

Drumbrae Resource Pack



Forest and Peatland Programme



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

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About this pack



This resource pack is designed to support self-led visits to Drumbrae.

Our Community Ranger and Forest and Peatland team love welcoming visitors to Drumbrae and offer a wide range of guided visits.

We can't accommodate every request, so we have created this pack as a one-stop shop for planning and leading your own site visit. These materials may also be useful for classroom-based learning or University staff wanting to share the project through their teaching.

Who is the pack for?

Anyone who wants to bring a group to Drumbrae. This could include:

- University staff organising field trips
- student societies
- school teachers or youth group leaders
- community groups

What's in the pack?

- basic information covering key topics including woodland creation, biodiversity, cultural heritage and learning, teaching and research
- practical information to help you plan a visit
- simple group activities
- suggested walking routes
- links to useful webpages
- appendices with additional resources

Contact details for further information

If you are a University staff member, student or researcher please email:

FPP.siteaccess@ed.ac.uk

If you are a school or community group please email: Community.Ranger@ed.ac.uk

We hope you find the resource pack useful and welcome your feedback.

Introduction to the Forest and Peatland programme

The University of Edinburgh has started a long-term project to expand forests and restore peatland in Scotland.

Why did we create the Forest and Peatland programme?

As part of our commitment to becoming an environmentally regenerative University, we are working to cut our carbon emissions across all of our activities. Emissions from flights for research and international student travel are unavoidable, so we are taking responsibility for them by directly sequestering the equivalent carbon emissions by creating woodland and restoring peatland across Scotland.

You can find out more about our decarbonisation plans in our [Regenerative Sustainability Strategy](#).

The University's approach is known as insetting, which involves the financing and delivery of the programme, as opposed to offsetting, where organisations purchase carbon credits. You can find out more about this approach in this [Frontiers article](#).

1 million tonnes CO₂

The amount of carbon dioxide we aim to sequester by 2040.

Why forest and peatland?

Trees and peatlands are carbon-rich, which make them a sustainable and long-term solution to store carbon. As trees grow they absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and the carbon is stored in the tree's trunk, branches, roots and soil. Peatlands are vital carbon sinks and when peatlands are degraded, they release stored carbon back into the atmosphere. Restoring these areas helps to re-wet the land and prevent further carbon emissions.

How is the programme being delivered?

The programme consists of large, long-term, multi-site projects, that are based around:

- University sites: The University owns 891 hectares of land across three sites, where we are creating new woodland.
- Partnership sites: Through six long-term partnerships we will help landowners create woodland and restore peatland on their sites. These are 50-year agreements covering 4,432 hectares of land.



Partnership site – Strathbran Estate.

Multiple benefits

Beyond carbon sequestration, the Forest and Peatland programme can achieve wide-ranging benefits for nature and neighbouring communities, while enriching the life and work of the University.

The programme will:

- enhance biodiversity by creating habitats for wildlife
- provide opportunities for the University to further its learning, teaching and research
- create community benefits such as access to nature-based learning and volunteering opportunities

For more information visit the [Forest and Peatland webpage](#).

Introduction to Drumbrae

The University of Edinburgh purchased 430 hectares of land at Drumbrae at the end of 2022. Drumbrae sits at the western edge of the Ochil hills, near Bridge of Allan in Stirling.

Local context

The land had traditionally been used for hill grazing but had not been in agricultural use for some time. The site, which includes part of the local hill Dumyat and some of Sheriffmuir, features some impressive views over Stirling. This area is popular for hiking, mountain biking, nature watching and dog walks.



Walker at Drumbrae with Wallace Monument in background.

Woodland creation process

Having purchased the site, we began the woodland design process. This was informed by a range of sources:

- ecology survey – identifying key habitats and species
- archaeology survey – highlighting cultural heritage and local history
- recreational data – maps of core paths / routes and user feedback
- community consultation with local residents and groups
- soil data – soil maps and results of soil sampling
- Ecological Site Classification Tool – this helped select trees that are suited to the site and future climate scenarios.

Project timeline

It took a few years from buying the land to getting the first trees planted.

Some key project milestones are below:

- Winter 2022: Drumbrae purchased
- By Spring 2023: site surveyed and analysed
- By Autumn 2023: initial stakeholder engagement carried out, followed by community consultation and review
- Summer 2024: application for woodland creation to Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme submitted and subsequently approved
- Autumn 2024: woodland creation operations started
- Spring 2025: over half a million trees planted.



Scots pine sapling at Drumbrae.

Woodland creation

At Drumbrae we are creating a diverse woodland. We have planted over half a million trees and 29 different species of trees. This helps make the woodland more resilient to threats like climate change, pest and disease, as well as providing wildlife rich habitats.

A mix of habitats

Around half (55%) the site is woodland, comprising native broadleaf species as well as Scots pine and non-native conifers. The rest of the site (45%) is to be kept free of planting – we have deliberately excluded areas of deep peat, priority open habitats and archaeological sites. The resulting mosaic of open ground, scrub, and woodland will benefit a wide range of species.

For woodland design see Appendix 1.



Rowan sapling in the landscape.

Tree establishment

We work to give new trees the best chance of survival. So far, activities have included:

- installing fencing to exclude deer and protect young trees from being browsed
- preparing the ground, creating raised, weed-free mounds for trees
- using a variety of non-plastic tree tubes to protect from browsing (outside the main fences areas)
- monitoring the local deer population
- replanting – following our first growing season, we replaced trees that had died

Monitoring progress

We will be monitoring the whole site over time to keep track of:

- Carbon levels: how much carbon are the trees sequestering?
- Species movement: have any new species moved into the area?
- Vegetation: are there changes to what's growing?
- Natural tree regeneration: the extent of trees seeding naturally?
- Landscape change: visible alterations over time?
- Impact of herbivores on the new woodland?
- How people move around and use the landscape?



Tree planting at Drumbrae.

Biodiversity

Woodland species including red squirrels, pine marten, woodpeckers and many more will benefit from opportunities presented by the developing woodland and the mosaic of habitats being created at Drumbrae.

This work is informed by an ecology baseline survey carried out in 2023, that identified which habitats and species were already present.

Biodiversity describes the variety of life on earth. This includes plants, animals, fungi and all other living things. Biodiversity supports our lives and our intention is to manage the land at Drumbrae to increase local biodiversity.

Grazing for wildflowers

At the northern boundary of Drumbrae is an area of grassland with views over Sheriffmuir battlefield. Wildflowers found on site include common spotted orchids, mountain pansy and harebells. In the future we may introduce conservation grazing, using a small number of cattle, to encourage further flower diversity.

Rare plant introductions

Two locally significant species – common rock-rose and sticky catchfly – have been planted by volunteers working with the local Scottish Wildlife Trust group, NatureScot and neighbouring landowners.



Left: Sticky catchfly. Right: Common rock-rose.

Common rock-rose is a vital nectar source for insects, notably the northern brown argus butterfly. Sticky catchfly, a nationally rare plant, was once abundant across the Ochil hills but numbers had declined due to grazing pressure. Now, thanks to changes in land management and our new plantings, populations are beginning to re-establish.



Volunteers planting common rock-rose.

Scrape creation

We plan to create man-made shallow ponds, known as scrapes, that hold water seasonally. These will provide a habitat for species including dragonflies, water beetles, birds and amphibians.

Plant recovery project

In partnership with the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, we aim to boost numbers and enhance the genetic health of two threatened native species: crab apple and wych elm. Crab apple is under threat due to hybridisation with cultivated apple varieties. Wych elm is threatened by Dutch Elm disease. Through the project we have planted 190 crab apple trees and 200 wych elm trees and will monitor them annually.

For more information visit the nature section of the [Drumbrae Story Map](#) and the points of interest map in Appendix 2.

Learning, teaching and research

The Forest and Peatland programme brings with it opportunities for learning, teaching and research.

As a living lab, both University-owned sites and partnership sites allow students, researchers, and local communities to work together in real-world environments.

With various collaborative projects already underway, over time we hope the programme will become embedded as part of the life of the University.

Field trips

The site offers excellent opportunities for experiential learning. Students and staff are increasingly making visits to Drumbrae to support cohort-building and course-based learning. For example:

- Undergraduate social science students focused on how the programme aligns with Scottish government policy objectives.
- Outdoor and Environmental Education Masters students were exploring opportunities for nature-based learning at Drumbrae.
- Edinburgh College of Art students started to archive and document landscape transitions.



A student group on site.

Baselining

Ahead of the new woodland creation, the University gathered baseline data to help track changes and measure progress. Several University departments have supported the

monitoring aspects of our projects, with resulting datasets made available for use by others. Baseline data includes:

- Remote sensing – the University's Airborne Research and Innovation team, used drones to gather photogrammetry and LiDAR imaging, so we can access ultra-high-resolution aerial data.
- Soil sampling – sampling protocols both for peatland and woodland creation sites have been established to measure carbon and soil biodiversity changes.



Drone in use at Drumbrae.

Research projects

Drumbrae is included as a pilot site in a five-year European Union CircHive project to develop methods for valuing nature. Here, ideas are being explored in a practical way with input from the people who use and manage land to support biodiversity monitoring and ecological connectivity. Find out more on the [CircHive website](#).

Student dissertations

Every year we support student dissertation projects. Some ideas are initiated through the Forest and Peatland team and others are proposed by students. Some MSc projects have already made use of remote sensing data; with one analysing archaeological features and another examining path degradation.

Learning, teaching and research

PhD studentships

The Programme supports a number of PhD projects. In 2025 three PhD projects started, aiming to advance monitoring approaches for carbon, biodiversity, and social impact. Another PhD project started in 2026 looking at evolving wildfire risks.



PhD students doing field work.

Wider engagement

We welcome other learning communities to get involved and make use of our growing datasets and sites.

Glasgow and Stirling universities have already utilised Drumbrae as a research site for projects. Local residents, schools and community groups can also get involved through nature-based learning opportunities including biodiversity surveys, citizen science, and volunteering. In addition, our data sets can be used for classroom-based learning or pupil projects.



Volunteers helping with a plant survey.

Data access

Visit our [data and research webpage](#) to find out more about projects that have been undertaken. Through the data portal you can explore and download open access data.

Want to access Drumbrae?

For University field trips or research projects a site access procedure is in place. Please visit our [education and research webpage](#) for more information and how to apply.

For community groups / schools please contact Community.Ranger@ed.ac.uk



School pupils creating natural art.

Community engagement

It is important to us to involve people from a wide range of backgrounds in the Forest and Peatland programme, be they community members sharing their views, volunteers helping plant trees, or school groups learning about nature.

Community involvement

Throughout the programme, the local community has helped shape our plans. One outcome from initial consultation was that community members were keen to see interpretation panels within the landscape. We held a workshop with local groups to inform content and design. Three panels are now in place, with more to come.



Panel content was informed by community consultation.

Volunteering opportunities

So far volunteers have helped us plant and monitor trees; repair the Dumyat footpath; help recover rare wildflowers; take part in archaeological digs; and help with biodiversity surveys. Visit our [volunteering webpage](#) to find out more.

Citizen science

Through citizen science we gather data, while making science more accessible. For instance, through the [Drumbrae photo post](#) project visitors can share their photos of the landscape, helping us to monitor change as the woodland develops. Visitors can also record species they have spotted using apps such as iNaturalist, and Bird Track.



Person using photo post.

Schools and groups

The Community Ranger delivers nature-based learning at the site. We work with local schools and groups who face barriers to accessing nature.

Cocksburn Wood community area

Cocksburn Wood is an area of existing woodland that is being developed in partnership with local community aspirations. In the future we hope to have a learning hut, additional paths, nature experiences, and ongoing volunteering opportunities. For more information, see the points of interest map in Appendix 2.

The Community Ranger is the key point of contact for local residents, visitors and community groups. Email: Community.Ranger@ed.ac.uk

Cultural heritage

People have used this landscape for millenia – it is rich in archaeology from the Neolithic era, Bronze Age, Iron Age and post-medieval period.

This rich cultural heritage is embedded throughout the woodland's design with clearings that protect and highlight significant sites.

Battle of Sheriffmuir

The northern end of Drumbrae sits within the Inventory of Historic Battlefields. The Battle of Sheriffmuir took place on 13 November 1715. A Jacobite force of around 7,000 men, led by the Earl of Mar, faced around 3,000 Hanoverian Government troops led by the 2nd Duke of Argyll. It was a bloody and inconclusive battle – both sides claimed it as a victory.



Metal detector survey.

Prior to trees being planted, volunteers from the Scottish Artefact Recovery Group and staff from Rathmell Archaeology carried out a metal detector survey within the battlefield area.

They recovered 11 finds, mostly late 19th or 20th century in date. These included coins, buttons, a bird ring and a bullet fragment. One find may be contemporary with the Battle of Sheriffmuir: a small fragment of scrap lead.



Archaeology dig.

Logie Homestead

Traces survive here of a settlement, thought to date from the Iron Age. Local archaeologist, Dr Murray Cook leads community excavations here, giving volunteers the opportunity to get involved while learning about the site. So far, cultivation terraces and also a cairn have been discovered.

Visit our [Story Map](#) to watch videos from these digs and read the most up to date results.

Other features of interest

- Practice trenches: these were used by soldiers in the First World War. Traces of them still survive.
- Cairns: three prehistoric cairns are visible as humps and bumps in the grass.
- Fallen standing stone: known locally as the Great Stane o' Pendreich. Upright, at about 13ft (4m) tall, it would have been visible for miles around.
- Highlandman's well: until the late 1800s, Sheriffmuir Road was busy with drovers walking livestock to markets. The well was a source of refreshment.
- Fossachie: five farms once stood here. The last tenants left in 1761 when the owner put sheep on the land.

To see where these features are located, you can view the archaeology highlights map in Appendix 3.

Visiting Drumbrae – practical information

How to find us:

Address: Sheriffmuir Road, near Bridge of Allan, Stirling.

Google pin: <https://goo.gl/maps/LCXQCRmeD7g3S4Zd8>

Grid Reference: NS 815 986

What3words: ///exhales.spacing.thudding

Nearest postcode: FK9 4LS (not accurate for sat nav)

Vehicle access and parking

Vehicles are advised to approach from Bridge of Allan. The alternative road from Logie Kirk is unsuitable for large vehicles as it has steep, narrow sections and limited passing places.

We recommend using minibuses or small coaches (up to 21 seats). Check with your coach company that the road to Drumbrae is suitable for their vehicle. Sheriffmuir Road is a single track road with informal passing places.

Parking along Sheriffmuir Road, includes several small laybys and some car parking spaces at the start of the Dumyat hill path. Larger vehicles should use the University's parking area at Cocksburn Wood.

Parking areas are shown on the points of interest map in Appendix 2.

Local facilities

The nearest facilities (shops, cafes, public toilets) are in Bridge of Allan.

Public toilets are at Well Road, Bridge of Allan, FK9 4DR. Please note there are only two cubicles. For more information visit the [Stirling Council website](#).

There are [motorway services](#) near Stirling, about 20 minutes from Drumbrae. Moto Stirling, M9 / M80 Junction 9, FK7 8EU.

Waste

There are no bins or waste disposal at Drumbrae. All waste from your visit must be removed and disposed of responsibly and sustainably off site. Please follow the 'leave no trace' principle during your visit.

Scottish Outdoor Access Code

We ask that visiting groups follow the [Scottish Outdoor Access Code](#). The main principles of SOAC are to:

- Respect the interests of others
- Care for the environment
- Take responsibility for your own actions

**SCOTTISH OUTDOOR
ACCESS CODE**
outdooraccess-scotland.scot



Pre-visit checklist

The Forest and Peatland team can help you plan your visit to Drumbrae.

If you are from the University, please visit our [education and research webpage](#) for more information.

You can also contact our **Academic Manager**:
FPP.siteaccess@ed.ac.uk

If you are a **community group / school** please contact the Community Ranger:
Community.Ranger@ed.ac.uk

What to wear

- sturdy footwear with good grip. Walking boots / shoes are ideal. No open-toed shoes
- long sleeves and covered legs to reduce risks from ticks
- for cold or wet weather: waterproof clothing, warm layers, hat and gloves
- for warm or sunny weather: sun hat, sunscreen, insect repellent, light layers and extra water.

Are you ready for your visit?

Use the checklist below to help with your planning.

- ☐ Read the practical site information on page 10.
- ☐ Book or arrange transport.
- ☐ Consider health and safety and complete a risk assessment.
- ☐ Submit your Site Access Form* (*only applicable for University visits / research projects).
- ☐ Make sure you have appropriate insurance.
- ☐ Have a first aid kit and someone who is first aid trained.
- ☐ Take a charged mobile phone in case of emergencies.
- ☐ Gather information about your participants. This could include emergency contact details, any mobility or access needs, any health conditions that a first aider might need to be aware of.
- ☐ If you are planning to take photos or video, make sure you have consent.
- ☐ Share information with participants in advance about what to expect and what they should bring e.g. packed lunch, water, appropriate clothing and footwear.
- ☐ Gather any resources needed e.g. maps, ID guides, pencils.
- ☐ Check the weather forecast and postpone if weather is not suitable.
- ☐ Don't forget our feedback forms. Available to print or complete online, see page 18.

Route 1 – Dumyat loop

This route takes you through new woodland and onto the main Dumyat path. It provides great views over Stirling and Central Scotland.

Distance: 4km / 2.5 miles

Approximate time: 90 minutes

Terrain: Grassy informal paths through new woodland. Dumyat path is mostly surfaced. Some sections may be muddy. Gradual moderate slopes with some steeper sections and stone steps.

Start point: Cocksburn Wood car park
(what3words:///exhales.spacing.thudding).

Description: From the car park, cross the road and go through the gate into the new woodland.

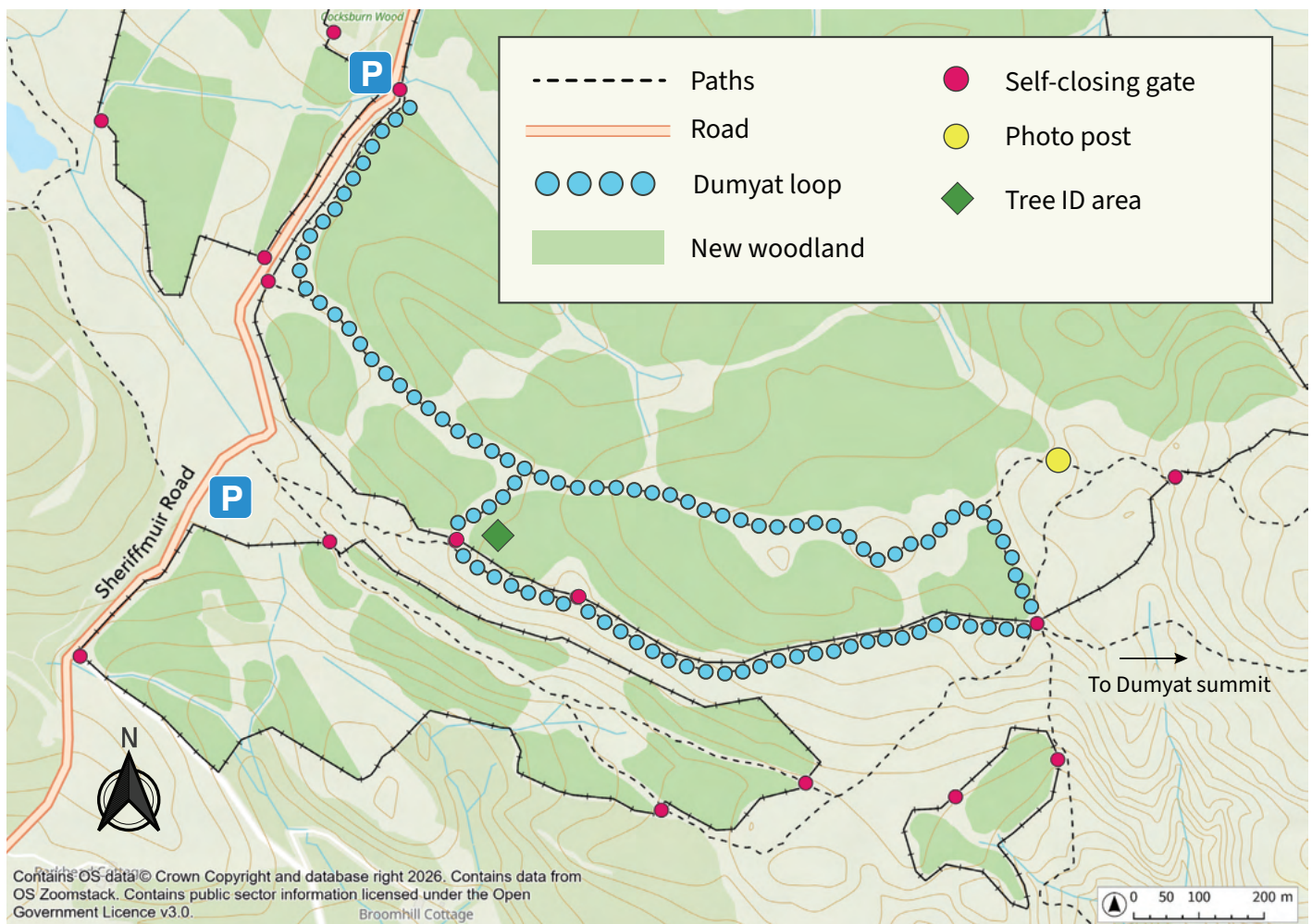
Take the track on the right-hand side, which runs parallel to Sheriffmuir Road.

Turn left to join the main grassy path. This goes uphill gradually.

Where the new woodland ends, turn right and head towards the gate (what3words:///finely.chats.bluff).

Go through the gate and turn right to walk downhill on the main surfaced path.

Go through the second gate on your right (what3words:///feelers.garlic.inert) back into the new woodland to retrace your steps back to the start point.



Route 2 – Fossachie loop

This route gives you the chance to explore some of the fascinating archaeology, accompanied by impressive views of Stirling and beyond.

Distance: 2.4km / 1.5 miles

Approximate time: 1 hour

Terrain: Grassy informal paths. Some areas might be muddy after rain. Gradual moderate slopes with some short steep sections.

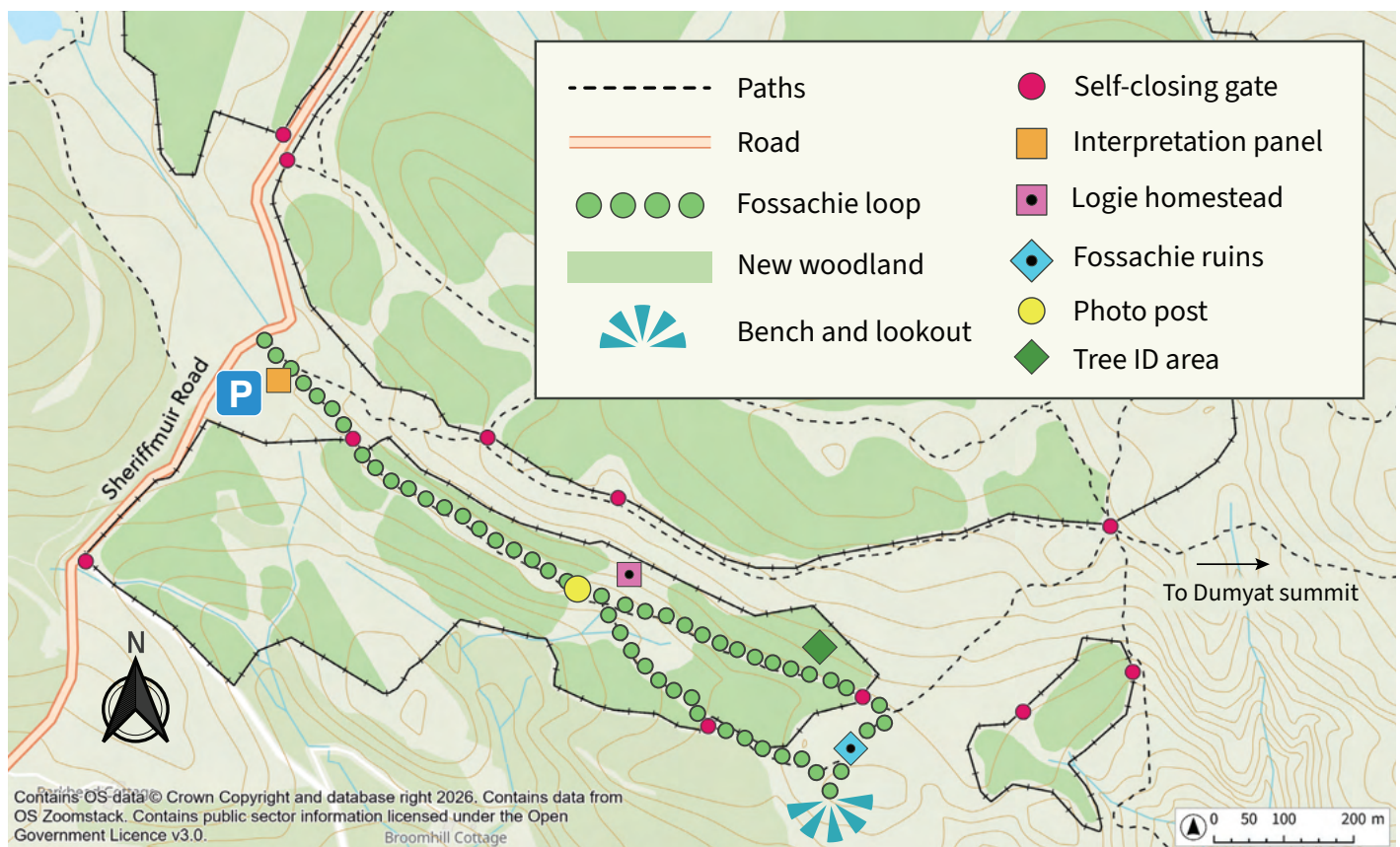
Start point: Dumyat car park
([what3words:///kings.innovate.boost](https://what3words.com/kings.innovate.boost)).

Description: From the Dumyat car park, walk up the rocky slope to get to the start of the path where you can visit the interpretation panel.

Shortly after the interpretation panel, take the grassy path on the right-hand side. Do not continue uphill on the surfaced path. You will go through a gate into the new woodland and then reach a photo post.

Follow the path to the left-hand side and you will pass Logie Homestead. Exit through the gate and follow the path to the right where you will walk through the remains of Fossachie farm. Here you can come off the path to enjoy the impressive views of Stirling ([what3words:///simmer.petrified.starfish](https://what3words.com/simmer.petrified.starfish)).

Rejoin the path. Go through the gate into the new woodland and retrace your steps back to the start.



Route 3 – Sheriffmuir loop

This route takes you through the new woodland and past archaeology sites including the Great Stane o' Pendreich, an enormous fallen standing stone. On a clear day, there are impressive views of the mountains.

Distance: 3km / 1.8 miles

Approximate time: 60–90 minutes

Terrain: Informal grassy paths - these may not be obvious. Some sections may be boggy. Gradual moderate slopes with one steep section. Route avoids newly planted trees where the ground is uneven.

Start point: Cocksburn Wood car park (what3words:///exhales.spacing.thudding).

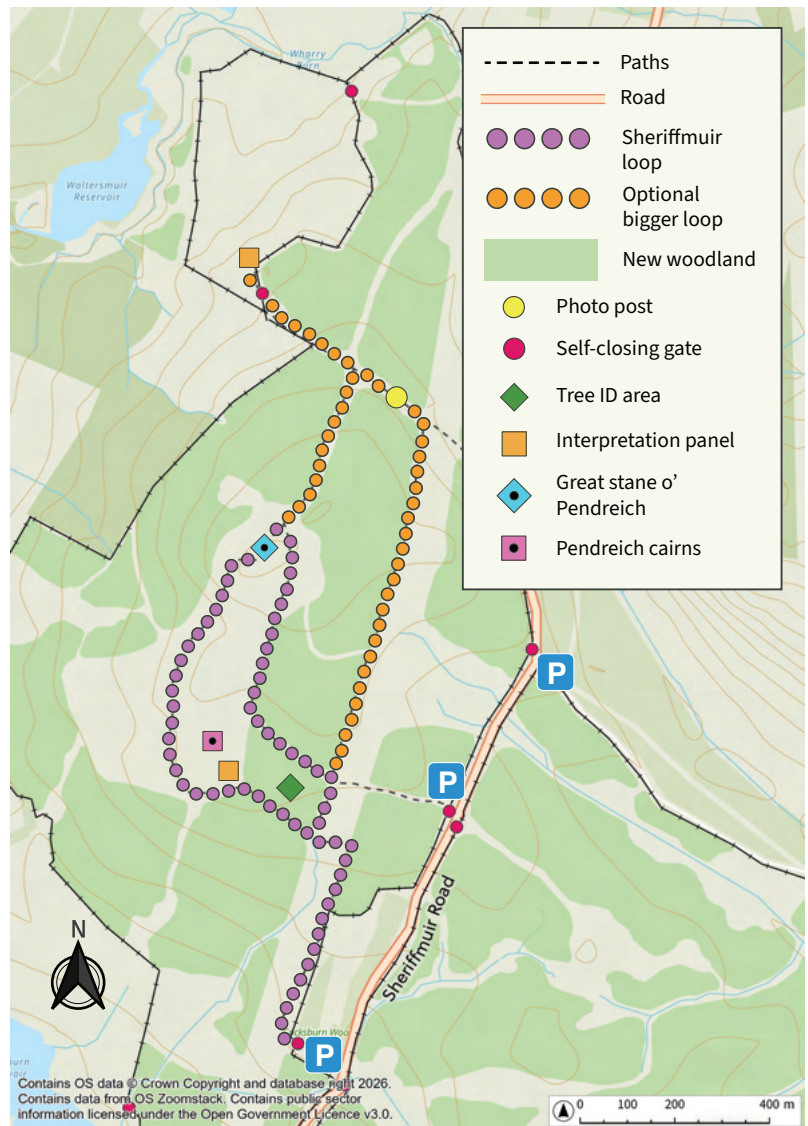
Description: From the car park, go through the gate and follow the path along the fenceline.

Keep going until you reach an old stone wall. Then turn left and follow the wall.

Head towards the interpretation panel (what3words:///observer.corrects.wriggle) then follow the grassy path round the outside of the cairns.

There is a short steep section as you walk up towards the fallen standing stone (what3words:///puffed.fewer.rudder).

Walk along the path at the edge of the new woodland before retracing your steps to the car park.



Optional bigger loop:

Distance: 4.2km / 2.6 miles. To extend this walk, continue through open grassland to the Sheriffmuir battlefield viewpoint where you can read about the battle. Visit the photo post before returning back.

Activity 1 - Tree ID

**Our woodland includes 29 tree species.
Can you tell them apart?**

What you will need:

- Leaf ID guide
- Bud ID guide
- Conifer ID guide
- Drumbrae woodland design
- Any other resources: guides, books, ID apps on your phone.

Instructions

- Split into small groups and collect your set of resources.
- Walk around the site in your groups. Allow approx. 20 minutes.
- Stop to examine and discuss trees as you go, referring to the resources and making note of your observations.
- Keep count of the different species you can find.
- Come back together as a group at the agreed time and place. Share which species you could identify and if there were any that you couldn't.

For suggested locations for this activity, please see **tree ID areas** on the route maps.



ID tips

Look closely! Try and notice the differences between the trees. Don't worry about correctly identifying each one.

Here are just some of the ways you can tell one tree from another:

- **Leaves or needles** – look at their shape, size and colour. Note that coniferous trees are easier to identify all year round compared to broadleaf trees.
- **Buds** – in winter and early spring you will have to look at these, as there will be no leaves on broadleaf trees.
- **Protective tubes** – broadleaf trees will usually have tubes around them to prevent voles and other creatures eating them. Conifer trees do not need these.



Mind where you tread! The ground is uneven and there can be holes near new plantings. Take care not to trample young trees.

Activity 2 - Sensory activities

Here are two quick and easy sensory activities to try at Drumbrae.

Sounds mapping

What you need:

A piece of paper and a pen / pencil.

What to do:

- Find a quiet place to sit.
- Draw a dot in the centre of the paper to represent you.
- Close your eyes for a few minutes and listen to the sounds around you.
- Open your eyes and keep listening.
- Try to identify what sounds you can hear and what direction they are coming from. On your paper, make notes or sketches of what you hear. Sounds might include birds, trees rustling in the wind, other people, traffic, animals.
- How many different sounds could you hear?
- Did it make a difference when your eyes were open or closed?



Colour walk

What you need:

Some colour swatches, a camera (optional). You can pick up paint swatches from shops like B&Q or prepare your own.

What to do:

- Take a colour swatch.
- Walk slowly and look closely to see what you can find in nature to match your swatch.
- Rotate the different swatches around the group. How many different colours can you find?
- If you like, you can take photos of each item you find.
- Once you have finished your walk, consider making a collage of any photos, draw things you saw, or make a visual map of your journey, plotting what you observed.



Please don't pick flowers or damage plants – this is an observational activity.

Activity 3 - Reflection

Reflective activities can help deepen learning from a site visit.

Part 1: Pre-visit questions

Ask these questions beforehand, or on arrival at the site. Allow around 5 minutes. Invite participants to write answers down or discuss in groups.

What do you already know about:

- Woodland creation in Scotland?
- The state of biodiversity in Scotland?
- The role of woodlands in climate change and carbon storage?
- Who benefits from woodlands, and how might those benefits differ between groups?
- What do you hope to learn during your visit?
- What questions do you have about woodland creation?
- What do you think the biggest challenges are when creating or restoring woodland in Scotland?

You could ask participants to complete this sentence:

‘I think a successful woodland creation project needs ...’

Part 2: Post-visit discussion

Take time to pose these questions before you leave the site, or as a follow up activity. Allow 5 – 10 minutes. Responses could be written down, discussed in pairs or with the full group, or left with participants to think about.

Based what you have heard during the site visit:

- Can you tell me three things you’ve learned from the site visit today?
- What did you find most interesting or exciting? Why did it stand out to you?
- Has the visit changed how you think about woodlands or environmental management in Scotland? Did anything challenge your previous assumptions?
- How could you use this learning in your studies, work, volunteering, or everyday life?
- What topic, if any, would you have liked to explore further?
- If you could ask one follow-up question about woodland creation, what would it be?

More information

See Appendix 10 for detailed version of this activity.



Feedback form



Following your visit to Drumbrae, we would appreciate it if you could complete a short feedback survey. Your input will help us understand what is working well and where we can make improvements to the experiences on offer at the site.

Scan or use links below to complete the survey online. There is one for staff / event leaders and one for students / participants.

Staff or leader survey

<https://app.onlinesurveys.jisc.ac.uk/s/edinburgh/site-feedback-leader>



Student or participant survey

<https://app.onlinesurveys.jisc.ac.uk/s/edinburgh/site-feedback-participant>



Prefer a printed copy? Download a PDF of these surveys from the appendix.

Please scan any paper copies and email to Community.Ranger@ed.ac.uk

Resources and links

Data and research webpage – edin.ac/fpp-data

Drumbrae webpage – edin.ac/drumbrae

Drumbrae story map – edin.ac/drumbrae-storymap

Drumbrae photo posts webpage – edin.ac/drumbrae-photos

Drumbrae community consultation webpage – edin.ac/drumbrae-consultation

Education and research webpage – edin.ac/fpp-research

EU Circhive webpage – circhive.eu

Forest and Peatland programme webpage – edin.ac/forests

Frontiers article (2026). “Sustainable universities and the transition to net zero: lessons on inseting from the University of Edinburgh.”

<https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/education/articles/10.3389/feduc.2026.1746640/full>

Nature-based learning webpage – edin.ac/nature-based-learning

Partnerships webpage – edin.ac/fpp-partner

Regenerative Sustainability Strategy – edin.ac/471GFa7

Scottish Outdoor Access Code – <https://www.outdooraccess-scotland.scot/>

Volunteering opportunities webpage – edin.ac/fpp-volunteer

List of appendices

Appendix 1 – Woodland design

Appendix 2 – Points of interest map

Appendix 3 – Archaeology highlights map

Appendix 4 – Dumyat loop map

Appendix 5 – Fossachie loop map

Appendix 6 – Sheriffmuir loop map

Appendix 7 – Leaf ID guide

Appendix 8 – Conifer ID guide

Appendix 9 – Bud ID guide

Appendix 10 – Detailed reflective activity

Appendix 11 – Leader feedback form

Appendix 12 – Participant feedback form