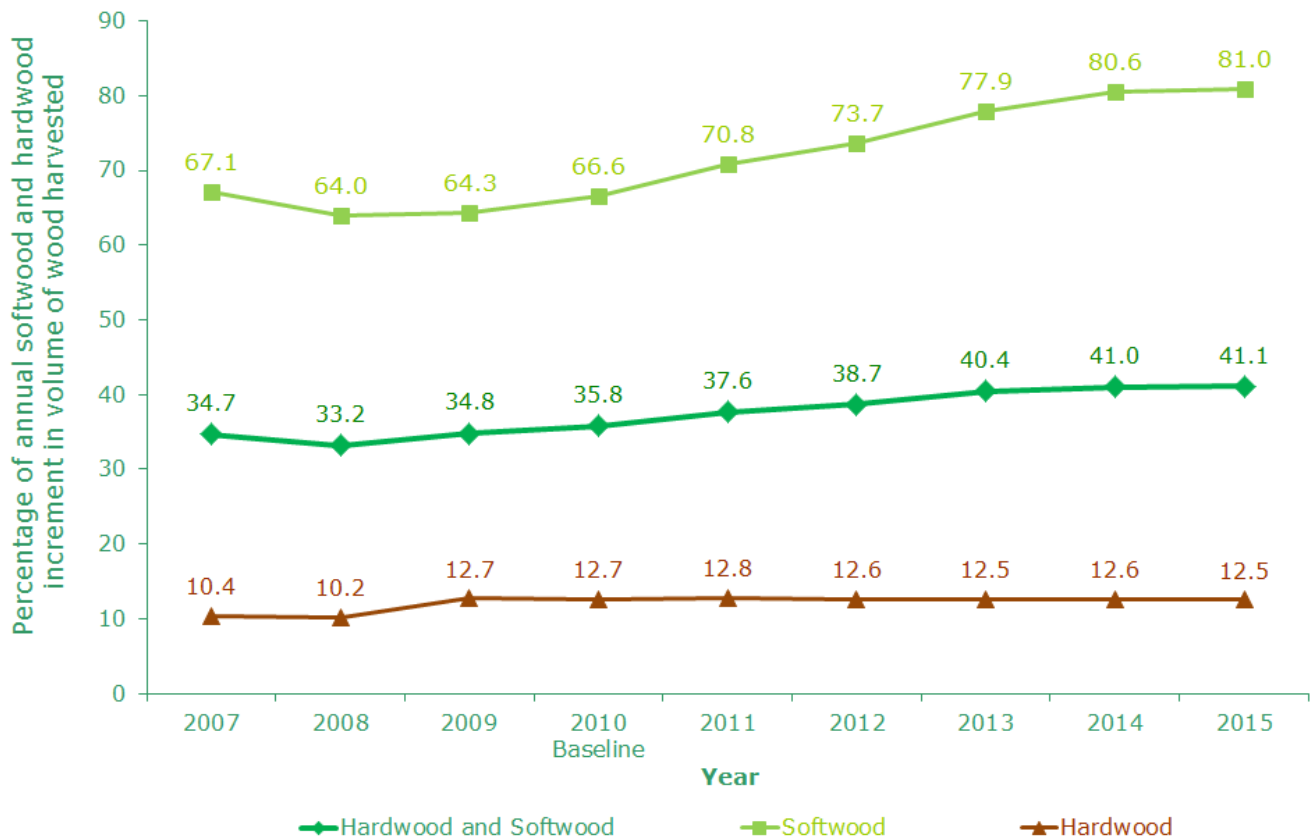
Source: Based on [Office for National Statistics Annual Business Survey](#)

Assessment of change in *Gross Value Added from domestic forestry*

This indicator compared to 2008 baseline

Improving 

Percentage of the total amount of wood that grows in English woods that is harvested



Hardwood statistics have been revised to correct an error in the calculations and softwood statistics have been improved to utilise the 25-year forecast of softwood production.

Both supply and demand side interventions e.g. Woodland Management Planning Grant, and [Grown in Britain](#) are encouraging private woodland owners to bring un-managed and under-managed woodland back into management. Whilst the rate has slowed slightly the trend has continued to show increased volumes of timber coming to market.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission surveys of the UK timber industry and on inventory forecasts

Assessment of change in Percentage of the total amount of wood that grows in English woods that is harvested

This indicator – hardwood and softwood element – compared to 2010 baseline

Improving 

Volume of timber brought to market per annum from English sources other than the Public Forest Estate



Private woodland owners continue to be motivated to bring un- managed and under-managed woodland back into management, reacting to both supply-side interventions, e.g. Woodland Management Planning Grant, and demand-side initiatives, e.g. [Grown in Britain](#) and the [Renewable Heat Incentive](#). The result is a continued, if slightly slowing increase in volume coming to market.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data and Forestry Commission Surveys of the UK timber industry

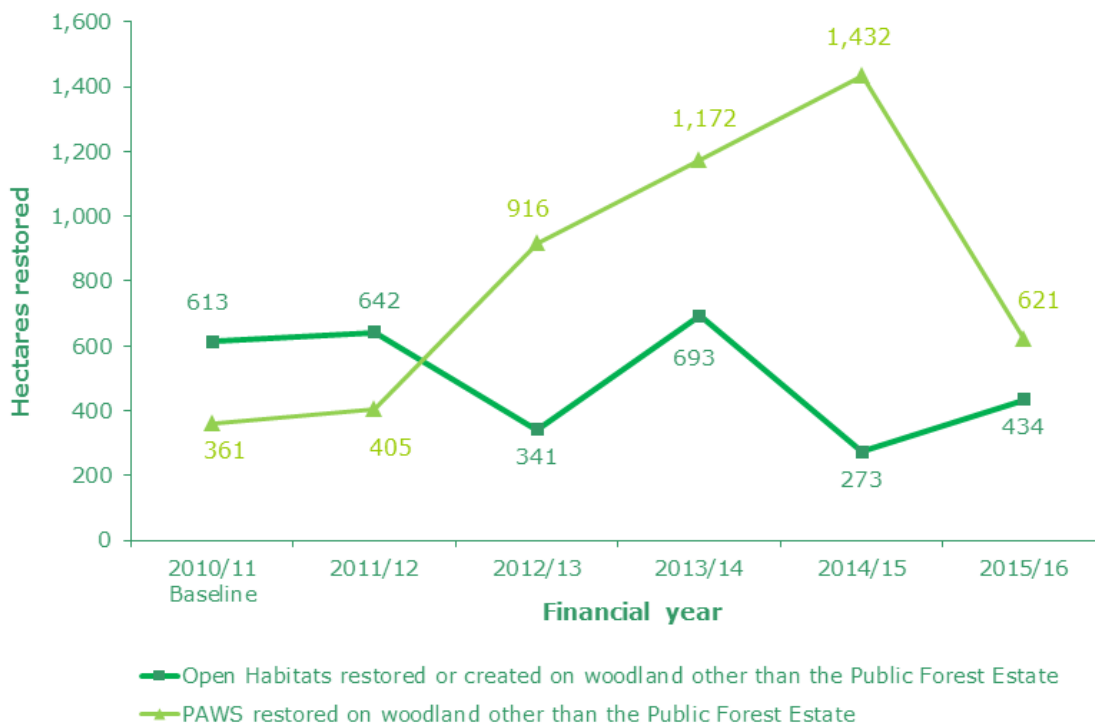
Assessment of change in *Volume of timber brought to market per annum from English sources other than the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator compared to 2010 baseline

Improving 

Places for wildlife to prosper

Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate





Restoration of [Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites](#) (PAWS) in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate has significantly declined in 2015/16; contributory factors include changes to the incentives available to support this work and uncertainty caused by the implementation of a new grant scheme. Restocking of woodland is no longer supported by the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) which previously incentivised conversion of non-native plantations to native woodlands. Support is available for PAWS restoration in the new round of RDPE – through Countryside Stewardship, but issues such as owner or agent reticence in entering a new scheme may have impacted on application levels.

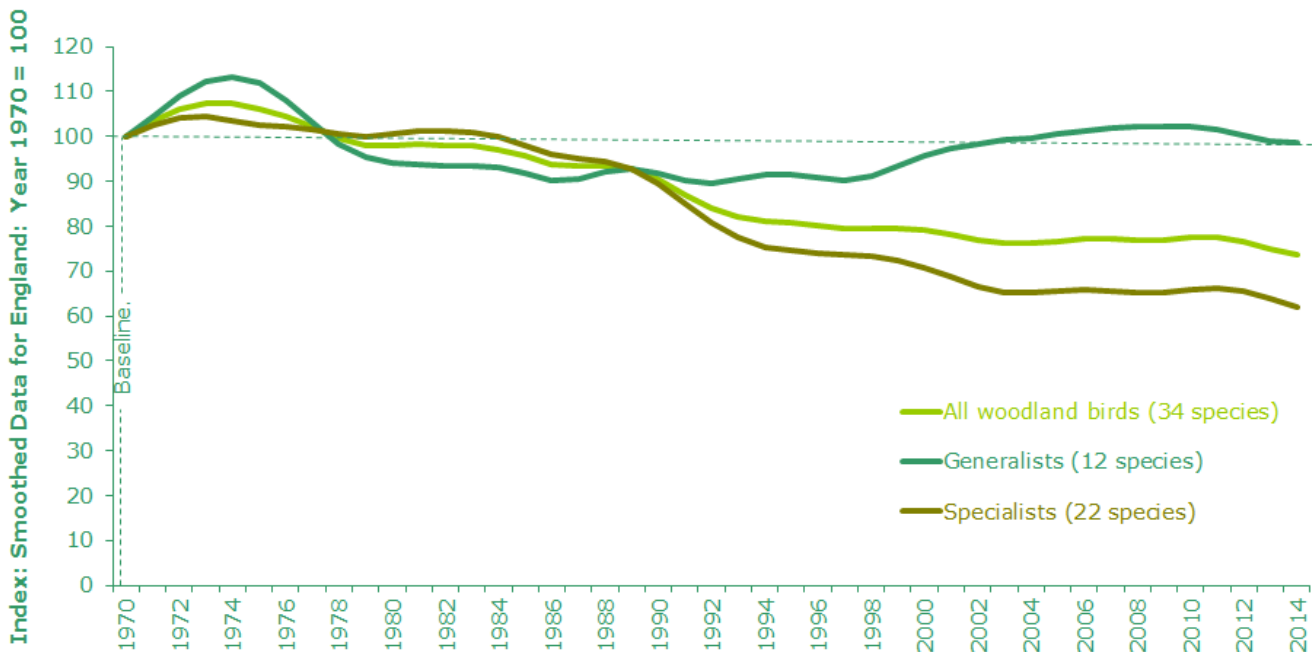
The increase in open habitat restoration represents a continued interest in restoration of land identified for its potential as open habitat, for which support is also available through the RDPE.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate – compared to 2010/11 baseline

PAWS: On woodland other than the Public Forest Estate	Improving 
Open Habitats: On other woodland other than the Public Forest Estate	Deteriorating 

Measure of what is happening to the number and variety of species that live in woodland; using Woodland Birds data



There has been little overall change in the wider UK wild bird all-species indicator since the early 1990s. The UK unsmoothed index is 9% lower than its 1970 baseline.

In 2014, the wider UK breeding woodland bird index in the UK was 20 per cent lower than its 1970 level – up slightly from the second lowest level ever recorded last year. The greatest decline of woodland birds occurred from the early eighties until the early nineties, and although fluctuating, the index has been more stable in recent years. The UK smoothed index showed no overall change between 2008 and 2013.

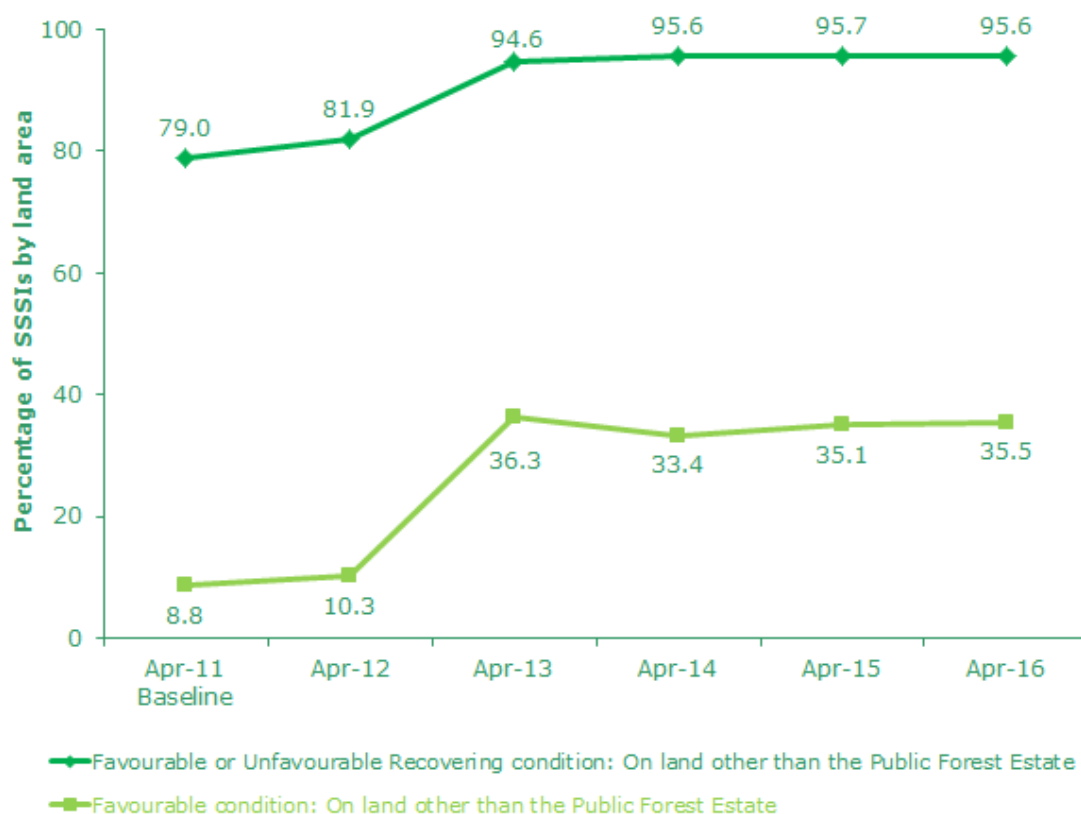
Source: Based on Smoothed [Woodland Bird Index](#) data ([Defra](#))

Assessment of change in *Measure of what is happening to the number and variety of species that live in woodland; using Woodland Birds data*

This indicator - all woodland birds index (England) compared to year 2000

Little or no overall change 

Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition in woodland land other than the Public Forest Estate



The percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in either favourable or unfavourable recovering status has slightly declined. The percentage of woodland SSSIs in favourable condition has increased. The indicator overall has increased, as aimed for, since the Baseline in 2011.

Woodland SSSIs condition is assessed by Natural England at regular intervals, and at least once every 6 years with the condition status amended as required. While significant progress has been made in bringing more woods in to favourable or recovering condition during the indicator period this has been offset by some sites declining or not recovering in condition as expected for a variety of reasons including increasing impacts of grazing and browsing animals, additional management requirements and diffuse pollution issues

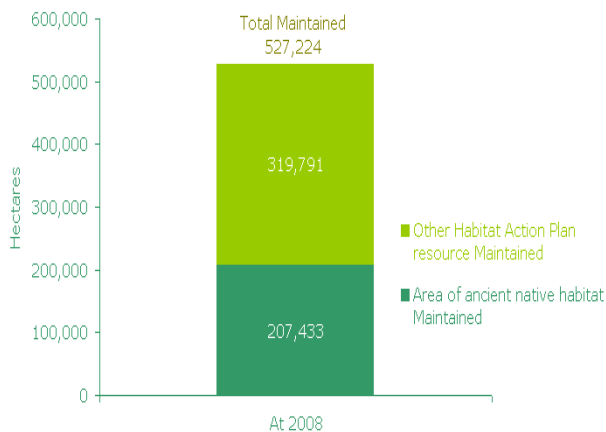
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data on grant schemes and [Natural England](#) data on SSSIs

Assessment of change since in Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition in woodland other than the Public Forest Estate

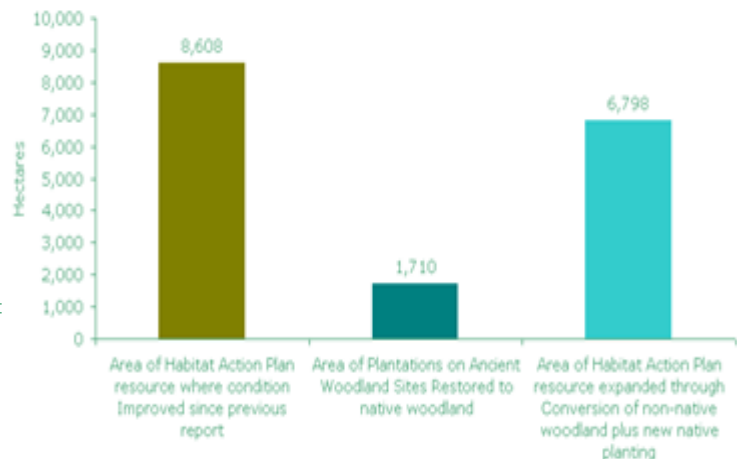
Favourable or unfavourable recovering condition compared to April 2011 baseline	Improving ✓
Favourable condition compared to April 2011 baseline	Improving ✓

Measure of the conservation condition of woodlands using information from the National Forest Inventory

Maintained Areas



Progress Since 2005



The interim indicator for woodland condition draws on data produced for reporting on Biodiversity Strategy delivery. The data used here reflects that submitted for the last round of BAP reporting in 2008. This data has not been recalculated since and the anticipated sample data has not yet been fully analysed.

Current biodiversity strategy interim reporting of condition draws on the SSSI data (reported as percentage of woodland sites of special scientific interest in desired condition), the area of priority habitat in management (reported as hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites and open habitat), measured for woodland as the broadleaf component of the percentage of woodland in active management. We have seen an increase in the area of broadleaf woodland in management from 43% in 2013 to 45.9% at 31 March 2016 which is likely to support better woodland conditions.

The full indicator will be reported once data becomes available from the [National Forest Inventory](#) sample survey and the assessment protocol in development with [Forest Research](#) has been finalised. The analysis will show the state of each of the different factors considered important for woodland condition. Initial analysis shows a diversity of states across our native woodland resource, some of which appear to be positive while others are less so.

Source: Based on Natural England data

Assessment of change in *Measure of the conservation condition of woodlands using information from the National Forest Inventory*

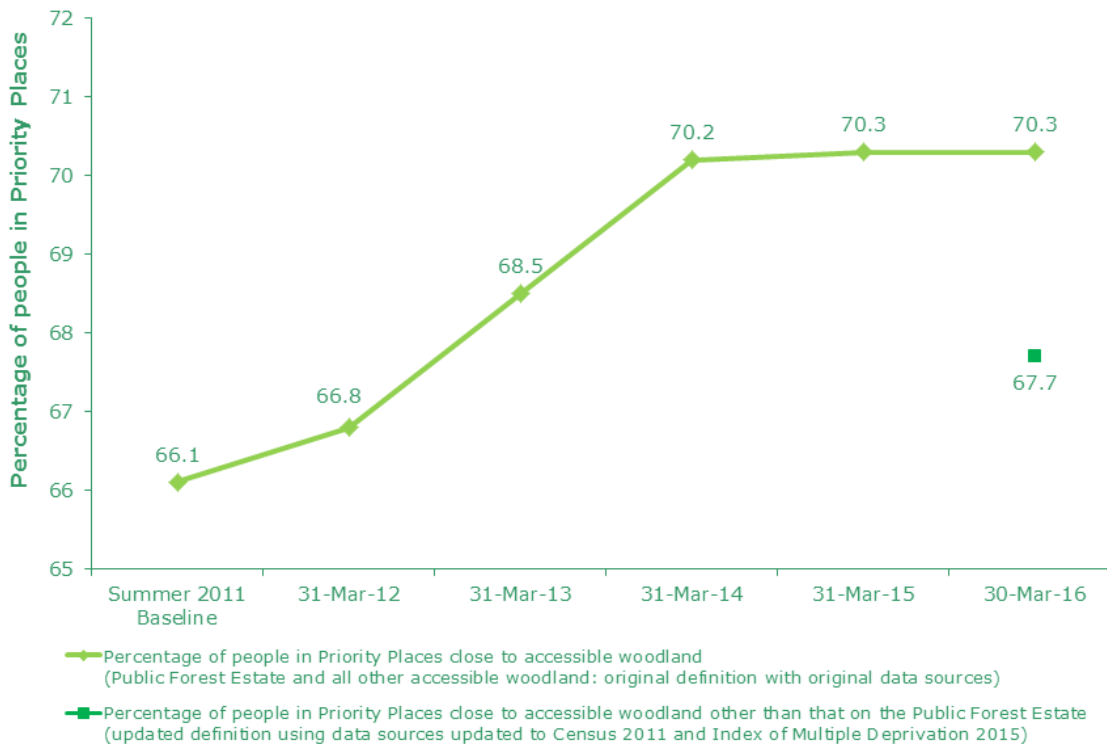
This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data



People's health and enjoyment of woodland

Percentage of people in Priority Places close to accessible woodland other than that on the Public Forest Estate



The original indicator measures the proportion of people living in Priority Places with access to one or more woodlands of more than 20 hectares in size within 4km (2.5 miles). On this definition (light green line on graph) some 70.3% of such people have access, a figure that has remained fairly static in the last two years. This reflects two things; first there has been less grant resource available to support the provision of accessible woodland. Secondly, one primary underlying woodland access dataset, Woods for People, hasn't been updated recently. Overall, more than two thirds of people living in Priority Places – the more deprived parts of English towns and cities – have access to at least one large accessible woodland.

From this report onwards we show separately the contributions of a) accessible woodland on the Public Forest Estate (below) and b) accessible woodland provided by other owners. The latter provide access for some 67.7% of the Priority Population in England. Updates to the Census 2011 and Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 data sources for this new indicator mean that this equates to 12.7 million people in Priority Places having access to at least one large accessible woodland other than on the Public Forest Estate.

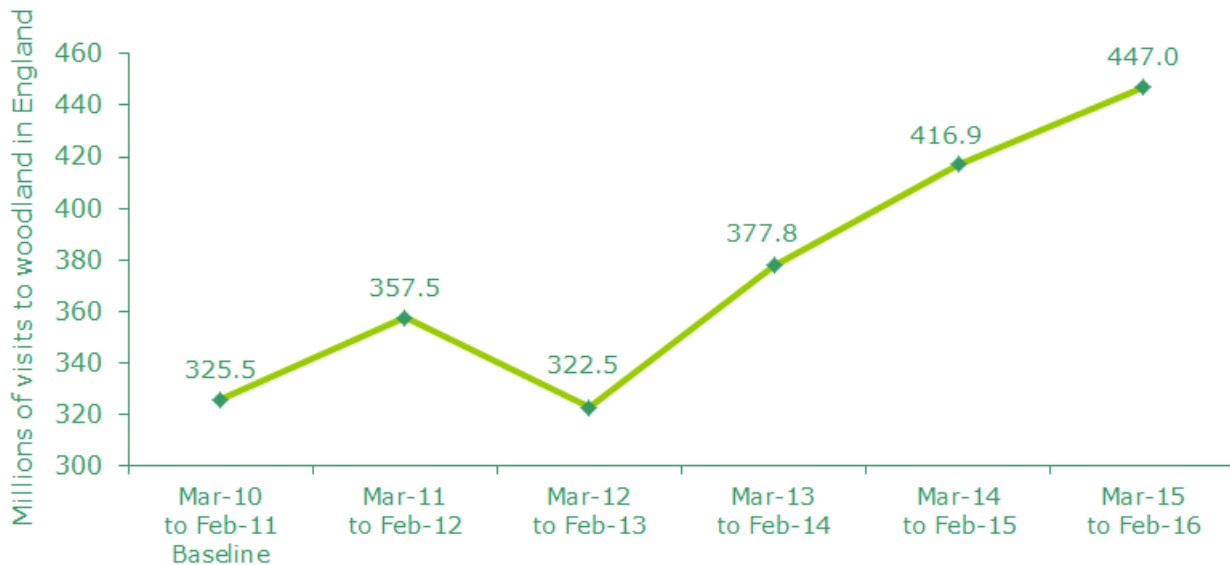
Source: Based on Woods for People dataset (The Woodland Trust and Forestry Commission England), [Census of Population](#) (Office for National Statistics) and the [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) (Communities and Local Government)

Assessment of change in *Percentage of people in Priority Places close to accessible woodland*

This indicator, all accessible woodland, original definition and original data sources, compared to summer 2011 baseline

Improving 

Number of visits to woodland from Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey (MENE)



The estimate of the number of visits to woodland in England continues to increase to 447 million in the year to February 2016. This continues the upward trend that developed over the past two years.

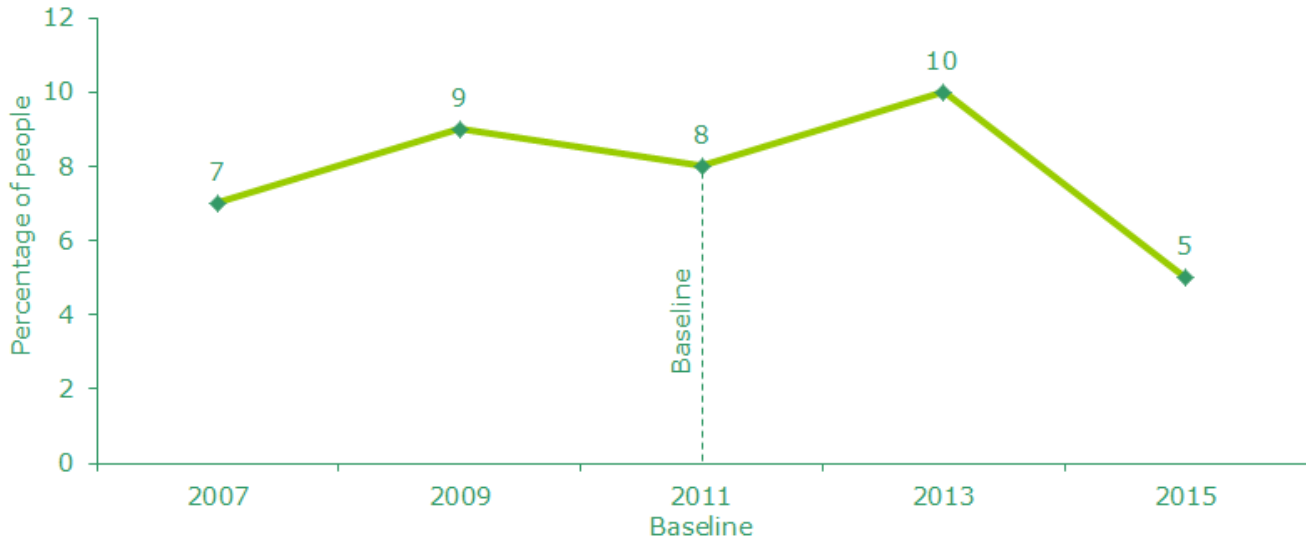
Source: Based on Natural England's [Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment](#) data

Assessment of change in *Number of visits to woodland from Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment survey (MENE)*

This indicator compared to March 2010 to February 2011 baseline

Improving 

Percentage of people actively engaged in woodland



There has been a reported downturn in 2015 in the percentage of people actively engaged in woodland, that is not quite statistically significant at the 95% significance level. Some 5% of respondents reported involvement in one or more of the types of engagement measured such as woodland volunteering and woodland consultations. Fuller details can be found in the [Public Opinion of Forestry Survey 2015](#) results.

Source: Based on the [Public Opinion of Forestry Survey](#) (Forestry Commission)

Assessment of change in *Percentage of people actively engaged in woodland*

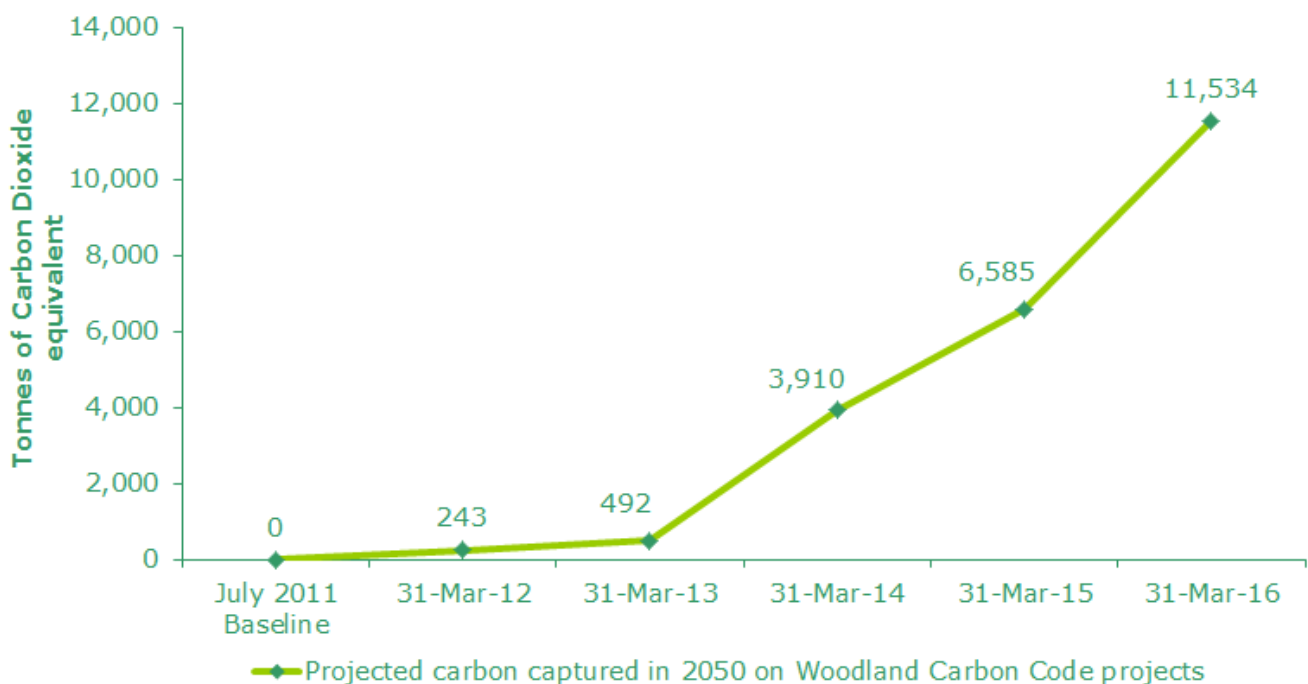
This indicator compared to 2011 baseline

Little or no overall change 

EXPAND

Carbon storage to help reduce climate change

Projected carbon capture in 2050 on Woodland Carbon Code woodland creation projects



At March 2016, 54 projects were validated to the [Woodland Carbon Code](#), compared with 43 in 2015. The 54 projects are expected to sequester 11,534 tonnes of Carbon Dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) in 2050 (compared with 6,585 in 2015), and a total of 513,000 tCO₂e up to 2050 (compared to 324,000 tCO₂e last year). A further 72 projects are currently registered and going through the validation process. Together the projects registered and validated will sequester almost 1.3 million tonnes of CO₂e over their lifetime (of up to 100 years).

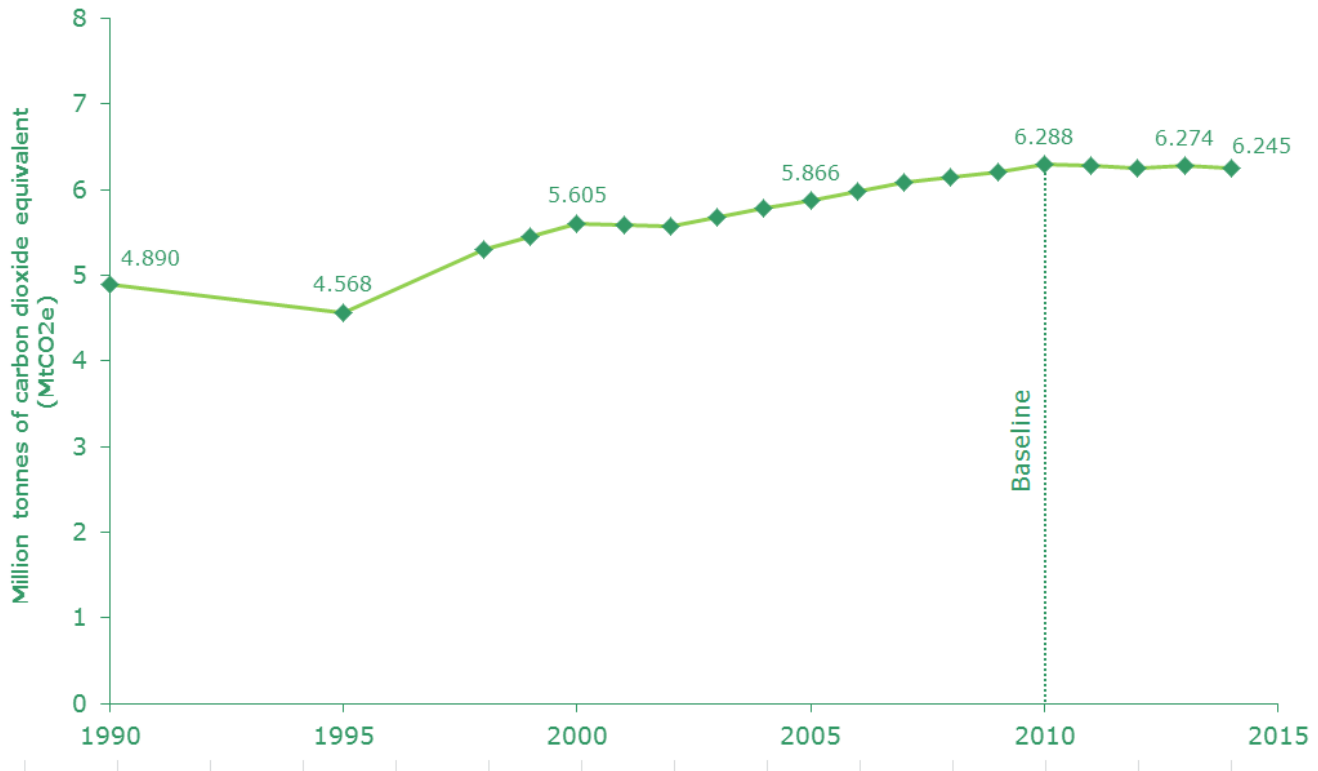
Source: Based on Forestry Commission [Woodland Carbon Code statistics](#)

Assessment of change in Projected carbon capture in 2050 on Woodland Carbon Code woodland creation projects

This indicator compared to July 2011 baseline

Improving 

Carbon captured by English woodlands



The net greenhouse gas sink strength of England’s woodlands has decreased from 6.274 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) in 2013 to 6.245 MtCO₂e in 2014. This continues the slight downward trend seen in recent years as a result of increased harvesting rates and relatively low levels of new planting, but England’s woodlands remain a significant sink. The greenhouse gas sink strength is dominated by past planting rates and subsequent harvesting activity.

The figures represent the net exchange of carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane, corrected for their global warming potential and expressed as million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent.

The sink strength for 2014 is not consistent with (and should not be compared with) the sink strength reported for 2013 (or previous years) in the [Indicators Report 2015](#), as a result of the continual programme of improvements to the methodology used to prepare the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory. When the methodology is changed, the entire time series of the inventory is updated.

Source: Based on data from the [Department of Energy and Climate Change](#).

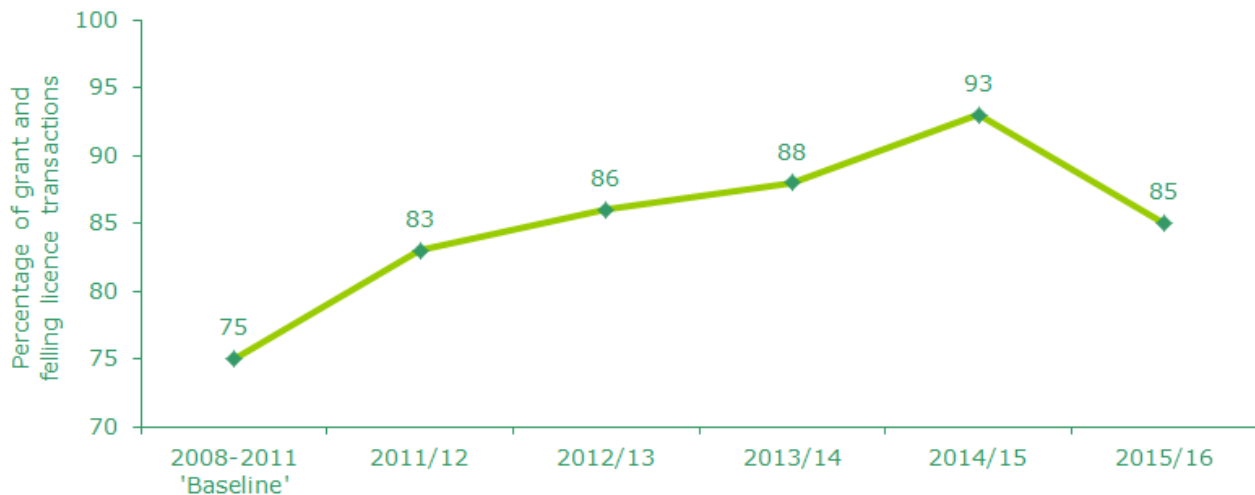
Assessment of change in *Carbon captured by English woodlands*

This indicator compared to 2010 baseline

Little or no overall change 

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BUSINESS METRICS

Percentage of grant and felling licence transactions completed on time or early



Whilst this figure shows a decline from the previous level of 93% in 2014/15 it is in the context of the following:

- Transition from five Forest Services administration hubs processing grant and regulatory work at the end of 2014/15 to three at the end of 2015/16
- Grant application processing focussing on Countryside Stewardship (CS) with different business processes to previous Forestry Commission grant schemes
- Increase in transactional volumes for regulatory work in relation to felling licence and management plan approvals.

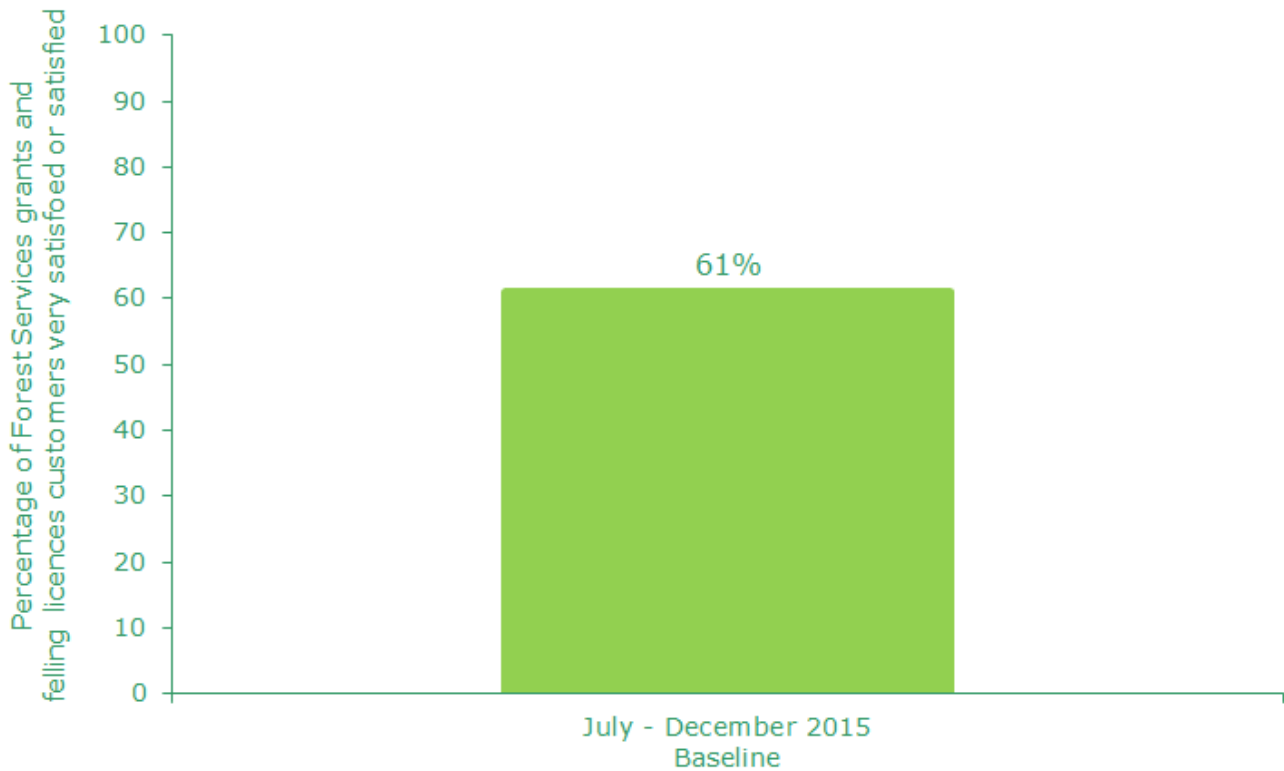
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in *Percentage of grant and felling licence transactions completed on time or early*

This indicator compared to 2008-2011 'baseline'

Improving 


Percentage of Forest Services grants and felling licence customers who report their customer satisfaction as either very satisfied or satisfied.



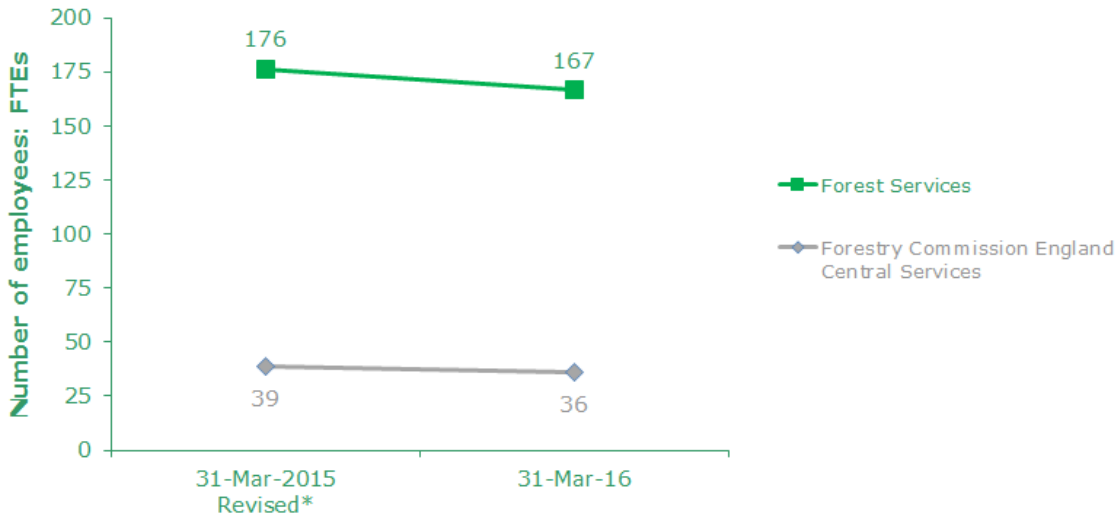
This is the first time we have measured and reported this indicator. Future measurement will allow us to measure the trend in our customers' opinions. Customers who were asked their opinion on our customer service had received an incentives or regulatory decision from Forest Services between July 2015 and December 2015.

Source: Based on a Forestry Commission customer survey conducted with the help of the [Rural Payments Agency](#) Customer Insight team.

Assessment of change in Percentage of Forest Services grants and felling licence customers who report their customer satisfaction as either very satisfied or satisfied.'

This indicator	Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 
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Number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) in Forest Services



* Revised to incorporate new data source Rebus capturing staff changes

Forest Services

This indicator measures all staff (Full-Time Equivalents) reporting to Forest Services, regardless of their status (permanent, temporary, seconded).

The indicator reflects:

- a decrease in permanent FTEs, with the main driver being the implementation of planned Reshaping Forest Services changes, with the closure of the York administration hub at the end of May 2015, and of the Worcester hub at the end of 2015;
- a high level of temporary resources during 2015/16 to support transition to the new Countryside Stewardship Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) scheme.

Forestry Commission England National Office


This figure shows a downward trend in the number of FTEs, reflecting the ongoing restructuring and transition of roles into Forest Enterprise England.

Previous reports of the number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) for the whole of Forestry Commission England combined are available in our [Indicators Report 2015](#).

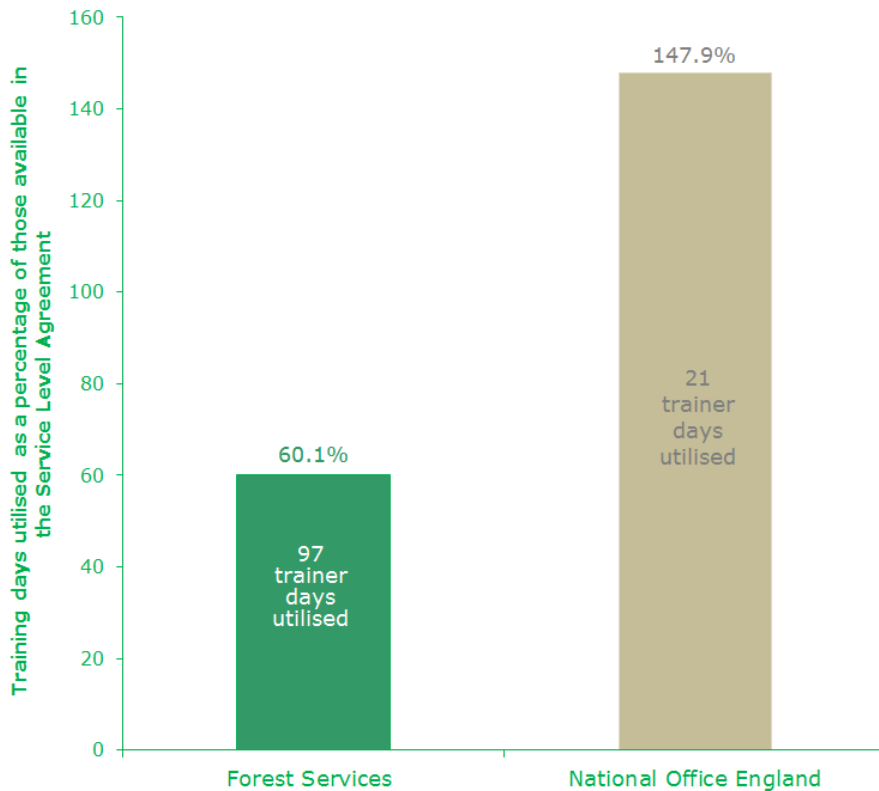
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in *Number of employees (FTEs) in Forest Services*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 

Percentage of training days provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Services




Forest Services England used approximately 60% of the Service Level Agreement (SLA) target with Learning and Development, corresponding primarily to development and non-specialist training. A significant proportion of specialist training, including in support of Countryside Stewardship deployment, was provided by subject matter experts within Forest Services, and is not captured in this indicator.

National Office staff have been able to take opportunity for learning and development at a level over the SLA. Increases in staffing numbers during recent changes has meant new staff have also taken up more development training opportunities than allocated.

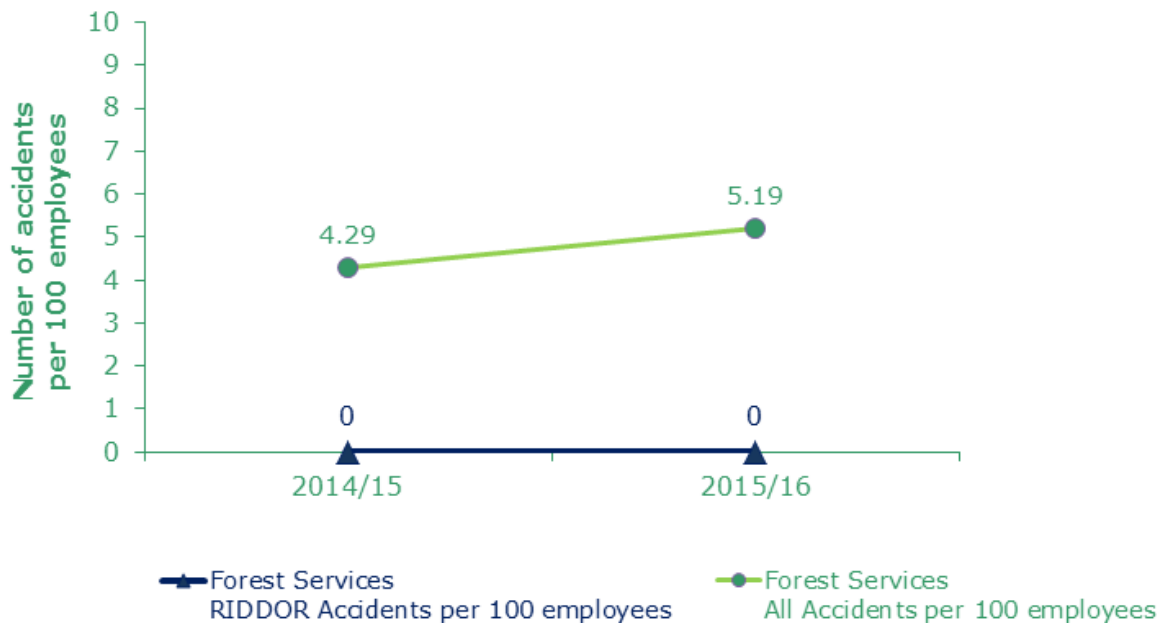
Previous reports of the number of training days provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees for the whole of Forestry Commission England combined are available in our [Indicators Report 2015](#).

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in Percentage of training days provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Services

This indicator	Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 
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Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Services



For Forest Services the number of non-RIDDOR Accidents has increased in 2015/16 compared to last year. This might possibly be an indication that efforts to raise Health and Safety awareness are resulting in an improved reporting of accidents. The zero number of [RIDDOR](#) reportable accidents for 2015/16 is a consistent performance, but the trend remains opposite for predominant non-RIDDOR accidents, with a slight increase in the accident rate. The corporate risk remains high.

Previous reports of the number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees for the whole of Forestry Commission England combined are available in our [Indicators Report 2015](#).

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change in *Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Services*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 



Part 3. Other Forest Enterprise Indicators

PROTECT

Maintain UK Woodland Assurance Standard certification on the Public Forest Estate

	1 April 2011 Baseline	31 March 2012	31 March 2013	31 March 2014	31 March 2015	31 March 2016
UKWAS Certification Held?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The Forestry Commission was the world's first state forest service to have its entire estate certified by the [Forest Stewardship Council](#) in 1999; we have maintained this certification since.

Source: Based on [UK Woodland Assurance Standard](#)

Assessment of change in *Maintain UKWAS certification on the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator compared to 1 April 2011 baseline

Little or no overall change 

IMPROVE

Economic and environmental gain

Percentage of woodland in active management (Forest Enterprise contribution)



The Public Forest Estate (PFE) is independently certified under the [UK Woodland Assurance Standard \(UKWAS\)](#) and is therefore classified as under active management. A small proportion of the PFE is not classified as 'forestry' and is therefore not certified under UKWAS. The certified estate amounts to 249,910 hectares (ha) out of a total land area of 253,915 ha.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data and Forest Research Statistics Team's surveys of the UK timber industry.

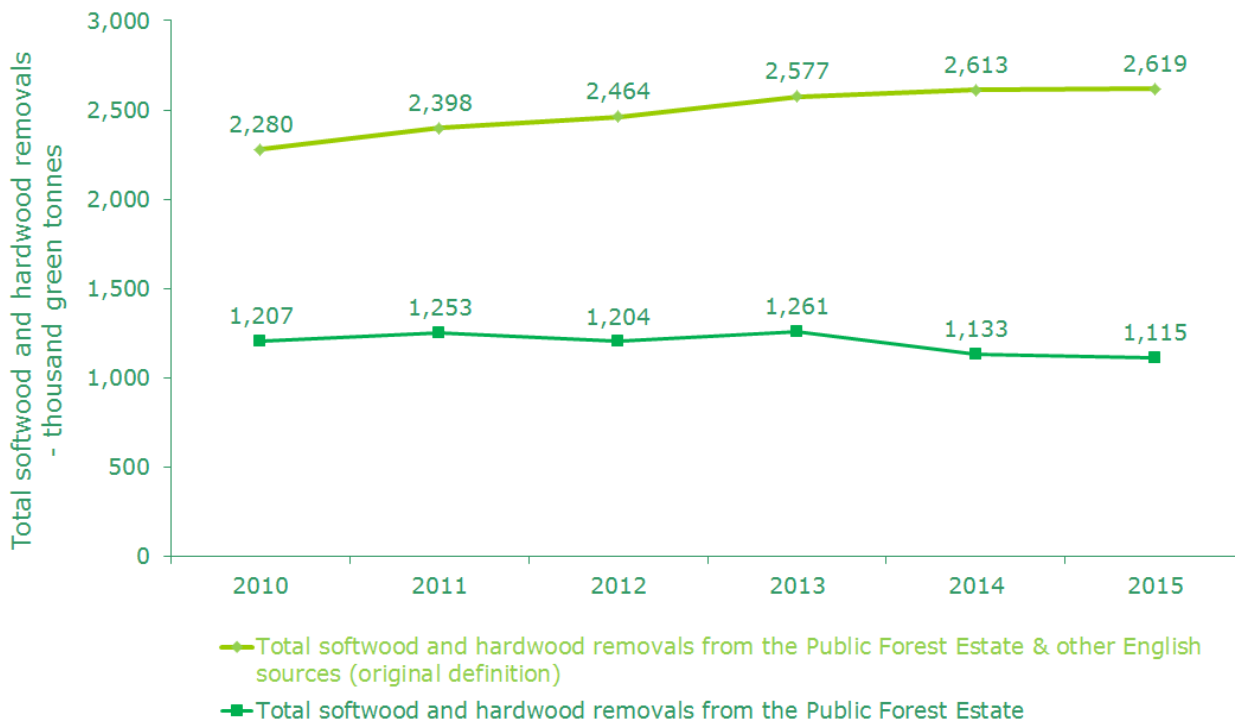
Open Data: The National Forest Inventory and Public Forest Estate landholding spatial data are available from the [Forestry Commission Data Download](#) site.

Assessment of change in *Percentage of woodland in active management (Forest Enterprise contribution)*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 

Volume of timber brought to market per annum from the Public Forest Estate



The Public Forest Estate successfully offered the volume from its reducing production forecast to market, and retained independent certification.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data and Forest Research Statistics Team's surveys of the UK timber industry.

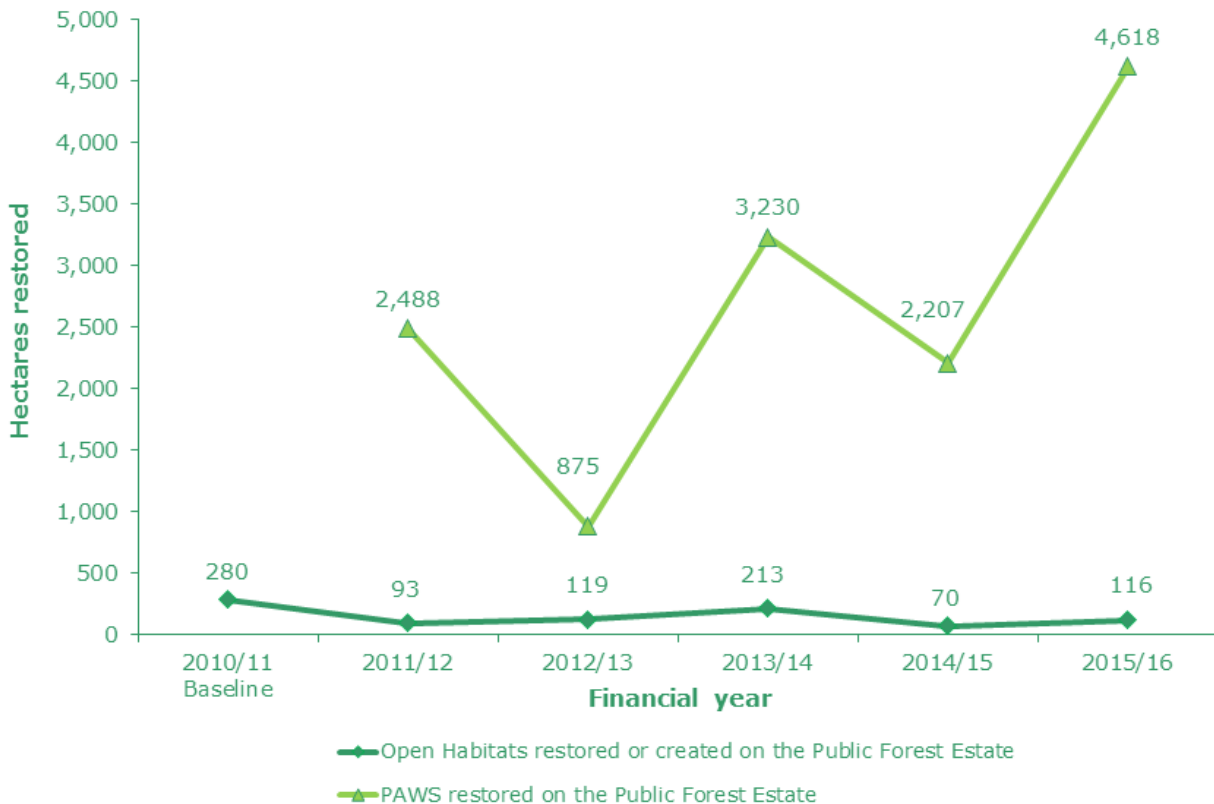
Assessment of change in *Volume of timber brought to market per annum from the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator compared to Forest Enterprise timber production plan

Little or no overall change 

Places for wildlife to prosper



Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat on the Public Forest Estate



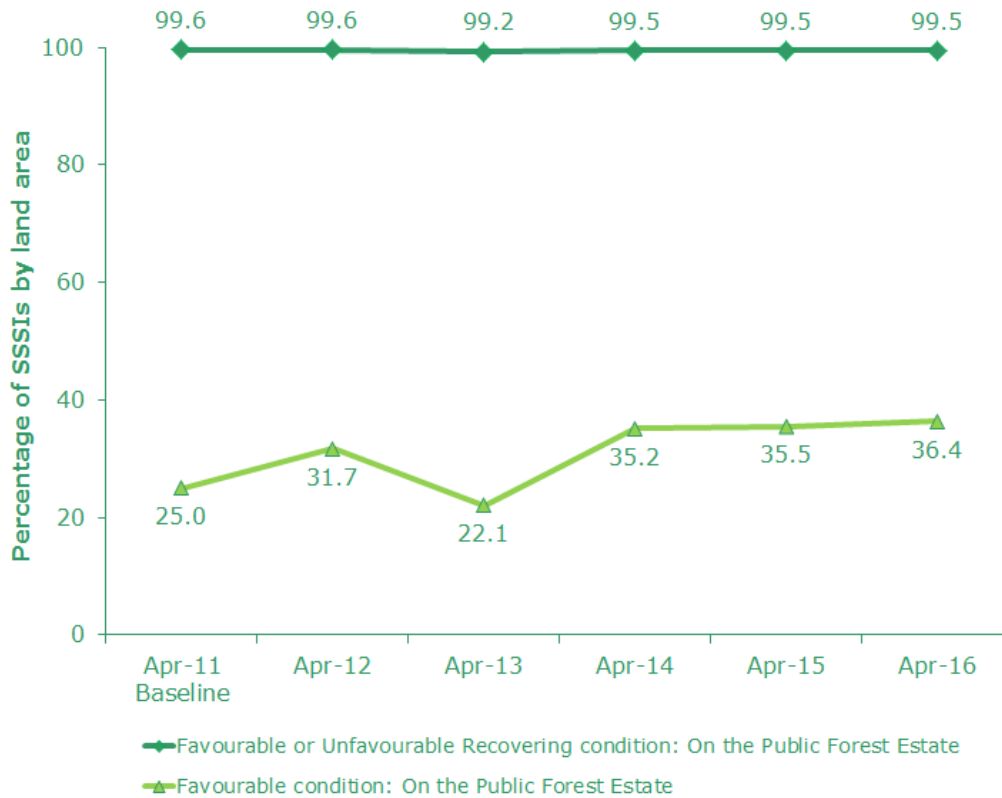
Steady progress continues towards the restoration of [Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites](#) (PAWs) to native woodland and in the creation of other priority habitats from plantation stands, across the country in accordance with agreed Forest Design Plans.

Source: Based on Forest Enterprise administrative data

Assessment of change in *Hectares of restoration of plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and open habitat on the Public Forest Estate* revised so in comparison with Forest Design Plans

PAWS: On the Public Forest Estate	On track: Little or no overall change 
Open Habitats: On the Public Forest Estate	On track: Little or no overall change 



Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition on the Public Forest Estate

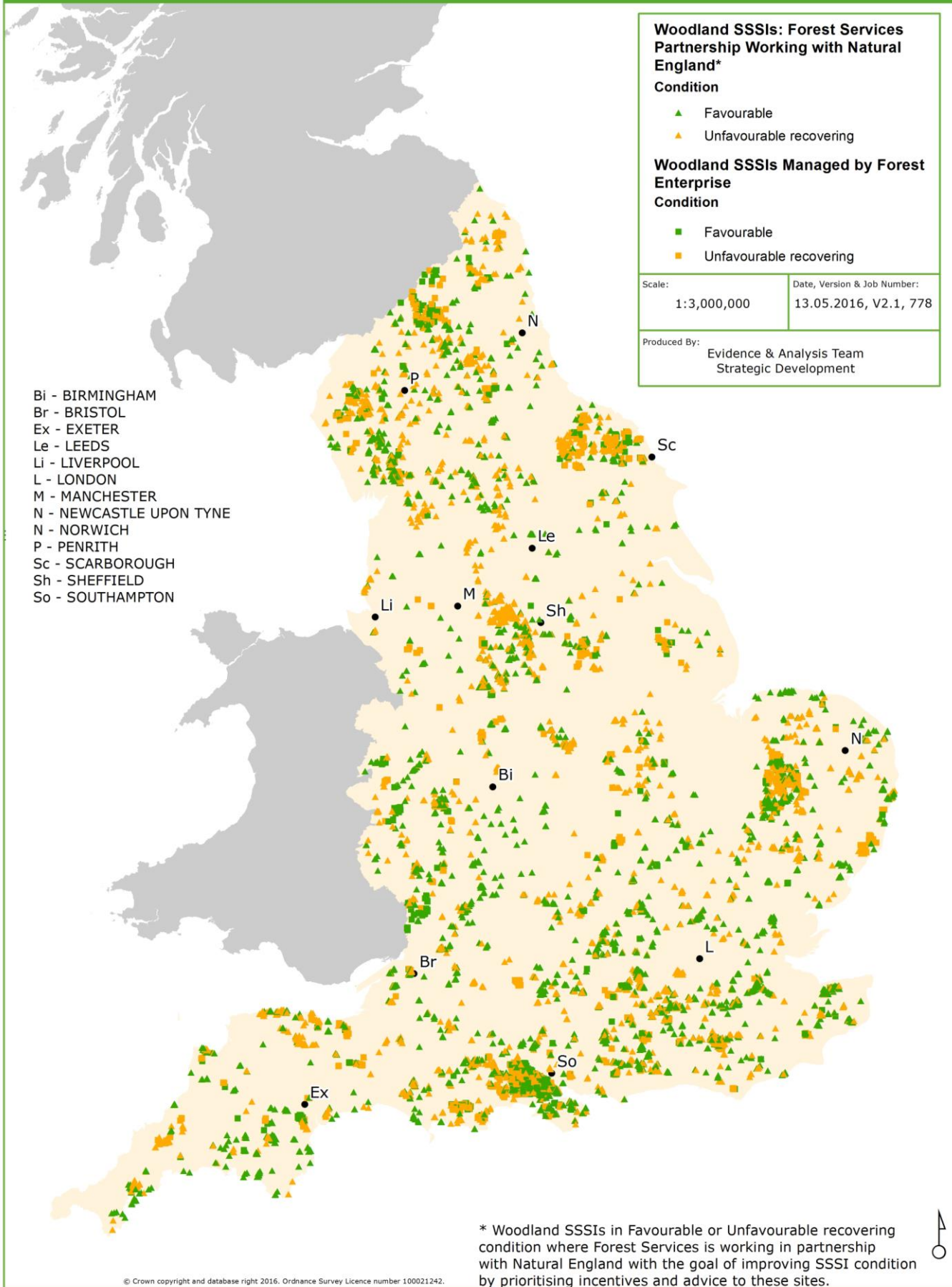


We continue to maintain the high percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in target condition as a result of continued conservation management and attention to issues that might lead to a decline in condition. The area in favourable condition continues to steadily improve and we remain on track to reach 50% by area in this condition status by 2020. This steady improvement is the combined result of natural recovery following key actions allowing for recovery (such as drain blocking in peat mires or the accrual of deadwood in important forest locations) and a sufficient passage of time to allow for natural recovery of condition, alongside a more active programme that continues to address dysfunctional aspects of sites such as river and stream restoration in the New Forest or the reinstatement of appropriate management systems. The levels of professional commitment and expertise across Forest Enterprise England underpin the steady and very satisfactory progress towards reaching, and likely exceeding, the biodiversity 2020 goals across the Public Forest Estate in England.

Source: Based on Forestry Services administrative data on grant schemes and [Natural England](#) data on SSSIs

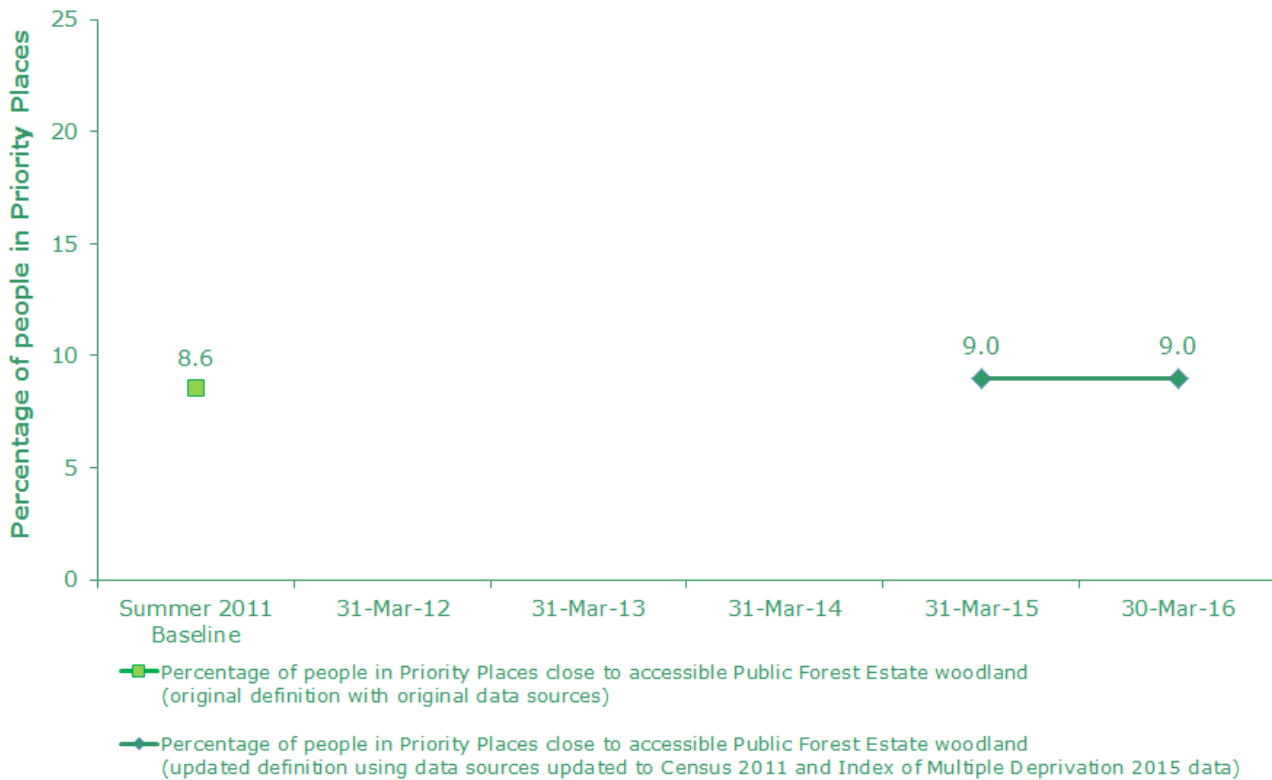
Assessment of change in *Percentage of woodland Sites of Special Scientific Interest (by land area) in desired condition on the Public Forest Estate*

Favourable or unfavourable recovering condition – compared to April 2011 baseline	Little or no overall change 
Favourable condition – compared to April 2011 baseline	Improving 



People's health and enjoyment of woodland

Percentage of people in Priority Places close to Public Forest Estate accessible woodland



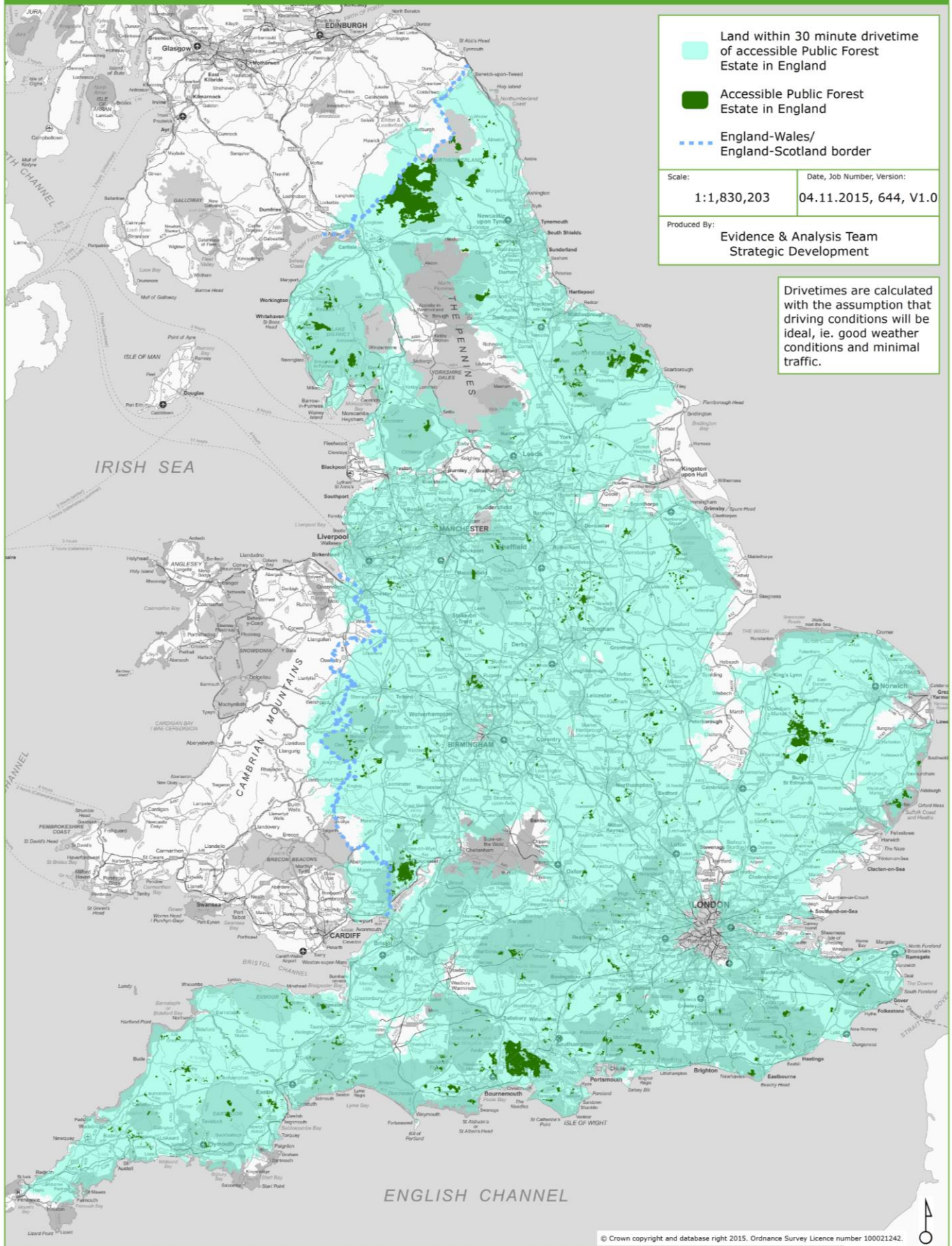
This indicator measures the proportion of people living in Priority Places with access to one or more Public Forest Estate woodlands of more than 20 hectares in size within 4km (2.5.miles). On the updated definition some 9% of such people have access, a figure that has remained fairly static. Looking more widely some 46.9% of the total population of England resides within 10km (6 miles) of the Public Forest Estate, and 85.8% lives within a 30 minute drive time of the Estate.

Source: Based on Woods for People (The Woodland Trust and Forestry Commission England), [Census of Population](#) (Office for National Statistics) and the [Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) (Communities and Local Government)

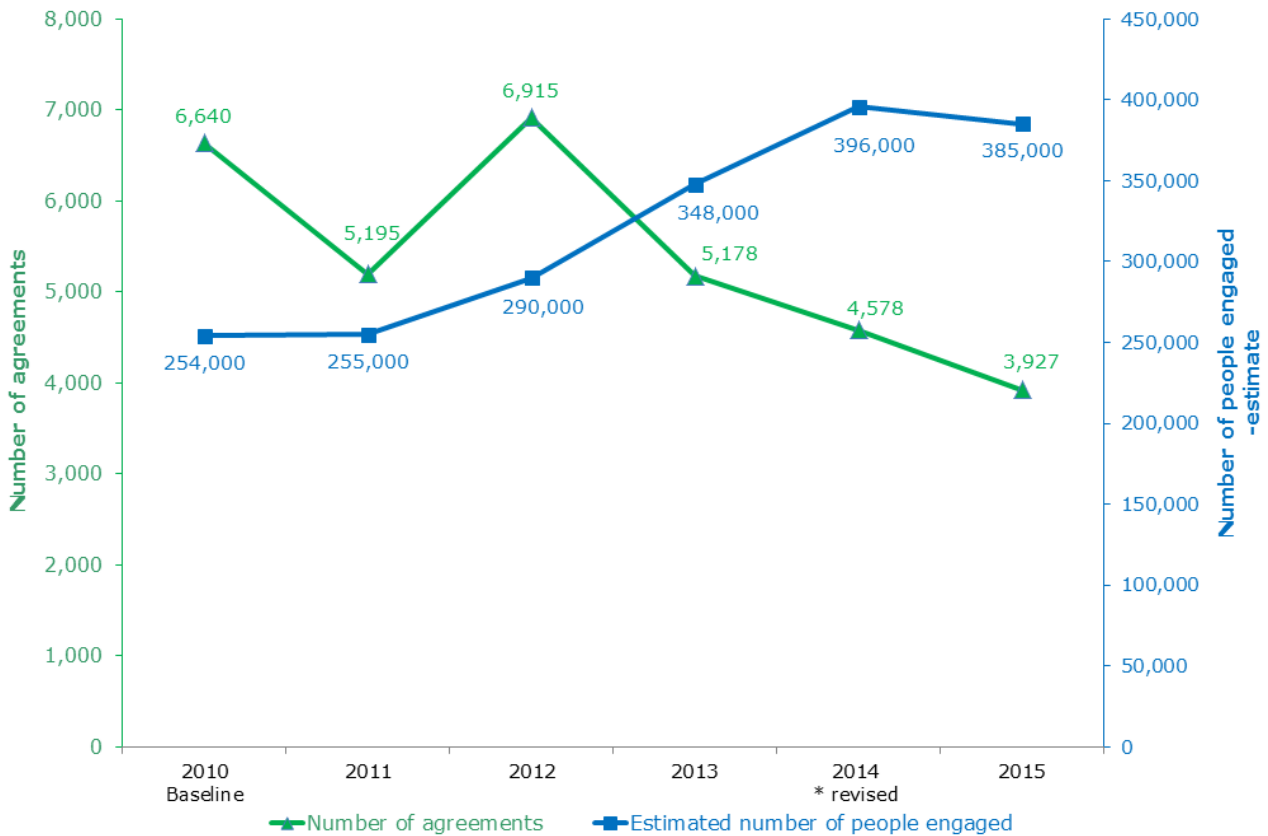
Assessment of change in *Percentage of people in Priority Places close to Public Forest Estate accessible woodland*

This indicator	Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data ⋮
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30 Minute Drivetimes from Accessible Public Forest Estate in England



Number of people engaged in permitted locally led events and activities on the Public Forest Estate



* The number of agreements figure for 2014 has been revised from 9,659 to 4,578 to correct a clerical error in the last report.

Forest Enterprise issues permissions to groups and individuals for a wide range of activities from large sporting events to small scale research studies. Permissions can range from adventurous activities such as caving, pot holing, paintballing, archery through to forest school activities, filming and fishing. This third party activity provides a measure of the wealth of activity and in 2015 we issued 3,927 permissions involving an estimated 385,000 people in activity on the Public Forest Estate.

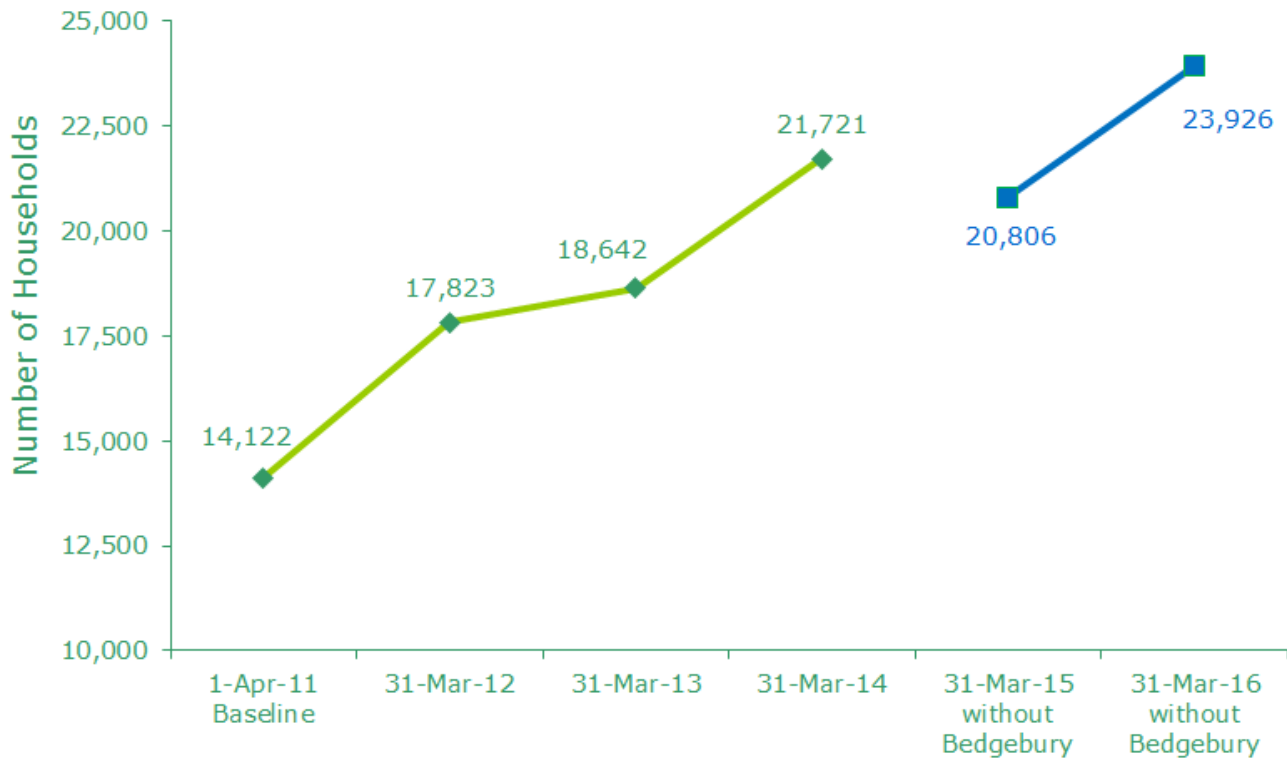
Source: Based on Forest Enterprise administrative data

Assessment of change in *Number of people engaged in permitted locally led events and activities on the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator - compared to 2010 baseline

Improving 

Number of households in the Discovery Pass Scheme for the Public Forest Estate



Sales for the year 2015/16 have increased by 15% on the previous year. The increase of [Discovery Pass](#) sales has occurred across most visitor sites within the scheme, with the exception of a few. There have been two new sites added throughout the year, which has also partly been a contributing factor to the increase.

The figures are now shown without the inclusion of Bedgebury as that is now a [Friends of Bedgebury Pinetum](#) Membership.

Source: Based on Forest Enterprise administrative data

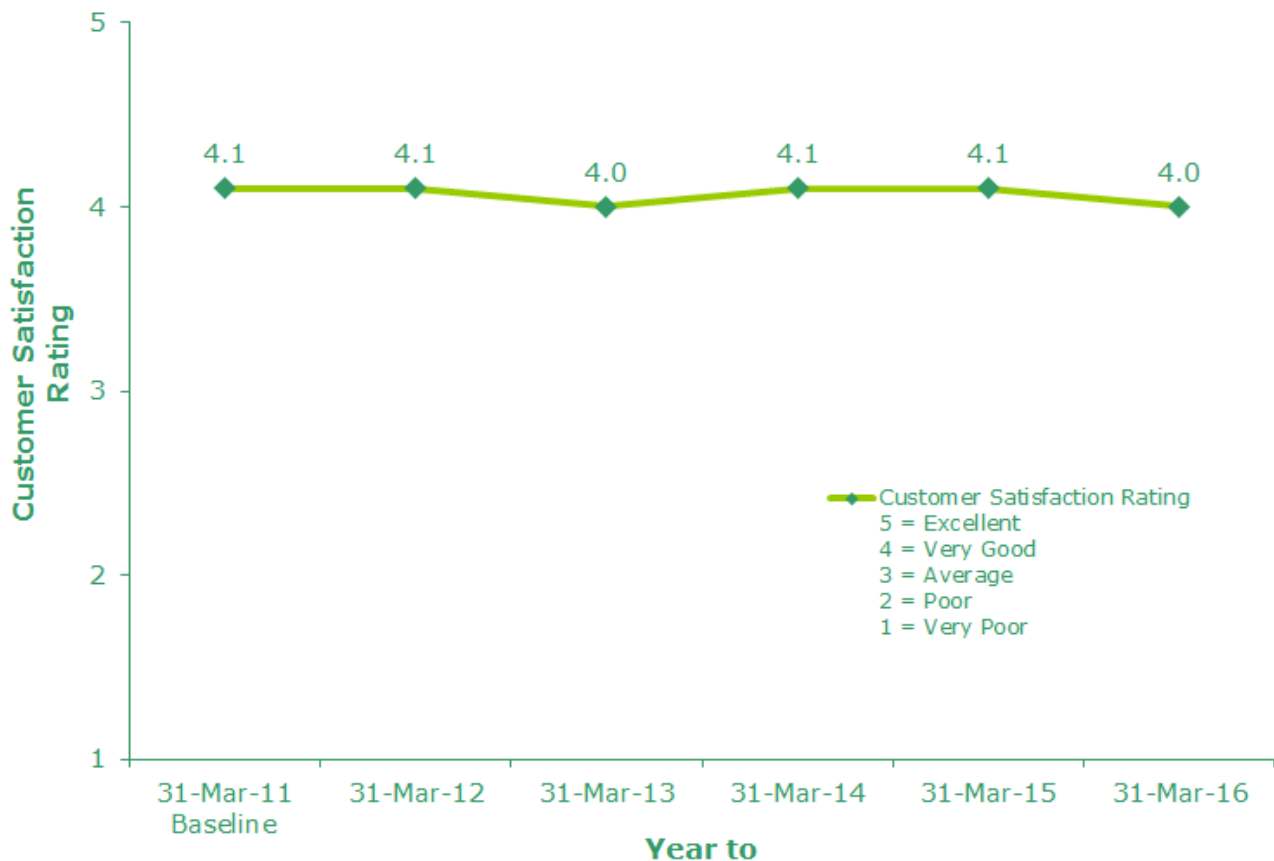
Assessment of change in *Number of households in the Discovery Pass scheme for the Public Forest Estate*

This indicator – compared to 1 April 2011 baseline

Improving 

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BUSINESS METRICS

Customer satisfaction rating for visits to the Public Forest Estate from the interactive "rate my visit" facility



The online customer rating of Forestry Commission recreation facilities and services was 4.0 in the 2015/16 year, a change of only 0.1 from the 2014/15 figure. This is a high figure and demonstrates the continued high quality offer at our [visitor centres](#).

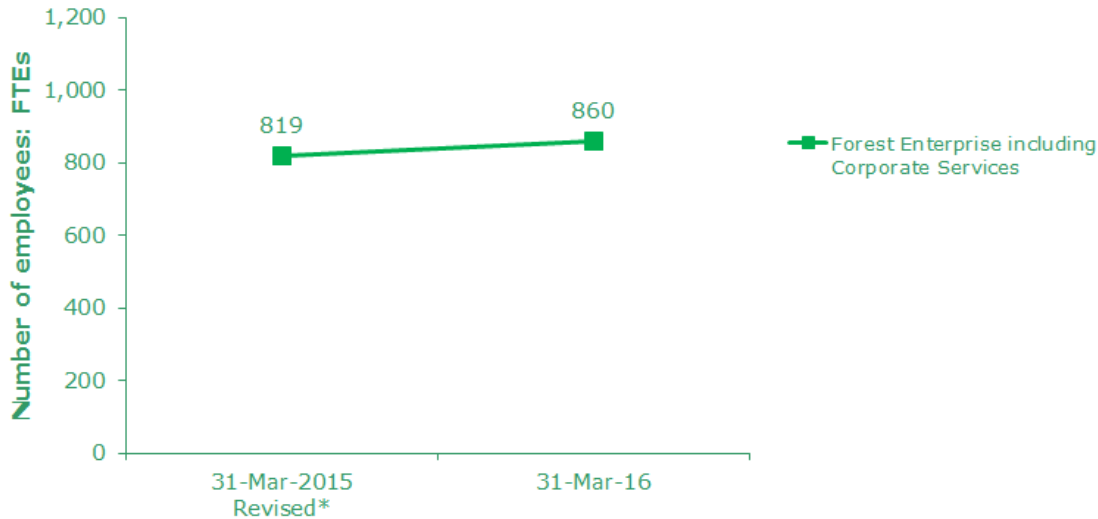
Source: Based on Forest Enterprise administrative data

Assessment of change in *Customer satisfaction rating for visits to the Public Forest Estate from the interactive "rate my visit" facility*

This indicator compared to 31 March 2011 baseline

Little or no overall change 

Number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) in Forest Enterprise



* Revised to incorporate new data source Rebus capturing staff changes

The upward trend in number of employees (Full-Time-Equivalents) for Forest Enterprise England (FEE) reflects the ongoing devolution of corporate functions formerly undertaken in Scotland (Human Resources and Procurement), and the restructuring and transition of functions from Forestry Commission England into FEE (Finance, Human Resources and Marketing), in line with the business plan.

In view of the ongoing restructuring and transition of roles, an increased number of roles have been filled on a fixed term or Short Term Temporary Appointment basis to address immediate staffing requirements as an interim measure.

Previous reports of the number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) for the whole of Forestry Commission England combined are available in our [Indicators Report 2015](#)

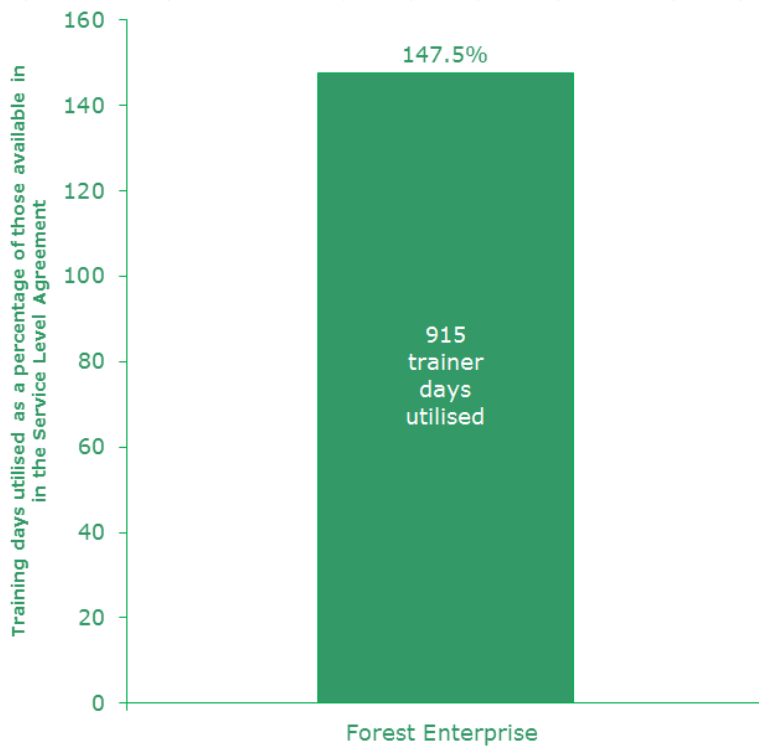
Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change since baseline in *Number of employees (Full Time Equivalents) in Forest Enterprise*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 

Percentage of training days provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Enterprise



Forest Enterprise England used more than its allocation of Service Level Agreement (SLA). Of the training days available, staff requested more training than originally planned and Learning and Development were able to meet the increased demand. This indicates that staff were able to take advantage of learning and development opportunities during this time of increased change and uncertainty within the organisation.

Previous reports of the number of training provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees for the whole of Forestry Commission England combined are available in our [Indicators Report 2015](#)

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

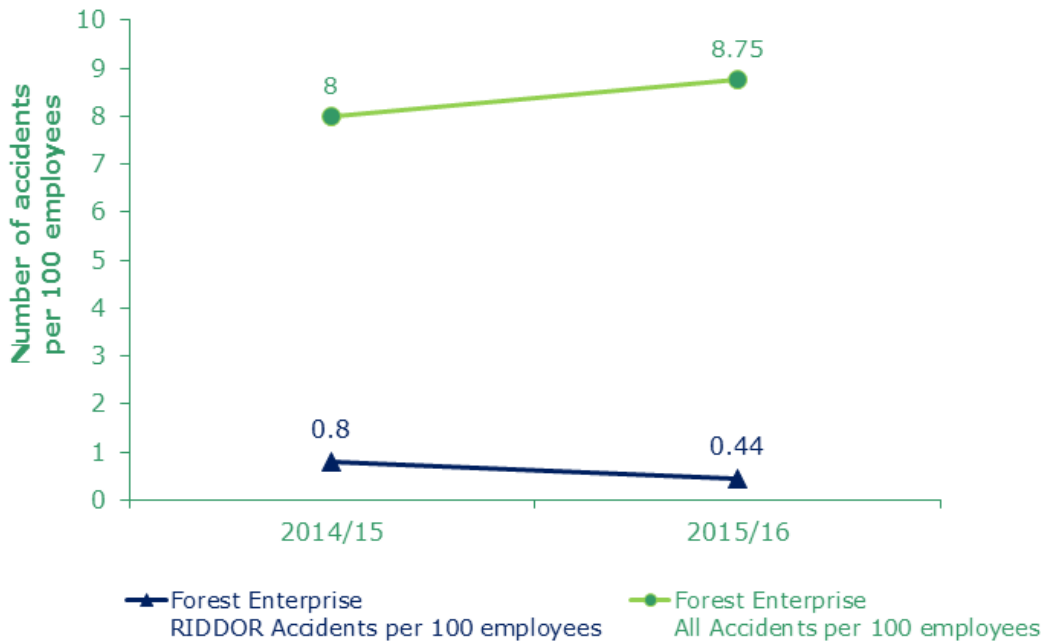
Assessment of change in Percentage of training days provided by the internal Human Resource Learning & Development team taken up by employees in Forest Enterprise

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data



Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Enterprise



Reported accidents are slightly higher than last year, but serious ([RIDDOR](#)) accidents are lower. Managing health and safety continues to be at the heart of what we do.

Source: Based on Forestry Commission administrative data

Assessment of change since baseline in *Number of significant work-related accidents per 100 employees in Forest Enterprise*

This indicator

Not assessed due to insufficient or no comparable data 

Images, except where otherwise stated, are from the [Forestry Commission Picture Library](#)

Front cover: Morning sun through trees

Part 1: Mixed broadleaf with walnut planting in the [National Forest](#), [Forest Services North West and West Midlands Area](#)

Part 2: Mature oak in spring

Part 3: Clockwise from top:

- Children running on a path through bluebells
- [Stick Man](#) at [Alice Holt Forest](#), Hampshire, South England Forest District
- Harvesting of Scots pine
- Baby tawny owl in the hands of a Forest Enterprise Wildlife Ranger, [Grizedale Forest](#), Cumbria, North England Forest District

Back cover: main image then clockwise from top left:

- [Great Wood](#), Somerset, West England Forest District
- [Monkey Trail](#) mountain bike trail, [Cannock Chase Forest](#), Central England Forest District
- Children enjoying the [STIHL Treetop Walkway](#), [Westonbirt The National Arboretum](#), Gloucestershire.
Photo credit: Paul Groom.
- [Dalby Visitor Centre](#), Yorkshire Forest District
- Pig Bush, [The New Forest](#), South England Forest District
- Horse riders in [Kielder Forest Park](#), North Forest District
- [Red squirrel](#) feeding on the ground

24th June 2016/v3

Distribution of All Woodland, and Woodland Managed by Forest Enterprise in England





We will consider all requests to make publication content available in alternative formats.

For this, and all other enquiries about this publication please contact:

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