



Campsie Glen Land Management Plan

2026-2036

Version Control

Version Number	Date	Comments
V0.1c	30-1-2026	Final Version



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A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

Property Name:	Campsie Glen		
Business Reference Number:	NA	Main Location Code:	NA
Grid Reference:	NS 6083 7952	Nearest town or locality:	Clachan of Campsie
Local Authority:	East Dunbartonshire		
LMP Plan area (hectares):	1284.55ha		
Owner's Details			
Title:		Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:	Forestry And Land Scotland	Position:	
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:	enquiries.central@forestryandland.gov.scot		
Address:	Five Sisters House Five Sisters Business Park, West Calder		
Postcode:	EH55 8PN	Country:	Scotland
Approval (Scottish Forestry to Complete)			
LMP Reference Number:	032/26/02		
Approval Date:	01 April 2026		
Approval Period:	01/04/2026 to 31/03/2036		
Signature:	-	Position:	Operations Manager



Declaration					
I hereby apply for a permission to fell the trees described in this application and I certify that:					
• I am the landowner or an occupier of the land with written permission of the landowner; • Where the landowner is a business, I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of that business; • If I am acting on behalf of the landowner or occupier, I have been mandated to do so; • 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 have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application; • 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, and • 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.					
Do you give consent for Scottish Forestry to access your land? Delete as appropriate.			YES		
You are not obliged to give us consent to enter your land, however if we are denied access to your land, and cannot carry out an assessment because of this, we may reject your application.					
This consent is for access to assess this application as well as monitor compliance with any subsequent approval, where applicable					
Signed:		Print:		Date:	

A.2 Location and Background

The Campsie Glen land management plan (LMP) area is 1284.55 hectares of land that is 14 kilometres north of Glasgow. The area consists of two forest blocks. The 'Campsie' block is 1171 hectares and sits just north of the village of the Clachan of Campsie. The 'Balcarrach' block is just south of the Clachan of Campsie and is 113 hectares in size. Lennoxton sits at the southern boundary of the LMP area.

The 'Campsie' block was acquired in 2007 (having previously been a hill farm) after which a program of woodland creation began. This woodland creation was mainly of native broadleaves, with productive conifer confined to the sheltered lower slopes. The 'Balcarrach' block was acquired in 2015 (having also previously been agricultural land) and was planted with productive broadleaf and conifer species. The first land management plan for the area covered the initial acquisition, with the Balcarrach block being added via an amendment in 2017.

This new LMP will bring both areas into one unified plan, ensuring that in the future the entire holding has the same approval window.

See Map M1: Location

A.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

Type (e.g. Felling Permission)	Ref. No.	Details
Previous Plan	032/17/03	Previous Campsie Glen Plan (Expired 2020)
Amendment	032/17/03	Balcarrach Wood LMP Amendment (Approved to 2027)

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Scoping – Main Points	LMP Reference (section/page):
Browsing pressure	B1
Tree Health (Larch and P.Ramorum risks)	A8 , B1
Monitoring of woodland condition	B1

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

The long-term vision is to continue supporting the development of the diverse woodland previously established by FLS. The vision is to have a site that is ecologically rich, that provides a space that the public can enjoy, and that can in the longer term provides a timber resource that can be utilised.

Management Objectives

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
1	To support the development of existing native woodland that was planted during the last plan period	To continue maintenance and monitoring of establishing woodland, with targeted supplementary planting if necessary.
2	To reduce browsing pressure within the Campsie block	A measurable reduction in browsing damage and an increase in natural regeneration.
3	To address the threat of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> through the removal of Larch from the LMP area	The removal of the mature Larch from within the LMP area.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography & Landscape

The topography of the LMP area is defined by both its volcanic and glacial past. The Campsie Fells sit prominent in the landscape, giving way to lowland valleys and the communities that sit within them. From the high points in the Campsies Glasgow is visible (and vice versa), and this contrast between rugged upland and lower lying valleys and urban areas is a key feature of both topography and landscape. The LMP area has a low point of around 70 metres (the Balcorrach block being relatively flat) through to a high point of 551 metres on the Campsie plateau.

Landscape Character Types

NatureScot has produced a national map-based Landscape Character Assessment (LCT) for Scotland. LCT descriptions provide a list of key characteristics and typically include sections on physical, cultural, and aesthetic elements of landscape. The LCT's that cover the Campsie Glen LMP area are:

1. LCT 216 Rugged Moorland Hills: This is the dominant LCT for the LMP area, covering approximately 90 percent of the area. Key characteristics include the 'large-scale simple landscape', and the 'distinctive upland character created by the combination of elevation, exposure' and 'rugged landform'. The contrast between the 'wild character' of the upland



areas to the developed lowland areas is also highlighted. This 'wild character' is described as some of the strongest in the Glasgow and Clyde area. The views and recreational opportunities provided by the area are also noted. The extensive areas of peatland are described, and it is noted that native woodland is generally confined to burns with a 'fair amount of plantation and woodland' present.

2. LCT 205 Broad Valley Lowland (Glasgow and Clyde Valley): This LCT covers around two thirds of the Balcarrach block. Key characteristics for this LMP include the 'wide flat-bottomed valleys' and the 'medium scale diverse landscape'. The transition from arable to rough grazing from valley floor to high valley is also highlighted, as are the contrasting views that are offered by this variation in elevation. The presence of policy woodlands is noted, and that broadleaf woodland is generally present is the 'short, steep burns' that drain into the valleys. Views are generally focused along valleys, but the views into the 'rugged moorland hills' are highlighted.

Local Landscape Areas

The LMP area is also covered by two Local Landscape Area (LLA) designations, which are designations created by local authorities to help encourage positive landscape management. The two LLA's that are relevant to this plan are:

1. LLA, Campsie Fells: The special landscape qualities of this LLA include the 'distinctive landform' of the Campsie Fells and the sense of scale that the associated features provide. Another distinctive feature of this LLA is the 'striking views' that are provided from within the LLA, and also into the LLA from surround areas such as the Glazert and Kelvin valleys. The 'diversity of the landscape experience' is also of importance, with the contrast between open and rugged moorland and enclosed valleys being an important feature.
2. LLA, Glazert Valley: The special qualities of this LLA relate to its 'distinctive broad valley landform' that provide a varied landscape setting for local settlements. The 'contrasting views' that are available are another important feature, with the variety of land uses providing a changing selection of views through the valley. The enclosed views within the Campsie Glen Gorge are highlighted as an important landscape feature. The various land uses, including the mixed coniferous and deciduous woodlands related to old policy woodlands are also highlighted. The importance of recreation access is another feature of the LLA, with the John Muir way and a network of core paths providing access into the landscape

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of the LMP area is an igneous basalt that is part of the wider Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation. This bedrock was formed between 344-300 million years ago during the carboniferous period. Superficial overlying deposits vary from peat at higher elevations, through to glacial till that would have been laid down at the end of the last ice age some 10-11 thousand years ago. Alluvium (clay, sand, silt, gravel) forms the overlying deposits in the Balcarrach block.

There is a geological conservation review site that is partially within the LMP boundary (GCR number 1147, Campsie Fells) that relates to of the northern part of the Clyde Plateau Volcanic Formation

and of the North Campsie Linear Vent System. This area is within a rocky gorge with associated waterfalls along Kirk burn (see key features map for location).

The upper plateau of the LMP area is defined by peaty blanket bog, with most of the slopes and gullies consisting of basic brown earths & podzols. The lower elevations consist of a mixture of surface water gleys and typical brown earths

See map M3: Soils

See map M7: Key Features

A.6.3 Climate

The Campsie glen block is primarily classified as 'cool & wet' although at the highest elevations it is defined as 'sub-alpine & wet' or 'too exposed for forestry'. At elevations under 200m the block is 'warm, moist & sheltered'. The climate at Balcarrach is also 'warm, moist & sheltered'.

Average annual rainfall is 1782 mm per year.

See Map M4: Climate

A.6.4 Hydrology

The Hydrology of the LMP area is heavily influenced by the hills and glens, which form part of the upper reaches of the Kelvin catchment. The two main burns are FinGlen burn at the eastern boundary and Kirk Burn which runs along the southern boundary of the Campsie block, which are fed by a series of small burns that drain from the Campsie Plateau. These main burns join the river Glazert, which then feeds into the river Kelvin, which continues on into the Clyde.

At the northern margins the LMP area intersects with the 'Endrick Water' Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water); the area of overlap is less than 5 hectares and topographically and hydrologically isolated from the woodland within the LMP area. Private water supplies within the area are recorded by FLS to ensure protection of assets in regards to operational activity.

See Map M6: Hydrology

A.6.5 Windthrow

Windthrow risk can be assessed using a DAMS scores (Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring). This is a scoring method developed by Forest Research that models wind-risk across the UK using data on a suite of relevant variables. The provided DAMS score map helps visualise the increased windthrow risk at higher elevations as well the more sheltered pockets.

See Map M5: DAMS

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Adjacent land use is primarily open grazed hill ground. At lower elevations, the LMP area sits adjacent to residential areas and existing non-commercial woodland.

A.6.7 Access

Core Paths: The Balcarrach Block has a core path that runs through the site from Crow Road to Crosshouse Road, with a shorter connecting spur connecting to Glen Road. Campsie Glen has a core path that runs along Knowehead Road and into the Campsie Block

The Balcarrach block has a network of paths across the site, with gated/stile access available at various points; a popular access point is via Kincaid drive at the south eastern boundary of the block. Campsie Glen is usually accessed via Knowehead Road, with walkers tending to follow an old land rover track north up Fin Glen via a picturesque waterfall. Access is also taken via a track at the easternmost point of the site (NS 6299 8194) adjacent to the crow road.

A.6.8 Historic environment

There are no scheduled historic features within the LMP area; a number of non-designated heritage features are present that relate to the agricultural history of the site (i.e. shieling hut remains, dykes, sheepfolds).

A.6.9 Biodiversity

There are no statutory designated sites within the LMP area, however there are areas of ANSW that run up Fin and Campsie Glen. Black grouse are also present on site along native woodland fringes. There are four local nature conservation sites (a non-statutory designation designed to safeguard biodiversity and geodiversity of at least local importance) within the LMP area, these are:

Campsie Glen: Designated for its diverse habitats of woodland, relic peat bogs, marshes, acid grassland and bracken and rock outcrops.

Almeel Burn: Contains a range of habitats including acid grassland and more neutral natural flushes; there are several floristically diverse rock ledges and outcrops present.

Fin Glen: Designated for its broad range of habitats (various grasslands and flushes) and diverse rock ledges and outcrops

Fin Glen Burn: The watercourse is designated for its aquatic diversity, including dipper.

See map M7: Key Features

A.6.10 Invasive Species

There are some small areas of Rhododendron and Bamboo in the area (less than 0.5 hectares in total).

A.7 Woodland Description

Campsie Block:

The woodland in the Campsie Block is primarily mixed broadleaf woodland, with the majority having been planted in 2011. Due to the upland characteristic of the site Birch features as a major component along with other mixed broadleaves, a proportion of Scots Pine is also present. Ash was also utilised when the site was planted, with a higher concentration being present in mixture with Oak on the lower more sheltered slopes. On the lower to mid slopes there is 8.9 hectares of Sitka Spruce that was also established in 2011, the Sitka is formed of a number of discrete areas that are separated by narrow burns that come down from the Campsie Plateau. Larch was originally planted alongside the Sitka, but these areas were removed due to an SPHN issuance a number of years ago.

Although the woodland is largely young planting, there are narrow zones of mature mixed broadleaf woodland that form part of the eastern and southern boundaries. These are ancient semi natural woodlands that have persisted at the lower reaches of the both the Fin and Campsie Glen. There is also 1 Hectare of mature Larch present at the Southern Boundary which sits adjacent to the ANSW woodland.

Balcorrach Block:

The Balcorrach block comprises of young woodland, having been planted in 2017/18. There are some remnant hedgerows that are a legacy of the sites agricultural past, but essentially this is a newly established woodland. Norway Spruce and Douglas Fir are the primary productive conifers in this block, placed centrally within the site (9.4 hectares and 6.7 hectares respectively). The rest of the woodland within the block is broadleaf, the northern third of the site is a mixed Birch-Oak woodland with lesser components of Aspen and Alder. The lower third of the site is mixed broadleaf woodland, with some intimately mixed sub-compartments, as well as discrete areas that are focused on single species (i.e. Sycamore, Hazel). The Balcorrach woodland can be most aptly described a young diverse woodland, characterised by both productive conifer and broadleaf.

See Map M2: Current Species

A.8 Plant Health

The primary plant health issue for consideration in this LMP is *Phytophthora ramorum*, a fungal pathogen that causes mortality in Larch. If *P. ramorum* is found the regulator (Scottish Forestry) issues a statutory plant health notice (SPHN) that requires the removal of the infected area. The mortality caused by the disease as well as the sanitary felling approach can have significant impacts on the landscape & environment. The LMP area has previously had an SPHN issued in 2020. There is a small proportion of non-infected mature larch within the LMP area.

Ash was planted on both the lower and upper slopes in mixture with other native broadleaves. Chalara dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) is present within these areas, as well as within the wider landscape.



Table 1 - Area by species

This shows the current and future species composition within the entire Land Management Plan area.

Area by species						
Species	Current*		Year 10*		Year 20*	
(Add relevant species groups, or OG/OL)	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Sitka Spruce	8.9	2.4	8.9	2.4	8.9	2.4
Norway Spruce	9.4	2.6	9.4	2.6	9.4	2.6
Scots Pine	22.3	6.1	22.3	6.1	22.3	6.1
Douglas Fir	6.7	1.8	6.7	1.8	6.7	1.8
Larch	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mixed Conifer	12.8	3.5	12.8	3.5	12.8	3.5
Mixed Broadleaf	304.1	83.3	305.1	83.5	305.1	83.5
Sitka Spruce	8.9	2.4	8.9	2.4	8.9	2.4
Total	365.2	100	365.2	100	365.2	100



Table 2 – Area by age

This shows the woodland area broken down by age class and will show how well the woodland is distributed across the age classes.

Age class (years)	Current	Year 20
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
0-5 Years	0	2.4
6-10 Years	77.5	11.8
11-15 Years	240.3	2.4
16-20 Years	21.2	8.1
21-30 Years	2	56.6
31-40 Years	4.2	262.4
41-60 Years	2.9	5.8
61-80 Years	16.8	2.1
81-100 Years	0	13.4
100+ Years	0	0
Total	365	365





B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Browsing	Livestock incursion along boundary	To assess incursion points and ensure that boundaries are stock-proof. To return or remove unrecovered livestock
Tree Health	Mature Larch in the Campsie Block	To plan for the removal of remnant Larch so as to reduce disease risk in the wider landscape
Ancient Semi Natural Woodland	Browsing pressure Conifer Incursion on ANSW areas	To reduce browsing pressure to improve woodland condition and opportunities for natural regeneration. To remove Larch from ANSW boundary, and carry out thinning to remove unwanted species and improve woodland condition. To replace Larch with mixed broadleaves that complement the existing ANSW woodlands
Proportion of recently established woodland	Establishment on steep ground and weed growth. Browsing pressure	To monitor recent woodland establishment and carry out a renewed program of maintenance work to remove tree guards and selectively beat-up high loss zones if needed. To reduce browsing pressure and prevent loss of suppressed trees
Public Access	Visitor numbers	To continue to mow & maintain the informal path network at Balcorrach to provide a naturalistic recreation space for the public (usage pressure has been manageable to date)
Geological Conservation Review Site	Protected geological features within LMP Boundary.	GCR features are not currently negatively affected by tree regeneration or other factors. In addition these zones are located in the steepest areas and

		will not be subject to operational activity Pre-emptive removal of non-native conifers in the wider area will reduce the probability of non-native regeneration within the GCR site in the future.
The Campsie Glen LMP area is characterised by the relative youth of the woodland, and as such the main constraints and opportunities are related to ensuring the ongoing successful establishment of these woods. The most important factor will be to reduce browsing damage, primarily through a renewed focus on dealing with issues related to livestock incursion, but with a secondary focus on monitoring and reducing deer numbers. With reduced browsing pressure the condition of both ANSW and newly established woodland will be promoted, ensuring that valuable woodland habitat continues to develop and mature. Removal of the remaining Larch will reduce tree health risks, whilst also improving ANSW condition. Map M8 (Concept) shows how these constraints and opportunities will be incorporated to meet plan objectives. Section C provides further detail on management proposals.		



C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

Due to the age and objectives for the current woodland there will be no major commercial clearfells within the plan period. The only clearfell will be of the mature Larch in coupe 59012 that will be felled to recycle and restocked with native broadleaves, this is to be carried out to reduce the risk of *P.ramorum* infection in the wider landscape. Thinning proposals contained within this plan are primarily for tree health and forest condition improvement, the majority of thin-able areas are still too young for intervention within this plan period.

Additional silvicultural management will focus on maintenance of existing woodland, such as tree guard removal and selective supplementary planting where necessary (as identified over the plan life).

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

Coupe 59012 will be felled in phase 1, this allows for proactive mitigation of the *P.ramorum* risk by removing Larch. Felled material will be recycled on site, and the area will be restocked with native broadleaves.

See Map M9: Management

C.2.2 Thinning

Coupe 59502: the primary objective for this thinning is improve woodland condition by removing non-native conifer from the ANSW woodland. Non-native conifer is a minor component of the woodland, so thinned material will be recycled on site, reducing the movement of machinery and the associated impacts of ground disturbance. Due to the steep topography intervention will be low scale, primarily within the understory, and out-with the GCR zone

Coupe 59501: the objective for this coupe is improve timber quality and manage for ash dieback if necessary.

See Map M10: Thinning

C.2.3 LISS (Low impact Silvicultural Systems)

There are no active operational LISS proposals within this plan period, however in the future the proposal is that the Balcarrach block will be managed using LISS methods.

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

Minimum Intervention: A significant proportion of the 'Campsie' block has been designated as minimum intervention (MI). These areas run from the narrow glens up through to the margins of the Campsie plateau, and follow the boundaries of the previously established native mixtures (i.e. the MI zone does not expand the current tree line). Reduced browsing pressure over the plan period will allow previously established trees to thrive, and in time this will allow for natural regeneration to take hold. The long term objective of the MI areas is that a structurally diverse and ecologically rich woodland will continue to develop, complementing the ANSW zones that currently sit within the glens.

Long Term Retention: In the lower zone of the 'Campsie' block a smaller area has been classed at long term retention, these are areas of mixed productive broadleaves that have greater productive potential than the MI areas.

Natural Reserves: Areas have been identified within the lower glens that will be managed as natural reserves. These areas overlap with existing ANSW areas, but in the south of the 'Campsie' block they also include younger woodland that has been more recently established. The natural reserve areas provide connectivity to ANSW woodland areas, which in turn will provide ecological connectivity to MI areas.

See Map M9: Management

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Coupe 59012: This coupe will be restocked with native mixed broadleaves typical of an Oak/Birch woodland type (Oak, Birch, Rowan e.t.c). Riparian species will also be included in the mixture to allow for variability along the existing burn.

See Map M12: Restock (Plan Period)



Table 3 – Felling

This shows the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole Forest Plan. This includes any areas of ‘LISS – Fell’ (i.e. removal of final overstorey).

SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total Forest Plan Area:		1284.55	hectares									
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	1.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.3	3.7

Table 4 – Thinning

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the Forest Plan.

Species	Thinning (ha)
Mixed Conifer	1.17
Oak	2.32
Ash	2.32
Total	5.81

Table 5 – Restocking

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of your Forest Plan. Restocking should be listed on a coupe by coupe basis.

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species to be planted	Area (ha) to be planted
Phase 1	5019A	Native Mixed Broadleaves	1.36
Total Area			



C.2.6 Protection

Deer management is a core activity underpinning the delivery of benefits from Scotland's National Forest Estate. The objective is to sustain healthy populations of wild deer, while controlling their impacts across the Estate in line with land-carrying capacity and the successful achievement of land-management goals. The FLS Deer Management Strategy, together with the Central Region Deer Management Plan, set out the strategic priorities and regional approach to deer management. Contractors are currently employed to undertake deer control operations in the Campsies. Between 2020/21 and 2024/25, a total of 12 red deer and 416 roe deer were culled. Livestock incursions are monitored and reported so that corrective action can be taken.

FLS's strategic approach to deer management can be seen here: [Deer management | Forestry and Land Scotland](#).

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

There will be removal of internal deer fencing within the Balcarrach block, this is being carried out as trees have successfully established. No areas of new fencing are being proposed.

C.2.8 Road Operations

There are no road operations proposed within the life of this LMP beyond routine maintenance.

C.2.9 Public Access

There are no proposals to amend public access arrangements in the LMP area. All core paths will continue to be managed as usual, and existing access infrastructure will continue to be managed.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

There are no scheduled heritage features within the LMP area. Non Scheduled features will have appropriate buffers applied and enforced around them should there be operational activity. All operations will adhere to UKFS standards and best practice.

Our key priorities for archaeology and the historic environment are to undertake conservation management, condition monitoring and archaeological recording at our significant historic assets; and to seek opportunities to work in partnership to help to deliver *Our Place in Time: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland* and *Scotland's Archaeology Strategy*. Significant historic environment features will be protected and managed following the UK Forestry Standard. Harvesting coupes, access roads and fence lines will be surveyed prior to any work being undertaken to ensure that upstanding historic environment features can be marked and avoided. At establishment and

restocking, work prescriptions remove relevant historic environment features from ground disturbing operations and replanting. Where appropriate, significant historic assets are recorded by archaeological measured survey and may be presented to the public with interpretation panels and access paths. Opportunities to enhance the setting of important sites and landscapes will be considered on a case-by-case basis (such as the views to and from a significant designated site).

The *Regional Historic Asset Management Plan* includes conservation management intentions for those designated historic assets in Scotland's national forests. Details of all known historic environment features are held within the *Forester Web Heritage Data* (built using national and regional historic environment records) and included within specific operational *Work Plans* to ensure damage is avoided. Significant historic environment features will be depicted on all relevant operational maps.

Objective	Opportunities	Constraints	Concept
Caring for the Historic Environment	We will ensure positive conservation management at significant historic assets, undertaking scrub control, condition monitoring and archaeological recording where necessary.	We will undertake suitable work practices on operational sites with known historic assets (and those discovered during operations).	We will ensure that historic assets (both designated and un-designated) are included within our land management and operational plans and are managed in line with <i>UK Forestry Standard</i> .

C.2.11 Biodiversity

The management strategy for existing ANSW/PAWS woodland is to improve woodland condition through thinning (see section C.2.2) and reduction in browsing pressure. Removal of non-native conifers will reduce conifer seed source and improve the health of neighbouring native trees. This Removal of non-native conifer will allow for improved woodland flora as well as variable canopy density into which native regeneration can form; these actions will have a positive effect on the woodland element of the Campsie Glen LNC. Black grouse Leks will continue to be monitored by our environment team.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Tree Health is a consideration for this LMP due to the coupe of mature Larch at the southern boundary of the Campsie block. *P.Ramorum* presents a risk, so removal of this area has been incorporated into the land management plan. Ash is also present within LMP area, the primary areas of developing ash have been included within the thinning coupes to allow for active management if required.

C.2.13 Invasive species

There is an active program of INNS control in place to remove invasive species . The area will continue to be monitored for invasive species. If further issues are identified our removal and control program will be amended to include these newly identified zones

C.2.14 New Planting

There is no woodland creation proposed as part of this LMP.

C.2.15 Wildfire

The LMP area is considered to have a relatively low wildfire risk, largely due to the prevailing climate and soil conditions. However, there have been fire incidents on adjacent hill ground that have encroached onto FLS land. If peatland restoration projects on the plateau proceed, they are expected to further reduce fire risk through re-wetting and improved moisture retention. These projects may also enhance site accessibility through the development of upgraded access tracks.

Further details on FLS's approach to wildfire management can be found here:

<https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/health-safety-wellbeing/wildfire-prevention>

C.2.16 Hydrology

There are no operations planned within the approval period that will effect private water supplies.

C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

Type of Project	Sensitive Area			Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	N/A			N/A		0
Deforestation	N/A			N/A		0
Forest Roads	N/A			N/A		0
Quarries	N/A			N/A		0
Provide further details on your project if required.						
N/A						



C.4 Tolerance Table

	Map 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 email and map	Y		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 more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase by up to 10% Any reduction in open ground within coupe area	Up to 5 ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period Advance felling into current or 2 nd 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	More than 10% of coupe area Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical	More than 5 ha

Note

*Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS in particular felling coupe adjacency. Felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS at 5 year review.

** No more than 1 ha, without consultation with Scottish Forestry, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

*** Tolerance subject to an overriding maximum of 20% designed open ground.

****Where windblow occurs, Scottish Forestry must be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees.



D. Production Forecast

Not applicable: FLS provide this nationally to Forest Research as per agreement with Scottish Forestry.

Appendices

Provide a list of appendices:

Item number	Title
Appendix 1:	Consultation Record

Maps

Map Number	Title
M1	Location
M2	Current Species
M3	Soils
M4	Climate
M5	DAMS
M6	Hydrology
M7	Key Features
M8	Concept
M9	Management
M10	Thinning
M11	Future Species
M12	Restock (Plan Period)