

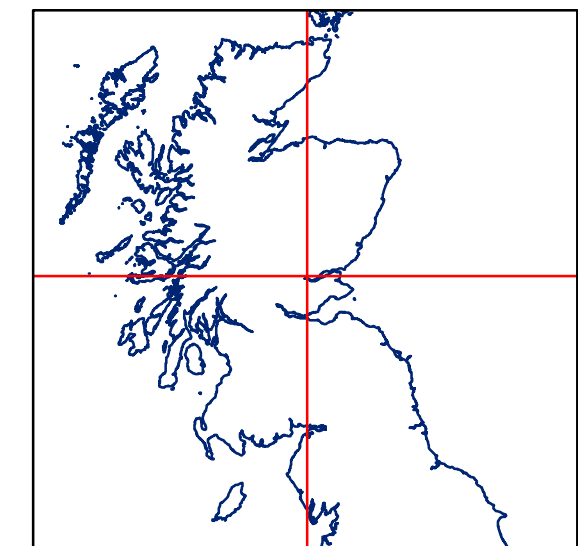
Tay Forest District

Kinnoull, Deuchny, Binn Hill & Paddockmuir Forests

Map 1: Location Map
Key Strategic Designations & Viewpoints

Legend

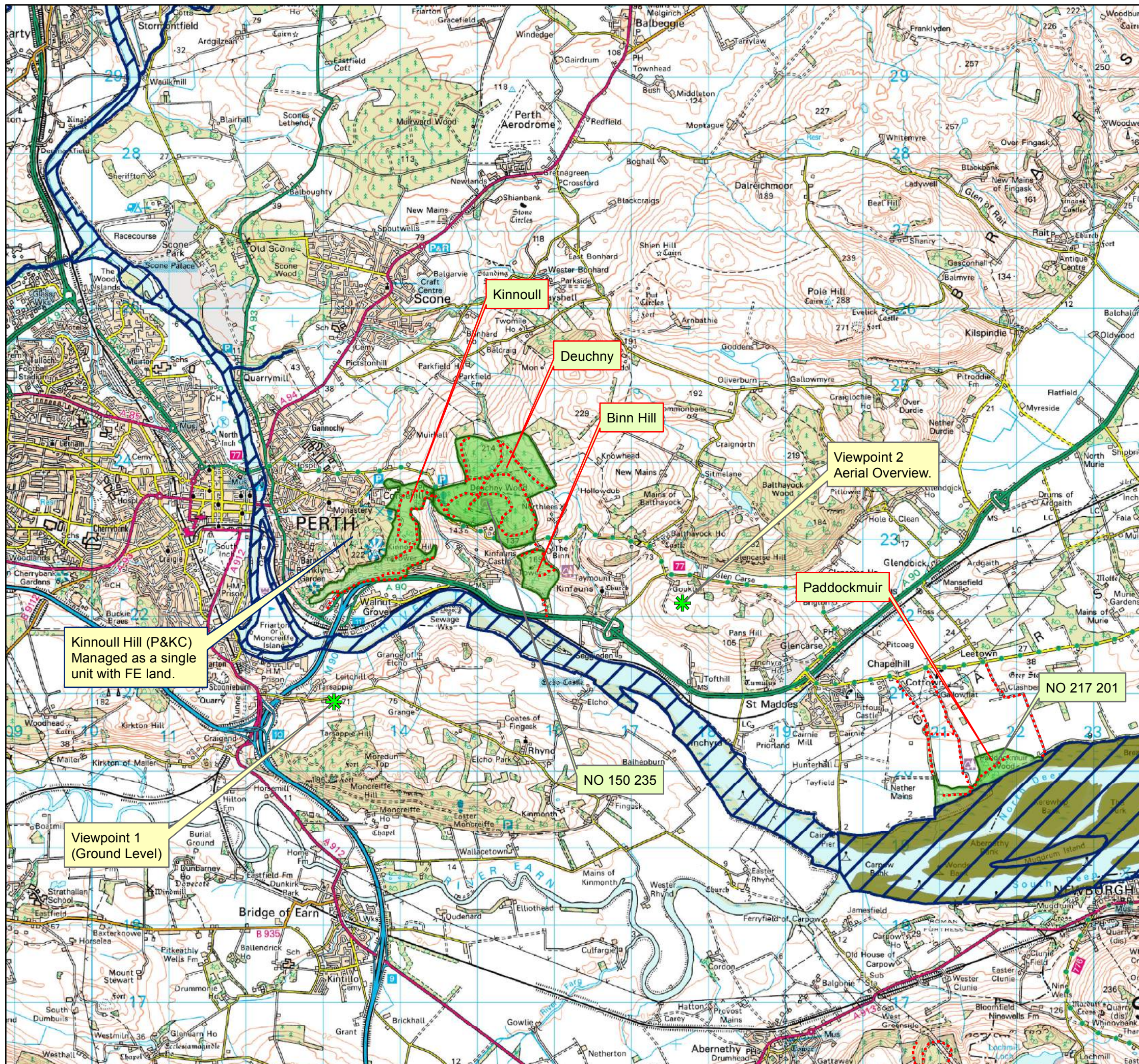
- FE roads
- Forest Plan Area
- SAC (Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary)
- SPA, & Ramsar Site (Firth of Tay & Eden Estuary)
SSSI (Inner Tay Estuary)



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Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3

0 500 1,000 Meters



The woodland is highly visible and contributes to the setting for Perth & the River Tay. The continuous cover reduces the relevance of traditional landscape analysis using CGIs. Internal views, and views out across the surrounding landscape from within the woodland are more likely to be dynamic/significant.

There is some friction between different user groups at specific points. These are typically issues that arise between bikes, horses, dog walkers and general walkers, including the condition of the paths and conflicts where people are surprised by the sudden appearance of bikes or horses.

Many of the recreational users of the woodland use the woodland regularly, and have a strong sense of ownership of the woodland. This manifests itself positively in terms of pro-active site policing which reduces anti-social behaviour and enhances site safety. An expansion of the woodlands user base may create friction with regular local users.

The Hill Fort site (SAM) has the potential to offer an excellent viewpoint.

The main access points for walkers are the two car parks. Feedback from public consultation suggests that Kinnoull is seen as more managed and accessible, with Deuchny being perceived as less accessible, quieter and more natural, even though it is a focus for forest operations and has reasonable areas of currently unthinned sitka spruce forest.

The small curling pond is a much visited feature, that was frequently mentioned during public consultation.

"iCONic" conifer conservation site proposed for woodland.

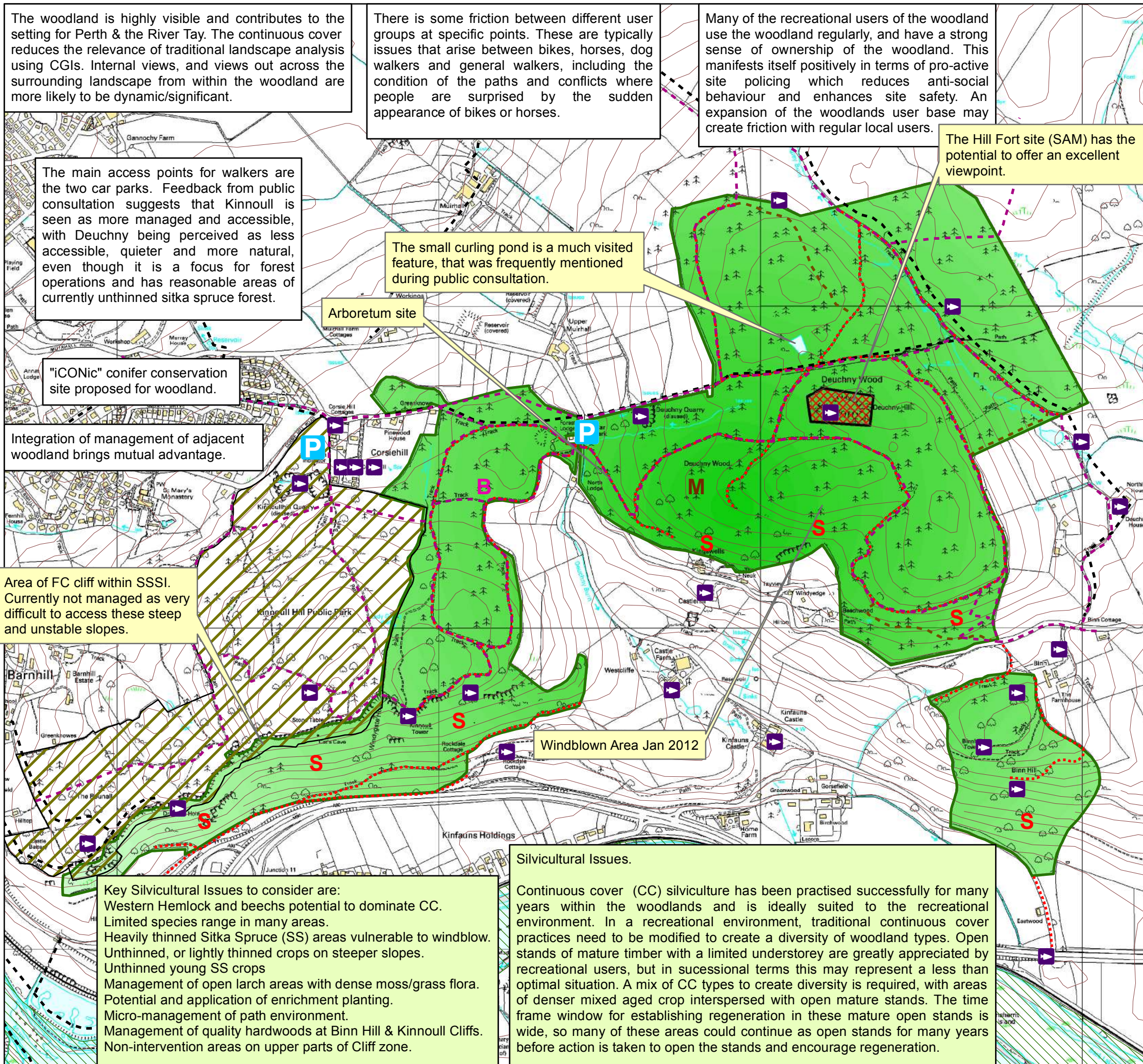
Integration of management of adjacent woodland brings mutual advantage.

Area of FC cliff within SSSI. Currently not managed as very difficult to access these steep and unstable slopes.

Silvicultural Issues.

Key Silvicultural Issues to consider are:
Western Hemlock and beeches potential to dominate CC.
Limited species range in many areas.
Heavily thinned Sitka Spruce (SS) areas vulnerable to windblow.
Unthinned, or lightly thinned crops on steeper slopes.
Unthinned young SS crops
Management of open larch areas with dense moss/grass flora.
Potential and application of enrichment planting.
Micro-management of path environment.
Management of quality hardwoods at Binn Hill & Kinnoull Cliffs.
Non-intervention areas on upper parts of Cliff zone.

Continuous cover (CC) silviculture has been practised successfully for many years within the woodlands and is ideally suited to the recreational environment. In a recreational environment, traditional continuous cover practices need to be modified to create a diversity of woodland types. Open stands of mature timber with a limited understorey are greatly appreciated by recreational users, but in successional terms this may represent a less than optimal situation. A mix of CC types to create diversity is required, with areas of denser mixed aged crop interspersed with open mature stands. The time frame window for establishing regeneration in these mature open stands is wide, so many of these areas could continue as open stands for many years before action is taken to open the stands and encourage regeneration.



Legend

- - - FE roads
- Forest Plan Area
- Archaeology
- PROW
- Path upgrade suggested by public
- SSSI
- SAC
- Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

- S Slope constraint for harvesting
- M Mountain Bike Area
- B Old Beech Tree, viewpoint. Also friction point between walkers & mountain bikers.

Full woodland area is an ancient woodland site. Area included within AGLV

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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



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Forests

Map 2a: Key Features East

Legend

- - - FE roads
- Forest Plan Area
- ▶ NMRS None within woodland area
- PROW
- Path upgrade suggested by public
- SSSI
- SAC

Paddockmuir Woodland zones

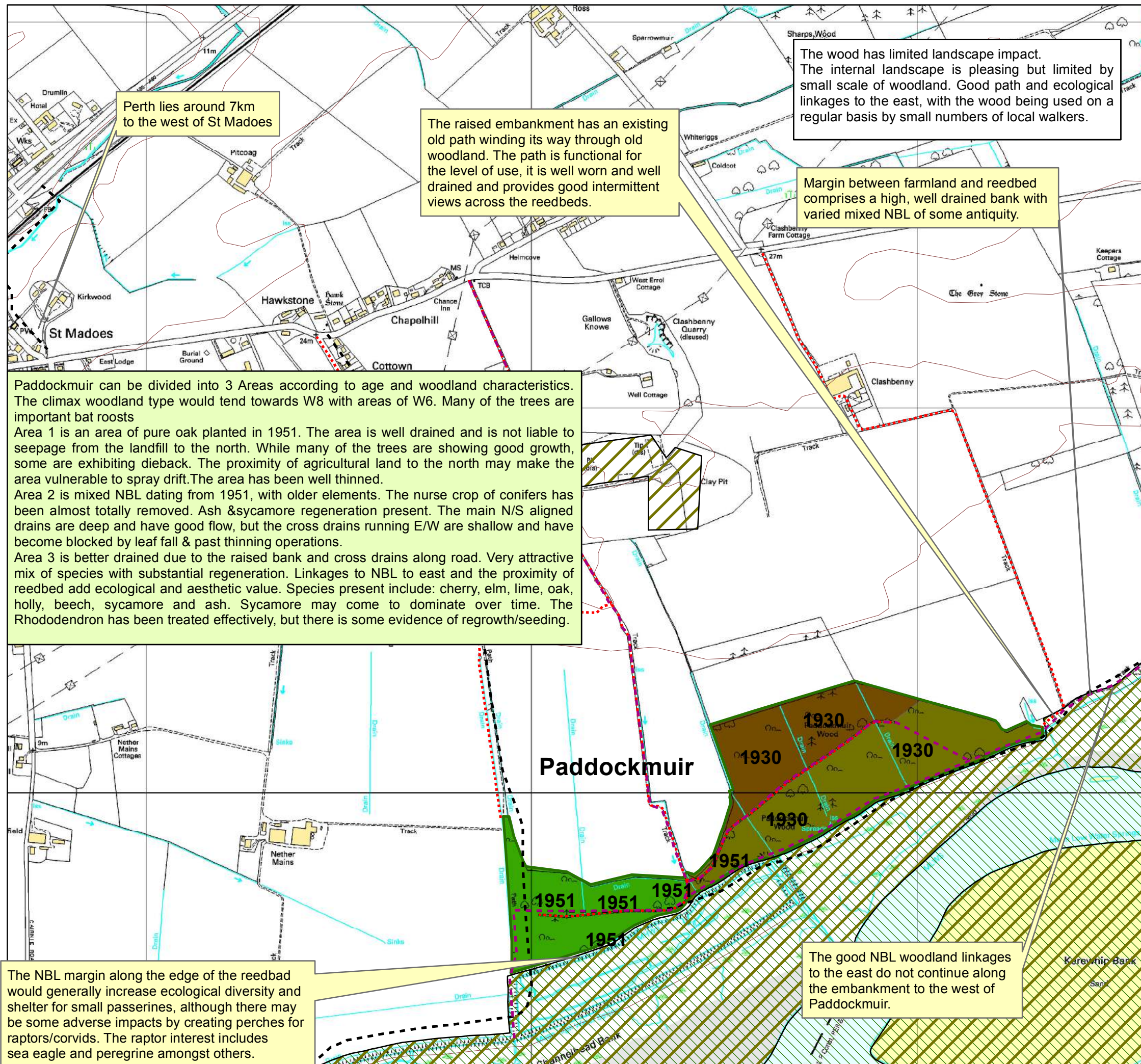
- Area 1
- Area 2
- Area 3

Full woodland area is an ancient woodland site

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Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



Perth lies around 7km to the west of St Madoes

The raised embankment has an existing old path winding its way through old woodland. The path is functional for the level of use, it is well worn and well drained and provides good intermittent views across the reedbeds.

The wood has limited landscape impact. The internal landscape is pleasing but limited by small scale of woodland. Good path and ecological linkages to the east, with the wood being used on a regular basis by small numbers of local walkers.

Margin between farmland and reedbed comprises a high, well drained bank with varied mixed NBL of some antiquity.

Paddockmuir can be divided into 3 Areas according to age and woodland characteristics. The climax woodland type would tend towards W8 with areas of W6. Many of the trees are important bat roosts

Area 1 is an area of pure oak planted in 1951. The area is well drained and is not liable to seepage from the landfill to the north. While many of the trees are showing good growth, some are exhibiting dieback. The proximity of agricultural land to the north may make the area vulnerable to spray drift. The area has been well thinned.

Area 2 is mixed NBL dating from 1951, with older elements. The nurse crop of conifers has been almost totally removed. Ash & sycamore regeneration present. The main N/S aligned drains are deep and have good flow, but the cross drains running E/W are shallow and have become blocked by leaf fall & past thinning operations.

Area 3 is better drained due to the raised bank and cross drains along road. Very attractive mix of species with substantial regeneration. Linkages to NBL to east and the proximity of reedbed add ecological and aesthetic value. Species present include: cherry, elm, lime, oak, holly, beech, sycamore and ash. Sycamore may come to dominate over time. The Rhododendron has been treated effectively, but there is some evidence of regrowth/seeding.

The NBL margin along the edge of the reedbed would generally increase ecological diversity and shelter for small passerines, although there may be some adverse impacts by creating perches for raptors/corvids. The raptor interest includes sea eagle and peregrine amongst others.

The good NBL woodland linkages to the east do not continue along the embankment to the west of Paddockmuir.




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**Map 3: Recreation: Site
Specific Places & Features
Valued by the Public.**

Based on Community Drop In
Event (6th & 7th Jan 2012)

Legend

-  PROW
-  Existing FC Roads
-  Core Paths
-  FDP Area

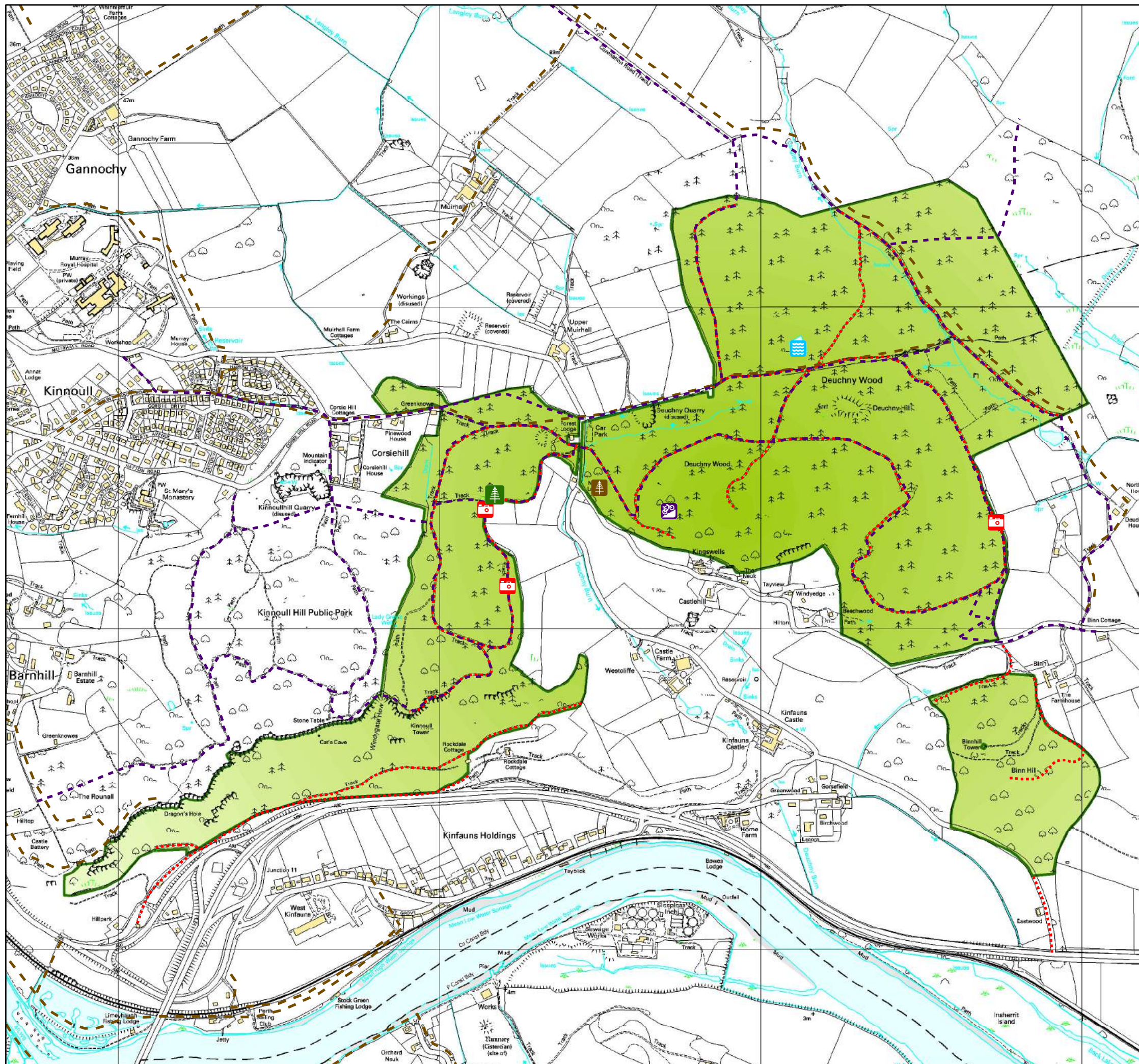
Features valued by the public

-  Views out from woodland
-  Mountain bike trails
-  Pond
-  iCONic trees site for taxodium
-  Big beech tree

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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



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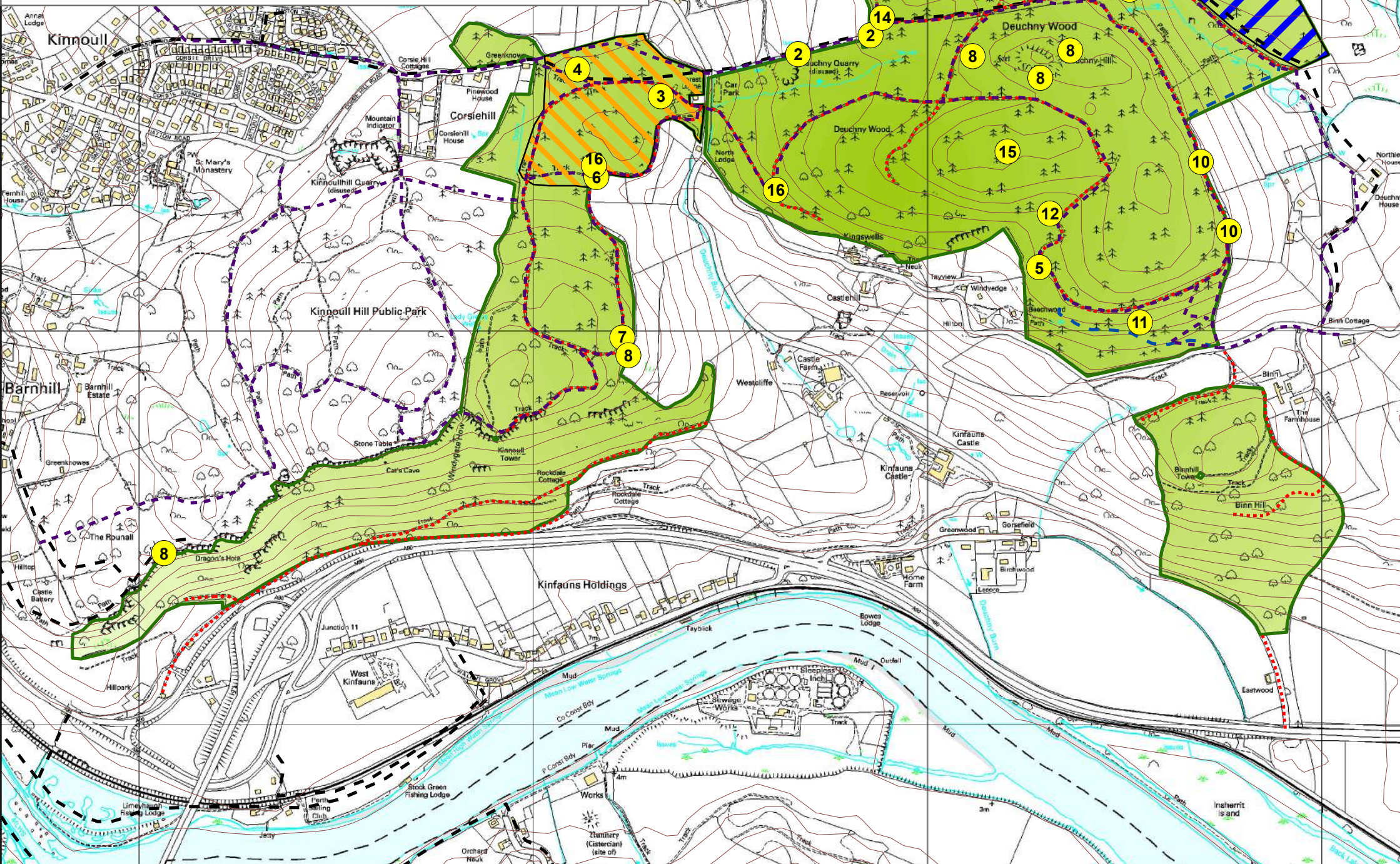
**Map 3a: Recreation: Site
Specific Improvements
Suggested by the Public**

Based on Community Drop In
Event (6th & 7th Jan 2012)

Legend

- FDP Area
- Location of Suggested Improvements (See Number Key on Left)
- Possible New Strategic Path Links
- PROW
- FC Roads
- Core Paths
- Improvements Across General Areas**
- Area could be opened up to horseriders
- More dog mess bins in this area

ID No	Description
1	Horse riders offered to clear bridleway close to fence in this area
2	Quagmire on paths
3	Possibility of re-opening café. Improve Quarry environment.
4	Muddy paths, fallen trees, bikes too fast
5	Keep this view open
6	More benches, a popular spot
7	Provide bench/picnic seats, clear vegetation
8	Clear views
9	Pond, clear trees/pond vegetation, improve path, possible picnic tables
10	Provide seats along this path, great views
11	Path here formed by user groups needs improvement
12	Site identified for iconic trees project in conjunction with RBG
13	Leave harvesting access route as footpath
14	Replace narrow rail with gate suitable for all users
15	Extend mountain bike trail to top of hill, and build beginners/skills trail for novice bike riders
16	Bike/walker conflicts, warning signs, speed check barriers
17	Horse access to FE land impeded by quagmire on neighbouring ground



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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



Letter Key (Orange symbols)

A – Kinnoull. Intensive recreation use for all user groups, including less-abled. Numerous desire lines supplement the formal path provision, which includes well-surfaced trails suitable for wheelchairs and push chairs.

B – Kinnoull. Widely used network of trails, including numerous desire lines. Viewpoints along the external edge of the forest, including from the top of the cliffs. Area also provides context for Kinnoull Tower.

C – Deuchny. Main focus for off road and downhill biking, with formal and informal provision of trails. Manage to encourage continued focus for downhill biking activity in this area.

D – Deuchny. Setting of iron-age fort, identified as a key viewpoint to be opened up within the lifetime of this FDP.

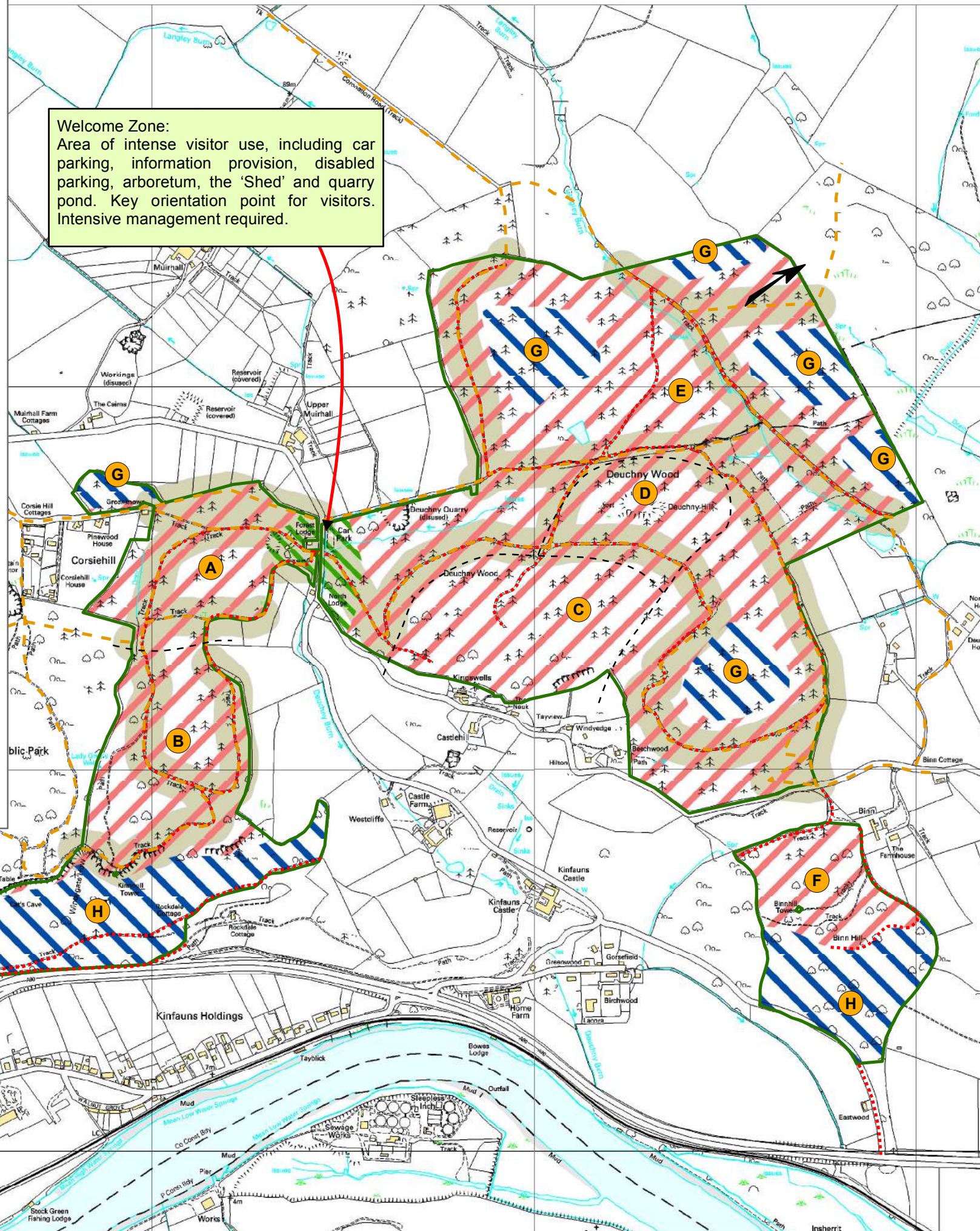
E – Deuchny. The remainder of Deuchny Hill is an extensive and wide-ranging network of formal and informal trails, used by walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Recreation provision is likely to be consolidated and expanded during the lifetime of this FDP.

F – Binn Hill. Informal access only, primarily on forest roads. This area also provides the setting for Binn Hill tower.

G – Throughout Deuchny and north west corner of Kinnoull. Small areas of less accessible woodland are likely to become more accessible during the lifetime of the FDP, as ATC continues to open up forest and access by walkers, horse riders and cyclists is likely to increase.

H – Kinnoull and Binn Hill. These steep, less accessible slopes are highly visible. They are likely to be primarily managed for biodiversity and wider landscape objectives, with recreation activity unlikely to increase during the lifetime of the plan.

Welcome Zone:
Area of intense visitor use, including car parking, information provision, disabled parking, arboretum, the 'Shed' and quarry pond. Key orientation point for visitors. Intensive management required.



Legend

- Visitor Zone Points (See letter key)
- Core Paths
- FDP Area
- Interactive Zone
- Passive Zone
- Welcome Zone
- Core Path 50m buffer
- FC Existing Roads

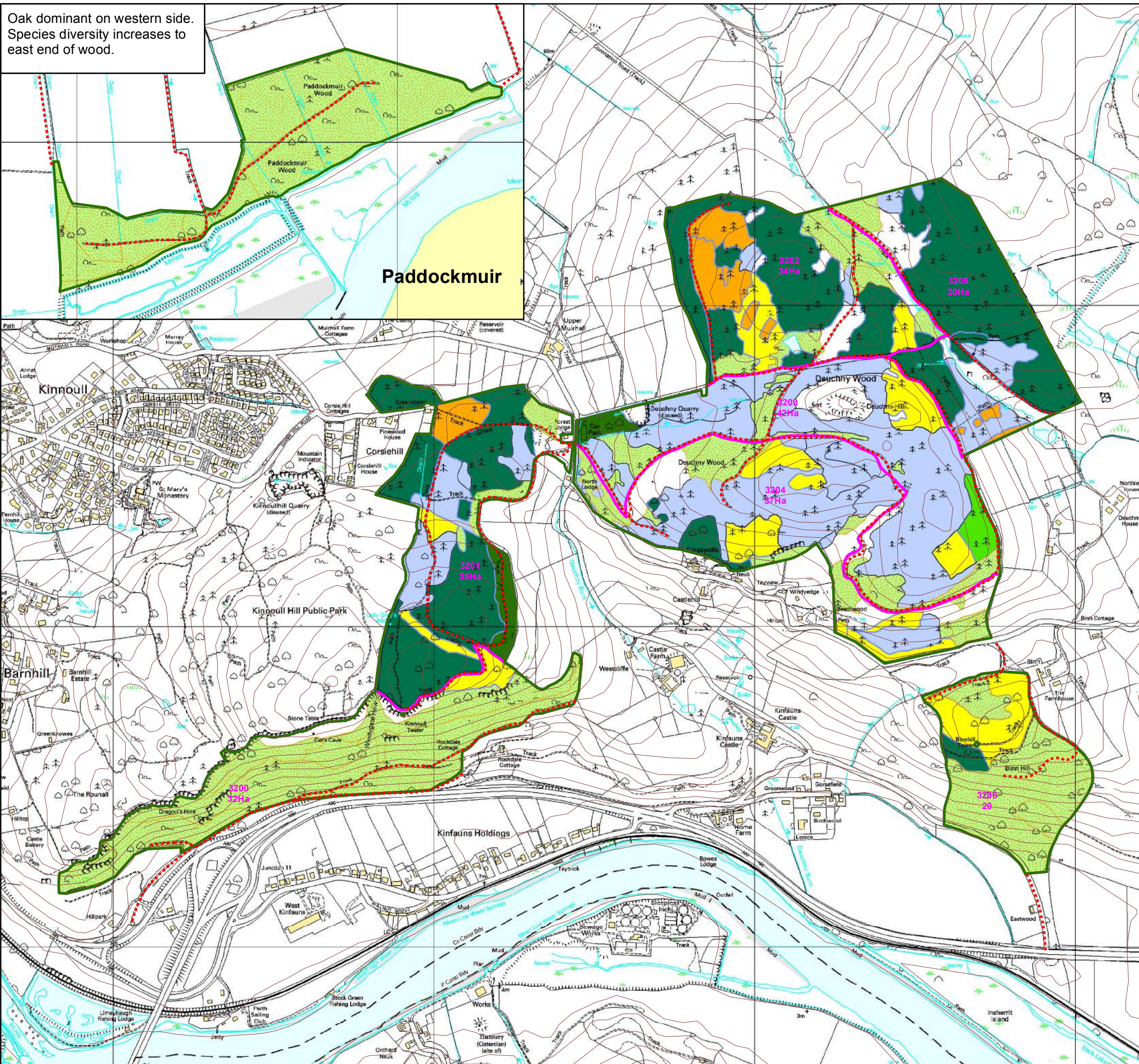
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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



Oak dominant on western side.
Species diversity increases to
east end of wood.



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Map 4: Species

Legend

- - - - FE Roads
- Compartments
- FDP Area
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

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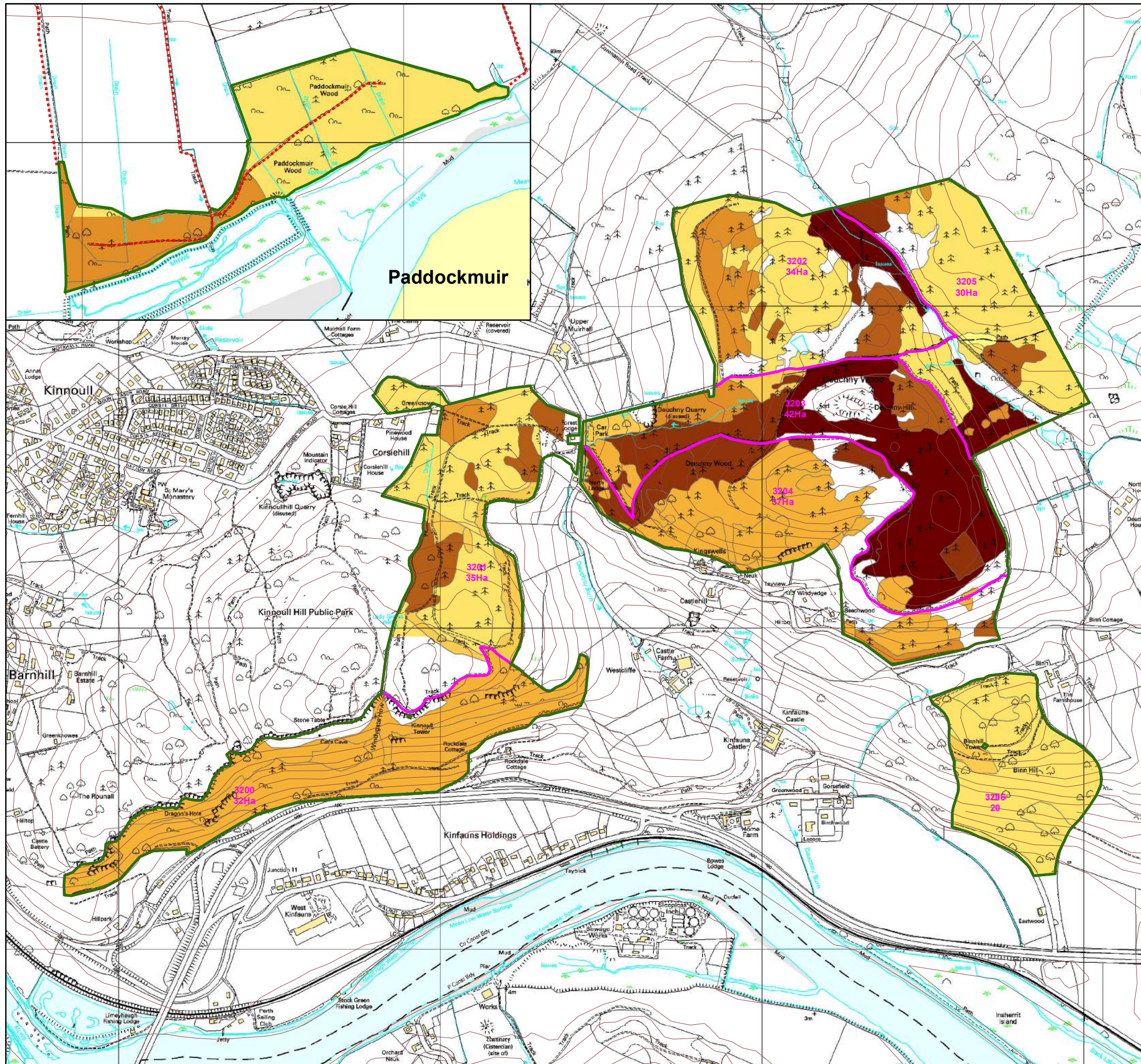
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Map 5: Planting Date



Legend

Compartment

FDP Area

PLYR

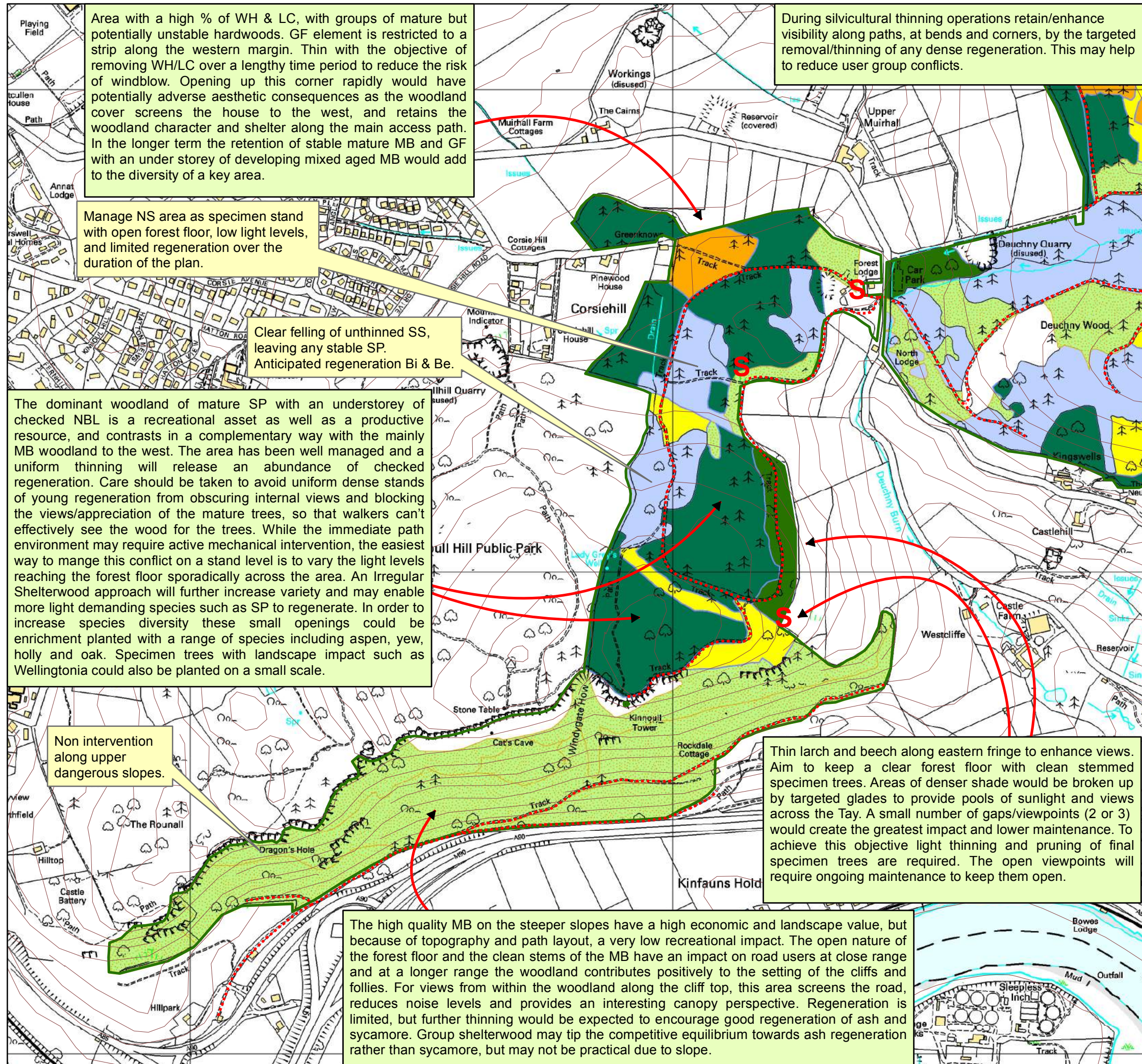
- 1900
- 1901 - 1930
- 1931 - 1937
- 1938 - 1942
- 1943 - 1968
- 1969 - 1980
- 1981 - 1991
- 1992 - 1996

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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters





Legend

- Compartments
- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves
- S** Small scale, sensitive, thinning or tree management carried out to achieve specific recreational objectives.

WH: Western Hemlock
LC: Lawson Cypress
SS: Sitka Spruce
Bi: Birch
Be: Beech
NS: Norway Spruce
SP: Scots Pine

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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters



Legend

- Compartments
- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

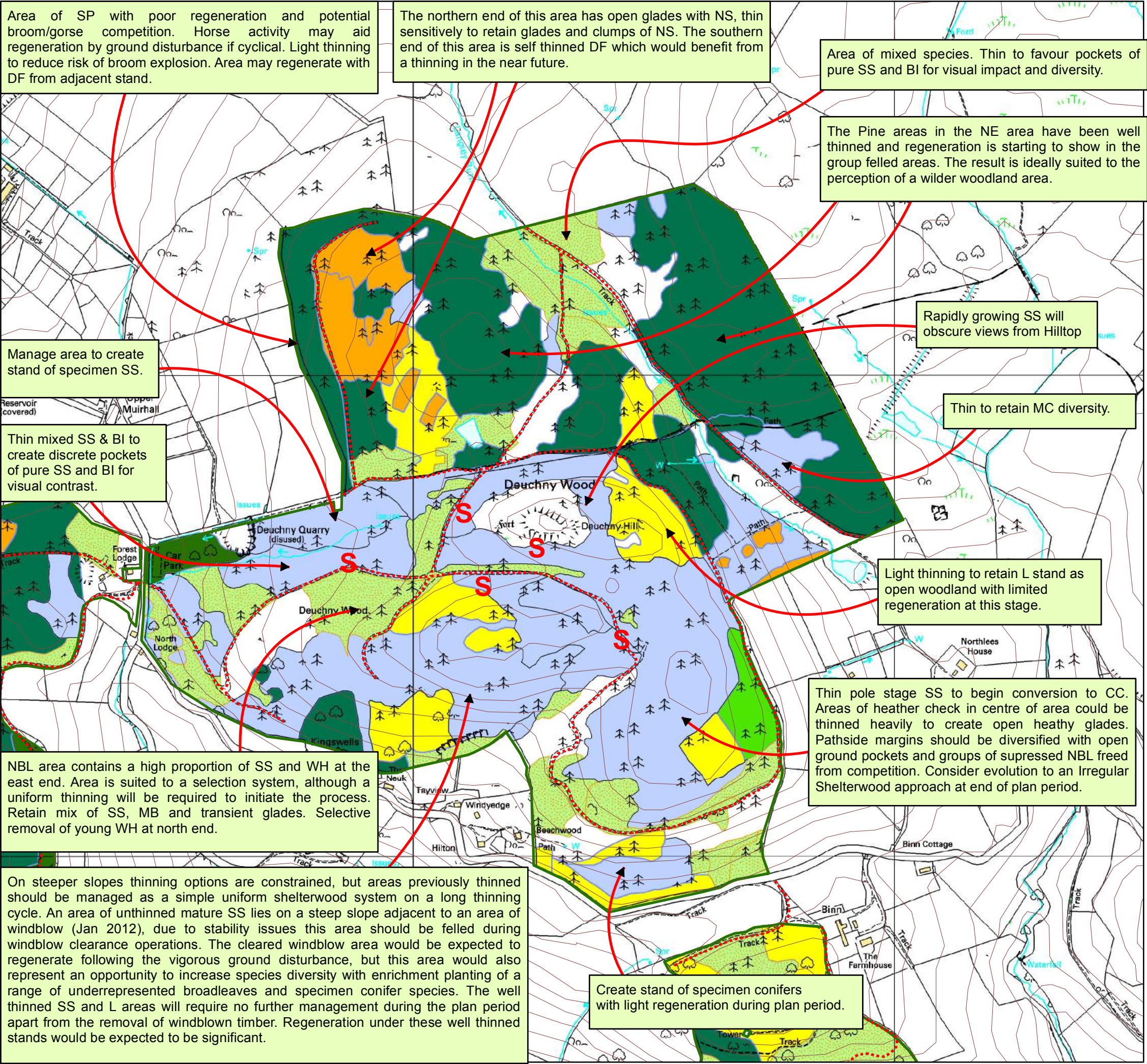
S Small scale, sensitive, thinning or tree management carried out to achieve specific recreational objectives.

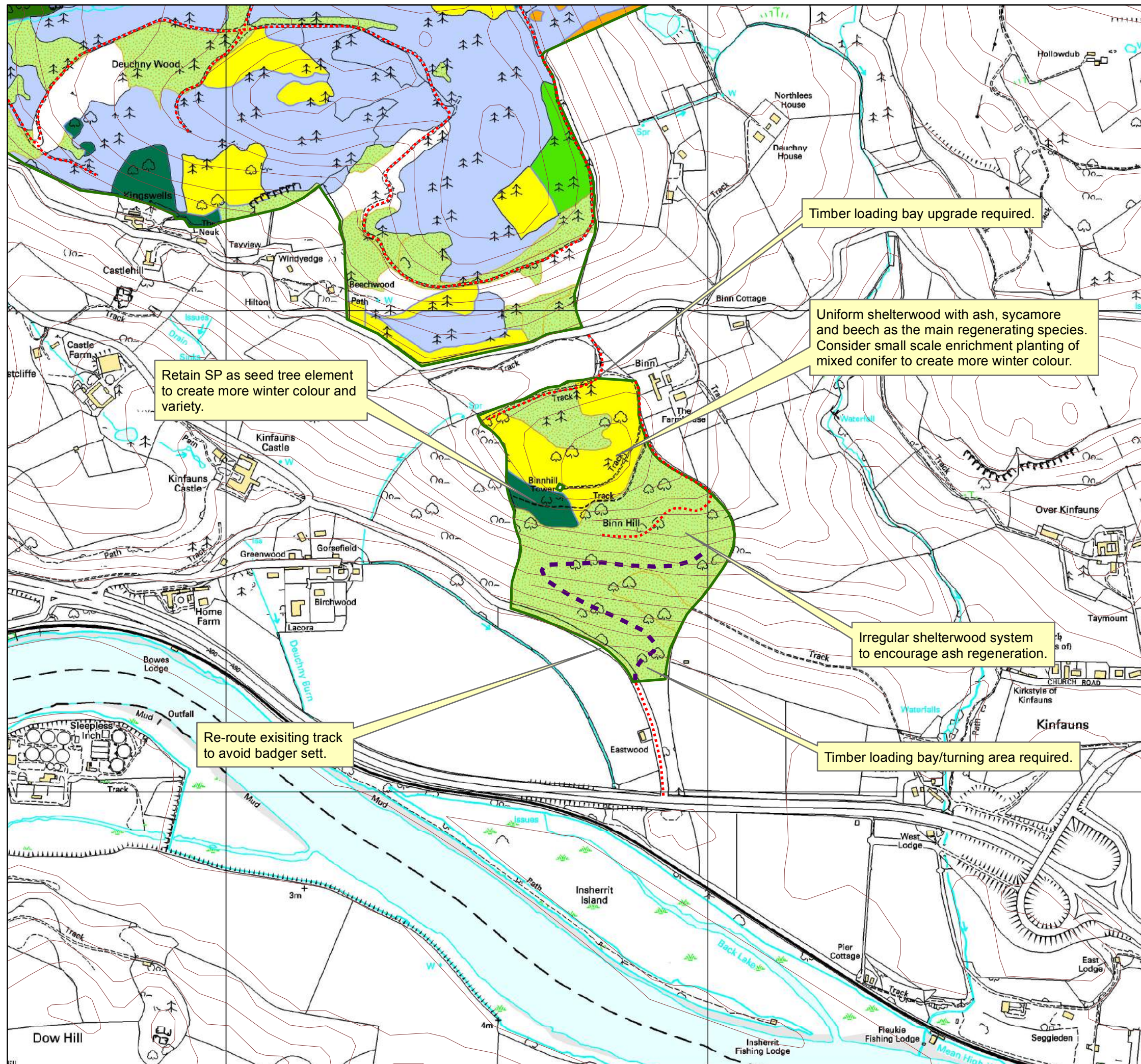
SS: Sitka Spruce
Bi: Birch
DF: Douglas Fir
WH: Western Hemlock
MB: Mixed Broadleaves
NBL: Native Broadleaves
NS: Norway Spruce
CC: Continuous Cover Forestry

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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters





Legend

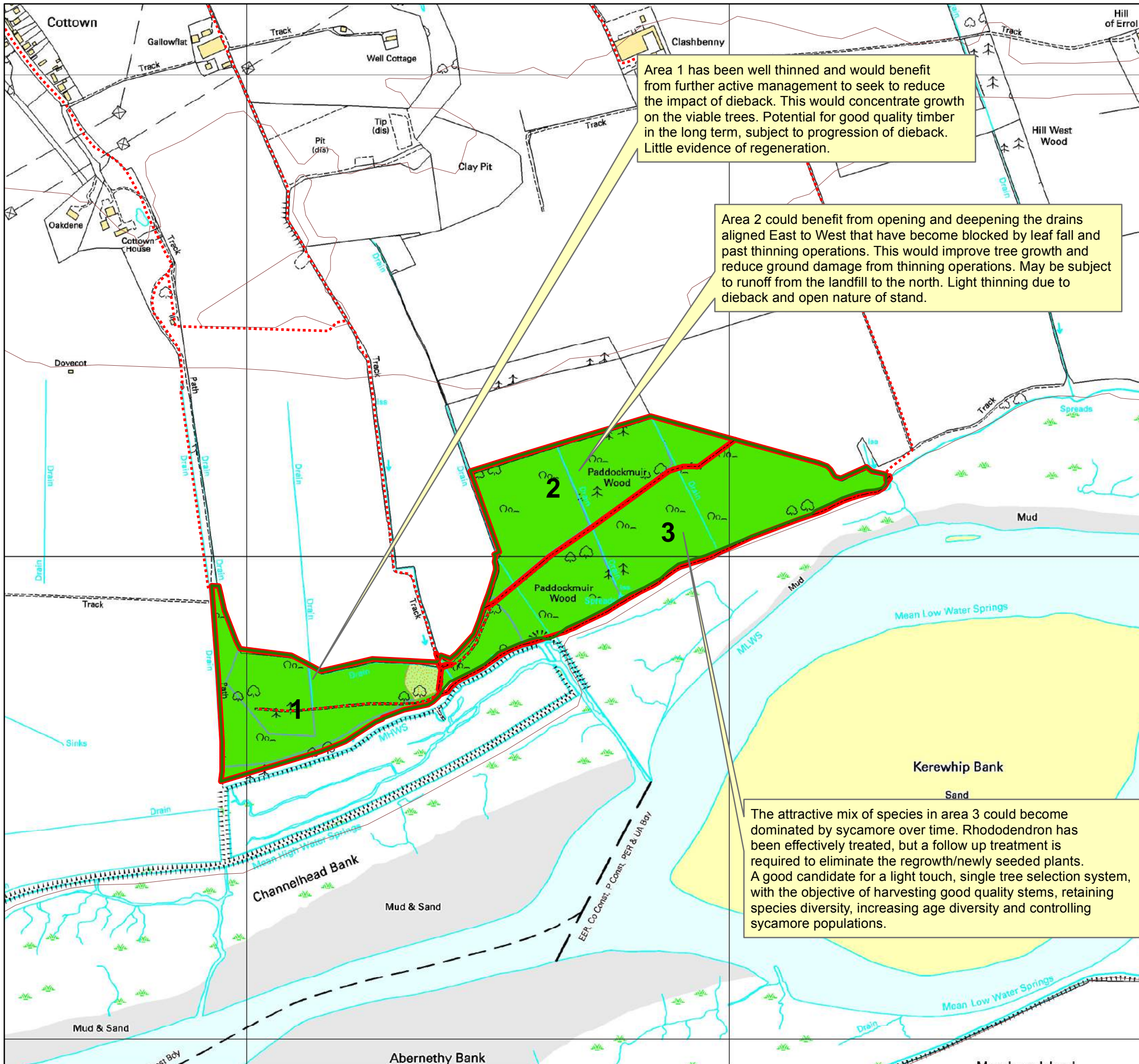
- Compartments
- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Forwarder track extension (Indicative)
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

February 2012

Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters





Legend

- Paddockmuir management zones
- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Forwarder track extension (Indicative)
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

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


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Map 7: Concept.
Zone 1. Kinnoull

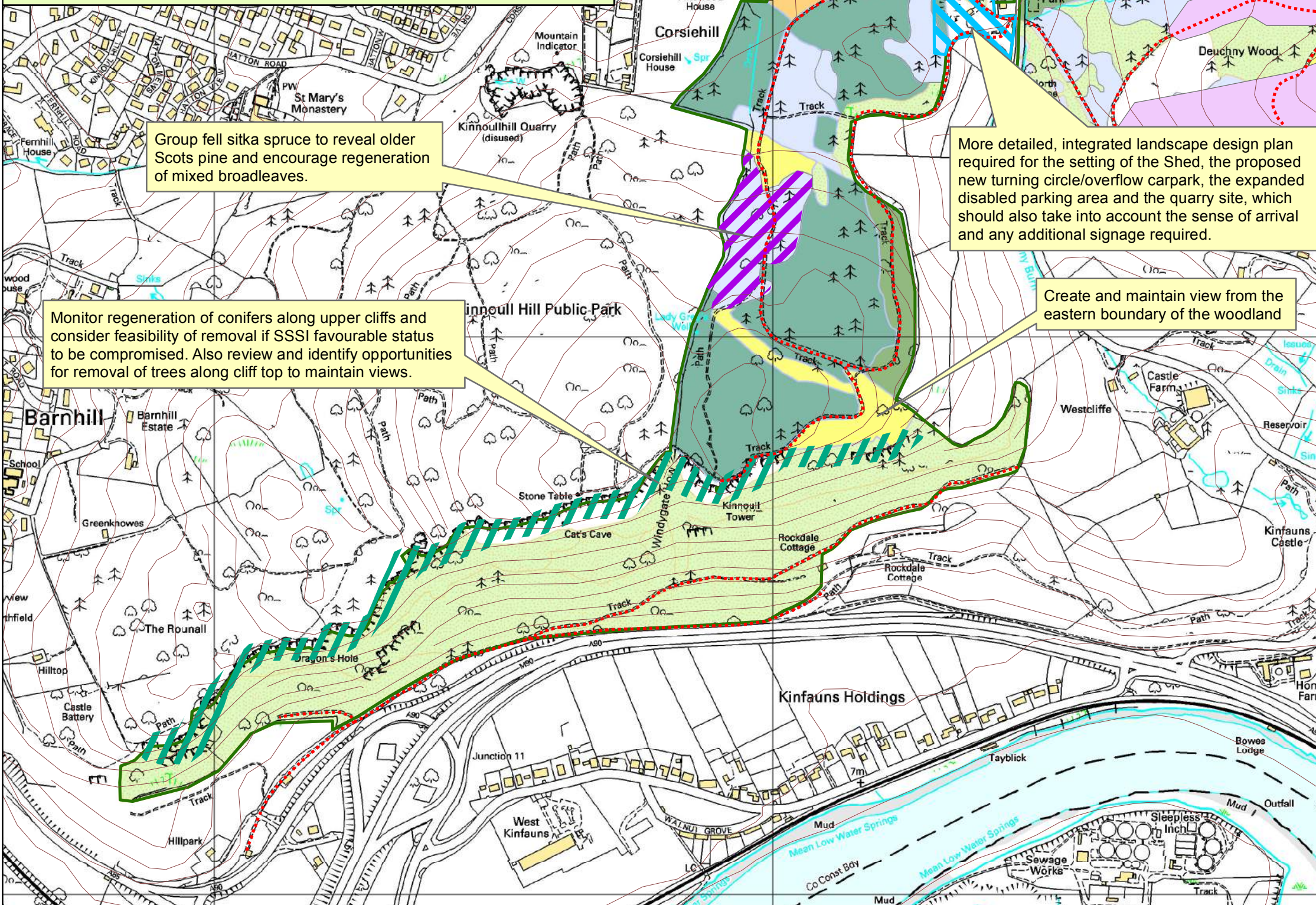
See also Visitor Zone Map M3b

Legend

-  FDP Area
-  Existing FE Roads
-  Cliff
-  Unthinned SS
-  Shed Area
-  Blocks selection
-  Pines
-  Spruces
-  Larches
-  Other Conifer
-  Oak
-  Beech
-  Other Broadleaves

Zone 1: Kinnoull – This area is the most used and most widely accessible for informal recreation. Good mixed age woodland with diverse species, this area is also the focus for more formal activities at the ‘Shed’.
General aims:

- Promote selective felling to maintain continuous cover and release regeneration.
- Create opportunities to establish small enrichment plantings of broadleaves & conifers to expand biodiversity interest and vary visitor experience.
- Ensure that trees are thinned to allow adequate visibility to minimise multi-user conflict.
- Accept a mix of mixed aged regenerating stands and more even aged stands with a limited understorey. Given the age and vigour of much of the tree cover then the imperative on establishing successor regeneration can be deferred for many years without compromising future regeneration prospects.



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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters



Legend

- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves
- Encourage horse riders to use this eastern area of woodland
- Reinforce the use of this area of the forest by mountain bikers by ensuring that safety signs are obvious and that the mountain bike trail is clearly marked
- Use small areas of group felling to create a more interesting sequence of open spaces along this section of forest road, which is the least interesting section of woodland
- Create and maintain views from this eastern section of the woodland, and consider providing seating to make the most of the fine views

Zone 2: Deuchny – This area is the focus for more active recreation, including down hill biking and horse riding, as well as providing opportunities for longer and more secluded walking and cycling. This part of the woodland is also the main focus for timber production.

General aims:

During the lifetime of the plan, promote thinning to bring young crops to a stage where ATC potential can begin to be realised.

Promote thinning/selective felling to maintain continuous cover and release regeneration.

Review the spacing and light levels required to encourage regeneration of more established woodland, while accepting delayed regeneration on targeted, even aged mature stands with a light understorey.

Create opportunities to establish small enrichment plantings of broadleaves to expand biodiversity interest and vary visitor experience.

Identify opportunities to establish more trails, especially link routes, should resources and forest operations allow, to encourage use of this area by horse riders and cyclists.

Liaise with user groups, especially specialist horse riding and mountain biking groups, to agree works and priorities, making the best use of resources and skills available.

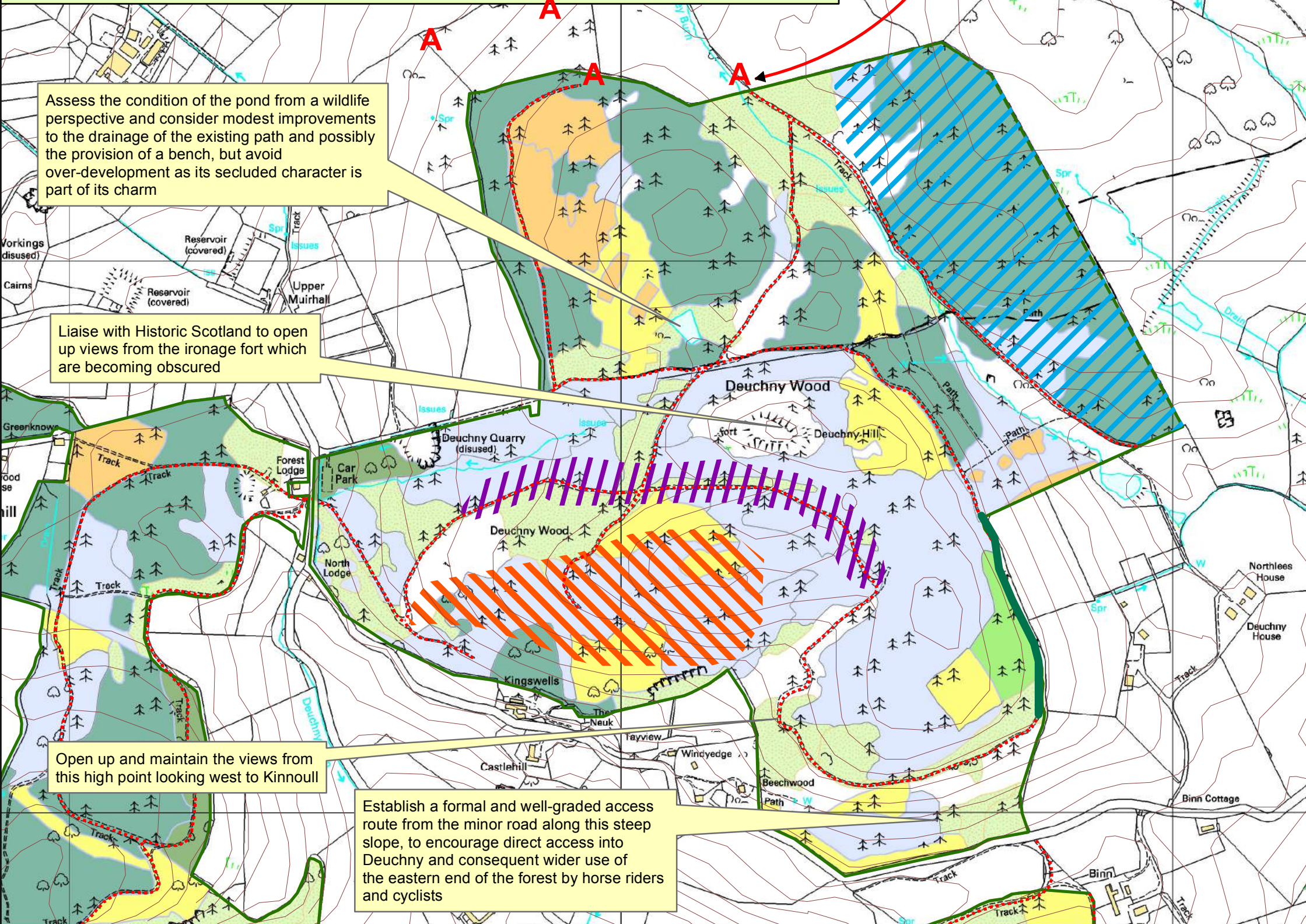
Letters A: Liaise with Gannochy estate to improve access for horse riders and others directly into the forest from their land

Assess the condition of the pond from a wildlife perspective and consider modest improvements to the drainage of the existing path and possibly the provision of a bench, but avoid over-development as its secluded character is part of its charm

Liaise with Historic Scotland to open up views from the ironage fort which are becoming obscured

Open up and maintain the views from this high point looking west to Kinnoull

Establish a formal and well-graded access route from the minor road along this steep slope, to encourage direct access into Deuchny and consequent wider use of the eastern end of the forest by horse riders and cyclists



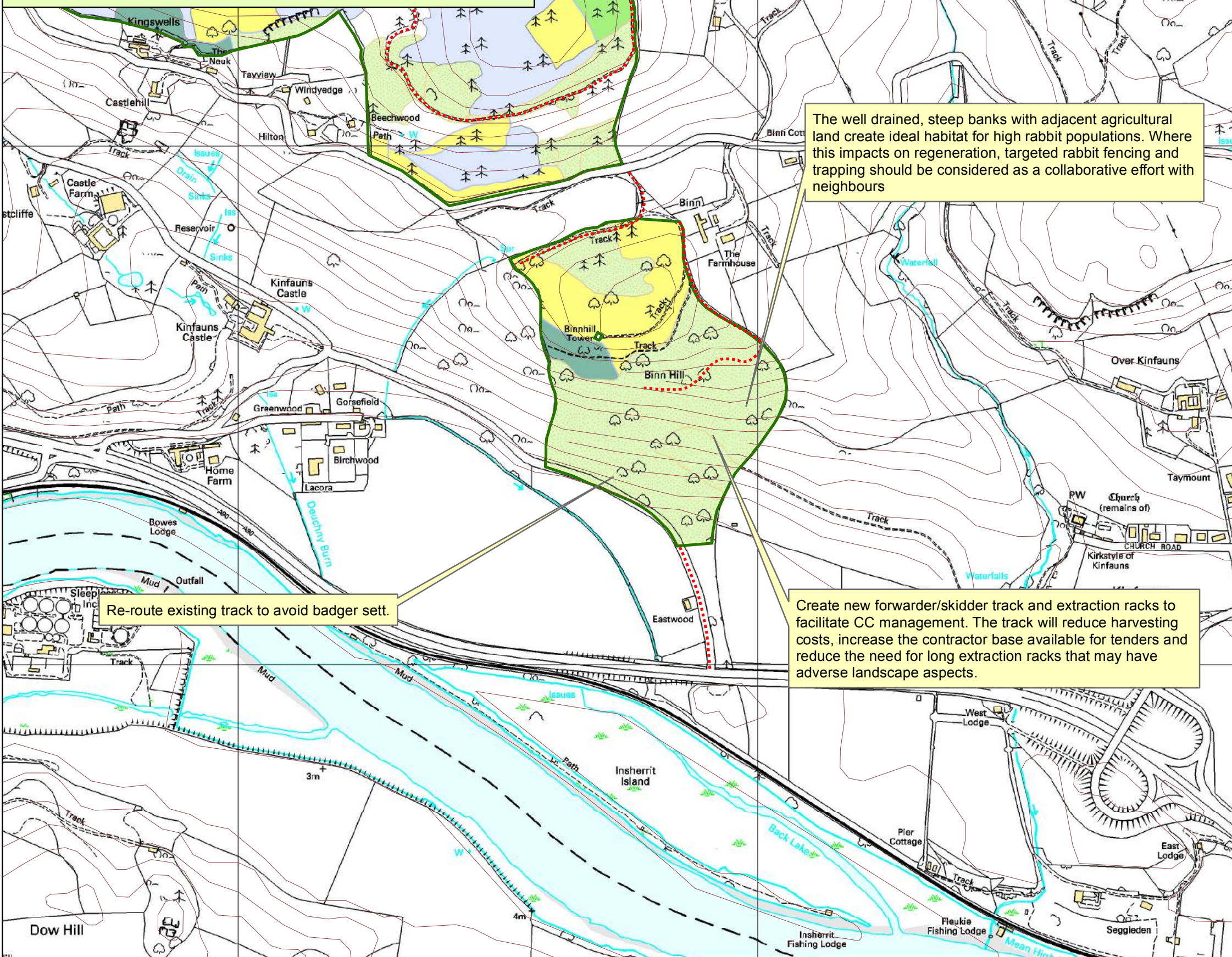
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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

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Zone 3: Binn Hill – This area is less well used for recreation, and no additional formal access routes will be promoted during the lifetime of his plan, although forest management may require some additional roading.
General aims:
Thin to favour a mixed woodland, with the production of quality hardwoods being an important objective.
Promote thinning/selective felling to maintain continuous cover and release regeneration.
While working towards a hardwood dominated woodland, seek to retain an element of scattered MC to create winter colour and diversity



The well drained, steep banks with adjacent agricultural land create ideal habitat for high rabbit populations. Where this impacts on regeneration, targeted rabbit fencing and trapping should be considered as a collaborative effort with neighbours

Re-route existing track to avoid badger sett.

Create new forwarder/skidder track and extraction racks to facilitate CC management. The track will reduce harvesting costs, increase the contractor base available for tenders and reduce the need for long extraction racks that may have adverse landscape aspects.

Legend

- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

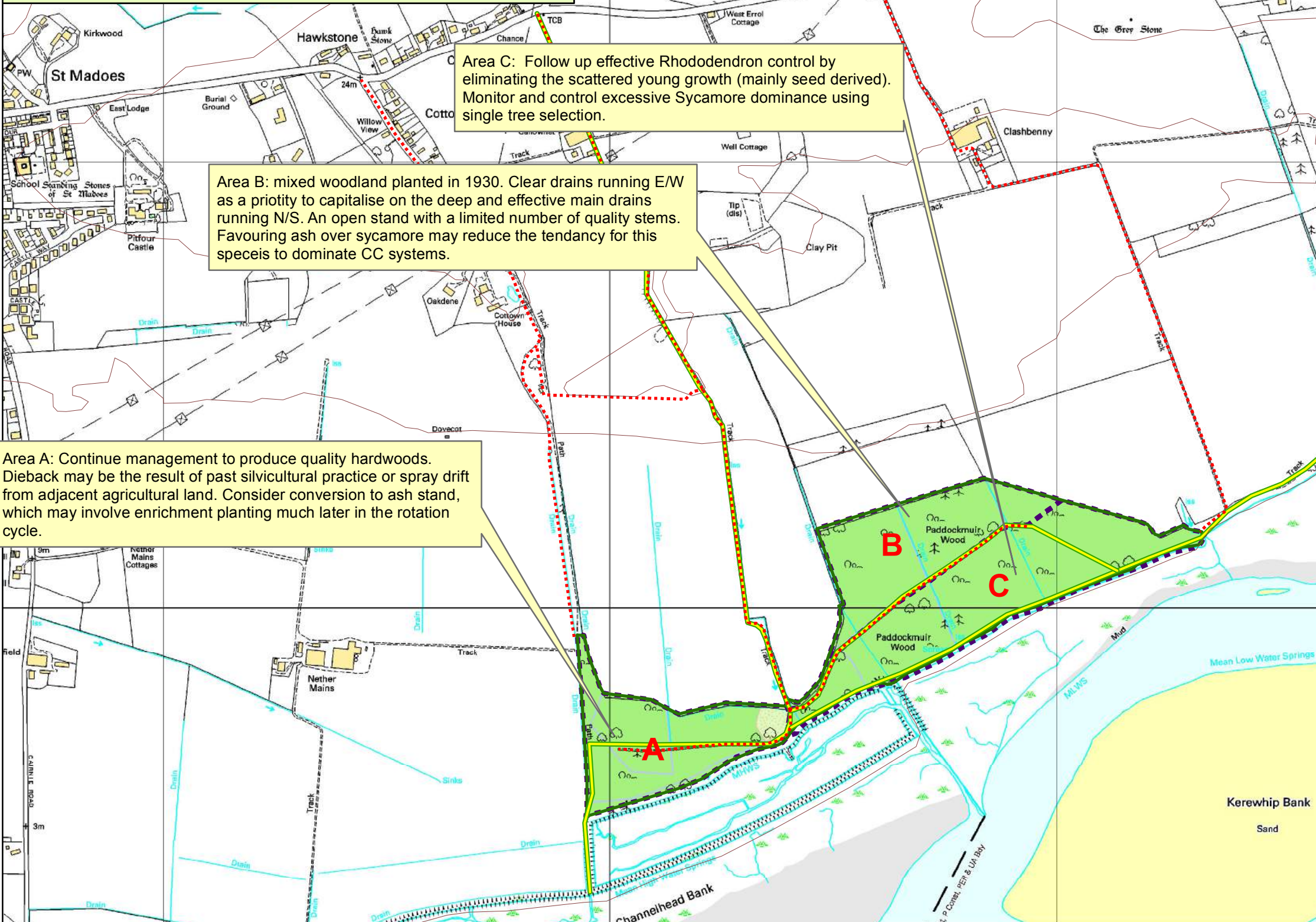
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Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters



Zone 4: Paddockmuir – an area with a much lower level of recreational use. Local walkers and bird watchers accessing the estuary and reedbeds do however make good use of the area, with a path leading on from the wood along the estuary to the east towards Errol. This network has been identified as part of the core path network. The paths within the wood are adequate for the level of use, and the path along the embankment is an old well trodden route passing through some very old mixed native woodland with a wide range of species. This woodland link running from the east is broken to the west of Paddockmuir. Paddockmuir itself can be divided into three management zones. Area C to the east comprises a wide range of NBL species with good regeneration. This area is close to a climax woodland in terms of tree species, and has good linkages with the adjacent ribbon of NBL along the embankment. As a consequence this area should be considered for sensitive single tree selection management. This will enhance diversity and could be used to control sycamore on site.



Area C: Follow up effective Rhododendron control by eliminating the scattered young growth (mainly seed derived). Monitor and control excessive Sycamore dominance using single tree selection.

Area B: mixed woodland planted in 1930. Clear drains running E/W as a priority to capitalise on the deep and effective main drains running N/S. An open stand with a limited number of quality stems. Favouring ash over sycamore may reduce the tendency for this species to dominate CC systems.

Area A: Continue management to produce quality hardwoods. Dieback may be the result of past silvicultural practice or spray drift from adjacent agricultural land. Consider conversion to ash stand, which may involve enrichment planting much later in the rotation cycle.

Legend

- FDP Area
- Existing FE Roads
- Pines
- Spruces
- Larches
- Other Conifer
- Oak
- Beech
- Other Broadleaves

February 2012

Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3

0 250 Meters



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Map 8: Continuous
Cover Types (Deuchny Area)

Legend

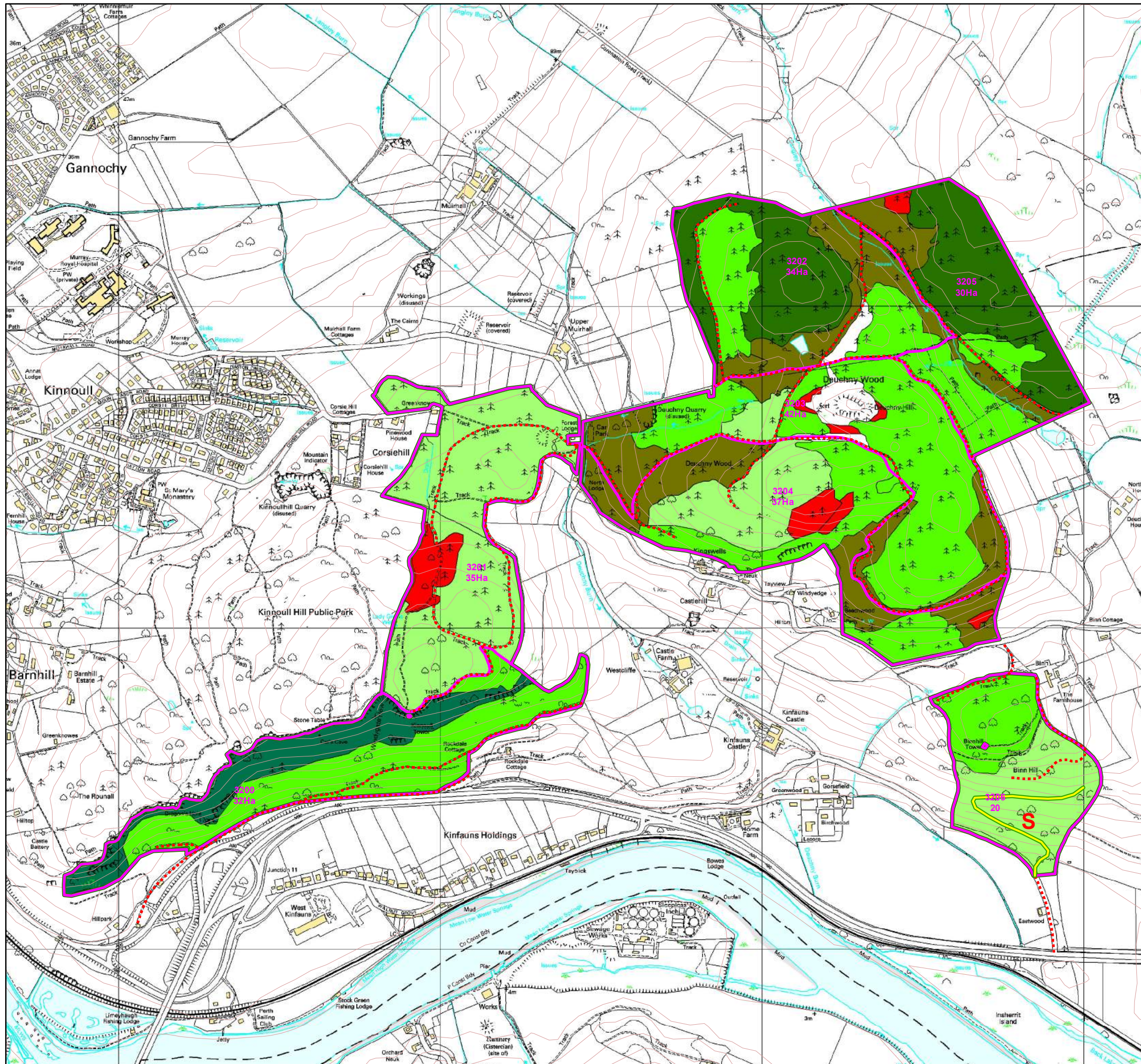
- - - - FE Roads
- FDP Area
- Forwarder/Skidder track extension
- Compartments
- Clearfell Phase 1: 2012 - 2016
- Group shelterwood
- Uniform shelterwood
- Irregular shelterwood (general)
- Single Tree Selection
- Natural Reserve

See Appendix 3 for stand specific detail
on Continuous Forestry prescriptions

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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters



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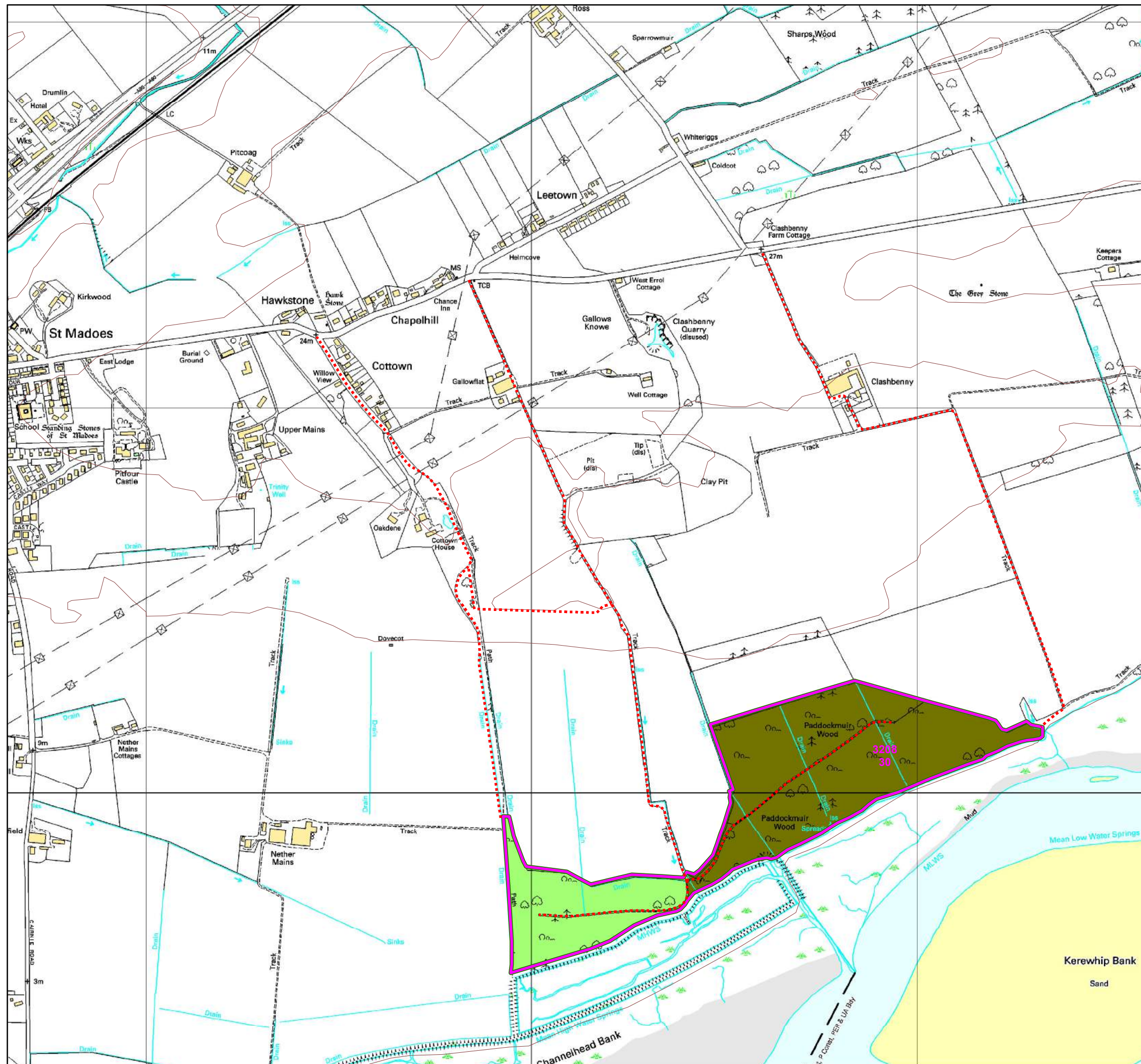
Kinnoull, Deuchny,
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Forests

Map 8a: Continuous
Cover Types Paddockmuir

Legend

- ⋯ Existing FC Roads
- FDP Area
- Compartments
- Single Tree Selection
- Irregular shelterwood (general)

See Appendix 3 for stand specific detail
on Continuous Forestry System



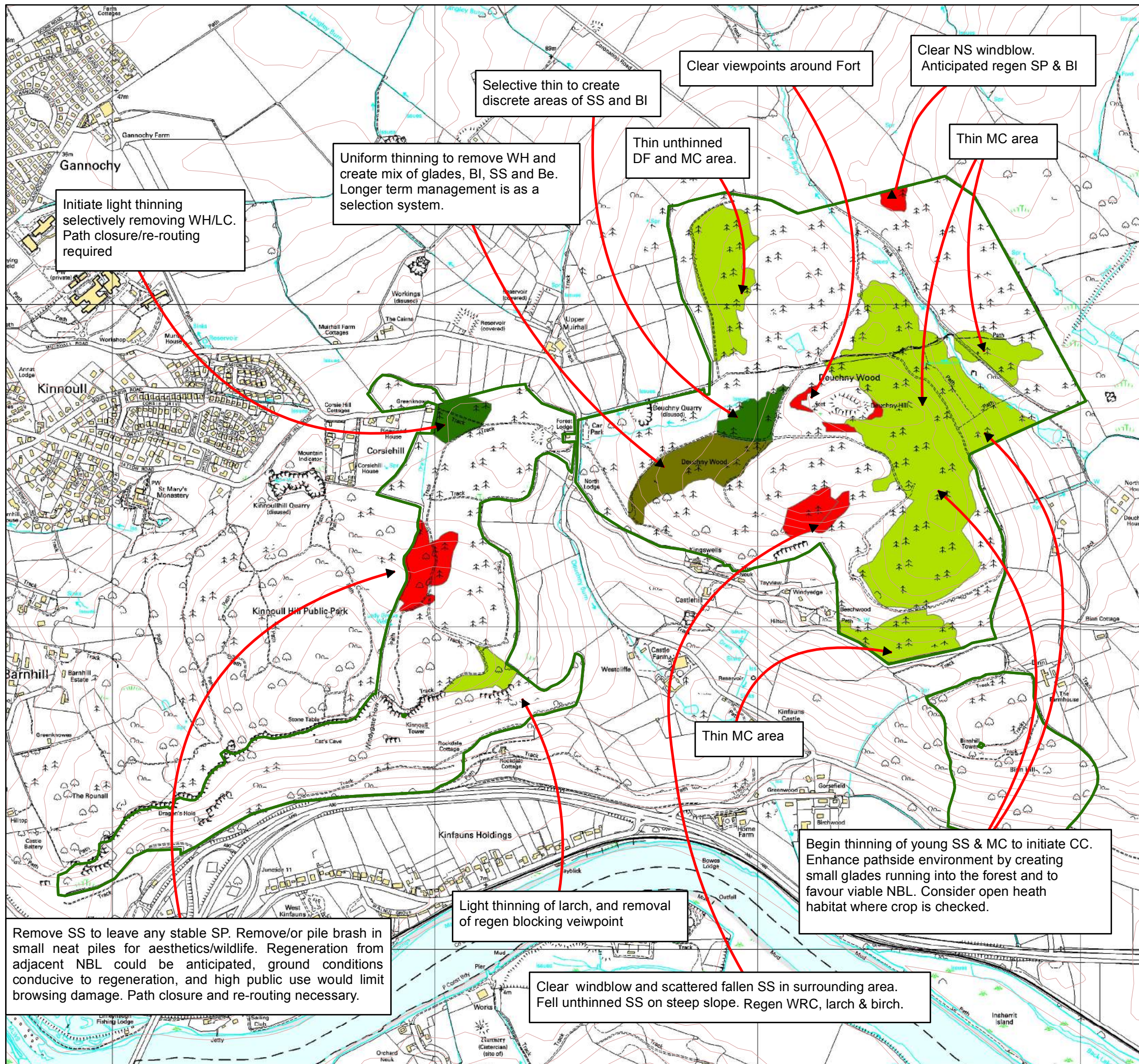
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Legend

-
- FDP Area
- Phase 1 Clearfell. Timing linked to thinning programme
- Irregular Shelterwood
- Single Tree Selection



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Scale: 1:12,000 @ A3

0 500 Meters

