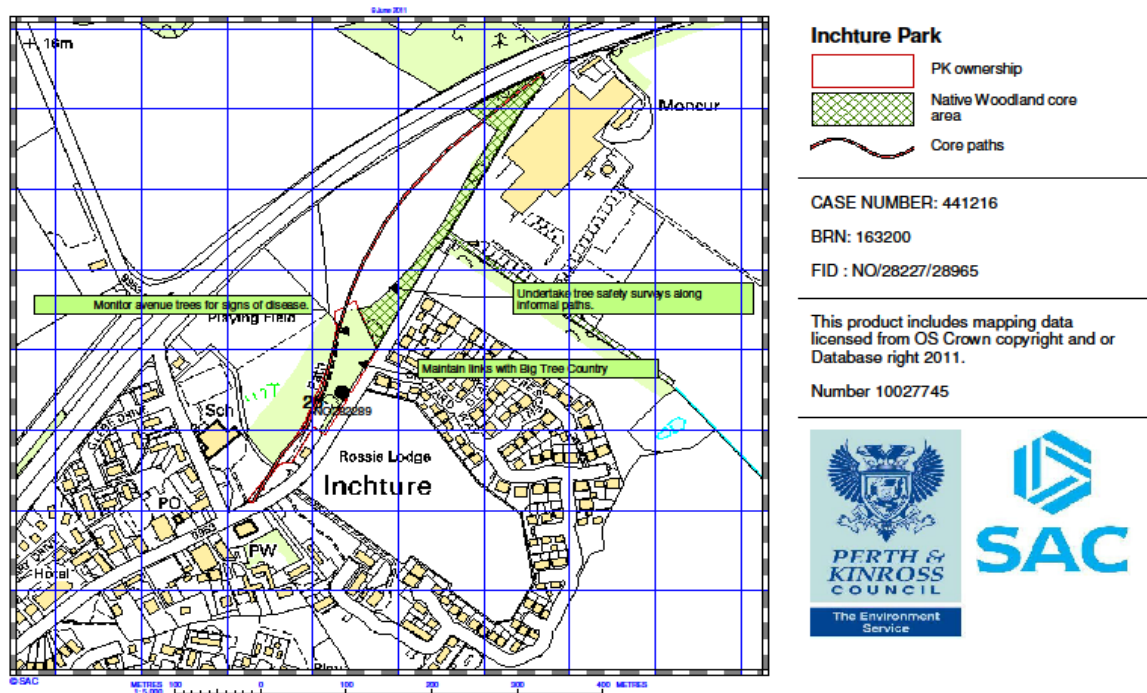


## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 1. Inchtured Park

#### 1.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

Inchtured Park covers an area of 1.96 ha and is located in the north-east of Inchtured.

#### **Altitude**

The site is 15 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are Carpow brown forest soils.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The giant redwoods are some of the first to be planted outside of California. The trees are not marked on the 1832 maps and it is only on the 1956 maps that the area is shown as being wooded, however the trees are over 160 years old. Local farmer and fruit grower, Patrick Matthew planted the avenue in 1852 from seeds his sons in California had sent to him.

### ***Community Interest***

The local primary school has been involved in improving the site and the site is promoted by Big Tree Country.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to manage with low intervention to achieve a small wildlife sanctuary in the middle of the village and to monitor the health of the avenue of Wellingtonia.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To replace any of the Wellingtonia if they need to be removed.
- 2) To monitor the health of the trees periodically.
- 3) To manage the green space for the enjoyment of all.
- 4) To maintain the condition of the paths.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

An avenue of giant redwoods runs north east/south west through the Park. The remainder of the area is open green space with some semi mature-mature mixed broadleaves around the edges.

### ***Stand Data***

As well as the avenue of Welligtonia, there are approximately 30 semi-mature to mature trees.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **1.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no archaeological designations on the site although the trees themselves are over 160 years old.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***

There was no sign of deer damage and this would be unexpected due to the location of the site. There have been sightings of Red Squirrel in the area.

### ***Social***

The local community are proud of the park and the school has previously been involved in replacing some of the trees.

### ***Public Access***

There is a moderate amount of public usage of the park, mainly from local people.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 1.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The woodland is a store of carbon.	Low
Timber	Trees removed for health and safety reasons can be cut up and used as firewood.	Low
Business development	The trees add texture and colour to the village centre and the avenue of redwoods may attract people interested in Victorian plants and the Big Tree Country.	Low
Community development	The local primary school is interested in the park and the history of the trees and the children and parents have helped out on improving an area of the park.	Medium
Access and health	The park is used by local people for exercise and the path is a designated Core Path.	Medium
Environmental quality	The woodland will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area.	Low
Biodiversity	The woodland is a small wildlife haven in the village.	Low

### 1.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The trees increase the desirability and attractiveness of living and working in Inchtute and attract visitors who are interested in big trees.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The site provides a wildlife haven and supports the sustainability aims of the community plans. The interest from the local primary school supports the principle of community engagement.

### 1.5 Silvicultural Policy

To maintain tree cover and remove any trees that pose a threat to the public.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

No felling or thinning is planned.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Restructuring and New Planting*

No restructuring or new planting will take place.

### *Management of Open Areas*

The grass areas will be kept as amenity green space and the grass will be cut throughout the growing season.

### *Protection and Maintenance*

The condition of the paths and fences will be checked periodically.

### *Herbivore Impact*

There is no evidence of damage from herbivores.

## 1.6 Public Access

The main path that runs through the avenue is a designated Core Path and it is well used by local residents.

## 1.7 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-2034
Tree safety surveys and subsequent work required.										

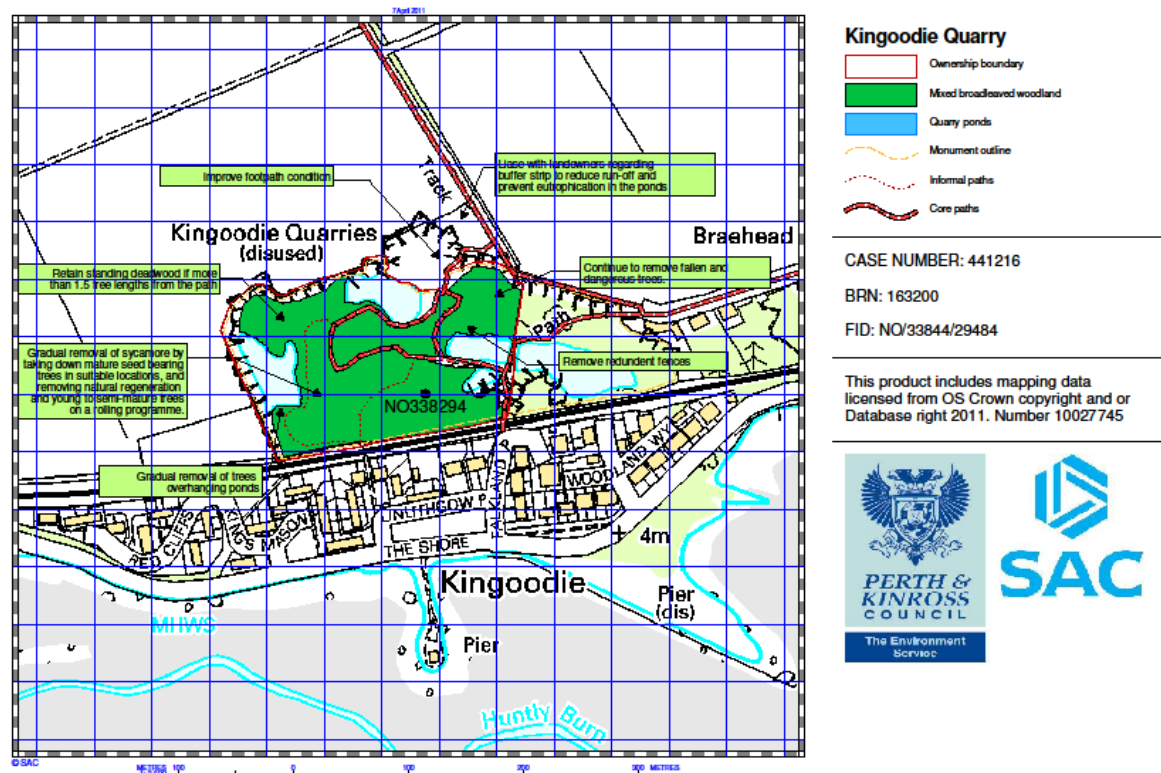
## 1.8 Production Forecast

Not applicable.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 3 Kingoodie Quarry

#### 3.1 Location and Background



#### Ward 2

#### Property

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council and private ownership. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

The Quarry covers an area of 4.9 ha, Perth and Kinross Council ownership covers 3.42 ha, and the remaining 1.48 ha in the east is owned by the private residence that neighbours the quarry. The Quarry lies to the north of Kingoodie, west of Dundee. It is accessible from Kingoodie along the path that runs under the railway and from the path that runs from Braehead in the north east.

#### Altitude

The site is between sea level and 10 m above sea level.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Soils***

The soils are Carpow/Panbridge brown forest soils.

### ***History***

The site has been a quarry since 1452 and the stone was used for building nearby Castle Huntly. It closed around 60 years ago and is now owned and managed by the Council.

### ***Community Interest***

The site is well used by walkers and some cyclists and there is some antisocial behaviour reported. There is no active users group although some local residents take an interest in the woodland management.

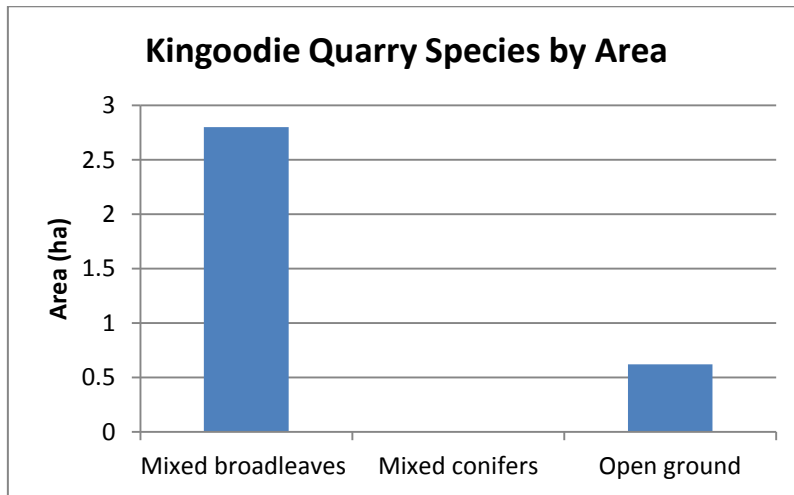
### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on the 18 June 2013. A community consultation meeting was held on 18 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **3.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

Aside from the quarry workings there are no archaeological features on site.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***

There is evidence of rabbits and browsing by deer although there is a significant amount of natural regeneration so browsing is not having a detrimental impact. This will be monitored.

### ***Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species***

Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed should be monitored and controlled if required.

### ***Social***

There are no active user groups although the site is well used by local residents.

### ***Public Access***

There are a number of footpaths within the wood and there are also two Core Paths.

## **3.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The trees are a carbon store and the paths are used for residents to walk from Kingoodie to the shop in Invergowie, reducing the use of cars.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	The sycamore trees that are taken out should be used as firewood or could be offered to local wood turners.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The woodland increases the desirability of the area by providing a 'natural' local destination.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	Local residents enjoy the woodland and it is an informal meeting place for people out walking.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The paths are well used by local residents and people working nearby and they offer an interesting route outside for exercise and enjoying the natural environment.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodland will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area. In addition trees and woodlands intercept airborne pollution and can provide shade in the summer and warmth in the winter.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The mixed broadleaved woodland provides habitats for many species, including bats and owls.	Medium

### 3.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The trees increase the desirability and attractiveness of living and working in Kingoodie.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The site provides a wildlife haven and supports the sustainability aims of the community plans. The woodland also provides a site for informal play for children and young adults.

### 3.5 Silvicultural Policy

The woodland will be managed under a continuous cover forestry regime with selective felling of non-native tree species to allow a native woodland to develop.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Sycamores will be gradually removed over a period of 20 years with seed bearing trees removed first. Three to four trees should be removed each year. Trees that are near the path will be felled and cut up and left as dead wood habitat on the forest floor. Trees that are away from the paths will be ring barked and left as standing deadwood. In addition, trees overhanging the pond will also be removed to reduce the nutrient levels.

## ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No restructuring or new planting will take place.

### ***Management of Open Areas***

The small glades and wayleaves will be mown in late summer to support the native wild flower populations.

## Protection and Maintenance

The condition of the paths and fences will be checked periodically and redundant fences will be removed.

### ***Herbivore Impact***

The impact of herbivore browsing is not having a detrimental impact on the woodland age structure at present. This will be monitored and if browsing pressure increases tree protection will be used to protect young native trees.

### 3.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other land
2015	2.8	0.09						0.04	0.05
2017	2.8	0.04						0.04	
2019	2.8	0.04						0.04	
2021	2.8	0.04						0.04	
2023	2.8	0.04						0.04	
Totals		0.25						0.20	0.05

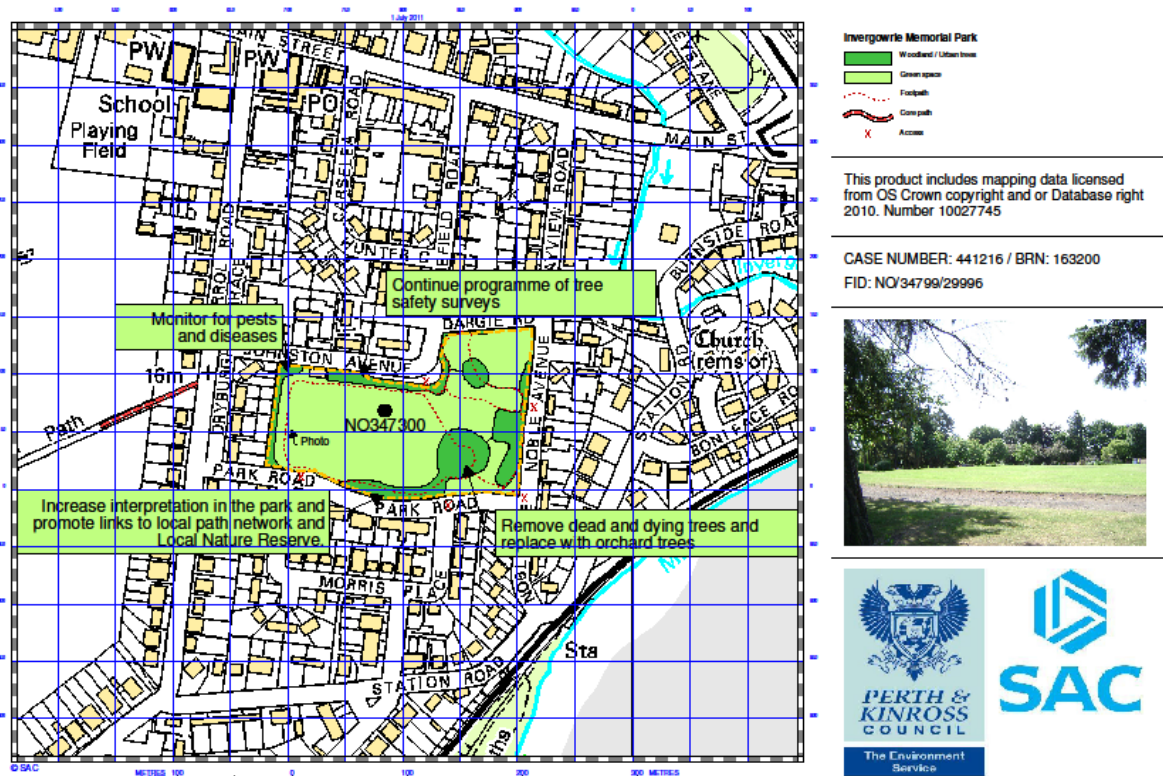
### 3.7 Production Forecast

Year	Sycamore
2014	0
2015	4 m <sup>3</sup>
2016	0
2017	4 m <sup>3</sup>
2018	0
2019	4 m <sup>3</sup>
2020	0

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 4 Invergowrie Park

#### 4.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

Invergowrie Park covers an area of 0.91 ha and is located in the centre of Invergowrie approximately 400 m from the school and 250 m from the train station. It is within a residential area and is overlooked by the houses surrounding the park.

#### **Altitude**

The site is 10 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are alluvial deposits with an upper brown forest soils layer.



## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Community Interest***

There is a lot of use of the park by the local population, although there is no dedicated 'friends of' group.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18th June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to manage the existing trees as an integral part of the green space and to create a community orchard within the park.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To monitor the existing trees for signs of disease and decay.
- 2) To maintain the grass as amenity greenspace.
- 3) Dedicate an area to the creation of a community orchard and replace any trees that are removed on health and safety grounds with orchard trees.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

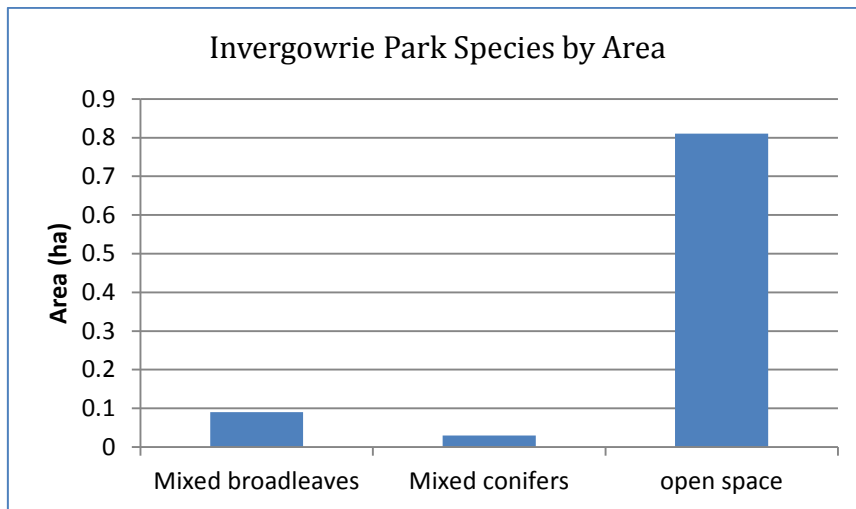
Mixed broadleaves and conifer trees, mainly mature with some younger trees along the boundary. The trees cover around 15% of the park.

### ***Figure 4: Invergowrie Park***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Stand Data***



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been under taken.

## **4.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are two archaeological interests in the park. The first is the park itself and the second is evidence of rig and furrow. The rig and furrow area should remain as grass.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***

There are grey squirrels on site.

### ***Social***

There is occasionally some dumping of household rubbish and some graffiti.

### ***Public Access***

There are no Core Paths within the park, but there are a number of high quality footpaths across and around the perimeter of the park.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 4.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The park is primarily an open green space and therefore there is little scope for planting more trees to sequester carbon. Green spaces play an important role in flood and catchment management and help towards the adaption to climate change.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	The handful of commercial timber trees on site are unsuitable for timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The park is an important feature in the local landscape which will attract people to live there.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The park is a geographical focus of the local community and is used for sports events. The planting of orchard trees will link into the Carse of Gowrie orchard project.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	Open spaces and woodlands improve physical and mental health. They are naturally therapeutic and have a positive effect on anxiety and depression.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees will trap harmful dust particles and absorb gases such as sulphur dioxide and ozone. The open space will reduce runoff compared to the surrounding urban environment, provide shade in the summer and reduce windspeeds.	Low
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The fruit trees and seeds are a food source for garden birds and will provide limited nesting habitat. The biodiversity value of the grass is low.	Low

### 4.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Invergowrie Park increases the desirability of the village as a pleasant place to live and work.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

Creating a community orchard will support the community plan by providing a sustainable source of local food that the community, especially the children from the school, will have ownership of. In addition maintaining a high quality amenity green space will give local residents an opportunity to lead active lives.

### **4.5 Silvicultural Policy**

Continue programme of tree safety surveys and remove any dead or dying trees that pose a threat to the safety of park users. A small area should be planted as a community orchard (around nine trees) and any dead or dying trees that are removed should be replaced by orchard trees as directed by the Carse of Gowrie Orchard Project.

#### ***Felling and Thinning***

No felling or thinning is planned.

#### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Any trees that are removed for health and safety reasons should be replaced with orchard trees (apples and pears). The variety of apples and pears should be chosen by the Carse of Gowrie Orchard Project so they are suitable for the local climatic conditions. If possible, the school children could get involved in planting them.

#### ***Protection and Maintenance***

A simple wooden rail fence should be put around the new orchard trees and the paths within the park should be checked periodically.

#### ***Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species***

There is no problem with invasive plants at present and due to the lack of 'wild' areas within the park it is doubtful plants such as Himalayan Balsam will get the opportunity to take hold within the park.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 4.6 Work Plan

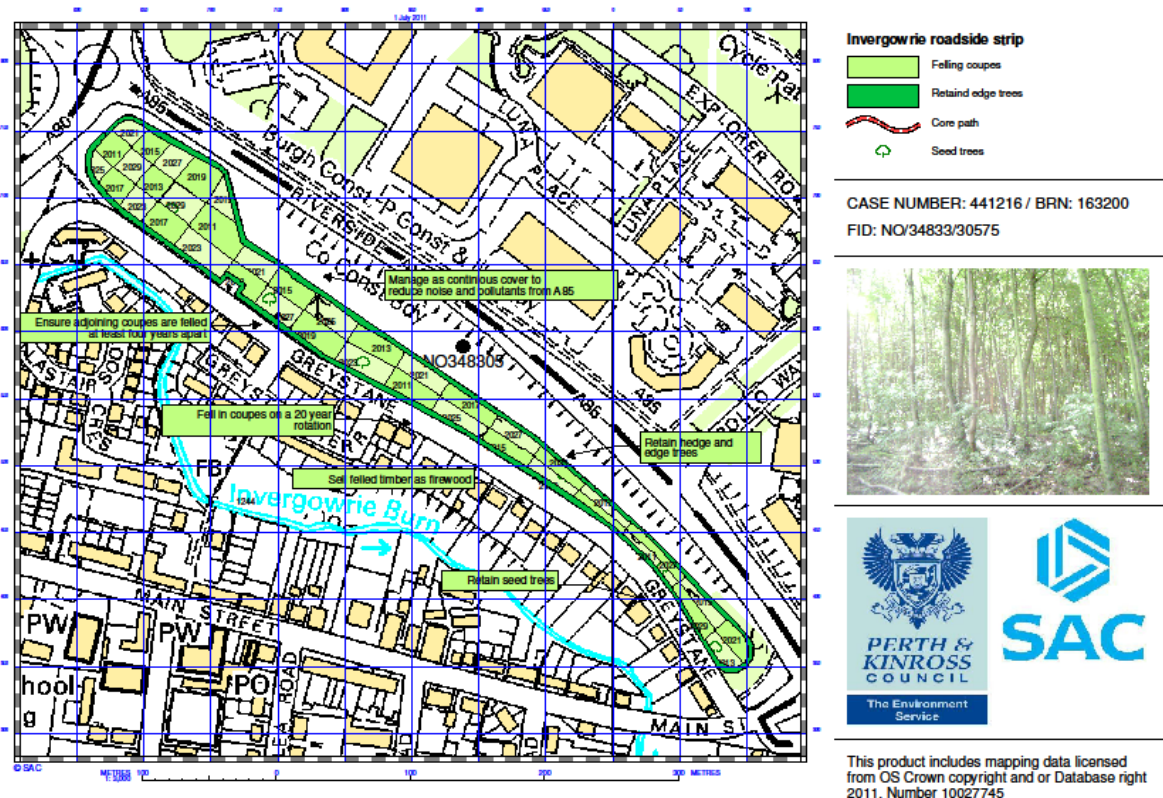
Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 - 2034
Plant a small area as a community orchard.											
Tree safety surveys and subsequent work required.											

### 4.7 Production Forecast

Not applicable,

## 5 Invergowrie Roadside Strip

### 5.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council and private ownership. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

This 2.35 ha woodland is located at the north eastern boundary of Invergowrie alongside the dual carriage A85. The wood is a thin strip 650 m long and 70 m wide at it's widest and surrounded by a 1.3 m Beech hedge. The population of Invergowrie is 1,600 and neighbouring Dundee around 142,000.

#### **Altitude**

The site is 10 m above sea level

#### **Soils**

The soils are Carpow/Panbridge brown forest soils.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The wood was planted as a screen for the houses at Greystanes and formally adopted by the Council.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18th June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to manage the woodland within a short rotation, continuous cover forestry regime and to harvest the wood to use as domestic firewood.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To put in place a sustainable harvesting regime that removes around 30 trees every two years to be sold as firewood to local residents.
- 2) For natural regeneration to replace the felled trees.

### ***Site and Species Description***

The woodland is dominated by semi-mature sycamore and ash, with cherry trees and a beech hedge around the perimeter. The trees are semi-mature and are planted in rows, with a survival rate of around 60%.

**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

*Figure 5: The Hedge and Edge Trees at Invergowrie Roadside Strip*



**Stand Data**





## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Woodland Type	Species and Woodland type	Area (ha)	Yield Class	Percentage	P year
Mixed broadleaved woodland	Sycamore, ash, cherry	2.35	6	100%	c.1990

### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been carried out on site

## **5.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Landscape***

The woodland is prominent in the landscape and therefore the felling will be very small scale and will not have any significant visual impact. The region comes under the 'Firth Lowlands' area of the Landscape Character Assessment, although woodlands within this area are not discussed within an urban environment.

### ***Archaeological***

There are no archaeological designations in or near the woodland.

### ***Ecological***

The proposed operations will not impact on the ecology; indeed the proposed felling coupes will increase the biodiversity opportunities. All proposed operations will take place outwith sensitive periods, specifically the bird nesting season.

### ***Herbivore***

There was no evidence of deer damage and this will help the success of the natural regeneration. We did not see any rabbit damage, although this will have to be monitored.

### ***Social***

The woodland plays a large role in defining and enhancing the local area. It benefits the visual appearance of the area as well as reducing noise levels from the dual carriageway.

### ***Public Access***

There is no public access onto this site, and it is actually quite difficult to get access although there was a small amount of litter and an old mattress, suggesting that people are getting in. In order to encourage the natural regeneration this no access policy should remain. The wood is not connected to the Core Path network, the nearest of which runs to

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

the back of Greystanes. The adoption of the proposed woodland management regime will not have a negative impact on the public access.

### 5.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Growth rates and the rate of carbon uptake are highest in the first twenty to twenty five years and therefore felling the trees at this age will create a forest that is sequestering carbon at the maximum possible rate. Using the wood locally will reduce the need for transport, and if the wood is used as firewood, this will replace the need for fossil fuels.	High
<b>Timber</b>	This will set a precedent for managing roadside/screening planting and will bring under management other woodlands, which will in turn increase the supply of wood into the timber industry. Initially the poorer stems will be removed, leaving the better trees (5%) as seed trees. These will be retained until maturity and could be used by craftsmen to make furniture/for wood turning. Also, by selling the timber in the local area the Council will be reducing the number of timber miles.	Medium
<b>Business development</b>	The amount of timber that will be removed as firewood will be on too small a scale to put out as a standing sale. Local contractors can be used to fell the trees and sell the timber and this will support local businesses.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	Due to the location and size of the woodland there is little scope for formal community involvement. The neighbouring properties along Greystanes should be informed of any felling work and given notice of the sale/pick up of firewood. An interpretation board could be erected to describe the woodland management that is taking place. There are no formal community user groups.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The access to the site is poor due to the surrounding beech hedge. The management of the site will require successful regeneration and therefore the access should remain restricted.	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodlands strip reduces noise pollution from the main road, traps harmful dust particles and absorbs gases such as sulphur dioxide. It will be managed as a continuous cover regime, ensuring that these benefits are maintained.	High
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The wood is within 50 m of other urban woodlands, however a dual carriageway runs between them and this decreases the habitat network value of the strip. Sycamore is not a native tree, however it has been shown to support more species per hectare than mixed woodlands, although not as many as pure ash or oak woodlands. However, it is an excellent tree for regeneration, especially in closed, or semi-closed canopies and therefore will work well with the specified silvicultural regime.	Medium

### 5.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### ***Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan***

The management proposals contained within this Plan will support the vision of a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy by providing employment for local contractors. It will also indirectly increase support for new transport links by creating an attractive roadside feature that could be replicated elsewhere and it is also an attractive landscape feature that provides greenery in an otherwise urban area.

#### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

Of the three aims set out in the Community Plan, the management of the Invergowrie roadside strip will help achieve ‘*a vibrant and successful area*’ by improving the image of the local area and by creating a sustainable natural and built environment.

The national outcome of ‘*we live in well designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need*’ is supported by bringing under management this woodland which is an important landscape feature within a predominantly urban environment.

### 5.5 Silvicultural Policy

The overriding silvicultural policy is of short rotation forestry (SRF). SRF uses fast growing species, felled when the growth rates decreases, usually around 15 to 20 years old. This is usually undertaken on a clearfell regime, however the landscape and environmental quality

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

constraints on this site means that a continuous cover regime (CCF) will be adopted. Therefore the management regime will be a combination of SRF and CCF

## ***Felling and Thinning***

Thinning will be undertaken every two years in coupes of around 30 trees (0.02 ha). The trees will be felled and cut up for fire wood, with the branches stacked and left under the canopy of adjoining trees. The felling will take place outwith the nesting season. There should be a separation of 15 years between coupes.

## ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Areas that have been felled will be left to naturally regenerate. If, after four years there is not a healthy crop coming through, planting will be considered.

## Management of Open Areas

There are no open areas within the woodland. The grassy areas surrounding the woodland (not within the Forest Plan area) will be maintained and cut.

## Protection and Maintenance

There are no official access points into the woodland. The condition of all fences will be monitored and maintained.

### ***Herbivore Impact***

There is no evidence of deer in the woodland and it is not expected that deer browsing will hinder natural regeneration.

## 5.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

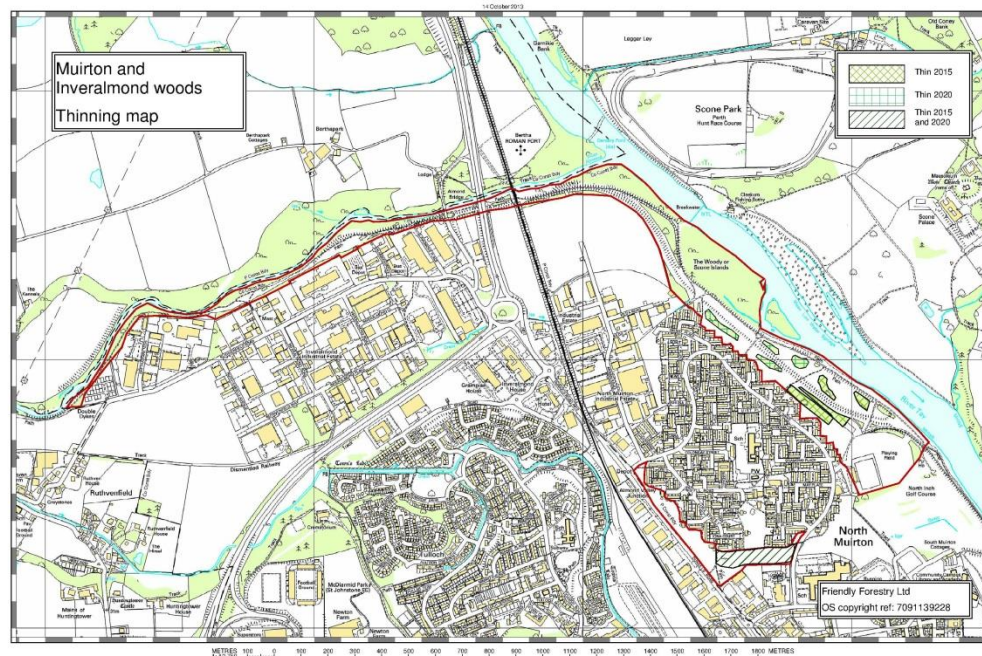
## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 5.7 Production Forecast

Year	Sycamore
2013	0
2014	8 m <sup>3</sup>
2015	0
2016	8 m <sup>3</sup>
2017	0
2018	8 m <sup>3</sup>
2019	0
2020	8 m <sup>3</sup>
2021	0
2022	8 m <sup>3</sup>
2023	0

## **6 Muirton and Inveralmond Woods**

### **6.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

Both sites are close to dense residential areas. The Inveralmond Woods and open space cover 41 ha and run along the west bank of the River Tay and the south bank of the River Almond. Muirton woods are located between Dunkeld Road and Muirton and they cover 4.8 ha.

#### ***Altitude***

Muirton is 20 to 30 m above sea level and Inveralmond is 10 to 20m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are mainly alluvial deposits with some forest soils at Muirton.

#### ***History***

The parks and tree planting immediately to the east were created alongside the building in the 1970s.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Community Interest***

The woods are well used by local residents, although aside from teenagers and school children loitering in the woods at Muirton, these woods are generally used as a cut through to get to Dunkeld Road or beyond. Inveralmond Woods are well used by dog walkers and cyclists, although the southern section of the site is used more than the mature woods in the north.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. Three responses were received and all three supported the management proposals. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is for both areas to provide opportunities for local residents to get closer to nature and to provide habitats for wildlife.

### ***Management Objectives***

#### ***Muirton Woods***

Selectively fell some of the spruce to allow in more light to help some ground flora develop.

- 1) Cut up the felled trees and leave in-situ to provide 'natural play' equipment.
- 2) Undertake regular litter picking on the site.
- 3) Continue to leave wildflower areas in the grass.

#### ***Inveralmond Woods***

- 1) Improve the small larch plantation by cutting back some of the understory and removing some regeneration.
- 2) Plant some horse chestnuts to provide future generations of children with a nearby supply of conkers.
- 3) Thin the planted areas of trees by taking out 30% of the stand, favouring the non-native species for removal. The older blocks should be thinned in 2014/2015 with the younger blocks thinned in 2019/2020.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

Muirton Woods is predominantly mature spruce (both Norway spruce and Sitka spruce) in the eastern section, and a mixed woodland with open space in the western section that runs along Dunkeld Road. In the area with the spruce there is sparse ground vegetation and sub species include sycamore, cherry and poplar. This area is well used by local residents and school children and there is a lot of litter on site. Whilst the spruce is mature there is



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

enough light getting in to prevent it from feeling overbearing, and some small patches of elder and hawthorn are present.

Inveralmond is predominantly open space in the southern end with planted groups of trees, from a quarter to a half an acre in size. The tree species in these planted areas are mixed broadleaves that include birch, oak, alder, willow, poplars, cherry, beech, sycamore and willow. In addition, there is a small area of larch at the back of Bute Drive and this has sycamore and beech as well as some elder and hawthorn. To the north of the site are mature native woodland areas, with open areas along the path that leads behind the bus depot.

***Figure 6: The Spruce at Muirton***



***Figure 7: The Wild Flower Areas at Muirton***





**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

*Figure 8: Young Planted Area at Inveralmond*

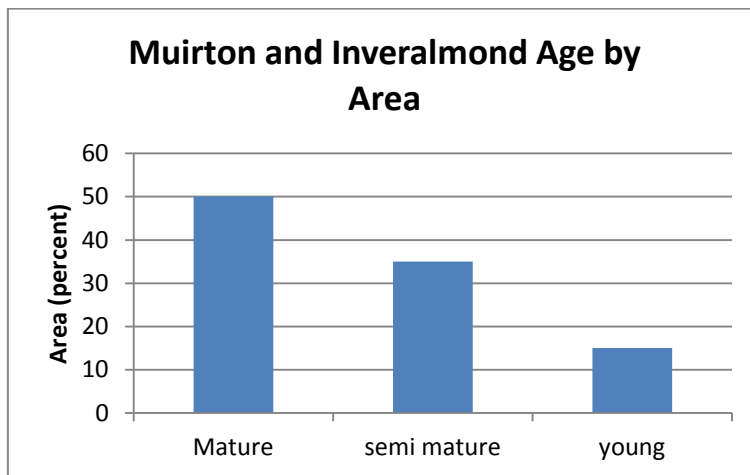
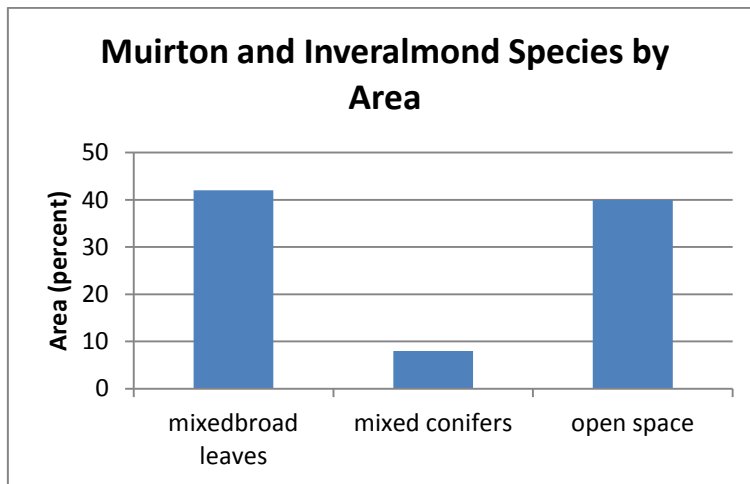


*Figure 9: The Larch Block at Inveralmond*



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Stand Data*



### *Survey Data*

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## 6.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities

### *Archaeological*

Aside from the recorded find of a barbed and tanged arrowhead in the south east of the Inveralmond site, there are no Scheduled Monuments within the sites. The bridge over the Almond is listed as is the viaduct, however the woodland management will not have any impact on these.

### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations on the sites. The woodlands in the north of Inveralmond form part of the native woodland core area.

### *Landscape*

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

There are no landscape designations on the site, however the designed landscape of Scone Palace can be clearly seen from the footpaths of Inveralmond. Therefore the views to the river and across to the opposite bank will be maintained and any natural regeneration that threatens to block the views will be removed.

### ***Herbivore***

There are rabbits, deer and squirrels in Inveralmond and evidence of squirrels and rabbits in Muirton Woods.

### ***Social***

There is a problem with dog faeces being left at both sites and there is a lot of litter with Muirton Woods. There is also some litter left in the larch plantation at Inveralmond.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access throughout both sites, although the blocks of planted woodlands in Inveralmond are fenced and unsuitable for public access.

## 6.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Climate change will cause an increased risk of flooding due to increased frequency of extreme weather conditions and the severity of flooding can be reduced by reduced run off rates and increased infiltration. Trees, forests and green spaces within urban areas reduce run off and are therefore essential in catchment wide flood alleviation.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	The timber quality of the spruce trees at Muirton is good quality; however the trees that are removed will be felled to provide natural play structures.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	Contractors from the local area may be used for any tree felling or works required to the woodlands and green spaces.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	Informal woodlands area may not immediately be viewed as important for community development. However, 'natural' spaces for children, teenagers and young people to meet and 'lark about' are essential for social development and mental health.	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Access and health</b>	The woodlands and green spaces of Inveralmond are excellent for exercise and enjoying the outdoors. There are over 5 km of paths throughout Inveralmond and along the Almond River and the paths through the woods offer a short cut that may encourage people to walk rather than drive/catch the bus.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodlands areas offer shade in the summer and they can also slightly increase temperatures in the winter (when compared to open areas).	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The native woodlands to the north of Inveralmond support wildlife and native plant species, and the trees at Muirton, whilst not high in biodiversity value, will offer habitats for some insects, bats and some birds.	Medium

### 6.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Two aims of the corporate plan ‘*Supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives and giving every child the best start in life*’ are supported by the plan as the sites provide the opportunity for outdoor exercise and for investigating the natural world in a safe environment.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The informal meeting place at Muirton Woods, whilst seen by some as a nuisance, is actually a place for children and young adults to meet up outside and develop social skills.

### 6.5 Silvicultural Policy

To manage the woodlands as continuous cover and increase their use by the local community.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

Ten per cent of the spruce trees at Muirton should be removed to let in more light. Smaller trees within the wood should be taken out (rather than large trees or edge trees) as this will reduce the risk of windblow. The stems should be cut into large sections (around 1 m in

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

length) and left lying on the ground. A slice should be cut off the top to make it flat for sitting/walking on and they should be left in place. The branches should be chipped.

The blocks of planted trees in Inveralmond should be thinned out by 30%. Non-native species should be taken out in preference to the native species and the felled trees can be cut up and left on site. The older blocks should be thinned in 2014/2015 and the older blocks thinned in 2019/2020.

In addition, some regeneration and some of the understory should be cleared out of the Larch block at Inveralmud. This 'clearing' should be undertaken twice within the 10 years of the first stage of the Plan and it will give the wood a more open feel that would attract more people.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No new planting is required and due to the high level of use within Muirton Woods, any new planting may be damaged, therefore an understory/ground flora should be left to develop naturally in the gaps created.

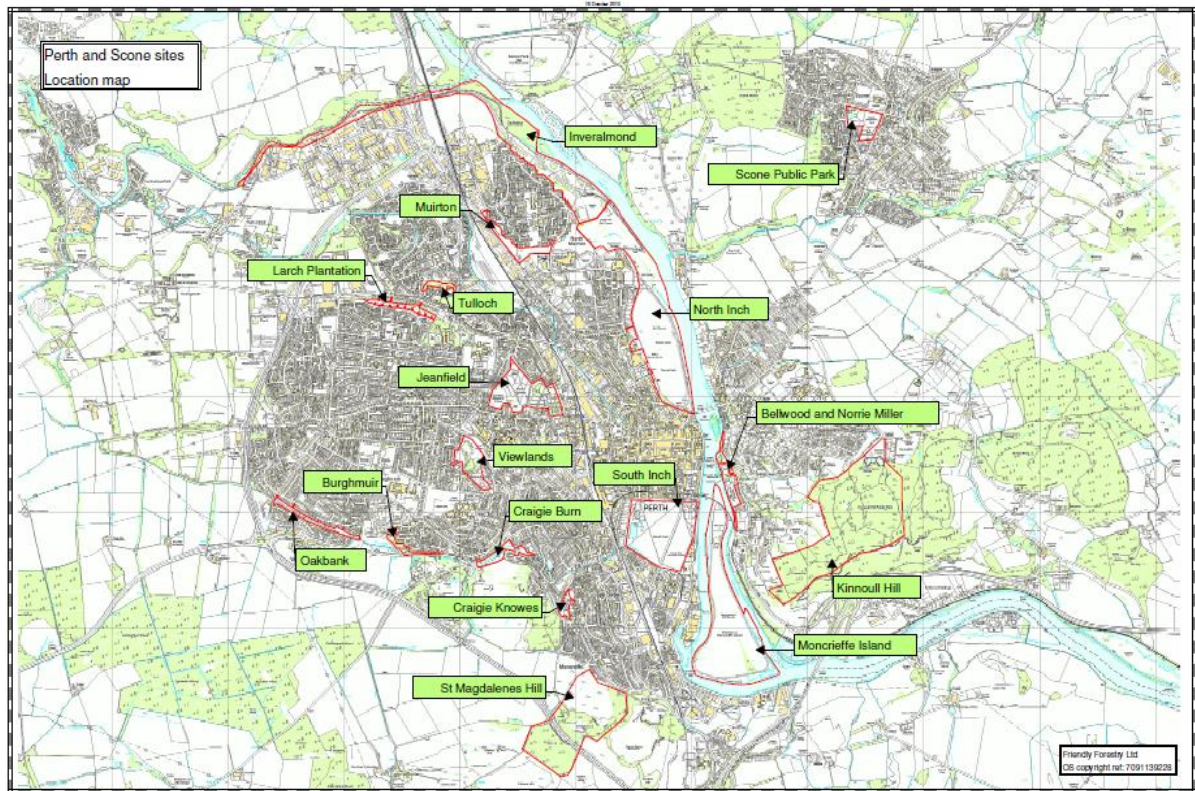
## 6.6 Work Plan

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## **7 Bellwood and Norrie-Miller Parks**

### **7.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

Bellwood is leased by the Council from Gannochy Estate. Norie-Miller Park is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The park covers an area of 4.72 ha and it stretches along the eastern bank of The Tay from the railway/footbridge in the south to Riverside in the north. The Parks straddle the A93 and there are a couple of footpaths that cross underneath the road.

#### ***Altitude***

The site is between 10 and 20 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are alluvial deposits.

#### ***History***

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

Norrie Miller Park was created to honour Sir Stanley Norie-Miller, Chairman of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Association and was handed to the Council in 1971.

Bellwood Park is also known as Rodney Gardens as it was the gardens to Rodney Pavilion (which is now a fitness centre).

### ***Community Interest***

The Parks are very well used both as a thoroughfare and as a destination in themselves. There are also a number of sculptures which add to the interest of the Parks and the different features of the Parks mean they are attractive for most of the year. The heather collection at Bellwood has been created by the working partnership of the Council and Beautiful Perth.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

Continue to manage as an ornamental woodland garden with well-maintained beds and grass areas.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue to manage as a high quality parkland garden to the existing high standard.
- 2) Replace any dead or dying trees with other exotic species.
- 3) Treat Japanese knotweed with herbicide.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

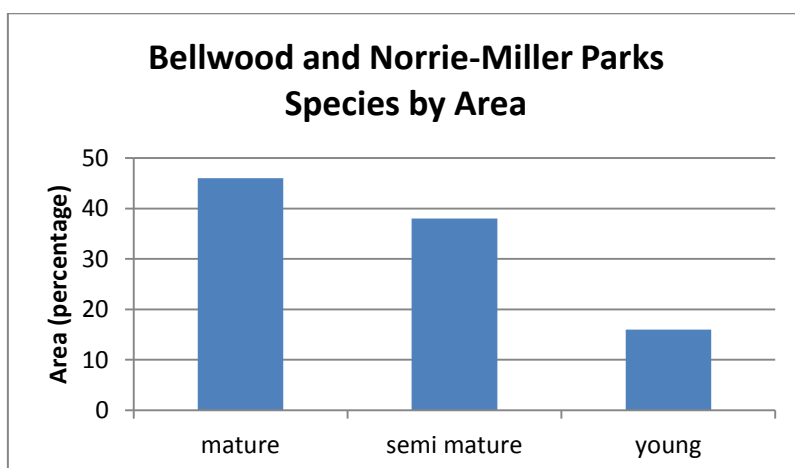
The Parks are well maintained with detailed landscaping and attractive flowerbeds along with ponds and interlocking footpaths. The grass is kept short and tidy and the trees are well maintained with almost no deadwood. Most of the trees are ornamental and exotic and they include the tulip tree, red oak, horse chestnut and a fig as well as more common species such as beech and white beam. There is a lot of willow and alder along the banks along with a few sycamores. There is also Japanese knotweed that will require to be treated.

### ***Figure 10: Bellwood Park***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Stand Data***



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **7.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

Kinnoull Churchyard/Graveyard is a Listed Building and Scheduled Monument and it is located within Bellwood Park.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Aside from rabbits and squirrels there are no other issues with herbivores.

### ***Social***

The Parks are well used and are visited by local residents and tourists alike. The grass areas are used for informal ball games by children and families often feed the ducks in the ponds.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access across the sites and the main north-south path is a designated Core Path.

## **7.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Aims</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Climate change</b>	As well as connecting the Queens Bridge with the Railway Bridge the Parks are also used to link the Barnhall area to the city centre, thus reducing the use of cars. In addition, the use of a mix of exotic species may mean that the Parks would be unscathed should there be any catastrophic trees diseases on our native trees.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	No timber will be produced on site.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The park is very attractive and anyone thinking of setting up a business in Perth may enjoy the setting and be swayed to move here.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	There is little scope for community development work due the skilled nature of the maintenance work required on the park.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	Most of the paths that crisscross the park are suitable for all users and can be used by wheelchairs, people pushing prams, cyclists and scooters.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The park can act as a natural flood defence and the trees intercept pollution and provide shade.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The open nature of the park and the manicured grass areas and flower beds will not support a wide range of wildlife.	Low

## **7.4 Links with other Council Policy**

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

The Parks provide an attractive local setting for residents to relax and unwind after work, to undertake physical activity and to spend time outside with family and friends. All these activities are supported in the Corporate Plan.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

It is important to have variety and places of interest for all sections of society. Parks such as this tend to be enjoyed more by older generations compared to other wilder woodland areas. Therefore the aims of the Community Plan are supported by providing different 'natural' areas within the city to cater for all tastes. In addition, the open feel of the Parks makes them feel very safe and this may encourage people to enjoy it who otherwise felt intimidated in other natural settings.

## 7.5 Silvicultural Policy

To manage the trees as amenity trees within the Parks and keep the same level of tree cover.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

Unless trees are removed for health and safety reasons, no felling will be under taken.

## ***Restructuring and New Planting***

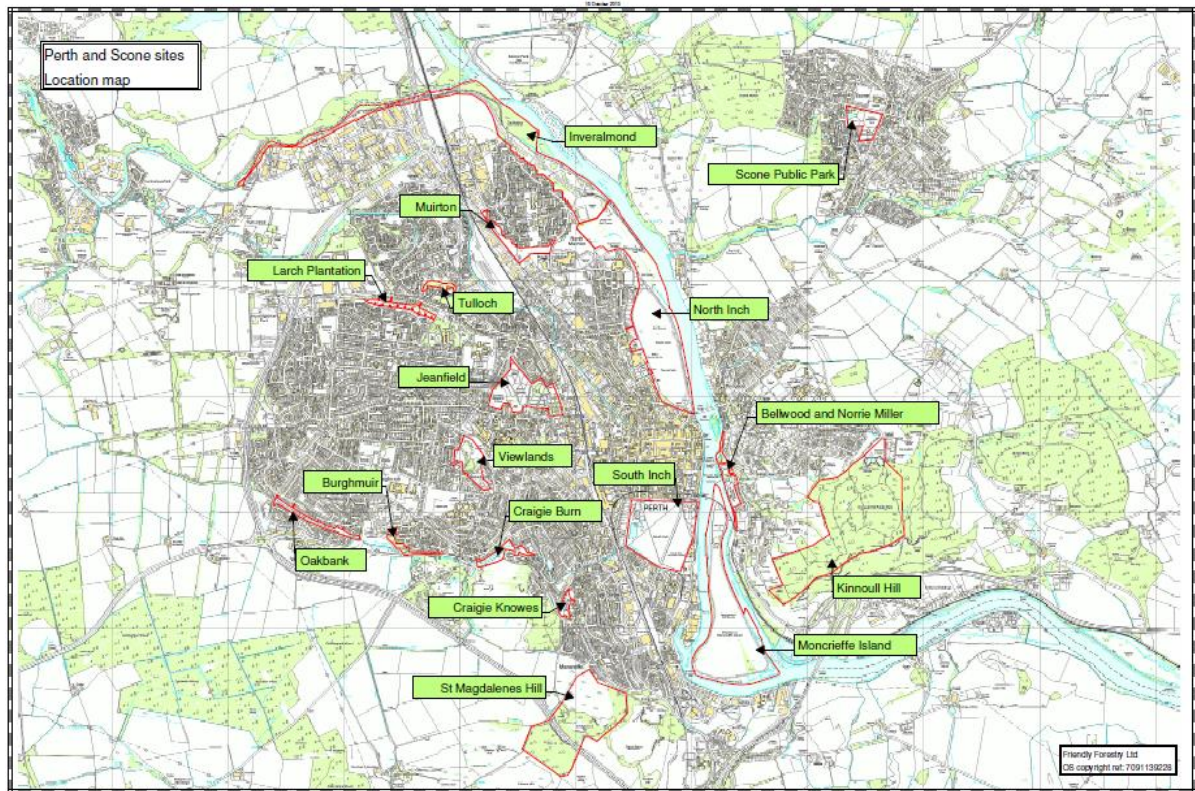
No restructuring or new planting will take place.

## 7.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## **8 Craigie Woods, Perth**

### **8.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The two blocks of woodland and open green space are located in the south of the City of Perth, adjacent to Craige Hill Golf Club. The ownership at Craige Burn covers an area of 3.2 ha and the ownership at Craige Knowes is 1.63 ha.

#### ***Altitude***

The altitude of Craige Burn ranges from 30m above sea level to around 50 m (on the north bank) and the highest point in Craige Knowes is 59 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

Freely draining Darlith soils.

#### ***History***

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

William Souter a famous poet from Perth wrote a poem entitled 'Craigie Knowes' and the area was an open space the residents of Perth enjoyed walking on as far back as the 1890s.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a lot of use of the footpaths at both sites, and an informal desire line is in use along the southern burn side at Craigie Burn.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

For high quality urban woodlands that provide an attractive natural setting for users.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To allow the north bank of Craigie Burn develop naturally. In some areas this will be as an alder carr woodland, in other areas, especially the higher areas this will be as a mixed woodland.
- 2) To monitor the condition of the new fruit trees planted on the south bank of Craigie Burn and replace if necessary.
- 3) Allow the woodland at Craigie Knowes to continue to develop naturally with little intervention.
- 4) Open up the water's edge at Craigie Burn and make the burn more of a feature.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

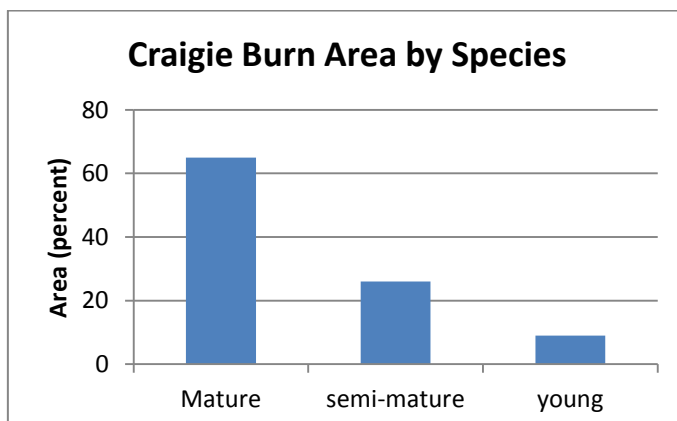
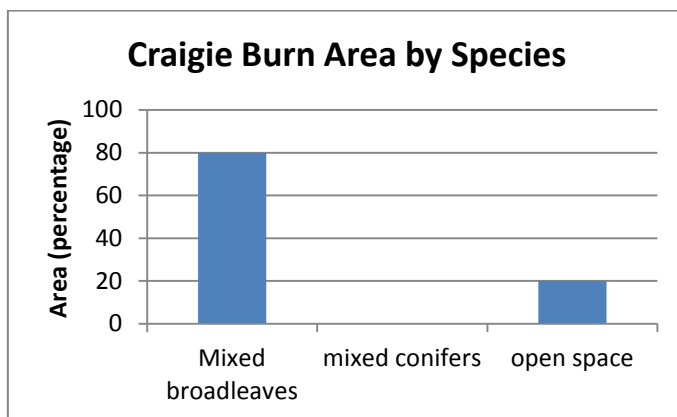
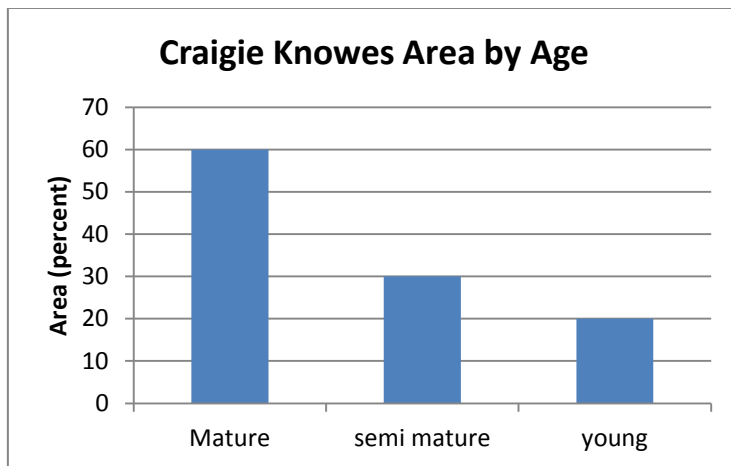
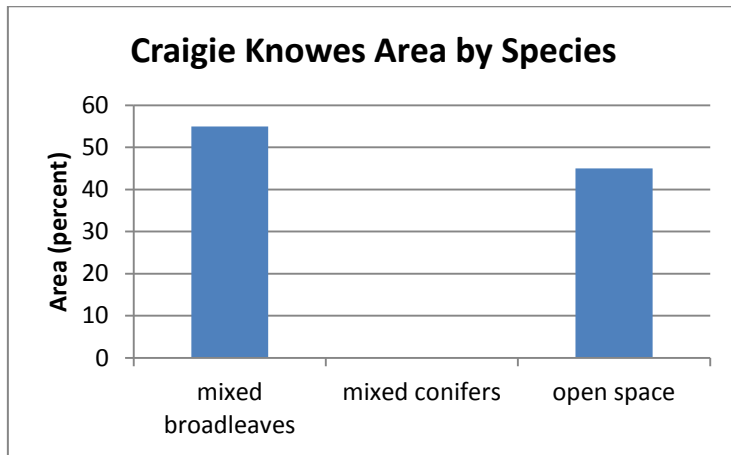
Originally, the woodland at Craigie Burn would have been an oak/ash woodland, however it is now a mixed woodlands containing beech, birch, oak, ash, cherry and a healthy hawthorn understory. There is a small area of alder carr woodland on the north bank and further to the east, a small area of poplars. The woodland block in the east also contains sycamore.

Most of the trees are mature or semi mature, however there is fairly healthy regeneration.

Craigie Knowes is a 'craggy plug of igneous rock' with a mixed broadleaved woodland developing with a mixed age class with areas of open space interspersed with the trees. There is a good level of understory including hawthorn and elder.

### ***Stand Data***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Survey Data*

No surveys have been under taken on site.

## 8.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities

### *Archaeological*

There is a former quarry on Craigie Knowes and the possible remains of the Tower of Ross of Craigie. There is also a site record for a quarry in the south west of the Craigie Burn site.

### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations on the sites, nor are either of them ancient woodland or within the native woodland core areas. However, both sites provide an important habitat for urban wildlife.

### *Herbivore*

There is evidence of rabbits, voles and squirrels.

### *Social*

The formal and informal footpaths are well used in both sites and there is a small amount of litter left on site.

### *Public Access*

There is public access across both sites.

## 8.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The woodlands themselves will have little impact on climate change, however the pleasant paths will encourage people to cycle and walk rather than drive, and the woodlands have carbon locked up in the soils and the timber.	Low
Timber	No timber will be produced in the woods and there is not much scope for producing firewood.	Low
Business development	The woodlands and path networks contribute to making Perth a pleasant place to live and work. The woods in Craigie Burn also provide a pleasant backdrop to the golf course.	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Community development</b>	Paths that connect residential areas are key to fostering a sense of connectedness within communities and there is scope for community groups to volunteer at the sites with jobs such as litter picking or clearing back some of the undergrowth along the burn.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	The paths provide users with the opportunity of exercising outside and integrating walking/cycling into their daily routine.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees and woods will intercept run off and particulate matter in the atmosphere. The sites also provide shady paths on hot summer days and the paths at Craigie burn is partly protected from extreme bad weather.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The woodlands, and especially the native trees and shrubs provide valuable habitats for urban wildlife.	Medium

### 8.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

One of the strategic objectives of the Corporate Plan is to create safe and sustainable places for future generations. This can be achieved by enhancing urban woodland areas so that they are pleasant places to visit for all generations.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

Walkers of all ages, dog walkers, cyclists and school children all use the paths and these natural settings are often one of the few outdoor places that different sections of society can be together enjoying the same space.

### 8.5 Silvicultural Policy

The overriding policy is for low intervention, continuous cover forestry.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

There will be no felling undertaken as the woodlands are generally developing well with a good mix of species and age classes. The stream should be opened up with undergrowth cleared and some small trees cut back to let more light to the water.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## ***Restructuring and New Planting***

There are a few areas that have the potential to be planted, including the north bank of Craigie Burn and some areas of Craigie Knowes, however both sites benefit from a significant amount of open ground and new planting is not required.

### ***Control of Invasive Non-native Species***

Any invasive and aggressive exotic species will be sprayed with herbicide.

## 8.6 Work Plan

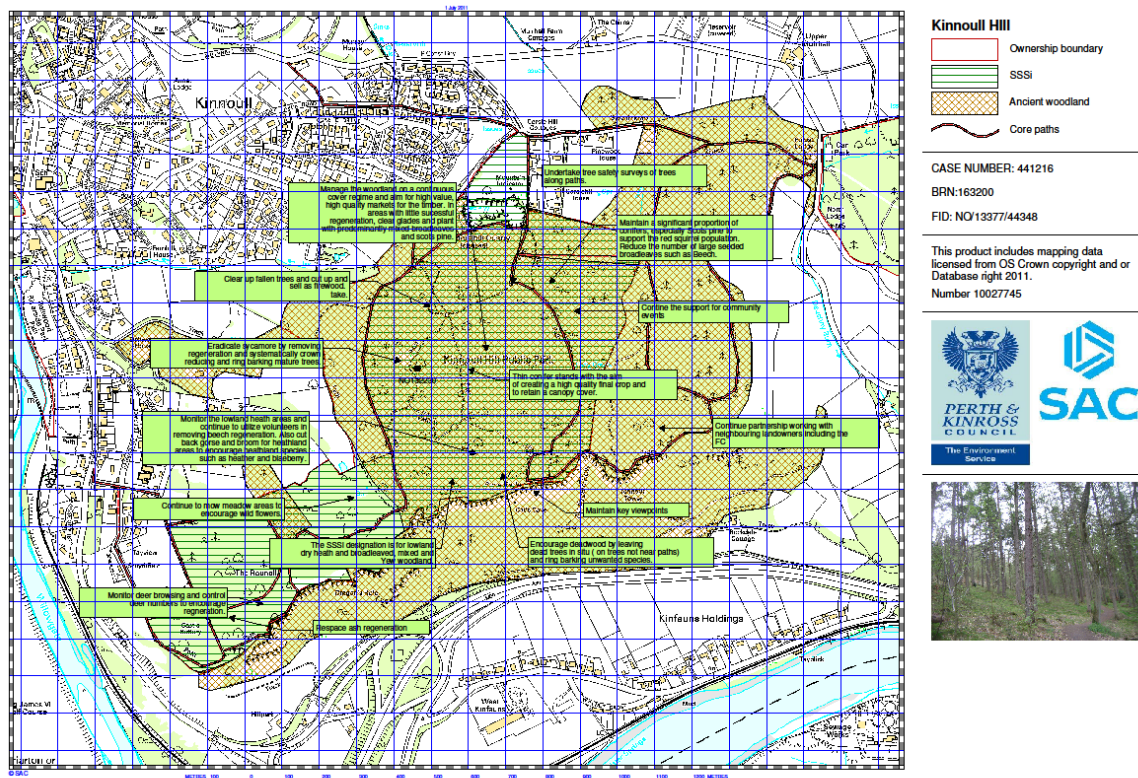
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## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 9 Kinnoull Hill

#### 9.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council and the Forestry Commission. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Kinnoull Hill is a hill located to the east of Perth, just over 1 km from the west bank of the Tay. The Kinnoull Hill woodland covers an area of 305.4 ha, with Perth and Kinross Council owning 76.2 ha and Forestry Commission Scotland owning the remaining 229.2 ha. The Perth and Kinross area is to the west of the hill, nearest to the city.

#### Altitude

The summit of the hill reaches 222 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are Sourhope – freely draining brown forest soils.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The hill is clearly wooded on the 1783 military survey map and is listed in the Inventory of Ancient Woodland as being '*long established of plantation origin*'. Most of the woodland was felled in the 1914 to 1918 war and heath developed in the open areas. Subsequently, natural regeneration of woodland occurred on some open areas and this process continues today. Trees were also planted in stands of pure conifer and mixed broadleaved woodland.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a high level of community interest in the site specifically through the Kinnoull Hill Woodland Park users group.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. Three people responded along with the Kinnoull Woodland Park Group. The main points raised from the scoping process were:

- 1) Mature sycamore should not be felled/ring barked.
- 2) Views need to be maintained.
- 3) Conflict between mountain bikers and walkers should be addressed.
- 4) Deer should not be culled.

The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The vision is for a native woodland managed under a continuous cover regime that enhances the experience of users of the park by creating a '*managed wilderness*'.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Manage the wood as a continuous cover woodland.
- 2) Plant (or protect the natural regeneration) of oak and birch.
- 3) Remove natural regeneration of non-native tree species, especially sycamore and beech.
- 4) Maintain the meadow areas and remove any seedlings.
- 5) Ensure Scots pine numbers are maintained to support the red squirrel populations.
- 6) Work towards heath land restoration in the heath land areas by removing regeneration and shrubs such as broom and gorse.
- 7) Remove trees that obstruct the view for key viewpoints.
- 8) Retain as much deadwood as possible.
- 9) Manage the key features for which the SSSI is notified, particularly the oak and birch woodland.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

10) Undertake tree safety surveys along paths.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The woodland has a varied age structure, ranging from single mature grand oaks to carpets of beech seedlings. There are no clear compartments, instead broadleaved woodland dominated by oak, birch and beech covers most the site, with pockets of conifers and heathland distributed throughout. Other species include ash, hazel and hawthorn. The oak tends to be mature, with only a few semi-mature pockets of regeneration. The birch has more regeneration and the beech regeneration is prolific, although a lot is browsed by deer. There are areas where Scots pine makes up most of the tree cover, especially towards the north and east and previous planting and regeneration has ensured a pine understory. In other areas there is no pine at all and beech is taking over. The understory is varied, most is beech and birch regeneration, with some pockets of holly and hawthorn.

Close to the summit, and on the northern side of the hill, are a number of linked open heathland areas with heather, bell heather and blaeberry. Gorse and broom are prolific in these areas, especially near the summit and along with the woodland encroachment, the heathland is under threat.

***Figure 11: Multiuse Path at Kinnoull Hill***





**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

***Figure 12: Ash and Beech Regeneration***



***Figure 13: Area of Douglas Fir***

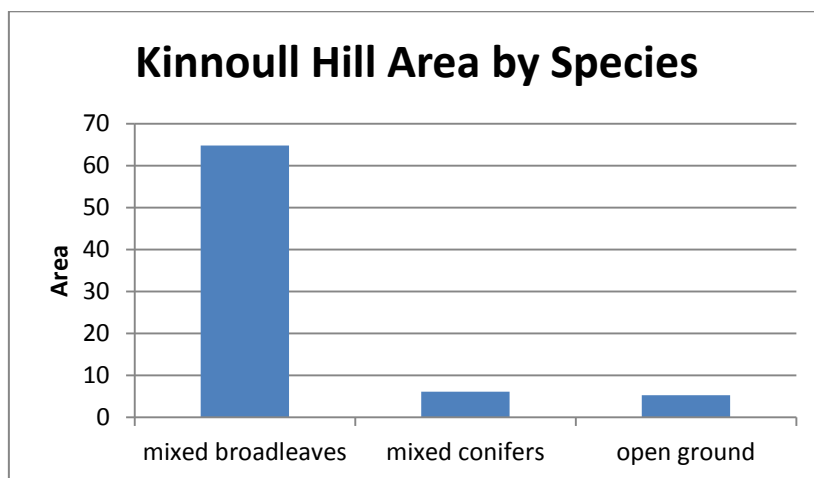


## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

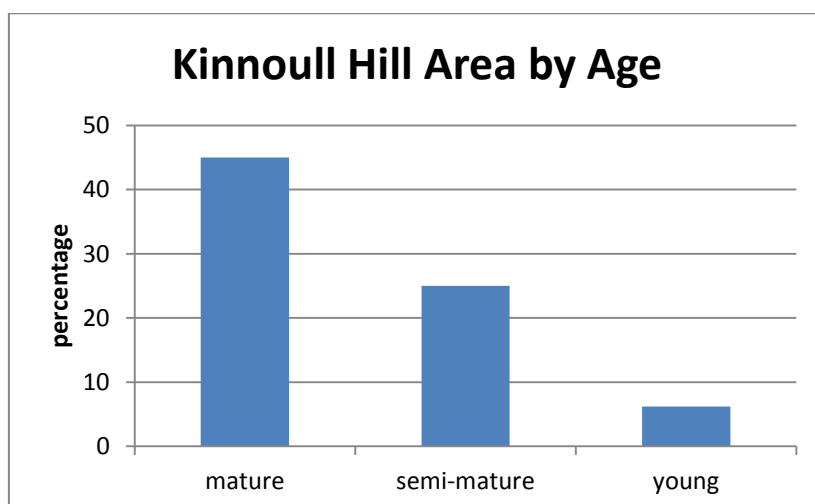
*Figure 13: Wildlife in the Deadwood*



*Stand Data*



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### **Survey Data**

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **9.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### **Archaeological**

There are a number of archaeological findings and sites within Kinnoull Hill Woodland Park. A gouge, leaf arrowhead and scraper have been found on the site, as well as the Category B listed Kinnoull Tower. There is also a possible settlement and apparent platform listed as having archaeological interest.

### **Ecological**

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designation covers 68.3 ha of the site and is notified for its botanical and geological interest with the following key features:

- Upland oak woodlands.
- Spectacular inland andesite cliffs which have exceptionally varied flora.
- Igneous petrology exposed in Corsiehill quarry.

The oak and birch woodland, along with the open heathland are one of the few remaining sites in lowland Perthshire to have this ecosystem.

The woodland consists mainly of oak and birch. Close to the summit there are still remnant patches of open heathland with heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea* and blaeberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Succession by broom, gorse, hawthorn and rose has reduced this area, which in turn is being colonised by trees.

### **Herbivore**



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

There are a significant number of deer in the park and they are browsing a lot of the saplings. There are also rabbits, hare, vole, mice and squirrels (both red and grey) and badgers. Some of the younger trees are stripped by hares.

### ***Social***

Kinnoull Hill Woodland Park users group was set up to respond to the rising tensions between users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders). The group holds four open meetings a year and also organises volunteer events such as tree planting and the Kinnoull Hill open day.

There is scope for volunteers to help with the key management proposals of 1) removing non-native regeneration and 2) putting tree shelters on the oak and birch regeneration.

There are also a number of chainsaw sculptures that have been carved from dead wood and these are popular with visitors of all ages.

### ***Public Access***

There are over 5 km of paths that crisscross the site, of varying quality, from 'all user' paths suitable for wheel chairs and pushchairs to steep informal bike routes that only the bravest would attempt.

There is a high level of usage from both local people and visitors, for dog walking, hiking, mountain biking, jogging and horse riding. There are a number of key viewpoints that people head for, the most popular being Kinnoull Tower and the summit of Kinnoull Hill, with the viewfinder and stone slab.

There are formal events held in the park, such as geocaching and organised walks, to informal every day walks and bike rides.

There is some friction between walkers and mountain bikers, however this is on a small scale and if it increases then consultations should be undertaken to support for dedicated bike trails similar to the FC run at Deuchny.

## **9.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The woodland and soils are a store of carbon and the woodland forms an important habitat linkage within the landscape which will aid species movement and displacement.	Low
Timber	There will not be any commercial scale felling of the woodland. Trees felled because they are dead or dangerous will	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	be left as dead wood habitat on site.	
Business development	Kinnoull Hill increases the desirability of Perth and a place to live and work.	Low
Community development	A semi-wild site such as Kinnoull Hill adjacent to a city offers numerous opportunities for community development. These include school trips, organised club outings with groups such as the scouts, groups of volunteers and informal meet ups and walking groups.	High
Access and health	The numerous paths that crisscross Kinnoull Hill offer excellent opportunities for getting out and enjoying the fresh air. All ability access, walking, cycling and horse riding can all be enjoyed at Kinnoull Hill.	High
Environmental quality	The trees intercept rain and reduce run off as well as intercepting air borne pollutants.	Medium
Biodiversity	The woodland is a designated SSSI and also supports a large amount of wildlife including bats and locally important plant species.	High

### 9.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### ***Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan***

Of the five objectives set out in the corporate plan, objective two ‘*promoting healthy, caring communities*’ is supported by this plan. Exercise can improve both physical and mental health, and by improving the provision of the all user access into the countryside from the car park, the aging population of Perth and Kinross can enjoy the benefits of getting out into woodlands.

#### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

The management proposals for Kinnoull Hill contribute to the outcomes of all three aims contained within the Community Plan. Firstly, the location of Kinnoull Hill next to Perth provides access to woodlands for everybody, and this can reduce inequalities between the affluent and disadvantaged resulting in a more inclusive community. Secondly, managing the woodland sustainably will create a substantial natural environment that supports a vibrant and successful area. Finally, providing an attractive and safe outdoor space will improve health and well-being which in turn will support the aim of nurtured and supported people.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 9.5 Silvicultural Policy

The overriding principle is of continuous cover forestry, utilising the natural regeneration of oak and birch to gradually convert the woodland into a native woodland.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

The removal of dead or dangerous trees adjacent to paths will be undertaken. Natural regeneration of beech and sycamore will be removed and stumps that are resprouting should be sprayed.

In addition, there are areas where sycamore forms part of the understory, but the trees are not yet mature or reaching the canopy. In these areas the sycamore should be removed, as they will only take hold in the future and become more of a problem. Therefore there are three areas that should be totally cleared of sycamore in the first felling period (2015). In the second felling period (2020), all young and semi-mature young sycamores should be removed, along with a two to three mature trees. The felling map shows these areas.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

The priority of restructuring will be protecting the natural regeneration of the oak and birch. Saplings that are healthy and in areas with adequate natural light and space to develop into viable young trees should be protected with a 1.2 m tree shelter and stake.

## Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species

Species such as Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed will be regularly monitored and controlled if necessary.

## 9.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

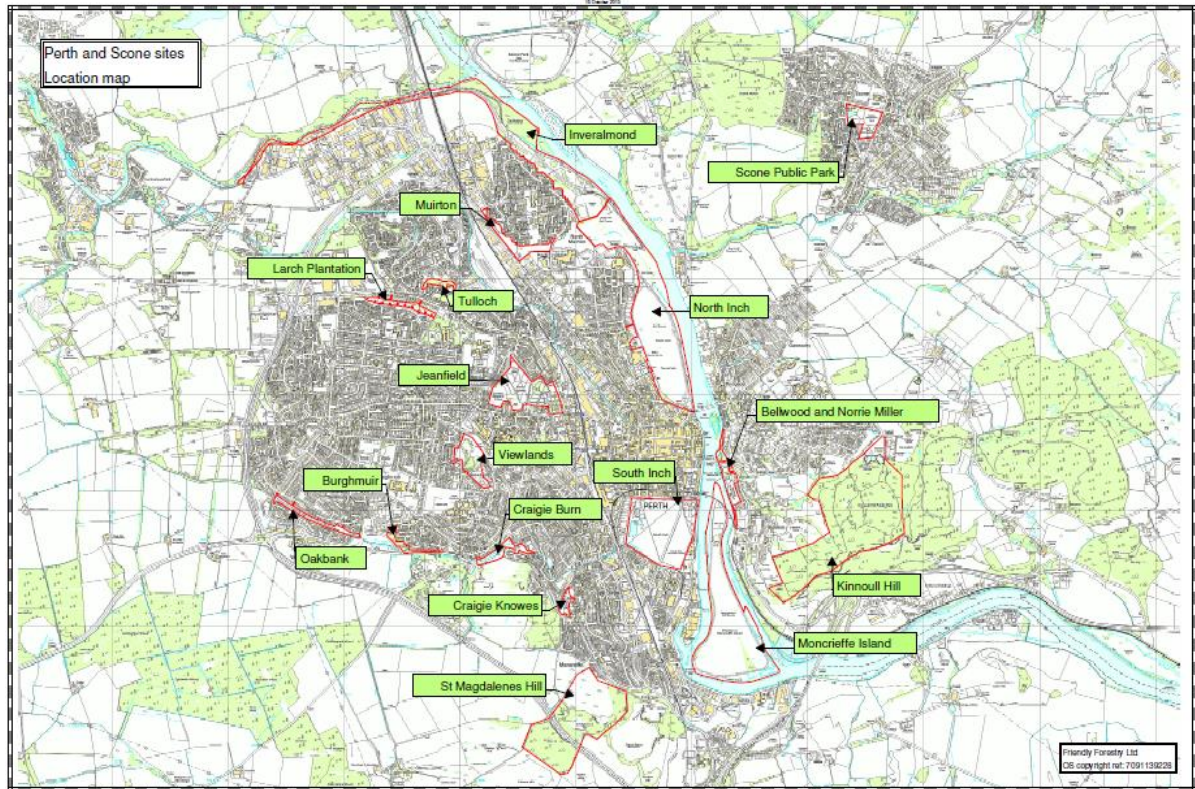
Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 - 2034
tubes on native regeneration.											
Tree safety surveys.											
Path monitoring and maintenance.											
Removal of sycamore from coupes 1, 2 and 3.											

### 9.7 Production Forecast

Sycamore, Coupe 1 2015	Approx 15 m <sup>3</sup>
Sycamore, Coupe 2 2015	Approx 30 m <sup>3</sup>
Sycamore, Coupe 3 2020	Approx 30 m <sup>3</sup>

## **10 Moncrieffe Island, Perth**

### **10.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

Moncrieffe Island covers an area of 49.23 ha. Most of the island is used as a golf course, with an allotment site taking up a further 1.6 ha. The island is accessible from the footbridge which runs alongside the railway line between Barnhill and Shore Road. There is also a causeway for vehicles at the top of the island that runs from the back of the Old Kinnoull Church although this is not used often and it is not for public use.

#### ***Altitude***

The island is low lying – at a maximum of 10 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are alluvial deposits that have developed a shallow humus layer.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

Moncrieffe House was built in 1679 and burned down in November 1957. The golf club moved to the Island in 1897.

### ***Community Interest***

Most visitors to the Island and to either use the allotments or the golf course and there are not many tourists who visit. The Island can be seen from both banks, as well as from the footbridge.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. One comment was made which supported all the management proposals. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

For the woodlands on the Island to enhance the existing land uses and provide valuable riparian habitat.

### ***Management Objectives***

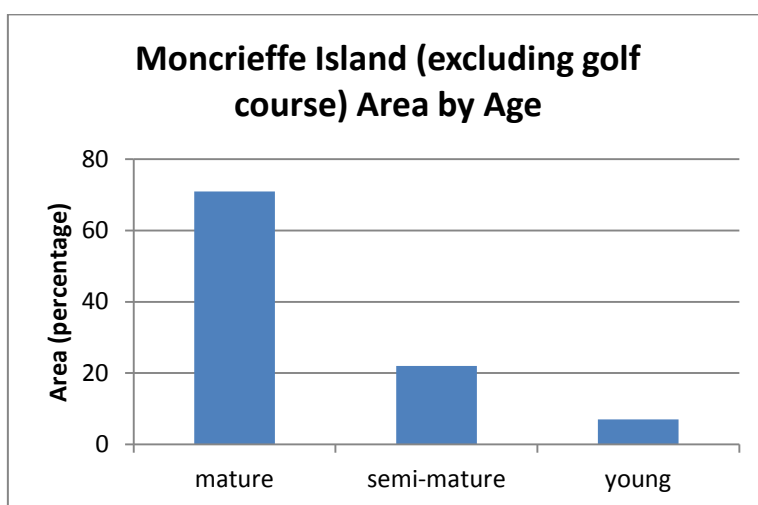
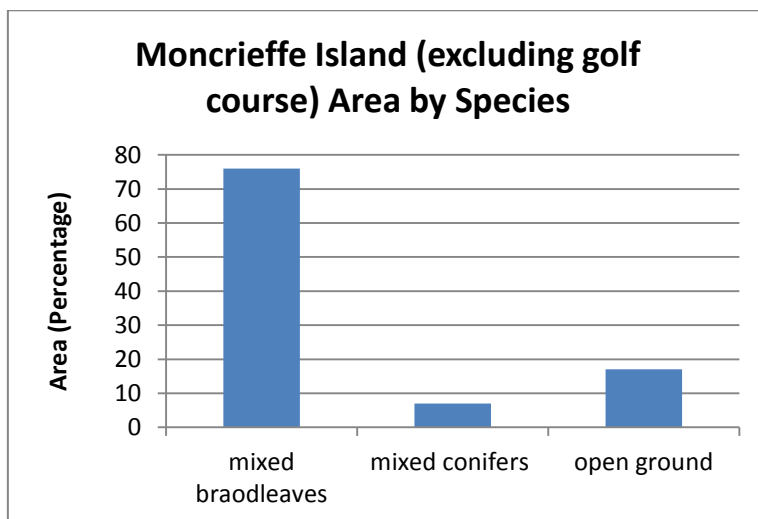
- 1) Eradicate Himalayan Balsam.
- 2) Allow the woodland in the north to develop naturally with no intervention.
- 3) Undertake tree safety surveys on trees along the paths.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The woodland on the Island is predominantly mixed broadleaves (except a couple of small conifer plantations on the golf course) and a few Scots Pine and larch. Broadleaved species include beech, oak, sycamore, horse chestnut, ash and lime along with willows and alder. Most of the woodland is in the north with riparian woodland along the banks. There is an area of mixed woodland in the far south east corner and trees are an integral part of the golf course.

### ***Stand Data***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **10.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

The golf course is listed as a Canmore record and there is a record of a craft of uncertain description being found on the island.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the island.

### ***Social***

Most visitors to the Island are going there to work on allotments or to play golf. There is a small amount of litter dropped in the woodland area and some informal use however it is not causing damage.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Public Access*

There is a footpath that runs around the allotments and access is welcome in the northern section, however there are only informal paths/desire lines in the woodland area.

### 10.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Locally grown food can reduce air/road miles and the fact that only pedestrians can get to the island will also reduce distances travelled by car.	Medium
<b>Timber</b>	Aside from a small amount of firewood there is no scope for timber production on the Island.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The golf course is a popular attraction and having a course like this so near to the city centre will add to the appeal of living and working in Perth.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	Allotments are excellent at bringing people together and the slightly unusual location for the allotment site will also foster a sense of togetherness.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	Golf is a gentle exercise that can improve strength and stamina and gardening is also good for both physical and mental health.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The Island is a natural geomorphological feature created by the change in currents and erosion from the sea level change in the last mini ice age. Therefore it is a method of self-regulation that can help with flood prevention.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Most of the woodlands are undisturbed and the riparian woodlands will not only provide habitats for birds and land dwellers, it will also provide feeding areas for fish.	Medium

### 10.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The Corporate Plan aim of supporting people to lead independent, healthy and active lives is fulfilled by providing an attractive site for growing food, surrounded by woodland and only accessible by foot.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

Undertaking physical activity can bring people together and having a semi-wild woodland area on an Island can help people 'separate' themselves from their daily lives/work and this can benefit mental health.

### **10.5 Silvicultural Policy**

Low intervention continuous cover forestry and the woodland should be left to develop naturally. Only trees adjacent to footpaths should be removed if dead or dangerous and these should be replaced with fruit trees as the fruit will be used by the allotment users.

#### ***Felling and Thinning***

No felling or thinning will be under taken.

#### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No restructuring and new planting will be done.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

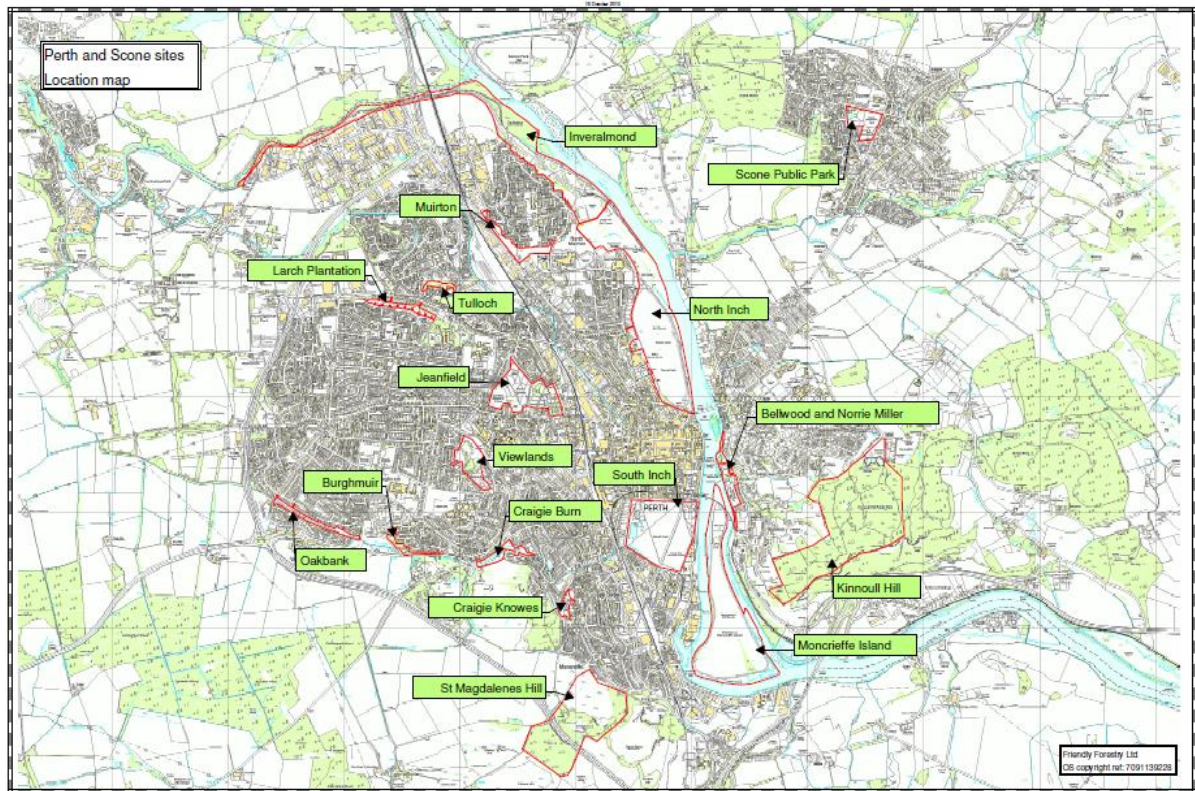
## 10.6 Work Plan

[illegible]



## **11 Oakbank and Burghmuir**

### **11.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The two woodlands are located in the south west of Perth. Oakbank woodland is approximately 300 m from Broxden roundabout and it covers an area of 2.94 ha. Burghmuir Woods are 1.8 ha and they are 200 m east of Oakbank Woods.

#### ***Altitude***

Both sites are approximately 40 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are Darlith brown forest soils.

#### ***History***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

The greenspace areas were created alongside the house building, although the right of way is evident on the 1930 OS maps.

### ***Community Interest***

The footpaths through both sites are well used and the gardens of over 60 houses back on to Oakbank.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

For an attractive woodland back drop to the well-used footpaths as well as providing habitats for urban wildlife.

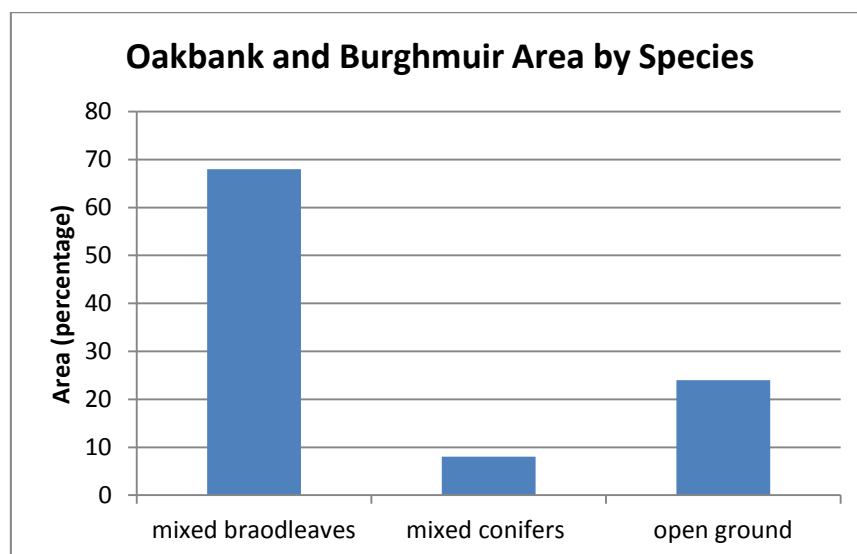
### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Maintain grassy areas to current standards.
- 2) Continue tree safety surveys.

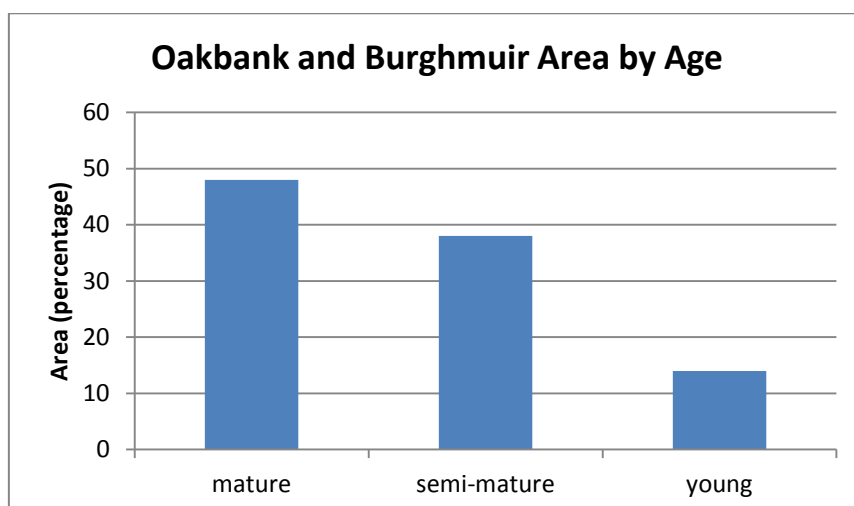
### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

Mainly mixed broadleaves species including sycamore, rowan, ash and some beech as well as larch and pine.

### ***Stand Data***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **11.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no archaeological designations on the sites.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the sites.

### ***Herbivore***

Aside from the usual minor damage by rabbits and squirrels there is no problem with herbivore damage.

### ***Social***

There is some litter dropped and minor damage to trees.

### ***Public Access***

The path that runs along Oakbank is a Core Path and there is a footpath in Burghmuir Woods.

## **11.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The sites are around 25% open green space and therefore there is little scope	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	for planting more trees to sequester carbon. Green spaces play an important role in flood and catchment management and help towards the adaption to climate change.	
<b>Timber</b>	Aside from using the wood from trees felled for safety reasons as firewood, there is no scope for timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The parks are an important feature in the local landscape that will attract people to live there.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	There is little scope for volunteer work within the woodlands.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	Due to its proximity to residential areas the paths offers a pleasant local green space for gentle exercise and to refresh the mind.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	Green spaces within urban areas, such as Oakbank and Burghmuir, are essential in urban areas to increase rainfall infiltration to increase lag times and reduce flooding.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	As an urban woodland the corridor shape of Oakbank will have some benefits for wildlife, although it is too narrow to really be considered a true 'wildlife corridor'.	Low

### 11.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The footpaths are particularly well used by commuters going to south-east Perth; encouraging people out of their cars and onto their feet or bikes is central to many of the aims of the Corporate Plan.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The paths provide opportunities for informal community development.

### 11.5 Silvicultural Policy

The woodlands should be managed as continuous cover with only trees that pose a safety risk to the public removed.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

No felling or thinning will be undertaken.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No restructuring or new planting will take place.

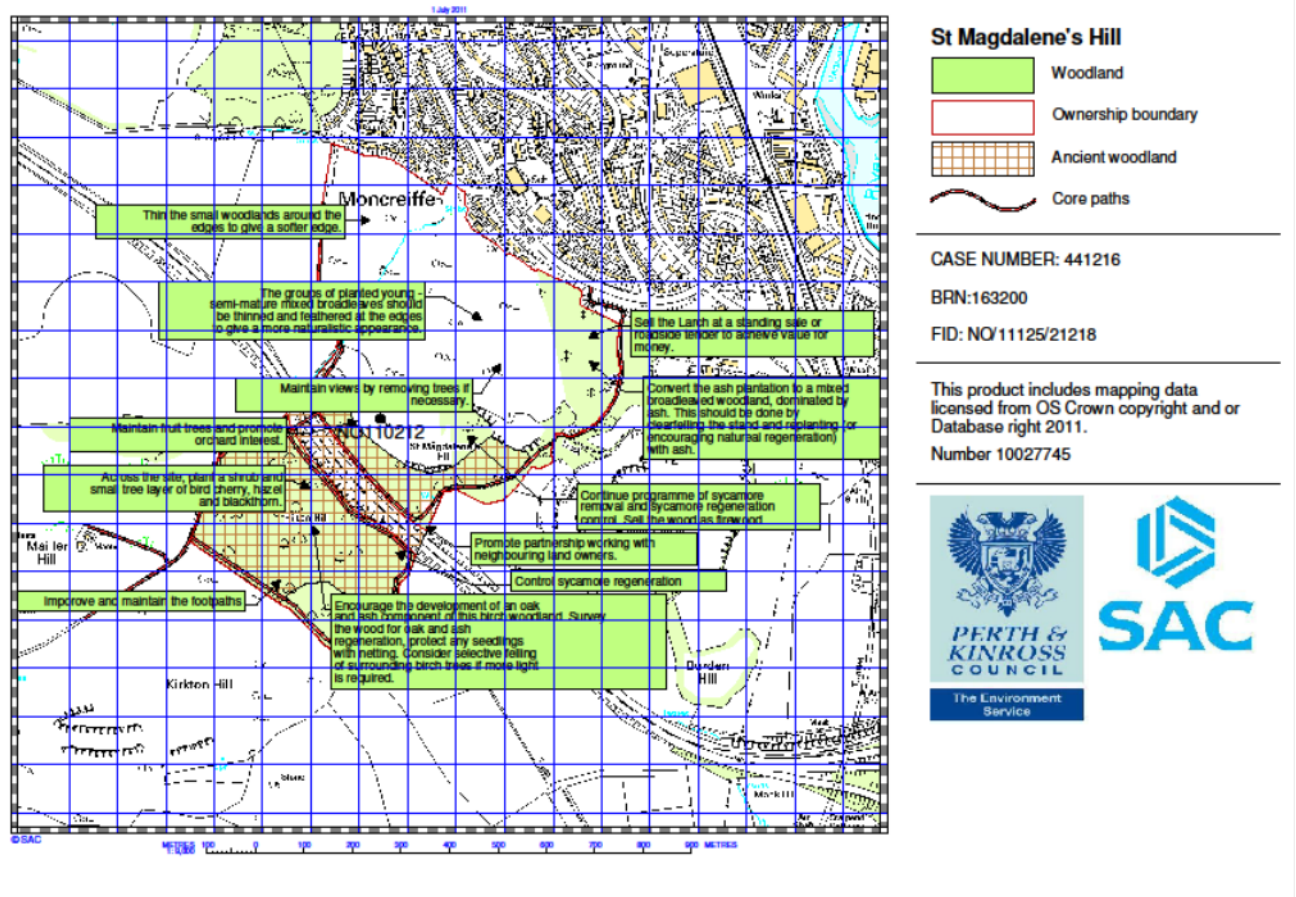
## 11.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 12 St Magdalene's Hill

#### 12.1 Location and Background



#### Property

St Magdalene's Hill owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

St Magdalene's Hill covers an area of 44.2 ha and is located on the southwestern side of Perth – straddling the city bypass and abutting the city of Moncrieff. The area to the west of the bypass is known as Hilton Hill.

#### Altitude

At its highest point St Magdalene's reaches 154 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are Darleith – a brown forest soil derived from basaltic lavas and basic intrusive rocks.



## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The wood is clearly shown on the 1783 military survey map and the site is continuously a woodland through to today, and is considered a '*long established woodland of plantation origin*' on the Inventory of Ancient Semi-natural Woodland. The tree cover reduced significantly from 1932 to 1959, probably due to war time felling. The Hill (and woodland) takes its name from St Mary Magdalene's hospital for the poor which was located near the site.

### ***Community Interest***

The site is well used and the open green space was previously used as a pitch and putt. Recent use has included orienteering and mountain boarding and the Scouts have previously undertaken voluntary work at Hilton Hill. There is also interest from the South Perth Green Spaces Group whose remit includes the site.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. Two responses were received about St Magdalene's Hill, of these the management proposals were supported except for the removal of the sycamore and the clear felling on the larch. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to have a continuous cover native woodland of high value as a wildlife habitat as well as providing high quality recreation opportunities.

### ***Management Objectives***

- To manage as a continuous cover woodland.
- Restoring areas of semi-natural woodland to a more natural composition and structure.
- Encourage development of a more varied structure in the planted woodlands.
- Manage meadows to improve their diversity.
- Undertake frequent tree inspections.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

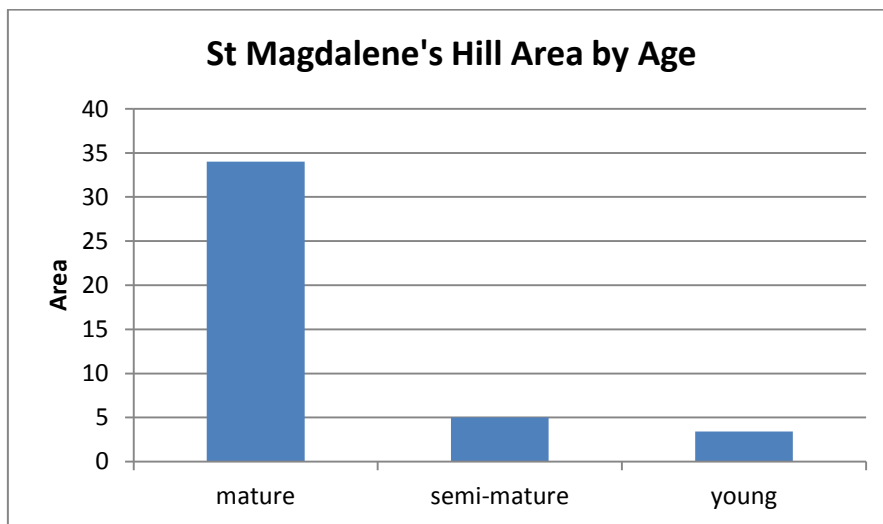
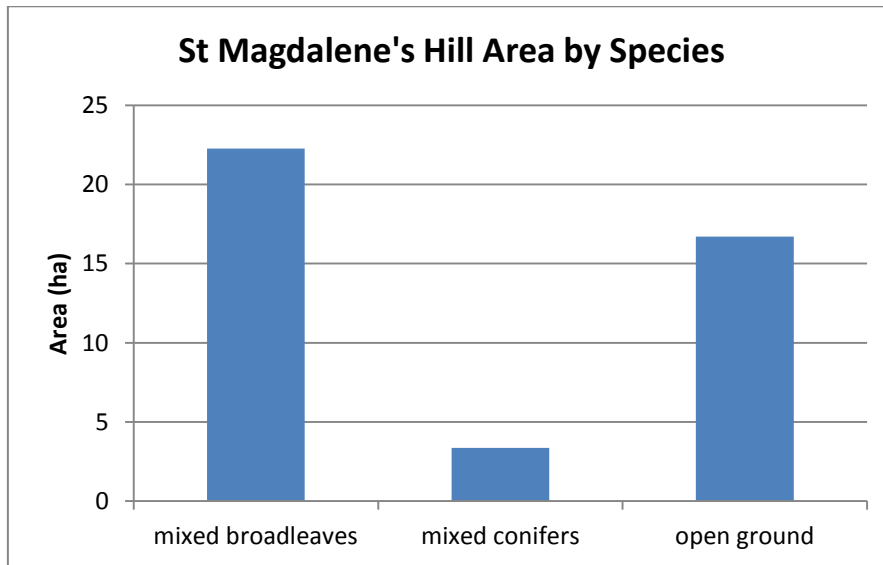
### *Site and Species Descriptions*

	Area (ha)	Description
<b>Young planted groups</b>	19.11	The majority of this compartment, around 9.5 ha, is open space. The woodland areas are in blocks dispersed throughout the open space, the block sizes varying from 0.05 ha to over 1 ha. The species are mainly broadleaves: cherry, birch, rowan, oak, ash and hawthorn although there are some Scots pine. These trees were planted in 2004 and are still in the establishment leading into canopy closure stage.
<b>Mixed broadleaves</b>	9.87	This is a mixed broadleaved compartment with approximately 2ha of open space in two blocks. Ash is the dominant species with around 4 ha of ash woodland, with a sycamore and willow as subspecies. The other areas of the wood are made up of oak, birch and hazel, with around 2 ha dominated by sycamore.
<b>Birch dominated woodland</b>	11.90	This area is on the other side on the bypass and is dominated by birch. There is a sub-dominated rowan element as well as a minor, but significant amount of ash and sycamore. There are also some beech to the east and willows in the wetter areas. There is also a swath of open space in the south eastern section of wood.
<b>Conifers</b>	3.36	This conifer woodland was planned as a commercial plantation. The larch and douglas fir were planted in the 1960s and some sporadic thinning has taken place.

### *Stand Data*

The larch has not been measured, however it is estimated that there is approximately 250 to 275m<sup>3</sup> per hectare standing. There have not been measurements taken of the broadleaves.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

A survey of the birds was under taken in 2008 and a survey of users was under taken in 2007.

## **12.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There is one Listed Building at St Magdalene's Hill dated 1878. It is a rare example of 5-bay, rectangular-plan, pied-roofed former city gunpowder magazine and high boundary wall. This is situated just off the Council ownership boundary.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Ecological*

The site does not have any ecological designations. There have been reported sightings of Red Squirrels although these have not been confirmed. Some areas of grassland are species rich and there is a rich ground flora in the native woodland areas.

### *Herbivore*

Roe Deer are present and cause some damage to saplings. There are also grey squirrels and other common mammals such as rabbits, foxes, mice and moles.

### *Social*

A mountain boarding track has been created and this attracts users for approximately one third of the year. This was initially developed due to a member of the community approaching the steering group and the Council are interested in hearing any other ideas to attract young people to use the site.

### *Public Access*

The main circular routes, including the circular path around Hilton Hill, are designated Core Paths. They are well used, as are the other paths that crisscross the site predominantly by local dog walkers.

Frequent tree inspections should take place along paths, the frequency of which should be determined by the tree officer and access officers with a minimum for one inspection every three years. Remedial work recommended by inspections should be undertaken as soon as possible.

## 12.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	Increasing an understory will sequester more carbon and the young trees will take up more carbon than the older stands.	Low
Timber	The small amount of larch taken out on each thinning cycle may be used as milling timber or as biomass. The sycamore and ash could be used as firewood or for wood turning for local people.	Medium
Business development	The mountain boarding site will encourage more young people into the sport and the site as a whole makes Perth and attractive area to live and work.	Low
Community development	There is strong structured community involvement at St Magdalene's and this gives	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
	local people the channel to improve their local environment. The use of the site by groups such as the Scouts and local walking groups also means that a sense of place and ownership is developed.	
<b>Access and health</b>	The site is well used and it is an important green space for local people to use and enjoy. As it is on a hill the site also proves a challenge to some, and rewards with views and tranquillity to those who make it to the less used areas.	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The noise and particulate matter from the bypass is absorbed by the woodland and the trees intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Whilst the site is not designated as a conservation area, the high amount of native broadleaved trees and the relative seclusion of Hilton Hill makes the site a haven for wildlife. In addition it forms part of the local habitat network.	High

### 12.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Building a confident and active community is one of the aims of the Corporate Plan. The woodland and associated greenspace provides a place for informal exercise and an area for enjoying the outdoors that helps mental health and social cohesion.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

All three of the principles of the community plan are supported by the management of St Magdalene's Hill. The site is an equaliser as it is open to everybody, it is managed in a sustainable way for future generations to enjoy and there is community engagement in the way forward for the management of the site.

### 12.5 Silvicultural Policy

Continuous cover forestry, requiring low intervention and high habitat and recreation value. Work to be undertaken is to continue to thin the conifer block and to gradually replace with native broadleaved species. This may cause the remaining trees to blow over, however it is thought preferable to attempt to gently thin it and create a broadleaved understory, rather than clear fell. If the wood starts to blow over then machines can be brought in to clear fell.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

To create a native woodland, the sycamore removal programme should be continued with the sycamore gradually removed at a rate that is 'tolerable' with users.

### *Felling and Thinning*

Thinning of the conifer blocks will be undertaken on a selective thin bases, with the smaller weaker trees, and the trees around broadleaves, taken out first. This will hopefully reduce the risk of windblow. The whole site will be thinned every five years with approximately 10% taken out during each cycle.

Sycamore should also be gradually removed, with semi-mature trees taken out first along with the removal of natural regeneration. Again, this should be undertaken gradually, with three to four trees taken out each year. The wood should be left on site as deadwood habitat.

The ash block will also be lightly thinned to prevent the trees getting too tall and whippy.

### *Restructuring and New Planting*

Although there is a lot of open space on the Hill which could potentially be planted with trees, the views would be blocked and the 'open' feel of the hill, which many people enjoy, would be lost. Therefore, the existing proportion of open space will be retained, with the blocks of trees providing valuable edge habitats.

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2015	3.36	0.1						0.1	
2020	3.36	0.1						0.1	
Totals		0.2						0.2	

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 12.6 Work Plan

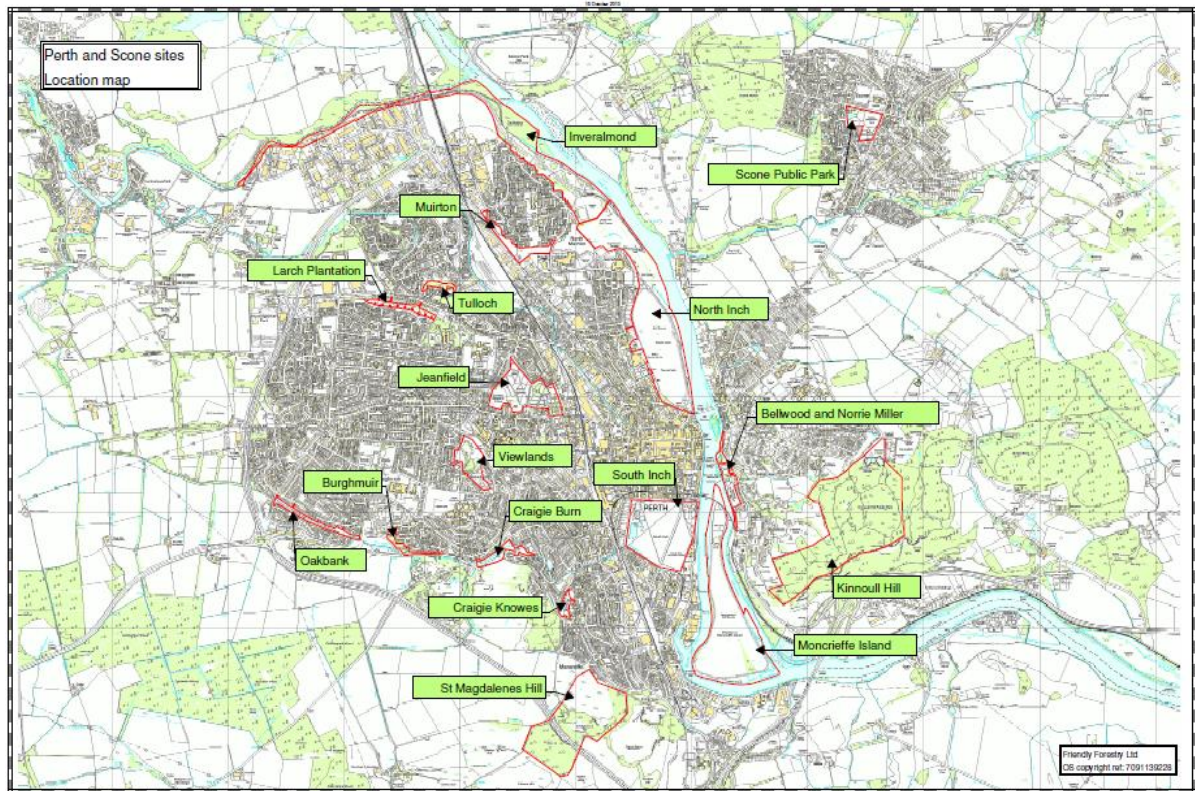
Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024-2034
Thin conifers.											
Thin ash.											
Respace young planted trees.											
Fell sycamore.											

### 12.7 Production Forecast

Species	Year	Volume
Sycamore	2015	<10 m <sup>3</sup>
Larch	2015	40 m <sup>3</sup>
Ash	2015	<10 m <sup>3</sup>
Sycamore	2020	<10 m <sup>3</sup>
Larch	2020	40 m <sup>3</sup>
Ash	2020	<10 m <sup>3</sup>

## **13 North Inch**

### **13.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The North Inch covers an area of 53 ha and it is located in the north east of Perth, north of the old town and with the river Tay as its eastern boundary.

#### ***Altitude***

The site is around 15 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are predominantly alluvial deposits along with Doune brown forest soils.

#### ***History***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Along with the South Inch, the North Inch was gifted to the city by King Robert II in 1374. Originally used as a flood plain the parkland is now protected by embankments. This was also the place for the execution of witches in Perth.

### ***Community Interest***

There is strong community interest in the North Inch. As well as being used by walkers, cyclists and dog walkers, it is the location for cricket, rugby, football and golf; the North Inch golf club is located in the north of the Park.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. One response was received and the management proposals on the consultation map were fully supported. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

For a high quality green space that provides space for sports and other recreational activity, along with tree cover that enhances the views and 'natural' feel of the park.

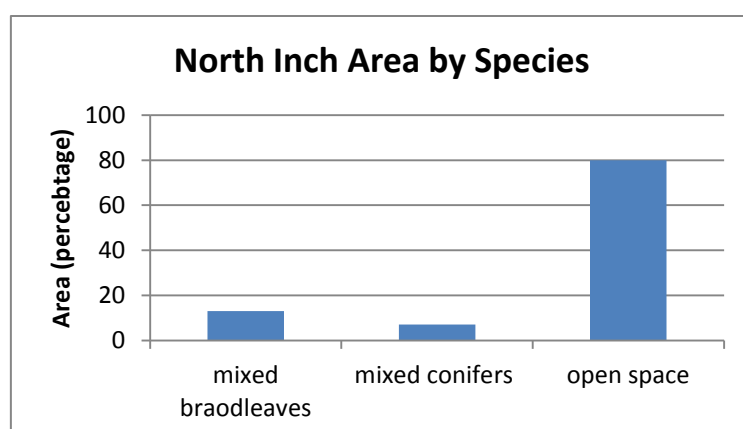
### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Plant more fruit trees around the play areas.
- 2) Safety inspection of trees.
- 3) Replace damaged or removed trees.

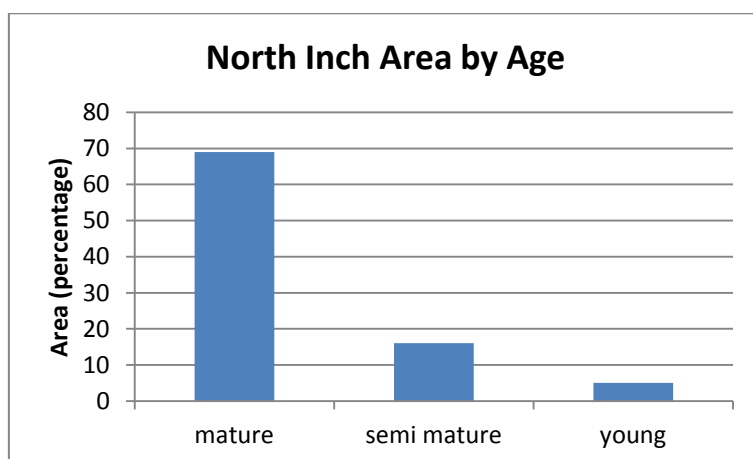
### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

An open parkland with avenues along the circular path and occasional individual scattered trees. Species include Douglas fir, beech, sycamore, ash, horse chestnuts, silver birch, aspen, lime, alder and goat willow.

### ***Stand Data***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **13.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are a number of Canmore records in the Park including two anti-tank blocks, a commemorative war memorial and an arrowhead, axe head and spindle wheel were found on the North Inch. There is also an area of rig and furrow on the golf course.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***

Rabbits, hares and voles are present on site.

### ***Social***

The Park is well used and there has been a small amount of damage to trees however it is not widespread.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access across the parkland and the circular path around the southern section and the main north south paths are Core Paths.

## **13.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	Having high quality sports pitches near	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	the centre of the city will reduce car miles as participants can walk to the site or catch the bus.	
<b>Timber</b>	No timber will be produced on the North Inch.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The North Inch is one of the attractions of Perth that will encourage people to live and work here. Also events held on the Inch, especially sports matches will bring visitors to the town.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	The sports pitches and golf club are excellent for fostering a sense of community and togetherness. The other sports held on the park attract people from all social backgrounds and they can be enjoyed at little cost.	High
<b>Access and health</b>	Playing sports is excellent for health and fitness, and simply walking around the North Inch is good for physical and mental health.	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The Park will reduce runoff and therefore help to reduce downstream flooding.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The biodiversity value of the grassy areas and individual trees is low.	Low

### 13.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Having a facility such as the North Inch means that local residents can lead healthy and active lives and young people can fulfil their sporting potential.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

Sport events are an excellent way of enhancing community cohesion.

### 13.5 Silvicultural Policy

Maintain the current level of tree cover and plan more fruit trees around the play park.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

Unless trees have to be removed for safety reasons no felling will take place.

#### *Restructuring and New Planting*

A handful of new fruit trees are to be planted around the play park.

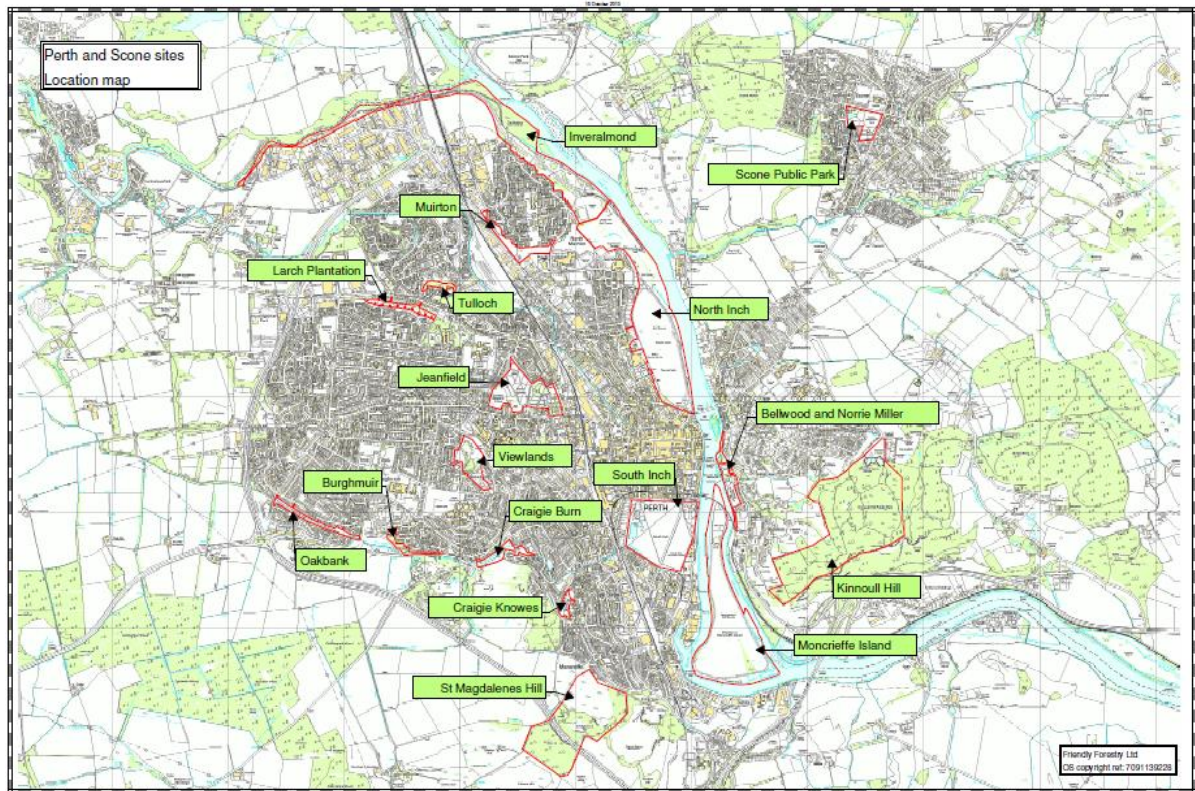
## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 13.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## **14 South Inch, Perth**

### **14.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The South Inch is a 31.33 ha parkland located in the south central area of Perth, just south of the old town.

#### ***Altitude***

The site is around 15m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are mainly alluvial deposits with some brown forest soils.

#### ***History***

The North and South Inches were gifted to the City of Perth by King Robert II in 1374. They were used as a bleachfield, for cattle grazing and for horse racing. They are part of Perth's

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

flood defences and the eastern section has been used for the Perth Highland games. In 1651 a citadel was build be Oliver Cromwell's forces in the north east of the park, which is now where the car park is located.

### ***Community Interest***

The main approach road from the south comes in along London Road which runs through the south inch and the car park is well used by visitors to the city and residents. The parkland is well used by walkers, cyclists, and in the summer months it is popular with groups and families having picnics. There is also a boating pond, now a wildlife feature, sports pitches and bowling greens that are also popular. A regular fireworks event is held at the site.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. Two people responded and they supported the management proposals. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

Retain the current level and mix of tree cover and continue to manage as an attractive and popular amenity parkland.

### ***Management Objectives***

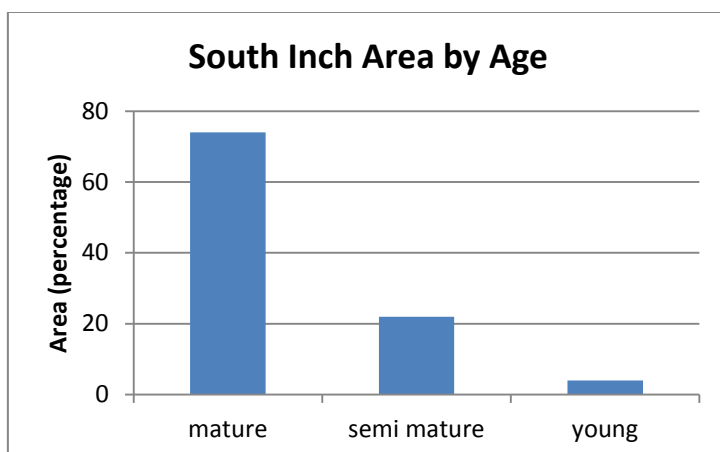
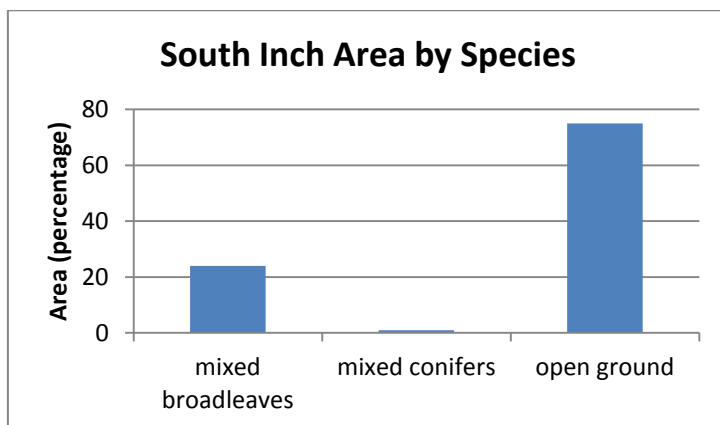
- 1) To monitor the trees for pests and diseases and remove any dead or dying trees.
- 2) Replace any trees that have been removed with the same or similar species.
- 3) Continue to cut the grass regularly.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

An open parkland with lines of mixed broadleaves along the road and footpaths, as well as a few scattered trees in the grassy areas. Species include lime, oak, sycamore, cherry and beech, willow, purple plum, ash and hornbeam. Craigie Burn runs along the Southern boundary.

### ***Stand Data***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **14.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

As well as the Scheduled Monument of Cromwell's citadel, there have been a number of finds on the South Inch including a sword, coins, crafts and a badge. The site of a former sheep fold can also be seen the south east part of the park. There are no plans to plant more trees on the parkland so any further excavation of the area will not be hindered.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the parkland.

### ***Herbivore***

There are rabbits and squirrels present on the site.

### ***Social***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

The site is well used informally throughout the year by people walking and cycling and just enjoying being outside. There are also a number of formal events held at the South Inch, such as the Highland Games.

### **Public Access**

There is public access throughout the site and Core Paths cross the western section.

### **14.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The effects of climate changes, such as flooding can be reduced in Perth as the South Inch is a strategic part of the city's flood defences. Also, having a mix of tree species, both native and non-native will reduce the risk of a tree disease destroying all the trees in the park.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Aside from the dead and dying trees felled, there will be no timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The South Inch is a dramatic and attractive parkland to drive through on the approach to Perth and it is part of the attraction for tourists and businesses who come to the city. In addition, events are held on the South Inch and this brings in revenue to the city, and the car park is also important for shopper and visitors.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	As well as informal community development, such as meeting up on the inch, jogging, kicking a ball about and children playing, there are also formal events that bring the community together.	High
<b>Access and health</b>	The attractive footpaths that cross the South Inch encourage people to walk rather than drive into the city centre and people use it for jogging and other outdoor fitness activities. The bowling green also offers gentle exercise and as the paths are accessible for all users it is excellent for those in wheelchairs or with mobility problems to get outside and enjoy the fresh air.	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The large area of grassland will reduce runoff and increase rainfall infiltration	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
	rates and the trees provide shade in the summer.	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The parkland provides a limited amount of food and habitat for wildlife.	Low

## 14.4 Links with other Council Policy

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

The aims of supporting people to lead health and active lives are fully supported by South Inch as the parkland provides an excellent site for a wide range of physical activity, from gentle strolls to running. In addition, the South Inch is an attractive and welcoming environment that helps achieve a safe and sustainable place for future generations.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

A number of community activities take place on the South Inch, from 'buggy boot camp' through to nursery and school outings. The South Inch is at the heart of the community in south Perth.

## 14.5 Silvicultural Policy

The policy is to maintain the existing level of tree cover and replace trees that need to be removed for health and safety reasons.

### ***Felling and Thinning***

Unless trees have to be removed for safety reasons no felling will take place.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Trees are to be planted in the gaps of the avenues and the species should reflect the other species in the avenue. The trees should be protected by timber enclosures/tree guards.

## 14.6 Work Plan

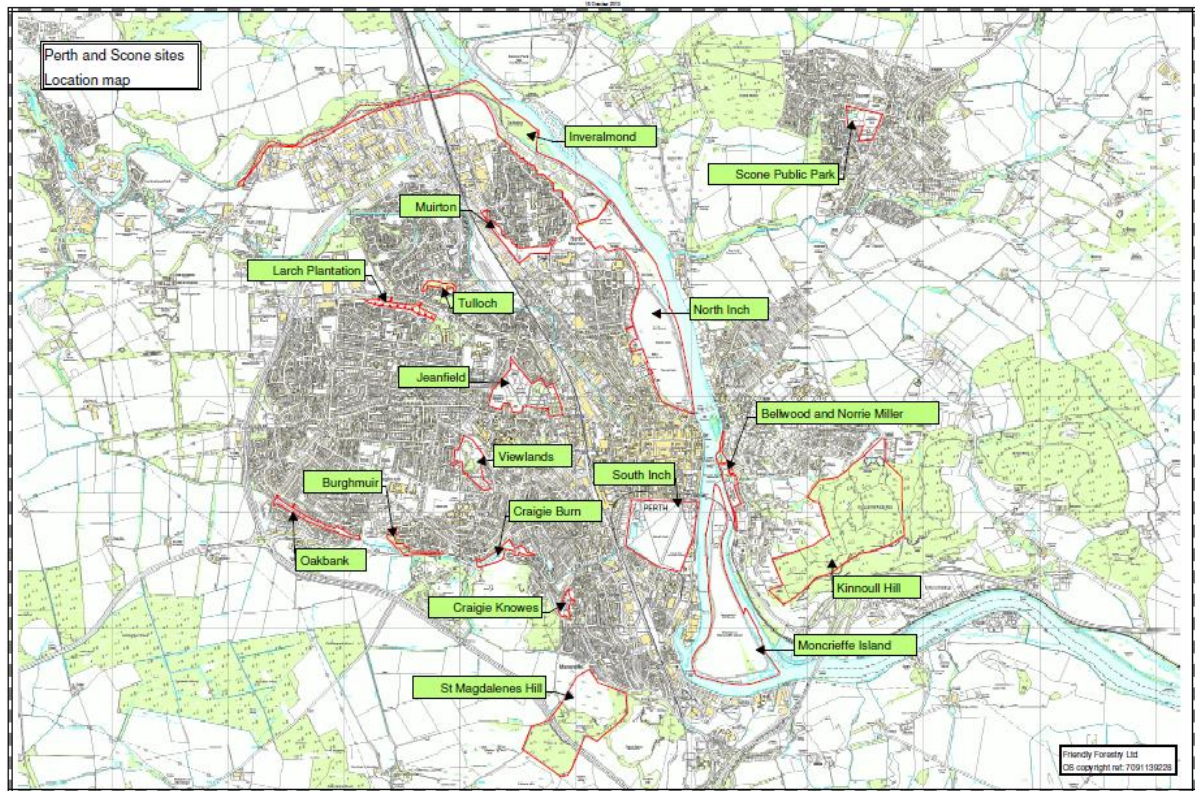
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## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

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## **15 Tulloch Woods**

### **Location and Background**



### **Property**

There are two woodland areas at Tulloch, a Larch plantation running along the north side of Strathtay Road and an area running around the west and north side of Wallace Crescent. The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

### **Location and Area**

***The Larch plantation covers an area of 2.4 ha and the woodland at Wallace Crescent is 1.29 ha. Altitude***

Both sites are approximately 50 m above sea level at their maximum point.

### **Soils**

The soils are imperfectly drained Cauldside soils.

### **History**

The site was planted in the late 1960s alongside the house building.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Community Interest***

There are a number of formal paths that cut through the larch plantation onto Crieff Road, although there is little evidence that people are actually walking through the woodland. There are no formal paths through the woods on Wallace Crescent although there is an informal path that runs around the back of the flats in the western section, although there is no path in the eastern section. In the eastern section there are two styles from the children's play park although one is completely overgrown and the other does not look well used. There is also a cut through to Cairns Crescent in the western section. There is a lot of litter along the paths at Wallace Crescent.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

Attractive urban woodlands, managed as continuous cover, which are well used by local residents.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Improve the condition of the path through the western section of Wallace Crescent woodland, remove the litter and install litter bins, clear back some under growth and selectively fell 20% of the spruce to let in light.
- 2) Cut back the vegetation from the styles into the play park, and make the woodland area around the park attractive and safe for children to play in.
- 3) Plant more fruit trees along the edges of the larch plantation.
- 4) Undertake tree safety surveys of the larch, and monitor after heavy winds to assess windblow.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The larch plantation is a strip of mature larch trees that run in an east-west direction that were planted around 1965 to 1970 at 2 m spacing. They have self-thinned and the woodland has some understory of elder and other species including sycamore, lime and birch, as well as some Scots pine. There are also some apple trees along the southern edge of the larch trees.

The woods behind Wallace Crescent are predominantly spruce with sycamore, poplars and cherry as well as hawthorn. It is possible to walk through the western section, however the undergrowth and brambles in the eastern section have prevented informal footpath /desire



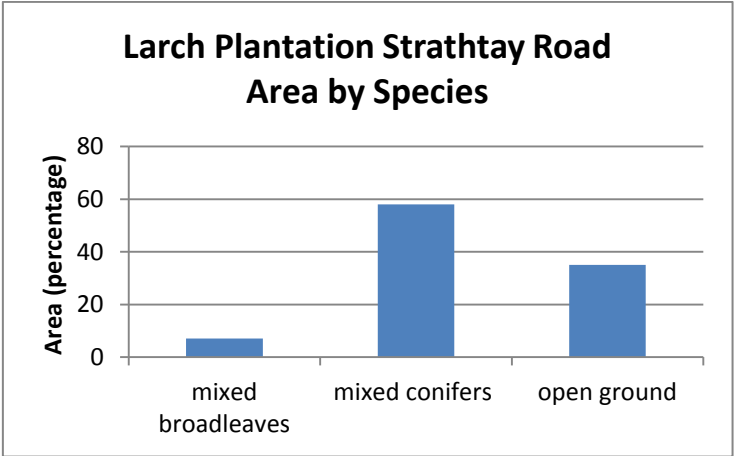
**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

lines from being created. The spruce are mature and there is a good mix of ages in the other species.

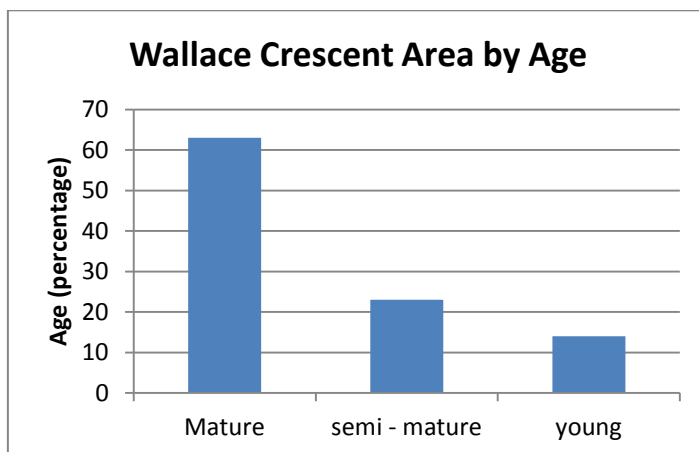
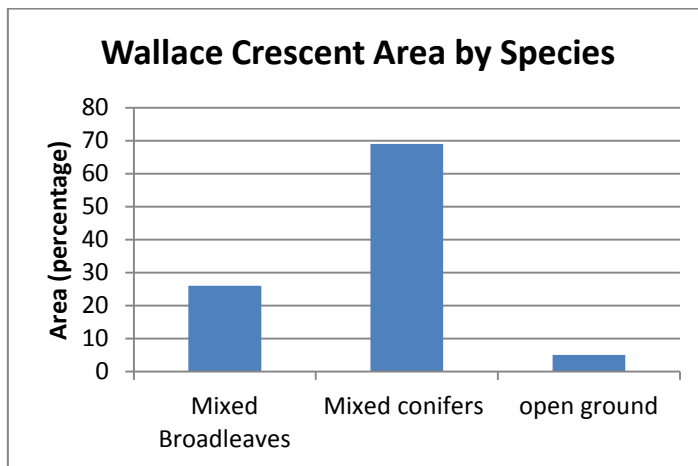
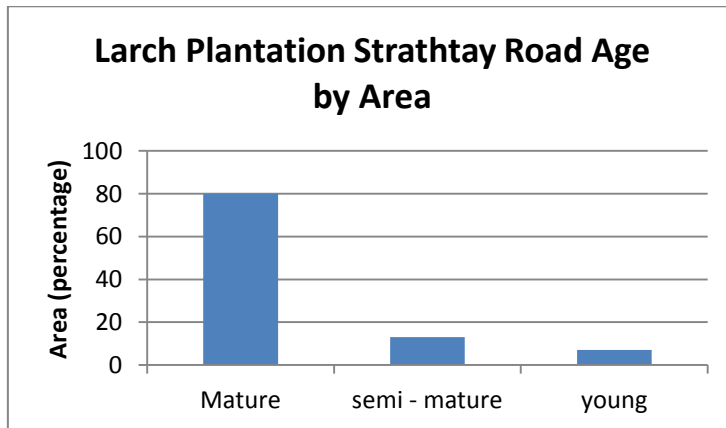
*Figure 15: The Spruce Area, with Litter, at Tulloch*



*Stand Data*



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **15.1 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There is a record of a workman's dwelling within the larch plantation and this is listed as a Canmore record. There are no other archaeological records within the two woodlands.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations on the sites.

### *Herbivore*

There is not a problem with deer and there is evidence of rabbits and squirrels.

### *Social*

There is a problem with litter being left at both sites, however it is much worse in the woods behind Wallace Crescent.

### *Public Access*

There are five paths that cut through the larch plantation to get onto Crieff Road. There is an informal footpath through the western section of the woods at Wallace Crescent.

## 15.2 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The mature conifer trees are reaching their age of maximum mean annual increment which means that their growth is slowing and therefore the rate of carbon they lock up is reducing.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Unless the larch plantation has to be clear-felled due to catastrophic wind blow there will not be any scope for timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The larch plantation provides an attractive backdrop if approaching the city from the Crieff Road.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The woods provide an idea opportunity to get the community involved in improving their environment.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	If the woods behind Wallace Crescent can be improved they will provide an idea location for local children to play in a	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	semi-natural setting and this will not only improve their physical health, now and in years to come, but it will also improve their mental health.	
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woods intercept rain and reduce run off, especially as both woods are on inclines.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The woods will provide habitats for birds and mammals such as rabbits and squirrels.	Low

### 15.3 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The aim of developing informed and responsible citizens, as well as creating a safe and sustainable environment for future generations, will be supported by empowering local residents to improve their natural environment.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

Work undertaken to improve the woodlands will more likely succeed if local residents and communities are engaged in the process.

## **15.4 Silvicultural Policy**

Even though the conifers at both sites have been planted as plantations, the woodlands should be managed as continuous cover due to their locations near to residential areas and their prominence in the landscape.

### ***Felling and Thinning***

Any thinning of the Larch may reduce the windfirmness of the plantation and risk areas of wind blow. Therefore the self-thinning should be left to continue, with an understory continuing to develop naturally.

Areas of understory should be cleared out from the Wallace Crescent woods to make it feel safer and more open.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No new planting is to be undertaken, except for more fruit trees along the edge of the larch plantation.

### ***Community Involvement***

These are ideal sites to get the local community involved in improving their local woodlands. The woods behind Wallace Crescent need to be cleaned up and a community litter picking day would be idea for this. In addition, some of the undergrowth should be cleared out, especially along the informal footpath to make it feel more open and inviting. Also, the area adjacent to the play area (in which the two stiles go into) should be cut back and opened up so that it can be used as an extension of the play park. Mature trees do not need to be felled, but any smaller trees that are removed can be cut up to make natural play features. A new fence would have to be put in around the cleared out area.

In addition, the residents of Strathtay Road could get involved with planting the fruit trees and putting together the tree shelters.

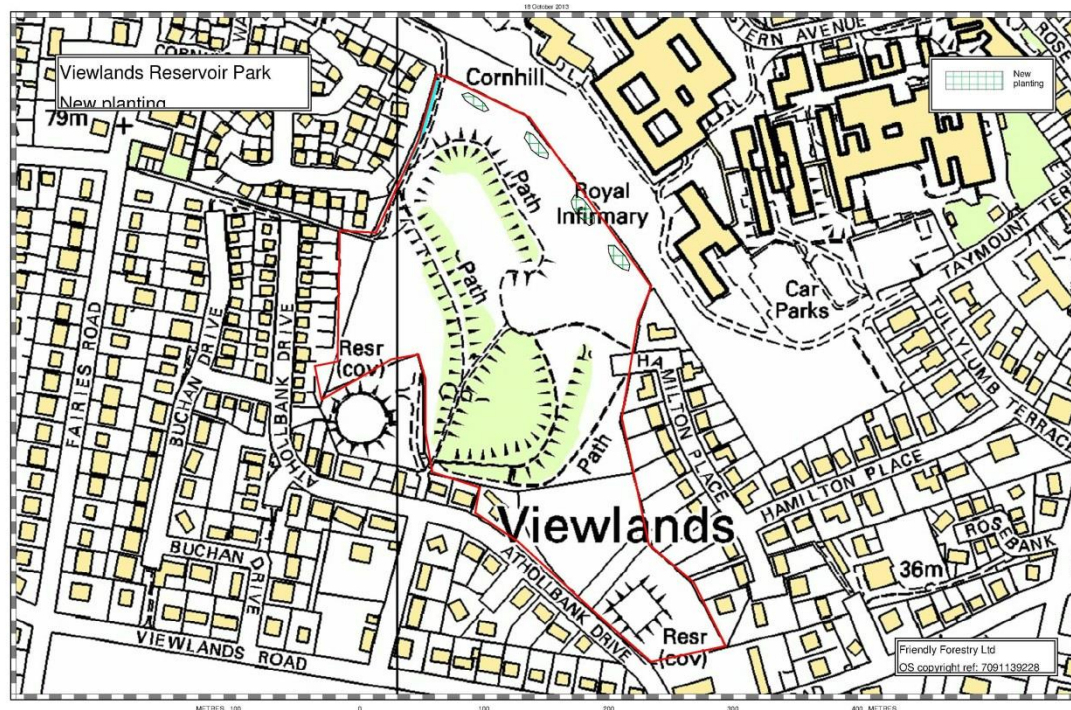
## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 15.5 Work Plan

[illegible]

## **16 Viewlands Reservoir Park**

### **16.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned and managed by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The Park is located in the centre of Perth. It covers an area of 6.92 ha and it is on the slopes to the west of Perth Royal Infirmary.

#### ***Altitude***

The lower areas are 50 m above sea level rising to around 70 m at the highest point.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are sourhope – brown forest soils.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *History*

The park was created in the 1880s as a covered reservoir, although the reservoir was withdrawn from service in the 1970.

### *Community Interest*

The park is well used by local residents for walking and cycling.

### *Stakeholder Engagement*

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### *Long Term Vision*

To increase the screening of the hospital and continue to manage the Park as an oasis within the urban area.

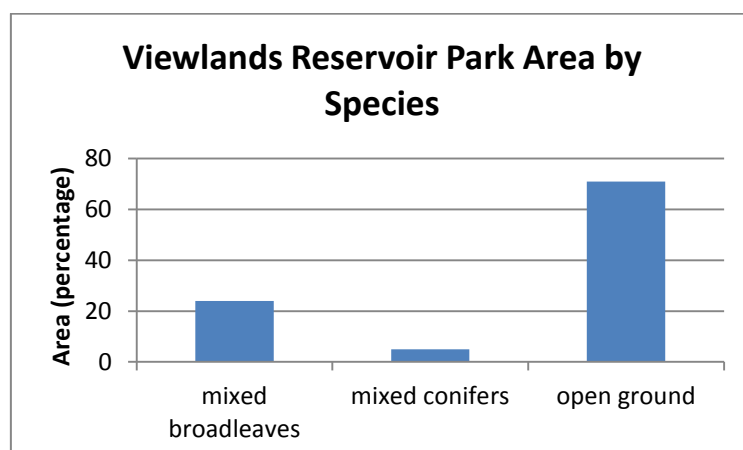
### *Management Objectives*

- 1) Replace any newly planted trees that have not established.
- 2) Continue to plant more screen trees.
- 3) Continue with tree safety surveys.

### *Site and Species Descriptions*

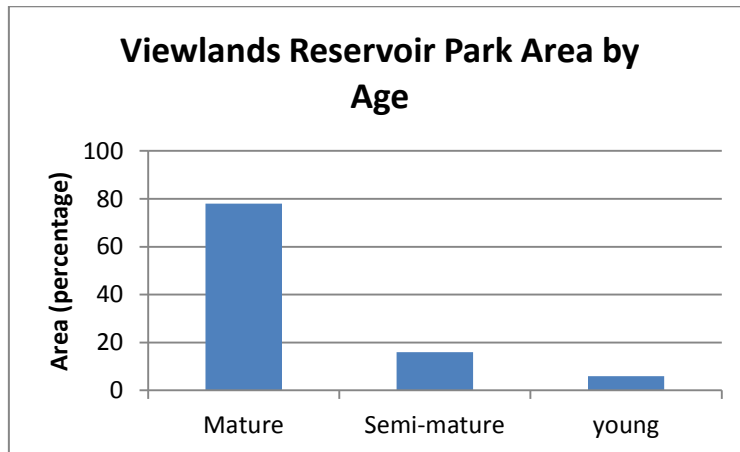
The Park is predominantly parkland with three strips of woodlands – two running north south, the other in a northeast-south west direction. Aside from a few Corsican pine, the woodlands are broadleaved. Species include Norway maple, horse chestnut, rowan, white beam, hawthorn and alder. Most of the trees in the ‘woodland’ areas are mature; there are some young trees on the bank adjacent with the hospital in the east.

### *Stand Data*





## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **16.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no listed archaeological sites within the Park.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations in the Park.

### ***Herbivore***

There are rabbits and squirrels present on the site.

### ***Social***

The Park is well used and there has been some damage to some of the young trees and some litter left.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access across the site except for the reservoir cover.

## **16.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The trees are a carbon store.	Low
Timber	Trees removed for health and safety reasons can be cut up and used as firewood.	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

<b>Business development</b>	The site is one of a number of greenspaces in Perth that add to the desirability of living or working in the city.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	There is no formal 'friends of' group.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The Park is used by local people for exercise.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area. They also provide shade from the sun.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The trees create small microclimates for lichens and insects, which in turn provide food for birds.	Low

## 16.4 Links with other Council Policy

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

Viewlands Reservoir Park increases the desirability of the village as a pleasant place to live and work.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

Maintaining a high quality amenity green space will give local residents an opportunity to lead active lives.

## 16.5 Silvicultural Policy

## ***Felling and Thinning***

Unless trees are removed for safety reasons no other felling will take place.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Small groups/enclosures of native mixed broadleaves should be planted in the east of the park. Each enclosure should be around 0.02 ha (40 by 50 m) with trees planted at approximately 3 m spacing.

## 16.6 Work Plan

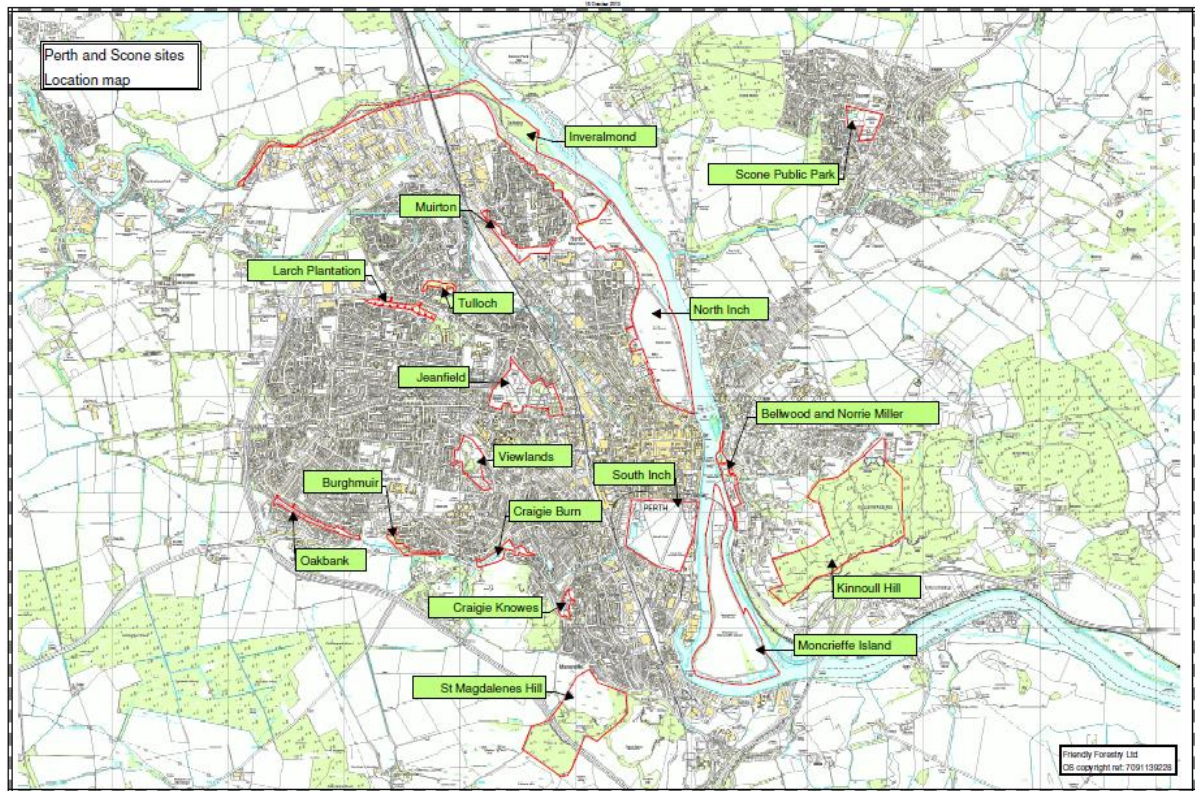
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## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

[illegible]

## **17 Jeanfield Cemetery**

### **17.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned and managed by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The site covers an area of 16.05 ha. It is located in the centre of Perth and is predominantly made up of the cemetery and former allotment site.

#### ***Altitude***

The site is around 30 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are Darvel soils.

#### ***History***

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

Opened in 1844 as Wellshill cemetery the site has expanded into the adjacent Jeanfield Recreation ground.

### ***Community Interest***

The cemetery is often visited as are the sports pitches and open space. The footpaths are also well used.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

To manage the trees so they enhance the setting of the cemetery and gradually replace the conifers with broadleaves.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue with tree safety surveys.
- 2) Any conifers that are dead or dying and need replacing should be felled and replaced with broadleaves such as cherry.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

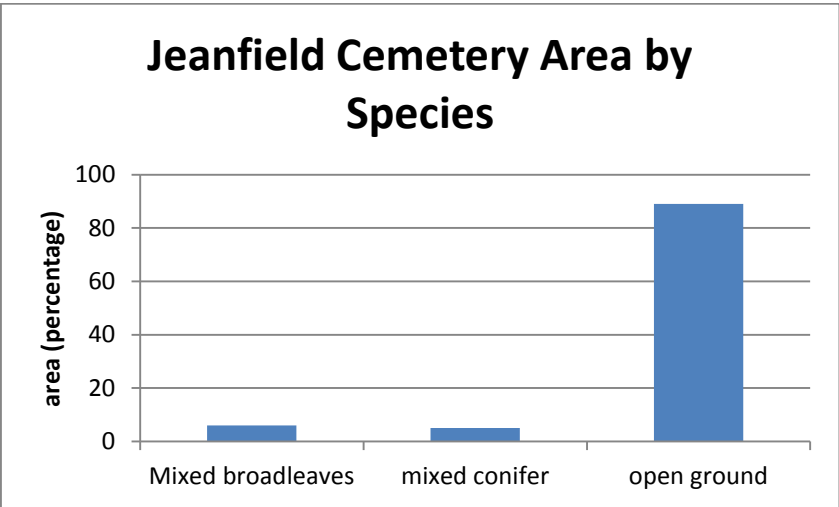
Predominantly grass areas, the site has a number of interesting trees such as a small group of Monkey Puzzle, and scattered individual cherry, plum, crap apple, limes, birch, Lawson cypress and Rowan.

### ***Figure 16:***

**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**



**Stand Data**



**Survey Data**

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

**17.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

**Archaeological**

The only archaeological record is a find of a roman coin in the centre of the site.

**Ecological**

There are no ecological designations on the site

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Herbivore*

There are no issues with herbivores on the site.

### *Social*

The site is well used and there has been no reported damage of any of the trees.

### *Public Access*

There is public access across the site and the cemetery has numerous paths between the graves.

## 17.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The site has little impact on climate change.	Low
Timber	There will be no timber production from the site.	Low
Business development	Activity on the site has a low impact on the business development of the area.	Low
Community development	The site is a place for burials and this brings people together, in addition the footpaths in the west of the site are used by local residents.	Medium
Access and health	The footpaths that cut through the west of the site are used for walking and other types of exercise.	Medium
Environmental quality	The grass is better than urban surfaces for reducing run off.	Low
Biodiversity	Graveyards can be good for biodiversity but this is generally in older graveyards where the grass is cut less frequently and tree are left to regenerate.	Low

## 17.4 Links with other Council Policy

### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The cemetery is an attractive and welcoming place and this is one of the aims of the Corporate Plan.

### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The cemetery is used by members of the community and it is the preferred resting place for a lot of the population of Perth.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 17.5 Silvicultural Policy

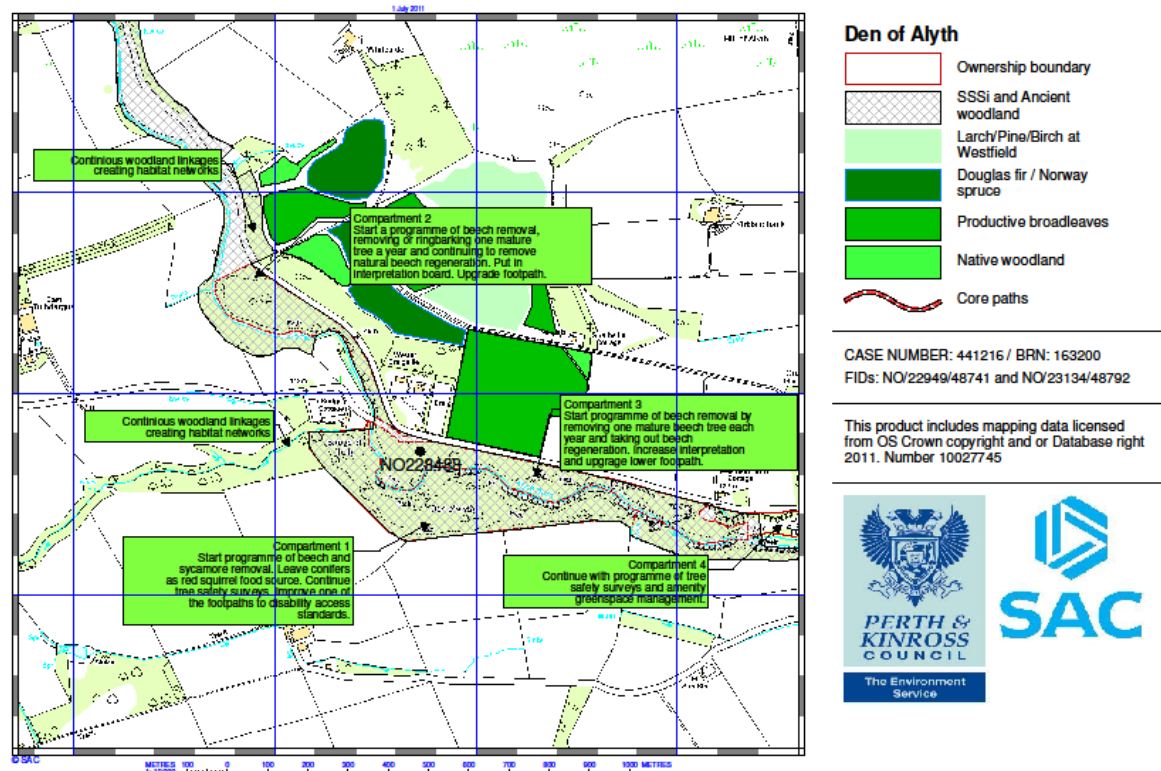
To maintain the level of existing tree cover and replace any trees that need removing for health and safety reasons.

## 17.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## 18 Den O'Alyth

### 18.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

Perth and Kinross City Council own the woodland. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

The Den O'Alyth is located to the west of Alyth and covers an area of 24.7 ha of which 20.79 ha owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The woodland runs either side of the Alyth burn and gorge for 2.3 km, reaching a width of no more than 250 m.

#### **Altitude**

The altitude ranges from 150 m to 90 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are Gleneagles: Brown Forest Soils with some humus-iron podzols and some gleys.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The site was gifted to the Alyth Town council in 1923 by the Earl of Airlie, having been woodland since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It has been managed as an amenity space since then, with the burn being used in the past as a swimming pool and curling pond.

There is currently a woodland management plan for 2008 to 2013 that sets out the key management needs and five year programme of works.

### ***Community Interest***

There is strong interest from the local community in the Den O'Alyth and volunteer conservation days have been undertaken there. There is particular attachment from the local people to the beech trees and the Red Squirrels. There is also a children's play park on site within the open areas of Compartment 4.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is for the Den of Alyth to be a SSSI in favourable condition whilst providing a high quality natural visitor experience for local residents and tourists.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Gradually take out the beech and sycamore trees and remove the seedlings.
- 2) Increase the interpretation about the SSSI and Red Squirrel habitats.
- 3) Maximise structural diversity by fostering the understory and coppicing.
- 4) Maintain current levels of deadwood, both standing and on the ground.
- 5) Maintain and improve visitor facilities including paths, interpretation boards and benches.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The woodland is a mixed broadleaved woodland, with a large proportion of oak, birch and ash with pockets of beech and a few sycamore. The age range is mixed from young regeneration through to mature and standing deadwood. There are also areas of Hazel scrub. There are also non-woodland habitats such as bogs and open glades. There are also some exposed rocky cliffs cut by the river and quarrying activities in the past.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Compartment	Area (ha)	Description
1	8.75	Mixed broadleaved woodland dominated by Oak, birch woodland (W10) with ash birch (W9) woodland in wetter areas. Few exotic species including sycamore and beech. Reasonable amount of standing deadwood.
2	3.73	Mixed broadleaved woodland dominated by ash birch woodland (W9) along with an area of oak, birch wood (W10) felling has opened up areas that are no colonised by natural regeneration.
3	6.04	Mixed broadleaved woodland including oak, birch woodland and ash birch woodland, with substantial areas of beech dominated woodland, along with defined areas of coppice stools
4	1.6	Open ground including amenity green space.

**Figure 16: Standing Dead Wood at the Den O'Alyth**



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

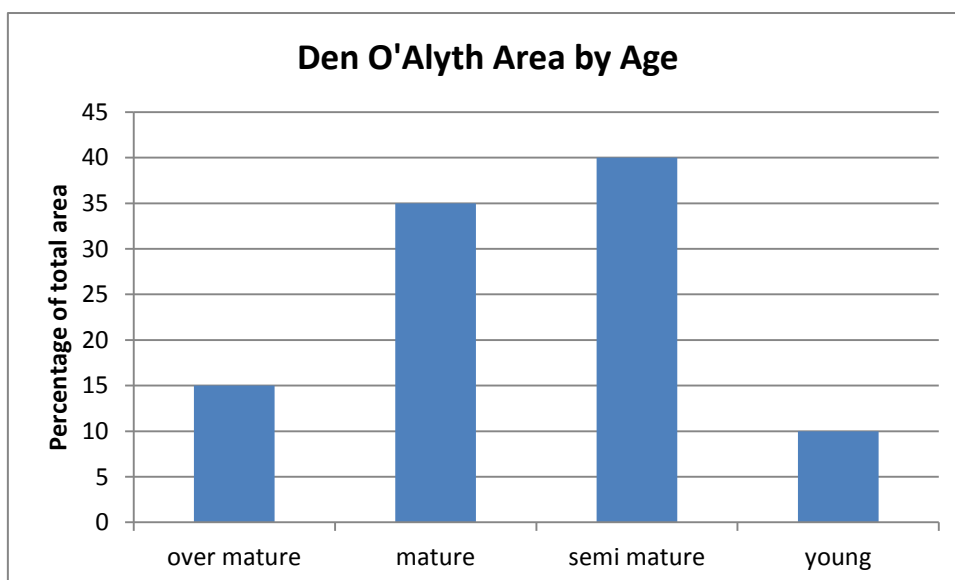
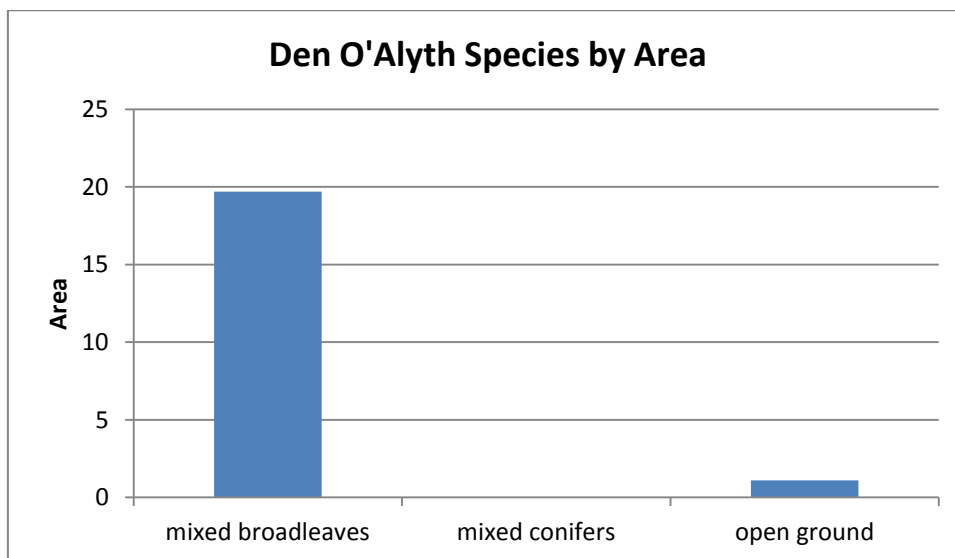
**Figure 17:**



**Stand Data**

Compartment	Species	Area (ha)	Age
1	Mixed broadleaves (mainly oak/birch with some ash)	8.75	Mature and semi-mature
2	Mixed broadleaves (ash/oak/birch/beech)	3.73	Mature, some semi-mature and some regeneration
3	Mixed broadleaves (beech/oak/birch)	6.70	Mixed – mainly mature and over mature with some semi mature and some regeneration
4	Open ground with some strips of mixed broadleaves	1.61	Mature and semi-mature
<b>Total</b>		20.79	

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **18.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Landscape***

The Landscape Character Assessment of Tayside classifies the Den O'Alyth as part of the broadvalley lowlands. One of the key characteristics of this region is 'Tree loss that weakens the landscape character'. There are no landscape guidelines within the LCA relating directly to existing woodlands, however there is a desire to create an integrated pattern of woodlands, and the Den O'Alyth forms the backbone of such a network.

### ***Archaeological***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

There are two designated archaeological sites within the wood. The first is a curling pond to the east and the second is the Georgian bridge over the Alyth Burn.

### ***Ecological***

The woodland is classified as a SSSI for its upland mixed ash wood. There have not been any bird, mammal or herbaceous surveys undertaken here although there are known to be several locally uncommon plant species including *Convallaria majalis* and *Neottia nidus-avis*. There have also been a number of landslips on site and these have resulted in the closure of the burn side footpath. Tree roots and ground vegetation can stabilise slopes and therefore to reduce the risks of landslips in the future, continuous cover forestry must be undertaken on the banks. Any trees removed or blown over on the slopes should have their stumps and root plate left in place.

### ***Herbivore***

There was no significant evidence of deer browsing and the high level of natural regeneration suggests that deer are not using the Den. The rabbit damage was also insignificant. There are both red and grey squirrels on site although no base line survey has been done.

### ***Social***

There are very few problems with anti-social behaviour. The middle car park has been closed due to improper use. There is a small amount of litter on site.

### ***Public Access***

The footpaths form part of the core park network and the ALTH/16 and 119 follow the circular paths to the south and north side of the rivers respectively. The northern path is suitable for disabled users.

## **18.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	As part of a network of woodlands in the area, the Den O'Alyth will contribute to the landscape scale ecosystem adaption to climate change. The woodland is managed under continuous cover regime and therefore the carbon retention within the wood is high.	Medium
<b>Timber</b>	Trees felled for health and safety reasons are cut up and left for firewood for local people to take.	Low



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Business development</b>	The Den O'Alyth increases the desirability of the area as both a place to live and a place to work. The woodland is mainly visited by local people, however the tourist potential can, and should, be increased. The volunteer activity undertaken in the wood provides people with a transferable skill that can be used in other aspects of life such as employment.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The Den is an important part of the landscape of Alyth. It provides an important sense of place for the residents. There are over 100 volunteer days a year from various groups, and a high level of interest from local users, especially from the Alyth Local Environment Group.	High
<b>Access and health</b>	The paths are well used. The path through Compartment 3 is suitable for disabled users and is part of the 'walks for wheels' scheme. There are car parking facilities and the Den is easily accessed from Alyth Town. Volunteers take part in physical activity such as pulling up sycamore saplings.	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees on the banks of the river will reduce soil erosion, stabilise the river banks and reduce water acidification. They will also reduce airborne dust particles and noise from the nearby A926.	High
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Forms part of a habitat network; a SSSI and designated as an upland mixed ash wood. Upland Ashwoods are also HAP habitats for Tayside, as they are amongst the richest habitats for wildlife in the uplands. There are red squirrels on site.	High

### 18.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Of the five objectives set out in the corporate plan, objective two 'promoting healthy, caring communities' is supported by this plan. Exercise can improve both physical and mental health and by improving the provision of the disabled access into the countryside,

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

the aging population of Perth and Kinross can enjoy the benefits of getting out into woodlands.

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

The management proposals for the Den O'Alyth contribute to the outcomes of all three aims contained within the Community Plan. Firstly, managing the woodland sustainably will create a substantial natural environment that supports a vibrant and successful area, secondly providing an attractive and safe outdoor space will improve health and well-being which in turn will support the aim of nurtured and supported people. Finally, the location of the Den O'Alyth next to the town of Alyth provides access to woodlands for everybody, and this can reduce inequalities between the affluent and disadvantaged, resulting in a more inclusive community.

## **18.5 Silvicultural Policy**

Use low intervention techniques to gradually convert the woodland to a native ash/oak/birch woodland and continue using continuous cover forestry regime that encourages a more diverse age structure. Small-scale selective felling, thinning, path construction and maintenance along with some small-scale enrichment planting are all desirable operations that will be carried out. These operations will benefit and enhance the existing amenity and biodiversity interests and diversify the current species structure of the woodland

### ***Felling and Thinning***

Thinning will be focused on the non-native species (beech and sycamore) and will consist of a) felling to waste near footpaths with the deadwood left in situ on the forest floor (with some of the branches tidied up) and b) ring barking away from footpaths to increase the amount of standing deadwood. Tree felling will be undertaken between August and February to avoid the nesting season. Thinning will take place in three phases, with around eight mature beech or sycamore trees felled in each phase in groups of two – three.

No large scale felling will take place. Coppicing of the Hazel stands will be reinstated if volunteer numbers are high enough to make it worthwhile.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Natural regeneration of exotic species (beech and sycamore) will be removed to prevent colonisation. Natural regeneration of oak and birch will be encouraged by protecting healthy saplings with tree shelters.

No new planting will take place.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Management of Open Areas*

Open areas will be maintained as amenity open space. Grass cutting will prevent tree encroachment.

### *Protection and Maintenance*

All access points, boundary fences and walls will be monitored and repaired if necessary

### *Herbivore Impacts*

Damage by roe deer to native regeneration will be reduced by using 1.2 m tree shelters.

### *Public Access*

Public access will be encouraged along existing routes in the woodland. Restrictions will be kept to a minimum when thinning is undertaken and suitable diversions put in place along with operational signs explaining the work that is being done.

Litter and rubbish is not a big problem but it will be collected on a regular basis.

### *Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species*

The woodland will be monitored for species of Japanese Knotweed and Himalayan Balsam and other exotic species and if present, then will be removed/controlled.

### *Summary of Felling, Thinning and Restructuring*

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2014		0.18						0.18	
2018		0.18						0.18	
2022		0.18						0.18	
Totals		0.54						0.54	

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

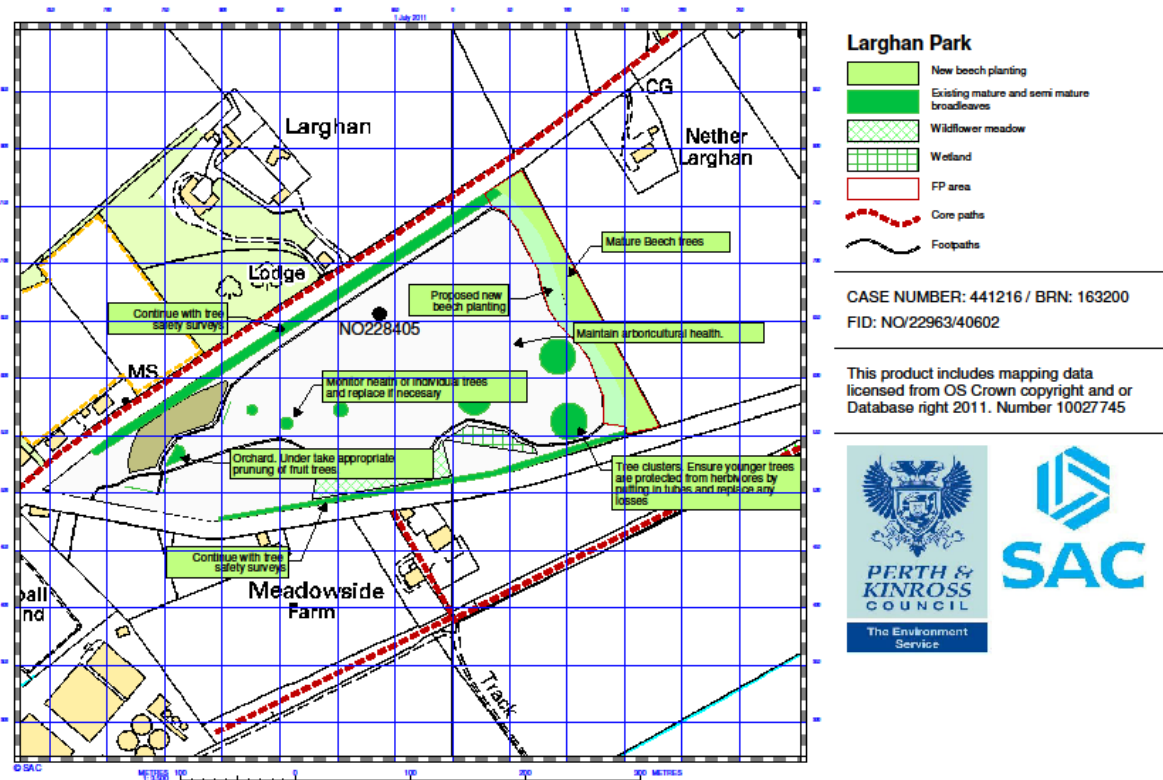
## 18.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 19 Larghan Park

#### 19.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

Larghan Park is a 7.9ha park situated to the west of the Perthshire town of Coupar Angus.

#### **Altitude**

The Park is at 60 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are Forfar-a water sorted podzol overlying till derived from old red sandstone.

#### **History**

Larghan Park was gifted to the people of Coupar Angus on 15 May 1945 by a Feu Charter of Mrs Charlotte A. Ferguson for the purpose of public enjoyment and recreation. It was

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

originally called Larghan Victory Park in recognition of the success of World War II. It was very popular in the 1960s and it was recognised in the early 2000s that the equipment was not up to standard and needed replacing. The Park underwent a major redevelopment starting in 2005, and this included a new children's play area, new car park and landscaping.

### ***Community Interest***

The Friends of Larghan Park was set up at the start of the redevelopment process and have assisted the Council with understanding the needs and desires of the local community.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 11 June 2013. One local resident commented on the Park and supported all the management proposals. In addition, a community group 'Pride of Place' offered to help with tree planting. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision of the Park is to continue managing it as a high quality green space, whilst ensuring the tree cover is maintained.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue tree safety surveys.
- 2) Replace and dead or dying trees with the same or similar species.
- 3) Plant a strip of beech trees to maintain the shelter provided from the beech belt along the eastern edge of the park.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The woodland elements to the park are:

- 1) A strip of beech trees along the eastern boundary of the Park.
- 2) A row of mature and semi-mature mixed broadleaves along the north and south boundaries and occasional individual or small groups of trees within the grassland area. Species include oak, cherry and rowan.
- 3) Planting undertaken during the development of the Park, including an area of fruit trees created to form a small orchard.
- 4) A newly planted area of mixed broadleaves in the south east of the Park.

The trees play a significant part in the landscape of the Park as they form the boundaries, provide features and depth and delineate man made features such as the play park and car park.

### ***Figure 18: Fruit Trees at Larghan Park***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Stand Data***

No measurements have been taken.

### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken.

## **19.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no archaeological designations or Scheduled Monuments within the park.

### ***Ecological***

No surveys have been undertaken and there are no recoded BAP species on site.

### ***Herbivore***

There is evidence of rabbits on site.

### ***Social***

There have been problems with graffiti and fly-tipping.

### ***Public Access***

Core paths run past the Park and there are a number of paths within the Park.

## **19.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The trees are a carbon store.	Low
Timber	Trees removed for health and safety reasons can be cut up and used as firewood.	Low
Business development	The trees add texture and colour to the village and increase its attractiveness as a tourist destination.	Low
Community development	Friends of Larghan Park act as an intermediary between the Council green space team and the local community. There are also other community groups interested in the Park.	Medium
Access and health	The Park is used by local people and visitors for exercise, and children enjoy running around and burning off energy in the Park.	High
Environmental quality	The trees will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area. They also provide shade from the sun.	Low
Biodiversity	The trees create small microclimates for lichens and insects, which in turn provide food for birds.	Low

### 19.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Having confident, active and inclusive communities is one of the five objectives of the Corporate Plan and the facilities provided at the Park, and the Park itself does this fully.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

Community engagement is at the heart of the Community Plan and the high level of community interest and leadership in the Park supports the principles of the community plan.

### 19.5 Silvicultural Policy

To maintain the existing tree cover and to continue with tree safety surveys.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

No felling or thinning is due to take place.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Restructuring and New Planting*

To plant the area between the mature beech trees and the footpath. The landscape, habitat and shelter benefits provided by the mature beech trees will continue if a replacement row is planted now.

### 19.6 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-2033
Tree safety surveys and subsequent work required.										
Plant between footpath and beech trees.										

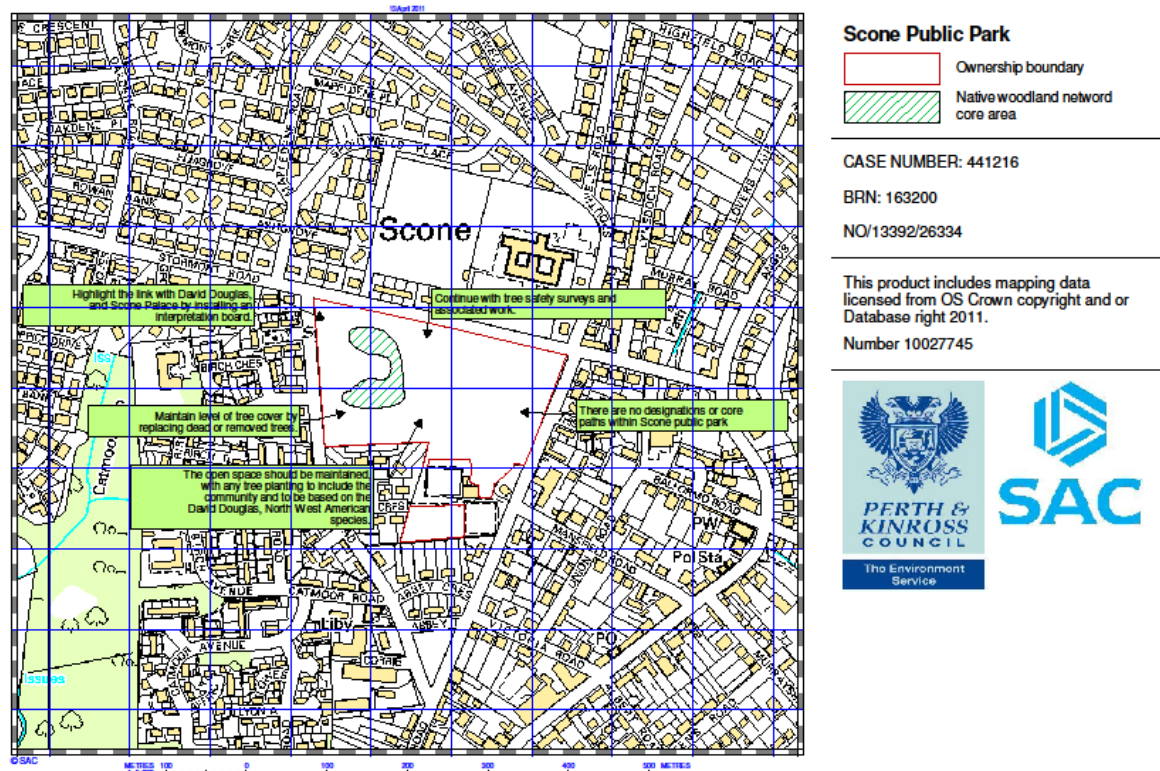
### 19.7 Production Forecast

Not applicable.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 20 Scone Public Park

#### 20.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Scone Public Park is located in the centre of Scone, with the northern boundary of the Park running along Stormont Road. It covers an area of 4.7 ha.

#### Altitude

The site is 20 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are brown Forest soils.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *History*

The site of the Park was part of Scone Wood up until the 1920s when the Park and the surrounding housing was built.

### *Community Interest*

The Park is well used by local residents and in the summer months tourists occasionally enjoy the Park.

### *Stakeholder Engagement*

A community consultation meeting was held on 15 June 2013. Two responses were received from local residents who supported the proposed management objectives. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### *Long Term Vision*

The long term vision is for the Park to be a well-used public amenity space that is enhanced by the trees within it.

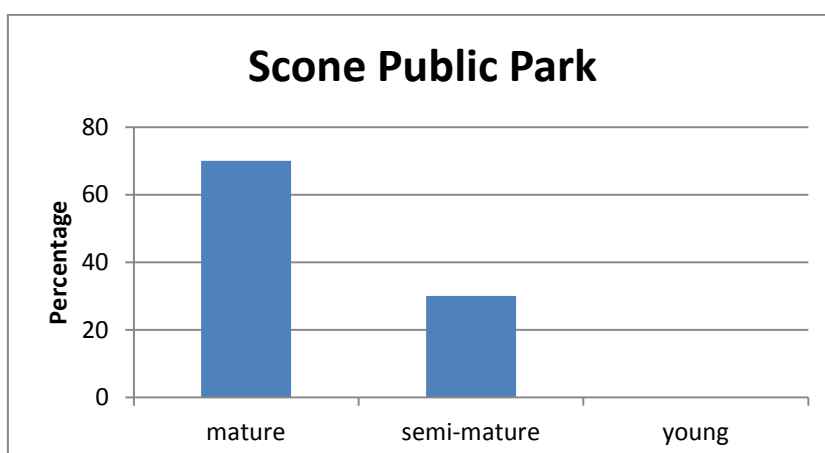
### *Management Objectives*

- 1) Maintain the existing levels of tree cover by replacing dead or dying trees.
- 2) Continue with tree safety survey work.
- 3) Use an interpretation board to highlight the links with David Douglas.

### *Site and Species Descriptions*

An amenity green space with a line of broadleaves along the northern boundary, as well as a scattering of trees throughout the park (Broadleaves) and around the pond.

### *Stand Data*



### *Survey Data*

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

### 20.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities

#### *Archaeological*

A standing stone has been re-erected, and there are no archaeological monuments within the Park.

#### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations in the Park.

#### *Herbivore*

There are rabbits and squirrels in the Park.

#### *Public Access*

There is public access throughout the Park.

### 20.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	Trends in phenology give a good indication of changing average temperatures and residents will get a feel of the first occurrence of buds and leaves when walking through the Park.	Low
Timber	Any trees that are felled for health and safety reasons could be used as firewood.	Low
Business development	The Park increases Scone's attractiveness as a place to live and the links with Scone Palace and David Douglas may attract tourists to the area.	Low
Community development	There is little scope for volunteer work days within the Park, although community groups are encouraged to use the Park.	Low
Access and health	Due to its proximity to residential areas the Park offers a pleasant local green space for gentle exercise and to refresh the mind. It is particularly well used by the elderly.	Medium
Environmental quality	Green spaces within urban areas, such as Scone Park, are essential in urban areas to increase rainfall infiltration to increase lag times and reduce flooding.	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Biodiversity</b>	There is some wildlife in the Park that children will enjoy seeing, such as squirrels and some of the common birds.	Low

## 20.4 Silvicultural Policy

To maintain the level of tree cover and enhance the Park by having a backdrop of healthy trees.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

Unless it is for safety reasons no felling or thinning will be undertaken.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

No new planting will take place unless it is to replace trees that have been taken down for safety reasons.

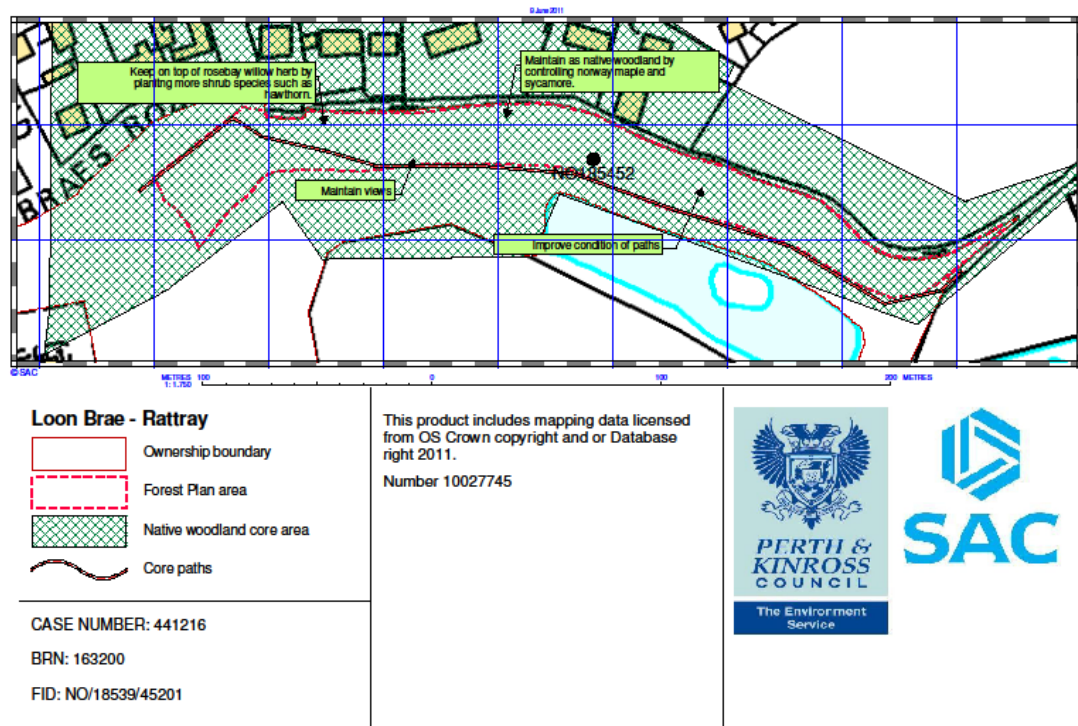
## 20.5 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 21 Loon Braes, Davie Park, Keith Bank and Riverside

#### 21.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

Three areas of greenspace/urban woodland are located in Blairgowrie and Rattray: Loon Braes and Davie Park are in the south east of Rattray and cover an area of 6.11 ha; and Keith Bank is in the north on the banks of the River Erich. The riverside area is 0.78 ha and runs along the left bank of the River from the Cuttie Burn to Lower Mill Street in the south.

#### **Altitude**

The sites are between 25 m and 60 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are predominantly alluvial soils (Culnacoye), with the eastern part on Doune Brown Forest soils (derived from fluvio-glacial sand and gravel).



## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The Park land was farmland up until the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the east west footpath along Loon Braes is marked on 1867 OS maps and is likely to have been in use well before this.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a lot of use of all the green spaces, as destinations in themselves, or as a thoroughfare to other destinations.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 11 June 2013. Two responses were received and the management proposals were supported except for planting an understory at Loon Braes. In addition the following points were made:

- 1) Non-native trees from below the Keith Bank area should be removed.
- 2) Opportunities for 'natural play' such as tree stumps, rope swings, low hanging branches and muddy puddles should be left, or created, for children to enjoy.

The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The vision is for the management of the amenity green spaces to embrace a woodland feel and to provide semi-wild areas with the urban environment.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Manage the woodland areas to convert them to native woodland.
- 2) Maintain the filtered views of the River Erich.
- 3) Embrace 'natural-play' opportunities and leave tree stumps/low hanging branches in place.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

#### ***Loon Braes and Davie Park***

The majority of the area is the amenity green space of Davie Park which has less than 5% tree cover – mainly in two strips along the paths that run east to west and a few scattered trees in the east corner by the sports pitch. Loon Braes is an attractive wooded area in the north of the Park that runs east to west. The woodland is mainly mixed broadleaves with a significant amount of non-native Sycamore and Norway maple. It has a fairly mixed age class with some regeneration and semi-mature trees among the mature trees. There are a number of paths, both formal and informal, that run through the woodland area.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Riverside*

This area is also predominantly amenity green space although it has a higher proportion of trees than Davie Park. They are mostly located around the edge and are mixed broadleaves including oak, beech, sycamore, hawthorn and whitebeam. They are semi-mature and mature.

### *Keith Bank*

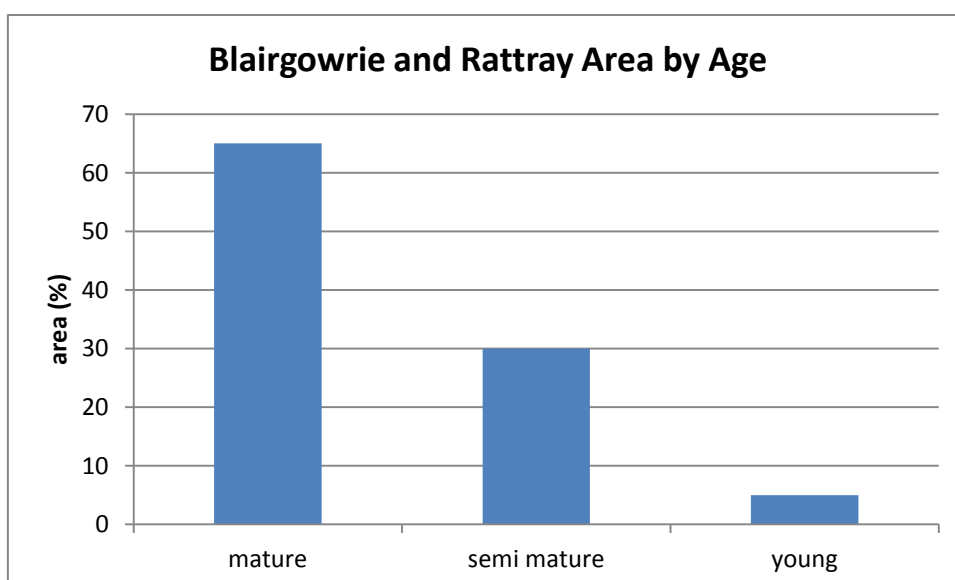
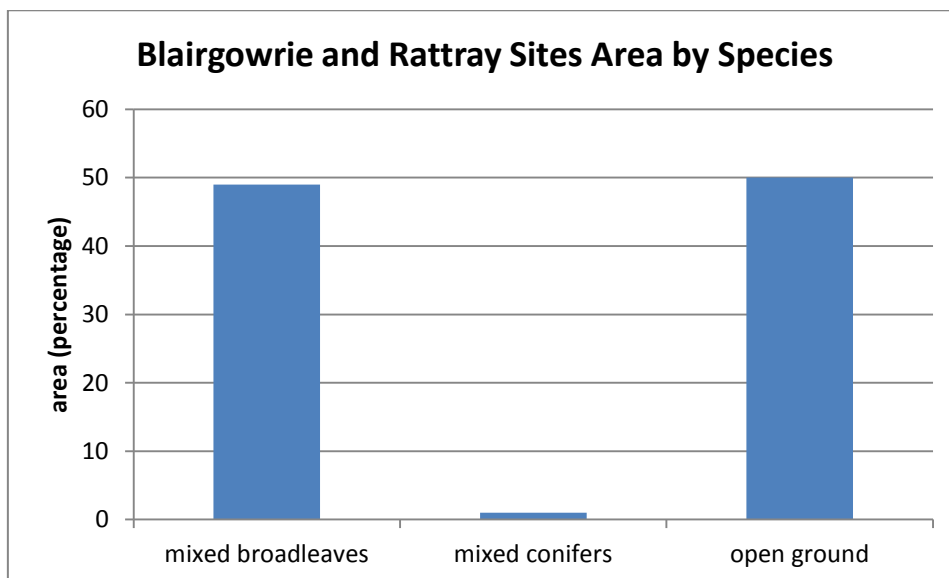
This area has a high proportion of trees, again mixed broadleaves, with a significant amount of birch that has a path down to the bridge. The car parking area at the top is directly surrounded with grass areas with a few scattered trees.

**Figure 19: View along the Riverside**



### **Stand Data**

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **21.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are three former mills within the Forest Plan areas: Keithban, Oakbank and Blairgowrie weaving mills; trees nearby should be removed if they begin to cause structural problems to the buildings. Aside from these there are no other archaeological constraints.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the sites.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Herbivore***

Rabbits and squirrels are present at all three sites.

### ***Social***

All the sites are well used by the public. There have been a few complaints about teenagers damaging the trees and 'hanging out' in the woods although others argue that youngsters spending time outside should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access to all the sites and a Core Path runs through Loon Braes and along the bank at Riverside.

## **21.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Aims</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Climate change</b>	The Parks are around 50% and are primarily open green space and therefore there is little scope for planting more trees to sequester carbon. Green spaces play an important role in flood and catchment management and help towards the adaption to climate change.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Aside from using the wood from trees felled for safety reasons, and the sycamore and Norway maple trees removed from Loon Braes, as firewood, there is no scope for timber production	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The Parks are an important feature in the local landscape that will attract people to live there.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The Park is a geographical focus of the local community and is used for sports events. Loon Braes is could be used for 'outside' play areas and the children's park in the Riverside area is an informal meeting area.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	Open spaces and woodlands improve physical and mental health. They are naturally therapeutic and have a positive effect on anxiety and depression. Local greenspaces near residential areas are especially important for the elderly or those of limited mobility as they provide a	High

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
	safe space to be outside and closer to nature without having to travel longer distance.	
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees will trap harmful dust particles and absorb gases such as sulphur dioxide and ozone. The open space will reduce runoff compared to the surrounding urban environment, provide shade in the summer and reduce windspeeds.	Low
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The biodiversity value of the grasslands is low and the scattered trees will support a few insect/bird species. The woodland at Loon Braes and the 'riparian' woodlands will support more wildlife.	Low

### 21.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The trees increase the desirability and attractiveness of living and working in Blairgowrie and Rattray and the sporting opportunities available in Davie Park generate income.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The site provides a wildlife haven and supports the sustainability aims of the community plans. There are a number of 'informal' areas where the community can meet/interact and this, along with the heath and exercise opportunities, supports the Community Plan of having a healthy population.

### 21.5 Silvicultural Policy

#### *Felling and Thinning*

Aside from felling trees that are dead or dying, the only felling to take place will be the gradual removal of the sycamore and Norway maple. This will be undertaken every five years with four to five trees taken out at a time.

#### *Restructuring and New Planting*

In the place of felled trees, new native species (oak and small leaved lime) will be planted and protected with tree shelters and stakes.

#### *Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species*

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Species such as Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed will be regularly monitored and controlled if necessary.

### Felling Table

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2015	0.1					0.1			
2020	0.1					0.1			
Totals	0.2					0.2			

### 21.6 Work Plan

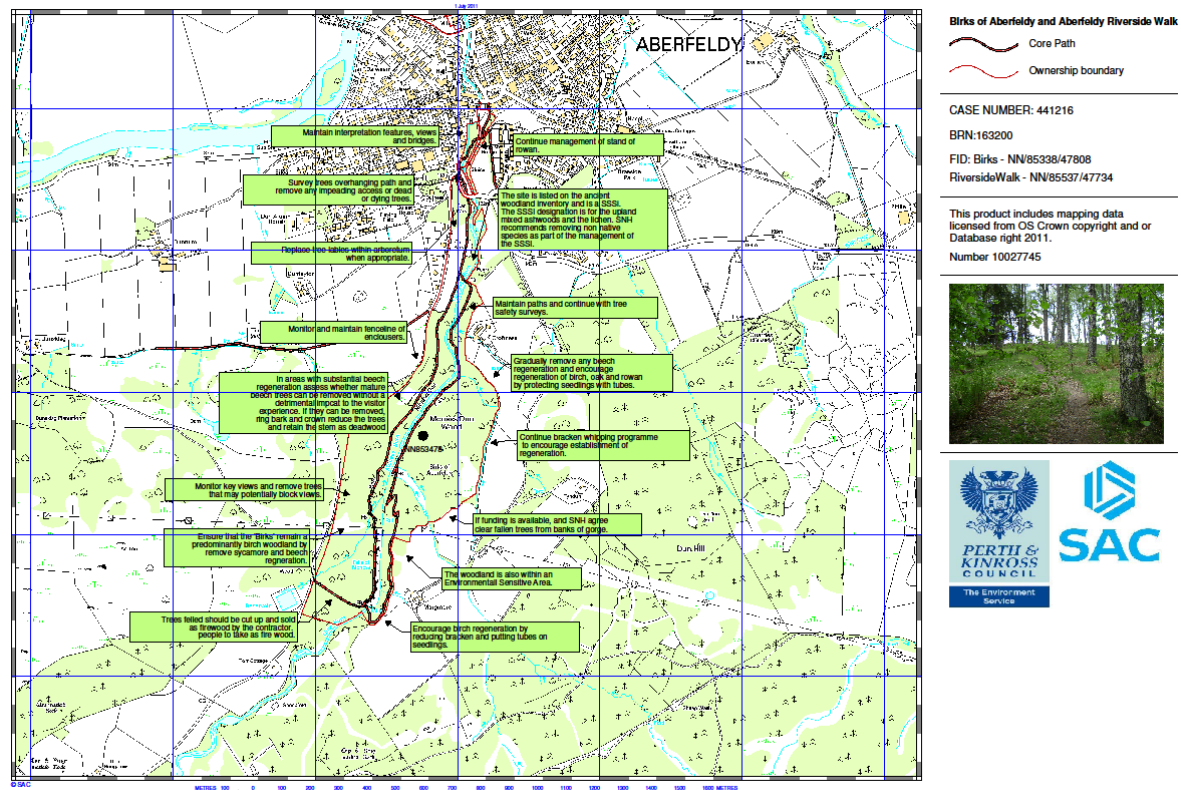
Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 - 2034
Removal of sycamore and Norway maple.											
Tree safety surveys and subsequent work required.											

### 21.7 Production Forecast

Felling Period	Volume
2015	Approx 10 m <sup>3</sup>
2020	Approx 10 m <sup>3</sup>

## 22 Birks of Aberfeldy, Riverside and Victoria Park

### 22.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

The Birks of Aberfeldy is a wooded gorge that is located to the south of Aberfeldy. The Council ownership covers an area of 41.6 ha which includes the northern section known as the 'Wee Birks' (Riverside) as well as the large Upper Birks. Victoria Park is in the north of the town between the golf course and the River Tay and it is 2.15 ha in area.

#### Altitude

At its highest point the Birks rise from 105 m above sea level to 260 m above sea level. Victoria Park is approximately 70 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are mainly alluvial deposits and are developing a rich humus layer.



## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

There are no trees marked on the 1755 survey map along the Birks but on the 1832 Thompson's map of Scotland the gorge is clearly a woodland, therefore the woodland is at least 170 years old.

The site was gifted to the Council in the early 1960s and since then it has been extensively used for recreation. It is known as the Birks of Aberfeldy after the poem of the same name by Robert Burns who wrote it on a visit to the site in 1787.

Cricket is played in Victoria Park and it is the home ground of Breadalbane Cricket Club. There is also a play park which had a major refurbishment in 2007.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a high level of community interest in the site, both from local people and visitors to the area. The link to Robert Burns' 'Birks of Aberfeldy' poem attracts tourists from around the world. There has been some gorge walking in the past and some gold panning activities, although these are fairly uncommon. Mountain bike jumps have been built from banked earth and tree branches and some users feel this is unacceptable. Ongoing discussions are underway to reduce the friction and allow the bikers to enjoy themselves whilst maintaining the integrity of the site.

Victoria Park is well used by all ages and gets busy on hot summer days.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is for the Birks to be a predominantly birch woodland, with an element of scots pine, oak and rowan and continue to have the SSSI in a favourable condition.

The long term vision of Victoria Park to continue to offer a high quality greenspace that is enhanced by the trees around the edges.

### ***Management Objectives***

#### ***The Birks***

- 1) To gradually remove the beech and by removing regeneration and selectively felling or ring barking (if the standing deadwood will not cause a hazard).
- 2) To encourage regeneration of the birch, oak and rowan by controlling the bracken and putting seedlings in tubes.
- 3) To open up the canopy in the lower Birks and remove the sycamore.
- 4) Undertake frequent tree safety inspections.

#### ***Victoria Park***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

- 1) To undertake tree safety surveys.
- 2) To monitor the health of the trees planted in 2005.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 21 May and 25 June 2013. Six responses were received all supported the management proposals on the concept maps for the Birks except one person who did not support managing the woodland as continuous cover.

Other points raised were:

- 1) The grey squirrels should be culled.
- 2) More Scots pine should be planted.
- 3) Beech and sycamore should be eradicated.
- 4) Deer numbers should be controlled.
- 5) An understory should be developed.

No comments were made on the management proposals for Victoria Park.

The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The Birks are divided into five Compartments, with Compartment 1 making up the lower Birks and Compartments 2 to 5, the upper Birks,

The table below gives a description of each Compartment.

Compartment	Area (ha)	Description
1	1.7	A mature mixed broadleaved woodland containing sycamore, oak, birch, willow, alder, rowan and some elm. There is some regeneration along the burnside along with some laurel and snowberry.
2	5.9	This area is dominated by beech, including mature, semi-mature and young trees. There is also a tree trail which consists of a number of exotic species, initially planted as a small arboretum. The trees originally had labels but some of these have come off or been damaged.
3	14.9	This area is predominantly birch and oak, with some aspen, rowan and hazel. There is also a small amount of larch and beech. The majority of the trees are mature or semi mature and there is little regeneration or young trees.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

4	10.8	Mature birch dominate this area although there are some beech, larch, rowan and hazel. The understory is predominantly bracken and there are two fenced enclosures that were erected to protect seedlings from deer browsing. This seems to be working as there is some regeneration occurring.
5	8.7	Birch is also the key species in this compartment, although there is some open ground and a few non-native species dotted about. The small cow-wheat is found in this area.

***Figure 20: Beech Regeneration amongst the Birch***



***Figure 21: Mature Beech in Compartment 2***

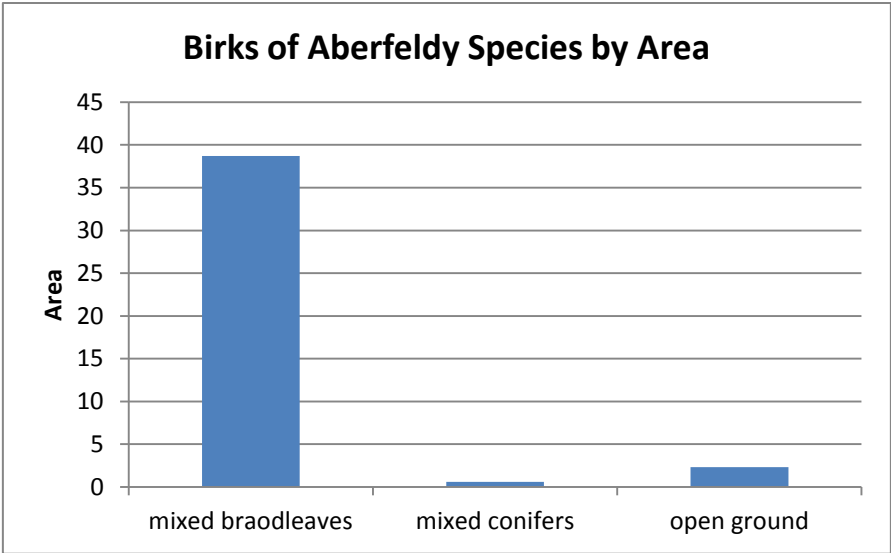
**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**



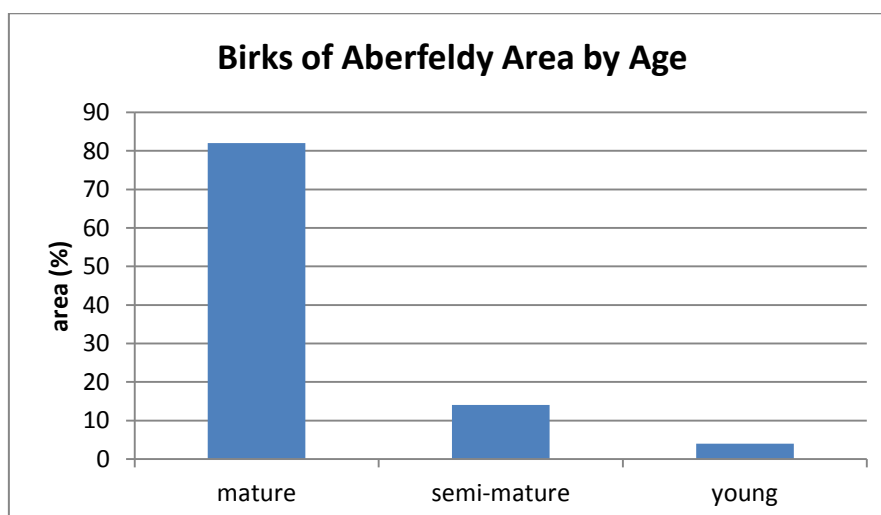
Victoria Park is mainly grassland with mature broadleaved trees along the western edge.

**Stand Data**

The site is well stocked, mainly with mature or semi mature trees. No measurement have been taken of basal areas or stocking densities.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

A number of surveys have been undertaken in the past to inform the SSSI designation including ground flora and lichens. In addition, the local bat group have undertaken a bat survey.

A path counter has also been used in the path to gauge visitor numbers and this has shown that highest usage was in the summer with the counter triggered over 5,000 times in August.

## **22.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

The Falls of Moness are listed as a National Monument of Scotland and the old military road runs across the eastern part of the site.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18th June 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

In Victoria Park the pavilion is a Listed Building and the Park itself is a Canmore record.

### ***Ecological***

The site is listed as a SSSI for its gorge woodland and lichen interest. It is listed as being an upland mixed ash woodland, although the ash component is very low. The ground flora of the Birks, as with other gorge woodlands, is very varied with a large number of rare species. The ground flora of the gorge section ranges from dog's mercury to creeping soft-grass and

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

herbs in more open areas, with male fern in the steepest areas. Closer to the burn the ground flora includes wood melick, hedge woundwort and wood chickweed. The woodland has a high number of species present and includes the nationally scarce small cow-wheat and lesser hairy brome.

There are a large number of lichen species growing here including twenty two which are nationally scarce in the UK. The lichens present include a combination of oceanic and continental species which may be due to the relative east west centrality of the site combined with humid conditions in the gorge of the Moness Burn.

The Birks of Aberfeldy SSSI is also an important habitat for breeding birds including pied flycatcher and green woodpecker, as well as an important over-wintering site for brambling, redwing and fieldfare.

Below the Falls of Moness the burn forms part of the River Tay Special Area of Conservation for Atlantic salmon, otter, brook lamprey, sea lamprey and river lamprey.<sup>1</sup>

There is also a healthy population of red squirrels, a UK BAP species.

There are no ecological designations on Victoria Park.

### ***Herbivore***

There are high numbers of roe deer that are preventing regeneration. There is also evidence of rabbits.

### ***Social***

There have been some complaints about people gorge walking and gold 'mining', although there have not been any studies undertaken as to how often this happens and what damage it causes.

These are occasionally complaints made about litter left at Victoria Park and dog mess on the cricket pitch.

### ***Public Access***

There are two linked car parks with access from the A826 with parking for around 30 cars. The paths are designated Core Paths, with the path to the west in good condition. The path to the east of the river can be uneven in places and requires upgrading. Due to steps, the steepness and narrowness the path is only suitable for walkers and is currently unsuitable for wheelchair users, pushchairs, mountain bikes and horses.

The path through the lower Birks is generally level and suitable for a range of users although the bridge and access onto the A836 will prevent the less able, cyclists and horse riders egressing onto the A836.

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<sup>1</sup> Taken from SNH SSSI Birks of Aberfeldy site information



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 22.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The carbon sequestration potential is nearly reached within the woodland, although the wood is part of a larger forest habitat network which will aid the potential migration of species caused by climate change.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Timber will not be removed from site. Instead it will be left as dead wood.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The Birks are an important tourist attraction, and the connection with Robert Burns means the Birks is a destination in its own right.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	The path is not suitable for all users and the steepness of the site may discourage those less able. The presence of rare species will attract people with an interest in botany and natural history.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The site is an attractive woodland to visit and will encourage people to exercise in the outdoors. The views and history of the site give a sense of place, in turn, improving mental health. The play park at Victoria Park is a great place for children to burn off energy and cricket can be enjoyed by all ages.	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodland surrounding the burn will reduce lag time.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The site is a SSSI in favourable condition and has a healthy red squirrel population (a UK BAP species). There are a number of rare vascular plants and lichens. The silvicultural policy of removing non-native plants will only increase its biodiversity value. Moness Burn is a special area of conservation (SAC) and the woodland provides an ideal habitat for otters.	High

### 22.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The Birks of Aberfeldy give the community of Aberfeldy a strong identity and a sense of history and who they are. This in turn creates confidence and encourages 'ownership' if the area. Promoting a strong identity is at the heart of the Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan.



## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

One of the three principles of the Community Plan is sustainability. The Birks provides a natural tourist attraction that is also a SSSI and the balance of visitor and rare species is working well.

## **22.5 Silvicultural Policy**

To manage as a continuous cover birch forest that celebrates the landscape, enhances biodiversity and provides a high quality setting for visitors and residents to enjoy.

### ***Felling and Thinning***

The only thinning to be undertaken is the gradual removal of beech. This will be undertaken over the period of the Plan with two felling periods in the first ten years. The removal will be undertaken by three methods:

- 1) Trees away from paths will be ring barked and left as standing deadwood
  - 2) Trees near paths, that will not destabilise the banks/slopes if removed, should be felled and cut up and left as habitat piles/'natural play' structures
  - 3) Trees that are stabilising banks/slopes should have their crowns reduced and be under planted with shade tolerant or semi shade tolerant native species such as rowan or, if the light levels are expected to increase within ten years, Scots pine. Once the under planted trees are successfully established the tree can be removed.
- Compartment 3 will not have its beech removed in this Forest Plan.

Felling will take place every five years with around 20 m<sup>3</sup> removed during each felling period. This will remove enough to move on the transition towards a native woodland, but not enough to create a lot of large gaps in the canopy.

Regeneration in compartment one will also be periodically thinned out to give existing trees more space and nutrients, and to open up the area to make it lighter and less intimidating for walkers.

There will not be any thinning or felling at Victoria Park.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Scots pine and birch will be planted in place of removed beech and natural regeneration of birch, oak, ash and rowan will be protected with tree shelters. Every two years the woodland, especially Compartments 3, 4 and 5 should be walked with regeneration in suitable locations (that is, with enough space and light to establish and become young trees) protected with 1.3 m tree shelters and stakes.

There will not be any new planting at Victoria Park.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species***

Monitor and treat with herbicide. Also, bracken will be whipped periodically in Compartments 3 and 4 to aid establishment of regeneration.

## Summary of Felling, Thinning and Restructuring

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2015	0.6							0.6	
2020	0.6							0.6	
Totals	1.2							1.2	

## 22.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

replace felled trees.										
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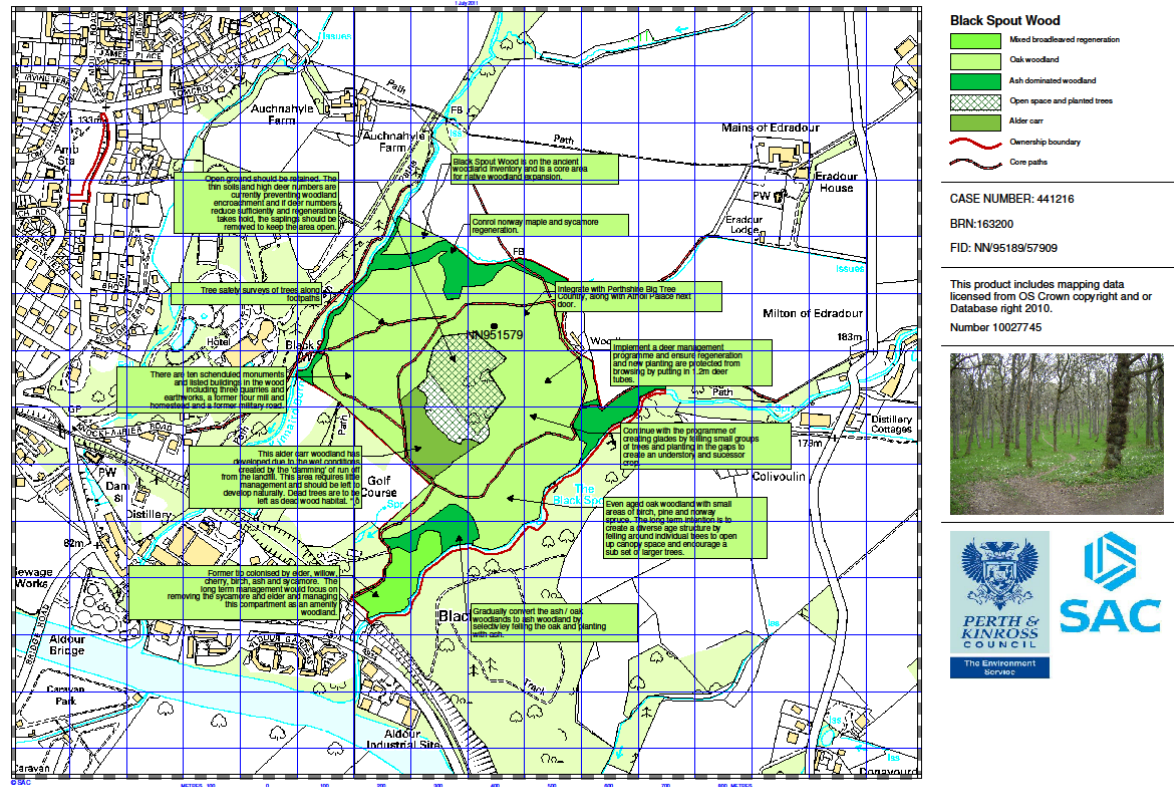
**22.7    Production Forecast**

Year	Volume
2015	20 m <sup>3</sup>
2020	20 m <sup>3</sup>

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 23 Black Spout Wood

#### 23.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The site is part-owned by Perth and Kinross City Council and part-leased from Pitlochry Estates. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Black Spout wood is located at the south eastern end of Pitlochry Estates on the slopes of Tummel Valley and covers an area of 21.9 ha of which 18.4 ha is owned by the Council and 3.5 ha is leased from Pitlochry Estate.

#### Altitude

At its highest point the wood is at 140 m above sea level – the lowest is 90 m above sea level.

#### Soils

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

The soils are predominantly brown forest soils that are freely draining with some small gleyed pockets throughout the wood.

### *History*

The wood is clearly seen on the 1755 maps and remains a wood on all the maps until present day, making it one of the oldest mapped woodlands in Perthshire. It has therefore been permanently wooded for at least 250 years. It is categorised as ancient semi-natural woodland.

The following features are apparent from the 1862 and 1899 maps.

- The extent/boundaries of the woodland are very similar to the present. The dykes shown at the boundaries of the property are still visible today.
- There is a small clearing in the wood west of Woodhouse.
- In 1862 there is a Farina (flour) Mill at the entrance to the wood presumably powered by Edradour Burn.
- In 1899 The Farina mill has gone and is replaced by Aldour Quarry (plus several 'old quarries').
- In 1862 the following tracks through the wood exist: down from Woodhouse; up beside the Edradour Burn to Black Spout; and from Coilvoulin to Woodhouse via a ford above Black Spout. By 1899 most of the main paths in the wood are present, except in the lower (leased) part of the wood which is occupied by Aldour Quarry. This suggests a period of path creation coinciding with the building of the major hotels in Pitlochry.
- The area in the centre of the wood currently occupied by the landfill site is scattered large conifers with a large element of open space i.e. little deciduous woodland.
- Larger deciduous trees are confined to near the entrance and occasional ones beside the Kinnaird Burn. There are no obvious signs of 'standard trees' having been left in the coppice crop.
- The oak coppice is well stocked except for a strip running up the wood to the north of the tip, which has many gaps.
- The powerline wayleave is apparent.<sup>2</sup>

### *History of Timber Management*

The wood appears to have been last cut in about 1915 and the trees are about 95 years old. Following this cutting, the coppice shoots were singled to give a wood which now has largely 'maiden' trees rather than multi-stemmed coppice trees. Thinning may have been carried out in the first half of the 20th century, but the wood does not appear to have been

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<sup>2</sup> taken from the Black Spout Wood management plan 2008 - 2021

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

thinned in recent decades. This history is similar to most local oakwoods. Since 1989 there has been a useful programme of management aimed at diversifying the structure and composition of the wood.

In the 18th and 19th centuries the wood would have been managed for tanbark and coppice poles – usually on a cycle of 20 to 28 years. Establishment of such woodland usually took the form of ‘enhancing’ and expanding existing oakwoods – a process in which oak monocultures were cultivated by cutting out other species and planting oak onto ‘non-oak’ (usually ash woodland) sites.

### *History of Quarrying*

Quarrying of stone and gravel in the southernmost part of the wood appears to have started between 1862 and 1874 to supply stone for buildings being erected in Pitlochry following the arrival of the railway. Some of the stone for the Atholl Palace Hotel is known to have originated here; likewise sand and gravel for the construction of the railway northwards to Inverness. In 1957 a second quarry was developed in the centre of the wood extending to 2.2 ha, with the primary aim of providing a landfill site for the town of Pitlochry.

### *History of Tipping*

The area near the entrance (Compartment 12) was used both formally and informally as a tip starting around the turn of the century and is referred to as the ‘Victorian tip’. This has never been restored (though it was landscaped in 1989), but has been allowed to revegetate naturally; a process which has only been partially successful. The area is still visited by bottle collectors, causing unsightly erosion. The landfill in the centre of the wood (Compartment 6) operated from 1958 until 1987 – and regularly saw 15,000 tonnes of domestic and trade waste being dumped annually. Starting in 1988 it was restored under a joint initiative between the Council and local community interests. This involved addition of topsoil and planting with a mixture of broadleaved trees.

The wood has a long history of settlement as demonstrated by the homestead site located on the edge of the Edradour Burn. This is a circular enclosure of around 20 m in diameter bounded by a stone-built wall that would have contained substantial timber buildings. Such settlements usually date to between the late Iron Age to the Early Medieval period.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a high level of interest and usage of the site. The paths are well used and form part of the Core Path network. The Iron Age homestead was excavated by volunteers from the Heritage Trust. Interpretation of the history of the site should be installed.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

A community consultation meeting was held on 21 May 2013. No comments were made and no comments were submitted online in response to the concept map. From the correspondence received, SEPA and the RSPB asked for UKWAS guidelines to be followed. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is for an attractive native woodland that is well used by the public.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To increase structural diversity by selective thinning.
- 2) Increase tree species diversity and encourage a shrub layer.
- 3) Control Norway maple and sycamore.
- 4) Sell some of the better quality oaks.
- 5) Control invasive ground flora.
- 6) Enhance the recreational potential of the wood.
- 7) Enhance the appearance of the wood.
- 8) Increase interpretation.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The woodland can be categorised into three distinct areas:

- 1) Ancient semi-natural woodland (82% of area).
- 2) Recently planted broadleaved woodland on the landfill site (12% of area).
- 3) Areas of naturally seeded trees and shrubs on the smaller areas of tipping near the entrance (6% of area).

#### ***Ancient Semi-natural Woodland***

Ancient semi-natural woodland extends to 16.8 ha and accounts for 82% of area. The woodland comprises largely oak-birch woodland (W11, a little W17 – National Vegetation Classifications); with a little ash woodland (W9) and alder-ash wet woodland (W7) in hollows and along watercourses.

Oak-birch woodland occurs across almost the entire wood. The canopy is oak-dominated, with a small but noticeable component of birch. Other native tree and shrub species include: aspen, occasional ash saplings, hazel and broom. Hazel and broom are found mainly on steep slopes beside the watercourses, presumably where grazing pressure is less. Rowan and holly occur mainly as seedlings. There is a scattering of large old Scots pine and Norway spruce.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

The trees appear to be in fairly good condition, though they have small crowns and correspondingly small diameter stems as a result of the relatively high stocking levels. The lack of larger trees reduces the ecological value of the wood because trees with spreading crowns provide micro-habitats for epiphytic plants, lichens and deadwood invertebrates as the trees age. There is very little standing deadwood and regeneration is generally unsuccessful.

There are a few small areas of group felling and thinning which were done under the previous woodland plan to provide possible sites for establishing young trees and to shrubs to give greater age diversity). Species planted included Scots pine, hazel, holly, rowan, birch, and cherry although many of these have died.

A small area of oak and ash woodland to the south west of the site, and the ground flora suggests that this used to be a predominantly ash woodland. There is also some elm, goat willow, bird cherry and hazel. There are also some polestage sycamore trees, some of which are seeding.

Alder-ash woodland (W7) developing into an alder carr woodland occurs in two small patches of seasonally waterlogged level ground beside the Kinnaird Burn Alder trees also appear sporadically at the margins of the Edradour and Kinnaird Burns.

### *Planted Woodland on Landfill*

Some planting took place on the restored tip in 1989 and a large number of these have died. An area has also been left as open ground. Some regeneration is taking place, especially willow and alder.

### *Naturally Seeded Trees and Shrubs on Victorian Tip Areas*

The area has an uneven cover of shrubs and trees including: elder (which is widespread), goat willow, bird cherry, silver and downy birch, sycamore, ash, and aspen. In addition hazel and cherry have been planted near the car park. Most of these trees are fairly young (20 to 40 years).

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

*Figure 21: The Oaks at Black Spout Wood*



*Figure 22: The Former Tip*



### ***Stand Data***

The oak stands are about 95 to 100 years old and are uniform in age and with little variation in size – though larger trees occur in places where the stocking is lower. The stands are generally well stocked, though there are occasional gaps. Trees are generally 20

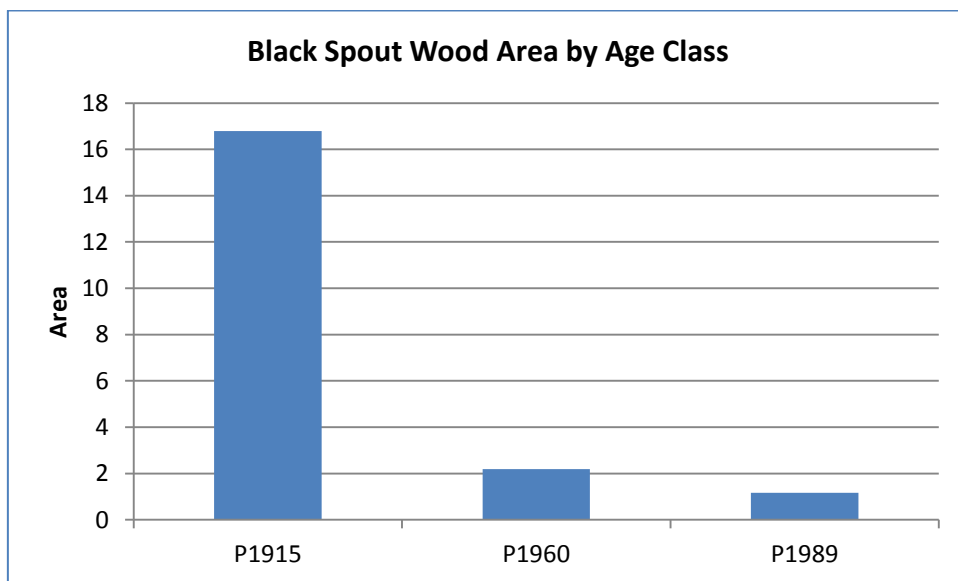
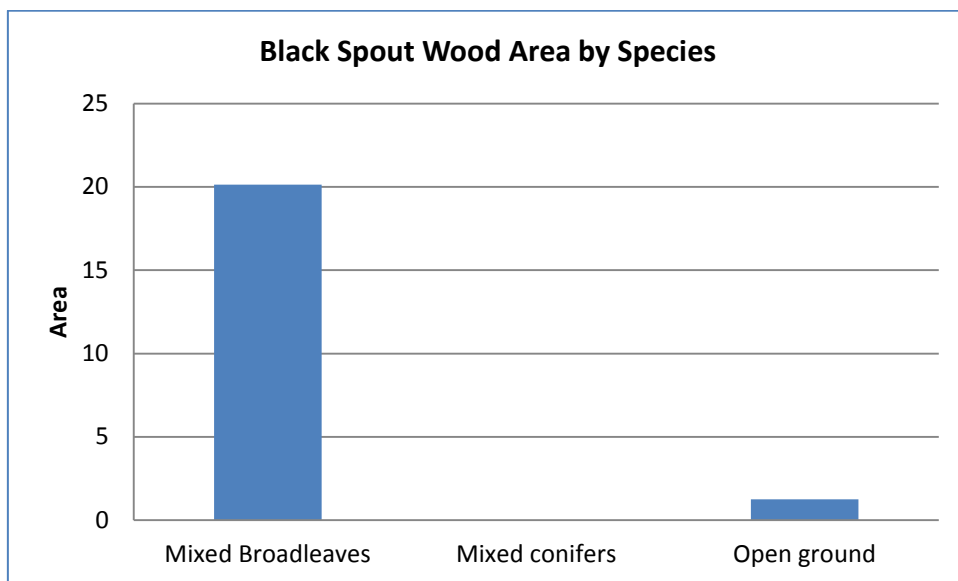
## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

to 24 m tall with diameters mainly in the range 25 to 40 cm (averaging close to 30 cm) but with a scattering of individual trees up 50 to 60 cm. It is relatively slow growing (Yield Class 4).

Woodland type	Species and woodland type	Compartment Number	Area (ha)	Yield Class	Percentage	P year.
Ancient semi-natural woodland	Oak – birch (W11)	2a	7.11	4		1915
	Oak-birch (W11, some W17)	4	6.12	4		1915
	Ash (W9)	5a	0.83	6		1915
	Ash (W9) with oak overstorey	2b, 2c, 5b	1.58	6		1915
	Alder carr	3	1.15	4		Unknown
<i>Total</i>			16.79		82%	
Planted native woodland on landfill	Oak, birch, hazel, ash, poplar, alder	6a	1.54	4		1989
Regeneration/planting beside landfill	Alder, goat willow, downy birch	6b	0.66	4		1989
Open space on landfill		6c	0.25	4		
Total planted on landfill				2.54	12%	
Naturally seeded native trees and shrubs on Victorian tip	Elder, birch, goat willow	1a	0.54			c.1960
	Elder, bird cherry, sycamore, ash, alder	1b	0.61			c. 1960
<i>Total</i>			1.15	6%		

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Total				20.39		
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### Survey Data

Two surveys have previously been undertaken: flora (including mosses and liverworts) in 2008 and birds and mammals also in 2008. These are attached as Appendix B.

## 23.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities

### Landscape

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

The woodland does not have any landscape designations on it, although it is an attractive feature on the landscape. The SNH Landscape Character Assessment for the area considers the mosaic of woodlands and agricultural land to be a key feature. Black Spout Wood is not visible from Pitlochry town and is partly visible from Dunfallandy, the Fonab Caravan park and the section of the A9 as it crosses the Strath.

The main landscape challenge will be to increase the area with a varied age structure, whilst maintaining the open feel of the woodland. In addition, views out to the surrounding countryside should be maintained and there are five key viewing sites within the wood that should be kept free from undergrowth and regeneration. These are marked on the concept map.

The management proposals will have negligible effect on the landscape value of the wood due to the small scale works proposed and the long timescales the work will be undertaken over.

### ***Archaeological***

There are three historic monuments in Black Spout Wood:

Black Spout Homestead (NGR: NN 9523 5768)

1. Farina Mills (Flour mill) (NGR: NN 95063 57590).
2. Aldour Quarry / Black Spout Wood Quarries (Sandstone5 quarry) (NGR: NN 95204 57645 )

Along with the waterfall, two dams and the bridge from the hotel which are RCAHMS sites.

### ***Ecological***

The woodland is a climax oak woodland and as such supports a wide variety of ground flora, lichens, mosses invertebrates and birds and mammals. This is to be maintained, and enhanced by creating a slightly more varied age structure in the oaks.

### ***Herbivore***

Squirrels (both grey and red) are present in the wood and there is a significant population of roe deer. There are also foxes and rabbits resident in the wood.

The deer cause significant damage to the young trees and are preventing regeneration and limited in the aim of having a varied age structure. There is currently no deer management plan and they are popular with visitors.

### ***Social***

There are few anti-social problems here. A small amount of litter is left on site.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Public Access*

There is a high level of public access, both as circular walks within the wood and as a part of longer walks that cut through the wood. The paths are of a fair quality, and three have been designated as Core Paths, although there are no 'all ability' paths within the wood. There is a public car-park at the entrance to the wood.

### 23.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The oaks that are felled should be used as beams or furniture and will therefore retain the carbon within, however as this is a climax wood at the point of maximum mean annual volume increment the carbon sequestration plateaued.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Oak wood is attractive and attracts a high premium, with trees that are suitable as oak beams getting the highest prices. The amount felled will be low, at most 10 m <sup>3</sup> year.	Medium
<b>Business development</b>	The site is well used by visitors and locals and adds to the attractiveness of Pitlochry. Many people visit the area for the landscape and the views and Black Spout wood is a key landscape feature.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	There are a number of local naturalists who enjoy and study the woods.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	Walking in the woods is good for mental and physical health and the network of paths through the wood makes it an interesting place to spend time in.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The interception of precipitation reduces surface run off and reduces the risk of flooding downstream. Woodlands also absorb noise and the audio impact of the A9 will be reduced by the presence of the woodland.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	110 species of ground flora and 17 ferns and horsetails have been recorded on the site. W11 (Oak woodlands) are a key habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and this type of oak woodland is a climax woodland with a strong associated woodland floral community.	High

## **23.4 Links with other Council Policy**

### ***Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan***

The management of Black spout wood as an attractive, accessible, ecologically important woodland that also provides some high quality timber for local markets helps the Council achieve objective three of its corporate plan: to build a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy. In addition it also provides a natural space for exercise and community interaction which supports objective five: to support a confident, active and inclusive community.

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

Of the three key aims of the Community Plan, building a vibrant and successful area is at the heart of the management of Black Spout Wood. It supports tourism, increases the desirability of Pitlochry as a place to live and will provide local timber merchants with a supply of locally grown oak.

## **23.5 Silvicultural Policy**

To continue managing the wood as a continuous cover oak woodland.

Management objectives are:

- To increase structural diversity by selective thinning.
- To also encourage appropriate sub species such as ash, rowan and pine.
- To control Norway maple and sycamore.

### ***Standard Forestry Practice***

Oak stands of yield class 4 usually reach the age of maximum mean annual increment at around 95 years. This point defines the maximum average rate of volume increment which a stand of trees can achieve. At this point, in theory, if a stand of trees were repeatedly felled, and replanted there will be no loss of site productivity. This site is not to be managed on a clear fell regime, so we then have to consider thinning.

Good practice is to first thin oaks when they reach around 10 m top height and to take out around 70% of the yield annually. 70% of the yield is regarded as the marginal thinning intensity which is the maximum annual volume/ha that can be taken out without incurring any loss of cumulative volume production.

As the stand has been thinned in the past, but there are no records of the volumes taken out, it should be managed to this standard practice in order to maintain the integrity of the timber in the wood.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

This would mean that around 14 m<sup>3</sup>/ha should be taken out on a five year thinning cycle. However, because the oaks are fairly widely spaced and a heavy thin would probably be unpopular with visitors/users of the wood this should be reduced to 6 m<sup>3</sup>/ha. By doing this not only is Black Spout Wood being managed for what it was originally planted for, but it also achieves the other management objectives at the same time.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

With an average dbh of 30 cm (and volume of 0.6 m<sup>3</sup>), approximately three mature oak trees should be removed per hectare every five years. This is around 40 trees in total. Trees of good form should be selected and the operation should be managed as an open market standing sale with the trees to be felled marked beforehand. If possible, selling the wood as firewood/biomass should be avoided.

Around 15 sycamore trees should also be taken down per felling period.

All forest operation should be managed in line with UKWAS guidelines.

Due to the uncertainties over the Chalara outbreak, the oak overstory in the ash woodland areas should not be removed. These areas should be left to develop naturally with little intervention

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

The gaps created should be replanted with oaks grown from acorns collected on site. This could be a community activity undertaken with local schools/scouts/guides. In the spaces of each felled tree, three oaks should be planted and protected with 1.2 m tree shelters and stakes.

## 23.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
sycamore.											
Plant/protect regeneration of oak, pine and rowan.											
Remove rubbish and any tree shelters that are no longer required.											

### 23.7 Production Forecast

Year	Oak	Sycamore
2013	0	0
2014	0	0
2015	25 m <sup>3</sup> *	10 m <sup>3</sup>
2016	0	0
2017	0	0
2018	0	0
2019	0	0
2020	25 m <sup>3</sup>	10 m <sup>3</sup>
2021	0	0
2022	0	0

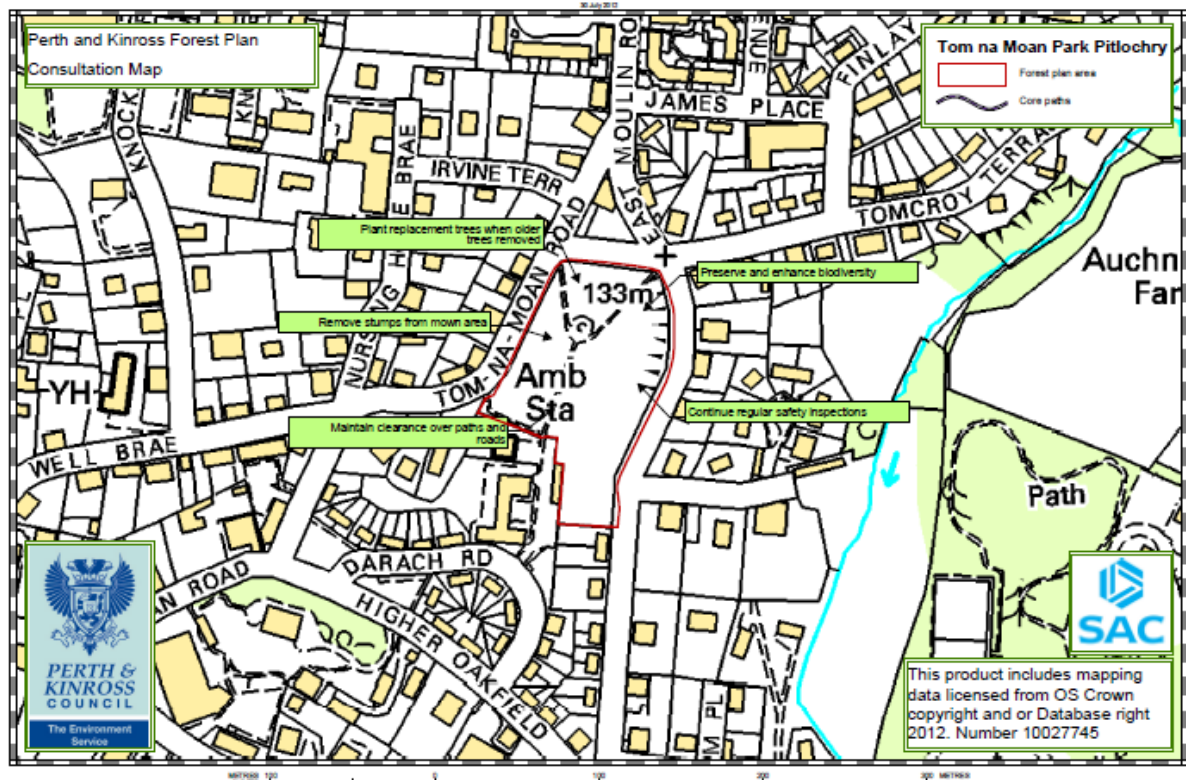
## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

2023	0	0
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\* Overbark

## **24 Tom na moan Park, Pitlochry**

### **24.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

Tom na Moan park is situated just north of the centre of Pithlochry, between Tom na Moan Road and East Moulin Road. It covers an area of 1.11ha.

#### ***Altitude***

The park is 140 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are brown forest soils.

#### ***History***

The parkland area had previously been grazing and cropping fields. In the 1960s the housing to the south of the park was built, with the park created soon after.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Long Term Vision*

The long term vision is to continue to manage the site as an amenity green space and maintain the same level of tree cover.

### *Management Objectives*

- 1) Continue to manage as amenity green space with regular grass cutting programme.
- 2) Leave tree stumps in-situ for children to play on.
- 3) Monitor the trees for signs of disease.

### *Site and Species Descriptions*

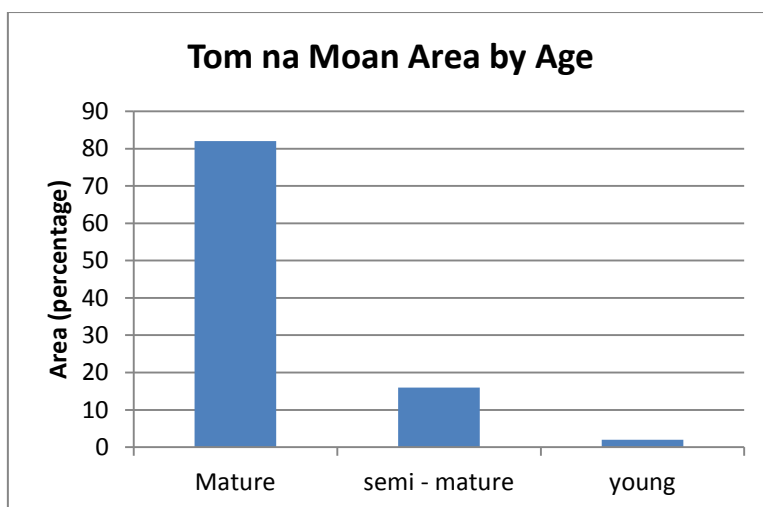
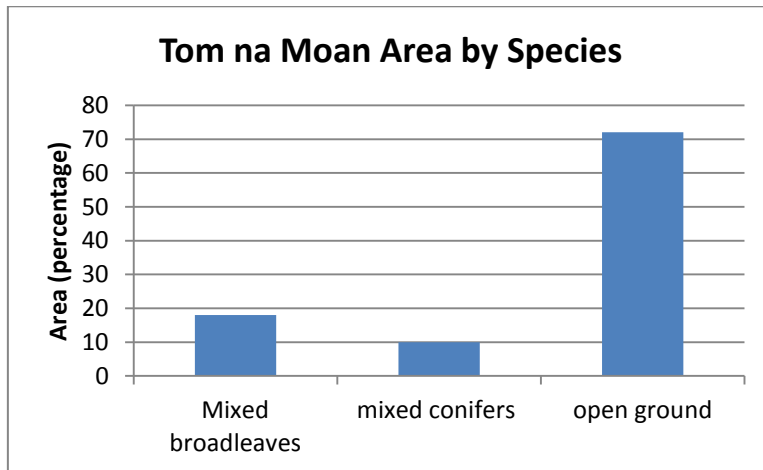
Mixed broadleaved trees, mainly in a strip along the eastern boundary with East Moulin Road. Other individual broadleaved and a handful of conifers trees dotted about the park sporadically.

**Figure 23: Tom na Moan Park**



### *Stand Data*

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **24.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no historical sites or designations in or near the site.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations for the site, nor any UK BAP species.

### ***Herbivore***

There are rabbits, mice and squirrels in the Park.

### ***Social***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Pitlochry in Bloom is active in managing the parks of Pitlochry of which Tom na Moan is one. A new children's play park has been installed and this is popular and attracting more people to the Park.

### ***Public Access***

There are a number of paths for all uses that crisscross the park.

## **24.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The trees are a carbon store.	Low
Timber	Trees removed for health and safety reasons can be cut up and used as firewood.	Low
Business development	The trees add texture and colour to the village and increase its attractiveness as a tourist destination.	Low
Community development	The Pitlochry in Bloom team are heavily involved in the green spaces of Pitlochry, of which Tom na Moan Park is one.	Medium
Access and health	The Park is used by local people for exercise.	Medium
Environmental quality	The trees will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area, they also provide shade from the sun.	Low
Biodiversity	The trees create small microclimates for lichens and insects, which in turn provide food for birds.	Low

## **24.4 Links with other Council Policy**

### ***Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan***

Tom na Moan Park increases the desirability of the town as a pleasant place to live and work

### ***Perth and Kinross Community Plan***

Maintaining a high quality amenity green space will give local residents an opportunity to lead active lives.

## **24.5 Silvicultural Policy**



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

To maintain the current levels of tree cover and to replace any that are removed due to disease or death.

### *Felling and Thinning*

No felling or thinning is planned.

### 24.6 Work Plan

Activity	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 - 2033
Tree safety surveys and subsequent work required.											

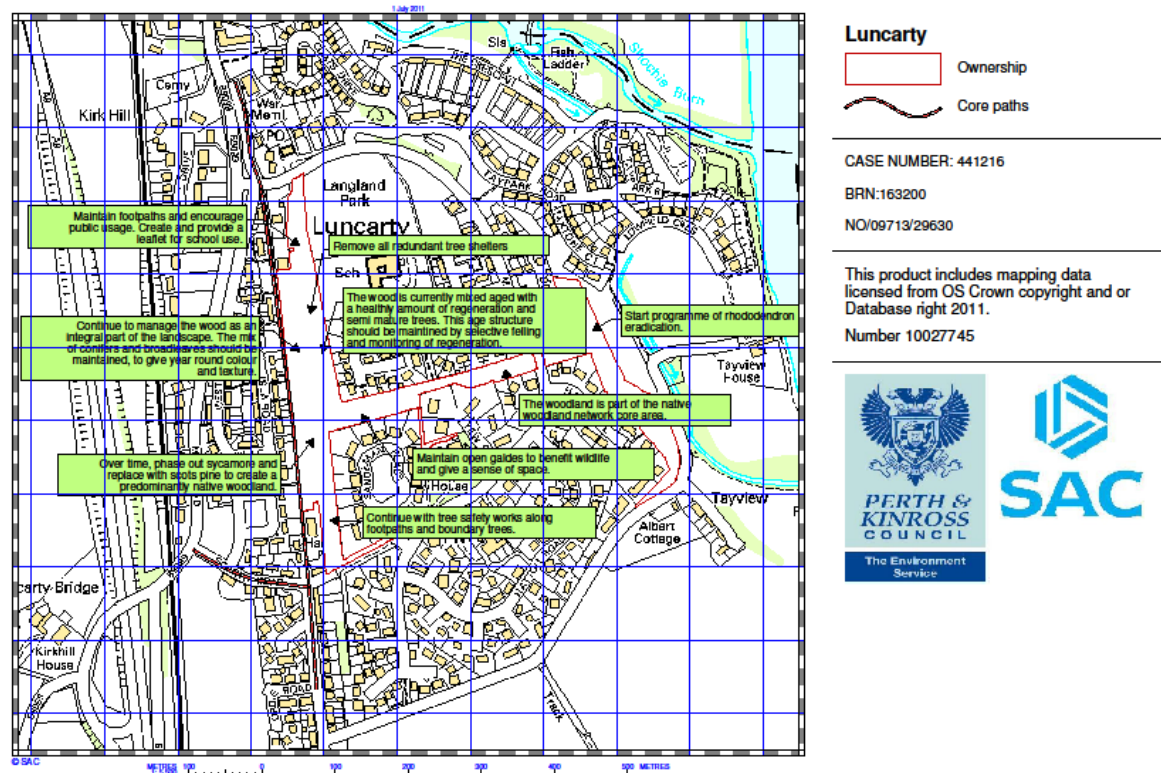
### 24.7 Production Forecast

Not applicable.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 25 Luncarty Woods

#### 25.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Luncarty Woods are located in the village of Luncarty. The woods are distributed in three connected strips in the centre of the village, forming a rough H shape. They cover an area of 3.58 ha.

#### Altitude

The highest point is 20 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are predominantly Corby – a free draining podzol with high gravel derived from highland rocks. The eastern part of the wood is on alluvial deposits.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

Luncarty Woods are shown on the 1755 maps; they are planted woodlands for Luncarty House. Therefore they are one of the oldest woodlands in Perthshire. The area has been developed and the woods are now bounded on all sides by development. There are no designated sites within the woodland area.

### ***Community Interest***

The community uses the woodlands a lot for walking, dog walking and as a route through the village. In addition, tree planting days with the adjacent primary school have taken place.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 28 May 2013. Seven people commented and of the management proposals on the concept map, one person did not support producing a leaflet, one person did not support maintaining open glades or removing the rhododendron. In addition the following points were made:

- 1) Selective felling should be undertaken to improve light into neighbouring properties.
- 2) Benches, play facilities, and bins should be installed along with an interpretation board.
- 3) Native woodland flowers should be planted in glades.

The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to develop the woodlands into mixed aged, mixed species woodlands that provide a 'green lung' to the village to Luncarty and provide amenity and wildlife habitats.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To remove the rhododendron.
- 2) Install two bins and an interpretation board.
- 3) Fell two mature trees to create gaps for regeneration and to use as a 'natural' seat.
- 4) Continue with tree safety surveys.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Site and Species Descriptions*

Compartment	Area (ha)	Description
1	0.01	A predominantly sycamore block with a few larch and beech. Most of the trees are around 55 to 65 years old and some of the sycamore have been coppiced in the past and are now mature multi stemmed trees of poor quality timber.
2	1.65	Oak woodland with few beech, sycamore and cherry. There are also a few spruce trees .The Oak and beech are mature and the other species vary in age from young to mature. There is a lot of regeneration of beech ash and sycamore, but not much of oak. There is a section (0.16 ha) to the north of recently planted native trees, predominantly oak, birch ash and hazel.
3	0.15	A strip of mainly mature Douglas fir. Sparse with a shrub layer developing.
4	0.72	A very mixed strip of woodland containing mature mixed broadleaves (beech, oak, sycamore, ash), mature conifers (scots pine, Norway spruce, western hemlock and grand and nobel fir) semi mature broadleaves (cherry, alder, lime rowan and scots pine) and natural regeneration of sycamore ash and beech. Also a few areas of rhododendron.
5	1.05	Similar to Compartment 4 in species and age with a strong level of regeneration.

**Figure 24: The path at Luncarty**

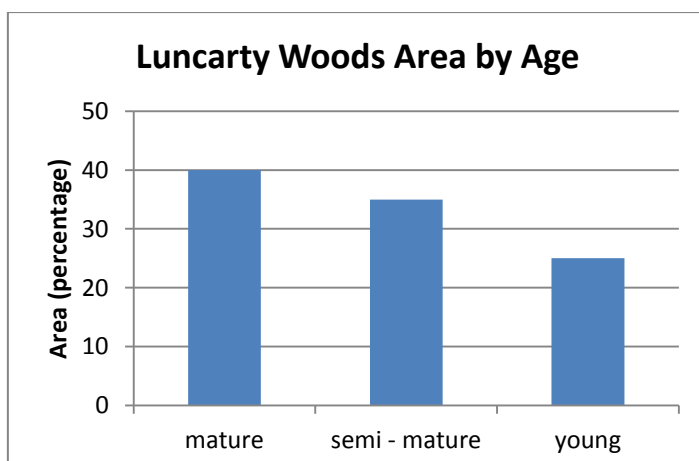
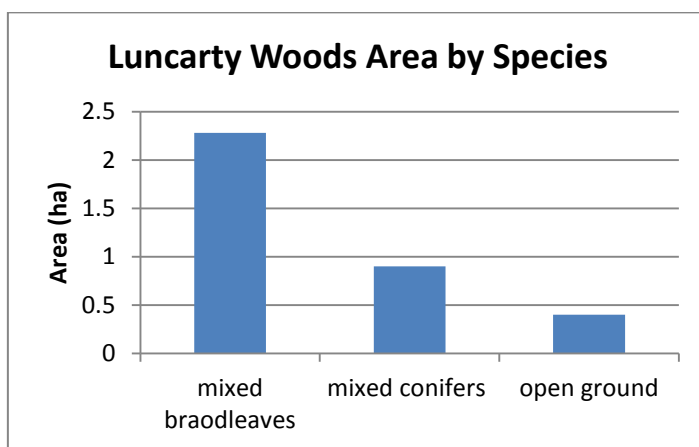


## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

*Figure 25: Ash Regeneration at Luncarty*



*Stand Data*



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Survey Data*

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **25.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### *Archaeological*

There are no statutory designations on this site.

### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations on this site and no recorded BAP species.

### *Herbivore*

Due to the high level of regeneration there is not a problem from deer browsing. There is some evidence of rabbits and voles.

### *Social*

Apart from the school helping with the tree planting in 2007 there is little formal community development associated with Luncarty Woods.

### *Public Access*

There is a high level of public access within the woods, mainly for walking and dog walking. There are 11 entry/exit points across the five Compartments.

## **25.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The woods and soils contain a high amount of carbon and encouraging a strong under story will increase the carbon stored in the woodland.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Trees that are removed because they may pose a risk to the public can be cut up and sold as firewood.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The woods improve the landscape of Luncarty and enhance its appeal as a pleasant place to live.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The school has been involved in tree planting.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The paths that cut through the woods are well used by local people and give the opportunity for short local walks that will	Medium



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	improve physical and mental health.	
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodlands are a key feature on the landscape and provide a green view from many areas of the village. They also absorb noise and provide shade in the summer.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The woodlands provide a habitat for wildlife in semi urban area and they are part of the native woodland core area.	Medium

## 25.4 Links with other Council Policy

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

The management of Luncarty woods predominantly supports Objective five of the Corporate Plan 'A confident, active and inclusive community' by providing a footpath that links with other to encourage exercise and outdoors activity.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

A 'healthy' community is encouraged by the provision of a footpath network around Luncarty, of which Luncarty woods form part of.

## 25.5 Silvicultural Policy

Continuous cover forestry with removal of dead and dying trees when required. As the canopy is already open, and regeneration high, then selective felling is not required.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

Aside from felling a couple of trees to make 'natural' seats and natural play equipment no felling will be under taken.

The rhododendron should be cleared by using stem injections, with the dead and dying stems cut and removed from site. Signs should be put in place to inform residents why it is being under taken.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

Restructuring will be with natural regeneration which is already successful on site.

## 25.6 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 - 2034
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## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

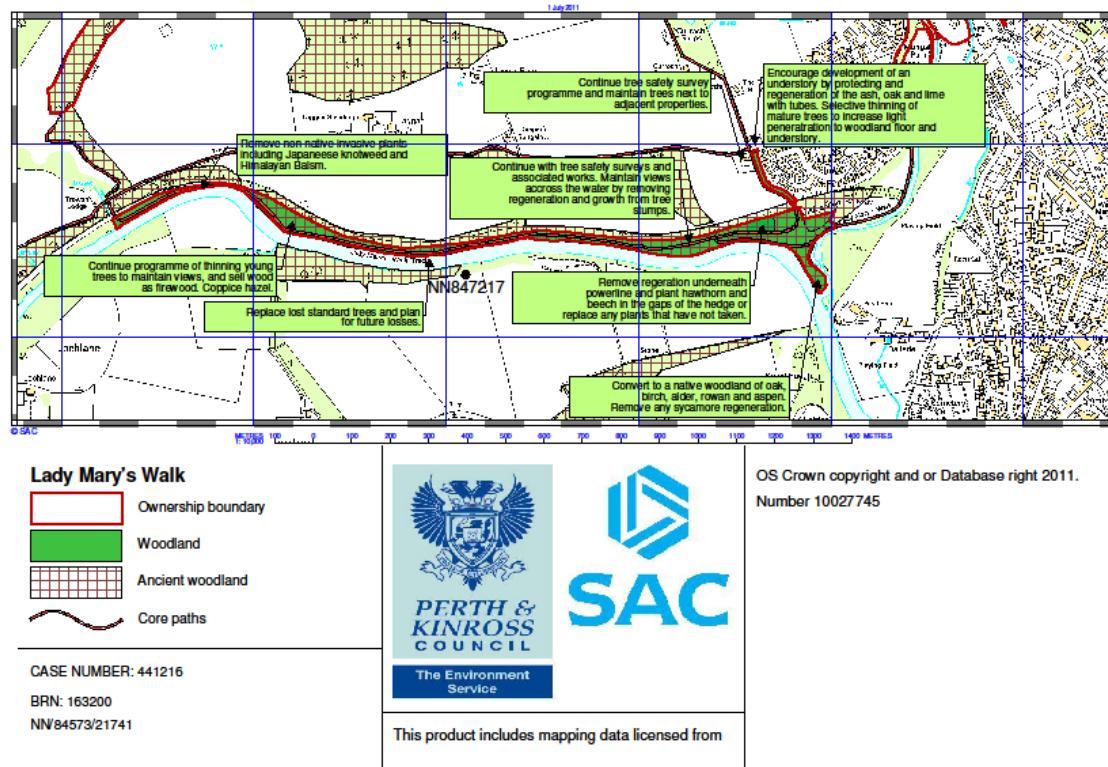
Removal of Rhododendron.											
Felling of two trees to make a seat and play structures.											
Monitor trees and remove dead and dying.											

### 25.7 Production Forecast

Not applicable.

## 26 Lady Mary's Walk

### 26.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The property is owned by Perth and Kinross Council; the margins of the river, for 1 m width, are owned by Lochlane and Laggan Ltd who have the riparian rights. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

Lady Mary's Walk covers an area of 6.5 ha, the majority of which runs in an east west direction along the northern bank of the River Earn. A section runs north south along the back of the houses of Highland Crescent. The 'walk' in the title refers to the linear walk beside the River Earn and Turret Burn that connects Crieff to the countryside to the west of the town.

#### **Altitude**

The maximum altitude in Lady Mary's Walk is 50 m above sea level.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***Soils***

The soils are alluvial deposits.

### ***History***

There are trees running at least part the way along the Northern banks of the River Earn on the 1753 maps, and there is clearly woodland between the railway line and the river on the 1893 survey. It was named after Lady Mary by her father Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre who opened it to the people of Crieff in 1825.

### ***Community Interest***

The walk is well used by members of the public.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 4 June 2013. Six people commented on the proposals for Lady Mary's Walk. The proposals for removing the Himalayan balsam and the sycamore were not supported by one individual, and the proposal for maintaining views was also not supported by one person. An additional comment was made requesting that there should be tighter controls on dogs because they disturb wildlife, disrupt fishing and leave mess behind. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is a high quality woodland trail, open to everyone, where users can get up close and personal to trees.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue to retain the tree cover, especially the large specimen trees.
- 2) Open up the views along the river.
- 3) Celebrate the range of tree species and ages.
- 4) Undertake regular tree safety surveys.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

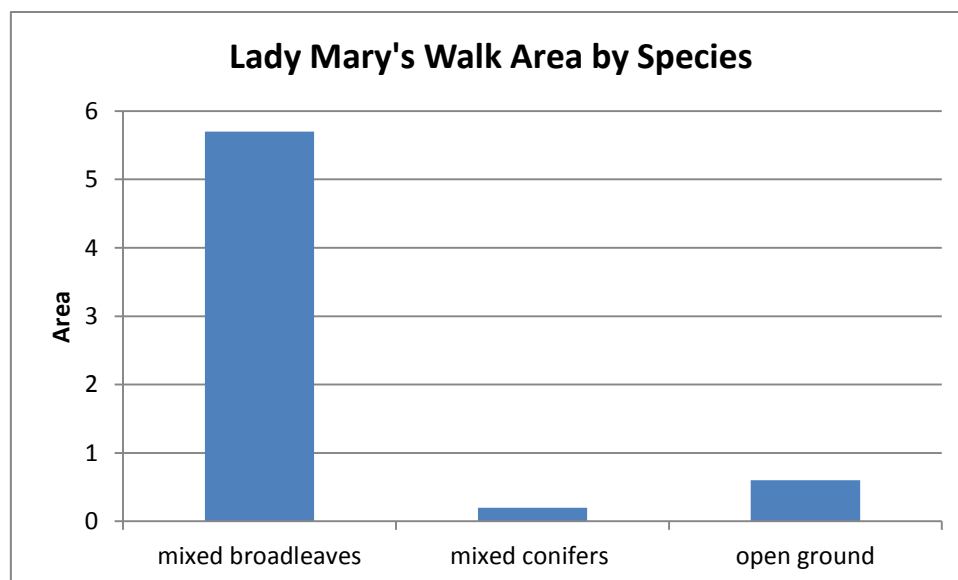
There are three main areas within the wood. The first is a the strip running north south behind the houses of Highland Crescent and this is made up of mature and semi-mature ash, oak, beech, sycamore, lime and sweet chestnut. There is also a healthy understory dominated by blackthorn. The second area is a real mix and includes the area of open ground under the power line, the beech hedge, a small area of conifers (Larch and scots pine) and a section dominated by mature beech and oak with some lime and ash. The third area stretches along the river and includes many attractive mature trees such as oak, lime

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

and sweet chestnut. There is also a significant amount of alder and oak regeneration on the bank side of the path.

### ***Stand Data***

The site is made up a broad mix of species and ages, with only a small area of plantation conifers that are of a similar age class.



### ***Survey Data***

People counters have been in use on Lady Mary's Walk and these have shown that on average the walk receives around 30,500 visits a year.

There has also been a survey of vascular plants undertaken in 2004.

## **26.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are no designated archaeological sites with or adjacent to Lady Mary's Walk.

### ***Ecological***

Himalayan Balsam is a problem in the woods and along the river bank and this should be eradicated. It is an exotic and aggressive plant that can take over areas and prevent native ground flora from establishing.

It is unsuitable to turn this wood into a native woodland due to the value of the large non-native species such as the beech hedge and sweet chestnut.

Northern Marsh Orchid is found in the open areas by the power line, and whilst it is not a threatened species it is attractive and adds to the value of the site.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Herbivore*

Deer, squirrels and rabbits are present on the site.

### *Social*

There are no community groups that work on Lady Mary's Walk, however it is an important site for brining all walks of life together informally.

### *Public Access*

Lady Marys Walk is promoted as 'wheelchair friendly' and is suitable for motorised and manual wheelchairs. It is also suitable for pushchairs and the path is wide enough to prevent conflict between users. Some cycling takes place and a circular route linking up with Puddock Wood could be promoted to mountain bikers. There is a conflict arising from measures to prevent motorbikes that inadvertently prevent horseriders from using the path.

## 26.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The carbon stored within the trees at Lady Mary's Walk will be retained. There is limited scope for some planting, although this will only be in areas where trees have had to be removed.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	The will be no commercial timber extraction from Lady Mary's Walk.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The walk adds to the attractiveness of Crieff as a visitor destination, and the suitability of the walk for wheelchairs will attract the less able bodied to visit Crieff.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	As the path is suitable for wheelchairs, pushchairs and those less able to walk, it will encourage those users who are otherwise unable to go into the countryside. This diversity of users will increase community involvement and will provide a space for learners to engage with woodlands in an accessible environment. It also provides a space for interaction with others in the community, whether formal or informal.	High
<b>Access and health</b>	People with limited physical capabilities can enjoy the outdoors, and all the mental and physical benefits this brings.	High

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The trees near to the river will slow surface run off and increase interception, thus increasing lag times. The tree cover near the river also enhances the river habitat.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The woods are not rich in BAP species, however they connect the woods of the west of Crieff to the 'urban' trees thus providing habitat connectivity.	Medium

### 26.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Achieving objective five, 'confident, active and inclusive communities', of the Corporate Plan can be supported by the excellent access provision at Lady Mary's Walk. In particular, the site gives the less able bodied and those in wheelchairs the opportunity to feel part of the community and enjoy being in a 'natural' environment.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

Having a countryside site that is truly open to all is unusual and Lady Mary's Walk is an excellent example of how to promote a 'safe, healthy and inclusive community'.

### 26.5 Silvicultural Policy

To manage as a continuous cover woodland with a varied age structure that provides an attractive backdrop to users of the path.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

There will not be any thinning or felling as the conversion of the woodland to a native woodland will be done through removing regeneration and waiting for the natural senescence of the mature sycamore trees.

The hazel in the southern part of the woodland will be coppiced.

#### *Restructuring and New Planting*

No restructuring or new planting will take place.

#### *Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species*

Species such as Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed will be regularly monitored and controlled if necessary.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 26.6 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-2033
Tree safety surveys and associated works.										
Encourage an understory by protecting natural regeneration with tubes.										
Remove non-native invasive plants such as Himalayan Balsam.										
Maintain views along the river by removing regenerated trees along bank.										
Remove non-native regeneration such as sycamore.										

### 26.7 Production Forecast

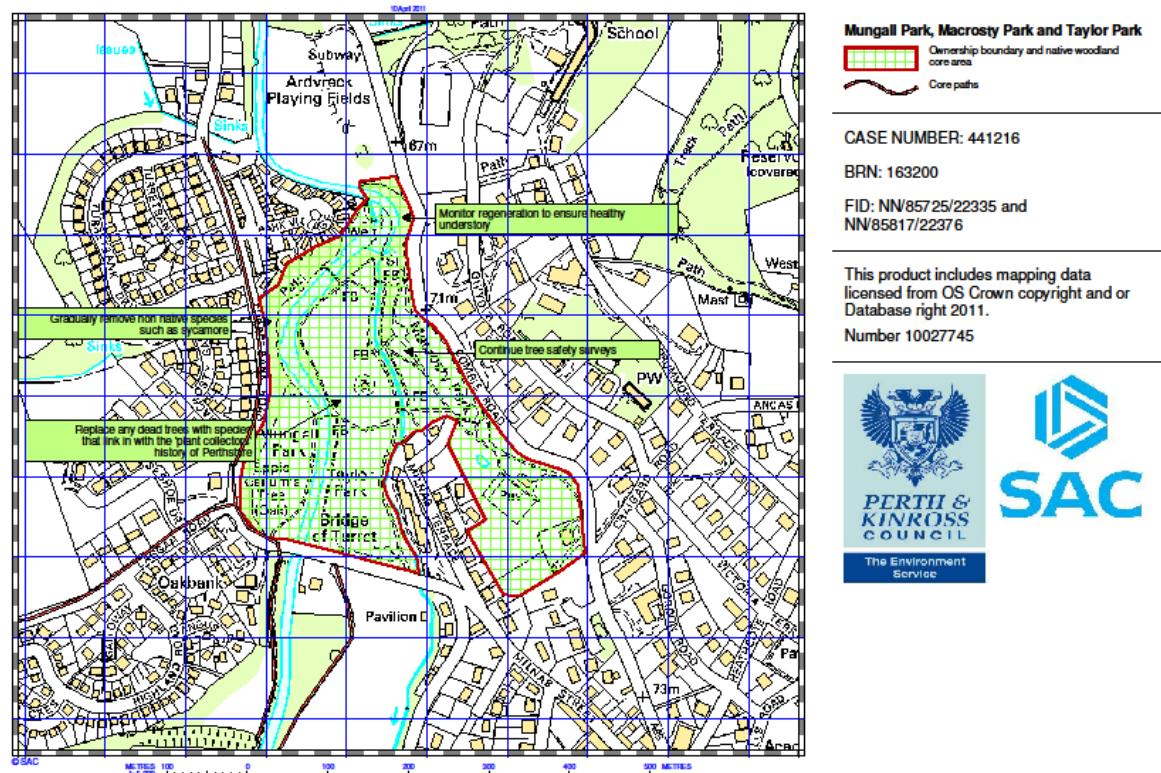
Trees will only be removed if they pose a risk to the public.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 27 Macrosty Park, Mungall Park and Taylor Park

#### 27.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

The parks cover an area of 3.68 ha and is located in the north west of Crieff.

#### **Altitude**

The eastern boundary of the Park is the highest point at 70 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are freely draining brown forest soils.

#### **History**

MacRosty Park was gifted to Crieff by James MacRosty in 1902 who was elected Chief Magistrate of Crieff three times. The adjacent Mungall Park was gifted by Provost Mungall

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

in 1922 and Taylor Park, previously the field by the old mills, was gifted by Councillor Taylor in 1938. In the late 20th century the park was beginning to look tired and the Friends of MacRosty Park was formed to apply for funding to renovate the park. This was successful and the park was rejuvenated.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a very high community interest in the park with Friends of Macrosty Park leading the way by applying for funding, organising events and planning the planting beds in the gardens.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on the 4 June 2013 and an online survey was available throughout June. One response was received and they supported all the management proposals. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The vision is to continue to provide a high quality amenity green space and to manage the trees to complement the feel and the history of the park.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue with tree safety surveys and any required work.
- 2) Replace any trees that have to be removed with other interesting and exotic species to reflect the 'plant collecting feel of the park'.
- 3) Remove sycamore regeneration from the woodland strip.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

The Park is predominantly green space with wide ranges of trees planted in singles and groups throughout. There are also three main strips of trees: the first, the largest, runs north south along the western boundary, the second along the boundary with Comrie Road, and the third runs along the burn. The species are very mixed, mainly broadleaved but with a significant number of exotic conifers.

### ***Stand Data***

No measurements have been taken.

### ***Survey Data***

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **27.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Archaeological***

The Park is listed, as is the mill lade, sluice and mill and the bandstand.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site although it does form part of the native woodland core area.

### ***Herbivore***

Squirrels are numerous in the park and there is evidence of rabbits and voles.

### ***Social***

There is strong community interest in the park, both formally via the Friends of Macrosty Park and informally, from the high numbers of visitors and users of the park and the events held there.

### ***Public Access***

A number of paths crisscross the Park and the path to the west is a Core Path. It is mainly walkers of all abilities who use these paths, although occasionally cyclists will use them.

## **27.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Aims</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Climate change</b>	The woodland is a store of carbon and having a high quality green space in the town will reduce the number of people driving out of town for walks/dog walking.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Trees removed for health and safety reasons can be cut up and used as firewood.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The trees add texture and colour to the town and make it a more desirable place to live.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The community have played an essential role in rejuvenating and managing the park and this has resulted in a high quality green space for everyone to enjoy.	High
<b>Access and health</b>	Most of the paths are suitable for all users, including those less able and its location within the town, yet linked with longer walks makes this an ideal place to enjoy the outdoors and get some exercise.	High

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodland will intercept rainfall and reduce surface runoff in the area.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The woodland is a wildlife haven in the town.	Medium

## 27.4 Links with other Council Policy

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

Having confident, active and inclusive communities is one of the five objectives of the Corporate Plan and the facilities provided at the Park, and the Park itself does this fully.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

Community engagement is at the heart of the Community Plan and the high level of community interest and leadership in the park supports the principles of the Community Plan.

## 27.5 Silvicultural Policy

To maintain the tree cover and to continue using exotic tree species to link the park to its history.

### ***Felling and Thinning***

Aside from removal of sycamore regeneration and taking down trees due to health and safety fears there will be no felling or thinning.

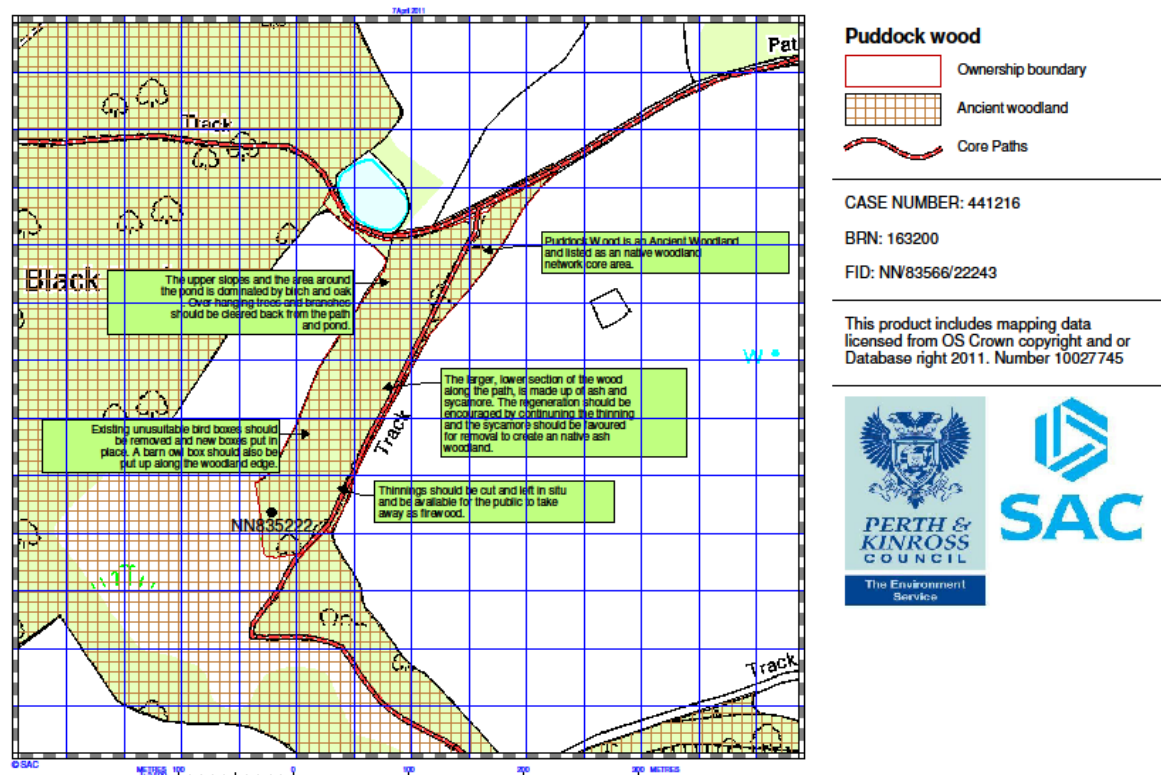
## 27.6 Work Plan

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## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 28 Puddock Wood Crieff

#### 28.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The property is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Puddock wood covers an area of 2.34 ha and is located to the west of Crieff. It is around 400 m north-west of Lady Mary's Walk.

#### Altitude

The site is at a maximum of 130 m above sea level (rising from 100 m above sea level in the south west).

#### Soils

The soil of Puddock wood is Bruntland soils, a humus iron podzol which is freely draining.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

There are a few trees marked on the map in the area in the 1753 maps, although due to the inaccuracies in mapping it is unclear whether it is precisely at the same spot that Puddock Wood now stands. The earliest mapped record of Puddock Wood is on the 1898 OS map which clearly shows the woodland. Therefore the site has been wooded for over 100 years.

### ***Community Interest***

The Wood is well used with walkers, cyclists and very occasionally horseriders. It forms part of the path to Laggan Hill. The pond is also a focal point.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 4 June 2013. One person commented on the proposals for Puddock Wood and was in support of all of them. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision of the site is as attractive native woodland, well used by the public, that provides texture on the landscape and habitat for a variety of wildlife.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue thinning the lower part of the wood, favouring the removal of the sycamore.
- 2) Coppice the ash. A couple of stems should be removed every three years to stimulate shoots for coppicing.
- 3) Remove sycamore regeneration.
- 4) Install a barn owl box in a large tree adjacent to the fields.
- 5) Cut back any overhanging branches that are causing problems for walkers/cyclists.
- 6) Continue to maintain the path.

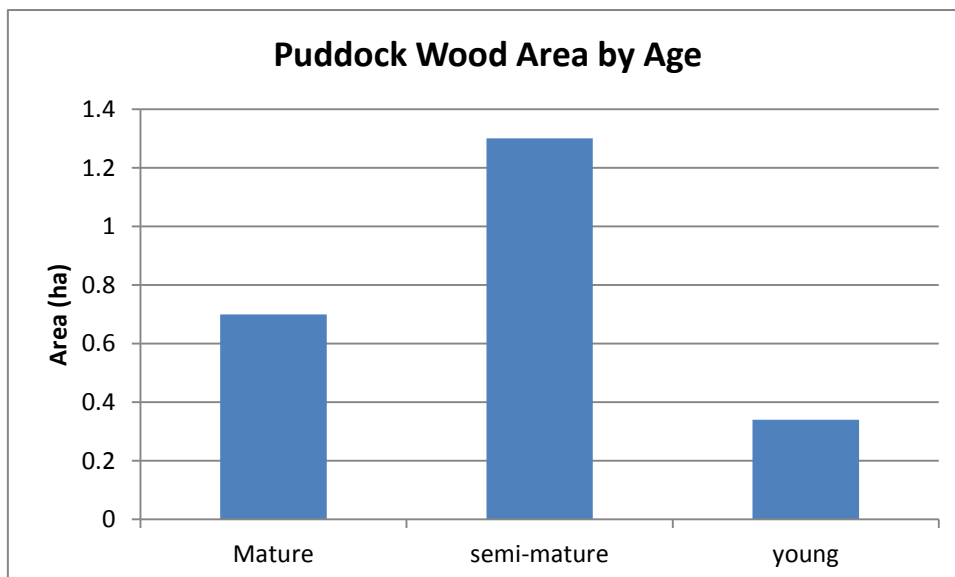
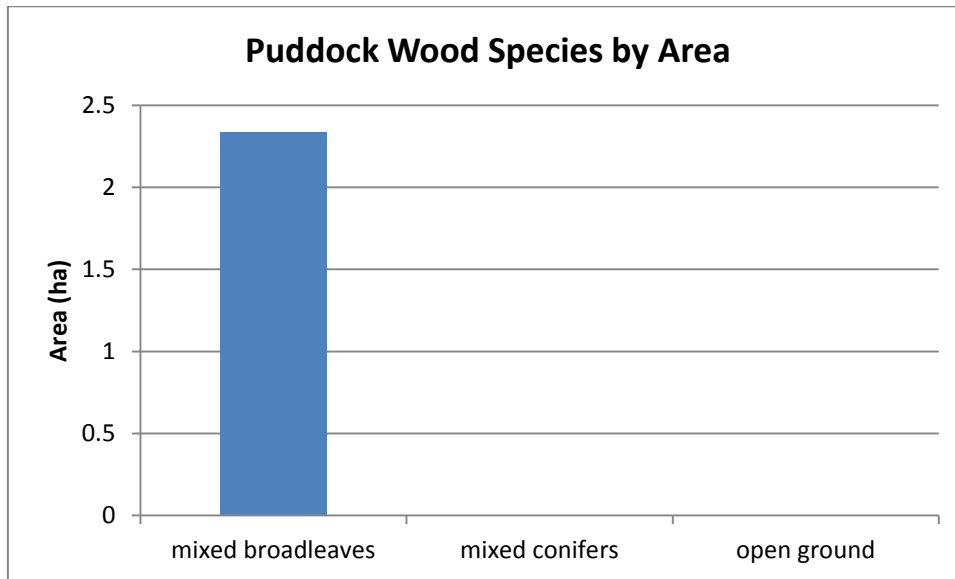
### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

There are two main woodland types at Puddock wood: 1) a birch and oak woodland in the north of the wood, and 2) an ash and sycamore wood that runs alongside the path. There is a mixed age class, with some mature and semi-mature trees and some regeneration.

### ***Stand Data***

The lower area (around 1.8 ha) is made up of predominantly semi-mature ash and sycamore, and the upper area near the pond is predominantly birch and oak of mixed age classes with some regeneration.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### **Survey Data**

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **28.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### **Archaeological**

There are no archaeological sites within Puddock Wood.

### **Ecological**

Whilst there are no species of significant interest in Puddock Wood, it pertains to be a W17 *Quercus pretraea* – *betular pubescens* alongside an ash dominated woodland and this is locally unusual. In addition, it is an ideal site to install barn own boxes due to the open farmland to the east that would provide hunting ground.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Herbivore*

There is evidence of deer browsing although the presence of some regeneration means the deer numbers are not yet at critical levels.

### *Social*

There are no organised local groups that are solely responsible for Puddock Wood although community management should be encouraged. The removal of sycamore saplings could be a job that the local community could get involved in.

### *Public Access*

There is public access through the wood, running from the south west, heading up to the pond in the north on a path suitable for walking and cycling and horse riding, but not suitable for wheelchairs.

## 28.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Retaining the carbon stored in the trees and soils of the woodland will ensure that the management of paddock wood does not contribute to the causes of climate change. Puddock Wood also forms an important habitat linkage that will aid species migration should the effects of climate change cause it.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	Apart from the removal of sycamore and its use as firewood, there will be no timber extraction from Puddock Wood.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	Puddock Wood is unlikely to be a tourist destination in itself, but it does add to the character of the area and the natural landscape that attracts visitors.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The community should be encouraged to get involved in the instillation of bird and barn owl boxes.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The path through Puddock Wood joins with other paths and forms a network of walks in the area. A good choice of local routes will encourage people to walk regularly and often, improving their mental and physical health.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	Woodlands on slopes can reduce surface run off and river sedimentation and this is	Medium

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	especially important for important fish rivers such as The Earn, which is a Special Area of Conservation.	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The non-native species will be removed and nesting birds encouraged by installing boxes. As Puddock Wood links two other woodlands it is an important part of the local habitat network and therefore supports more wildlife than it would if an isolated woodland.	Medium

### 28.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The management of Puddock Wood predominantly supports objective five of the Corporate Plan 'A confident, active and inclusive community' by providing a footpath that links with other to encourage exercise and outdoors activity.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

A 'healthy' community is encouraged by the provision of a high quality footpath network around Crieff, of which Puddock Wood forms part of.

### 28.5 Silvicultural Policy

Continuous cover forestry will be undertaken here, with only a gradual removal of sycamore over the period of the plan. Natural regeneration will be encouraged, with tubes put on if appropriate. If the ash succumbs to chalara, then the oak and birch woodland should be encouraged to expand into the ash area. Dead trees should only be removed if they are close to the path and pose a safety risk.

#### *Felling and Thinning*

Thinning should be undertaken every five years with around 20 trees removed. Sycamores should be taken out along with ash that are within dense stands. Trees of poor form should be favoured for removal.

#### *Restructuring and New Planting*

The areas that are thinned should develop into mature woodland with an understory of natural regeneration coming through. If browsing by deer increases to such an extent that regeneration is being adversely affected then tree shelters should be put on.

#### *Felling Table*

**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2014	2.34	0.06				0.06			
2019	2.34	0.06				0.06			
2024	2.34	0.06				0.06			
Totals		0.18				0.18			

## 28.6 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 - 2034
Remove sycamore regeneration and coppice ash.											
Protect oak, birch and ash regeneration if required.											
Thin out sycamore (and ash if required).											

## 28.7 Production Forecast

Year	Volumes
2014	Approx 5 m <sup>3</sup>

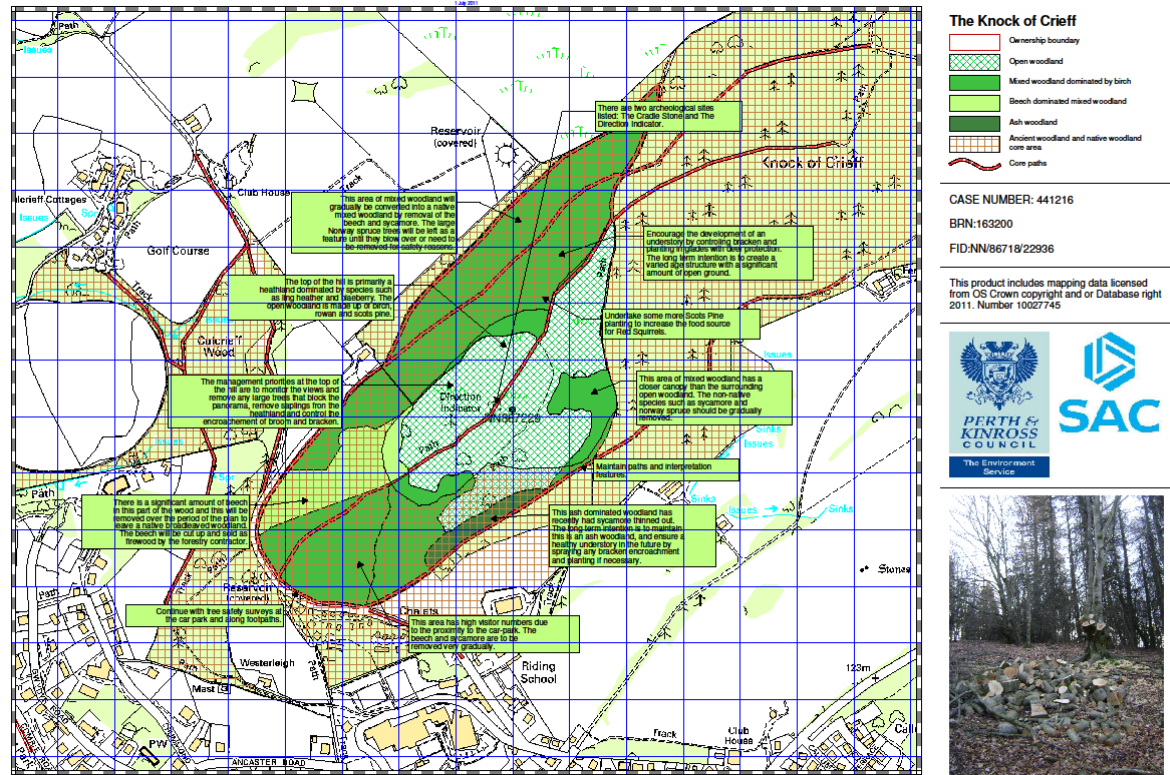
**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

<b>2015</b>	n/a
<b>2016</b>	n/a
<b>2017</b>	n/a
<b>2018</b>	n/a
<b>2019</b>	Approx 5 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2020</b>	n/a
<b>2021</b>	n/a
<b>2022</b>	n/a
<b>2023</b>	n/a
<b>2024</b>	Approx 5 m <sup>3</sup>

# Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 29 The Knock of Crieff

### 29.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The property is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

The Knock is a hill located to the north of Crieff and the Council owned part covers an area of 29.75 ha on the western and central side of the hill. The eastern side of the hill is owned and managed by Crieff Hydro.

#### Altitude

The highest point on the Council's owned land is 244 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The majority of the hill is composed of Shields soils; freely drained humus iron podzols. The centre is mainly bare rock and scree with a shallow humus rich soil in developing places.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The Knock takes its name from the old Scots word for hillock, which was derived from the Gaelic 'cnoc' meaning hill. The name Crieff derives from the Gaelic word 'craobh' meaning 'among trees.' The 1755 maps show the Knock as being unwooded. The 1783 military survey maps show The Knock as being covered with trees which may mean that the previous map had omitted putting on the trees (only the trees around large houses were mapped in detail). However, The Knock has been under continuous tree cover for at least 220 years.

### ***Community Interest***

There is a large amount of community interest in the Knock of Crieff. Many local people use it for recreation: for dog walking, hiking, horse-riding, mountain biking and, occasionally cross country skiing. In addition it is well used by tourists, both from Crieff Hydro and visitors to the town.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 4 June 2013. Three people responded and they generally supported all the management proposals except one person did not support leaving deadwood on site. In addition, the RSPB commented that the woodland is in an area important for Red Kite breeding and asked that all trees are surveyed before felling and that FC note 32. Forests and Birds is followed during forest operations. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is to maintain the wood as a high quality countryside visitor attraction whilst enhancing its biodiversity and nature conservation value.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Gradually remove non-native species to create a native woodland.
- 2) Maintain the views on the top of the hill by removing any large trees.
- 3) Maintain and improve the heath land by removing sapling and controlling broom and bracken.
- 4) Monitor trees for pests and diseases and adapt management accordingly.
- 5) Create a varied age structure.
- 6) Continue tree safety surveys.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

There are four main woodland types at the Knock:

Birch dominated mixed woodland (12.92 ha).

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

- 1) Beech dominated mixed woodland (2.27 ha).
- 2) Ash woodland (0.72 ha).
- 3) Open heath with natural regeneration (8.96 ha).

### *Birch Dominated Mixed Woodland*

Birch is the dominant species with rowan, ash oak beech willow and hawthorn and conifers Norway spruce, Scots pine and larch. Trees are well spaced with a healthy ground flora including foxglove, blueberry and marsh violet. This woodland type covers around two thirds of the site.

### *Beech Dominated Mixed Woodland*

This area includes a former beech hedge as well as previously planted and naturally regenerated individual mature beech trees. Other species include oak, birch and rowan. Generally well-spaced out with beech trees that have recently been felled creating openings in the canopy and rejuvenating the ground flora.

### *Ash Woodland*

Predominantly ash, this part of the wood has an understory of sycamore that has been thinned out. There is also encroachment of bracken.

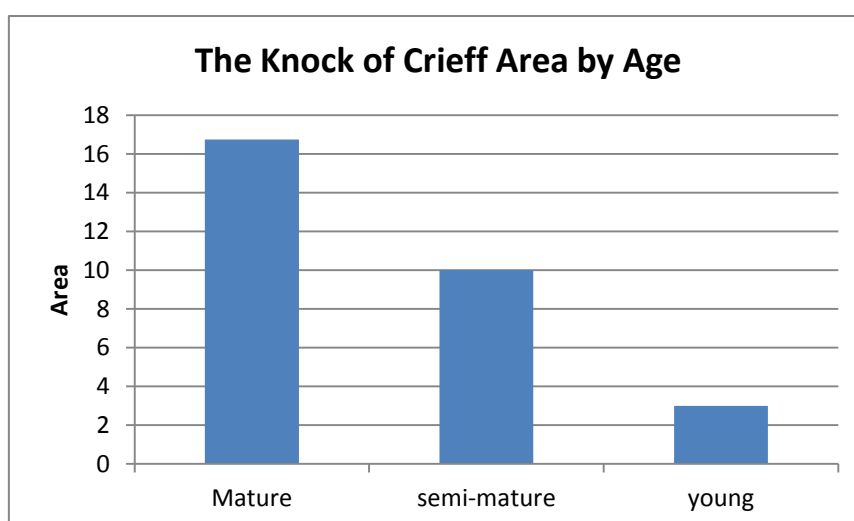
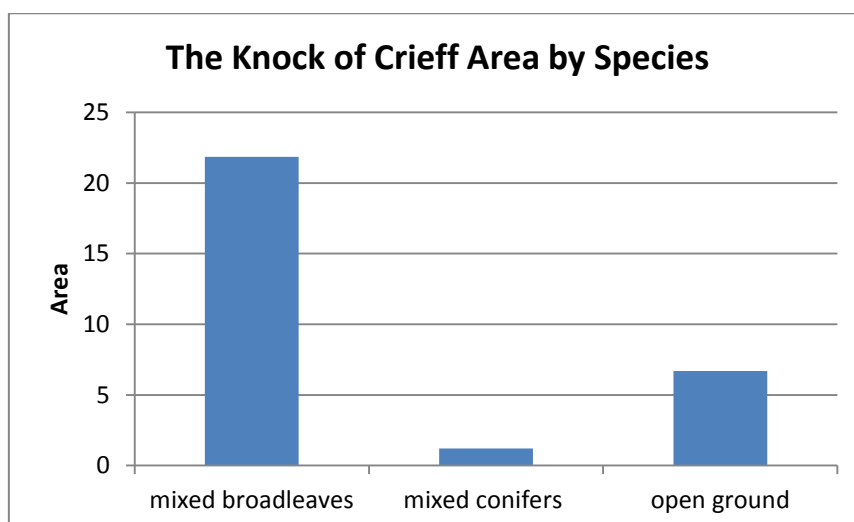
### *Open Heath with Natural Regeneration*

Predominantly heath land, especially towards the summit, this area has a few enclosures of newly planted Scots pine and juniper. Other tree species include birch, rowan with a few conifers (Norway spruce, Scots pine and larch). There is interesting heathland ground flora including eyebright, harebell and heath bedstraw.

### ***Stand Data***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.



### ***Survey Data***

A survey of the vascular plants found at The Knock was undertaken in 2006.

## **29.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

There are two archaeological monuments of interest on the Knock – a crade stone a ‘hugh boulder [erratic] split into two’ at NGR: NN86542272 and a view indicator at NGR: NN86762296.

### ***Ecological***

There are two UK BAP priority species present on the Knock – the pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly and the red squirrel. In addition, it is rich in other important native species, especially in the ground flora which includes yellow pimpernel, wood sorrel, barren strawberry tormentil amongst others. Scots Pine will continue to be planted to support the

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

red squirrel and the Norway spruce will not be removed unless necessary as they provide an important food source for red squirrels. The primary larval food plant of the pearl-bordered fritillary is Common Dog-violet (*Viola riviniana*). Heath Dog-violet (*Viola canina*) and Marsh Violet (*Viola palustris*) are also used. Adults feed primarily on Bugle and Tormentil and Dandelion. The presence of these species are important to maintain the butterfly population and therefore open glades and low stoking will be maintained.

### ***Herbivore***

Roe Deer are present although their browsing is not at a critical point where they need controlling. Red Squirrels are present.

### ***Social***

The Knock is an important place for many people; both local people and visitors. It is a place to walk and talk, to spend time with family or on your own. It is good for exercise and for clearing your mind, for looking at the fantastic view, or for looking at the wildflowers at your feet.

### ***Public Access***

Public usage is high and the Knock is used by horse riders, cyclists, walkers and dog walkers. There are two circular paths that are heavily used by horseriders, although this pressure has resulted in a deterioration of the path. Cyclists tend to use the path that runs from the upper car park onto the hydro land, although mountain bikers do use all the footpaths. Walkers use all the paths and create new ones. Erosion is a problem on the steeper paths and the paths are getting wider due to people avoiding the wet/eroded areas and creating new paths around them.

## **29.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Trees uptake carbon and younger trees uptake carbon faster than older trees. In addition, soils contain carbon and soil disturbance can release carbon into the atmosphere. However, as saplings will be removed from the health land area and some mature non-native trees will also be taken down to allow space for native trees to grow. Whilst these management practices are not increasing carbon in the atmosphere, because no new planting is taking place.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	The beech trees that are felled will be cut up and left for firewood for local people to take. The large Norway spruce will be left and if they fall or need to be taken down for safety reasons they will be cut up and left as	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
	dead wood habitat. No commercial timber operation will be undertaken.	
<b>Business development</b>	The Knock is a popular visitor attraction to tourists to Crieff. It has the potential to be the location for appropriate sustainable utilisation, such as ecology walks, film locations, weddings, etc.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	Due to the proximity of the car parts the woodland has potential for active volunteer groups as well as being a site for visits from scouts/guides and other community groups.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	The walks and cycle routes are an excellent accessible way for people to enjoy the outdoors and exercise in peaceful surroundings. Walking and cycling outside improves mental health as well as physical well-being. In addition, spending time in 'semi wild' environments increases confidence and well-being and standing at the viewpoint creates a sense of place and belonging, whilst using the energy required to get up there results in a feeling of achievement	High
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The podzol soils and tree cover are excellent natural flood defences as they reduce surface run off and increase lag time. Crieff is within an area classed as 'in bad condition' in regards to the water quality of rivers, lochs and estuaries in the Scotland river basin management plan, with the aim of getting to a good status by 2027. Trees also intercept airborne particulate pollution as well as reducing wind speeds improving the local environment.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Of the HAPs in Tayside the Knock can be categorised as having three in unfavourable condition. Juniper and two bat species.	High

### 29.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Of the five objectives contained within the Plan, objective three and objective five are supported by the management of the Knock. Objective three is for a prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy and the high quality 'natural' visitor experience offered at the Knock will both enhance the tourist experience and encourage inward investment. Objective five is for a confident, active and inclusive community. The Knock is an ideal site for outdoor exercise, from high energy mountain biking to low energy afternoon strolls, and as the site is free and can be enjoyed at no cost, it is open to everyone.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The vision of the community plan is for a 'confident and ambitious Perth and Kinross to which everyone can contribute and in which all can share'. Of the three aims that drive this vision, the Knock provides a space that supports two of them: a vibrant and successful area and a safe, healthy and inclusive community.

### **29.5 Silvicultural Policy**

The overriding silvicultural policy for the Knock is continuous cover forestry, with the occasional removal of a single tree for biodiversity or health and safety reasons. The ultimate aim, which is already closely realised, is to have a varied age structure, variety of native tree species and variable stocking across the site to allow for areas of open ground and woodland glades. Felling will be infrequent and planting will take place when required. Natural regeneration will be monitored and encouraged where appropriate, although cleaning will take place in the heathland at the top of the hill. Non-native trees will be gradually removed, except the Norway spruce. Dead or dying trees will be left in situ unless they pose a risk to the public.

#### ***Felling and Thinning***

The only thinning to take place will be the continuation of the gradual removal of beech and sycamore. Less than 20 m<sup>3</sup> a year will be removed. Trees will be surveyed for breeding birds before felling.

#### ***Restructuring and New planting***

Scots pine will be planted to replace the sycamore and beech. These will be planted in small enclosures with 4 to 5 saplings in tree shelters in each enclosure.

#### ***Control of Non-native Invasive Plant Species***

Although not exotic, bracken is a problem on the site and it is colonising a large part of the heath land areas. It should be sprayed annually with herbicide to stop spread and to try and reduce the area it already covers.

Felling Period	Area of Thinning (ha)	Area of Felling (net area) (ha)	Restructuring Area by Successor Crop Types (net area of species, other land to cover open ground) (ha)						
			Sitka Spruce	Other Conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2014		0.08					0.08		

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

2016		0.38					0.08		0.3
2018		0.08					0.08		
2020		0.08					0.08		
2022		0.38					0.08		0.3
Totals		1					0.4		0.6

### 29.6 Work Plan

Activity	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023-2033
Remove trees that block the view from the summit.										
Remove non-native species such as Sycamore and Beech.										
Cut back/ spray bracken and Broom from heath land areas.										
Plant Scots pine in areas cleared of beech and sycamore.										

### 29.7 Production Forecast

Year	Volumes
2014	<20 m <sup>3</sup>
2015	
2016	<20 m <sup>3</sup>

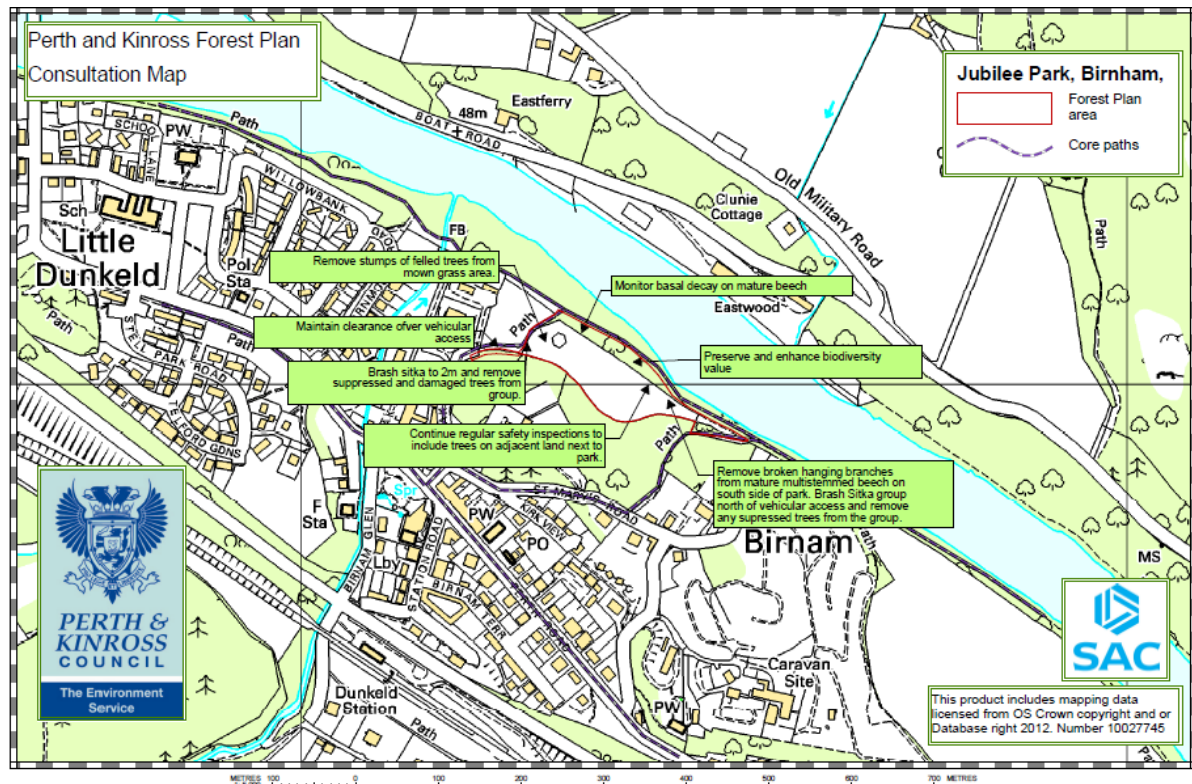
**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

<b>2017</b>	
<b>2018</b>	<20 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2019</b>	
<b>2020</b>	<20 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2021</b>	
<b>2022</b>	<20 m <sup>3</sup>
<b>2023</b>	

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 30 Jubilee Park, Dunkeld

#### 30.1 Location and Background



#### **Property**

The property is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### **Location and Area**

The Park covers an area of 1.06 ha. It is surrounded by woodland on the southern bank of the River Tay.

#### **Altitude**

The Park is at 50 m above sea level.

#### **Soils**

The soils are alluvial deposits.

#### **History**

Originally part of the grounds of Torwood House the park was gifted to the Council in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Community Interest***

The Park is used intermittently by walkers although people often walk past it to get to the riverside walk. It has been suggested that it is a good location for a skate park.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 28 May June 2013. One person commented on the plans for the Park and all the management proposals were supported. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision for the park to be a well-used greenspace and for the trees surrounding the park to enhance the setting of the park.

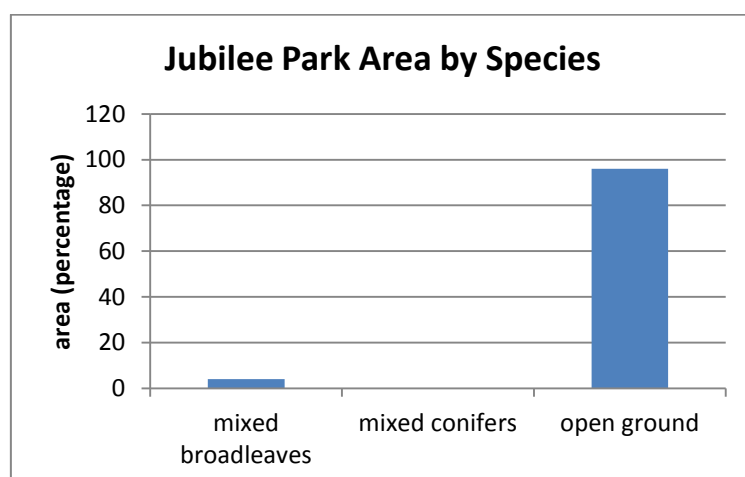
### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue with tree safety surveys.
- 2) Work with surrounding landowners to convert the woodlands to native woodland.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

An open space surrounded by woodland (not owned by the Council). There is a scattering of broadleaved trees within the ownership of the council.

### ***Stand Data***



### ***Survey Data***

No formal surveys have been undertaken.

## **30.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### ***Archaeological***

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

There are no archaeological sites in the Park.

### ***Ecological***

There are no ecological designations on the site.

### ***Herbivore***

There is evidence of rabbits and squirrels in the Park.

### ***Social***

The Park is underused and a local community group has suggested that installing a skate park would increase the number of people visiting the Park.

### ***Public Access***

There is public access throughout the Park and a footpath runs from Oak Road.

## **30.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Aims</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Climate change</b>	There is little opportunity to reduce the impacts of climate change.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	There is no scope for timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The Park is part of a number of places in Dunkeld and Birnham that add to the desirability to live there.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	Getting children from the community together to support installing a skate park is an excellent example of community development.	Medium
<b>Access and health</b>	The Park is occasionally used by people walking dogs.	Low
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The Park will have a minimal effect on infiltration and runoff.	Low
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The grassland area offers little wildlife habitat.	Low

## **30.4 Links with other Council Policy**

### ***Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan***

An underutilised park such as Jubilee Park is an ideal way of engaging with the local community to consult on the future usage of the Park.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

The Park is an excellent setting for some sort of play park, whether it is a skate park or bike park.

### 30.5 Silvicultural Policy

Continue to manage as an open green space and work with the community to increase usage of the Park.

### ***Felling and Thinning***

No felling or thinning will be undertaken.

### ***Restructuring and New planting***

No new planting will be undertaken.

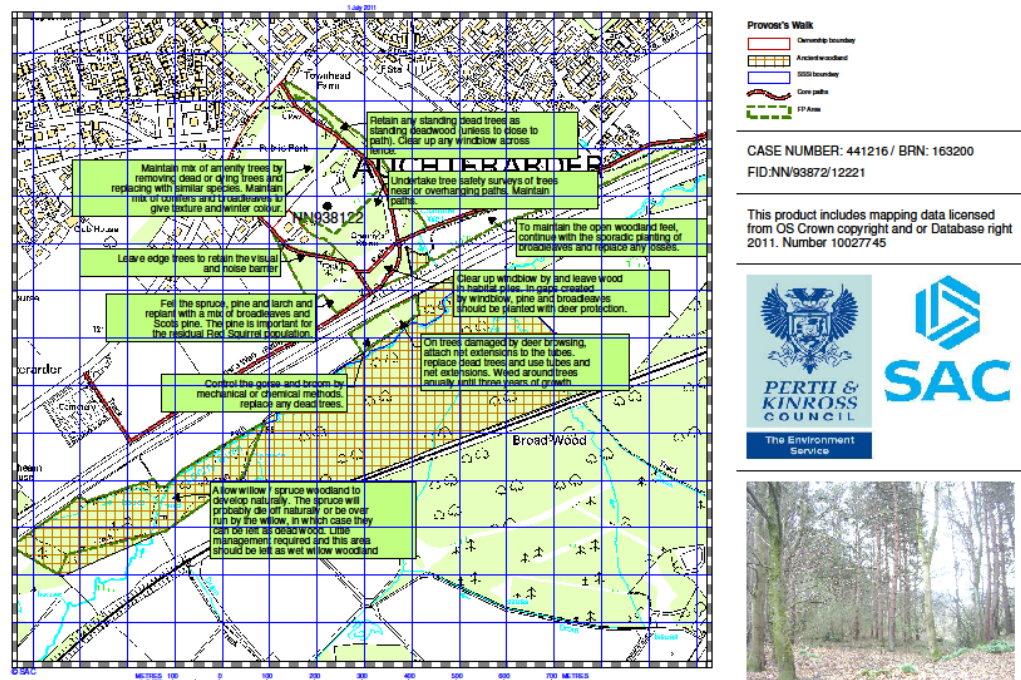
## 30.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 31 Provost's Walk and Primrose Park, Auchterarder

#### 31.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The sites are owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Provost's Walk and Primrose Park are located to the south of Auchterarder and cover a total area of 17.24 ha. The area in the Forest Plan is in four blocks, the main area covering the Park and to the north of the A9, with two sections to the south of the A9 and a strip of trees just under a kilometre west from the main park area.

#### Altitude

At its highest point the woodland is 110 m above sea level, rising from just under 80 m above sea level.

#### Soils

The soils are Balrownie soils – a brown forest soil derived from lower old red sandstone.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

The Park was created, and the woodlands planted, in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century – the conifers are on their first rotation.

### ***Community Interest***

The walks to the north of the A9 are well used, however there is no evidence that the walk through the areas to the south of the main road is being used – crossing the dual carriageway is a deterrent, along with lack of signs or information about the areas to the south.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 4 June 2013. One person commented on the plans and they supported all the proposals. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision for the site can be divided into two: for the areas to the north of the A9 the long term vision is to gradually create an attractive native mixed woodland that provides a screen of the road, wildlife habitat and texture and variety on the landscape. The areas to the south should be managed for biodiversity and wildlife, with little intervention.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) To fell the conifers in Compartment 3. Due to the high level of public usage, the location next to the main road and the age of the trees clear felling of the conifers should be undertaken with care to not damage the smaller broadleaved trees. In addition, pockets of Scots pine should be left for red squirrels.
- 2) To maintain the open feel in Compartment 2 and continue with sporadic planning to replace dead or dying trees.
- 3) To remove windblown trees in Compartment 1 and continue with tree safety surveys.
- 4) To replace trees that have not taken in Compartment 4 and use appropriate deer protection and to weed annually.
- 5) Monitor annually the wet willow woodland – little management is required in this area and it should be left to develop naturally.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Site and Species Descriptions*

Compartment	Area (ha)	Description
1	6.57	Mixed broadleaved woodland, with occasional conifers – predominantly semi mature – mature surrounding open green space.
2	2.33	Open ‘parkland’ type woodland with sporadic single young, semi mature and mature broadleaves.
3	2.17	Commercial conifer woodland in three blocks. Spruce, pine and larch with some mature broadleaves, mainly lime, and a scattering of regeneration within the first few rows of each block. Open ground surrounding blocks and in a large ride between the larch and spruce.
4	0.68	Area recently planted with native mixed broadleaves, although deer damage is very high and most of the trees have been heavily browsed or are now dead.
5	4.87	Area of wet woodland that had been planted with spruce. Willow has taken over and is now covering the site.
6	0.62	A strip of amenity mixed woodland

**Figure 26: Spruce Stand**



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Stand Data*

Species	Description
<b>Sitka spruce</b>	Approx 0.4ha of P60 SS.
<b>Norway spruce</b>	0.12ha of Mature, P60.
<b>Hybrid Larch</b>	Approx 0.45ha.P60
<b>Scots Pine</b>	Approx 0.46ha P60

### *Survey Data*

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **31.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### *Archaeological*

There is a former quarry within the park and a former curling pond within the wet **woodland area**.

### *Ecological*

Red squirrels, a UK BAP species, are present on the site. The woodlands are near to the Kincardine Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), designated due to its importance of Oak woodland habitat.

### *Herbivore*

Apart for squirrels and rabbits there is a high number of deer present, especially to the south of the A9.

### *Social*

There is evidence of fly-tipping and vandalism. This is unsightly in a mature woodland and could cause problems when restocking takes place as young trees are fragile and can be easily damaged.

### *Public Access*

The path running through the Park is a designated Core Path. This is a good quality 'all user' path.



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 31.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	Timber is a sustainable building material and harvesting and replanting is almost carbon neutral (excluding vehicle emission and soil disturbance). In addition, the new trees will sequester carbon.	Medium
<b>Timber</b>	Felling the timber will provide local merchants with raw materials, most of which will be used in building, fencing, packaging or as a particle board.	High
<b>Business development</b>	The timber industry employs a range of people from drivers, administration staff, timber merchants and mill workers, and utilising the resource at Auchterarder will support this industry.	Medium
<b>Community development</b>	Whilst there is high community usage of the site, there is limited opportunity for organised community engagement. However, there may be interest in tree planting once the conifers have been felled.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The walks through and around the woods are well maintained and encourage users to exercise outside. They form part of longer distance footpaths provide an enjoyable visit for users of all abilities.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodland currently reduces noise and absorbs particulate matter from the A9. It also protects the road from snow drifts and reduces surface run off in periods of heavy or prolonged rain.	High
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The wet willow woodland and the mixed broadleaved woodland to the south of the A9, once established, will provide a haven for a variety of native wildlife. In addition, the Scots pine should help maintain the Red Squirrel population.	Medium

### 31.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

Creating a prosperous and sustainable economy is key to the Corporate Plan and timber is one of the true sustainable industries. Due to the location and high visitor usage it would be

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

inadvisable to replant with a commercial crop, however the first rotation can be realised and this will put over 400 tonnes of timber on the market.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

Building a vibrant and successful area is one of the aims of the Community Plan and harvesting and utilising the timber resource will support employment and the economy of the area.

### 31.5 Silvicultural Policy

To clear fell the conifer blocks and replant with native broadleaves and Scots pine. To manage the other areas as continuous cover forestry and ensure that an understory develops. To replant, and appropriately protect where necessary the failed trees south of A9 and create a native mixed woodland.

## ***Felling and Thinning***

The conifer blocks in Compartment 3 should be clear felled and sold as a standing sale to get value for money for the council. Forest operation guidelines should be followed when felling is underway and footpath should be diverted.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

The felled area should be replanted with native broadleaved woodland and Scots pine. Oak, rowan, hawthorn, cherry and birch should be planted at 3 m spacing. They should be planted in wavy lines to give a more naturalistic appearance.

### 31.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

s and Scots pine.											
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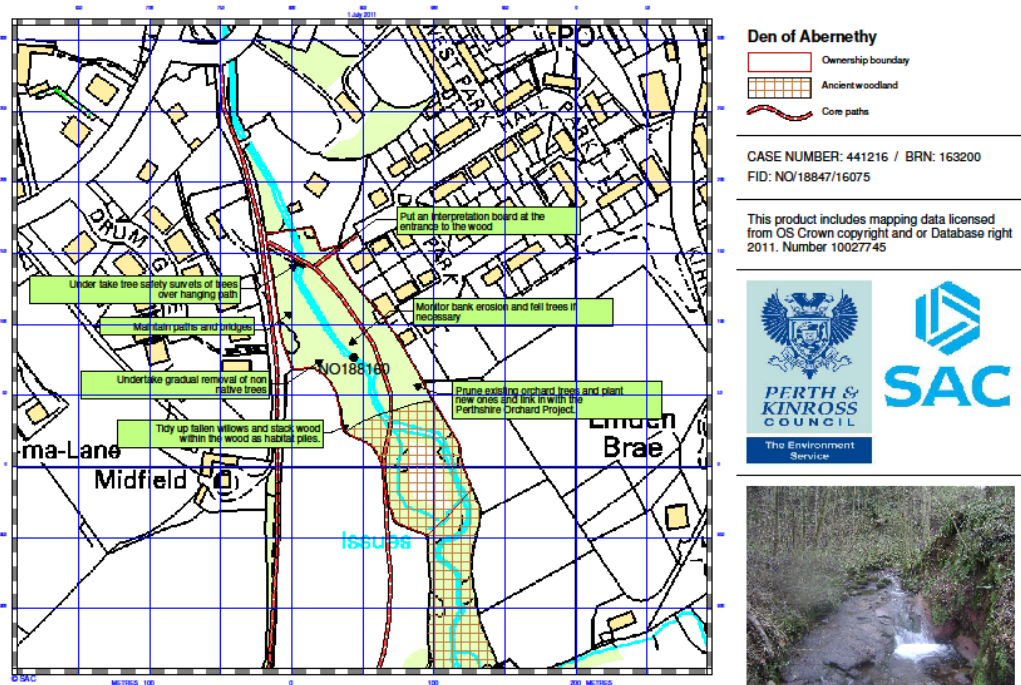
### 31.7 Production Forecast

Year	Species	Volume	Weight
2014	Sitka spruce	151 m <sup>3</sup>	140 tonnes
2014	Norway spruce	42 m <sup>3</sup>	40 tonnes
2014	H. Larch	150 m <sup>3</sup>	135 tonnes
2014	Scots pine	88 m <sup>3</sup>	90 tonnes

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### 32 Abernethy Glen

#### 32.1 Location and Background



#### Property

The site is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### Location and Area

Abernethy Glen is a small steep sided glen located to the south of the village of Abernethy. It is 1.30 ha in area. .

#### Altitude

The sites are 40 m above sea level in the north, rising to about 60 m above sea level in the south.

#### Soils

The soils are brown forest soils will alluvial deposits adjacent to the burn.

## **Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

### ***History***

On the 1860 OS maps there is a mill in the south of the Glen fed by a dam with a sluice gate. There footpath to the dam can be seen, and this is the same footpath that runs north south through the Glen today.

### ***Community Interest***

The walk is well used both as a local walk and as part of a longer route onto Abernethy Glen Road and on to Pitmedden Forest in the south. There is evidence that children are playing in the wood and they are leaving behind litter.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18 June 2013. One response was received and the respondent agreed with the management proposals and suggested that the interpretation board should be installed at the Main Street entrance as this entrance is used more by tourists. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is a mixed woodland, with predominantly native species that is well used by local residents and tourists that leads the walkers into the countryside.

### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Install an interpretation board at the entrance to Main Street.
- 2) Plant more fruit trees in the glades on the eastern bank.
- 3) Remove fallen trees that are destabilising the bank and tidy up fallen willows.
- 4) Improve the footpath.
- 5) Undertake tree safety surveys.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

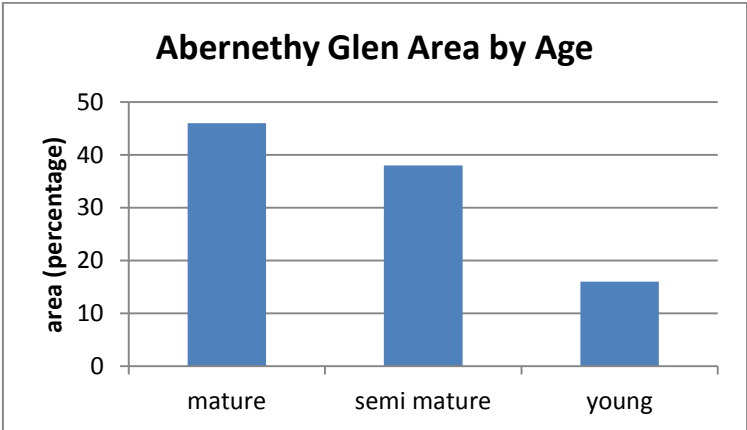
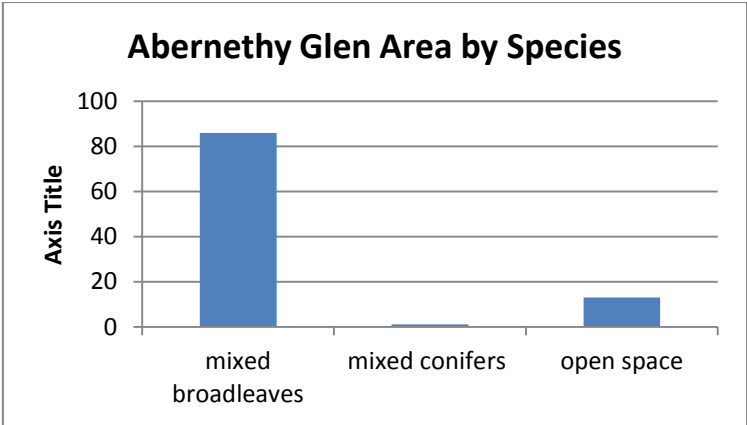
Predominantly mixed broadleaved woodland, running either side of the burn with a couple of open glades. Species include ash, oak, cherry, sycamore and willow. Most of the trees are mature with a few semi-mature, a healthy amount of regeneration and some young fruit trees. A lot of the riparian trees, mainly willow, are falling over and the movement of their roots are disturbing the banks.

**Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.**

*Figure 27: Evidence of Children Playing in the Woods*



**Stand Data**



**Survey Data**

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

No surveys have been under taken on site.

### 32.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities

#### *Archaeological*

There is a record of a previously unrecorded standing stone and a possible stone circle. This area will be left as it is and will not be planted with trees. Any felling undertaken nearby will be undertaken with caution and will follow the guidelines on forests and historical sites.

#### *Ecological*

The southern part of the Glen is an ancient woodland. In this area the regeneration is good and there is a healthy mix of ages so little intervention is required.

#### *Herbivore*

Squirrels and deer are present in the wood however damage is not preventing the establishment of regeneration.

#### *Social*

The paths are well used and the woodlands area is being used by children to make swings and to generally play in. This is not causing too much damage although there is quite a lot of litter on site.

#### *Public Access*

There is public access throughout the site and the main path running in a north south direction is a Core Path.

### 32.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy

Theme	Aims	Priority
Climate change	The trees are a carbon store and the woodland is part of a larger habitat network that will aid climate change induced migration.	Low
Timber	There is no scope for timber production and any trees removed for safety reasons should be cut up and tidily left on site.	Low
Business development	The Forestry Commission forest to the south is popular with mountain bikers and the route through Abernethy Glen will encourage riders to stay in Abernethy.	Low



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Community development</b>	There is no formal 'friends of' group although many local people enjoy spending time in the glen.	Low
<b>Access and health</b>	The footpaths are well used and they provide local residents with an attractive way of exploring outdoors.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The woodlands will reduce infiltration rates and the natural flood areas in the glen will reduce the risk of flooding downstream.	Medium
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The ancient woodland is excellent for wildlife and the woodland connects up to surrounding woodlands to offer pathways and habitat networks.	Medium

### 32.4 Links with other Council Policy

#### *Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan*

The Glen connects people to their environment and to the surrounding countryside and this supports the aim of people feeling a sense of place and ownership of their community. In addition, the woodland is a place for children to meet up and play outside and this is essential for social and mental development.

#### *Perth and Kinross Community Plan*

The site provides a wildlife haven and supports the sustainability aims of the Community Plans. The woodland also provides a site for informal play for children and young adults.

### 32.5 Silvicultural Policy

Continuous cover woodland that is a semi-wild environment close to the village that provides space for the local community and visitors to enjoy the outdoors.

#### *Thinning and Felling*

Dead and dying trees and trees that are damaging the paths should be removed.

#### *Restructuring and New Planting*

A handful of new fruit trees should be planted in the open glades to add some colour in the spring and some fruit in the autumn.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

## 32.6 Work Plan

[illegible]

## **33 Springfield Park, Kinross**

### **33.1 Location and Background**



#### ***Property***

The Park is owned by Perth and Kinross Council. The Forest Plan has been written by Friendly Forestry Ltd and Perth and Kinross Council is the payee for any grant monies.

#### ***Location and Area***

The Park is located in the west of Kinross, between the residential area of and it covers an area of 1.69ha.

#### ***Altitude***

The site is around 120 m above sea level.

#### ***Soils***

The soils are Darleth.

#### ***History***

The Park was farmland owned by Springfield estate and was created alongside the house building in the 1980s.

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### ***Community Interest***

The Park is used by local residents for walking and for the public walking dogs. There is also interest in the Park as there are proposals for building new houses on the land to the north and west of the Park.

### ***Stakeholder Engagement***

A community consultation meeting was held on 18 June 2013. Three responses were received and whilst most of the management proposals in the concept maps were supported, one respondent didn't agree with managing the woodland as continuous cover, another didn't agree with replacing dead trees or that the grass area should remain as grass. In addition, further comments were made about expanding the Park into the area to the north west but this is out with the scope of this Forest Plan. The Scoping Report is attached as Appendix A.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision is for the trees surrounding, and within, the Park to continue to enhance the setting by maintaining the existing level of tree cover.

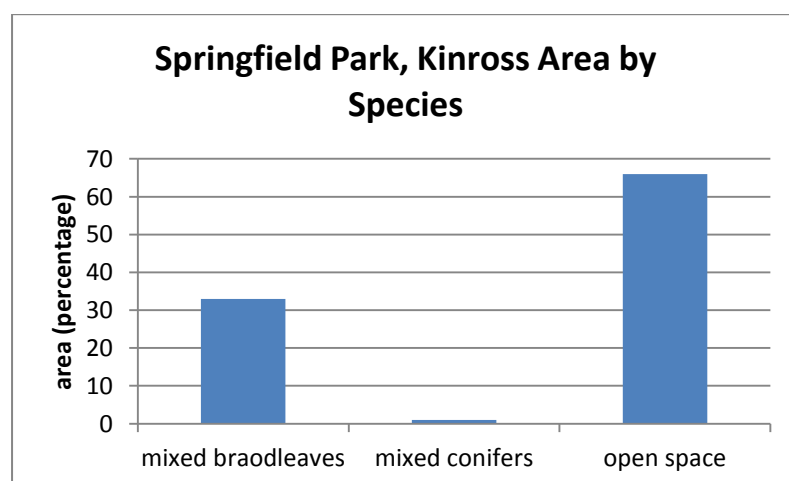
### ***Management Objectives***

- 1) Continue with tree safety surveys.
- 2) Maintaining existing level of tree cover by replacing any dead or dying trees with native broadleaves.

### ***Site and Species Descriptions***

An open greenspace with a play park and sports pitch that has strips of trees along the southern and western boundaries, and a group of trees along the eastern boundary.

### ***Stand Data***



## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

### *Survey Data*

No surveys have been undertaken on site.

## **33.2 Analysis of Constraints and Opportunities**

### *Archaeological*

There are no archaeological designations on site.

### *Ecological*

There are no ecological designations on site.

### *Herbivore*

There are rabbits on site and evidence of deer, although no large scale damage is taking place.

### *Social*

The Park is well used by local residents, both as a destination (the play park or sports pitch) and as a thoroughfare (i.e. to the supermarket to the south, etc.). There is a small problem of dog mess being left on the ground.

### *Public Access*

There is public access across the site and the path running from Springfield Road up to Gallows Road is a Core Path.

## **33.3 Links with Scottish Forestry Strategy**

Theme	Aims	Priority
<b>Climate change</b>	The Core Path offers a route for people going into the town or to the supermarket and it may reduce the number of car journeys taken in the town.	Low
<b>Timber</b>	There is no scope for timber production.	Low
<b>Business development</b>	The Park is one of the attractions of Kinross.	Low
<b>Community development</b>	The play area and sports pitch provide space for informal community	Low

## Appendix 1 Description of sites, links with Scottish Forest Strategy and management proposals.

	development and interaction.	
<b>Access and health</b>	The Park provides the space for exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors.	Medium
<b>Environmental quality</b>	The Park reduces noise from the nearby motorway.	Low
<b>Biodiversity</b>	The Park provides some habitats for wildlife.	Low

### 33.4 Links with other Council Policy

## Perth and Kinross Corporate Plan

The Springfield Park adds to the attractive and welcoming environment of Kinross and provides opportunity for enjoyment of the outdoors for all ages.

## Perth and Kinross Community Plan

The Community Plan aims for more cohesive communities and areas such as Springfield Park provide a space for informal community development.

### 33.5 Silvicultural Policy

To maintain the existing tree cover and replace any losses with native mixed broadleaves.

## Thinning and Felling

No thinning or felling is planned.

### ***Restructuring and New Planting***

There are no plans for any new planting.

### 33.6 Work Plan

[illegible]