BIRSE COMMUNITY TRUST

SLEWDRUM FOREST

FOREST PLAN

2011 – 2030

Abbreviated Version for Management Purposes using extracts from the full plan

Birse Community Trust
The Old School
Finzean
Banchory
AB31 6NY

Scottish Charity Number SC28220 Company Number SC188799

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Name of Woodlands

This Forest Management Plan covers the 166.64 ha of Slewdrum Forest.

1.2 Legal Details

Slewdrum Forest is owned by Birse Community Trust (BCT), which purchased the property from Scottish Ministers in December 2006. BCT is a company limited by guarantee (SC188799) with charitable status (SC28220) that exists to promote the common good of the inhabitants of Birse parish and deliver wider public benefits.

1.3 Date of Plan Production

BCT has produced this Plan with the assistance of Irvine Ross of the Ross Partnership. The Plan was adopted by BCT's Trustees on 12 December 2011

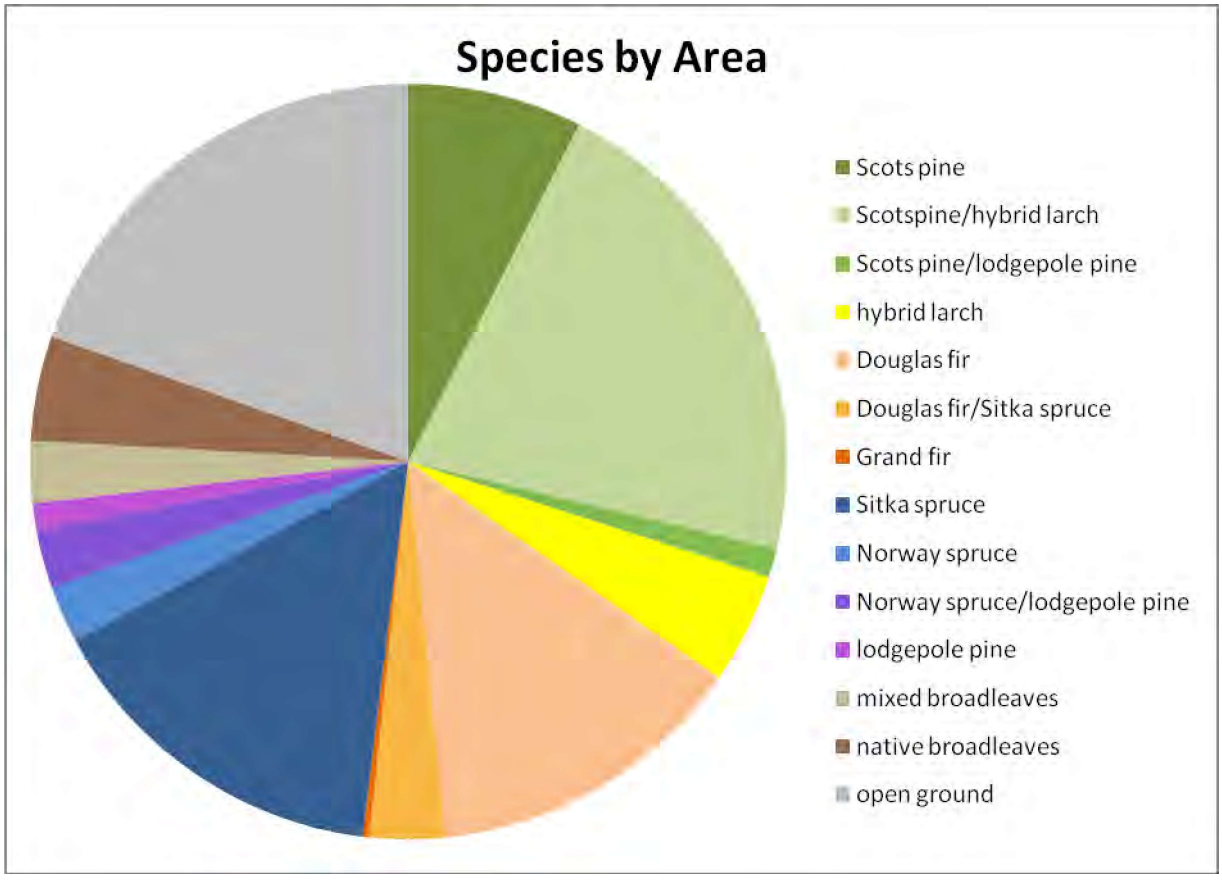
BCT contact address: Birse Community Trust
The Old School
Finzean
Banchory
AB31 6NY

Tel: 01330 850200

Species by Area

Species	Area (ha)	%
Scots pine	12.45	7.5%
Scotspine/hybrid larch	35.43	21.3%
Scots pine/lodgepole pine	2.03	1.2%
hybrid larch	7.89	4.7%
Douglas fir	22.91	13.7%
Douglas fir/Sitka spruce	5.35	3.2%
Grand fir	0.49	0.3%
Sitka spruce	25.38	15.2%
Norway spruce	4.07	2.4%
Norway spruce/lodgepole pine	4.14	2.5%
lodgepole pine	1.93	1.2%
mixed broadleaves	4.40	2.6%
native broadleaves	7.50	4.5%
open ground	32.70	19.6%
Total	166.63	

Species by Area



4 MANAGEMENT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Management Aims

Birse Community Trust (BCT) manages Slewdrum Forest (167 ha) on behalf of the local community with two other forests: Balfour Forest (241 ha) and the Forest of Birse Commonty Pinewoods (525 ha)(Map 1). These community forests involve nearly 1000 ha of woodland and continue the historic local tradition of three common good forests in Birse parish.

BCT's overall aim for these forests is to ensure that they are conserved and managed to a high standard as native forests that benefit both the local community and the wider public.

With Slewdrum, BCT's overall aim is to manage and develop the Forest as a predominantly native forest that has varied habitats and high amenity, while also producing a sustainable supply of timber that contributes financially to other activities carried out by BCT on behalf of the local community.

4.2 Management Objectives

1. To fulfil all BCT's legal and contractual obligations related to Slewdrum Forest.
2. To comply with the UK Forestry Standard and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard in all forestry planning and operations related to Slewdrum Forest.
3. To produce a sustainable supply of good quality commercial timber and other forest produce from Slewdrum Forest.
4. To improve Slewdrum Forest by diversifying the structure of the woodland and increasing the extent of native species.
5. To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage interest of Slewdrum Forest.
6. To maintain and improve the network of footpaths and the visual amenity within Slewdrum Forest.
7. To encourage interest and involvement by members of the local community in Slewdrum Forest and its management.
8. To protect Slewdrum Forest from wildfires, safeguard its watercourses and minimise the use of any synthetic chemicals on site.
9. To monitor regularly and improve as necessary, BCT's management of Slewdrum Forest to achieve these objectives.

5 PRESCRIPTIONS

The prescriptions are set out by Objective with the compartment locations listed for each one.

5.1 Legal Commitments

Objective 1 - To fulfil all BCT's contractual and other legal obligations related to Slewdrum Forest.

BCT will ensure that its activities as the owner and manager of Slewdrum Forest conform to current laws and statutory regulations. BCT will fulfil the obligations under any contract between BCT and FC Scotland over this Management Plan and under any Scottish Rural Development Programme contracts that might be entered into as part of the implementation of the Plan.

5.2 Forestry Standards

Objective 2 - To comply with the UK Forestry Standard and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard in all forestry planning and operations related to Slewdrum Forest.

BCT will ensure that all aspects of its forestry planning, management and operations conform to the UK Forestry Standard and the Woodland Assurance Standard. BCT will apply for Forest Stewardship Certification during the first year of this Plan.

5.3 Felling Programme

Objective 3 - To produce a sustainable supply of good quality commercial timber and other forest produce from Slewdrum Forest.

Stands of commercial timber cover 122 ha or 73% of Slewdrum Forest. The stands were all planted in 1959-62 with the exception of a small area of Sitka spruce planted in 1982. The stands consist of a diverse range of conifer species and yield classes (See Section 2.11)

The long term aims of BCT's felling programme are:

- Firstly, to thin the existing stands in the Forest on a regular basis to produce quality commercial timber;
- Secondly, to fell areas of non-native conifers as the start of the process of diversifying the age structure of the Forest;
- Thirdly, in due course after the period of this Plan, to group fell some stands of pine and larch as part of the ongoing process of re-structuring the Forest.

Thinning

The areas scheduled for thinning in the period 2011 - 2020 are shown on Map 8 and the full thinning schedule is included in Appendix 2.

The thinning of almost all the stands in Slewdrum Forest started before BCT acquired the Forest in 2006. BCT thinned many of the stands in 2007-08. However, the conifers planted in 1982 in Cpts 5c & 6c have never been thinned. Further selective thinning will be carried out at intervals of 7-10 years depending on the yield class of the stands and existing pattern of thinning.

The thinning intensity in stands will be kept as near as practicable to Marginal Intensity (i.e. the increment or growth since the last thinning) until the latter stages of their rotation. This will be monitored by measuring sample plots in the stands shortly after thinning has been completed. Thinning intensity within stands will be varied during operations to benefit wildlife habitat.

As the thinning cycles progress, larch and other non-native conifers will be selectively reduced where they are in a mixture as scattered trees or small clumps with the Scots pine. For pine and larch stands which are scheduled for selective felling and natural regeneration, thinning intensity will be increased towards the end of the rotation to encourage crown development and stability of the individual seed trees that will be retained after the seeding felling.

Felling

As has been described in Section 2.11, the age class distribution of the stands is very unevenly distributed with most of the planting having been done between 1959 and 1962. If the eventual felling and regeneration were to be scheduled at or near to the time of maximum Mean Annual Increment (MAI), this would result in significant large adjacent areas being felled in a short time scale. The problem of the irregular distribution of age classes would then also persist into the future with the re-stocked stands.

In compliance with the UK Forestry Standard SN4 and UKWAS Certification Standard Section 3, the programme of felling and restocking will spread the felling of stands over time and location. Map 9 shows the adjusted programme of felling over the period from 2011 to 2030.

Clear felling will start in the north-east quarter of the Forest during the first ten years of the Plan. This is the major concentration of spruce and fir in the Forest and many of the stands are on wetter sites where their stability is doubtful. The felling in the first five years will be soon after the start of the Plan. In Cpt 3, the felling will open up riparian areas beside the River Dee and Kettock and Ord Burns as well as internal wet areas, while the felling in Cpt 6h and 6k will clear a significant length of the Ord Burn riparian corridor.

It is anticipated that the felling in the second five years 2016-20 will be towards the end of that period, subject to the stability of the stands in 4d and 4e. A number of other small stands will also be felled in this period in Cpt 2 to remove non-native conifers from the

slopes down to the banks of the River Dee and in Cpt 4, to remove Lodgepole pine from the top slopes of Muckle Ord. Other stands of non-native conifers will be then be felled in stages during the final two five year periods of the Plan as shown on Map 9. By the end of the Plan, the three small areas of Lodgepole pine in Slewdrum will all have been felled. The stands of Scots pine and mixed Scots pine and larch will be retained throughout the Plan and continue to develop as mature woodland habitat.

All native broadleaved trees standing amongst the conifers will be retained where they appear reasonably windfirm and likely to remain alive after they have been exposed by the felling.

Table 4 provides the Tolerance Schedule for the planned felling programme. The combined totals of the areas scheduled to be felled in each of the four periods of five years during this 2011-2030 Plan are: 14.31 ha, 15.74 ha, 8.78 ha and 10.49 ha respectively.

Felling Systems

Clear felling will be used to fell the stands of non-native conifers scheduled to be felled during this Plan. Clear felling will also be utilised if other stands of conifers become liable to damage by windthrow or wind-snap if retained for an extended period.

5.4 Forest Cover

Objective 4 - To improve Slewdrum Forest by diversifying the structure of the woodland and increasing the extent of native species.

Open Ground

BCT's aim is to have around 10% of the Forest's area or 16 ha as open ground at any time. This will consist of a few larger areas and a network of smaller glades and clearings spread throughout the woodlands. The main larger areas will be the areas of wetter ground alongside the Grennoch, Ord and Kettoch Burns. The topography of the land and its drainage down to the Dee also gives raise to a pattern of minor tributaries and seepages that will be part of the wider network of open spaces.

At present, 134 ha of Slewdrum Forest is existing woodland and the remaining 32.7 ha or 19.6 % is currently open ground. The natural regeneration of birch and other native broadleaves to woodland density will be encouraged in parts of this open ground that result largely from clear felling by the previous owner. These areas are beside the Ord Burn riparian zone and in the Lower and Upper Kettoch Burn areas and total 17.44 ha.(see Map 12). The areas have started to naturally regenerate in parts as a result of the improved deer control since BCT became owner. BCT will undertake selective planting with native species in these areas, if natural regeneration has not produced woodland stocking densities in ten years In the major area of open ground (9.95 ha) on the east facing slope on the Muckle Ord with its widespread cover of gorse, the emerging pattern of scattered regeneration of native broadleaves and mixed conifers will be left to continue to develop.

As the current areas of open ground become naturally regenerated as birchwood, there will continue to be a minimum of 10% open space as new areas will be opened up as part of the felling and re-stocking programme. Each of the areas to be felled includes areas of wetter ground which will be retained as part of the wider network of open spaces linked to the natural drainage pattern of the Forest. Part of the summit of Muckle Ord will also be retained as open space after the Lodgepole pine is cleared, to maintain the views that will be opened up to the east.

BCT has already carried out some small scale group planting of c.125 individual protected oak, hazel, alder and aspen to increase the native tree species diversity in the Forest. BCT will continue this approach at suitable sites, subject to the availability of appropriate local origin planting stock.

The planting of native broadleaves in Slewdrum will generally use small seeded species. This is to avoid creating favourable habitat for grey squirrels while there is a risk that they might occur in the Forest. . However it is also considered important that small numbers of local origin oak are planted in suitable sites. The natural regeneration of beech, as a non-native broadleaf to the site and a favourable food source for grey squirrels, will be controlled by felling if it starts to spread from its existing confined location by the banks of the Dee..

Re-stocking

In 2009, BCT felled four small stands of non-native conifers in the broadleaved woodlands on the slopes leading down to the banks of the River Dee. These areas, totalling 1.45 ha in Cpts 1 and 2, are currently being naturally regenerated as native broadleaved woodland.

The felling in the first five years of the Plan involves parts of Cpts.3 and 6. In the latter, the two stands to be felled form a strip along a section of the Ord Burn and they will be planted and naturally regenerated as native broadleaved woodland and open space. The larger area to be felled in Cpt 3 is a mix of site conditions. The sequence of wet areas that drain down through the middle of the Cpt to the Dee will be left as open space, while the aim will be to naturally regenerate the lower slopes and areas alongside the Ord and Kettock Burns with birch and other native broadleaves. On the upper slopes, Scots pine, European larch and Douglas fir will be planted according to site conditions.

The small areas to be felled in Cpt 2 during the second five years will be naturally regenerated as native woodland and open spaces. It will also be the aim to naturally regenerate some of the area of lodgepole cleared from the top slopes of the Muckle Ord from the adjacent pine and larch, while retaining open space to maintain the views from the summit. The major area to be felled in Cmpt 4 will be restocked with increased open areas, naturally regenerating birch and the planting of Scots pine, European larch and Douglas fir. The conifers will be planted according to site conditions, with the larch and fir concentrated on the more fertile lower slopes. Additional native broadleaves will also be planted within these areas unless there is naturally regenerating birch.

This pattern of re-stocking will be continued with the felling during the second ten years of the Plan. Wet areas will be retained as open spaces, birch regeneration will be encouraged in some areas and planting with a mixture of Scots pine, European larch and Douglas fir planted according to site conditions.

Replanting in timber producing stands will be carried out at a stocking density of 2750 stems per ha for Douglas fir and European larch. Scots pine will be planted at a density of 3000 stems per ha. and broadleaves will be planted or naturally regenerated at a minimum of 1100 stems per ha.

The proposals for restocking are shown on Map 11.

Cultivation

On sites with a dense brash mat, for example after clear felling spruce, cultivation by mounding or rotary spot cultivation will be considered if necessary to clear planting spots for each tree in re-stocking. In areas of light brash, for example after felling larch, a need for cultivation is not anticipated.

The effectiveness and cost implication of baling or chipping brushwood for biofuels is being investigated. If that approach is assessed as having potential to be a viable option. it may be considered for sites in Slewdrum where the dense brash mat will impede planting.

Protection of Planting and Natural Regeneration

BCT aims to carry out the scheduled planting and natural regeneration in Slewdrum Forest without the use of deer fencing. It is considered that the deer population using the Forest can be reduced to and maintained at a sufficiently low level to allow natural regeneration birch, pine and larch to become established in a reasonable timescale. This will be achieved by effective culling within the Forest and cooperation with neighbouring properties to control the overall size of the red deer population in the local area (see Deer Management Plan in Apendix 3). It is anticipated that, in the initial years of the Plan, it may be necessary to protect the planting in restock areas with temporary deer fencing. The small groups of native broadleaves to be planted in riparian and naturally regenerating areas to enhance species diversity, will be protected in individual tree shelters.

Weeding and beating up will be carried out as necessary until the trees are established. Where natural regeneration fails to provide an adequate stocking density within a period of 10 years, (1100/ha for broadleaves and 2500 stems/ha for conifers)gap filling by notch planting will be carried out.

Experience has shown that spraying against pine weevil is always necessary on restock sites after clear felling. Only approved insecticides will be applied. Drench guns applying a metered dosage to each plant will be the default method of application. Knapsack sprayers may be used when necessary.

Weeding by hand cutting is the preferred option. However in some circumstances on more fertile sites this may not provide adequate control. As a last option, herbicide applications of glyphosate will be used where it is judged necessary.

A summary of the felling and restocking schedule is shown in Table 3. Maps showing the areas for felling, thinning and restocking are included in the Maps section.

Protection of Watercourses

All felling and restocking operations will follow the prescriptions contained in the current edition of the Forest & Water Guidelines. In particular, care will be taken to prevent any silt, fuel oils, chemicals or other contaminants entering the River Dee. Main harvesting extraction routes will be selected to avoid areas of wet ground and timber loading points will be sited well away from the banks of the river or its tributaries. Trees will not be allowed to fall into the river and trees being harvested on steep river banks will be winched uphill away from the river. Conifer brushwood will not be left on ground immediately adjacent to the main watercourses.

Table 3
Schedule of Felling and Restocking 2011 -2020

	Period		Crop to be felled			Species to be restocked		
Cpt No	**2011-2015**	**2016-2020**	**Species**	**P Year**	**Area**	**Planting**	**Natural Regen.**	**Other Land**
1c	Felled 2009				.26		0.26 NBL	
2e	Felled 2009				0.99		0.99 NBL	
3a	Clear Fell		NS	1959	3.10			
3b	Clear Fell		SS	1959	2.81			
3c	Clear Fell		DF	1959	3.05			
3e	Clear Fell		SS	1959	1.83			
3i	Clear Fell		NS	1959	0.19			
Total					10.98	5.70 EL/DF	5.05 NBL	0.23
4d		Clear Fell	DF	1959	8.27			
4e		Clear Fell	DF/SS/ GF	1959	4.62			
Total					12.89	11.46 EL/DF/SP 1.43 NBL		
4j		Clear Fell	LP	1961	1.92		0.87 SP/HL	1.05
6h	Clear Fell		NS	1960	2.81			
6k	Clear Fell		GF	1960	0.36			
Total					3.17	3.17 NBL		

The full schedule of felling thinning and restocking is contained in Appendix 2 and the areas scheduled for felling in 2021-2030 are shown on Map 10.

Table 4 Tolerance Table

	Adjustment to felling period*	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries**	Timing of Restocking	Changes to species	Changes to road lines	Designed open space ***
FC Approval normally not required	Fell date can be moved within 5 year period. Where separation or other constraints are met	1.0 ha or 10% of coupe area – whichever is less	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling			Location of temporary open space eg deer glades if still within overall Open Space design Increase by 0.5 ha or 5% of area - whichever is less
Approval by exchange of letters and map		1.0 ha to 5 ha or 10% of coupe area – whichever is less		Change within species group eg evergreen conifers or broadleaves	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of > 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase of 0.5 ha to 2 ha or 10% - whichever is less Any reduction in open space
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	• Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period • Advance felling into current or 2nd 5 year period	> 5 ha or 10% of coupe area	Over 2 planting seasons after felling	Change from specified native species Change between species group	As above, depending on sensitivity	More than 2 ha or 10% Any reduction in open space in sensitive areas Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical

Note
*Felling sequence will not compromise UKFS eg. adjacency. At mid term review detail of felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS
** Where windblow occurs, FCS will be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees
*** Tolerances subject to an overriding maximum of 20% open ground

5.5 Natural and Cultural Heritage

Objective 5 - To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage interest of Slewdrum Forest.

The planned diversification of the structure of the woodland and the increased extent of native broadleaves will both benefit the natural heritage interest of Slewdrum Forest. Other measures will include the following:

Open Space

A minimum of 10% of the Forest's area will be retained as open space at any one time. This will consist of a few larger open areas and network of smaller clearings and glades. The main open areas will be the wetter areas down the threes burns forming part of the Forest. The topography of the land and its drainage down to the Dee also gives raise to a pattern of minor tributaries and seepages that will be part of the wider network of open spaces. (See 5.4)

Biodiversity Areas

Two parts of the Forest have been set aside as reserve areas that will be managed principally for biodiversity because of their existing botanical interest. The first includes all of Cpt 1 with its mix of native woodland and wet areas alongside the Grennoch Burn down to the banks of the Dee. A variety of orchids occur in this area including species of regional significance. Orchids also occur in the other biodiversity area beside the public road south of the Ord. This area is of particular significance botanically because of the Whorled Caraway growing there.

Cpt No	Area (ha)	Habitat Type
1a	5.04	native mixed broadleaves with important ground flora
1b	0.11	Scots pine retention
1c	0.26	Open ground above river bank regenerating with native broadleaves
1d	1.30	Open space with with important ground flora
4k	2.07	scattered native broadleaves and wet land
Total Area	**8.78**	

Long Term Retentions

At least 1% of the woodland area in Slewdrum will be left as long term retentions as part of maintaining and enhancing habitat diversity. These retentions will include both the main existing areas of broadleaved woodlands – the native broadleaved woodland along the Grennoch Burn identified as a biodiversity area above, and the predominantly native woodland along the banks of the River Dee. This latter area includes some non-native broadleaves (beech and sycamore) but is an important broadleaved riparian habitat. During the period of this Plan, some of the non-native trees will selectively thinned out of the woodland over time where this favours native species and limits their spread by natural regeneration.

Cpt No	Area (ha)	Habitat Type
2b	4.06	mixed broadleaves
3f	0.36	mixed broadleaves
Total Area	**4.42**	

In future, areas of Scots pine woodland may be identified as additional long term retentions. However, as none of the Scots pine areas will be felled during the 20 period of this Plan and as many unforeseen events could occur during that period, the identification of any such areas will be considered at the 10 year revue of this plan.

Deadwood

Standing and fallen dead timber will be retained as an important habitat for invertebrates and the birds and other animals that prey on them. Standing dead trees which are close to roads and footpaths and may be hazardous to the visiting public, will be felled if necessary in the interest of safety.

Cultural Heritage

There are no recorded or known archaeological or other historical sites within Slewdrum Forest, other than the Old Military Road, three former house sites and small area of stone clearance heaps (see 2.12). However, any sites that are found will be safeguarded.

BCT will continue to research and compile information about the history of the area and its surrounds. This information will be made available locally through BCT's publications and BCT's Birse Parish Archive.

5.6 Access and Amenity

Objective 6 - To maintain and improve the network of footpaths and the standard of visual amenity within Slewdrum Forest

As pointed out in Section 2.14 the Deeside Way footpath passes through Slewdrum, running close to and parallel with the main road (see Map 6). This footpath is part of Aberdeenshire

Council's core path network. The maintenance of this path is the responsibility of Aberdeenshire Council under a 20 year Management Agreement between the Council and BCT.

BCT plans to improve the scope for pedestrian access in the Forest by creating a number of informal paths. These will be linked to the Deeside Way and existing forest tracks, so that they provide opportunities for circuits within the Forest (see Map 6).

Views will be opened up from the summits of the Muckle and Little Ords, while maintaining their wooded character. Both summits can be reached from a number of directions and it is not intended establish a route to either summit unless a need to do so becomes apparent at some later date.

BCT will maintain close liaison with the Aberdeenshire Council Access Officer on all forestry operations that might affect path users and arrange for temporary diversions if necessary while any hazardous operations are taking place. Adequate signage will be put in place and maintained during the period of such operations.

BCT will ensure that adequate remedial works are carried out after thinning and felling operations to maintain the amenity of the Forest. There will also be an on-going programme of small scale works to improve to the internal appearance of the site. These will be concentrated along the routes most used by members of the local community and others.

Parts of the Forest are currently used for orienteering events and training and BCT plans to continue to facilitate this use of the site.

5.7 Community Involvement

Objective 7 - To encourage interest and involvement by members of the local community in Slewdrum Forest and its management.

The community in Birse parish is directly involved in Slewdrum Forest, as it is owned and managed by the members of the community through BCT and its five local elected Trustees. BCT is accountable to its membership and engages with the members of the community in a number of different ways, given the range of properties and other projects managed by BCT on behalf of the community.

BCT will maintain a particularly close relationship over Slewdrum Forest with its membership in the Ballogie Area, as the Forest is prominently located in that part of Birse parish. BCT will liaise fully over the management of the Forest with both the Ballogie Community Association and Birse and Ballogie Community Council that also represent local residents that part of the parish.

BCT will encourage local residents to visit the Forest for interest, enjoyment and exercise. BCT will also involve local residents in meetings, consultations and other events about the

Forest's management, while also employing local contractors wherever appropriate to carry out the work required in the Forest.

5.8 Protection Measures

Objective 8 - *To protect Slewdrum Forest from wildfires, safeguard its watercourses and minimise the use of any synthetic chemicals on site.*

Fire Protection

A detailed contingency plan developed for the site has been agreed with Grampian Fire Services and neighbouring land owners. This will be fully implemented and reviewed annually. Full liaison will be maintained with the South Grampian Wildfire Group. A copy of BCT's fire plan is available for inspection at the BCT offices.

Safeguarding Watercourses

All felling and restocking operations will follow the prescriptions contained in the current edition of the Forest & Water Guidelines. In particular, care will be taken to prevent any silt, fuel oils, chemicals or other contaminants entering tributaries leading to the River Dee. Main harvesting extraction routes will be selected to avoid areas of wet ground and timber loading points will be sited well away from watercourses. Conifer brushwood will not be left on ground immediately adjacent to the main watercourses.

Use of Pesticides and other Chemicals.

In accordance with UKWAS standard 5.2.3, it is BCT's policy to utilise strategies that will keep the use of synthetic chemicals to a minimum and reduce the usage of such chemicals where it is practicable and economic to do so. The following general guidance will be followed:

Weed Control: Hand weeding by cutting will be the default option for weed control in young plantation and regeneration areas. Chemical control will be considered in the following circumstances.

- Where dense broom and whins would require repeated cutting over several years, the use of Timbrel herbicide may be the only economic option.
- Where trees are protected by individual tree shelters and the surrounding vegetation is vigorous grasses and herbs, cutting cannot prevent moisture stress in the young trees. Application of Roundup will be considered.

Fungicides: There will be no routine application of urea or any other approved fungicide to cut stumps during tree harvesting operations. The impact on the subsequent rotations of Heterobascidion annosum is within acceptable limits where Scots pine is restocked on the type of acid soils commonly found in Slewdrum Forest. Application of Urea will only be considered where soil Ph is higher than normal and the standing crop shows signs of butt rot and discolouration caused by fungal infection.

Insecticides: In normal circumstances there will be no use of insecticides in Slewdrum Forest. The use of pre-treated planting stock will be avoided.

Rabbit control: The methods for rabbit control, if ever necessary, will be shooting, including lamping and ferreting. The use of chemicals for gassing rabbit burrows will not be undertaken.

Unforeseen Circumstances: In the event of any unforeseen occurrence, for example an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the necessary use of any synthetic chemical will be considered taking into account existing guidelines and any emergency guidelines that may be issued by relevant authorities at the time. The policy will be to consider alternative strategies that might be applied and to limit the use of any synthetic chemicals to the practicable minimum.

Policy Review: The policy on the use of chemicals will be reviewed annually following the guidelines in the Practice Guide *Reducing Pesticide use in Forestry* published by the Forestry Commission and following the core decision key attached to the guide. Strategies to reduce the use of chemicals will include:

- Changes in silvicultural practice
- The use of biological controls
- The use of alternative techniques
- The use of chemicals with lower biological impact
- The use of non-residual chemicals

5.9 Monitoring

Objective 9 - To monitor regularly and improve as necessary, BCT's management of Slewdrum Forest to achieve these objectives

BCT will establish and maintain systems to monitor its management of Slewdrum Forest, so that it has the necessary information to inform its management decisions. This will include particular attention to deer numbers and any significant damage to natural regeneration and planted trees.

BCT plans to carry out survey work to improve the existing levels of information on the plants, invertebrates and other wildlife species in Slewdrum Forest.

6 PLAN REVIEW

BCT will review this Plan by 31 December 2021.

Appendix 1

Compartment Schedule

Slewdrum Compartment Schedule

Cpt	sub	SP	P YEAR	HECTARES
1				
	a	NBL	1970	5.04
	b	SP	1959	0.11
	c	OG		0.26
	d	OG		1.30
				6.71
2				
	a	SS	1959	5.46
	b	MB	1959	3.90
	c	SP	1959	3.60
	d	LP/SP	1959	2.03
	e	OG		0.67
	f	DF	1959	0.56
	g	SS	1959	0.76
	h	SS	1959	0.70
	j	GF	1959	0.13
	k	OG		4.47
				22.28
3				
	a	NS	1959	3.10
	b	SS	1959	2.81
	c	DF/GF	1959	3.05
	d	SP/JL	1959	0.58
	e	SS/NS/JL	1959	1.83
	f	MB	1959	0.36
	g	JL/GF/SP	1959	1.75
	i	NS/SP	1959	0.19
	j	OG		2.73
				16.40
4				
	a	SP/HL	1961	10.17
	b	SP	1961	8.73
	c	DF/GF	1961	6.49

Cpt	sub	SP	P YEAR	HECTARES
	d	DF/BI	1961	8.27
	e	DF/SS/GF	1961	4.62
	h	HL	1961	4.10
	i	SS	1961	3.62
	j	LP	1961	1.93
	k	OG		19.20
				67.12
5				
	a	SP/HL	1960	8.48
	b	SS	1961	0.76
	c	SS/DF	1982	4.94
	d	NBL	1970	0.46
	e	DF	1961	2.94
	f	HL	1960	0.92
	g	NS	1960	0.22
	h	NS/LP	1960	0.45
	i	HL/BI	1982	1.73
	m	OG		0.39
	p	OG		3.32
				24.60
6				
	a	SP/HL	1960	14.46
	b	SS	1961	4.51
	d	NBL	1970	2.03
	e	DF	1961	1.60
	f	HL	1960	1.14
	g	NS	1960	0.56
	h	NS/LP	1960	3.68
	i	BI	1960	0.13
	j	SS/DF	1960	0.73
	k	GF	1960	0.36
	l	OG		0.46
				29.65
Grand Total				166.76

Appendix 2

Timber Production Forecast

Commonty Pinewoods Forest Plan

Production Forecast 2011 - 2020

Coupe Data						Stand Data						Restructuring Areas by Successor Crop Types (ha)						
	Period 1		Period 2															
Coupe Reference	Fell/thin Period	Intervention Type	Fell/thin Period	Intervention Type	Planned Felling Year	Species	Planting Year	General Yield Class	WHC	Thinned Before	Net Area (ha)	Sitka Spruce	Other conifer	Mixed Broadleaves	Native Broadleaves	Caledonian Scots Pine	Natural Regeneration	Other Land
2a	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1959	12		y	5.09							
2a			2016-2020	Fell	2019	SS	1959	12		y	0.37						0.37	
2c	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1959	8		y	3.60							
2d	2011-2015	Thin				LP	1959	6		y	2.03							
2f			2016-2020	Fell	2019	DF	1959	14		y	0.56						0.56	
2g	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1959	12		y	0.76							
2h	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1959	12		y	0.70							
2j	2011-2015	Thin				GF	1959	12		y	0.13							
3a	2011-2015	Fell			2012	NS	1959	16		y	3.10		3.01					
3b	2011-2015	Fell			2012	SS	1959	16		y	2.81		0.81				2.00	
3c	2011-2015	Fell			2012	DF	1959	16		y	3.05						3.05	
3e	2011-2015	Fell			2012	SS	1959	16		y	1.83		1.60					0.23
3i	2011-2015	Fell			2012	NS	1959	14		y	0.19		0.19					
3d	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1959	8		y	0.58							
3g	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1959	8		y	1.75							
4a	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1961	8		y	10.17							
4b	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1961	8		y	8.73							
4c	2011-2015	Thin				DF	1961	16		y	6.49							
4d			2016-2020	Fell	2019	DF	1961	16		y	8.27		6.84		1.43			
4e			2016-2020	Fell	2019	DF	1961	16		y	4.62		4.62					
4h	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1961	8		y	8.73							
4i	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1961	14		y	3.62							
4j			2016-2020	Fell	2019	LP	1961	16		y	1.93						0.87	1.92
5a	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1961	8		y	8.84							
5b	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1961	14		y	0.76							
5c	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1982	14		n	4.94							
5e	2011-2015	Thin				DF	1961	16		y	2.94							
5f	2011-2015	Thin				HL	1961	10		y	0.92							
5g	2011-2015	Thin				NS	1961	12		y	0.22							
5h	2011-2015	Thin				NS	1961	12		y	0.45							
5i	2011-2015	Thin				HL	1982	8		n	1.73							
6a	2011-2015	Thin				SP	1960	8		y	14.46							
6b	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1960	14		y	4.51							
6e	2011-2015	Thin				DF	1960	16		y	1.60							
6f	2011-2015	Thin				HL	1960	10		y	1.14							
6g	2011-2015	Thin				NS	1960	12		y	0.56							
6h			2016-2020	Fell	2019	NS	1960	12		y	3.68				3.68			
6j	2011-2015	Thin				SS	1960	14		y	0.73							
6k			2016-2020	Fell	2019	GF	1960	16		y	0.36				0.36			

Appendix 3

Deer Management Plan

Birse Community Trust

Annex 3

SLEWDRUM FOREST

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Deer Management Plan 2011 - 2020

1. Context

Birse Community Trust (BCT) acquired Slewdrum Forest in December 2006. The Forest covers 169 ha of Birse parish on Deeside. Red deer and roe deer occur in the Forest.

Most of the Forest (122 ha or 73%) consists of even aged stands of conifers planted in the 1959-62. The remaining land is mainly open ground with some broadleaved woodland (<10 ha) along the banks of the River Dee and at the north end of the Forest.

Maps of the Forest and a detailed description of it are given in the Forest Management Plan (FMP) of which this Deer Management Plan (DMP) forms a part.

This DMP should also be read in conjunction with the Birse Parish Deer Management Plan 2009-14 (Annex 4). Slewdrum is Deer Management Unit (DMU) 7 in the Plan.

BCT is also responsible for deer management in a further two of the 13 DMUs in the Parish Plan – (3) Balfour Forest (241 ha) and (12) Forest of Birse North Hill (525 ha).

BCT has endorsed the Parish DMP with the other parties responsible for deer management in Birse parish. The Plan continues to be actively implemented through local discussions and cooperation both within the parish and within the wider context of the Kincardine & Birse Deer Management Group (K&B DMG).

The Parish DMP 2009-14 followed the local DMP for 2004-09 and BCT expects it to be followed by a further 5 year plan that will cover to the end of this Slewdrum Forest DMP, given the continuing strength of local cooperation.

2. Management Objectives

Within the context of the terms of the Birse Parish DMP, the two main objectives of BCT's deer management in Slewdrum Forest are:

Firstly, to manage the numbers of deer in Slewdrum Forest so that naturally regenerating native tree species and planted Scots pine and larch can be successfully established without deer fences and without significant levels of serious damage to the trees by deer.

Secondly, to ensure that the management of deer in Slewdrum Forest helps minimise any significant serious damage by deer to neighbouring lands.

3. RED DEER

(A) Background

3.1 Numbers

The red deer that use Slewdrum Forest are part of a population that lives in the wider area around the Forest. The deer move between different parts of this area, often in large groups (30+). These deer, while also using Blackhall Forest to the east of Slewdrum, are part of or continuous with the population of red deer in the larger areas of woodlands to the west of Slewdrum.

Many factors potentially affect the movement of this very mobile population of deer. These include food (eg. time of year, field crops), weather (eg. shelter, wind direction) and human disturbance (eg. stalking, timber harvesting). Thus, at any time, it is hard to predict how many red deer, if any, might be in Slewdrum Forest. While they are sometimes in small groups, there is still the risk of larger groups.

3.2 Damage

Red deer are considered a very major factor in the limited extent of natural regeneration that has become established to date in the existing areas of open ground within Slewdrum Forest. The impact of the red deer grazing on the natural regeneration is conspicuous on the ground, while roe deer also contribute significantly. There are no livestock in the Forest, while rabbits or hares are rare.

This population of red deer is also an issue in the Forestry Commission's (FC's) adjacent Blackhall Forest, as well as for the managers of the adjoining K&B DMG DMUs 8 and 9. This situation in the Slewdrum / Craigbeg area is identified in the Parish DMP (page 9) as a key red deer management issue to address locally.

There are no deer fences in the area and a significant factor is the lack of deer control in DMU 6 immediately west of Slewdrum. It consists of agricultural land and birchwoods that is used to some extent for grazing by livestock.

There have been on-going local discussions involving the Deer Commission for Scotland, now Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), about how this red deer population can be reduced.

3.3 Previous Culls

Culling is carried out in the Forest to try to control the serious damage by red deer. The cull figures for the last 6 years are shown in the table below. The average cull over the last six years has been 7-8 red deer a year, although it has been less than that in most years.

Red	Slewdrum Forest			
	Stags	*Hinds*	*Calf*	*Total*
2005-06	0	5	2	7
2006-07	1	1	0	2
2007-08	1	4	0	5
2008-09	2	6	1	9
2009-10	2	12	3	17
2010-11	1	3	3	5
Target 2011-12	*5*	*10*	-	*15*

(B) Future

3.4 Target Culls

BCT has recently appointed a new deer controller to increase the frequency of visits by a stalker to the Forest to try to cull more red deer there. BCT's thinning of the Forest in 2007-08 helped improve visibility and culling opportunities, and BCT is continuing to improve access for stalking within the Forest. In addition, BCT will carry out site work where helpful to assist culling, for example, felling individual windblown trees that obscure lines of sight along rides.

BCT will also seek out of season authorisations from SNH while serious damage is being caused by red deer in the Forest and consider applying for night shooting authorisation, if SNH consider this appropriate within the context of reducing the size of the red deer population marauding around the general Slewdrum / Craigbeg area.

Against the current background, BCT's annual target is therefore to cull as many red deer in Slewdrum Forest annually as is reasonably practical. At present, the target is set at 15 or more a year, recognising that the mobile nature of the population markedly affects the opportunities for culling in the Forest.

3.5 Local Contract

BCT now contracts the experienced stalker Kevan Smith to carry out the deer control in Slewdrum Forest. He is well qualified (e.g. DMQ level 2) and handles the carcases through his own larder facilities.

Kevan Smith is also currently contracted by the FC to carry out the deer control in the adjoining Blackhall Forest. This helps with effective culling in both Forests, as he is able to follow deer movements across the boundary between the two ownerships.

3.6 Local Cooperation

The FC and managers of DMUs 8 and 9 are, like BCT, committed to reducing the red deer population in the area. As noted above (3.3), local discussions involving SNH are on-going about achieving this. .

BCT's appointment of Kevan Smith as its controller so he can work between Slewdrum and Blackhall is an example of that local cooperation. The recent start to thinning and

initial fellings in the 30 year old spruce plantation that forms DMU 8 across the road from Slewdrum and Blackhall, is also significantly improving the scope to increase the red deer cull in the local area around Slewdrum.

3.7 Monitoring

BCT will continue to participate actively in the local discussions about reducing the local red deer population and support initiatives by other parties as part of achieving that. BCT will monitor the extent of progress being made with the overall population, while increasing its own cull in Slewdrum Forest as part of that.

BCT will also monitor the use being made of Slewdrum Forest by red deer, together with the natural regeneration in the Forest and levels of serious damage by deer to it.

4. ROE DEER

(A) Background

4.1 Numbers

Roe deer are resident in Slewdrum Forest and on the adjoining lands, which are also largely conifer woodland or else agricultural land and birchwoods used for grazing.

Slewdrum Forest is a relatively fertile local woodland site, as reflected in oak – birch woodland being the most extensive site type in the Ecological Site Classification that BCT had carried out for Slewdrum. This factor and the Forest's varied topography and mix of woodland and open spaces makes it a fairly favourable habitat for roe deer. The quality of the environment for roe will also improve over time as BCT implements its Forest Plan 2011-30 for the Forest.

There is no count or other systematic information about the number or density of roe deer that might generally be in Slewdrum Forest. These deer are also part of the population in the adjoining woodlands and fields. It might be assumed from figures in the literature for some perspective, that the density is likely to over 10 roe per 100 ha in this overall local environment.

4.2 Damage

Observation shows that roe deer are undoubtedly having a significant impact on the natural regeneration of birch and other native broadleaves in the Forest. There are, however, signs of birch regeneration becoming established in parts of the open areas in Slewdrum. It is considered that, with some reduction of the impact of red deer in the Forest and an increased roe cull within it, this natural regeneration will start to 'get away' much more widely within Slewdrum.

4.3 Previous Culls

The roe deer in the Forest are managed by an annual cull. The table below shows the annual culls in the Forest since 2006-07.

Roe	Slewdrum Forest			
	Bucks	*Does*	*Kids*	*Total*
2006-07	0	0	0	0
2007-08	1	3	2	6
2008-09	1	4	1	6
2009-10	3	3	1	7
2010-11	1	4	1	6
Target 2011-12	*5*	*10*	-	*15*

The average cull recorded in the table since BCT became owner at the end of 2006, is 6 roe a year. This is considered well below the natural recruitment rate for the number of roe that might be in the Forest.

(B) Future

4.4 Target Culls

In contrast to trying to cull the red deer that come and go through the Forest, culling the roe deer is more directly related to effort. BCT considers that a roe cull of at least 15 for 2011-12 with an emphasis on does is a reasonable target to achieve. BCT plans to maintain an annual roe cull of at least 15, but the target will be reviewed annually in terms of culling effort and observations of roe and roe damage in the Forest.

BCT will also promote reasonable levels of roe culling on neighbouring lands in line with the Birse Parish DMP, to help make its own cull more effective by reducing recruitment into the Forest from those lands.

4.5 Site Improvements

The on-going improvements to access for stalking within the Forest referred to in 3 (A) above, will also help facilitate the culling of roe deer.

4.6 Local Contract

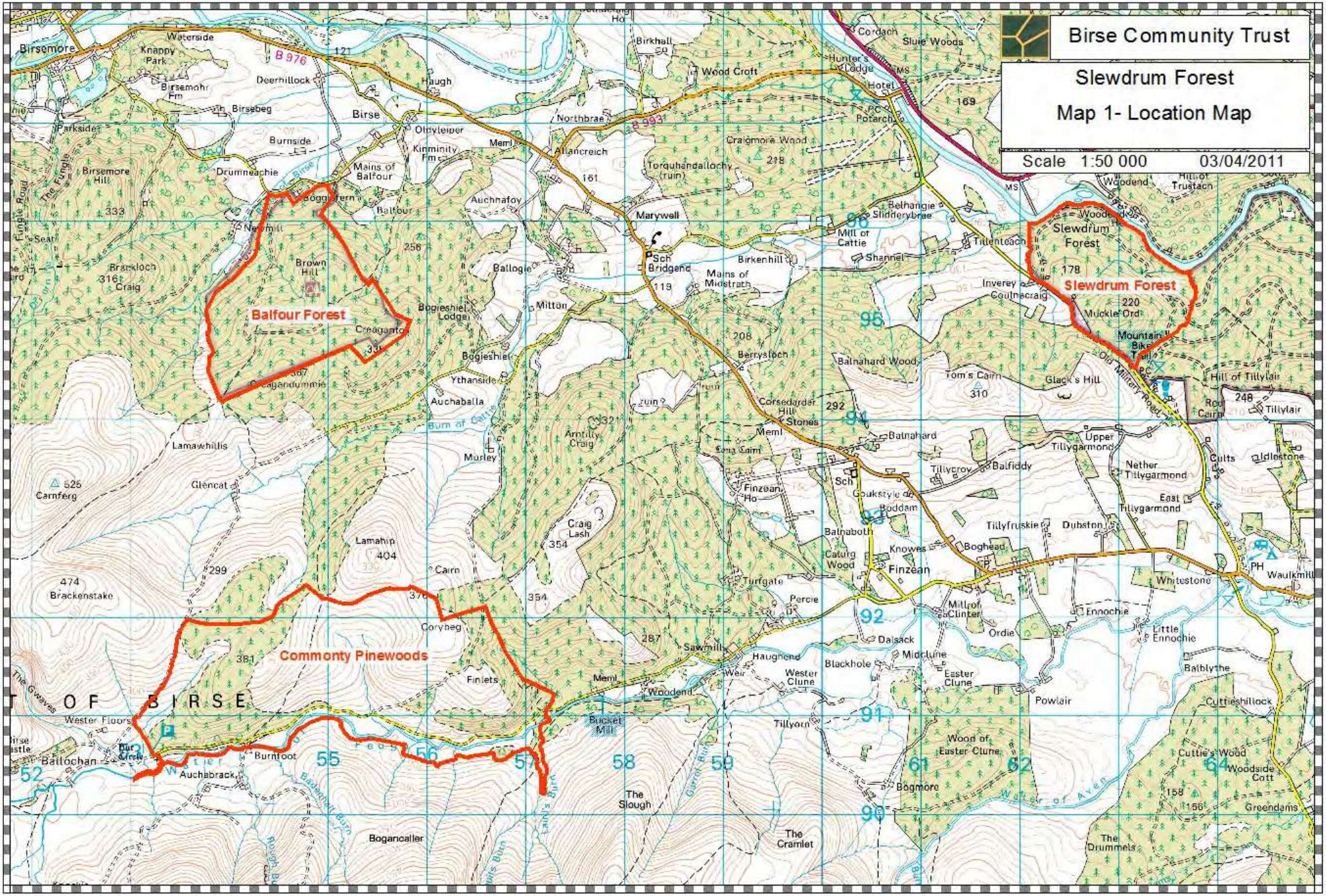
BCT's contractual arrangements for the carrying out of its annual roe cull in Slewdrum Forest will be the same as identified in 3.5 above for red deer control.

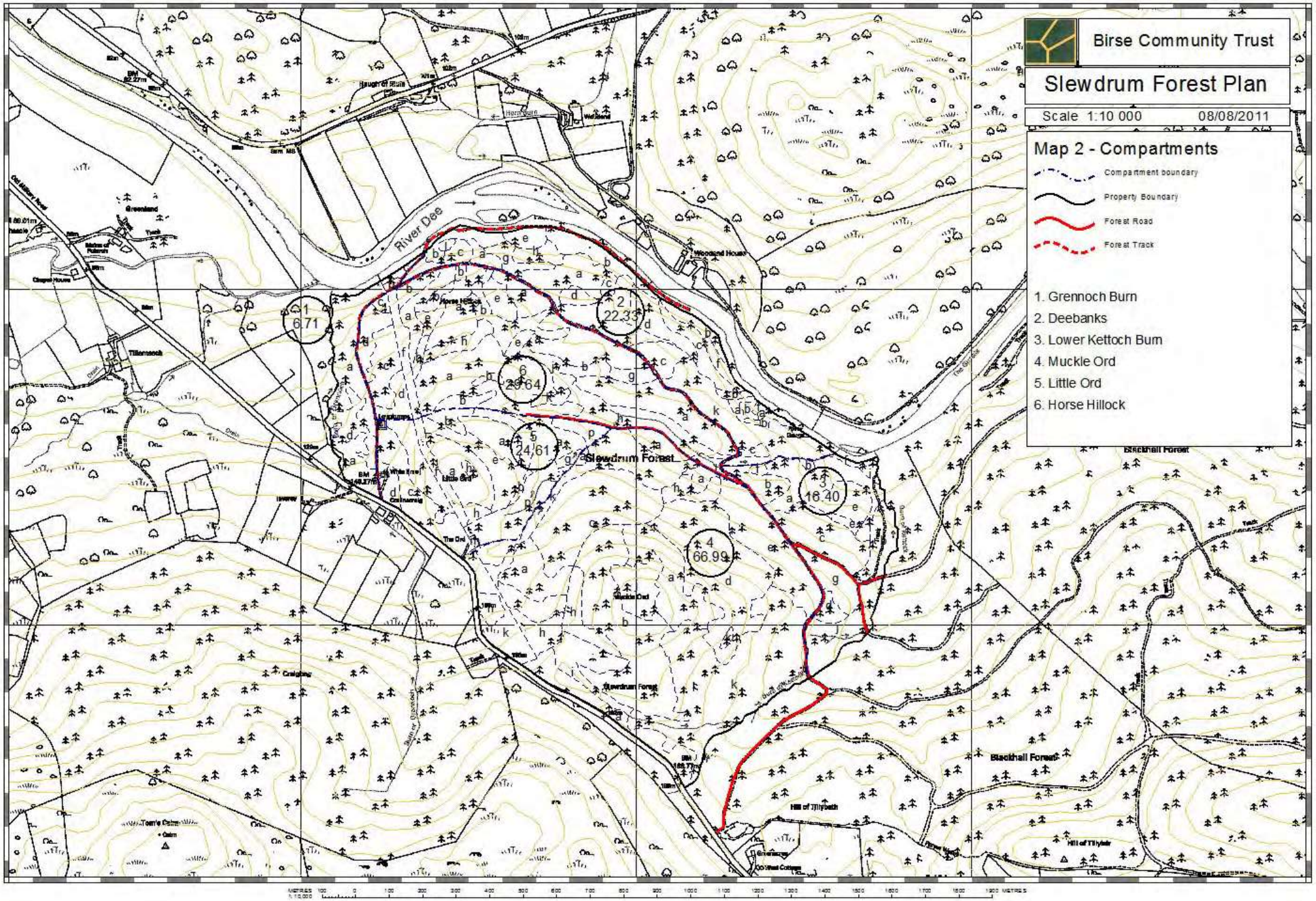
4.7 Monitoring

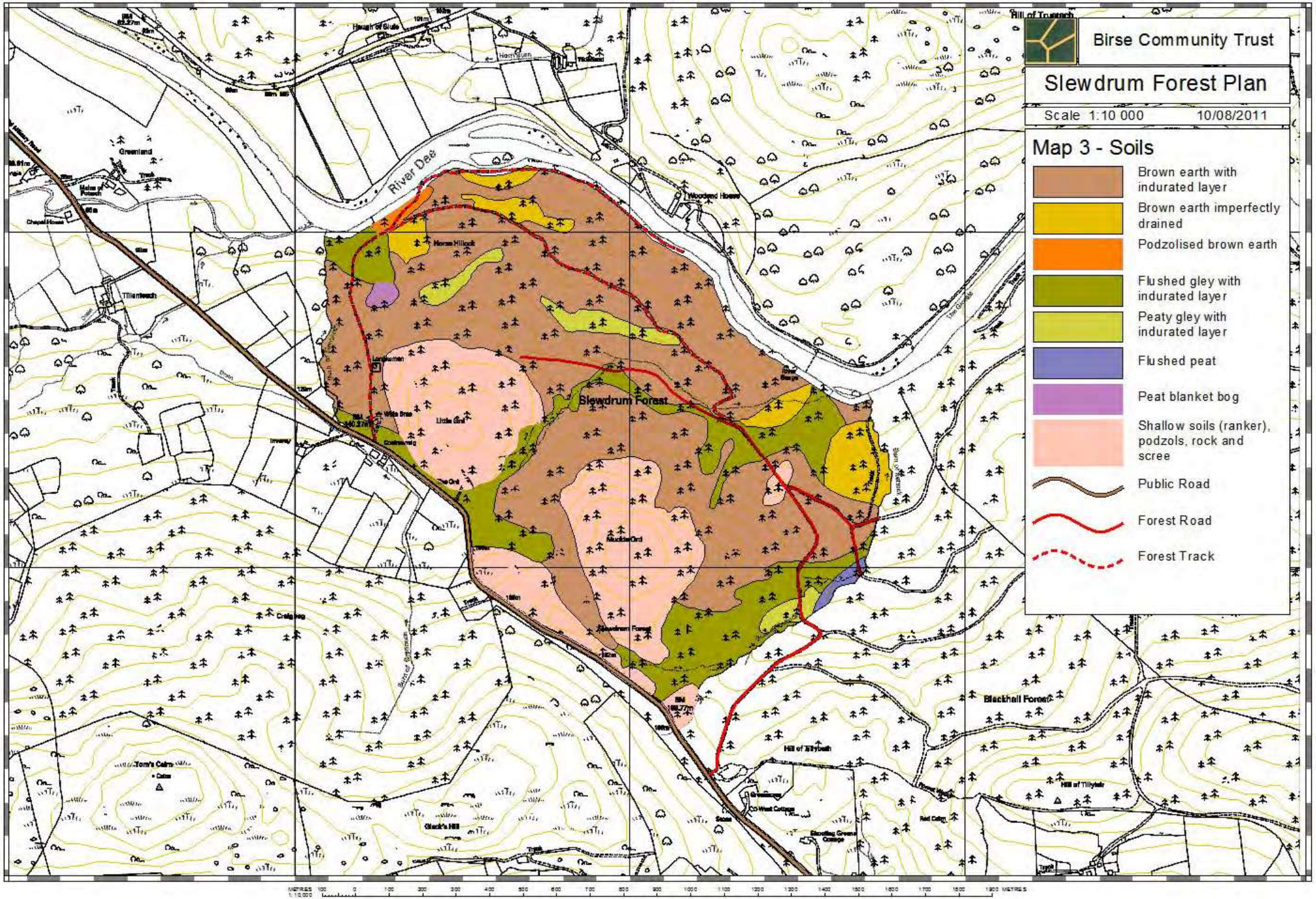
BCT will learn more about the roe population in Slewdrum Forest from the increased culling effort and observation. BCT plans to develop a more systematic approach over time to determining the level and distribution of its roe cull in the Forest.

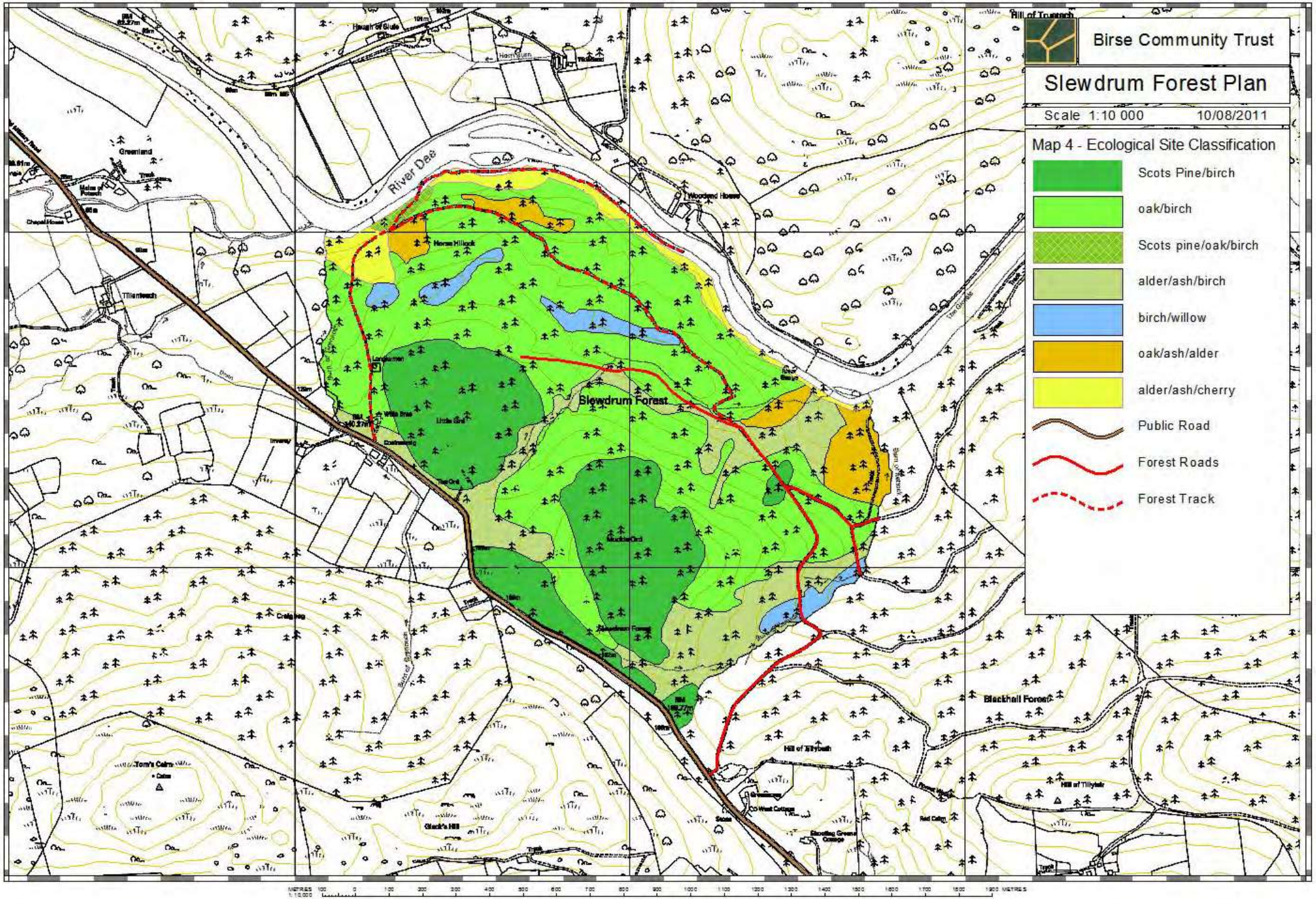
5. DMP Review

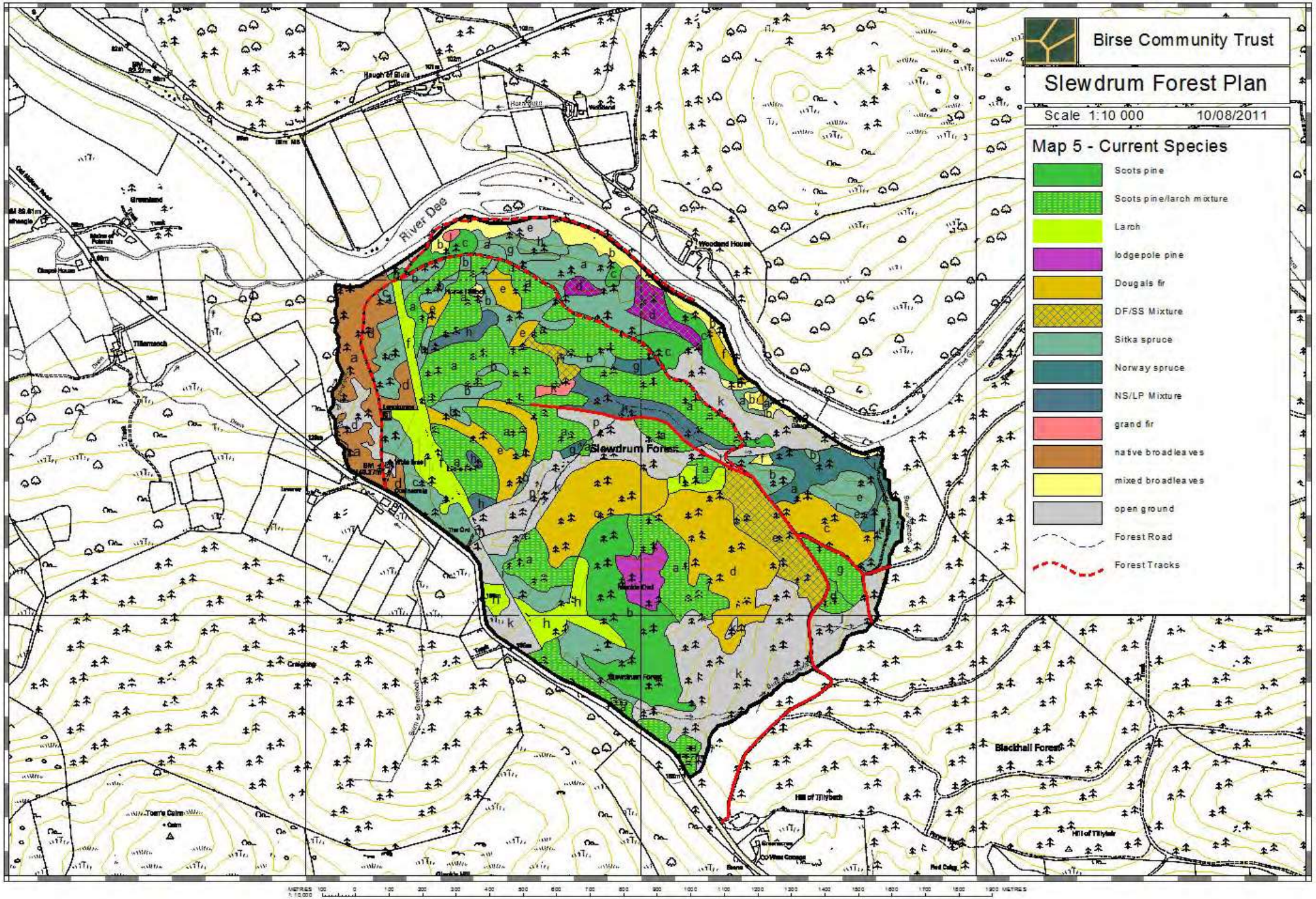
BCT will review its cull levels and future cull targets annually. BCT will review its DMP for the Forest in 2015, following the review of the Parish DMP 2009-14, and at five yearly intervals after that.

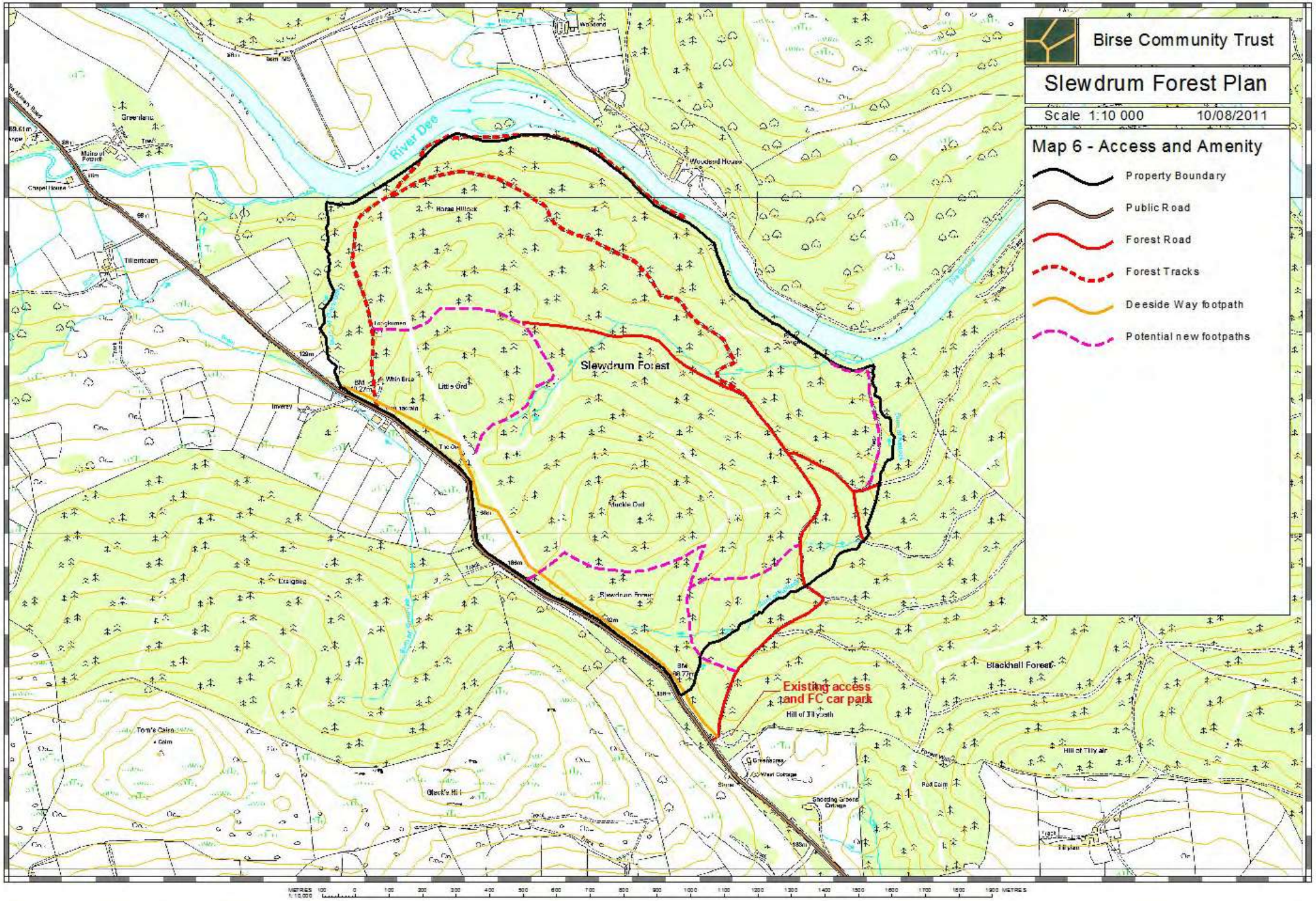

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest
Map 1- Location Map
Scale 1:50 000
03/04/2011
Balfour Forest
Commonty Pinewoods
Slewdrum Forest
Slewdrum Forest
Mountain Bike Trail
Old Military Road
Finzean
Finzean Ho
Birsemore
Waterside
Knappy Park
Birsemohr Fm
Deerhillock
B 976
Haugh
Birse
Birsebeg
Parkside
Burnside
Drumneachie
Mains of Balfour
Boggiefern
Balfour
Auchnafoy
Kinminity Fm
Meml
Otty Leiper
Northbrae
B 993
Allancreich
Torquhandallochy (ruin)
Craigmore Wood
Birkhall
Wood Croft
Cordach
Sluie Woods
Hunter's Lodge
Hotel
PC
Potarch
Marywell
Sch
Bridgend
Mains of Midstrath
Birkenhill
Mill of Cattie
Shannel
Belhangie
Slidderybrae
Tillenteach
Woodend
Hill of Trustach
Inverey
Coulnacraig
Muckle Ord
Berrystoch
Balnahard Wood
Tom's Cairn
Glack's Hill
Hill of Tillylair
Tillylair
Roy Cairn
Corsedarder Hill
Stones
Balnahard
Upper Tillygarmond
Nether Tillygarmond
East Tillygarmond
Cults
Idlestone
Tillycroy
Balfiddy
Goukstyle
Boddam
Tillyfruskie
Dubston
Balnaboth
Caturg Wood
Knowes
Boghead
Finzean
PH
Waulkmill
Whitestone
Ennochie
Little Ennochie
Mill of Clinter
Ordie
Dalsack
Haughend
Midcline
Blackhole
Easter Clune
Wester Clune
Powlair
Balblythe
Cuttieshillock
Wood of Easter Clune
Cuttie's Wood
Woodside
Cott
Greendams
Bogmore
The Drummels
The Cramlet
The Slough
Tillyorn
Bucket Mill
Woodend
Sawmill
Weir
Percie
Turfgate
Finlets
Corybeg
Cairn
Craig Lash
Lamahip
Lamawhillis
Glencat
Carnferg
Brackenstake
Arntilly Craig
Murley
Auchaballa
Ythanside
Bogieshiel
Bogieshiel Lodge
Creaganto
Creagandummie
Mitton
Ballogie
Brown Hill
Brackloch
Craig
Birsemore Hill
The Fingle
Fingle Road
Wester Floors
Burnfoot
Auchabrack
Ballochan
Bogancaller
Water of Aven
Burn of Cattie
Garrol Burn
Lairs Burn
Ballochtil Burn
Rough Burn
T OF BIRSE
52
55
56
57
58
59
61
62
64
90
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92
93
94
95
96

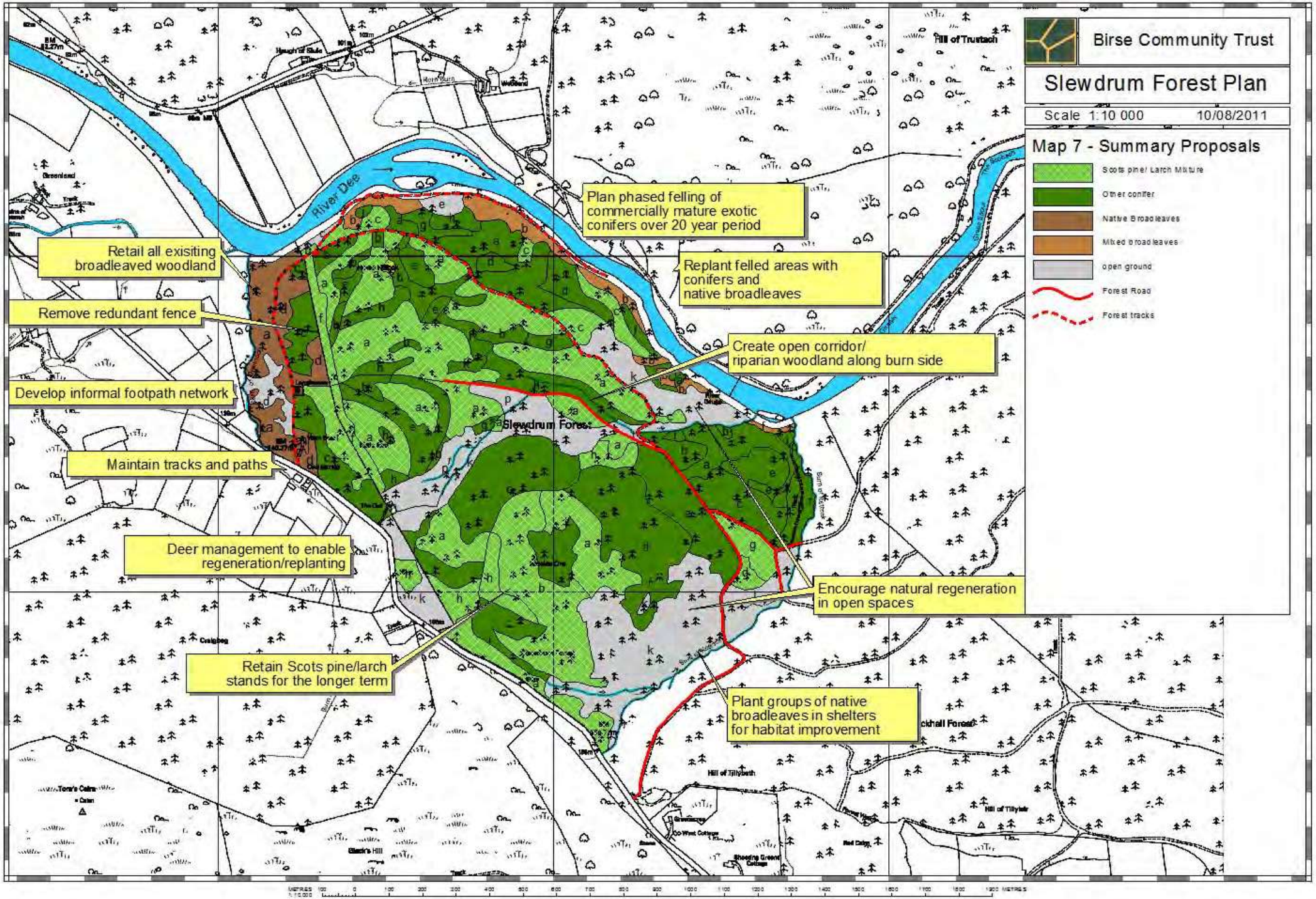

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
08/08/2011
Map 2 - Compartments
Compartment boundary
Property Boundary
Forest Road
Forest Track
1. Grennoch Burn
2. Deebanks
3. Lower Kettoch Burn
4. Muckle Ord
5. Little Ord
6. Horse Hillock
1 6.71
2 22.33
3 16.40
4 66.99
5 24.61
6 20.64
Slewdrum Forest
River Dee
Blackhall Forest
Tillernaoch
Greenland
Woodend House
Hill of Tillybeth
Tom's Cairn

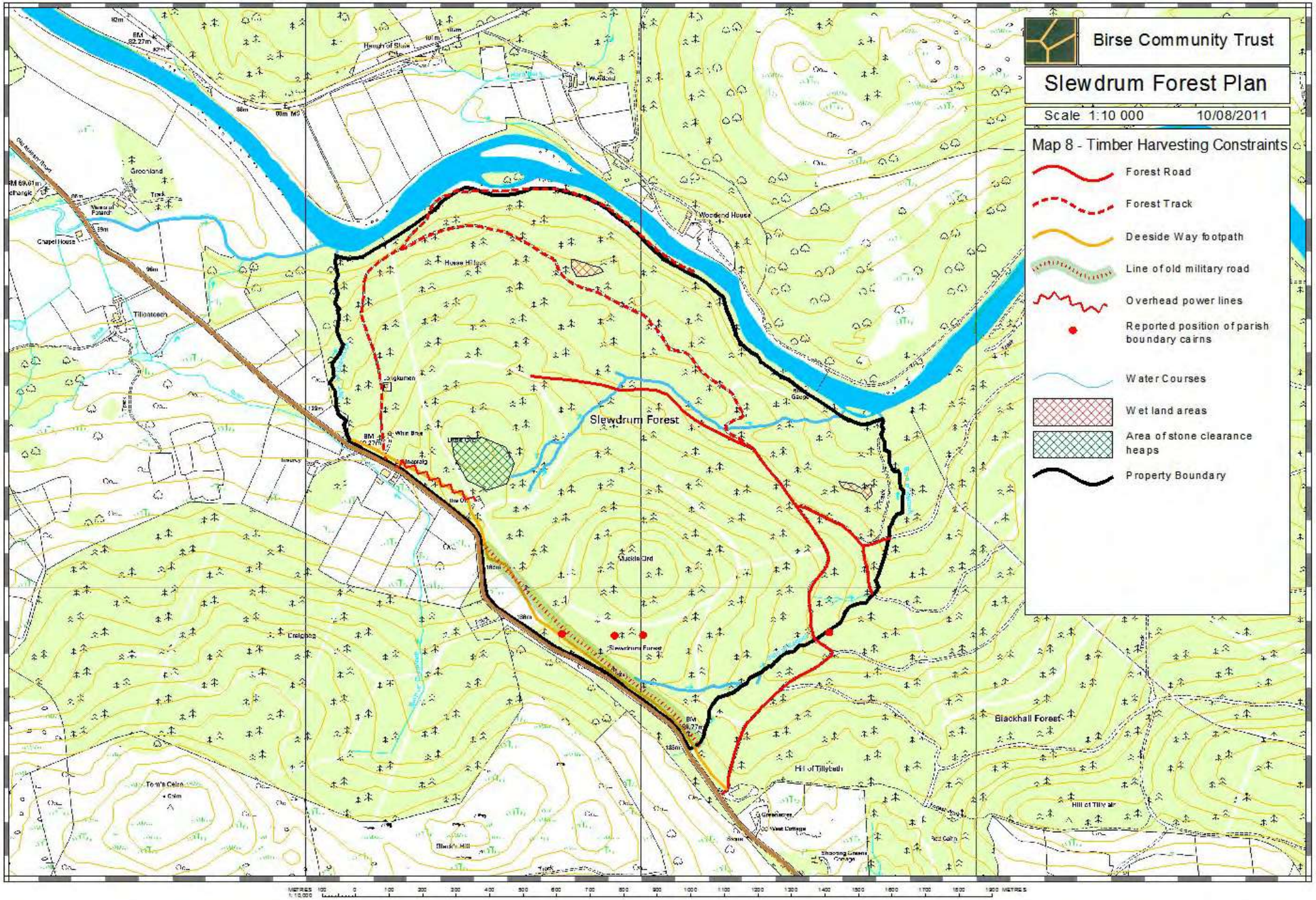

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 3 - Soils
Brown earth with indurated layer
Brown earth imperfectly drained
Podzolised brown earth
Flushed gley with indurated layer
Peaty gley with indurated layer
Flushed peat
Peat blanket bog
Shallow soils (ranker), podzols, rock and scree
Public Road
Forest Road
Forest Track
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillybaich
Hill of Tillyhaist
Tom's Cairn
Black's Hill
Greenland
Tillienreach
Craigbeg
Horse Hillock
Little Ord
Murdoch Ord
Longhaven
Woodend House
Hough of Slute
Hill of Trustrach

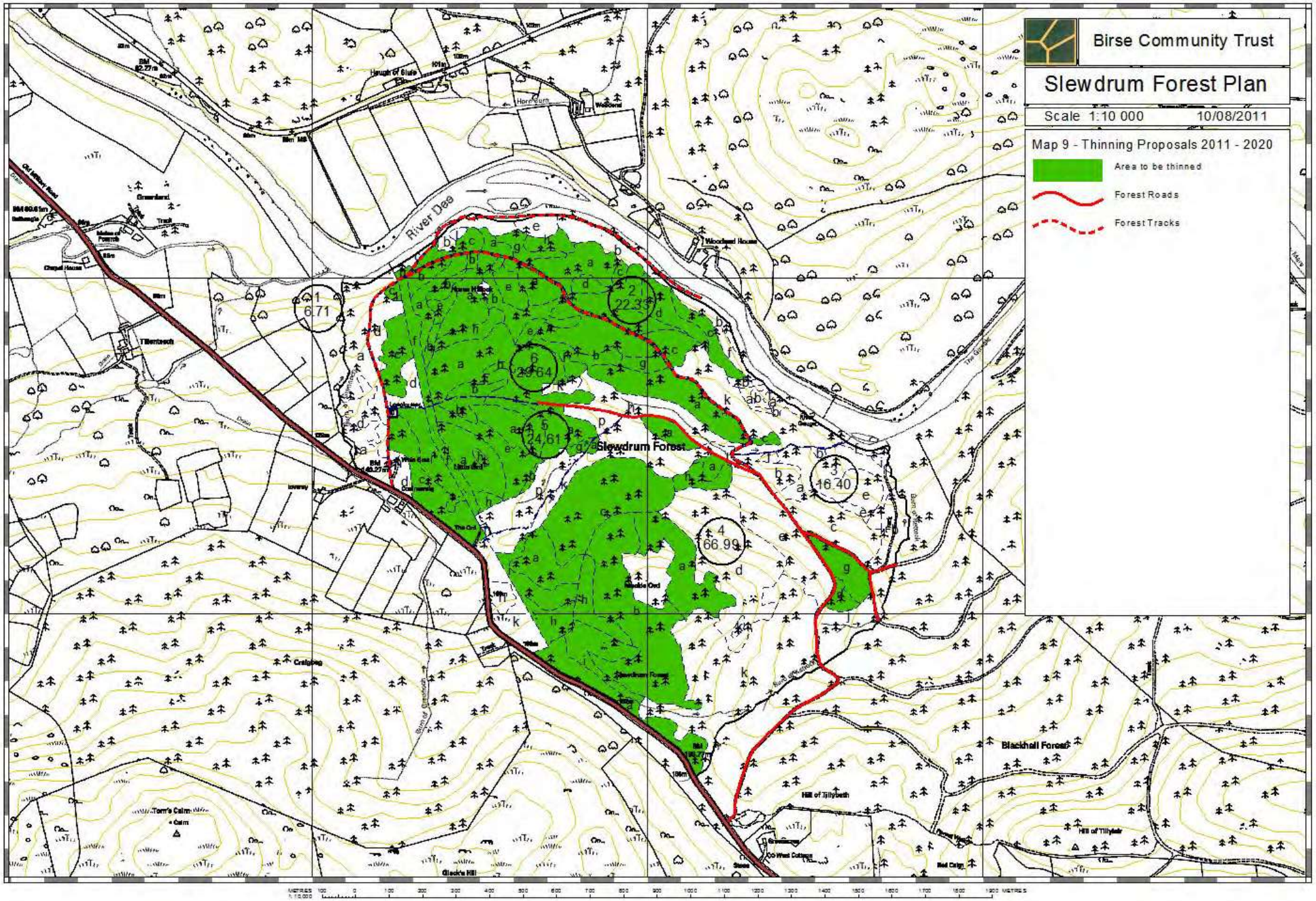

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 4 - Ecological Site Classification
Scots Pine/birch
oak/birch
Scots pine/oak/birch
alder/ash/birch
birch/willow
oak/ash/alder
alder/ash/cherry
Public Road
Forest Roads
Forest Track
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
River Dee
Greenland
Tillienweish
Hough of Slute
Hill of Trustrach
Woodend House
Horse Hillock
Longhaven
Little Ord
Tom's Cairn
Hill of Tillybaich
Black's Hill
Craighag

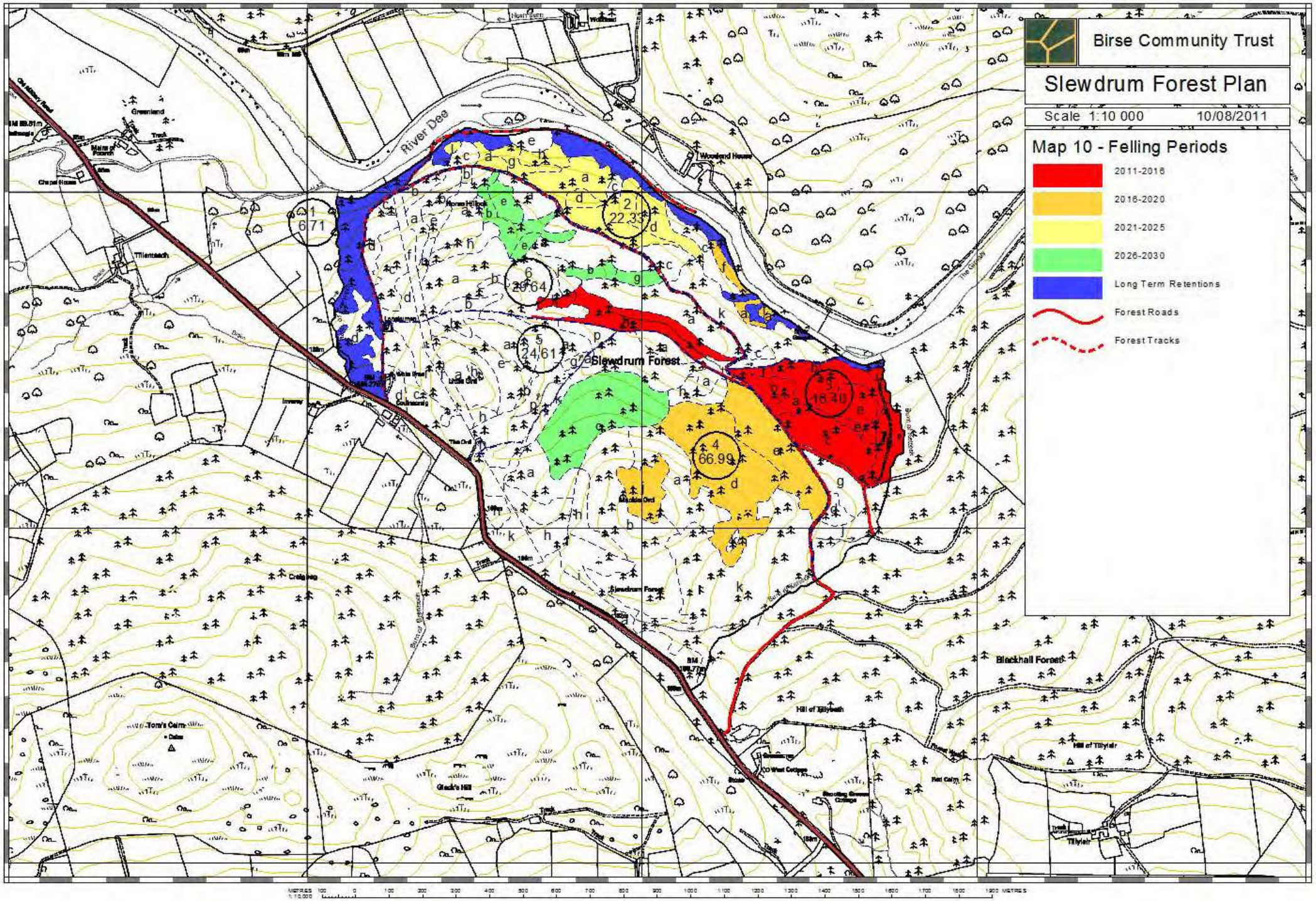

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 5 - Current Species
Scots pine
Scots pine/larch mixture
Larch
lodgepole pine
Dougals fir
DF/SS Mixture
Sitka spruce
Norway spruce
NS/LP Mixture
grand fir
native broadleaves
mixed broadleaves
open ground
Forest Road
Forest Tracks
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillybeth
Tillernach
Craighip
Woodend House
Greenland
Haugh of Blute
Tom's Cairn
Cairn
Old Military Road
Chapel House
Lenabrone
Mile End
Tilly Ord
Middle End
Burn of Greenlack
Burn of Blackhall
Red Craig
Hill of Tillybeth
METRES
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
METRES

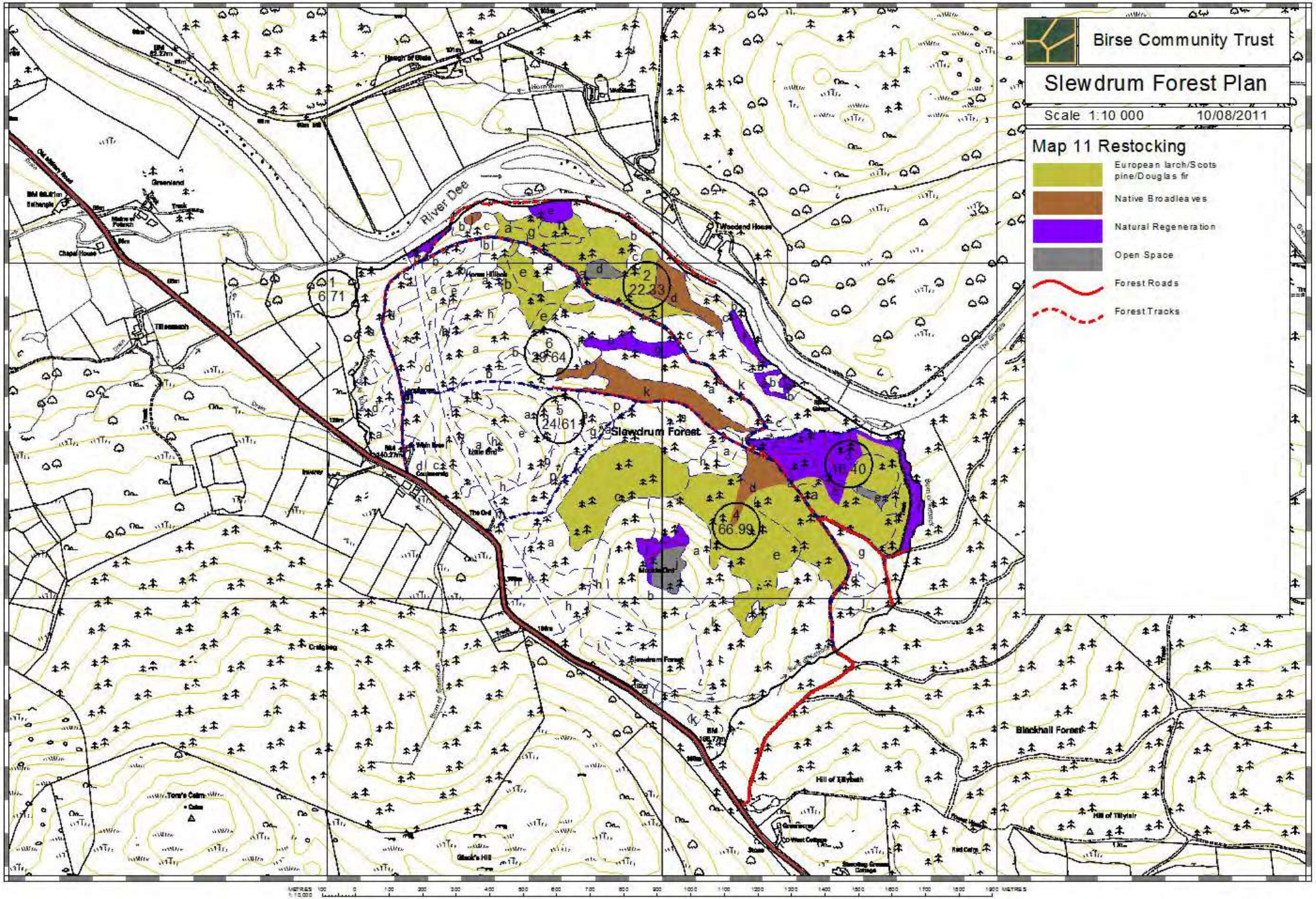

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 6 - Access and Amenity
Property Boundary
Public Road
Forest Road
Forest Tracks
Deeside Way footpath
Potential new footpaths
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Existing access and FC car park
Blackhall Forest
Tillemcairn
Inverey
Craigpeg
Tom's Cairn
Cairn
Glack's Hill
Hill of Tillyoch
Hill of Tillyair
Shooting Ground Cottage
Woodend House
Greenlands
Little Ord
Buckie Ord
Horse Hillock
White Brae
Longhurn
Slewdrum Forest
Trig
Bridge
Ford
Track
Stone
Ruin
Tillyplan
METRES
100
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
1100
1200
1300
1400
1500
1600
1700
1800
1900
METRES

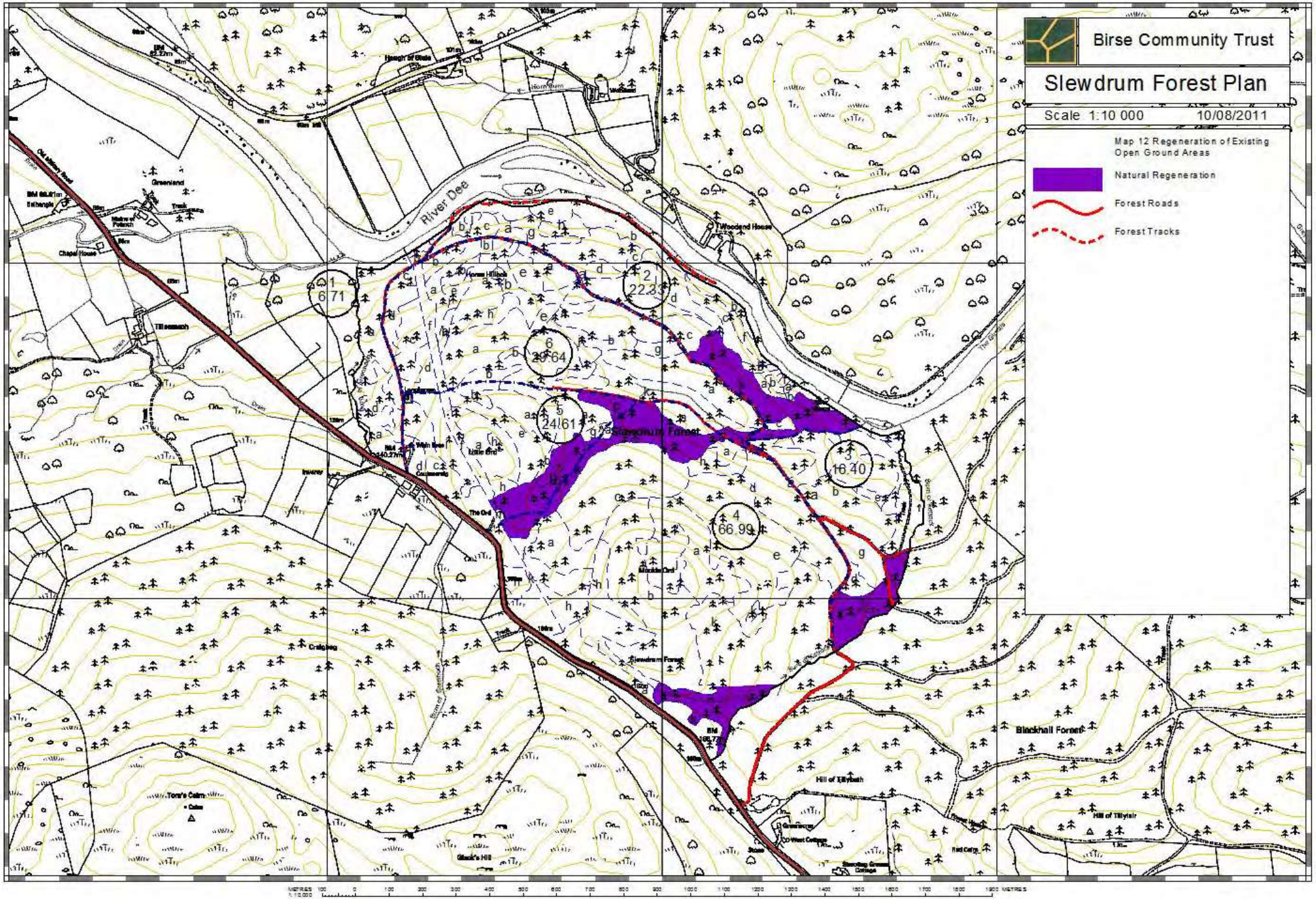

Birse Community Trust
Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 7 - Summary Proposals
Scots pine/ Larch Mixture
Other conifer
Native Broadleaves
Mixed broadleaves
open ground
Forest Road
Forest tracks
Plan phased felling of commercially mature exotic conifers over 20 year period
Retail all exisiting broadleaved woodland
Replant felled areas with conifers and native broadleaves
Remove redundant fence
Create open corridor/ riparian woodland along burn side
Develop informal footpath network
Maintain tracks and paths
Deer management to enable regeneration/replanting
Encourage natural regeneration in open spaces
Retain Scots pine/larch stands for the longer term
Plant groups of native broadleaves in shelters for habitat improvement
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Hill of Tillybeth
Hill of Tillyfar


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Slewdrum Forest Plan
Scale 1:10 000
10/08/2011
Map 8 - Timber Harvesting Constraints
Forest Road
Forest Track
Deeside Way footpath
Line of old military road
Overhead power lines
Reported position of parish boundary cairns
Water Courses
Wet land areas
Area of stone clearance heaps
Property Boundary
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillybeth
Tillentoech
Chapel House
Woodend House
Greenland
Cnaipdoch
Tom's Cairn
Blacks Hill
Shooting Greens Cottage
West Cottage
Greenacres
METRES
1:10,000


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Map 9 - Thinning Proposals 2011 - 2020
Area to be thinned
Forest Roads
Forest Tracks
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillybeth
Tillentoch
Craigdeg
1
6.71
2
22.33
3
16.40
4
66.99
24.64
24.61


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Map 10 - Felling Periods
2011-2016
2016-2020
2021-2025
2026-2030
Long Term Retentions
Forest Roads
Forest Tracks
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillytair
Tillytair
Tom's Cairn
Glack's Hill
Greenland
Tillentaich
Inverey
Creigieg
Woodend House
Hill of Tillytair
1
6.71
2
22.33
3
16.38
4
66.99
5
24.61
6
20.64


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Map 11 Restocking
European larch/Scots pine/Douglas fir
Native Broadleaves
Natural Regeneration
Open Space
Forest Roads
Forest Tracks
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
Hill of Tillytair
Hill of Killybuth
Craigleg
Tom's Cairn
Glack's Hill
1 6.71
2 22.33
3 1.40
4 66.99
5 24.61
6 20.64


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Map 12 Regeneration of Existing Open Ground Areas
Natural Regeneration
Forest Roads
Forest Tracks
River Dee
Slewdrum Forest
Blackhall Forest
1
6.71
2
22.3
3
16.40
4
66.99
5
24.61
6
20.64