



Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland

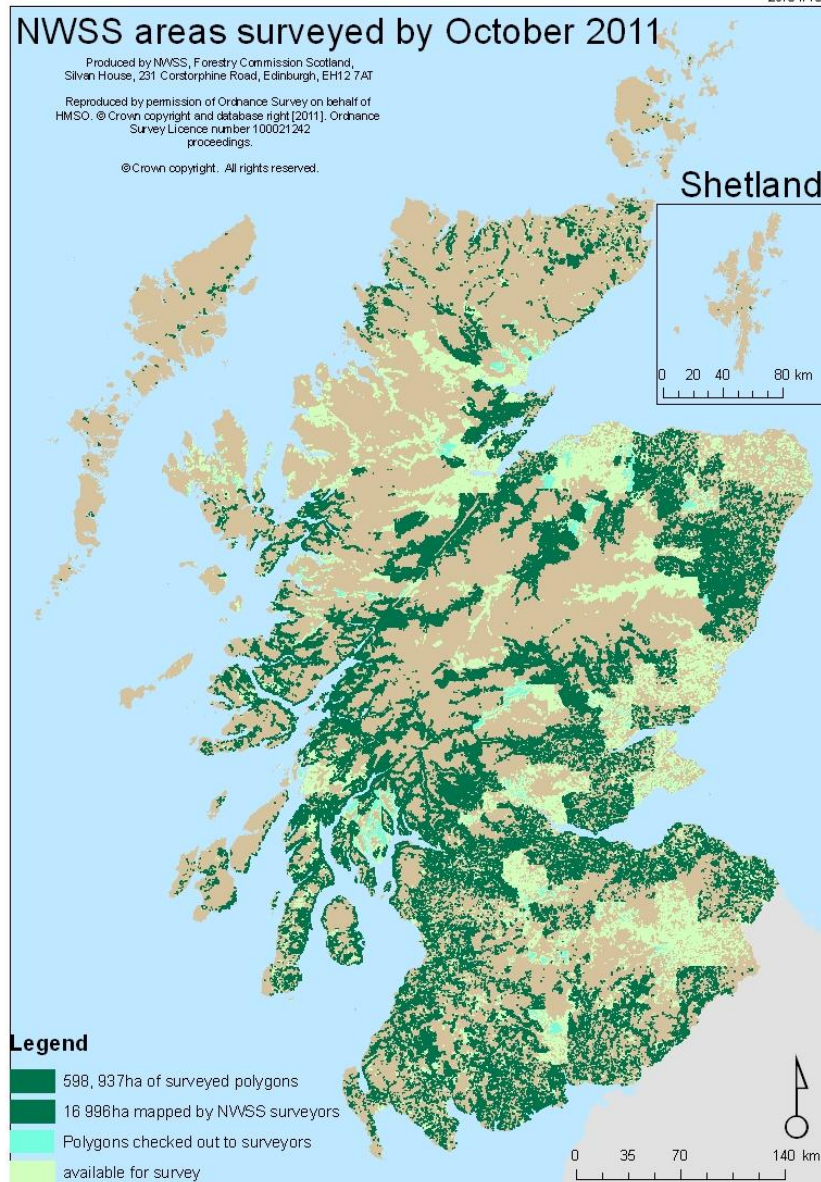
9 November 2011

Derek Nelson: NWSS Project Manager
Yvonne Grieve: NWSS Data Manager

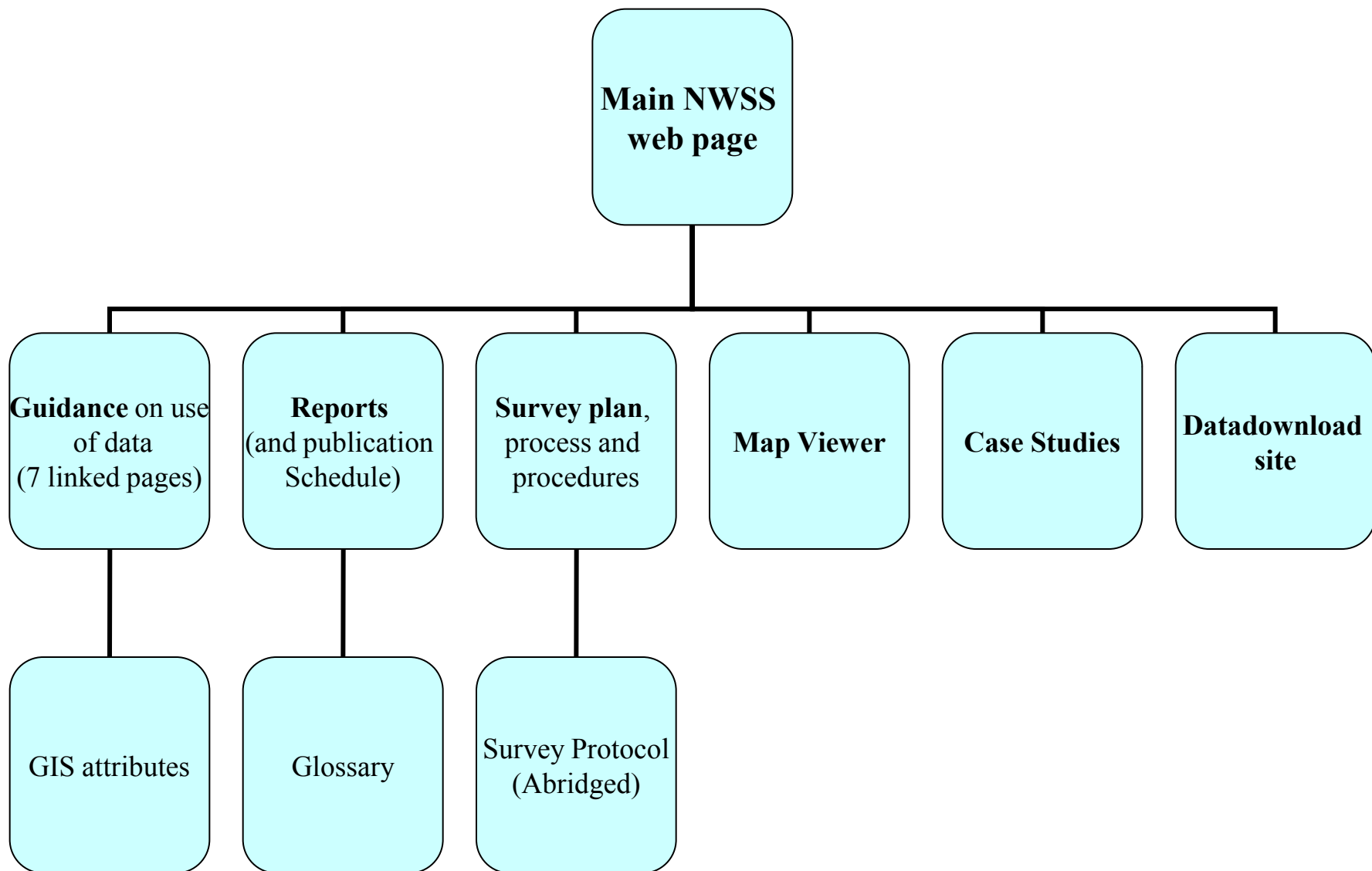
- The aim of the Native Woodlands Survey of Scotland is to undertake a **baseline survey** of all native, nearly native and PAWS woodlands in Scotland in order to create a **woodland map** linked to a **spatial dataset** showing the type, extent and condition of those woodlands.
- The objectives are to:
 - identify the location, type, extent, composition and condition of all native, nearly native and PAWS woodlands;
 - produce a baseline survey map of all native woodland in Scotland;
 - collect information to enable future monitoring of the extent and condition of the total Scottish native woodland resource;
 - provide information to support policy development, monitoring of targets etc.

- Aerial photography
 - completed in early 09/10
- Mapping - completed summer 2010
- **Contact landowners**
 - (FCS & Survey team)
- **Plan survey work**
 - (FCS)
- **Undertake field work**
 - (3 Survey teams)
 - Field survey work @ end Sept 11
 - c634k ha surveyed of c840k ha
- **Collate, post process and analyse**
 - (FCS)

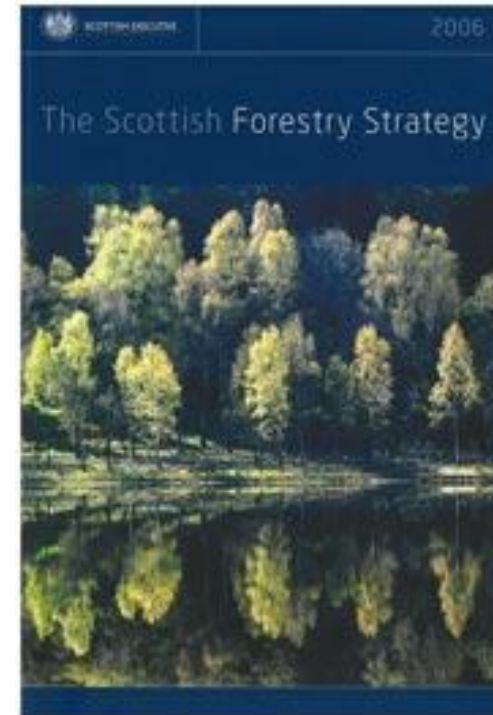
29/04/10



2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>South Ayrshire</i>	<i>East Dunbartonshire</i>	<i>West Lothian</i>	Aberdeenshire Moray
<i>East Renfrewshire</i>	<i>West Dunbartonshire</i>	Stewartry	Angus
<i>Aberdeen City</i>	<i>East Lothian</i>	Annandale & Eskdale	Scottish Borders
<i>Dundee City</i>	<i>Midlothian</i>	South Lanarkshire	Ross and Cromarty
<i>City of Edinburgh</i>	<i>Renfrewshire</i>	Argyll & Bute	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber
<i>Glasgow City</i>	<i>Western Isles</i>	Stirling	Sutherland
<i>East Ayrshire</i>	<i>Falkirk</i>	Fife?	Perth & Kinross
<i>North Ayrshire</i>	<i>Shetland</i>		North Lanarkshire
	<i>Orkney</i>		Clacks
	<i>Inverclyde</i>	(Nithsdale?)	Highland
	<i>Caithness Wigtownshire</i>	Dumfries and Galloway?	Scotland

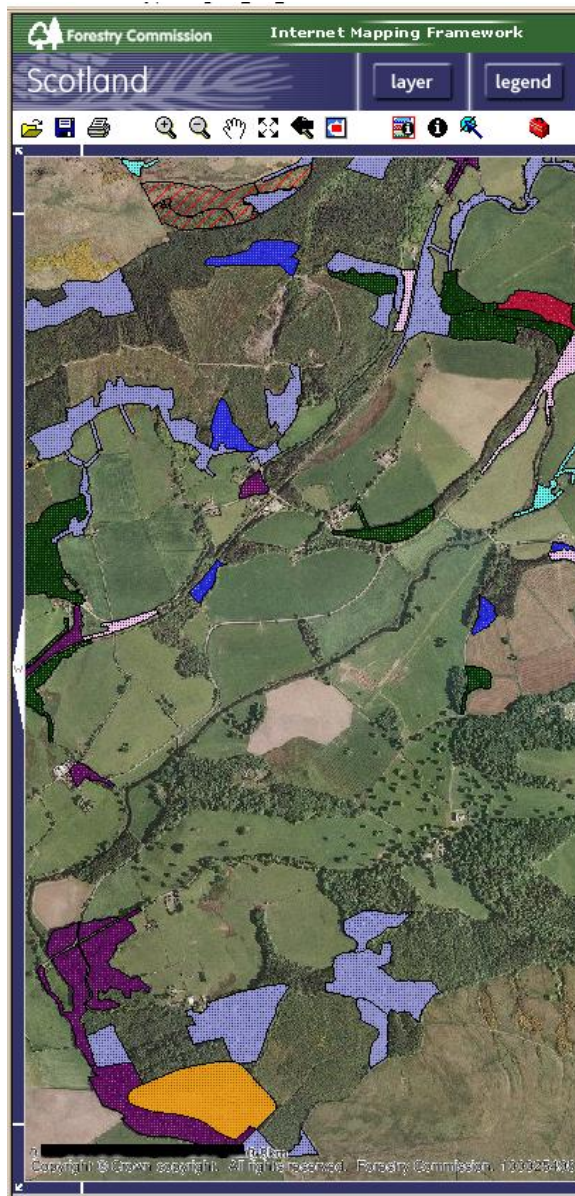


- Knowing where native woods are and their extent
- Baseline for monitoring for SBS and SFS targets (including HAP targets)
- Strategic targeting of effort and resource (policy scenarios, target woodland grants, forest habitat networks)
- Long term forest plans (management planning, forest plans, design plans)
- Development Control (supporting planning decisions, planning green networks, enhancing the use of the ancient woodland inventory)



Data Attribute	Description
Habitat	Priority woodland type and NVC, or open habitat type (BAP)
Species	Each tree or shrub species recorded in each structural class
Canopy Cover	10% classes of cover of trees and/ or shrubs
Native Species	5% classes of the share of native species in the total canopy
Semi-naturalness	10% classes for the cover of semi-natural characteristics
Type (of polygon)	Native, nearly-native, open-habitat, PAWS (not-native)
Invasives	The percent of the polygon affected by <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> , Japanese knotweed, snowberry, giant hogweed, Himalayan balsam, and other herbaceous invasive exotics
Other Traits	% of various other features in the woodland such as bracken, erosion, dumping etc.
Structural classes	Veteran, mature, pole immature, shrub, established and visible regeneration
Maturity	Maturity of the woodland based on the structural classes recorded
Herbivores	The overall impact of herbivores on a woodland polygon

- the NWSS dataset description document lists more attributes and their values.



Identify Results

Coordinate Position

British National Grid: 232288, 603790
NGR: NS 322 037

NWSS Habitat

ID: 950191719
Type: Native woodland
Canopy Cover (%): 80
Native Species (%): 95
Dominant Habitat: Upland birchwood
Dominant Habitat (%): 90
Surveyed as PAWS: Yes
Semi natural (%): 100
Area (Ha): 24.73

..Upland birchwood

Habitat pct: 90
Habitat: Upland birchwood
Nvc: W11
Landscape:

..Lowland mixed broadleaf woodland

Habitat pct: 5
Habitat: Lowland mixed broadleaf woodland
Nvc: W8
Landscape:

..Wet woodland

Habitat pct: 5
Habitat: Wet woodland
Nvc: W7



Identify Results

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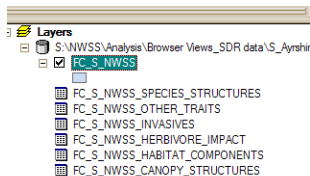
Council Boundaries

Council: South Ayrshire

Conservancy Boundaries

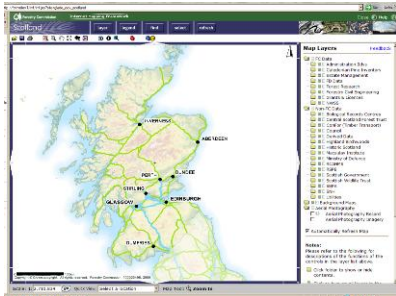
Conservancy: South Scotland

Spatial Data Repository



**Forestry Commission
Scotland**

FCS Internal Browser



NWSS WEBSITE:

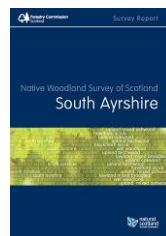
Guidance, Glossary, Protocol



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NWSS TEAM:

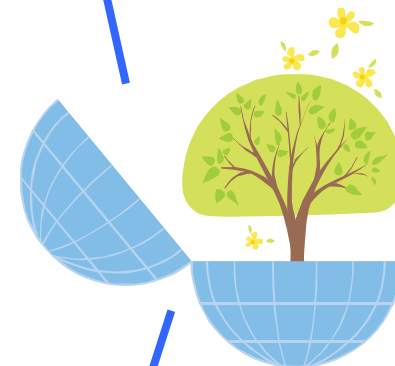
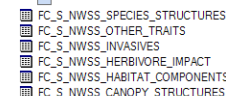
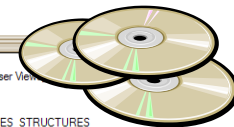
Hand out data or query data on request, provide user support



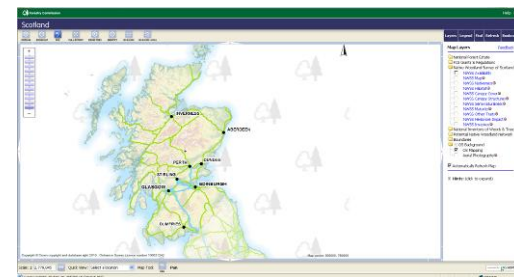
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LEARNING & DEVELOPMENT TEAM :

Training Data Users



FCS External
Map Viewer



- Forest Research - current IHN's where NWSS available.
- Identifying native woodlands, habitats, etc in planning woodland expansion (SRDP), removal (felling licences).
- Other?

Opportunities

- Create specialist networks for particular set of focal species requirements; each NWSS polygon classified using a combination of habitats, semi-naturalness, nativeness, dominant habitat, dominant structure etc.
- The NWSS can be used to differentiate both the core woodland areas and the permeability land cover matrix depending on the focal species requirements.
- Woodland structure could be used to show changes in the quality of the habitat for a species.
- Use NWSS open habitats in the permeability land cover layer.
- The NWSS could be merged with the final IHN shapefiles to identify the habitats in the IHN's. i.e. add more detail to the current IHN layers.
- Provide guidance/examples of using NWSS/IHNs together in strategic and site based planning to increase the network resilience for woodlands.
- Identify priority native woodland networks.

Limitations

- Note the minimum core size in IHNs is 5ha so NWSS polygons may need to be amalgamated rather than split out as above for types (average native polygon in the NWSS is 4ha).
- Information in the NWSS is an average across the polygon.

- Improved habitat information within and around networks.
- Identification of existing native woodlands for protection within the green network.
- An ability to create strategic plans for the development of networks; including native woodland networks.
- Targeted native woodland management using NWSS information to improve condition and resilience within the networks.