

General Deer Management Plan

You can use this Deer Management Plan (DMP) template to support a Long Term Forest Plan or a Woodland Creation Proposal or if you are applying for the Forestry Grant Scheme [Sustainable Management of Forests \(SMF\) – Reducing Deer Impact](#) option or the SMF – [Low Impact Silvicultural Systems](#) (LISS) or [Native Woodland](#) options (you will also need to complete the supporting information template for each option).

If you have insufficient information to prepare this plan then [grant funding](#) may be available to obtain and prepare data to formulate a Deer Management Plan.

1. General details

BRN:	341542		
Application name:	Dod Farm Woodland Creation		
FGS Application ref:	n/a	Long Term Forest Plan / Management Plan number:	n/a

Main Grid Reference (e.g. NH 234 567):	NT 476047
Woodland type(s):	Productive conifers, diverse conifers; productive broadleaves, and native broadleaves
Deer species present:	Roe deer

Woodland area (ha):	77.16 ha planting, 11.6 ha existing woodland
Open ground (ha):	35.05 ha
Total area covered by plan (ha):	123.81 ha

Plan Date starts	01/09/2026
Plan Date ends	01/09/2031

2. Overview

Please provide an overview of the area covered by this DMP. Include a description of the current and proposed deer management and tree protection methods, clarify what trees and habitats are vulnerable to deer impacts, briefly describe what needs to be carried out during the five year duration of the DMP and identify if the DMP area forms part of a wider estate/holding or is included in a wider DMP.

The proposed woodland creation site at Dod Farm lies 8km south of Hawick, on the fringe between Teviotdale and the Cheviot Hills. The farm occupies steep-sided land on either side of the Dod Burn.

The site comprises of a mix of improved, semi-improved and rough pasture, with a number of pole stage and mature woodlands, which are mainly broadleaved in character.

The land has historically been used for sheep farming, and is still grazed on a short term licence, with no known history of deer management. The more recently planted woodlands were protected by a mixture of deer fences and stock fences with tree shelters, with the latter option being unsuccessful in places.

It is understood that deer control is carried out in Priestthaugh Forest, which is a large scale productive woodland to the immediate south of Dod Farm.

The proposals for the site include for the creation of a predominantly coniferous woodland (with roughly 20% of the conifers being palatable species) and with around 20% of the planting being of broadleaved species. Over 28% of the site will remain as open ground. There is also over 11 ha of largely broadleaved woodlands on site.

The scheme will be entirely enclosed by a deer fence.

The trees which, once planted, will be vulnerable to deer browsing are the 'soft' conifers and the productive and native broadleaves; together these species comprise almost a third of the planting. A copy of the design map has been appended in order to show the distribution of the various species mixes.

Within the deer-fenced area, surveys will be conducted to monitor the levels of deer presence within the fenced enclosure in conjunction with general site monitoring (which will include annual fence condition surveys during establishment). Further informal surveys will also be conducted by the woodland manager and the deer controller whenever they are present on site. This will be performed using a thermal scope, as well as standard binoculars.

A pre-implementation cull will be undertaken to alleviate the potential impact of excluded deer on neighbouring properties.

Deer control will be initiated as soon as the deer fence has been erected, with visits to the property being done once a month at a minimum for the first six month, and then quarterly thereafter.

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Provide details on the habitat types/species diversity within your DMP as listed. Include the name and condition of the habitat as appropriate.

Habitat	Name of site/ Compartment No.	Area	Vulnerable to deer impact?	Comments
Protected site e.g. SSSI, SAC, SPA		0	No	
Important/ priority open habitats	Species rich grasslands (M23a/M10)	4.0	No	Main areas will be conservation grazed
Internal Open Ground	all		No	Features to remain as unplanted open ground.
Native Woodland and natural regeneration	existing woodland	11.6	Yes	Existing woodland is mainly broadleaved, with no natural regeneration currently
Broadleaves	planting mixes D1, D2, E1 and E2	13.56	Yes	Includes both native and productive broadleaves
Palatable Conifers	planting mixes B1, B2, B3 and C	10.7	Yes	Includes 5 different coniferous species, with a small broadleaved component
Less palatable Conifers	planting mix A1 and A2	53.29	No	Includes 1% aspen, vulnerable to deer

Please tell us any other relevant information to support the DMP.

In addition, 1.6 ha of native woodland enrichment planting is proposed

All trees will be contained within a deer & rabbit proof fence.

A local and experienced Contract Controller will be responsible for control within the enclosed areas

Please attach a map(s) which clearly delineate the deer management plan area and the location of vulnerable species or habitats.

2.1 Collaborative/landscape scale deer management

Are you in an active Deer Management Group (DMG) or a local equivalent? If yes, please specify which DMG, confirm if you have spoken to them about your proposals and identify any concerns that have been raised.

Dod Farm lies within the Eskdale and Liddesdale Deer Management Group area. Initial consultation was sent to the Association of Deer Management Groups and to the Borders DMG as the local group were not directly contactable. No responses were received. Subsequently, a copy of draft DMP was sent to a contact for onwards transmission to the Eskdale and Liddesdale DMG.

You should discuss your management proposals with your neighbours, particularly if they are likely to have impacts on them.

Have you discussed your management proposals with your neighbours? If yes, specify who and identify any concerns that have been raised.

All neighbouring landowners and land managers were contacted during the project's initial consultation stages.

The Manager of Priestthaugh Forest raised concerns about the impact of the proposed deer fence on deer movements between the respective properties: in response to this concern a compensatory cull will be undertaken prior to the fence erection, and liaison on deer-related issues will be maintained with the manager in the long term.

Provide information on any immigration and/or emigration of deer in the DMP area.

There is very little information on deer populations and deer movements in the locality. That said, the Manager of Priestthaugh Forest provided some feedback which suggested that there is migration of deer into their forest from surrounding areas, particularly in bad weather and in winter. It is therefore presumed that deer will move out from Priestthaugh and on to Dod Farm when conditions are favourable, although the presence of sheep may disrupt this pattern.

The open and exposed habitats away from Priestthaugh and Dod Farm are not conducive to holding high numbers of deer.

Provide details on adjacent land use and how this may impact on the DMP.

Existing and new woodland

The site contains around 11 ha of existing woodland; some of these woods are

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	relatively young (~20 years old), while others are much more mature. They are primarily of broadleaved character, with limited ground flora and a dearth of natural regeneration. Most of them are open to stock grazing. They provide a good degree of cover and will be used by deer for foraging and resting purposes. Priesthaugh Forest lies to the south of Dod farm; it extends to around 770 ha and is a productive woodland with limited diversity. It has entered its restructuring phase, but the intended extent of diverse coniferous and broadleaved species remains limited. Around 60 roe deer are culled annually within the forest. Given the varied habitats present of Dod Farm it is likely that there is significant movement of deer between Priesthaugh and Dod Farm. The erection of a deer fence to protect the planted trees on Dod Farm will prevent this movement, and a pre-fencing cull is proposed to reduce deer numbers. Thereafter, the lack of access to suitable habitat previously available of Dod Farm will naturally reduce deer numbers across Priesthaugh and Dod Farm area.
Arable/improved land	There is no arable land in the locality of the site, but improved pasture is encountered to the north of the site. The completion of a compensatory cull should prevent any negative impacts on this land type.
Open hill/unimproved land	The open hill land to the west and east of the site does not provide much in the way of cover or foraging for roe deer, and there

		are no known targets which would be vulnerable to increase deer pressure. Given that a compensatory cull will be undertaken there should be no negative impacts arising.
Other (Specify):	N/A	N/A

Please provide maps showing neighbours, surrounding land use and any areas where deer emigrate/immigrate.

3. Deer management plan objectives

Please list your objectives for your woodland and deer management. This should include a clear statement of the intended targets for herbivore impact, damage assessment and/or deer density and a timescale for achieving the targets. For example, reducing from an average of medium to low Woodland Herbivore Impact Assessment over the next 5 years or undertaking a compensatory cull before planting starts to ensure there is no increase in deer impact on neighbouring land use.

Please be specific as Scottish Forestry will use these objectives in the future to assess to what extent they have been achieved.

The main objective of deer management will be to limit damage to newly planted conifers and broadleaves such that leader damage to any woodland type will not exceed 5%.

Secondary objectives include limiting deer numbers to facilitate natural regeneration in the gaps in the existing woodlands, and limiting adverse impacts arising from the exclusion of deer from the site.

The objectives will be achieved by:-

- excluding deer from the site by the erection of a deer fence
- maintaining the fences and gates in a deer-proof condition
- culling all deer encountered within the enclosure
- by undertaking a compensatory cull prior to planting/fence closure.

Damage assessments will be performed within the fenced enclosure on a regular basis by the forest manager. This will be performed at least three times a year, and will consist of examination of the newly planted trees for leader loss and bark

stripping, alongside monitoring with the stalker. In addition all fences and gates will be checked on an annual basis for signs of damage (as well as after extreme weather events).

Any deer found within the deer fenced enclosure will be either removed or culled.

Deer control will be carried out by a Contract Controller, under a 'Contract Deer and Vermin Control Framework' agreement.

Deer management decisions will be influenced by data collected from surveys conducted on a regular basis.

3.1 Deer management plan constraints

Please list any constraints to delivering your woodland and deer management objectives. For example a lack of resources, such as ladders, equipment or access routes or different management objectives at the landscape scale.

In addition, provide proposed actions to address these constraints.

There are no significant constraints to delivering the woodland and deer management objectives, given that the policy will be to exclude deer by fencing, and to have a zero tolerance approach to deer within the enclosed area

Minor constraints include the likely low-level use of the site by the public, which requires the use of gates, which could be left open. The potential for damage to the fences from falling trees is a further constraint, as are the potential for snow damage and flood damage to water gates.

These constraints will be addressed by checking the fences and gates for signs of damage on an annual basis, as well as after any period of heavy rain and snowfall.

Access to the woodland creation site is good for the purposes of deer control and the undulating topography will make deer relatively easy to locate, and will provide suitable back stops.

The Contract Controller lives very near to the site.

The woodland has been designed to facilitate ongoing deer control, including the provision of open ground, flanked by palatable species, and linear management rides. These areas will be accessible from existing tracks suitable for ATV use.

4. Deer population

Provide details of the deer species and any other herbivores (e.g. livestock, feral goats, rabbits, hares, feral pigs) that are present within the DMP area. If other herbivores are present provide details and outline if they are having an impact. Give evidence of existing/historical herbivore impacts to the woodland and also any impacts to natural heritage interests. State the method of assessment used (e.g. woodland herbivore impact assessments, nearest neighbour method, transects, drones, fixed plots or visual assessment) and include results of these assessments and a map of monitored areas if appropriate.

Roe deer are the only deer species known to be present in the locality. Little information is known about their population levels on Dod Farm itself, but some data is available for Priestthaugh Forest, to the immediate south of the property, in the form of cull returns. However, no deer count data is available for Priestthaugh.

The land to the north and west of the site is very open, with a lack of woodland cover, and consequently deer densities are likely to be very low. Given that Dod Farm occupies the transition zone between heavily wooded and very open land, and as it contains a number of existing woodlands, it is probable that roe deer densities are intermediate, and are likely to vary significantly depending on the time of year. Any assessment of deer numbers is made difficult by the presence of sheep on-site.

In the event of planting, and without adequate protection and control, deer numbers would undoubtedly increase substantially as result of increased foraging and shelter provision.

Low numbers of rabbits and hares are present, and the dense grass cover in places provides excellent habitat for voles.

4.1 Population assessment

Provide any information relating to current deer densities. In the uplands there may be information on local deer populations (for example: estate counts, dung counts, drones or helicopter count information from NatureScot). Ideally we need to know the estimated population densities both within and adjacent to your woodland, including the open hill. The table below can be used to estimate densities.

Please mark the relevant boxes in each of the [Woodland Deer Density Indicators](#) if no count data is available.

Evidence	Low Density (0-6 deer per km ²)	Medium Density (6-12 deer per km ²)	High Density (12+ deer per km ²)
Tracks (for Red, Fallow, Sika)	Difficult to find deer slot marks or defined paths.	Defined paths slot marks easy to find in areas of soft ground.	Many well defined tracks and paths often

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			black with constant use.
	☒	☐	☐
Dung	Difficult to find with just the odd isolated pellet group.	Pellet groups relatively easy to find, particularly on woodland edges and good feeding areas.	Pellet groups very easy to find. Highly concentrated on favoured feed areas.
	☒	☐	☐
Browsing of Vegetation	Natural regeneration of broad-leaved trees taking place with no or little damage to current year's incremental growth.	Broadleaved saplings present but showing significant damage.	No seedlings growing above dominant vegetation height. Often well-defined browse lines on established shrubs and plants.
	☐	☐	☒

If you have more detailed information about deer densities e.g deer or dung count data, you can record this in the table below.

	Present	Source of count - NS or Land Holding	Type of count/ estimate- Foot, Helicopter, Drone, Dung count	Year of count	Density in woodland per km2	Density on open hill per km2
Red	No	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Roe	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Sika	No	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Fallow	No	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			

Provide details of when the population data was gathered.

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If future population counts/assessments are proposed, detail when these are likely to be undertaken and what methods will be used.

There is little in the way of data on the deer population on Dod Farm itself. The use of the deer density indicators guide is confused by the continued use of the site for sheep grazing; hence the reason for few clear signs of deer tracks and for the absence of natural regeneration. Some data on cull levels within Priestthaugh has been made available, and there is likely to be significant deer movements between the two properties.

Records will be kept of all deer encountered and culled within the deer fence enclosure. Records will be provided to Scottish Woodlands Ltd. for onwards transmission to NatureScot.

Historical Cull – If this information is available, please provide details of any previous cull data relating to the application area.

Year	Male				Female				Juveniles (under 1 year old)				Total
	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	

Comments / Additional Information

It is understood that historically there has been no formal deer control undertaken at Dod Farm.

The broadleaved woodlands planted around 1990 and 2005 have been protected either by deer fencing or by individual tree shelters; the former has proved to be much more successful at aiding establishment, although the failure of tree-sheltered planting may be due to stock incursion.

4.2 Protection method

If deer fencing or individual tree protection is to be used, set out the rationale for this decision. A map should be provided showing existing and proposed deer fencing.

While the current deer population on Dod Farm itself is not known, but is thought to be at a low to intermediate density (and is likely to fluctuate seasonally) there is an established population in Priestthaugh Forest.

The project involves extensive planting of broadleaved and vulnerable coniferous trees (covering 13 ha and 9 ha respectively), which would create a major attraction for roe deer, with the broadleaved trees in particular being susceptible to damage.

The use of tree shelters is thought to be undesirable on environmental, economic, and silvicultural grounds. Further, tree shelters could not be used to protect vulnerable coniferous species.

Without the use of deer fencing or tree shelters, deer control would require frequent and intensive culling, which is operationally impracticable.

Consequently, the erection of a deer fence around the site is held to be the most appropriate means of significantly reducing the risk to successful establishment. In addition, over 10 ha of existing, primarily broadleaved woodland, will be protected from further deer damage.

The location of the deer fence has considered a number of issues: these are noted below in tandem with the proposed approaches.

Presence of rights of way through site - Open ground corridor maintained along paths, with gates fitted to facilitate access along routes, and to the hill fort viewpoint on Grey Coat.

Impact on deer movements - It is accepted that the fence will restrict deer movements to and from Priestthaugh Forest, which if left unresolved will lead to a slight increase of grazing pressure within Priestthaugh. However given the extent of vulnerable species, and the presence of existing woodlands (which are spread throughout the site) deer control by culling would be very unlikely to facilitate full establishment or protect natural regeneration. As noted below, a compensatory cull is proposed, which should reduce the impact of the deer fence.

Potential for deer intrusion - The fence line has been selected to avoid major changes in topography

Provision of gates - While it is prudent to limit the number of gates, the requirement to facilitate access along established routes, and to allow access to the hill fort, means that a number of self-closing gates are required. Frequent monitoring will be undertaken to ensure their functionality.

Landscape Issues - The deer fence will be held back below the prominent ridge top on Grey Coat; this will limit visual impact on the skyline, and will protect the setting of the hill fort.

Biodiversity - the deer fence will be extended to incorporate an area of native woodland of long-established origin, as well as two fields which will be conservation grazed.

Potential for bird strikes - There are no black grouse in the locality, and no anti bird strike marking will be used.

If deer fencing or individual tree protection is to be used what is the proposed inspection and maintenance programme.

An annual fence inspection will be carried out, covering all fencelines and gates, with additional checks made following severe weather events (heavy snow or rain) The planted trees will be checked three times per annum for signs of deer damage.

Regular monitoring of the site for deer will be undertaken, and if deer are found, further ad hoc fence inspections will be carried out. Monitoring will involve both on the ground survey work and drone inspections using thermal imagery to detect the presence of deer.

If deer fencing is proposed provide an assessment and mitigation of the risk from the proposed deer fence location on deer movement and bird strikes. Please complete and append the checklist as per the [Joint Agency Statement on Deer Fencing](#) and [associated guidance](#).

If other herbivores are present (e.g. livestock, feral goats, rabbits, hares, feral pigs) detail how the woodland will be protected from their impacts.

Rabbits are present on the property in low numbers. Rabbit netting will be fitted to the deer fence, and rabbits within the enclosure will be culled. Efforts will be made to remove any hares within the enclosed area.

The deer/rabbit fence will exclude agricultural stock from the site.

Vole guards will be fitted to all broadleaved trees to limit damage by voles.

4.3 Cull targets

Compensatory Cull – Where deer are likely to be displaced from an area by fencing then a compensatory cull will be required to avoid negative or increased impacts elsewhere e.g. on other woodlands, public roads, priority woodland and open habitats including peatland and designated sites. This cull needs to be agreed with Scottish Forestry, implemented before fencing and will be conditioned in the Scottish Forestry approval.

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Provide details of compensatory cull levels in the table below including details of how they were set and the timing of when they will be undertaken.

Year	Male				Female				Juveniles (under 1 year old)				Total
	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	
2026	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	15

Provide details of how the cull level was set.

The cull target has been set based on cull figures on Priesthaugh Forest, which has an annual average cull of 60 roe deer (on a 770 ha forested property). A higher cull rate per ha has been set for Dod Farm as it is likely to support a higher density of deer than Priesthaugh.

The cull will be completed immediately prior to the erection of the deer fence, which is likely to be in late 2026 or early 2027; thereafter all deer within the enclosed area will be culled.

Management Cull – Provide your proposed cull targets. This may need to be adjusted if annual damage/habitat impact assessments indicate that culls are insufficient to reduce impacts/damage and achieve the DMP objectives.

Please detail how the cull targets were set and how they would be adjusted in response to monitoring results. If the area is deer fenced and deer are present within the fence they should all be culled at the earliest legal opportunity having first considered dialogue with neighbours e.g following a break in after a weather event and consideration of other options first e.g moving deer out.

Year	Male				Female				Juveniles (under 1 year old)				Totals
	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	

Provide details of how the cull targets were set and how they would be adjusted in response to monitoring results.

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The above table has not been completed as it is not possible to accurately predict how many deer will penetrate the new deer fence.

A zero tolerance approach will be taken towards deer within the fenced enclosure (i.e. a deer density of zero will be the target). All deer within the fenced enclosure will therefore be removed or culled as soon as possible after they are encountered, subject to the constraints relating to public use and seasonal approvals.

4.4 Nominated controllers

Notify Scottish Forestry if any changes occur.

	Nominated controller	Owner	Estate Employee*	Contract Stalker	Shooting Tenant
1	Stuart Shanks	☐	☐	☒	☐
2		☐	☐	☐	☐
3		☐	☐	☐	☐
4		☐	☐	☐	☐

*Section 26(i) of the deer act clarifies definition of "employee".

	State the Controller's relevant experience and if they have DSC1 or 2.
1	Highly experienced deer controller, currently operating as a controller for FLS and Scottish Woodlands Ltd, and is registered with NatureScot on their 'Fit and Competent' Register. Holds DSC1 and DSC2, and lives locally.
2	
3	
4	

5. Monitoring and response

Describe the method(s) you will use to assess the delivery of your stated objectives (e.g. woodland herbivore impact assessments, nearest neighbour method, drones, transects or fixed plots) and the frequency of assessment.

It is important that monitoring is undertaken prior to the commencement of the plan (as a baseline) and then usually annually to ensure there is a formal record of what is taking place and to understand whether the measures set out in the plan are being effective in the delivery of the objectives.

Records should be kept including results of assessments and a map of monitored areas if appropriate. You must agree what method and frequency of monitoring will be used with Scottish Forestry.

Cull records will be kept and submitted to NatureScot as soon as feasible after March 31st each year, detailing date shot, species, sex, location, age and female reproductive status.

The woodland will receive regular visit by the forest manager and Contract Stalker during the duration of the plan. Deer impact on the site will continue to be monitored, at a minimum of three times per year, through visual inspections and walked transects, and fences and gates will be regularly checked and kept in good repair.

Set out clearly the proposed response, actions and timescales should monitoring show that the intended target herbivore impact, damage assessment and/or deer density are not being met. For example, increased culls, an application for night shooting, out of season culling.

In the event of excessive damage (ie exceeding the objectives) being observed, an increase in stalking intensity and gate and fence checks and repairs will be carried out.

If deemed necessary, out of season and/or night shooting permits will be applied for in order to meet the objectives of the plan. An annual review of the DMP will be undertaken with a new plan prepared after 5 years.

6. Information checklist

Please list the maps or any other documents that you will be uploading with your DMP:

- ☒ *Map(s) showing the deer management plan area and the location of vulnerable species or habitats.*
- ☐ *Map(s) showing neighbours, surrounding land use and any areas where deer emigrate/immigrate.*
- ☐ *Map(s) showing monitoring areas.*
- ☒ *Map(s) showing existing and proposed deer fencing.*
- ☒ *Joint agency fencing assessment checklist.*

7. Record keeping

If you have a Forestry Grant Scheme Contract with certain Sustainable Management of Forest (SMF) options, monitoring must be done annually and submitted with a supporting map to Scottish Forestry to enable grant payment of those options.

Monitoring, assessment of effectiveness of current DMP and proposed changes to DMP for next 5 years should be provided as part of woodland creation and forest plan progress and compliance report - 5 Year Review.

All landowners and occupiers asked to do so must provide information to NatureScot about all of the deer they have shot that year. Each April NatureScot write to request these details along with a form to complete. You must return your completed form within 36 days. Your annual cull return should record for each individual landholding the number and sex of each species of deer culled from 1 April to 31 March. Contact NatureScot if you cull deer in Scotland and haven't previously received a letter requesting an annual cull return. This annual return should be made available to Scottish Forestry if requested.



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The European Agricultural Fund
for Rural Development
Europe investing in rural areas



Scottish Rural
Development
Programme

Checklist

This form is designed to provide an initial check on the issues that need to be addressed when considering a specific fencing proposal. Using this checklist, it is possible to identify whether there are 'high' impact implications associated with a proposed fence. If any of the tick boxes are marked 'Yes', then a detailed assessment of that aspect will be required before appropriate mitigation is considered, as outlined in accompanying guidance.

Public Safety	YES	NO
Will the proposed fence, or a combination of the proposed fence and topography increase the likelihood of deer being funnelled onto public transport routes?		X
NOTES		
There is at least 200 m of open ground between the site boundary and the nearest public road		
Will the proposed fence run parallel to public transport routes for more than 50 m?		X
NOTES		
Will the proposed fence impact on existing driver sight lines?		X
NOTES		

Deer Welfare	YES	NO
Will the proposed fence require deer to be culled to prevent any welfare issue from arising?		X
NOTES		

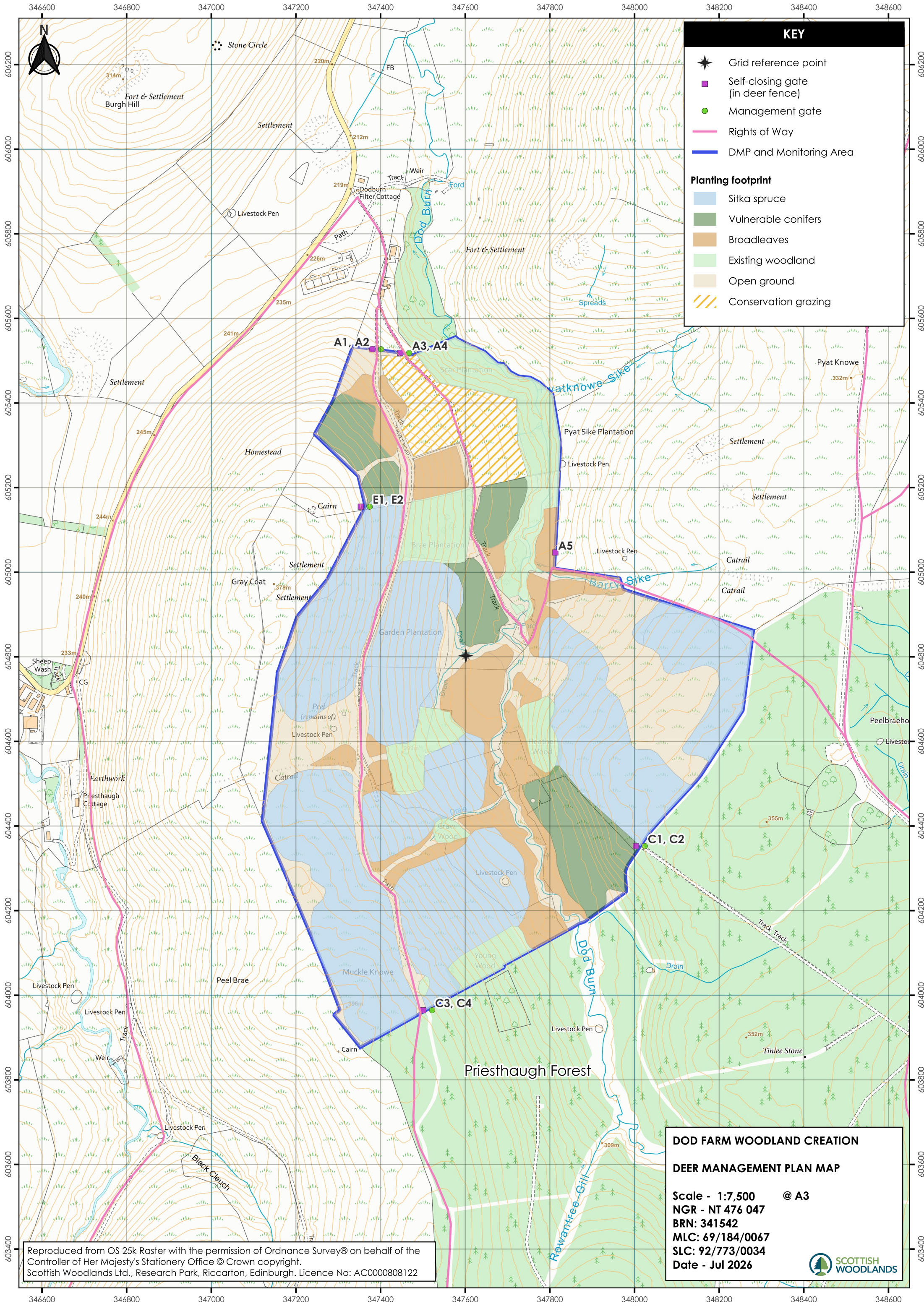
Biodiversity	YES	NO
Is the proposed fence within any of the FCS core woodland zones?		X
NOTES		
Is the proposed fence within 3km of any known woodland grouse lek sites?		X
NOTES		
Will the proposed fence line affect a designated site (SAC, SPA or SSSI) or UK BAP Priority Habitats? Is it on a designated site or will it impact on how deer use a site?		X
NOTES		

Access and Recreation	YES	NO
Is there an acceptable access plan accompany the fencing proposal?	X	
NOTES		

Landscape and historic environment	YES	NO
Is the fencing proposal out of keeping with the landscape character e.g. in prominence, location or scale?		X
NOTES		
The western boundary occupies a position on top of a visually prominent ridge line: the fence has been set back from the most prominent section of the ridge in order to minimise visual impact. Elsewhere the fence line will not be visible in the wider landscape.		
Can the fence line be viewed from publicly accessible vantage points such as settlement edge, roads, recognised footpaths or recognised viewpoints?	X	
NOTES		
As noted above, the western fenceline will be visible from a minor public road, and steps have been taken to minimize the fences visual intrusion. There is a core path running through the site, and self-closing gates have been fitted to facilitate access. Aside from the entrances, the fences will not be particularly visible from the path, which is little used. Access to the hill fort on Grey Coat's summit will be enabled, by the inclusion of gates, and the fence line has been held back off the hill summit in order to avoid both the physical footprint of the hill fort, and to limit its impact on its setting.		
Will the fencing proposal affect the integrity of an area designated for its landscape qualities or the integrity of undesignated areas of land with wild land qualities?		X
NOTES		
Is the fence line proposed within or near to a: Site in the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Monument or the curtilage of a listed building,	X	

NOTES

As above, the fence line has been routed away from the hill fort on Grey Coat, which is a Scheduled Monument), both to respect its physical integrity and to limit impacts on its setting. Historic Environment Scotland have confirmed that the proposal is acceptable.



KEY

Grid reference point

Self-closing gate (in deer fence)

Management gate

Rights of Way

DMP and Monitoring Area

Planting footprint

Sitka spruce

Vulnerable conifers

Broadleaves

Existing woodland

Open ground

Conservation grazing

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DOD FARM WOODLAND CREATION

DEER MANAGEMENT PLAN MAP

Scale - 1:7,500 @ A3

NGR - NT 476 047

BRN: 341542

MLC: 69/184/0067

SLC: 92/773/0034

Date - Jul 2026