



West Lothian Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Woodland Action Plan

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WEST Lothian LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

WOODLAND ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The West Lothian Woodland Action Plan covers all types of woodland found within West Lothian and has been written to promote the expansion and management of woodlands in a way that will enhance the environment in accordance with the Scottish Forestry Strategy. The main points of this strategy in relation to biodiversity are to; improve semi-natural woodlands through management, extend and improve woodland biodiversity value by developing Forest Habitat Networks, increase the diversity of the farmed landscape, improve the riparian habitat, encourage alternatives to



clearfelling, and improve the quality and setting of urban areas. The creation of new native woodlands and

expansion of existing woodlands is also important to reverse the fragmentation of woodlands that has occurred.

1. STATUS AND ECOLOGY

Woodlands of all types, broad-leaved, mixed, and conifer cover roughly 6,750 Hectares in West Lothian, equivalent to around 14% of the land area. The Forestry Commission has supplied the following information on the type and area of woodlands found in West Lothian.

<i>Conifer woodland</i>	3515 ha	(57.7%)
<i>Broadleaved woodland</i>	1255 ha	(20.6%)
<i>Mixed woodland</i>	453 ha	(7.4%)
<i>Coppice</i>	0 ha	(0%)
<i>Windblow</i>	76 ha	(1.2%)
<i>Felled areas</i>	41 ha	(0.7%)
<i>Open space</i>	753 ha	(12%)
Total	6092	100

Of these woodlands only 316 hectares are recognised as ancient woodland, i.e. areas that have been woodland since at least 1750 as identified on the Roy maps. These woodlands are generally the most valuable woodlands for biodiversity because of the wide variety of flora and fauna they support, although this figure includes sites that have since been planted with non-native species. The loss of ancient woodland in the Lothians during the past 60 years has been around 31%, higher than the national average of 23% for Scotland.

The other woodland types are also valuable habitats while broad-leaved and coniferous plantations on previously native woodland sites can retain much of the woodland flora of ancient woodlands. Through careful management these sites may be restored to native

woodland in the future. Other woodlands, both planted and naturally regenerating have their own value for biodiversity. Not only are the species of trees in the woodland important for biodiversity but the silvicultural system under which they are managed also plays a part in determining the range of wildlife the woodland contains. Open scrubby woodlands will support a totally different range of plants and animals to closed canopy woodlands. The opening of the canopy due to wind damage and death from old age creates an opportunity for many woodland plants to flower and set seed, and then to lie dormant until the next opening occurs. Foxglove seeds for example may remain in the soil for a hundred years until conditions become suitable for growth. The woodlands of West Lothian are dynamic systems that continually develop with time. A priority of this plan is to collate data on the existing woodland resource that may help to monitor improvements made as part of this action plan.

Links with other West Lothian Action Plans:

In addition to woodlands, eight other priority habitats are identified in the West Lothian LBAP. However, in most of them, woodlands are a feature that cannot be divorced from the management of the principal habitat type. The exception, perhaps, is the coast, but the wooded landscape fringe of the Hopetoun shore is nevertheless an important feature.

The variety, condition and location of trees, woodlands and forests in West Lothian have a significant impact both on the landscape and their biodiversity value. The influence of time is also important in relation to the land-use history of the county with the domination of

designed estate landscapes, the use of beech and the more recent coniferous plantations.

Woodlands must not therefore be considered in isolation of the mosaic of habitats, whether identified as priorities or as part of the wider landscape character. For this reason it has been decided not to produce plans for specific types of woodland, such as Upland Oak, but to consider woodlands in the wider context.

Early in the development of the West Lothian LBAP, the Steering Group took the decision not to write individual species action plans, and to concentrate on strategic habitat conservation and enhancement. Despite this, a list of 85 key species that are in need of protection within the area was compiled to help monitor the success of the habitat action plans. From this list, 24 species are associated with woodlands.

These can be found in the Woodlands section of the West Lothian LBAP 2005-2009.



Forest Habitat Networks (FHNs)

Forests and woodlands should not be treated as blocks or random patches of trees, great or small, but as an interlocking landscape that not only benefits the movement of wildlife **but** also provides a recreational network for people and the new communities being planned in West Lothian. The development of these Forest Habitat Networks is an effective way of addressing the needs of woodland biodiversity at the landscape scale in a sustainable way. It is important to note that there can be conflicts between woodland and other habitats or land uses, however, by using a strategic and integrated habitat network approach, such as that being developed by Forest Research, it is possible to minimise these issues.

In 2004, a study was commissioned by SNH to develop a Forest Habitat Network (FHN) strategy for West Lothian. This study identified three Core Ancient Woodland Areas (CAWA) with high woodland biodiversity; the River Avon; the Hopetoun area; and Calder Wood (including the River Almond and Murieston Burn.

These are key areas from which to begin the creation of FHNs though expansion along the riparian corridors, transport corridors and within new housing developments as



they are the richest in biodiversity, well established and well used. A suggested priority is the expansion of the woodlands to the South of Linlithgow with a view to linking the River Avon and Hopetoun CAWA. New planting should be concentrated to the South of the Calder CAWA, linking conifer plantations at Muireston and Blackwell, Addiewell and Woodmuir, and Woodmuir and Camilty.

West Lothian Local plan policy actively promotes FHNs within developments. In 2006, West Lothian Council produced a leaflet entitled "Forest Habitat Networks: Joined up Landscapes created through Development – opportunities and benefits", giving guidance to developers about FHNs and the contribution that can be made by land managers, developers etc to them.

The management and expansion of these key areas will be a priority for this HAP, involving cross boundary working with LBAP Partnerships from across the Central Scotland Forest area and Edinburgh.

2. FACTORS AFFECTING WOODLANDS

On the whole, woodland cover in West Lothian is on the increase primarily as a direct consequence of Forestry Commission Grants and Location Premiums, and landscaping associated with housing development. However, there is still concern about the loss of, or damage to, ancient and semi-natural woodland in the area. In addition, recent policy developments from the Forestry Commission and the Scottish Executive mean that the policies regarding replanting and management of woodlands may change. The main factors affecting these woodlands include:

- Health, enjoyment and learning
- Deer Management
- Imposing of national targets for biodiversity
- Energy and wood fuel
- Climate change
- A recent review of the Scottish Forestry Strategy and the ending of the Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme

All woodland biodiversity within the West Lothian area is also under the influence of a variety of factors including:

- Urban expansion – this can be a positive influence if well managed
- Conflicting land uses
- Lack of management to ensure woodland can be sustained, especially the management of non native species
- Grazing and browsing pressure preventing regeneration
- Heavy recreational use
- Flytipping
- Difficult site conditions making establishment prohibitively expensive. e.g. dominance of rhododendron, bracken, woodrush, rushes, dense coarse grasses, brambles, soil conditions, urban pressures etc.

Note: some of these factors may tend to merge with each other, or be related, but it is worth separating key issues e.g. 'agricultural activity' is closely related to 'grazing pressure'.

There may also be other factors that have not been adequately assessed as yet. It has been noted that a recent waterlogging of the soil may increase the incidence of windblow and premature death of trees.

3. CURRENT ACTION

West Lothian is a large part of the area designated for the creation of the Central Scotland Forest and as such attracts additional funding for woodland projects. The Central Scotland Forest Trust is the lead body of the Forest partnership and implements projects to restore and improve the environment of this area.

National forestry policy includes a presumption against clearance of any woodland for conversion to other land uses, and in particular seeks to maintain the special interest of ancient and semi-natural woodland. Felling licences from the Forestry Commission are normally required for the felling of growing trees. Certain types of felling do not need permission from the Forestry Commission. The Forestry Act 1967, as amended and related regulations gives these exceptions in full. Some woods and trees may receive additional protection through the policies and strategies within development plans or by being subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Additionally woodlands designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are subject to consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage in regard to management and development proposals. There are also council designated areas, such as Wildlife Sites that are noted for their value to biodiversity, and whilst not statutory they do help to identify sensitive areas that should be avoided

when planning development within West Lothian. Under the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 1999 (EIA) anyone planning to carry out certain forestry projects must seek the consent of the Forestry Commission if the proposals are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

Forest Plans have been introduced by the Forestry Commission for landowners who are planning to carry out felling, restocking and thinning in their woodlands over a 20-year period. The purpose of a Forest plan is to enable landowners to take a coherent, comprehensive and long-term view of their woodland management. Once issued a Forest plan contract will give a ten year approval for felling and restocking. The process of preparing and implementing Forest Plans has been grant aided by the Forestry Commission, though the future of the funding is currently uncertain following the end of the SFGS.

The partnership of organisations involved in putting this plan together are working to achieve the actions in the attached programme. The programme has been put together with reference to the new Scottish Forestry Strategy, and will be reviewed annually against the yearly Forestry Implementation Plans to ensure it stays relevant to the national targets. The current review of the Forestry Commission grant schemes may ultimately affect some the actions within this plan. If so, the actions will be amended to take advantage of any changes, and thereby hopefully still achieving their intended aims.

4. ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

The overall aim of this Woodland Plan is to increase awareness of the value of all West Lothian's woodlands, which in turn will help to sustain, enhance and expand the resource.

The objectives within the Plan are:

1. To increase awareness of the woodland resource
2. To maintain, enhance and expand the biodiversity value of the woodland resource
3. To better exploit the multiple uses of woodlands

These objectives are not expected to stand-alone nor are they prioritised. It is intended that delivery of the Plan will, over time, contribute towards these objectives, the emphasis on each objective varying between projects.

Targets and Rationale of the Woodland Plan:

National targets relate to the protection, expansion and management of specific native woodland types, e.g. upland ash, and are still being formulated for some woodland types. The desire in West Lothian is to set meaningful local targets that feed into the achievements made at the UK level. One recent study predicted that West Lothian should aim to expand and restore 130 ha of native woodland by 2015 to help meet the current national targets. These targets will be included in the development of a Forest Habitat Network across the Central Scotland Forest along with the targets for the other Local Authorities in the area. The division of this woodland into specific types is set out in the following table:

	West Lothian	
	Expand (in ha)	Restore (in ha)
Upland Oakwoods	40	10
Upland Ashwoods	30	
Upland Birchwoods	10	
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woods	10	30

In 2004, the Woodland Trust published a document entitled “Space for People” which stated that: “no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha, and that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of peoples homes”. The West Lothian already meets this target, however the fragmentation of habitats is still a major threat. This plan will ensure that the accessibility to woodlands will not be reduced, and that the quality of the woodlands will be enhanced.

Through the expansion, restoration and protection of woodlands and the development of FHNs, the biodiversity of woodlands in West Lothian will be enhanced. FHNs will allow the creation of habitat mosaics to provide transport corridors, enabling woodland species to travel between areas. Linking areas of coniferous woodland with broadleaves will also improve the biodiversity of those woodlands. An audit of woodlands and the development of appropriate management plans will aid this.

In addition to the expansion and protection woodland in West Lothian, this plan seeks to encourage access and public use of

woodlands through the development of the Core Path Plan, and the incorporation of path networks into new woodland planting and as part of management plans for existing woodlands. Timber produce, the creation of a market for the use of local timber, as well as encouraging the harvesting on Non-timber Forest Products is also an aspect of this plan. However, until appropriate management of woodlands is underway and a market for the products becomes available, no direct actions will be included. It is anticipated that targets for this will be included in the next plan.

The West Lothian Woodland Group has developed the following Work Programme for the calendar years 2007-2011. It is planned that progress will be reviewed on an annual basis.

- Prevent further loss of ancient or long established semi-natural woodland and woodland of plantation origin
- Implement the Forest Habitat Network study findings through the Local Plan
- Increase broadleaved and native woodlands by new planting, conversion and regeneration through grant aid promotion and planning conditions
- Sustain management programme of council owned woodland
- Increase biodiversity through Forest Design Plans
- Monitor the impact of deer on public safety and the priority strategic habitats
- Prepare a contingency plan to manage deer if required with primary concern for public safety and deer welfare.

Monitoring of the actions will be through the Biological Actions Reporting System (BARS), an internet based database set up to monitor action towards UK BAP and Scottish Biodiversity Strategy targets. The targets from this plan will be inputted into BARS and lead partners will report on their implementation.

West Lothian Woodland Group:

Central Scotland Forest Trust

Hillhouseridge, Shottskirk Road, Shotts, North Lanarkshire.
www.csft.org.uk

Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group

Vogrie House, Vogrie Country Park, Gorebridge, Midlothian
www.fwag.org.uk

Forestry Commission Scotland - CSC

Bothwell House, Hamilton Business Park, Hamilton
www.forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Forest Commission Scotland - SLFD

Braidwood House, Braidwood, Carluke, ML8 5NE
www.forestry.gsi.gov.uk

Hopetoun Estates

South Queensferry, West Lothian

National Farmers Union

Represented by West Lothian member

Royal Scottish Forestry Society

65 Ambleside Terrace, Dundee
www.rsfs.org.uk

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Dunedin House, 25 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh
www.rspb.org.uk

Scottish Rural Property and Business Association

Stuart House, Eskmills Business Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PB
info@srpba.com

Scottish Natural Heritage

Laundry house, Dalkeith Country Park, Dalkeith, Midlothian
www.snh.gov.uk

Scottish Wildlife Trust

Cramond House, Kirk Cramond, Edinburgh
www.swt.org.uk

West Lothian Council

County Buildings, Linlithgow, West Lothian
www.westlothian.gov.uk

Woodland Trust Scotland

Glenruthven Mill, Abbey Road, Auchterarder, Perthshire
www.woodland-trust.org.uk



Overall Aim of the Woodland Action Plan is:

To increase awareness of the value of all West Lothian's woodlands which in turn will help to sustain, enhance and expand the resource.

Objectives of the Action Plan:

- 1 To increase awareness of the woodland resource
- 2 To maintain, enhance and expand the woodland resource
- 3 To better exploit the multiple uses of woodlands

	ACTION POINT		ACTION	LEAD PARTNER (PARTNERSHIP ACTION)	TARGET	07	08	09	10	11
	Monitoring of plan against national targets		Monitor the action plan against the Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plans to ensure continuing relevance. Input into the next round of Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plans	All partners	Annually. Next set of SFS plans 2008-2011	■	■	■	■	■
1.0	Increase Awareness									
1.1	Raise awareness amongst developers	1.1.1	Review the current information pack given to developers by planners. Identify areas needing more advice & produce guidance leaflets	All partners	Review of pack. Additional guidance as required		■			
1.2	Develop awareness of woodlands amongst communities and interest groups	1.2.1	Development of volunteer work force and associated annual work plan	WLC Ranger Service, CSFT	Volunteer workforce at Polkemmet		■	■	■	■
		1.2.2	Where opportunities arise, work with communities to develop good examples of community woodlands to demonstrate what can be achieved through community involvement.	WLC, FCS, CSFT	Continued community involvement when opportunity arises		■	■	■	■
1.3	Encourage a woodland culture through schools	1.3.1	Contribute to West Lothian Environment Fair.	All partners		■	■	■	■	■
		1.3.2	Work with Primary Schools to develop Forest Schools in West Lothian	FCS (CSC & SLFD)	One per year	■	■	■	■	■
		1.3.3	Develop a Woodland Learning Programme to encourage active learning in the outdoor environment and provide INSET teacher training.	WTS, FCS	8 primary teachers per year	■	■	■	■	■

	ACTION POINT		ACTION	LEAD PARTNER (PARTNERSHIP ACTION)	TARGET	07	08	09	10	11
2.0	Maintain, Enhance and Expand the Resource									
2.1	Protect ancient or long established woodland (semi-natural and plantation origin)	2.1.1	Collation of data on WLC, CSFT, WTS etc landholdings	WLC – Land Services, CSFT, WTS, FCS	Collation Complete		■			
		2.1.2	Funding achieved for Beebraigs Management Plan and Implementation under way	WLC – Property services, FCS	Funding secured, implementation underway			■		
		2.1.3	Review Cousland, Fauldhouse and Desert woodlands to prioritise for action within the next plan	WLC – Property Services, FCS	Woodlands prioritised for action in 2012					■
		2.1.4	Undertake site condition monitoring on all designated woodland features in West Lothian and disseminate results	SNH	4 features	■	■	■	■	■
		2.1.5	Implement management to achieve favourable status (or unfavourable recovering) on all designated woodland features by 2010	SNH, SWT, WLC, CSFT, SRPBA	4 features	■	■	■	■	
		2.1.6	Encourage private landowners to manage their woodlands for biodiversity	SNH, SWT, WLC, CSFT, SRPBA	3 new woodlands					■
		2.1.7	Review the data from the FCS National Inventory when it becomes available to inform targets for the next plan	SNH, FCS, WLC, CSFT	Review available data in 2011					■
		2.1.8	Hold training events for planners	FCS, WLC – Strategic Planning	Every 2nd year, and as required	■		■		■
2.2	Expand woodland of semi-natural origin	2.2.1	Encourage expansion through natural regeneration and planting in areas identified in the Edinburgh and Lothians Habitat Network project	All partners	Areas identified after report published, management started		■	■	■	■
2.3	Increase woodland cover	2.3.1	Outer Livingston Portfolio Management programme started	WLC – Land Services, Property Services	Programme started				■	
		2.3.2	Expand Calderwood southward (Oakbank, Rawstrips, Lizzie Brices)	WLC – Land Services, Property Services	Projects undertaken to expand the woodlands		■			

	ACTION POINT		ACTION	LEAD PARTNER (PARTNERSHIP ACTION)	TARGET	07	08	09	10	11
		2.3.3	WLC Tree Policy to be adopted	WLC – Land Services	Policy adopted			■		
		2.3.4	Take into account the Woodland Trusts Spaces for People report during the next Local Plan review	WLC – Strategic Planning						■
2.4	Increase connectivity between woodlands where appropriate	2.4.1	Work with FR, FCS, SNH and Falkirk Council to develop a Central Scotland Forest Habitat Network to link in with the Edinburgh and Lothians Network and the Glasgow Clyde Valley Network	CSFT	Development of Central Scotland Forest Habitat Network			■		
3.0	Make Better Use of the Resource									
3.1	Improve the productivity of all woodlands in balance with the enhancement of biodiversity	3.1.1	Encourage and support a feasibility study for using WLC and WTS woodlands for timber supply for woodfuel	WLC – Property Services , FCS,WTS	Report done		■			
3.2	Encourage wildlife in woodlands	3.2.1	Ensure Forest Design Plans are taken into consideration during the next West Lothian Local Plan review	WLC						■
		3.2.2	Encourage the appropriate management of woodlands currently unmanaged or mis-managed by promoting new grant schemes and assisting private landowners to apply	WLC, FCS, CSFT, SRPBA, WTS, FWAG,	Landowners to be IACS registered, 3 new woodlands in grant schemes	■	■	■	■	■
		3.2.3	Monitor Deer in West Lothian, through road collisions and monitoring numbers within the Country Parks.	All partners	Annual numbers of road deaths and approximate counts within Parks	■	■	■	■	■

Organisations:

BTCV - British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
 CSFT - Central Scotland Forest Trust
 FCS - Forestry Commission Scotland
 FWAG - Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
 SEPA - Scottish Environment Protection Agency

SRPBA - Scottish Rural Property and Business Association
 SNH - Scottish Natural Heritage
 SWT - Scottish Wildlife Trust
 WLC - West Lothian Council
 WTS - The Woodland Trust Scotland

WEST LOTHIAN LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

WOODLAND ACTION PLAN: LEAD PARTNER & METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION 2007 - 2011

ACTION	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	LEAD PARTNER/METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET
1.1.1	Review the current information pack given to developers by planners. Identify areas needing more advice & produce guidance leaflets	Item for Woodland HAP Group Meeting. Appropriate Partners to take forward leaflet production.	Review of pack. Additional guidance as required by 2008.
1.2.1	Development of volunteer work force and associated annual work plan	WLC Ranger Service and CSFT Community Officer and/or Volunteer Officer to liaise.	Annual woodland management plan implemented by volunteers.
1.2.2	Where opportunities arise, work with communities to develop good examples of community woodlands to demonstrate what can be achieved through community involvement.	Creation of community woodlands and management plans for community woodlands to follow best practice guidelines (FCS, CSFT, WLC). Publicise the best examples in newsletters, on websites etc.	Good practice sites advertised by 2011.
1.3.1	Contribute to West Lothian Environment Fair.	All partners to attend the WLEF school day.	Attendance at Fair.
1.3.2	Work with Primary Schools to develop Forest Schools in West Lothian	WLC Education Services to provide a list of suitable and/or interested schools to FCS Education Officer. All partners to assist if possible and required.	One per year.
1.3.3	Develop a Woodland Learning Programme to encourage active learning in the outdoor environment and provide INSET teacher training.	WTS Education Officer (once in post,) FCS SLFD and FCS Education Officer to organise and run training event(s) for 8 primary school teachers each year.	8 primary teachers per year.
2.1.1	Collation of data on WLC, CSFT, WTS etc landholdings	WLC – Land Services, CSFT, WTS and FCS (+etc) to meet with landholdings data to collate onto one system/map available to all. May lead to identification of areas needing more surveying & data collection. WLC to organise meeting.	Audit Complete 2008.
2.1.2	Funding achieved for Beecraigs Management Plan and Implementation under way	WLC – Countryside Services to apply for funding from FCS (and other sources)	Funding secured, implementation underway 2009.
2.1.3	Review Cousland, Fauldhouse and Desert woodlands to prioritise for action within the next plan	WLC – Countryside Services to review the state of the woodlands and identify priorities in line with new FCS grant schemes.	Woodlands prioritised for action in 2012.
2.1.4	Undertake site condition monitoring on all designated woodland features in West Lothian and disseminate results	SNH	4 features
2.1.5	Implement management to achieve favourable status (or unfavourable recovering) on all designated woodland features by 2010,	SNH – 4 features by 2010.	4 features

ACTION	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	LEAD PARTNER/METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	TARGET
2.1.6	Encourage private landowners to manage their woodlands for biodiversity	SNH, SWT, WLC, CSFT, SRPBA - promotion of grant schemes, advice etc	3 new woodlands managed for biodiversity
2.1.7	Review the data from the FCS National Inventory when it becomes available to inform targets for the next plan	SNH, FCS, WLC, CSFT	Review available data in 2011
2.1.8	Hold training events for planners	FCS and WLC – Strategic Planning to organise training events similar to the one held in 2005.	Every 2nd year, more if required.
2.2.1	Encourage expansion through natural regeneration and planting in areas identified in the Edinburgh and Lothians Habitat Network project	All partners – Working Group to identify suitable areas for natural regeneration	Suitable areas identified in year 2 (after report published)
2.3.1	Outer Livingston Portfolio Management programme started	WLC – Land Services, Property Services	Programme started by 2010
2.3.2	Expand Calderwood southward (Oakbank, Rawstrips, Lizzie Brices)	WLC – Countryside Services	Projects undertaken to expand the woodlands
2.3.3	WLC Tree Policy to be adopted	WLC – Land Services	Policy adopted
2.3.4	Take into account the Woodland Trusts Spaces for People report during the next Local Plan review	WLC – Strategic Planning	2011
2.4.1	Work with FR, FCS, SNH and Falkirk Council to develop a Central Scotland Forest Habitat Network to link in with the Edinburgh and Lothians Network and the Glasgow Clyde Valley Network	CSFT	Development of Central Scotland Forest Habitat Network
3.1.1	Encourage and support a feasibility study for using WLC and WTS woodlands for timber supply for woodfuel	WLC – Property Services and FCS to find funding for and commission a feasibility study for using WLC woodlands as a woodfuel timber supply	Report done 2008.
3.2.1	Ensure Forest Design Plans are taken into consideration during the next West Lothian Local Plan review	WLC – Strategic Planning	2011.
3.2.2	Encourage the appropriate management of woodlands currently unmanaged or mis-managed by promoting new grant schemes and assisting private landowners to apply	WLC, FCS, CSFT, SRPBA, WTS, FWAG – promotion of new grant schemes to all landowners. Ensure private landowners are IACS registered as soon as possible. Bring 3 woodlands into grant schemes	2011
3.2.3	Monitor Deer in West Lothian, through road collisions and monitoring numbers within the Country Parks.	WLC to continue monitoring road deaths and report to Woodland Working Group on an annual basis. WLC Ranger Service to monitor deer within the Country Parks	Annual.