Auchenshuggle Wood is a woodland stand with no linkage to other green space.

Retail area to north earmarked for further or re-development.

Central entrance has a wooden kissing gate which is a partial barrier to access and surrounds of the entrance could be intimidating due to dense tree growth inhibits views into the wood.

Avenue of mature sycamore and horsechestnut trees along former boundary wall by the old Fullarton Rd now covered in leaf litter and some tree regen coming through. Wall in disrepair and potential hazard.

Open, partially developed land to the west intended to be fully developed as Clyde Gateway East Business Park.

Stone wall of the Former Fullarton Estate forms the boundary along most of London Road up to the access next to former Fullarton Rd.

Estate forms the boundary along western point and there is no threshold sign.

Informal desire entrance into the boundary

Obsolete stock fence along western edge of woodland round and under the motorway to link up with the River Clyde Walkway.

Small car parking area on soft gravel base currently inaccessible from London Rd due to ongoing business park development forms the start of a footpath along western edge of woodland round and under the motorway to link up with the River Clyde Walkway.

Western entrance is partially hidden by curvature of the stone wall at this point and there is no threshold sign.

Informal desire entrance into the wood with desire line through trees.

 Fallen tree, dense ground vegetation roundabout but no access to wood.

Litter blowing in from London Rd through wooden fence and being caught in wood.

Pedestrian crossing point at roundabout but no access to wood.

Retail area to the east and north east of the wood with hotels and restaurants.

London Road dual carriageway to the immediate north of the wood meaning high traffic volumes and noise levels.

Fallen tree, dense ground vegetation and the crumbling wall pose a barrier to access immediately to the left as you enter from the central access.

Wooden fence which is in disrepair forms the boundary from the end of the stone wall round to the sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and telecoms mast.

Remnant spiked metal fencing blocks the end of the former Fullarton Road, there are also other remnant concrete and razor wire fencing and metal fencing is found in the south east corner of the wood.

High traffic volumes and noise levels in the immediate north of the wood meaning.

Litter blowing in from London Rd to access immediately to the left as you enter from the central access.

Rmended foundation of the former Glasgow Trams Wages office and associated steps and 2 concrete lamp posts.

124 of the M74 to the immediate south and south east of the woodland meaning heavy traffic volumes and noise levels.

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Vigorous ash regeneration evident

More variation in species along footpath with rowan, Swedish whitebeam, cherry etc.

Area of mature trees incl. beech and sycamore with little regeneration evident below

Pole and mature birch within areas dominated by willow and ash.

Mature poplar and pine with pole stage willow and hawthorn below but heavily shaded with little regeneration evident underneath.

Small open areas from fallen trees have become overgrown by broom and other ground vegetation. Enrichment planting with tubes has been attempted in these areas.

Mature poplar trees round eastern edge of the wood near roadside pose a potential windthrow hazard.

Dense ground vegetation in south east of wood with nettles & thistles. Some Japanese knotweed and snowberry seen in this area.

Dense areas of previously coppiced crack willow

Wetter ground in south east with willow and alder predominant

Footpath

Gas

Water

UG Power

Mine Entries

Scottish Lowlands FD

Glasgow Woods FDP

Auchenshuggle Survey & Key Features 2

Map A4a(i)

Scale: 750 @ A1

February 2014

Legend

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The developing business park to the west and the retail park to the north and east offer a chance to draw people through the wood in order to connect between them.

It is uncertain when the business park development will be completed and how much further foot traffic the wood will attract.

Underground utilities run within the site.

Water the wood will attract.

The predominance of the dense thicket and pole stage element of the wood as well as the vigorous regeneration of ash provides an opportunity to thin and re-space the trees improving views within the wood and the general aesthetic.

Opening up the wood will allow more external traffic noise to penetrate the wood.

Removing legacy structures such as the ruined former site of the Glasgow Tram Corporation wages office and the old concrete lamp posts would decrease the potential risk to health and safety and will increase the potential woodland area.

There may be opposition to removing structures which reveal the history of the area.

The site is only moderately exposed and therefore suitable to be managed using LISS.

Restricted access, proximity to paths and the public as well as the small size of the wood mean that any operations would not be expected to be economic.

Felling any larger trees to allow in light may reduce suitable habitat opportunity for potential species within the wood such as birds or bat species.

The age, size and threat of wind-throw suggest that the poplar on the eastern edge of the wood should be felled.

Removing the poplar will create a relatively large void.

Felling these edge trees would probably require a road closure.

Removing legacy structures such as the ruined former site of the Glasgow Tram Corporation wages office and the concrete lamp posts into art installation areas or community display areas would decrease their current potential risk to health and safety and will increase the appeal of the woodland to visitors.

Removing the unsightly and dangerous remnant fencing and power line to the south east of the wood will improve access and safety.

Increasing the linkage through the wood will help provide the opportunity to open up and access the under-used eastern compartment currently cut off by an old estate wall and road.

Improving the access through the wood could involve work to improve access across the historic wall and road altering an aspect of the wood's heritage.

Transforming legacy structures such as the ruined former site of the Glasgow Tram Corporation wages office and the concrete lamp posts into art installation areas or community display areas would decrease their current potential risk to health and safety and will increase the appeal of the woodland to visitors.

Getting community buy in.

The woodland lacks winter colour so there is an opportunity to augment the timber element of the woodland.

Wider corridors may detract from the current character of the wood.

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Potential access formed on current desire line into the site. Recommend the use of planting and the reconfiguration of the existing estate walling to provide visual mitigation in order to reduce visibility of site to the public. Maintain mature avenue planting along former estate access routes, including existing estate stone walling and to facilitate the inclusion of light into the area.

Existing wet woodland to be thinned through coppicing of Salix (Willow) and respacing of dense regeneration.

Selective thinning of Hedra (Ivy) to be controlled through appropriate management in order to increase ground flora biodiversity and preventing weight loading on additional trees.

Recommends the retention of existing historic features within the site, which additionally feature in key viewpoints for motorists travelling east on the M74.

Existing infestation of Hedra (Ivy) to be controlled through appropriate management in order to increase ground flora biodiversity and preventing weight loading on additional trees.

Thinning to take place around existing pond, facilitating views onto key features within the site, and forming potential additional access into the site.

Recommend existing timber fence to be retained with additional attached Ryelock in order to aid hedge establishment and prevent litter from adjacent highway blowing into the woodland.

Recommend the creation of a formal entrance along existing desire line into the site. Thinning to take place around existing pond, facilitating views onto key features within the site, and forming potential additional access into the site.

Thinning out of Salix (Willow) in these areas. Potentially hazardous mature Poplars felled, in addition to removal of invasive species such as Japanese Knotweed, Snowberry and Broom. Oak encouraged to be the dominant species.

Indicative Routes of Proposed Paths - Paths may be formalised with existing routes, or through clearance and thinning forming desire lines and a secondary network of informal routes.

Specimen/Focal Trees - Specimen trees used to highlight key focal or entrance points as seen both internally and externally.

Entrances - Existing or proposed site entrance points.

Mature Estate Policy Wood - Retain and enhance the mature policy tree area of Acer p. (Sycamore), Fagus (Beech) and Aesculus (Horse Chestnut). ... estate species of Taxus (Yew) and Ilex (Holly) to improve biodiversity whilst maintaining the policy estate character.

Conifers - Visitor experience enhanced by variety of character within the woodland through planting of Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine) and other pines.

Mixed Conifer and Broadleaf - Existing semi-mature mixed conifer and broadleaf planting thinned and supplemented with Quercus (Oak).

Mixed Fringe - Existing mixed broadleaf and conifer fringe retained with additional inclusion of species such as Sorbus (Rowan and Whitebeam), Aesculus, Quercus, Picea (Spruce) and Tsuga (Western Hemlock) to diversify appearance as seen from the A74 London Road.

Betula (Birch) Dominated Mixed Broadleaf - Existing character of Betula dominated woodland maintained.

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Wet Woodland - existing wet woodland managed with Salix (Willow) coppicing.

Crataegus (Hawthorn) Hedge - renovation of existing Crataegus hedgerow supplemented with additional planting as required.

Ilex (Holly) and Taxus (Yew) Edge - Ilex and Taxus planted in order to improve biodiversity and provide visual mitigation in relation to security fencing adjacent to the A74.

Orchard - New planting of fruiting trees Prunus (Cherry) and Malus (Apple) in order to improve biodiversity for the woodland and provide a focus for community engagement.

Meadow Fringe - Existing mixed broadleaf and conifer fringe retained with additional inclusion of species such as Sorbus (Rowan and Whitebeam), Aesculus, Quercus, Picea (Spruce) and Tsuga (Western Hemlock) to diversify appearance as seen from the A74 London Road.

Fagus (Beech) Hedge - Formed hedge located along the eastern boundary of the site, formalising views towards the existing pond. Hedge provides visual continuity whilst formalising the site edge, in addition to acting as a litter trap.

Fraxinus (Ash) and Betula (Birch) Dominated Broadleaf Woodland - New planting of Fraxinus and Betula to dominate

Location suitable for timber extraction and transport

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Fraxinus (Ash) and Betula (Birch) Dominated Broadleaf Woodland - New planting of Fraxinus and Betula to dominate...