



Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

Dyemill

Land Management Plan 2026-2036 South Region-V1.7

We manage Scotland's national forests and land to the United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard – the standard endorsed in the UK by the international Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. We are independently audited.

Our land management plans bring together key information, enable us to evaluate options and plan responsibly for the future. We welcome comments on these plans at any time.



The mark of
responsible forestry



Applicant's details	
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I hereby apply for a permission to fell the trees described in this application and I certify that:

I have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application;

I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of Forestry and Land Scotland;

Any necessary consents from any other person(s) if required, have been obtained;

I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas;

I hereby acknowledge that Scottish Ministers may process any of my personal data contained in or relating to this application in accordance with the terms of Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at www.forestry.gov.scot;

Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

I have read and understand this application fully and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is complete, true, and accurate;

I accept that any false or misleading information provided in this application constitutes an offence and may result in any felling permission based on this application being revoked at any time;

I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/privacy-complaints-freedom-of-information-and-requests-for-information>.

Signed, Pp Regional Manager		Signed, Pp Conservator	
FLS Region	South	SF Conservancy	
Date		Date of Approval	
		Date Approval Ends	
		Plan Ref. No.	

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A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

Property (LMP) Name:	Dyemill
Grid Reference (main entrance):	NS 0149 2989
Nearest town or locality:	Lamlash / Whiting Bay, Arran
Local Authority:	North Ayrshire

A.2 Location and Background

Dyemill is located on the east side of the island of Arran between Lamlash and Whiting Bay. The LMP area is 1,268 hectares, approximately 66% of which is afforested while the other 34% is open hillsides.

Dyemill is highly visible to members of public due to its proximity to Lamlash and Whiting Bay. The eastern edges of the woodland can be seen from some stretches of the main A841 route, while 'The Ross Road' follows the northern perimeter of the block.

See **Map 1**.

A.3 Existing Schemes and Permissions

Type: Felling Permission

Ref. No: FDP 44

Details: LMP 2014-2024 (expired 31st March 2024)

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Summary of the main points raised by stakeholders during Scoping (and where they are addressed in the plan). The full consultation record can be found in Appendix I.

1. Protection of key habitats and species (Sections A.6.9, B.1, C.2.4, C.2.11)
2. Protection of Private Water Supplies and water quality (Sections B.1, C.2.11, C.2.15, Appendix IV, Appendix V)
3. Protection of heritage features (Section A.6.8, C.2.10, Appendix II)
4. Public access and safety of visitors on site (Section C.2.9)

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

Dyemill will continue to provide sustainable timber volumes from a range of conifers while continuing to support and provide habitat for nationally important species such as Hen harriers, Grouse and Red squirrels. Over time the woodland's age structure and species composition will become more diverse, consequently increasing the woodland's resilience to the effects of pests, diseases and climate change.

Management Objectives

- **Objective 1:** Sustainable timber production.
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. A diverse age structure with timely silvicultural interventions to realise crop potential.
- **Objective 2:** Increased areas of low-density forest edge habitat are established to benefit priority species.
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Restock plan delivered following felling. A mosaic of habitats provide for a range of wildlife species with traditional woodland edge habitat zones between the open hillsides and the core productive zones
- **Objective 3:** Improved crop resilience to extreme weather events via coupe design and appropriately scheduled silvicultural interventions.
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Exposed mature and/or oversized crops are prioritised for felling. Windfirmness is encouraged via restocking design and future management.
- **Objective 4:** Target removal of remaining larch species and restock with appropriate species
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. Areas previously planted with larch species will be cleared and restocked with suitable alternative species.
- **Objective 5:** Provide a quality experience for visitors within visitor zones.
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling and thinning (including LISS management) programmes. Restocking with a range of species.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography and Landscape

The LMP area is categorised as Landscape Character Type 80: Rugged Moorland Hills and Valleys which is typified by rounded hills and moors with exposed red sandstone dykes, sills and intrusions. Land within this LCT is largely undeveloped.

The 'Ayrshire Landscape Assessment. Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 111' refers to the forest element within the landscape as being an important backdrop to Lamlash and from the A841 Lamlash/Whiting Bay road.

The topography is varied: the land close to Lamlash Bay (east of the main forest road) is relatively flat (rising from 30m - 130m in altitude). West of the main forest road the land rises more sharply towards Sguiler (408m) and The Urie (425m).

The steepest afforested areas are the eastern slopes of The Urie, and the banks of Monamore Burn in Monamore Glen.

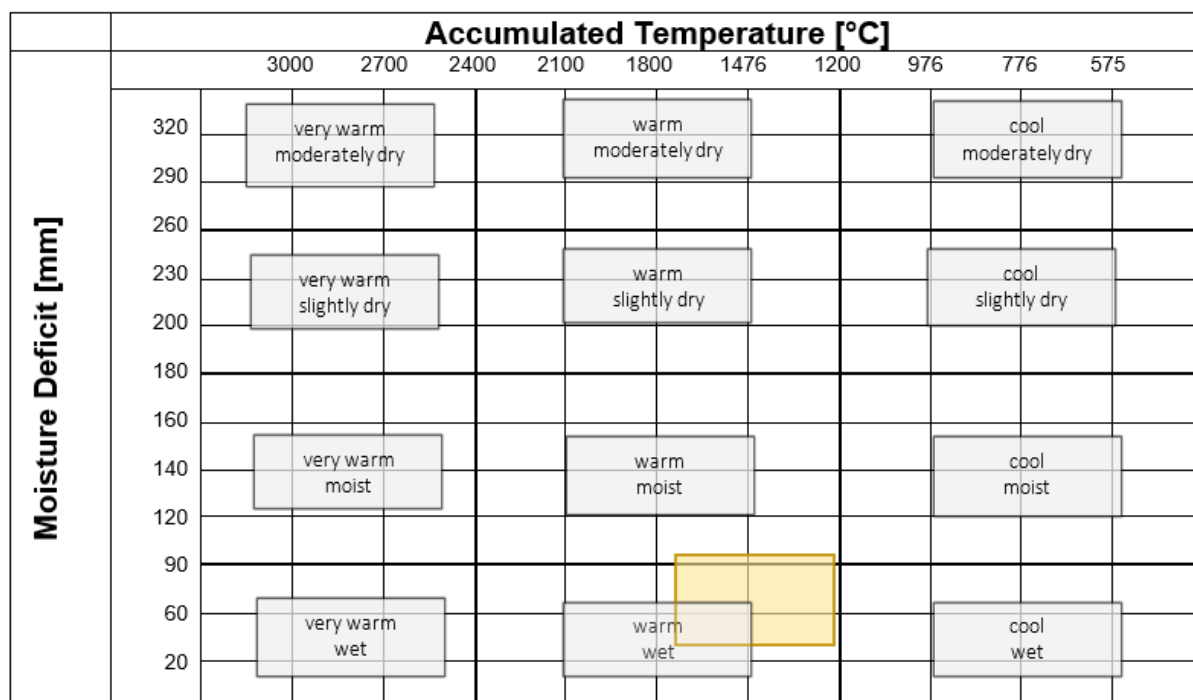
A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology is Permian sandstone. The soil profile exhibits a clear gradation: starting with surface water gleys on the lower slopes, transitioning through podzols, upland brown earths and peaty gleys, and culminating in deep peat deposits on the open western hillsides.

See **Map 8**.

A.6.3 Climate

Dyemill has a mostly warm-wet climate with average rainfall of around 1244mm. Climate change predictions indicate that the area will become warmer over future decades, with average temperatures similar to those currently experienced in southern parts of England. Rainfall is not expected to change significantly.



A.6.4 Hydrology

There are three watercourses in the block:

- Monamore Burn runs along the northern boundary of the block and poses some level of flood risk to the Cordon area of Lamlash. Parts of Middleton's Caravan park and the residential properties in neighbouring Murray Crescent are categorised as 'Medium Likelihood'* of river flooding according to SEPA's Flood Maps. This rises to 'High Likelihood'* for a few caravans closest to the watercourse.
- The Kingscross Burn and tributaries flow into the sea at the northern shore of Whiting Bay. No residential streets are at risk from this watercourse, however, the Sandbraes Holiday Park sits on the southern bank and is at minor risk of flooding.
- Coupe 44003 and some open hillsides above form part of the Glenashdale Burn catchment. Flood risk assessments indicate several properties in Whiting Bay are subject to a 'Medium-likelihood' or 'High-likelihood'* of flooding.

*Medium likelihood = Each year these areas have a 0.5% chance of flooding.

High likelihood = Each year these areas have a 10% chance of flooding.

A.6.5 Windthrow

The majority of the afforested section of Dyemill is moderately exposed (DAMS 12 – 15) with some coupes on the western edges being highly exposed (DAMS 16 - 19) as the ground rises towards the peaks of Urie and Sguiler. Highly exposed areas (DAMS 16 – 19) include parts of coupes 44003/10/17/24/33/34/35. Opportunities for thinning within these coupes will be limited due to the risk of windblow. The open hillsides in Coupe 44047 are severely exposed (DAMS 20 – 22)

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Dyemill forest block is directly bordered by FLS's Glenscorrodale forest block on the west and FLS's Southend composite block to the south / southwest.

On the coastal side the block lies between the towns of Lamlash and Whiting Bay. The land to the east of Dyemill between Kingscross and Whiting Bay is predominantly farmland and rough grazing, while Whiting Bay golf course directly borders coupe 44001.

A.6.7 Access

The block provides a series of trails from the car park at Dyemill just south of Lamlash. The main forest road through the block is also a core path and cycle route (Core path AR291 and the Dyemill to Kilmory cycle route / core path) which runs along the forest road from the entrance of the block near Lamlash (NS 0149 2988) through to where Dyemill joins the Glenashdale forest block (part of the Southend composite LMP area).

See **Map 3**.

A.6.8 Historic Environment

There are a number of recorded features detailed in **Appendix II** including one Scheduled Monument (SM): the chambered cairn known as Meallach's Grave. These heritage features will be conserved using the principles in the Forestry and Archaeology Guidelines.

See **Appendix II** for details and **Map 9** for locations of all registered heritage features within the plan area.

A.6.9 Biodiversity

Designated sites (see Map 3):

The Arran Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covers an area of 8413 ha of which 441 ha is within Dyemill in the open hillsides west of the afforested areas. This SSSI has been designated for upland habitats assemblage, breeding birds assemblage and Hen harriers (breeding) and has been assessed by NatureScot as ‘favourable’ for breeding birds including Hen harriers, and unfavourable (unchanged) for upland habitats.

The Arran Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) covers 10,801 ha of land (25% of the island of Arran) of which 441 Ha is within Dyemill as the Arran Moors SSSI. It is designated for Hen harriers and assessed as ‘favourable’.

Priority habitats: PAWS (Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site) areas in Dyemill have now been restored and contain a mixture of suitable native species. The open hillsides on the west of the block contain a mosaic of heathland, mires, calcifugous grassland and montane communities. Within afforested areas there are Upland oakwoods, Upland birchwoods, Upland mixed ashwoods and Wet woodlands.

Priority species: The block hosts a wide range of species including Black grouse, Red grouse, Hen harrier, Red squirrels, Otters and Badgers.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

Rhododendron ponticum has been recorded in some areas of Dyemill and throughout the island of Arran. The abundance of *R.ponticum* on Arran means that an island-wide project for control would be required involving other landowners if any hope of eradication is envisaged. In Dyemill any *R.ponticum* within PAWS areas will be targeted as a priority.

No other invasive species have been recorded.

A.7 Woodland Description

Several coupes of first-rotation crops still exist within the plan area, planted in 2 phases; the first between 1962 and 1967 and the second in the mid 1980s. These have been prioritised for felling during this LMP period.

Restoration of PAWS have taken place within recent years and a good network of native woodlands exists within the block.

Map 2 shows the current tree species composition and pattern.

Table 1: Area by species

Plan area by species						
<i>Figures in brackets are indicative of % forest area when the open hillside (coupe 44047) is excluded</i>						
Species	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	332.9	26.3 (40.2)	214.0	17.0 (25.9)	225.5	17.8 (27.3)
Other conifers	178.3	14.1 (21.6)	231.2	18.2 (28.0)	244.3	19.3 (29.5)
Native broadleaves	166.7	13.1 (20.2)	207.9	16.4 (25.1)	218.0	17.2 (26.4)
Open ground – within forest area	122.1	9.6 (14.8)	136.5	10.8 (16.5)	139.1	11.0 (16.8)
Fallow	27.0	2.1 (3.3)	37.3	2.9 (4.5)	0	0
Open ground – open hillside (coupe 44047)	440.9	34.8	441.2	34.8	441.2	34.8
Total	1268 (827)	100	1268 (827)	100	1268 (827)	100

Chart 1: Area by species

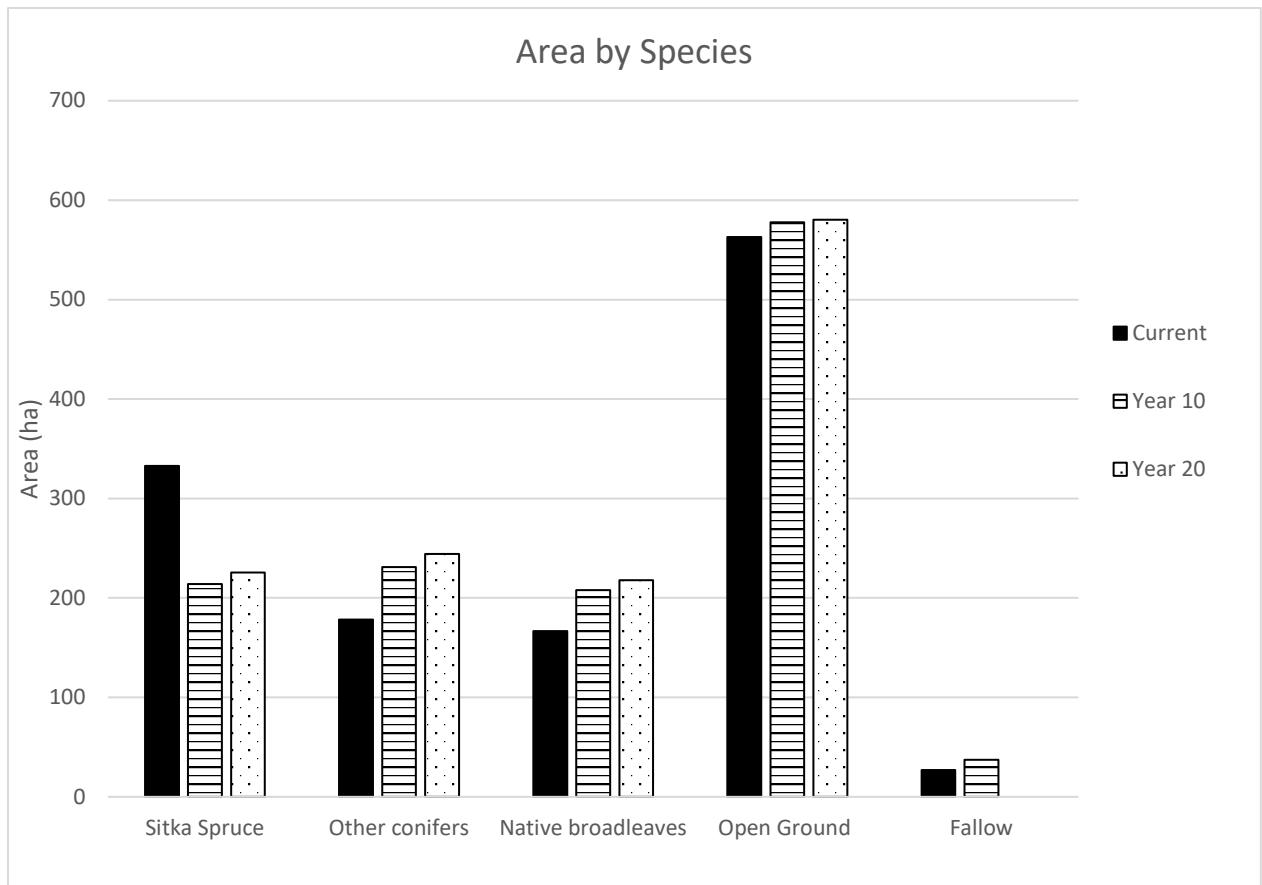
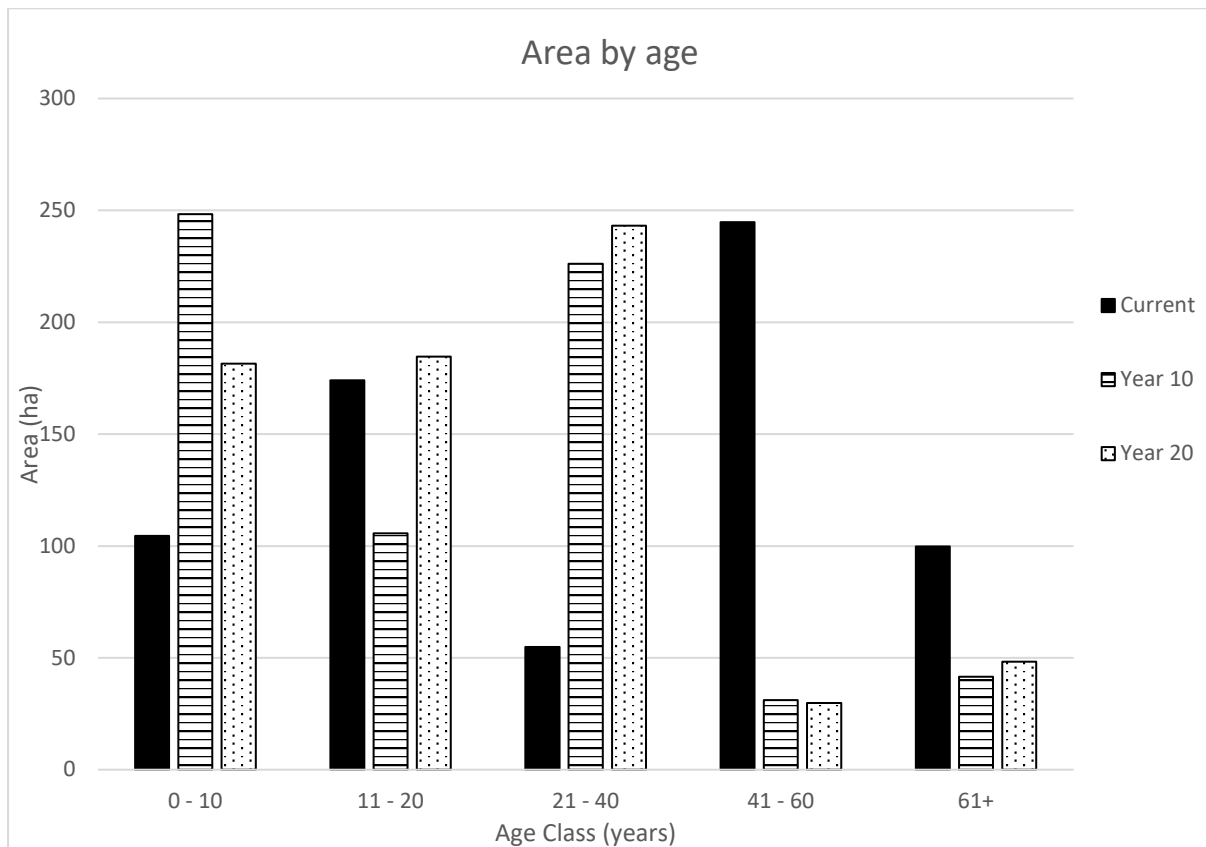


Table 2: Area by age

Plan area by Age						
Age Class (years)	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
0 – 10	104.5	15.4	248.4	38.1	181.5	26.4
11 – 20	174.1	25.7	105.7	16.2	184.7	26.9
21 – 40	54.8	8.1	226.1	34.6	243.2	35.4
41 – 60	244.7	36.1	31.1	4.8	29.8	4.3
60+	99.8	14.7	41.5	6.4	48.31	7.0
Total	677.9	100	542.7	100	687.5	100

Chart 2: Area by age



A.8 Plant Health

Phytophthora ramorum infection of larch has been recorded throughout Arran and infected larch have been removed from within Dyemill block. Any areas of remaining larch will be targeted for removal during the term of this LMP.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities – and Concept

Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraints	Opportunities
Timber Production	• Topography of some coupes makes harvesting challenging • Many remaining first rotation stands are even aged and unthinned • Some areas of Dyemill are within designated sites (SSSI and SPA) • Presence of protected species may restrict operational scheduling • Any remaining larch areas must be addressed as per the Arran Larch Strategy • Adjacency • Roaded access is required for some coupes.	• Investigate options to package up all 'difficult' coupes for tackling as part of one contract • Initiate thinning of second rotation stands where site conditions permit • Manage designated sites according to the Designated Site Management Plans.
Water	• Forest operations could have an impact on watercourses and associated riparian areas. • Flood risk zones in and around Lamlash and Whiting Bay must be considered and efforts made to mitigate risk through appropriate timing of felling	• Careful planning of felling scale and scheduling upstream of flood risk ones to mitigate flood risk. • As coupes are felled and restocked there are opportunities to widen and enhance riparian corridors to reduce risk of siltation from forest operations, aid

	• Several private water supply catchments in the forest could be restrictive to some forest operations.	wildlife and improve water quality.
Biodiversity	• Natural regeneration of non-target tree species • Difficulty of establishing broadleaved species in inaccessible areas (i.e. within woodland fringe areas) • Browsing pressure • Operational constraints due to the presence of European Protected Species and Schedule 1 birds	• Where site conditions allow, retain some mature trees and deadwood to benefit wildlife • Initiate thinning of second rotation stands where site conditions permit • Felling and restocking brings around opportunities to expand riparian zones, increase the range of habitats on site, and opportunities to improve connectivity between habitat areas. • Careful planning of operations can minimise disturbance of sensitive wildlife species
Plant Health	• Larch infected by <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is still present within the • Larch is not available as an alternative conifer species	• Create opportunities to remove larch through reviewing coupe shapes and felling phase
Access / recreation	• Main visitor zone is near the entrance off 'The Ross' at same location as the egress point for timber leaving the block • BMX track (a third party asset) is accessed through the site • Core paths / cycle routes and various recreational trails run through the site.	• Opportunity to restock any felled areas near the visitor zone with suitable broadleaves and conifers, thus providing varied woodland structure with a range of species to improve amenity value.
Historic environment	• Multiple heritage features across the block must be	• Protect heritage features, particularly the SM, by identifying

	accurately mapped and adequately protected ahead of/during forestry operations.	opportunities to increase or establish buffer zones.
Landscape	• High visibility of woodland from Lamlash and from A841.	• Whenever felling occurs near edge of block there is an opportunity to provide varied species and structure through restock to enhance views of the block

Concept

Phase 1 and 2 felling prioritises the removal of larch and over-mature crop where windblow has started to occur.

A sustainable timber supply will be ensured by continuing to diversify both the age and tree species within the block. Thinning will be implemented in suitable areas when appropriate. Alternative species and mixtures will be used to improve resilience and wind firmness.

A varied age structure and range of tree species will provide a mosaic of habitats for a range of wildlife species. Transitional woodland edge habitat zones between open hillsides and the core plantation will have been extended.

Map 3 illustrates how the plan concept incorporates the important constraints and opportunities into the management objectives.

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

Dyemill has largely been managed on a clearfell and restock silvicultural system. This will remain the predominant silvicultural method due to the age of the mature crops and the lack of thinning to date. Some areas of the productive zone in Dyemill have fairly high exposure to wind and are not suitable for thinning.

In the more sheltered areas, several coupes will be managed under a LISS prescription with the aspiration being to commence thinning operations once crops have reached the appropriate age/size.

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

Sites proposed for clear felling in the plan period are identified as Phase 1 and Phase 2 management coupes on **Map 4**. Refer to Table 3 for scale of felling.

Wherever possible, stands adjoining felled areas will be retained until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2m. There are Phase 1 and 2 clearfell coupes identified in this plan with known adjacency issues, which are listed below with the planned approach to mitigating adjacency issues.

Phase	Coupe No	Adjacency issues	Mitigation
1	44006 & 44008	• Coupe 44008 was restocked in winter 2025 • Coupe 44006 is proposed for Phase 1 felling as there is significant windblow in this coupe. • Delaying the felling of 44006 could risk the safety of users of the adjacent walking routes and/or impede operations reliant on the adjacent haulage route.	Delay restock of 44006 until crop height of 2 m is reached in coupe 44008
1	44029	• Coupe 44031 was restocked in February 2024 • The Phase 1 coupe (44029) has been designed to include the clearance of windblow over the public walking trail to Urie Loch, and to include the planned roadline for access to the Phase 2 coupe 44033. Delaying the felling of this would not be ideal	Coupe 44031 has mostly been restocked with broadleaves whilst coupe 44029 will be restocked with productive conifers. There will be structural variance in the crops in this zone due to species choice rather than through significant separation of planting dates.

Any other planned tree felling (e.g. selective felling, felling of individual trees, or felling of coppice) is shown on **Map 5**.

Other tree felling in exceptional circumstances

FLS will normally seek to map and identify all planned tree felling in advance through the LMP process.

However, there are some circumstances requiring small scale tree felling where this may not be possible and where it may be impractical to apply for a separate felling permission due to the risks or impacts of delaying the felling.

Felling permission is therefore sought for the LMP approval period to cover the following circumstances:

Individual trees, rows of trees or small groups of trees that are impacting on important infrastructure (as defined below*), either because they are now encroaching on or have been destabilised or made unsafe by wind, physical damage, or impeded drainage.

*Infrastructure includes forest roads, footpaths, access (vehicle, cycle, horse walking) routes, buildings, utilities and services, and drains.

The maximum volume of felling in exceptional circumstances over the plan area covered by this approval is 75 cubic metres per calendar year.

A record of the volume felled in this way will be maintained and will be considered during the five year Land Management Plan review.

[N.B. Trees may be felled without permission if they: are of less than 10 cm diameter at breast height (1.3 m); pose immediate danger to persons or property; are completely dead; or are part of Authorised Planning Permission works or wayleave agreements].

C.2.2 Thinning

Potential sites for thinning in the plan period are identified on **Map 5**. Table 5 indicates the areas where commercial thinning or conservation thinning could be applied during the term of this LMP.

Opportunities for timely thinning will be assessed as crops reach pole stage. Commercial Thinning will normally be carried out at, or below, the level of marginal thinning intensity (i.e. removing no more than 70% of the maximum MAI, or YC, per year). Higher intensities (no more than 140 % of maximum MAI, or YC, per year) may be applied where thinning has been delayed, larger tree sizes are being sought or as part of a LISS prescription. In all cases work plans will define the detailed thinning prescription before work is carried out and operations will be monitored by checking pre and post thinning basal areas for the key crop components.

Conservation thinning. These areas are young stands from 2 years up to 20 years of age that will be managed to remove invasive or aggressive non-native conifers and promote/retain planted native broadleaves. The main objectives are conservation, amenity and in some cases low output hardwood timber production. They include minimum intervention areas, riparian zones, visitor/amenity zones, heritage and designed landscape features and a sensitive water supply area. Some thinning of broadleaves may be undertaken to improve views, protect slower growing native species, protect or enhance heritage features and vary light levels along riparian zones. Retention of deadwood will be a key priority in these areas and every opportunity should be taken to retain both standing and fallen deadwood where safe to do so.

C.2.3 Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

Areas identified for LISS management are shown on **Map 4**.

Several coupes have been identified for management via LISS utilising a group shelterwood system. While small pockets of mature conifers dating from the 1960s have been retained, most land within these shelterwood coupes have been restocked over the past 30 years with a diverse mix of native species - predominantly broadleaves - alongside some open habitats. The coupes should be managed for biodiversity and visual amenity, contributing to both ecological resilience and landscape quality. They should provide a mosaic of habitats due to the diverse range of species and structures within the woodlands. The main interventions in these coupes during the term of this LMP will be the removal of SS regen from broadleaf areas and control of rhododendron when resources allow; whilst opportunities for thinning on a Group Shelterwood system should be explored once crops reach minimum of 10 – 12 m top height.

Group Shelterwood generally encompasses:

- progressive thinning
- clearance of windthrow patches
- and small-scale felling of patches of 0.5 ha up to 2.0 ha to stimulate restructuring and promote regeneration of target tree species.

If there is a management requirement for any coupe greater than 2.0 ha to be felled, then that prescription will be initially agreed per the Tolerance Table in Appendix III

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions (LTR) / Natural Reserves

There are no Long Term Retention stands within the block.

Stands identified as Natural Reserves are shown on **Map 4**

Coupes 44036 and 44037 are designated as Natural Reserves for deadwood retention and red squirrel habitat.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Planned restocking of felled areas and proposals for the future habitats and tree species over the whole plan area are shown on **Map 6**. See Table 6 for areas, establishment, and mix proportions. Timing of restocking will comply with the plan tolerance table shown in section C.4.

Where required, the choice of ground cultivation technique will consider the short-term benefits for establishment against any long-term side effects on tree stability, access for future forest operations and the environment. There will be a preference for the least intensive technique.

Stocking densities will be at least 2,500 stems per Ha for conifers and 1,600 sph for broadleaves unless justified elsewhere in this plan. If the restock or natural regeneration should fail to reach these levels the site will be beaten-up to the required planting density. This will be assessed at year 3 and year 5 after planting with beat-up by at least year 5.

There will be a preference for natural regeneration of native woodland areas. Any non-productive broadleaf planting will be native to the area and will complement existing naturally growing scrub and woodland to give the most ecological value.

Where natural regeneration is not the desired species or proposed land use (e.g. on managed open ground) it will be considered against the plan objectives and tolerance table and either accepted (with a plan amendment if necessary) or removed. It is anticipated that some areas within the riparian zone, open ground and broadleaf areas may fill in with naturally regenerating species. All sites will be managed to ensure that, where practicable, the natural regeneration does not negatively impact on plan objectives, designated sites/structures, or watercourses in terms of shading.

The Restocking Strategy for Scotland's National Forest Estate explains that we will minimise chemical usage in restocking (insecticides and herbicides) by considering options at the site scale, and using tactics such as delayed planting to achieve this.

Table 3: Felling (gross figures)

Scale of Proposed Felling Areas										
Total Plan Area		1268 ha								
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	LTR	%
Area (ha)	83.9	6.6	195.0	15.3	53.2	4.2	17.2	1.4	0	0

Table 4: Felling by species by phase (net figures)

Species Group	Phase	
	Phase 1 (Ha)	Phase 2 (Ha)
Conifers	80.4	167.9
Broadleaves	0.0	6.5

Table 5: Thinning

Thinning over the first 10 years of the plan			
Thinning Type	Prescription	Total Area (Ha)	Thinning by Species
LISS/ Conservation	Conservation Thinning (see section C.2.2). Removal of non-native conifers from broadleaf and open areas	152.9	SS: 30.6 Ha WH: 4.4 Ha LP: 2.5 Ha
Commercial	Commercial Thinning (see section C.2.2). Survey around Year 17. Thin when crown height reaches 10 – 12m. Line thin to ensure a good final crop. Intermediate thin, cycle of approx. 5 years	23.6	SS: 3.6 Ha NS: 1.0 Ha

Table 6: Restocking

Felling Phase	Map Identifier (coupe number)	Species to be planted - or established through natural regeneration (nr)	Area (ha)
1	44006	NS 100% MB 90% / Open 10%	9.87 0.6
1	44017	NF 100% BL 50% / Open 50% NF 60% / SP 40% SS 70% / LP 30% NS 100%	16.25 5.80 5.72 1.85 1.52
1	44029	SS 100% NS 50% / NF 50% SP 100% Open 70% / MB 30%	9.54 1.68 1.64 3.42
1	44035	MB 90% / Open 10%	18.66
1	44038	MC 100% MB 100%	1.81 1.07
2	44003	NF 100% MB 100%	10.16 4.20
2	44010	SS 100% SP 100% MB 30% / Open 70%	38.38 12.11 9.95

		MB 60% / Open 40%	3.2
2	44026	NS 50% / NF 50%	15.45
		MB 30% / Open 70%	7.47
		SP 100%	8.97
		MB 100%	3.06
		MB 10% / Open 90%	1.36
2	44019	SS 100%	22.9
		MB 100%	0.34
2	44033	SS 100%	31.21
		MB 100%	9.96
		Open 70% / MB 30%	5.90
		MB 50% / Open 50%	1.56
2	44044	MB 100%	2.34
Total Restocking Area (ha)			268.30

*net area to be planted excluding designed open ground

C.2.6 Protection

Management of deer is an underpinning activity essential for the delivery of benefits from Scotland's National Forest Estate. The aim is to manage healthy wild deer populations manage deer impacts across the Estate consistent with the carrying capacity of the land and successful delivery of FLS land management objectives. The FLS Deer Management Strategy directs the priorities for management and is available on request.

Red Deer are the only species on the island and there are no wild goats or pigs present. Spring mean deer density for 2025 were approximately 6.8 km². In the last full five year culls from April 2020 to April 2025, FLS have culled 123 Red Deer from the Dyemill block. Culling is ongoing with targets set based on population modelling, cull data and site evidence.

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

No fence erection or removal is currently planned for silvicultural activities. If deer fencing is subsequently deemed necessary, this will be carefully planned to avoid impacts on public access and impact on key wildlife species.

C.2.8 Road Operations

Map 7 shows the existing forest road network and any associated quarries, timber haulage egress points, and any local 'Agreed Timber Transport Routes'. Any planned new roads in the plan period are also indicated on this map. The lengths of planned new roads are given on the map.

Timber will be exported to The Ross road and from there onto the A841 to Brodick.

The Hawthorne Quarry at NS 0333 2749 will supply stone for the planned roading. No extension to this quarry should be required during the term of this LMP.

C.2.9 Public Access

Visitors are welcome to explore FLS land, and will only be asked to avoid routes while certain work is going on that will create serious or less obvious hazards for a period (e.g. tree felling). When key walking routes are affected then alternative detours will be offered whenever possible and good signage installed. If core paths will be affected by operations then FLS will contact North Ayrshire Council prior to works commencing, and public will also be notified in advance. Scotland's outdoors provides great opportunities for open-air recreation and education, with great benefits for people's enjoyment, and their health and well-being. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 ensures everyone has statutory access rights to most of Scotland's outdoors, if these rights are exercised responsibly, with respect for people's privacy, safety and livelihoods, and for Scotland's environment. Equally, land managers must manage their land and water responsibly in relation to access rights, and FLS will only restrict public access where it is absolutely necessary and will keep disruption to a minimum.

Dyemill offers a carpark, picnic areas, and several recreational trails for visitors to the site.

In recent years, a Community Asset Transfer (CAT) saw a parcel of land within Dyemill being transferred to a community trust for the development of a bike park. Popular walking routes (in the Dyemill block) and mountain-bike trails (within the CAT area) now lie in close proximity and signage was installed when the bike park was developed to ensure that visitors are aware of bike trails.

Some concerns were raised by members of the public over the shared access within Dyemill (including the core path along the main haulage route). Visitor Services and Forest Management teams will explore any options for raising both public and haulier awareness regarding the shared access.

Woodland Management in Visitor Zones

Visitor Zones have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. Where present these are shown on Map 3.

In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees may be removed when necessary to protect facilities, infrastructure and trails, or to enhance the setting of features, or to maintain existing views.

Woodland in these zones may also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe) and where it is necessary to enhance the experience of the forest setting, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

The Regional Historic Asset Management Plan includes conservation management intentions for designated historic assets on Scotland's National Forests and Land. Details of all known historic environment features are held in FLS's Heritage Dataset and included within work plans for specific operations to ensure damage is avoided. Significant historic environment features will be depicted on all relevant operational maps. Areas of historic environment interest will be checked both on FLS's records and also with the Council's HER prior to the commencement of forestry activities. Any upstanding features will be clearly marked, both on the ground and on operational maps. Care will be taken to avoid any damage to surviving structural elements. FLS also has a protocol for actions to be taken if any previously-unidentified heritage features or archaeological artefacts are found on site which involves reporting the find to our FLS Archaeologist and contacting relevant authorities.

There is one Scheduled Monument within Dyemill: Meallach's Grave. This neolithic long cairn. The asset management plan dictates that no planting can take place within 20m of the scheduled area, and that bracken and bramble control may be required.

Map 9 and **Appendix II** provide more information about the historic environment features within and adjacent to the plan area.

C.2.11 Biodiversity

UK Forestry Standard guidance is to manage a minimum of 15% of the forest management unit (FMU) with conservation and the enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective. The figure for this plan is current 14.8%, rising to 16.5% by Year 10. Dyemill forest block also contains a further 441 ha of open hillsides SW of the FMU.

Designated sites: Areas of Dyemill within the Arran Moors SPA and Arran Moors SSSI will be managed according to relevant best practice guidance and the Designated Site Management Plans.

Hen harriers require a mosaic of habitats ideally including rough grasslands, heath/ shrub, bogs and forest edge habitats to provide a range of nesting and foraging opportunities. Enhancement of forest edge structure will take place after harvesting which will improve foraging opportunities for harriers. Bracken and other invasive plant species should be controlled, and deer and sheep numbers must be controlled to manage the grazing pressure. Deer numbers will be managed by maintaining current levels of cull as per the Arran Deer Management Plan. Operations must be carefully planned in accordance to stipulations within the HRA for the site to avoid disturbance especially during the breeding season.

Black grouse: As Black grouse require a mosaic of open and wooded habitats, this plan intends to provide for the resident population by continuing to establish alternative tree species, riparian corridors (allowing for greater movement across the block), and woodland fringe transitioning from plantation to open hill.

Deadwood:

Opportunities for retaining or creating deadwood will be identified during the planning of all felling works, favouring areas with the highest deadwood ecological potential (typically within riparian corridors). Valuable deadwood and deadwood areas will be marked on contract maps. Where it is safe to do so, and does not compromise LMP objectives, standing mature dead trees will be retained as these offer excellent potential for a range of species. Riparian areas present the best ecological potential for deadwood retention.

Red squirrel: The design aims to retain some mature crop and establish diverse woodland catering to the resident Red squirrel population. FLS has a single licence to cover forest management activities that may affect squirrel on the National Estate. All works within the plan area will follow the assessment and mitigation actions set out as conditions of this licence.

Ancient Woodland sites: Most PAWS areas in Dyemill have been restored to native species within recent years. The following areas still need to be restored: 0.7 ha in 44044 which will be restored to broadleaves after felling in Phase 2, and 0.36 ha of PAWS remains in coupe 44013. Restored PAWS areas should be monitored for non-native regen or other invasive species and prioritised for conservation projects should the needs arise.

C.2.12 Tree Health

There is some remaining Larch at NS 0266 2851 (0.82 ha standing and 0.47 ha windblown). The stand is surrounded by young crop and has no road access therefore cannot be mechanically harvested at this time. As this larch is inaccessible and low risk to the public, it falls under Priority 3 in the agreed Arran Larch Strategy: opportunities to fell this stand will be taken when they arise.

C.2.13 Invasive Species

As per section 6.10, *R.ponticum* found within PAWS will be prioritised for removal and any other remaining *R.ponticum* will be targeted when resources allow.

C.2.14 New Planting

No new planting is planned in the area.

C.2.15 Other

Wildfire

FLS continues to work closely with Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) to prevent and tackle wildfires that threaten Scotland's National Forests and Land. FLS support SFRS in their lead role for fire prevention and suppression through creating annual fire plans, maintaining a duty rota, and providing additional logistical support. FLS's primary objective is always to protect people's health, safety and wellbeing.

Soils

Brash mats (or alternative measures) will be used to protect sensitive soils. There will be minimal soil disturbance and machine movement on sites with clayey soils to reduce the risk of compaction or damage to the soil structure. Felling residue will usually be left on site to allow nutrient recycling, with consideration for the practicalities of restocking. Where required, the choice of ground cultivation technique will consider the short-term benefits for establishment against any long-term side effects on tree stability, access for future forest operations and the environment. There will be a preference for the least intensive technique.

Hydrology

As per section A.6.4, some areas of Lamlash and Whiting Bay are subject to increased flood risk. Efforts have been taken to phase operations appropriately to mitigate risk by following the UKFS Practice Guide “Designing and managing forests and woodlands to reduce flood risk”. See **Appendix IV**

Private Water Supplies (PWS)

There are several Private Water Supplies (PWS) located near the Dyemill block. See Appendix V for details pertaining to planned forestry operations.

C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Permitted Development Notifications

Table 7 – EIA projects (in Phase 1)

Total area (hectares) for each project type and details by sensitive or non-sensitive area.					
Type of Project	Sensitive Area		Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 ha
Deforestation	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 ha
Forest Roads	0.07 ha		1.98 ha		2.05 ha
Quarries	0 ha		0 ha		0 ha
Provide further details on your project if required.					

C.4 Tolerance Table

See Appendix III.

Appendices

Map 1 – Location

Map 2 – Current tree species

Map 3 – Concept

Map 4 – Management (Felling)

Map 5 – Thinning

Map 6 – Future habitats and species (Restock)

Map 7 – Timber haulage

Map 8 – Soils

Map 9 – Historic environment

Appendix I – Consultation record

Appendix II – Historic environment records

Appendix III – Tolerance table

Appendix IV – Felling figures per watercourse catchment

Appendix V – Private Water Supplies (CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix I: Consultation record

See section A.4 for a summary of the main points raised below by stakeholders and where they are addressed in the plan.

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
Designated Sites	- NatureScot - Scottish Forestry	- Management of SPA and SSSI: remove coniferous regen from open hillsides, create woodland fringe zone (mosaic of broadleaf cover a varying densities) between designated sites and coniferous plantations - Appropriate management of designated sites includes control of regen on open areas. Refer to A.6.9, B.1, C2.5 & C.2.11.
Water Supplies	Scottish Water	There are no Drinking Water Protected Areas or catchments within the block. There are some SW assets, such as pipe crossings and access, which should be identified and protected. If asset conflicts are identified then contact Hauc.diversions@scottishwater.co.uk to seek approval before commencing works Refer to B.1, C.2.11, C.2.15, Appendix IV
Historic Environment	- Historic Environment Scotland - West of Scotland Archaeology Service	- HES: One Scheduled Monument on site, SM403 Meallach's Grave, Monamore Glen. HES note that area immediately around the cairn is well maintained (with no damaging vegetation) however bracken and self-seeded trees are colonising the wider scheduled area. They recommend that we manage the bracken encroachment. Request that FLS contact HES prior to any operations which may have the potential to affect the scheduled monument. - Notes presence of Meallach's Grave and various other heritage features. Acknowledges the mitigation we have in place appears to be reasonable and suitable (mapping of features on operational maps and adherence to Forestry & Archaeology Guidelines). Points out that there may be more heritage features or lithics (flints etc) yet to be found on site and requests that FLS consider this possibility and plan how to address this possible situation.

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
	- Members of public (MOPs) - Neighbouring landowner (farmer)	- One MOP praised our care and maintenance of SMs on Arran. - Farmer at Knockankelly Farm mentioned dry stane dyke which was damaged by forestry operations in the past, he would like to see it restored if possible. Refer to A.6.8, C.2.10, Appendix II, Map 9
Water quality / water management	- SEPA - Scottish Forestry	- Standard guidance to follow principles of Riverwoods Initiative, maximise riparian zones, produce water management or diffuse pollution plans before operations, identify PWS and protect. Remove all waste from site. - SF highlight the following issues which need to be addresses: forest stability, challenges caused by steep slopes (in Monamore Glen), and protection of PWS Refer to C.2.11 & C.2.15.
Safety on site	MOPs	Concerns raised by several locals about number of speedy mountain-bikers on shared trails (referred to as Walking Trails by some). Concerns about timber lorries on core path due to quantity and sometimes speed of lorries: suggestions of more signage at entrance to Dyemill to warn walkers of haulage route, and request that drivers stick to appropriate speeds Refer to C.2.9
Recreation & Access	- Scottish Forestry - MOPs	- SF enquired how our visitor zones interact with bike park, and whether we have plans to improve our visitor experience through additional signage, trails, parking or other. - More signage of trails. Maintain walking trails and reopen Loch Urie walk. MTBs and electric bikes are damaging trails. Comments on dog waste - suggestions for more bins and more signage. Some MOPs suggest we should prioritise tourism and landscape impact over commercial forestry (i.e. no clearfell, more recreational opportunities). Suggestions for more recreational facilities. Two MOPs wished for more mountain biking trails.

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
	North Ayrshire Council Access Officer	Highlighted that there are core paths and other trails on site. Aim to reduce impact of operations on trails and reinstate them if damaged. If paths must be closed during operations then consult with public first, offer detours wherever possible, install good signage during operations. Any new fences should be carefully considered and suitable access gates installed, and access officer and MOPs should be informed. Refer to A.6.7, B.1, C.2.9 & Map 11
Deer Management	- NatureScot - MOPs	- Removal of deer fences (or marking of necessary fences) would benefit Black grouse 2 MOPs voiced concerns about deer numbers and one suggested more fences are required Refer to C.2.6 and C.2.7
Biodiversity (wildlife & habitats)	- Butterfly Conservation Scotland - NatureScot - Scottish Forestry - MOPs	- Two key species from Scottish Biodiversity List have been recorded at Dyemill: Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary and Large Heath butterflies. Small pearl-bordered fritillary will benefit from woodland margins, a mosaic of habitats including a good amount of open space. Stream-side corridors with no conifers (20m - 30m wide corridor): open or low-density scrub would also benefit the species. Foodplant is violets. - Increase diversity within woodland areas (species and structure). Explore opportunities for peatland restoration. Explore opportunities for thinning within afforested areas. Some LTR areas of mature conifers could benefit biodiversity. Look to enhance connectivity between semi-natural habitats in and around Dyemill to benefit many species including Black grouse. Favouring Scots Pine and Norway Spruce over SS in plantation areas would benefit Red squirrel and reduce seed rain onto designated sites nearby. - Highlight PAWS areas, non-native regen issues, woodland fringe habitats and management of open habitats. Advise that we align our plans with the Ayrshire & Arran Forest and Woodland Strategy 2014 including linkage of habitats / creation of corridors. Consider best way to achieve species diversification & varied structure. - Retain old beech grove, good for fungi and other biodiversity. Concerns raised about coniferous regen on open or broadleaf areas. Some MOPs praised our native / broadleaved areas while some called for even more native woodland. Various bird

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
		species recorded on site including Great Spotted Woodpeckers, Willow warblers, barn owls etc. Refer to A.5, A.6.9, B.1, & C.2.11.
The following stakeholders were contacted during initial scoping but did not respond: West of Scotland Archaeological Services, Raptor Study Group, RSPB, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Scottish Badgers, Timber Transport Forum, Arran Trust, Visit Arran, COAST, North Ayrshire Environmental Health, CONFOR, Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels, SSE Utilities, North Ayrshire Council Ranger Service, C Fforde/ Arran Estates. The following stakeholders responded during the final consultation period when the plan was on the SF Public Register: North Ayrshire Council Planning Services, North Ayrshire Council Access Officer, Historic Environment Scotland, West of Scotland Archaeology Service, NatureScot		

Appendix II: Historic Environment records

Refer to **Map 9**.

Map Ref	Designation	Name, Location or ID	Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
33	Scheduled monument	Meallach's Grave GD000097	Chambered Cairn	NS017288	National importance	As per the designated site management plan, the site will be monitored annually. The 20m buffer zone should be kept clear of vegetation and this may require the removal or control of regenerating trees, bracken and scrub. SMs must be shown, with appropriate buffer also annotated, on all relevant operational maps. Buffer zone around SMs should be marked out on the ground prior to operations commencing.
11		GD000530 Monamore Glen	Building	NS012296	Regional importance	All heritage features should be shown on operational maps. Any upstanding features should be also clearly marked on the ground prior to commencement of operations. Care will be taken to avoid any damage to surviving structural elements.
12		Monamore Glen GD000527	Farmstead	NS014296	Regional importance	”
26		Lagavellie GD001360	Farmstead	NS016291	Regional importance	”

28		Urie Face	Cist	NS006289	Regional importance	”
36		Glen Alton, GD001357	Steading & sheepfold	NS029284	Regional importance	”
60		Allt Dhepin GD000533	Shielings	NS016265	Regional importance	”
62		Cnoc Mor GD000371	Standing stone	NS024254	Regional importance	”
1		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.6	Sheiling Hut	NR992296	Local importance	”
2		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.5	Shielings	NR993298	Local importance	”
3		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.4	Shieling Huts	NR994298	Local importance	”
4		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.3	Shieling Hut	NR995298	Local importance	”
5		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.2	Shieling hut	NR998298	Local importance	”
6		Monamore Glen	Bloomery	NS002299	Local importance	”
7		Monamore Glen 44027 7.1	Turf Dyke	NS 008 297	Local importance	”

8		Monamore Glen 44027 7.2	Sheiling Hut	NS 009293	Local importance	”
9		Monamore Glen 54030/32 7.1	Turf Wall	NS011297	Local importance	”
13		GD001363	Dyke, plantation	NS029267	Local importance	”
14		Dyemill	Shieling Hut	NS020297	Local importance	”
15		Dyemill	Dry stane dyke	NS020297	Local importance	”
18		Dyemill	Dry stane dyke	NS017294	Local importance	”
19		The Heights, Cuddy Dook 44019 7.1	Dry stane dyke	NS028295	Local importance	”
20		The Heights, Cuddy Dook 44019 7.2	Turf dyke	NS030294	Local importance	”
21		Dyemill 54115/23 7.1.8	Shieling Hut	NS009293	Local importance	”
22		Dyemill	Building	NS010292	Local importance	”
23		Dyemill	Turf dyke	NS011291	Local importance	”

25		Allt Lebnaskey GD001361	Shieling Hut (possible), turf wall	NS013291	Local importance	”
27		Urie Face	Shieling Huts	NS006289	Local importance	”
29		Urie Face	Sheiling Huts	NS007289	Local importance	”
31		Meallach’s Grave GD001359	Substantial turf and stone dyke	NS016288	Local importance	”
32		Meallach’s Grave GD001359	Substantial turf and stone dykes	NS015287	Local importance	”
34		Urie Face, Dyemill 44024 7.2	Peat cutting	NS010284	Local importance	”
35		Creagan nan Coileach GD001358	Drystone dyke	NS025284	Local importance	”
37		The Heights,	Enclosures	NS033288	Local importance	”
40		Kingscross Burn,	Enclosure	NS032282	Local importance	”
41		Kingscross Burn, GD000526	Enclosure	NS033283	Local Importance	”
42		Kingscross Burn, 54012 7.1.1	Enclosure	NS033283	Local importance	”

44		Hawthorne ID 44004 7.1	Dry stane dyke	NS034273	Local importance	”
45		Kingscross Water 54016/06 7.4	Enclosure	NS031279	Local importance	”
48		Hawthorne	Turf dyke	NS029278	Local importance	”
50		Hawthorne 54016/06 7.2	Dyke	NS034275	Local importance	”
51		Hawthorne 44004 7.3	Turf dyke	NS037273	Local importance	”
52		Glenashdale, GD001381	Turf dyke	NS027273	Local importance	”
53		Allt Ceirde	Sheiling Hut	NS031271	Local importance	”
55		Glenashdale, GD001379	Parallel earth or turf dykes	NS029268	Local importance	”
56		GD001378	Substantial Dyke (turf or earth)	NS027265	Local importance	”
57		GD001378	Turf or earth dyke	NS029267	Local importance	”
58		Hawthorne	Turf dyke	NS034265	Local importance	”

59		Allt Dhepin	Shieling Huts	NS016267	Local importance	”
61		Cnoc Mor GD000314	Standing stone and recumbent stones	NS022260	Local importance	”
10		HLA Relict area		NS011301	uncategorised	”
16		HRA relict area	18 th century fields	NS022298	uncategorised	”
17		Allt Lebnaskey GD001675	Lithic scatter, settlement	NS015294	uncategorised	”
24		Allt Lebnaskey GD001362	Turf dyke	NS011291	uncategorised	”
30		Dyemill	Turf dyke	NS014288	uncategorised	”
38		Auch-na- cheardach, Gortanlister farm	Bloomery	NS035292	uncategorised	”
39		HRA Relict area	18th century - present, fields and farms	NS039287	uncategorised	”
43		HRA relict area	18 th century fields	NS033282	uncategorised	”
46		King’s Cross Water Supply	Turf dyke	NS027281	uncategorised	”

47		Sloc Ruaridh	Sheiling Hut	NS023280	uncategorised	”
49		Hawthorne 54016/06 7.3	Turf wall	NS035276	uncategorised	”
54		Glenashdale, GD001380	Shielings	NS032270	uncategorised	”

Appendix III: Tolerance table

	Maps Required (Y/N)	Adjustment to felling period *	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries **	Timing of Restocking	Changes to Restocking species	Changes to road lines	Designed open ground ** ***	Windblow Clearance ****
FC Approval normally not required	N	• Fell date can be moved within 5 year period where separation or other constraints are met.	• Up to 10% of coupe area.	• Up to 2 planting seasons after felling.	• Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves.		• Increase by up to 5% of coupe area	
Approval by exchange of letters and map	Y	• Advance felling of Phase 2 coupe into Phase 1	• Up to 15% of coupe area	• Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling, subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised.		• Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan. • Departures of > 60m in either direction from centre line of road	• Increase by up to 10% of coupe area • Any reduction in open space of coupe area by planting.	• Up to 5ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	• Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period. • Advance felling (phase 3 or beyond) into current or 2nd 5 year period.	• More than 15% of coupe area.	• More than 5 planting seasons after felling, subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised.	• Change from specified native species. • Change Between species group.	• As above, depending on sensitivity.	• In excess of 10% of coupe area. • Colonisation of open space agreed as critical.	• More than 5ha.

NOTES:

* Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS, in particular felling coupe adjacency

** No more than 1ha, without consultation with FCS, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) 1999 Regulations (EIA)

*** Tolerance subject to an overriding maximum 20% open space

**** Where windblow occurs FCS should be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on where clearance of any standing trees is required

Larch Tolerance Table

	Adjustment to Felling period	Timing of Restocking and species component	Felling of larch within a mixed coupe	Changes to Road Lines
FC Approval normally not required	Fell date for phase 2 can be moved forward where larch comprises 50% or more of the coupe species component.	changes to restocking proposal that exclude larch and closely related species in the same genus, eg Sitka and Norway Spruce. Up to 2 planting seasons after felling		
Approval normally by exchange of letters and map	Felling moved between phases 1 and 2 where larch comprises less than 50% of the coupe species component	Changes to restocking proposals that include larch or closely related species in the same genus, eg Sitka and Norway Spruce. Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling	Areas of pure larch up to 20% of coupe area within phase 1 and 2 can be felled to remove the sporulating host, with restocking deferred until the rest of the crop is felled. Where the Larch constitutes more than 20% of the coupe component, then the whole coupe must be felled and restocked together.	New road lines (subject to EIA screening opinion) or tracks within existing approved plans necessary to allow the extraction of Larch material. Where necessary Prior Approval should be dealt with directly with the relevant Regional Council
Approval by formal plan amendment is required	Advance felling into current or 2 nd phase for pre-emptive larch removal			Where a new public highway entrance or exist is required. Where necessary Prior Approval should be dealt with directly with the relevant Regional Council

Larch felled in the autumn and winter, when the presence of P ram cannot assessed visually must be treated as infected and will therefore require a movement licence. When carrying out operations where the clearance has not been on the Public Register or through the consultation procedure it is important that due diligence is undertaken to identify sites that will require to be protected.

Appendix IV: Scale of Planned Felling within waterbody catchments

Table 1: Scale of planned felling within each 5-year phase of the forest plan (including any fallow land + restock <10 years old)

Catchment Assessment	Unit	Catchment 1	Catchment 2	Catchment 3
		Monamore Burn	Kingscross Burn	Glenashdale Burn
Total catchment area upstream of nearest property(ies) or asset(s) at risk of flooding	ha	766.7	488.1	932.2
Total forest cover in catchment	ha	400.8	291	517
Proportion of forest cover in catchment (no consideration needed if <40%)	%	$(400.8/766.7) \times 100 = 52.3$	$(291/488.1) \times 100 = 59.6$	$(517/932.2) \times 100 = 55.5$
Forest cover under FLS ownership	ha	400.8	291	513
Proportion of forest cover under ownership in catchment	%	100	100	99.2
Extent of 40% felling level applying to ownership	%	$0.4 \times 100 = 40$	$0.4 \times 100 = 40$	$0.4 \times 99.2 = 39.7$
Felling allowance for forest under FLS ownership	ha	$0.4 \times 766.7 = 306.7$	$0.4 \times 488.1 = 195.2$	$0.397 \times 932.2 = 370.1$

Extent of felling within 5-year phases of the plan, the carry-over effect of fallow land and young restocked trees (less than 10 years old) over the next two phases (in brackets), and the total loss of forest cover (the effect of felling in the previous 10 years are carried forward to the first period of the new forest management plan, starting in 2016)

2016 - 2020	ha	$7.4 + (36.2 + 24.8) = 68.4$	$46.8 + (21.7 + 48.1) = 116.6$	$8.0 (6.7 + 22) = 36.7$
2021 - 2025	ha	$13.9 + (7.4 + 36.2) = 57.5$	$15 + (46.8 + 21.7) = 83.5$	$25.4 (8.0 + 6.7) = 40.1$
2026 - 2030	ha	$62.4 + (13.9 + 7.4) = 83.7$	$13.1 + (15 + 46.8) = 74.9$	$138.5 (25.4 + 8.0) = 171.9$
2031 - 2035	ha	$85.4 + (62.4 + 13.9) = 161.7$	$79 + (13.1 + 15) = 107.1$	$49.7 + (138.5 + 25.4) = 213.6$
2036 - 2040	ha	$23.9 + (85.4 + 62.4) = 171.7$	$16.3 + (79 + 13.1) = 108.4$	$27 + (49.7 + 138.5) = 215.2$
2041 - 2045	ha	$14 + (23.9 + 85.4) = 123.3$	$0 + (16.3 + 79) = 95.3$	$23.3 (27 + 49.7) = 100$
2046 - 2050	ha	$0 + (14 + 23.9) = 37.9$	$0 + (0 + 16.3) = 16.3$	$14.5 (23.3 + 27) = 64.8$

Map of watercourse catchments in Dyemill LMP area

Legend

- Main Watercourses in Dyemill
- Other Watercourses

Management Coupes (Felling Year)

- Currently fallow - recently felled
- Phase 1 felling (2026 -2030)
- Phase 2 felling (2031 -2035)
- Phase 3 felling (2036 -2040)
- Phase 4 felling (2041 -2045)
- Phase 5 felling (2046 -2050)
- Phase 6 felling (2051 -2055)
- Phase 7 felling (2056 -2060)
- After 2060
- long Term Retention (Fell after Phase 3)
- Natural Reserve
- Minimum Intervention
- Coppice
- Low Impact Silviculture
- Open
- Monamore Burn catchment
- Kingscross Burn catchment
- Glenashdale Burn catchment

