

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE RIPARIAN  
PLANTING PROJECT  
TREE PLANTING PLAN  
  
SAUCHENHALL FARM

for and on behalf of:  
CSFT  
Hillhouse ridge  
Shottskirk Road  
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Appendix:     Planting Proposals Map

## 1 Introduction

The East Dunbartonshire Riparian Planting Project (EDRPP) is focussing on the potential expansion and management of existing riparian woodlands to create and improve habitat networks. The project is guided by a steering group comprising Central Scotland Forest Trust (CSFT), East Dunbartonshire Council and Glasgow & Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership.

Three broad sites of interest were selected for the project by the project steering group, using the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Integrated Habitat Network tool:

- Allander Water near Milngavie (from NS259735 to NS580718);
- Luggie Water near Kirkintilloch (from NS677731 to NS705725); and
- Campsie Fells, above Spouthead Farm, Milton of Campsie (from NS653779 north).

The Project was been split into two phases of work: Site Assessment, and Development of Proposals. This report refers to the Development of Proposals stage of works, and sets out the plans and costs for woodland establishment on Sauchenhall Farm. This Plan is one of two such plans being produced for holdings identified in the Site Assessment Report as willing to participate in the project.

This Tree Planting Plan refers to Sauchenhall Farm, located 2km south-east of Waterside, Kirkintilloch. The grid reference of the farm is NS 701 726

The land owner details are:

Mr J Logue  
Sauchenhall Farm  
Gartshore Road  
Kirkintilloch  
G66 5LW

Tel: 0141 – 776 1359

## 2 Description

The land at Sauchenhall Farm is predominantly improved grassland and is grazed by horses. Soil pits revealed deep, loamy brown earths throughout the proposed planting sites. The soil in compartment 4 is also a brown earth but has a very high organic content with gleying occurring at 20cm. Rushes dominate the ground cover and reflect the wet nature of the ground in this field and to the south.

Luggie Water flows east-west through the holding and has one open drain feeding it from the south, adjacent to compartment 4.

The land is gently sloping with a northern aspect on the south side of Luggie Water and vice-versa. Riverbanks vary from gently sloping to steep-sided, the latter with only a small reach into the field.

There are currently no woods adjacent to or near the water, although there are remnants of an avenue dating back to the era of Gartshore House (built 1887, now demolished). These avenues comprise lime and line the road immediately north of Sauchenhall farm, extending down to and along the river for a short distance. Many of the trees are dying back. The avenue is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

To the north of the farm lie two beech shelter-belts, running north-south and connecting with Gartshore Moss woodlands. The western shelter-belt is relatively intact (10m wide)

while the eastern one has disintegrated, leaving only a small number of widely spaced trees.

To the south of the farm lies a moss which has become colonised by scrub and is slowly reverting to woodland.

Otters have been seen in the past at the bridge over Luggie Water and herons are known to frequent the river.

The riverside is designated in the Local Plan as a Wildlife Corridor.

The farm is located on a quiet rural road running from Westfield Industrial Estate to Waterside. There is little traffic and there are no clear views of the farm from the surrounding landscape.

No archaeological features are known of within the proposed planting areas.

No pests were observed on the farm, however roe deer are likely to pass across the land between woods.

An overhead powerline on wooden poles crosses the river to the south of, and supplies, the farm.

There are no public rights of way and there are no informal paths, indicating there is no demand for public access.

The land is not currently IACS registered.

### **3 Aims of Management**

The aim of management is to establish and maintain riparian woodlands to:

- diversify the habitats present in the local landscape;
- increase the biodiversity of the area;
- provide connections with other habitats in the wider landscape;
- mitigate against climate change;
- contribute to the Central Scotland Forest and the Green Network.

### **4 General Prescription**

Woodland will take the form of linear strips following watercourses and field boundaries. The width of these strips will be 15m.

Riparian compartments will be planted with a riparian tree species mixture, typically favouring ash, alder and willows, amongst other species. Non-riparian compartments (those providing connections with existing woods) will comprise an oak and ash dominated mixture, taking advantage of the deep, fertile soils. Lime will be planted where existing, to replace the disintegrating lime avenue. All mixtures will include an under-storey component of hazel, rowan, gean and birch. All trees will be planted at 1600 stems/ha (2.5m centres). No ground preparation will be required.

Under-planting in the beech shelter-belt will comprise beech and oak to replace the ageing stock, with hazel and rowan forming an understorey.

Ground preparation is not required due to the dry nature of the soils.

Due to the narrow width of the compartments open ground will not feature in the design.

Trees will be protected from horses (and any other livestock) with rylock stock fencing with three line wires and topped with barbed wire (as agreed with the land owner). Purpose-built breaks in the fences will be required to maintain field access and stock access to water (location of water access breaks to be agreed). Protection against deer will be afforded by 1.2m tubes.

Detailed prescriptions are given in Sections 7 to 12.

## **5 Weeding and Maintenance**

Weeds can slow down tree growth by competing with young trees for water, light and nutrients. They also harbour small mammal pests such as mice and voles, and can induce mildew on some species. In some cases the physical weight of weeds can damage trees particularly after heavy snowfall. For these reasons effective weed control is vital to ensure good establishment of the young trees.

Grass will be the main weed species and will be treated with a residual herbicide at the time of planting (or glyphosate if planted in late Spring) and with a systemic herbicide in the summer, during the following five years. Broadleaved weeds usually invade the 1m diameter grass free areas created around each tree will be controlled by the second herbicide application in summer. Noxious weeds may need separate control.

A site visit during late summer after planting is required in order to carry out a survival inspection. This is known as a beating up assessment and allows the exact number of trees to be ordered for replacement planting in the autumn. However, we usually expect over 90% plus survival for broadleaves when no replanting is considered necessary. The survival of pine can be more variable.

Site inspection visits for the first five years after planting help to ensure proper establishment. Tree growth, replacement planting, mammal activity, weeding requirements and maintenance are all monitored on a regular basis.

Sometimes voles can gain access into the tree tubes and nibble bark which can be a problem.

## **6 Review of Grants**

### **Rural Development Contracts – Rural Priorities**

This is the main measure which combines the old Scottish Forestry Grants Scheme, the Rural Stewardship Scheme, together with many new business development options. It is a Tier 3 scheme and therefore Rural Priorities is a competitive mechanism to ensure that contracts are awarded for the proposals which are best able to deliver the agreed required priorities. The range of grants available cover three European strands or Axis, and are as follows:

AXIS 1 Improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry by supporting restructuring development, development and innovation. 16 options (six forestry).

AXIS 2 Improving the environment and the countryside by supporting land management. 47 options, basically farm conservation with three woodland options.

AXIS 3 Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity. 12 options mostly land management development.

Out of the 75 options, specific RDC-RP forestry measures are as follows:

- AXIS 1**
- 8. Short rotation coppice
  - 10. Renewable energy
  - 11. Improving the economic value of forests
  - 12. Processing and marketing of primary products
  - 13. Co-operation – forestry supply chain
  - 14. Upgrading infrastructure – forest road access

- AXIS 2**
- 45. Woodland creation
  - 46. Sustainable management of forests
  - 47. Woodland Improvement Grant

Note Option 1 relates to organic farming and options 2-44 inclusive are basically farm conservation measures similar to those contained in the old Rural Stewardship Scheme. However, these also include generic options that provide grant for work such as rhododendron control, grey squirrel control and predator control previously supported through SFGS.

The actual grants available for woodland creation, restocking (now referred to as restructuring) and management can be summarized as follows:

**Short Rotation Coppice** – This grant has now been reduced to £616/ha (£770/ha in LFA) with a minimum of 2ha.

### Woodland Creation RDC-RP

A range of grants are available for establishing new woods. These have been simplified compared to the old SFGS in that now only an area rate is paid with the addition of fencing, no ground preparation or tree guards are separately funded. However a maintenance grant is paid out for five years following planting

A supplement of £1,000/ha is also available for new ‘community’ woodlands near centres of population over 2000 people.

Table 1 – Woodland Creation Grants

Woodland Type	Min. wood or individual block size planted per year (hectares)	Composition	Min. stocking density per hectare at year 5 or when considered to be ‘established’	Initial planting payment per hectare – Outside LFA	Initial planting payment per hectare – Within LFA	Five year annual maintenance payment per hectare
Productive conifer woodland (low cost)	5.0	- up to 85% conifers but predominantly spruce - at least 5% broadleaves - up to 10% open ground	Spruce – 2500 Broadleaves – 1100	£1,206	£1,379	£161 (x 5 = £805)
Productive conifer woodland (high cost)	5.0	- up to 85% other conifers, e.g. SP, DF, Larch - at least 5% broadleaves - up to 10% open ground	Pine – 3000 DF, Larch – 2000 Broadleaves – 1100	£1,444	£1,651	£186 (x 5 = £930)
Productive	2.0	- at least 85% productive	Oak, BE – 3100	£2,321	£2,653	£229

broadleaved woodland		broadleaves, e.g. Oak, Be, Syc, Ash - up to 5% other broadleaves - up to 10% open ground	Syc, Ash – 2500  Other BLF – 1100			(x 5 = £1,145)
Native woodland	0.25	- at least 75% species native to the locality and appropriate to the site - up to 25% open ground	1600	£1,961	£2,241	£218 (x 5 = £1,090)
Naturally regenerated native woodland	0.25	- at least 75% species native to the locality - up to 25% open ground	1600	£633	£724	£101 (x 5 = £505)
Mixed conifer/broadleaf woodland	0.25	- at least 80% mixed conifer and broadleaves, the latter being at least half of the planted area with no less than 25% conifer - up to 20% open ground	Conifer – 2500  Broadleaves – 1600	£2,144	£2,450	£222 (x 5 = £1,110)
Additional payments for the planting of genetically improved Sitka spruce, £50 (seed) and £150 (veg' prop') if used in the productive conifer low cost option.						
Fencing support is as follows: Stock fencing, £2.80/m Gate, £70 each Deer fencing, £4.83/m Gate, £119 each Badger gate, £77 each						
The additional Community Woodland Contribution is £1,000/ha, for woodlands with specific public access and where at least 50% of the planting is located within 1km of the homes of 2000 or more people. This is paid out with the initial planting and fencing payouts.						
<b>Farmland Premium</b> This remains as before, providing farmers with income for 10 or 15 years in lieu of agricultural income foregone. £60, £160, £230 and £300/ha for unimproved, SDA, DA and lowland respectively. Min area 1ha, max. 200ha. 10 years for the two productive conifer options, 15 for the others.						

## Restocking and Managing Woodlands

Restocking is funded via a restructuring felling grant possibly supplemented by a one-off tree planting grant. These are summarized below as are the new range of woodland improvement grants and pruning/thinning grants:

### 1. Support for Felling and Regenerating Woodlands

- Sustainable management grant for restructuring felling @ £130/ha/year for 4 years following felling of a coupe.
- From 2011 an approved Forest Plan will be required for woodlands over 30ha.
- A grant of £14/ha for the first 200ha (£3.50/ha thereafter) is available towards the cost of Plan preparation.
- Woodland improvement one-off grant for restructuring/replanting with different tree species.
  - with conifers (other than Sitka spruce)      £134/ha
  - with mixed broadleaves                              £300/ha
  - with native broadleaves                              £385/ha
  - with Caledonian Scots pine                              £313/ha

### 2. Support for Woodland Management (75% grant, some will increase to 100%)

- Woodland improvement grant for sustainable woodland management:-  
 - managing native woodlands (inc PAWS) £28/ha/year for 10 years.

- Stock removal from native woodland £41/ha/year for 10 years.
  - Low impact silvicultural systems management £28/ha/year for 10 years.
  - Areas subject to high levels of access £28/ha/year for 10 years.
  - Reducing deer numbers £21/ha.
  - Re-spacing natural regeneration £350/ha.
  - Pre-commercial and non-commercial thinning £105/ha.
  - Small scale thinning £210/ha.
  - Chipping/mulching £350/ha.
  - Dead wood management £28/ha.
  - Fence removal £1.40/m.
- 
- Small scale planting (< 0.25ha) £1.40/tree/shrub.
  - Control of invasive non-native species (£various).

### **3. Support for Improving Non-Woodland Habitat**

- e.g. removal of tree crops, blocking drains etc. – various rates.

### **4. Support for Improving Economic Value of Woodlands (50% grant)**

- Early pruning £125/ha.
- High pruning £200/ha.
- Pre-commercial thinning £75/ha.
- Controlling grey squirrels £16/£27/ha.
- Re-spacing natural regeneration £250/ha.

To be eligible for the support under items 2 (annual payments) and 4 you must have an approved Forest Plan. For small woodlands this will be a concise two page document.

### **RDP-RP Application Process**

Generally, application is a two stage process. Firstly a Statement of Intent (SoI) is submitted, although this is now optional. The SoI allows the relevant authority to comment on the likely success or otherwise of the proposed grant application before significant effort is made in making the application. If this is given an amber light a full proposal submission can be submitted. The process is competitive and the full proposal will be judged against a net of criteria to establish its credentials with those proposals that fulfill the most criteria progressing through to the contract stage. Judging rounds are typically held three times a year.

However, forestry specific measures covered under Rural Priorities 14, 21 and 23 and with a grant total of less than £250,000 are assessed on a continual basis and are not required to go before a judging round.

### **Challenge Funds**

The Forestry Commission are providing two Challenge Funds. Woodlands in and Around Towns (WIAT) and Forestry For People (F4P). Both challenge funds are community based and require evidence of consultation and support from the community.

- Forestry for People will fund non capital items only for learning, health and strengthening communities.
- WIAT will fund capital items for managing woodlands at 75% of costs. Capital items totaling over £10,000 must include a tender. Match funding must come from non-

government sources only. i.e private, charitable and non-governmental organisations.  
 SRDP cannot provide match funding.

## 7 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 1

FID No.	CSFT to apply for	
Area:	Total area:	1.01ha
	Less OG:	<u>0.25ha</u>
	Planting area:	<u>0.76ha</u>
Description:	Grass field with deep brown earths, perimeter lined by lime avenue and remains of beech shelter-belt.	
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland	
NVC:	Species choice based on W8 – lowland mixed broadleaved woodland.	
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence, with 3.6m wide field access breaks as shown on Planting Proposals map – 675m. Field access breaks to be located at existing field entrances, located at 200m, 250m and 450m from the western end. Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map	
Tree Numbers:	0.76ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 1,216, round to 1,225 trees to plant	
	Oak	33% 425
	Ash	33% 400
	Beech	10% 125
	Birch	10% 125
	Lime	5% 50
	Gean	3% 25
	Hazel	3% 25
	Rowan	1.5% 25
	Scots pine	<u>1.5%</u> <u>25</u>
		<u>100%</u> <u>1,225</u>
Design:	Scots pine to be planted singly in northern-most field of eastern limb.	
	Lime to be planted parallel to southern-most field boundary, at even spacing and between existing lime trees.	
	Hazel, gean and rowan to be planted in groups of three on edges of the compartment, with a greater concentration on the northern edge.	
	All other species to be planted randomly.	
	All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.	

## 8 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 2

FID No. CSFT to apply for

Area: 0.16ha

Description: Existing beech shelter-belt.

SRDP planting Model: None, no grant being applied for this compartment.

NVC: None, under-planting non-native beech shelter-belt with suitable species.

Prescription: Under-plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map

Tree Numbers: 0.16ha @ 630 trees/ha = 100 trees to plant

Beech	30%	30
Oak	30%	30
Hazel	20%	20
Rowan	<u>20%</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100</u>

Design: All species to be planted randomly throughout.

All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes.

## 9 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 3

FID No.	CSFT to apply for	
Area:	Total area: 0.93ha	
	Less OG: <u>0.23ha</u>	
	Planting area: <u>0.70ha</u>	
Description:	Grass field with deep brown earths, river on northern side, west of bridge.	
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland	
NVC:	Species choice based on W7 – alder-ash woodland.	
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence, with 5m wide water access breaks as shown on Planting Proposals map – 660m. Location of water access breaks to be agreed. Hang new gate at south-east corner of field Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map	
Tree Numbers:	0.70ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 1,120, round to 1,125 trees to plant	
	Ash	25% 325
	Common alder	25% 300
	Birch	10% 100
	Goat willow	10% 100
	Osier	5% 50
	Crack willow	5% 50
	Oak	5% 50
	Gean	5% 50
	Hazel	5% 50
	Rowan	<u>5% 50</u>
		<u>100% 1,125</u>
Design:	No planting to take place within 3m of river edge or on river banks.	
	Osier, crack and goat willows to be planted in pure groups of 3 adjacent to the river.	
	Hazel, gean and rowan to be planted in groups of three on both edges of the compartment.	
	Oak to be planted in groups of two throughout.	
	Ash and alder to be planted randomly throughout.	

All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.

## 10 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 4

FID No.	CSFT to apply for	
Area:	Total area:	0.43ha
	Less OG:	<u>0.10ha</u>
	Planting area:	<u>0.33ha</u>
Description:	Spanning two fields, southern-most with rushes and organic brown earth, northern-most improved grassland with deep brown earths, both on south side of road.	
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence – 320m Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map	
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland	
NVC:	Species choice based on W7 – alder-ash woodland.	
Tree Numbers:	0.33ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 528, round to 525 trees to plant	
	Ash	25%                      150
	Common alder	25%                      125
	Birch	10%                      50
	Goat willow	10%                      50
	Osier	5%                        25
	Crack willow	5%                        25
	Oak	5%                        25
	Gean	5%                        25
	Hazel	5%                        25
	Rowan	<u>5%</u> <u>25</u>
		<u>100%</u> <u>525</u>
Design:	Hazel, willows and half of alder and birch to be concentrated in southern wet field, with some willows retained for planting in groups of 3 near riverbank.	
	Ash, remainder of alder and hazel, gean and rowan to be planted in northern field, with gean, rowan, birch and hazel planted in groups of 3 on edges of compartment.	
	Oak to be planted in groups of two throughout.	
	Ash and alder to be planted randomly throughout.	
	All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.	

## 11 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 5

FID No.	CSFT to apply for	
Area:	Total area:	0.77ha
	Less OG:	<u>0.19ha</u>
	Planting area:	<u>0.58ha</u>
Description:	River-side field with deep brown earths, located south of the farm steading.	
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland	
NVC:	Species choice based on W7 – alder-ash woodland.	
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence, with 5m wide water access break as shown on Planting Proposals map – 540m. Location of water access break to be agreed. Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map	
Tree Numbers:	0.58ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 928, round to 925 trees to plant	
	Ash	25%                      225
	Common alder	25%                      200
	Birch	10%                      100
	Goat willow	10%                      100
	Osier	5%                        50
	Crack willow	5%                        50
	Oak	5%                        50
	Gean	5%                        50
	Hazel	5%                        50
	Rowan	<u>5%</u> <u>50</u>
		<u>100%</u> <u>925</u>
Design:	No planting to take place within 3m of river edge or on river banks.	
	Osier, crack and goat willows to be planted in pure groups of 3 adjacent to the river.	
	Hazel, gean and rowan to be planted in groups of three on both edges of the compartment.	
	Oak to be planted in groups of two throughout.	

Ash and alder to be planted randomly throughout.

All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.

## 12 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 6

FID No.	CSFT to apply for																								
Area:	Total area: 0.29ha Less OG: <u>0.07ha</u> Planting area: <u>0.22ha</u>																								
Description:	Grass field with deep brown earths, perimeter lined by lime avenue, located to west of farm steading.																								
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland																								
NVC:	Species choice based on W8 – lowland mixed broadleaved woodland.																								
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence, with 3.6m wide field access break as shown on Planting Proposals map – 250m. Field access breaks to be located at existing field entrances, located 80m from east end of fence. Fence on southern edge of compartment to be positioned 3.6m north of compartment 5 to maintain field access. Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map																								
Tree Numbers:	0.22ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 352, round to 350 trees to plant																								
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Oak</td> <td style="width: 30%;">35%</td> <td style="width: 30%;">125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ash</td> <td>35%</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lime</td> <td>6%</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Birch</td> <td>6%</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gean</td> <td>6%</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazel</td> <td>6%</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rowan</td> <td><u>6%</u></td> <td><u>25</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>100%</u></td> <td><u>350</u></td> </tr> </table>	Oak	35%	125	Ash	35%	100	Lime	6%	25	Birch	6%	25	Gean	6%	25	Hazel	6%	25	Rowan	<u>6%</u>	<u>25</u>		<u>100%</u>	<u>350</u>
Oak	35%	125																							
Ash	35%	100																							
Lime	6%	25																							
Birch	6%	25																							
Gean	6%	25																							
Hazel	6%	25																							
Rowan	<u>6%</u>	<u>25</u>																							
	<u>100%</u>	<u>350</u>																							
Design:	Lime to be planted parallel to northern-most field boundary, planted parallel with fence and located at even spacing between existing lime trees.  Hazel, gean, birch and rowan to be planted in groups of three on edges of the compartment, with a greater concentration on the southern edge.  All other species to be planted randomly.																								

All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.

### 13 Detailed Prescription Cmpt 7

FID No.	CSFT to apply for	
Area:	Total area: 0.36ha	
	Less OG: <u>0.09ha</u>	
	Planting area: <u>0.27ha</u>	
Description:	Grass field with deep brown earths, eastern edge formed by beech shelter belt and Gartshore Moss wood.	
SRDP planting Model:	Native woodland	
NVC:	Species choice based on W8 – lowland mixed broadleaved woodland.	
Prescription:	Erect new stock fence – 235m Plant mixed broadleaves as per Planting Proposals map	
Tree Numbers:	0.27ha @ 1600 trees/ha = 432, round to 450 trees to plant	
	Oak	35% 175
	Ash	35% 150
	Beech	6% 25
	Birch	6% 25
	Gean	6% 25
	Hazel	6% 25
	Rowan	<u>6%</u> <u>25</u>
		<u>100%</u> <u>450</u>
Design:	Hazel, gean, birch and rowan to be planted in groups of three on edges of the compartment.	
	All other species to be planted randomly.	
	All trees to be protected in 1.2m tubes at 2.5m centres.	

## 14 Summary of Trees

Species	Cmpt 1	Cmpt 2	Cmpt 3	Cmpt 4	Cmpt 5	Cmpt 6	Cmpt 7	Total
Oak	425	30	50	25	50	125	175	<b>880</b>
Ash	400		325	150	225	100	150	<b>1350</b>
Common alder			300	125	200			<b>625</b>
Beech	125	30					25	<b>180</b>
Birch	125		100	50	100	25	25	<b>425</b>
Goat willow			100	50	100			<b>250</b>
Osier			50	25	50			<b>125</b>
Crack willow			50	25	50			<b>125</b>
Lime	50					25		<b>75</b>
Gean	25		50	25	50	25	25	<b>200</b>
Hazel	25	20	50	25	50	25	25	<b>220</b>
Rowan	25	20	50	25	50	25	25	<b>220</b>
Scots pine	25							<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>4700</b>

## 15 Grants

Tree planting is eligible under the SRDP RDC-RP, the details of which are below:

RPAC area: Clyde Valley  
 Rural Priority: CLY08 – Halt in the loss of biodiversity \*  
 Package: 15 – Native woodlands and associated habitats and species  
 Option: Woodland creation – native woodland  
 Planting model: Native woodland

Payment rate: £2241/ha  
 Maintenance: £218/ha/yr for 5 years (£1090/ha over 5 years)

### Tree Planting

		<i>Year 1 Planting</i>	<i>Per Year (1-5) Maintenance</i>
Cmpt 1	1.01ha @ £2241/ha =	£ 2,263	£ 220/year
Cmpt 3	0.93ha @ £2241/ha =	£ 2,084	£ 203/year
Cmpt 4	0.43ha @ £2241/ha =	£ 963	£ 94/year
Cmpt 5	0.77ha @ £2241/ha =	£ 1,726	£ 168/year
Cmpt 6	0.29ha @ £2241/ha =	£ 650	£ 63/year
Cmpt 7	<u>0.36ha @ £2241/ha =</u>	<u>£ 807</u>	<u>£ 78/year</u>
	<u>3.79ha</u>	<u>£ 8,493</u>	<u>£ 826/year</u> - or £4,130 over five years

Cmpt 2 will only be eligible for grant for under-planting (Woodland Improvement Grant – WIG) if a management plan is produced in the first instance. Given the small size of this compartment the pursuit of this grant is not viable.

### Fencing

Cmpt 1	675m @ £2.80/m =	£ 1,890
Cmpt 3	660m @ £2.80/m =	£ 1,848
Cmpt 4	320m @ £2.80/m =	£ 896
Cmpt 5	540m @ £2.80/m =	£ 1,512
Cmpt 6	250m @ £2.80/m =	£ 700
Cmpt 7	<u>235m @ £2.80/m =</u>	<u>£ 658</u>
	<u>2,680m</u>	<u>£ 7,504</u>

### Farmland Premium

As the land is grazed by horses it is ineligible for Farmland Premium.

\* CLY12 – Increase in the area of connected natural habitats has not been selected as it requires collaboration between two or more land managers.

It should be noted that the woodland creation fits best with Rural Priority CLY08. However, given the recent changes made to the administration of forestry grants within the SRDP, the application of the work under Rural Priority CLY21 (Improved Carbon Sinks) would allow the application to by-pass the RPAC process.

Grant rates used will be available from October 2009.

## 16 Costs

### Year 1

To mark out planting sites	£	384
To supply and construct stock fencing, 2,680m @ £4.81/m	£	12,891
To supply and install field gate	£	268
To supply, plant, stake and tube transplants, 4700 no. @ £2.85 ea.	£	13,395
To supply and apply winter herbicide (propryzamide), 4700 no. @ 7p ea	£	329
To supply and apply summer herbicide (glyphosate), 4700 no. @ 6p ea	£	282
To supply and apply noxious weed herbicide, allowance	£	535
Site visits to assess tree growth and health, weed and pest control	£	192
		<u>£28,276</u>

### Year 2

To replace failed plants, allowance	£	610
To supply and apply winter herbicide (propryzamide), 4700 no. @ 7p ea	£	329
To supply and apply summer herbicide (glyphosate), 4700 no. @ 6p ea	£	282
To supply and apply noxious weed herbicide, allowance	£	535
Site visits to assess tree growth and health, weed and pest control	£	192
		<u>£ 1,948</u>

### Year 3

To replace failed plants, allowance	£	305
To supply and apply winter herbicide (propryzamide), 4700 no. @ 7p ea	£	329
To supply and apply summer herbicide (glyphosate), 4700 no. @ 6p ea	£	282
To supply and apply noxious weed herbicide, allowance	£	535
Site visits to assess tree growth and health, weed and pest control	£	192
		<u>£ 1,643</u>

### Year 4

To supply and apply summer herbicide (glyphosate), 4700 no. @ 6p ea	£	282
To supply and apply noxious weed herbicide, allowance	£	535
Site visits to assess tree growth and health, weed and pest control	£	192
		<u>£ 1,009</u>

### Year 5

To supply and apply summer herbicide (glyphosate), 4700 no. @ 6p ea	£	282
To supply and apply noxious weed herbicide, allowance	£	535
Site visits to assess tree growth and health, weed and pest control	£	192
		<u>£ 1,009</u>

Total		<u>£33,885</u>
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*Note: All costs will be subject to VAT.*

**17 Cashflow**

	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Income</b>						
Grants	£16,823	£826	£826	£826	£826	£20,127
<b>Less Expenditure</b>						
Establishment and maintenance	£28,276	£1,948	£1,643	£1,009	£1,009	£33,885
<b>Balance</b>	<b>-£11,453</b>	<b>-£1,122</b>	<b>-£817</b>	<b>-£183</b>	<b>-£183</b>	<b>-£13,758</b>

