Forestry and Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

North Kyle
Land Management Plan
2026 - 2036

V1.0

We manage Scotland's National Forest Estate 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.

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Applicant's details	
Applicant:	Forestry and Land Scotland
Address:	55-57 Moffat Road, Dumfries, DG1 1NP
Agent's name:	Joanne Daly
Agent's position	Forest Planner
Agent's contact number:	07788226752
Agent's email:	joanne.daly@forestryandland.gov.scot

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	Central Scotland
Date	03/03/2025	Date of Approval	19 January 2026
		Date Approval Ends	18 January 2036
		Plan Ref. No.	032/25/06

A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

Property (LMP) Name:	**North Kyle**
Grid Reference (main entrance):	NS 4917 1161
Nearest town or locality:	Dalmellington
Local Authority:	East Ayrshire

A.2 Location and Background

Covering an area of 3857 hectares, the North Kyle Land Management Plan (LMP) area is located approximately 3km northeast of Dalmellington in East Ayrshire. Very much characterized by an industrial past, the block comprises mostly second rotation mixed age conifer plantation with small areas of broadleaf woodland. Restoration of the former open cast mining areas is nearing completion as is the development associated with North Kyle Wind Farm. This plan is a revised submission of earlier plans.

See Map 1.

A.3 Existing Schemes and Permissions

Type: Land Management Plan
Ref. No: FDP 76
Details: Full 10 Year Plan Expired 31st May 2024

Type: EIA Screening Determination for road
Ref: S7-193
Details: Consent not Required (Decision valid until 9th September 2029)

Type: EIA Screening Determination for afforestation
Ref: S7 -116
Details: Consent not Required (Decision valid until 19th March 2026)

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. N Kyle Masterplan (Section C.2.9 Public Access)
2. Neighbours and Community (Section C.2.9 Public Access)
3. Windblow (Section C.2.1 Felling)
4. Views (Section C.2.15 Other)
5. Ancient Woodland (Section C.2.11 Biodiveristy)
6. Historic Environment (Section C.2.10)
7. Vacant and Derelict Land (VDL) (Section C.2.5 Restocking Proposals)
8. Restocking Proposals (Section C2.5 Restocking Proposals)
9. Current and proposed new roads (Section C.2.8 Road Operations)
10. Priority Species and Habitats (Section C.2.11 Biodiversity)
11. Peatland restoration (Section C.2.15 Other)
12. Private Water Supplies (Section C.2.15 Other)
13. North Kyle Windfarm (Section C.2.15 Other)

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Long Term Vision

Silvicultural improvement and recovery of industrial land will be achieved through carefully managed phased felling, increased species diversity, targeted bog restoration and the afforestation of former mineral extraction areas to provide a quality visitor experience framed within a backdrop of forestry and green energy generation.

Management Objectives

The desired outputs and outcomes for the plan period (next ten years) are as follows:

Objective 1: Enhance the Visitor Experience
Indicator of objective being met:
Forest design to accommodate a developing North Kyle Masterplan infrastructure.
An improved road network to facilitate a proposed significant increase in visitor numbers and an expansion of their use of the forest for a range of recreational activities.

Objective 2: Manage Peatland and Former Open Cast Areas
Indicator of objective being met:
An increase in the area of both restored bog habitats and broadleaf woodland cover, particularly on the former mineral extraction sites, across the site.

Objective 3: Improve woodland quality and resilience through additional structural and species diversity.
Indicator of objective being met:
Targeted increase in establishment of alternative conifer and broadleaf species as the impact of windfarm felling reduces.

Objective 4: Sustainable timber production over the two approved phases of the plan period.
Indicator of objective being met:
Delivery of approved phased felling, thinning and restocking programmes.
Established Woodland Creation at Lanehead.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography and Landscape

Natural topography within the block varies between flat and undulating with a few medium sized hills. Kilmein Hill on the southeast boundary is the highest point at 429m with the remainder around 350m. Other unnamed hills with flat tops and steep sides as well as relict coal mine industrial waterfilled voids (largest at Dunstonhill and Pennyvenie) are also present.

The block is located northeast of Dalmellington, adjacent to the Doon Valley Local Landscape Area in the eastern part of the Nature Scot Ayrshire Foothills Landscape Character Type.

The foothills typically have a pastoral character at lower altitudes rising through rougher grazing and conifer plantation to open moorland tops with low density settlement evident in a scatter of farms and villages. Significant landscape change has been brought by recent open cast workings in the central area of the block as well as the windfarm and associated infrastructure.

External views overlooking the block are infrequent and often filtered by agricultural fields, shelterbelts, topography and connecting FLS land to the north. Rankinston receives the most close range views being located directly on the northeast boundary. Within the block the former mineral workings in the central area have the most significant impact.

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

Running east to west, the Southern Upland boundary Fault line lies just to the south of the block. South of the fault line, the solid geology comprise sedimentary greywackes and shales but to the north the geology is mostly Old Red Sandstone era with extrusive igneous basalt with additional areas of Westphalian Coal measures.

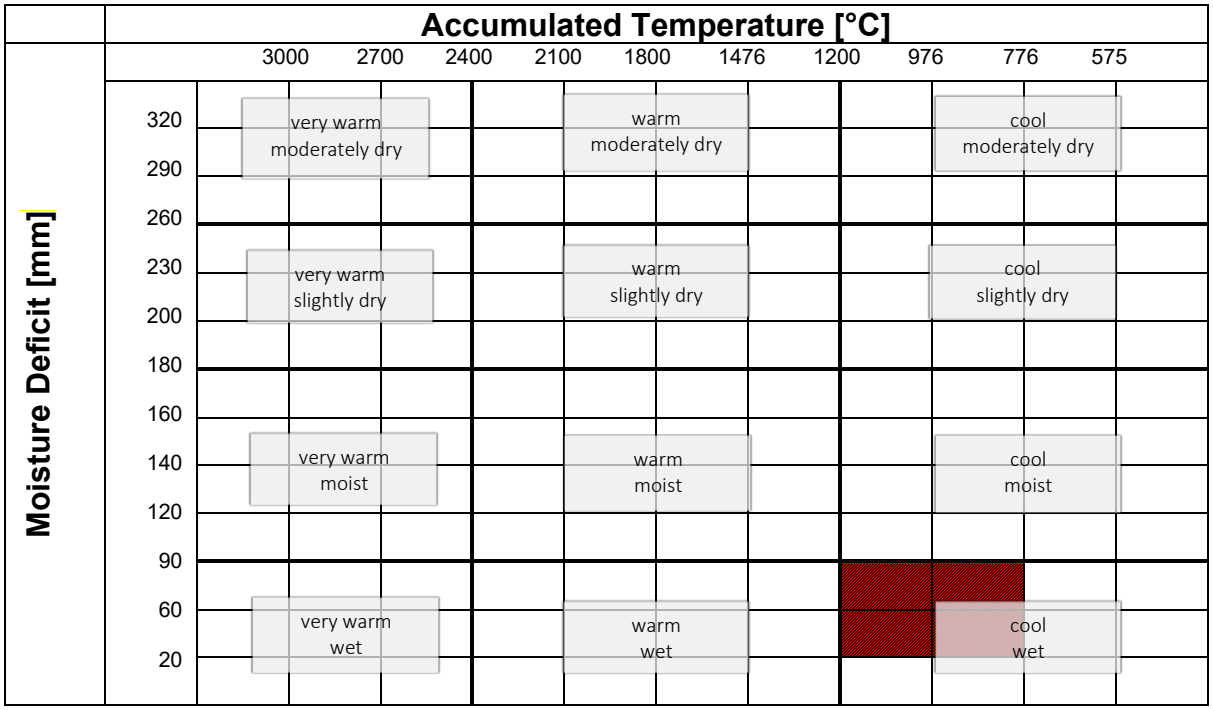
Flushed peat bogs, gleys and peaty gleys dominate the block. Although there are areas of Brown Earth soils there is little evidence of better soil types with most of the other site types being manmade soils as a result of mineral extraction and subsequent restoration comprising double digging and enrichment with mixed material from windfarm construction placed on rocky substrate.

In combination with poorly drained, nutrient poor soils with little structure and an exposure to south-westerly weather systems the block is constrained for both site productivity and a range of appropriate silvicultural practices. The John Hutton Institute "Land Capability for Forestry" classification (previously Macaulay Institute) for the area is mainly F6 (land with very limited flexibility for growth and management of tree crops) and F5 (land with limited flexibility) on lower level areas of the block.

See Map 8.

A.6.3 Climate

The southwest of Scotland has a predominantly mild windy oceanic climate influenced by the Gulf Stream. Annual rainfall in the block ranges from 1200-1600 mm mainly falling during the winter months October to February. Guidance on Climate Change suggests that the area can expect an increased frequency of extreme weather events with the climate remaining wet and mild. There will be little impact on the block with regard to primary species choice but there may be threats to wildlife habitats.
The current local climate is highlighted on the table below.



A.6.4 Hydrology

The LMP area falls within four river catchments; the Water of Coyle, Burnock Water, River Nith and the River Doon. The rivers form an important part of the local public water supply catchments with the areas to the north and west under the jurisdiction of West of Scotland Water, Paisley Office and those to the south and east the Dumfries office.

The River Doon and River Nith are noted salmonid systems where particular care should be taken to avoid water siltation. The overall condition of the Burnock Water and Water of Coyle, where the main pressures are access for fish migration, was Poor in 2022 but with an expectancy to improve to Good by 2027.
Overall, flood risk for the block is low with some localized flooding predicted around the main void in the south, the smaller void just north and Beoch Lane burn in the southeast.

See Map 3

A.6.5 Windthrow

The N Kyle block lies within an area of relatively moderate to high DAMS (Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring), scores 18-20. Significant areas of windthrow are almost endemic. Nearing the upper limits of productive forestry and with no previous history of thinning, the block is essentially a No Thin block.

See Map 5.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Although bordering adjacent Forestry and Land Scotland plantation to the south boundary, neighbouring land use generally comprises areas of upland grazing, occasional small pockets of private forestry and a range of small settlements with Dalmellington in the south, Skares to the north and Rankinston in the northeast. The remnant industrialised landscape of the various former mineral workings in the region is evident in most areas.

A.6.7 Access

Whilst the block is relatively well roaded, operational access to the centre core has been limited by the current windfarm construction (due to be concluded by 2025). Post construction, some upgrades will be required prior to harvesting and the windfarm roads will be integrated into the FLS network. The block connects to four consultation timber haulage routes.

Currently public access is generally outside the windfarm area comprising low level walking, mountain biking and cycling. With small carparking available at Dunstonhill and Rankinston, most visitors come from the surrounding villages and access is encouraged under the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC).

Within the North Kyle Masterplan there is a proposal for a public road running north to south as part of the visitor experience.

See Map 3

A.6.8 Historic Environment

There are no Scheduled Monuments or Category A listed buildings present within the plan. Sites of local, regional or undesignated importance are present across site with many permanently lost through mineral working activity and others still unseen within conifer plantation.

All significant features will be protected and managed following the Forestry and Archaeology Guidelines (2011), the FCS policy document Scotland's Woodlands and the Historic Environment (2008) and the supporting FLS Historic Environment Planning

Guidelines (available from the FLS Archaeologist). The known record is based on features recorded on the 1st edition OS Map (1850).

Details of known features are listed in Appendix III.

See Map 9.

A.6.9 Biodiversity

Designations

The Benbeoch SSSI is located along the southwest boundary of the block. Designated for geology (Igneous Petrology: Carboniferous-Permian Igneous), it is in an unfavourable condition. The block is also covered by the Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere although the Core Areas of the designation are located elsewhere. There are also several Local Nature Conservation Site (LNCS) designations that are adjacent to our block boundary:

- Dunaskin Hill and Benquhat Hill LNCS
- Bow Burn/Ashentree Glen Wood LNCS
- Glaisnock Moss/Carnivan Hill LNCS
- Martyr's Moss LNCS
- Benbeoch/Pennyvennie Glen LNCS

Priority Habitats

Ancient and Native woodland cover within the block is minimal, although some place names such as Beoch (birch) indicate that some native species were present in the past. Several small patches of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) are located in the east on Laigh Mount, High Mount and Pappet Hill and to the northwest near Rankinston. Areas of degraded Blanket Bog are present across the block at Tappet Hill and around Headmark Moss. Peatland restoration was agreed for Tappet Hill as part of the previous plan approval and at an additional two sites in the south centre of the forest through windfarm planning consent.

Priority Species

Black Grouse are present in the Upper Beoch area and some habitat restoration work has been initiated during the windfarm construction. Goshawk, Kestrel, Buzzard, Osprey and Peregrine falcons have been known to use the site. Water Vole and Otter are present within the forest and both species will continue to benefit from positive riparian management. Red squirrels and Badgers are also present.

The River Ayr and River Doon catchments are both important salmonid fisheries. In addition, Freshwater Pearl Mussels are known to be in the area.

Deadwood
Deadwood Ecological Potential across North Kyle is generally considered to be low however riparian zones and areas of Long Term Retention offer opportunities for a higher potential.

See Map 3.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

Control measures for small areas of *fallopia japonica* in the east of the block are scheduled.

Monitoring is ongoing for this species and other persistent identified groups, such as *rhododendron ponticum*, with ongoing treatment as per the National FLS INNS Policy/ Guidance.

A.7 Woodland Description

The North Kyle plantation area is dominated by conifer forest, Sitka Spruce and other conifers account for around 53% of the design plan unit.

Open ground, including extensive areas of mineral workings, accounts for around a further 21% with broadleaf contributing a further 8% towards the overall biodiversity of the block. The current distribution of broadleaf and species diversity requires addressing with future management and will be assisted by North Kyle Wind Farm compensatory planting commitments under Section 36 planning consent to afforest some of the former open cast areas.

Peripheral to the windfarm area, age distribution of both first and second rotation conifer is fairly even with planting years from the late seventies/early eighties.
Within the windfarm area age distribution is poor due to the significant amount of clearfelling that has taken place over a relatively short period.

The detached Lanehead block, due to be planted by 2025, is an area of new woodland creation consented in March 2021 (S7 -116 Lanehead EIA

See Map 2 which shows the current tree species composition and pattern.

Table 1: Area by species

Plan area by species						
Species	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	1631.6	42	1835.1	48	1732.5	44
Other conifers	284	7	477.1	12	488.5	13
Native broadleaves	145.8	4	220.8	6	230.2	6
Other broadleaves	68.1	2	134.6	3	137.8	6
Open ground	1084.1	28	1048.5	27	1061.2	26
Fallow	643.5	17	141	4	206.9	5
Total	3857.1	100	3857.1	100	3857.1	100

Chart 1: Area by species

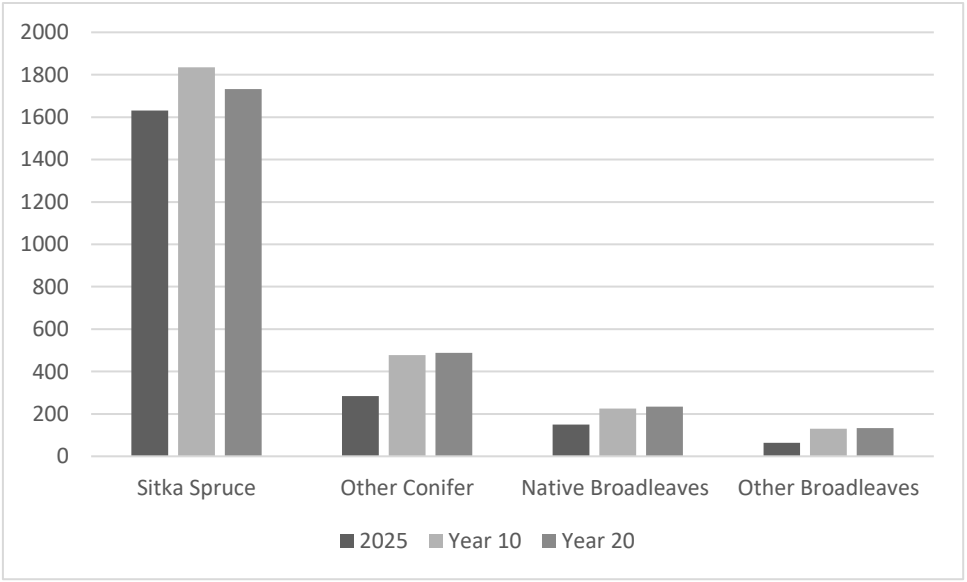
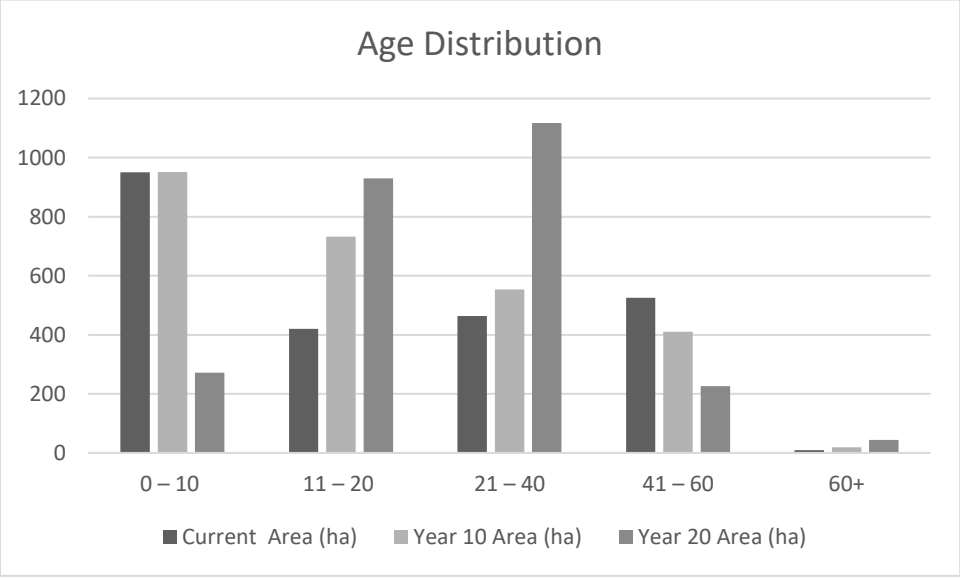


Table 2: Area by age

Plan area by Age						
Age Class (years)	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
0 – 10	950.1	40	951.2	36	271.8	10
11 – 20	420.2	18	732.7	27	929.5	36
21 – 40	463.4	20	553.6	21	1117.7	43
41 – 60	525	22	410.5	15	226.3	9
60+	8.8	0	19.6	1	43.8	2
Total	2367.5	100	2667.6	100	2589.1	100

Chart 2: Area by age



A.8 Plant Health

Two plant health notices were issued in the northwest of the block (Manroy Hill STH17_0779 and Carline Burn 2 STH18_0479). Existing larch in these areas has been removed and all Larch and Ash have been removed from our restock proposals.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities – and Concept

Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraints	Opportunities
Public Access and visitor experience	Road quality and extent. Windthrow Open cast areas. Windfarm.	Public Road. SOAC endorsement. North Kyle Masterplan.
Water	Waterbodies. Poor status.	Riparian planting. Increased Native Species. Forest and Water Guidelines.
Soils	Poor structure. Wet SMR. Poor SNR. Degraded Blanket Bog.	Improved soil quality. Ecological benefits Peatland restoration.
Historic Environment	Sites previously degraded/destroyed by mineral extraction. Various sites of local and regional importance.	Protect and record unknown sites. Enhance existing sites. Forest character benefits.
Biodiversity	Protected species. Small areas of ASNW and NW. Deep peat. Deer browsing. Former mineral extraction.	Biodiversity recovery. Quality native woodland network. Open Habitat network.
Landscape	Visual scars/Open Cast. Sitka Spruce dominance. Windfarm. Trig Point. Windblow.	Pleasant views within forest and looking out to wider area. Integrated character with surrounding land.
Climate	Warming climate.	Increased sequestration through peatland restoration. Afforestation sites increasing resilience and carbon capture.
Timber Production	Plant health. Access. High DAMS.	Revised phased felling/thinning programme. Herbivore management.

	Deer. Age distribution.	Woodland Creation at Lanehead. Quality road network. Forest Development Types good practice.
Community	Access. Livestock intrusion. Boundary in northwest.	Positive neighbour relations. Public access to forest road. Connectivity to blocks to north.
Roads and haulage	Inaccessible areas. Consultation haulage routes.	Incorporation of legacy windfarm routes. Upgrades. TTF liaison.
Plant Health	*Phytopthora ramorum.* *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus.* *Heterobasidion annosum.* *Hylobius abietis.*	INNS controls Species diversification. Encourage resilience through species choice.

Concept

Map 3 shows how the forest has been zoned as well as how constraints and opportunities have been incorporated into achieving the management objectives.

Visitor Experience

Access to a forest road, enhancement of the Coyle Water area and the increase in native and flowering broadleaves in amenity areas will transform the site for visitors with planting already improving views. Most of the site will be covered by the North Kyle Masterplan for community engagement with a focus on the Coyle Water area as a Visitor Hub.

Management of Peatland and former Open Cast

Planting of mixed woodland on former open cast mining sites will result in improved views and biodiversity. A mosaic of open space will be incorporated into the block comprising blanket bog restoration which is already underway and habitat for priority species.

Woodland Quality

Increased alternative conifer and broadleaved areas as well as riparian planting to contribute to an overall improvement in the soils biodiversity and resilience of the forest. A well distributed age structure will gradually develop as the impact of windfarm felling fades.

Timber Production
Timber production will continue with future stimulus from the new woodland creation at Lanehead, historical larch removal and targeted windthrow felling. Options for future markets will be improved by diversification of species where site conditions allow in addition to good operation access.

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

To date, North Kyle has been managed on a clearfell and restock silvicultural system due to its exposed position and the extensive prevalence of poor site types that also include significant areas of remediated former open cast sites. There is little likelihood of this changing in the near future.

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.

Stands adjoining felled areas will be retained until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2m.

For any future clearfell coupes where adjacency is not possible, and there is no exemption under the Scottish Forestry Act, an amendment will be discussed and agreed with Scottish Forestry before the coupe is felled.

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 or windblow 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

Given that the entire block lies at elevation over a range of poor site types and exhibits DAMS scores of >17, N Kyle is considered to be close to the upper limits of productive forestry and is therefore currently managed as a No Thin block.

Future second rotation crops may provide opportunities thinning.

C.2.3 Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

Given the absence of historic thinning across the site, N Kyle is not currently considered to be a candidate for regional expansion of LISS however there are areas where conifers are regenerating vigorously and there may be potential in second rotation crops for future LISS management.

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions (LTR) / Natural Reserves[1][2][3]

Currently there are 2 Natural Reserves and 3 Minimum Intervention coupes within the LMP area. There may be opportunities for the development of these areas in future plans where woodland has become established on the former open cast sites.

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 5 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 2500 stems per hectare (SPH) for conifers and 1600 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.

Reclaimed former open cast sites will be planted with conifer and broadleaf mixtures using minimally intrusive ground preparation methods where possible.

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.

There will be a preference for natural regeneration of Native Woodland areas (to maintain

[1] Long term retentions are individual, stable stands of trees retained for environmental benefit significantly beyond the age or size generally adopted by the woodland enterprise.
[2] Minimum Intervention is management with no systematic felling or planting of trees. Operations normally permitted are fencing, control of exotic species and vertebrate pests and maintenance of paths and rides and safety work.
[3] FLS Nature Reserves are predominantly wooded areas usually mature and intended to reach biological maturity, managed in perpetuity by Minimum Intervention where conservation or biodiversity is the prime objective.

provenance and improve the chances of establishment) and where it is the desired species it will be recruited to establish the next crop at the required stocking densities. Where the regeneration is too dense it may be necessary to clear and respace.

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 of the riparian zones, designed open ground and broadleaf areas may fill in with natural regeneration of both conifers and broadleaves. These sites will be managed to ensure that, where practicable, the natural regeneration does not negatively impact on the plan objectives.

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.

The Tappet Hill area to the east will continue to be assessed and managed for natural regeneration. Elsewhere, two projects involving low density native tree planting for Black Grouse already agreed by the Council and the windfarm developer will be incorporated into the plan (Management Coupes 93105 and 93084).)

Table 3: Felling

Scale of Proposed Felling Areas										
Total Plan Area			3857.1 ha							
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	LTR	%
Area (ha)	165.3	4.3	291.9	7.6	137.1	3.6	76.6	2	0	0

Table 4: Thinning

Thinning over the first 10 years of the plan	
Total area where thinning may be undertaken during the plan period	0 ha

Table 5: Restocking

Restocking outwith area subject to North Kyle Windfarm Plan approval

Felling Phase	Map Identifier (coupe number)	Species to be planted - or established through natural regeneration (nr)	Area (ha)*
2	93004	SS 43% NF 23% MB 21% NBL 13%	21 10.9 10.2 6.2
2	93056	SS 82% NMB 18%	27.1 5.8
1	93203	SS 45% NF/NS (50/50) 31% NMB 24%	18 12.3 9.8
2	93206	SS 79% NMB 21%	28.8 7.7
1	93211	SS 62% SS/LP (50/50) 28% NMB	25.9 11.7 4.2
2	93036	SS 58% SS/LP (50/50) 37% NMB 5%	9.2 5.9 0.8
2	93072	SS 61% NF/SS (50/50) 20% DBI/MB (70/30) 19%	15.9 5.3 4.9
1	93060	SS 50% NMB 21% SS/NF (50/50) 17% SS/LP (50/50) 12%	48.05 19.59 16.37 11.2
2	93064	SS 83% NMB 12% SS/NF (50/50) 5%	41.3 5.9 2.67
1	93204	NF/SS (50/50) 100%	7.31
2	93205	SS 28% NMB 67% MB 5%	9.5 22.5

			1.8
1	93038 (Fallow)	SS 70% NMB 30%	29.2 12
1	93037 (Fallow)	SS 91% MB 9%	36.9 3.6
1	93009 (Fallow)	SS 90% NMB 8% MB 2%	17.6 1.6 0.4
1	93010 (Fallow)	SS 77% NS 19% MB 4%	9.2 2.3 0.4
1	93037 (Fallow)	SS 90% MB 10%	25.1 2.8
2	93036 (Fallow)	SS 58% SS/LP (50/50) 37% NMB 5%	9.2 5.9 0.8
		Total Restocking Area (ha)	**584.79**

C.2.6 Protection

In N Kyle there is a significant challenge in establishing soft conifers and broadleaves species that are particularly palatable to deer.

Generally, within South Region there is a presumption not to erect physical protections against deer with the current Regional Deer Management Strategy effectively managing the deer population through achieving set annual cull targets (determined using integrated data i.e. population counts, fecundity/mortality rates, and damage levels) to meet land management objectives.

Proposed restock species have been chosen primarily on the basis of site suitability in addition to accessibility for protection. At the work planning stage, we will re-assess all restock areas to determine site specific deer management requirements. If the potential occurrence of deer browsing is high, and where protection through deer population control

alone is likely to prove difficult, alternative protection measures such as biodegradable plastic tree guards/shelters may be used.

Establishment will be assessed at year five upon completion of restock when, if tree shelters have been used, a plan for their removal and recycling will be put in place assuming the trees are satisfactorily established and less susceptible to continued browsing pressure.

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 and manage deer impacts across the Estate consistent with the carrying capacity of the land and successful delivery of FLS land management objectives. Deer Management Plans direct the priorities for management and are available on request.

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

No new fence erection for deer or stock control is planned. A plan for the removal of old fencing no longer required is in place. Fencelines are typically removed after approximately 15 years. Timing and length are is dependent on achieving stand establishment and trees becoming less susceptible to browsing.

C.2.8 Road Operations

No new roads are required during this plan there are however several planned roads which will be addressed in the following LMP (2034 – 2044).

Map 7 shows the existing forest road network along with FLS associated quarries, timber haulage egress points and the local 'Agreed Timber Transport Routes'. Any planned new roads or quarry expansions in the plan period are also indicated on this map. Existing roads will be maintained and/or upgraded as necessary.

There are currently 2 FLS quarries at Green Hill NS 4935 1315 (1.24ha) and Tappet Hill NS 5353 1393 (0.62ha). Two additional quarries are in use by the windfarm developers (SEA2, 0.88ha, NS 4936 1175 and SEA5, NS 5032 0936, 1.14ha). SEA5 is intended to be transferred to FLS when construction is completed and SEA2 will continue to be restored.

C.2.9 Public Access

The N Kyle block has been identified as the focus for a destination visitor project (North Kyle Masterplan and Coalfield Communities Landscape Partnership (CCLP)). It is anticipated that there will be an increase in community and recreational events within the forest.

The A713 Ayr to Castle Douglas road runs to the west but block access is generally via the minor B roads that surround it. Visitors are encouraged 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).

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.

Woodland Management in Visitor Zones

Visitor Zones are areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes.

Within the proposed North Kyle Masterplan the area around the Coyle Water will be highlighted as a Visitor Hub for potential future development. The area already benefits from the existing native broadleaves amenity planting and a Minimum Intervention management classification. This is shown on Map 3.

In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees will 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 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.

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 (UKFS) guidance is to manage a minimum of 15% of the forest management unit with conservation and the enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective. The figure for this plan (including long term retention and minimum intervention coupes) is around 15.5%.

Designations

All designated sites adjacent to the block have been buffered with open space and native broadleaves where felling is taking place within the next ten years. This should alleviate non-native seed dispersal onto neighbouring land and protect as well as improve the condition of these sites.

Priority Habitats

ASNW and Native Woodland will continue to be protected from felling and livestock encroachment. Native broadleaves have been increased throughout the block and sited adjacent to these habitats to create connectivity. Restoration work at Tappet Hill will continue and windfarm habitat management areas targetting Blanket Bog and Black Grouse will now be present in the block.

Priority Species

Sightings of all species will continue to be registered. Many will also benefit from continued positive riparian management aiming to maintain a mosaic of open and woodland habitats

and reduce siltation. It is anticipated that an increase in riparian broadleaves across the site following felling of mature stands will greatly improve habitat linkage corridors. In order to encourage red squirrel, future broadleaf planting will be restricted to native, small seeded species. Areas of mature NS and SP will be retained where appropriate and their areas increased with supplementary restock.

Deadwood

Where it is safe to do so, opportunities to retain standing mature dead trees (that already offer excellent potential for a range of species) and to create additional deadwood will be identified during the planning of all felling and thinning works favouring areas with the highest deadwood ecological potential. Deadwood and any deadwood areas associated with riparian zones will be marked on contract maps for retention and potential expansion.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Hylobius abietis, the Pine weevil, is endemic and can cause extensive damage to young conifer crop (and at times young broadleaves). As part of the region's chemical minimisation strategy, the Hylobius Management Support System (HMSS) is used to assess *hylobius* numbers and determine the optimum time for sites to be restocked.

Phytopthora ramorum infection has been confirmed on Larch across the region. Several infected areas have previously been felled under the requirements of a Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN).

Heterobasidion annosum is not endemic in the block. Stump treatment with urea post felling may however be required in areas with poorer site types.

Hymenoscyphus fraxineus is present in the broadleaved areas around Rankinston and in some of the ASNW area on the northeast border.

C.2.13 Invasive Species

Japanese Knotweed is present across the site with areas earmarked for spraying in accordance with good practice guidance. Monitoring for the species is ongoing.

C.2.14 New Planting

No proposals for new planting are included in this plan. The Woodland Creation and planting on former open cast sites have already been approved by Scottish Forestry through S36 compensatory planting planning approval process when the windfarm development was approved (Coupes 93020, 93058, 93081, 93082, 93091, 93019, 93011, 93107, 93062, 93032 and 93043)

See Map 6.

C.2.15 Other

Wildfire

There is currently a significant amount of open ground within the block as well as large areas of wet soils. In the wider area, there are remaining features from industrial history. Overall, the fire risk is considered to be low to medium.

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.

Landscape and Visual

Ongoing remediation of the former industrial areas by planting with a mixture of conifer and broadleaves will benefit views and allow these sites to blend in with the character of the Ayrshire Foothills. Elsewhere, native flowering shrub species will be utilised where amenity is the key focus.

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 clay rich 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

Areas at risk of flooding around the voids and have been buffered with Native Broadleaves. In addition, specific treatments that meet or exceed water guideline recommendations in Forest and Water Guidelines (5th edition) will be implemented to provide long term protection against loss of light from canopy closure and ground disturbance from future forestry operations. It is anticipated that planned operations within the North Kyle plan area will not impact on the existing flood risk.

Private Water Supplies

There are private dwellings close to the plan area. There are no private water supplies in the plan area however a private water supply pipeline crosses the amenity broadleaves at Lanehead. Details of known Private Water Supplies are held in the Region's GIS layer, afforded appropriate buffer areas protection and are identified in Appendix IV.

Utilities, Renewables and other developments

North Kyle Windfarm

North Kyle windfarm is located in the central area of the block and comprises 39 wind turbines within the block as well as substations and an interconnector bisecting the forest north to south.

Future Windfarm Infrastructure

Scoping is currently taking place for Breezy Hill Windfarm in the West of the block and Upper Beoch Windfarm in the southeast.

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

Table 6 – 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	0ha
Deforestation	0%Con	0%BL	0%Con	0%BL	0ha

Forest Roads	0ha	0ha	0ha
Quarries	0ha	0ha	0ha
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 – DAMS
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 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
Archaeological Sites	WoSAS	Advice that all sites require identification on maps and protection from operations. Potential around 50 sites but possibly more. All sites have been flagged on maps and commitment to protect unknown sites in plan.
Access	Neighbour	Historical concerns about allowing access to block from the north over property. Ongoing discussion with FLS teams.
Masterplan	Scottish Forestry	Make sure that LMP and Masterplan correspond. At this stage exact infrastructure and funding is being finalised however the plan has been designed to accommodate the current proposals by leaving open space around the Coyle Water to accommodate infrastructure and increasing flowering broadleaved species along roads.
Deep Peat	Scottish Forestry	Sends guidance around Deep Peat and asks that it be adhered to. Suggests we use an attached format for EIA Screening. Screened and approved in last plan.
UKFS	Scottish Forestry	Consider all recent UKFS Guidelines – V5. All UKFS requirements have been considered and adhered to and good practice guidance committed to as standard.
EIA	Scottish Forestry	Ensure any EIA Screening proposals are submitted in good time to allow pragmatic processing of LMP. None submitted. EIA type projects within the area subject to North Kyle Windfarm Plan approval and approved by Council. Tappet Hill already screened and roads are not proposed for the span of this LMP.
Habitats Regulations Assessment	Scottish Forestry	Consider whether a HRA will be required. Nature Scot have confirmed by email that no HRA is required.
Soil Improvement	Neighbour	Requests location of any areas prepared using organic waste. At present no organic waste is being used within block. Neighbour has been advised.
Planting/Soils	Neighbour	Suggests detailed copy of planting plans and basic advice on reasoning such as soils be included in future consultation. At a face to face meeting basic advice was given on the North Kyle soil types and site suitability.
Species choice.	Neighbour	Suggests using edible species. Some edible native tree species and shrubs have been included along main forest road. Also scope to include more edible features around Coyle Water when recreation and community plans are progressed.

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
Landscape and Visual	Neighbour	Suggests Mackintosh style landscaping – dark SS entrance with avenues of flowering species within for impact. Where possible, flowering native species such as rowan and cherry have been included along roads which have been identified for public access routes. This is within coupes being restocked within the lifetime of this LMP and allowing for operational access to commercial softwoods.
ASNW	Neighbour	Suggests whole block be changed to ancient woodland. At a face to face meeting FLS advised on classification of ASNW and that there are small existing areas within the block however 46022 cannot be recreated. Advice was given explaining that broadleaves will be increased and naturally regenerating species such as Aspen used where viable.
Visitor Information	Neighbour	Suggests single blocks of native species with information boards to help educate people on trees. Scope to include around Coyle water once community and recreation plans are finalised.
Broadleaves	Neighbour	Suggests single strip of broadleaves to the east of Upper Beoch connecting existing BL areas. This has been included in planting proposals and agreed with Wildlife Management. There is a private deer stalking group operating just over the boundary here so we anticipate that the trees will become established.
Water Supply	Neighbour	Showed water supply and mains pipe on map. This is a mains supply and it has been confirmed that they have no private supply on FLS ground. Shown on map.
SSSI	Nature Scot	Confirms SSSI "will not be affected by the proposal and no HRA required. No further action required.
Confirms no HRA required	Nature Scot	No further action required.
Events	Local Resident	Request to have cycling event. This has been forwarded to our Communities Team for consideration and it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in cycling activity within the block.
Access	Polnessan Estates	Query regarding shared access to Dunston Hill Area. This is being dealt with by Operational Teams
The following stakeholders responded with no comment or no issues: • RSPB • Confor		

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
The following stakeholders were contacted during scoping but did not respond: • East Ayrshire Council • Coalfields Environment Initiative • Galloway and Southern Ayrshire UNESCO Biosphere • 9 Community Councils • Dalmellington Community Council • SEPA • Ayrshire Rivers Trust • East Ayrshire Woodlands • Ayrshire Timber Alliance • Dalmellington Parish Development Trust • Scottish Power Energy Networks • River Nith Fisheries Trust		

Appendix II: Historic Environment records

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
1	Undesignated	KNOCKGULDRON	Farmstead. A farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one roofed long building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1859, sheet xl).	NS482135	Regional	0.17
2	Undesignated	STANNERY KNOWE	Building, Enclosure. Two small buildings and an enclosure shown the OS 1st edition 6" map. Survives as banked enclosure with external ditch. A 'causeway' or embankment leads away from the ENE side of the enclosure for some distance.	NS497124	Regional	0.06
3	Undesignated	MANROY HILL	BUILDING. A long house 10.97m by 5.49m with a similar outline attached at right angles on N and a turf-walled yard to E. Served by a hollow way.	NS444140	Uncategorised	1
4	Undesignated	DARNTAGGART WOOD	STRUCTURE. A rectangular structure, annotated Hay Ree on depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli).	NS526151	Regional Importance	0.17
5	Undesignated	BLACK WATER	SHEEPFOLD, SHIELING HUT (POSSIBLE). A possible sheiling hut on the W side of the	NS508105	Regional Importance	0.03

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
			Black water and a D-shaped sheepfold on the E side.			
6	Undesignated	KILMEIN HILL	ENCLOSURE(S), QUARRY SCOOP(S), RIG AND FURROW. Two rectangular enclosures, 30m by 25m and 17m square, with a hollow way rising between them from lower ground. From a scrape beside the track came a sherd of medieval pottery. Both enclosures lie within a much larger enclosure, circa 4 acres.	NS455108	Uncategorised	1
7	Undesignated	BEOCH NO.3 COLLIERY	COLLIERY. Located to a 100m square is the site of a former coal mine, Beoch No. 3.	NS509091	Uncategorised	0.99
8	Undesignated	DALMELLINGTON, BEOCH MINES	COLLIERY(S). Large area containing remains of mining activity, including shafts, spoil heaps and tramways.	NS520090	Local Importance	35.96
9	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture. SITE IDENTIFIED BY HLA NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE.	NS449137	Uncategorised	3.55
10	Undesignated	DALMELLINGTON, BOWHILL PITS / PATNA / KERSE PITS / DALMELLINGTON,	COLLIERY(S). Spoil heaps and remains of mining activity.	NS436125	Local	3.21

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
		WATERSIDE IRONWORKS COMPLEX				
11	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture	NS450132	Uncategorised	3.03
12	Undesignated	MEIKLE HILL	BOUNDARY BANK. A ditchless bank which is not part of the Deil's Dyke, but is an old land boundary.	NS530080	Uncategorised	1.98
13	Undesignated	BENBAIN	SHEEPFOLD. A 'Sheep Ree' comprising two unroofed structures and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xlvii).	NS503087	Local Importance	00.13
14	Undesignated	RIG HILL	CAIRN (POSSIBLE). Thought to have once been an area of a small circle of stones 9ft in diameter. Unable to locate.	NS530097	Uncategorised	1
15	Undesignated	DALMELLINGTON, BOWHILL PITS / PATNA / KERSE PITS / DALMELLINGTON, WATERSIDE IRONWORKS COMPLEX	COLLIERY(S). Spoil heaps and remains of mining activity.	NS445125	Local Importance	3.9

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
16	Undesignated	KILMEIN MOUNT	FARMSTEAD. A single long building aligned E/W measures 29.97m by 6.4m subdivided into four rooms.	NS451108	Regional Importance	0.02
17	Undesignated	KILMEIN MOUNT	MOUND(S), NATURAL FEATURE(S). Two mounds. The S mound has been quarried, and the N mound measures 10m in diameter and 1m high, grass covered and appears to be natural.	NS451108	Regional Importance	0.03
18	Undesignated	RIG HILL, NITH LODGE	CAIRN (POSSIBLE), BATTLEAXE. Located within a 100m square is an enclosed cremation cemetery measures 30ft by 15ft internally within a wall formed by up to 15 stones c.2ft high. Excavated in 1937, it contained 8 cremation pits, 3 with pottery and a battle axe now in the NMAS (EP 57).	NS530097	Uncategorised	1
19	Undesignated	BURNHEAD	FORT. A mound identified during field survey for a wind farm. .	NS488097	Uncategorised	1
20	Undesignated	BENBAIN	ENCLOSURE. A small square enclosure.	NS500092	Local Importance	0.06
21	Undesignated	BEOCH NO.4 COLLIERY	COLLIERY.	NS510091	Local Importance	1.85

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
			Beoch Colliery No. 4. Site of mine which closed in 1968 and spoil heap to the W.			
22	Undesignated	DALMELLINGTON, BOWHILL PITS / PATNA / KERSE PITS / DALMELLINGTON, WATERSIDE IRONWORKS COMPLEX	COLLIERY(S). Spoil heaps and remains of mining activity.	NS439124	Local Importance	3.49
23	Undesignated	MANROY HILL	SHEEPFOLD. A ditched and banked enclosure, 11.0m in diameter within a 2.0m turf bank, and a 2.1m wide N entrance. Two turf-banked hut sites lie 70m to the N.	NS442139	Uncategorised	1
24	Undesignated	BOW BURN	STRUCTURE. A rectangular structure annotated Hay Ree is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1859, sheet xl). A T-shaped sheep shelter now occupies the site.	NS449137	Regional Importance	0.03
25	Undesignated	DALMELLINGTON, BOWHILL PITS / PATNA / KERSE PITS / DALMELLINGTON,	COLLIERY(S). Spoil heaps and remains of mining activity.	NS433127	Local Importance	4.39

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
		WATERSIDE IRONWORKS COMPLEX				
26	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rectilinear Fields and Farms; RELIC TYPES Medieval/Post-medieval Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture.	NS432133	Uncategorised	0.13
27	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms.	NS518149	Uncategorised	10.95
28	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms.	NS450108	Uncategorised	1.34
29	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms.	NS543104	Uncategorised	1.64
30	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms.	NS481137	Uncategorised	3.22
31	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms.	NS522147	Uncategorised	5.71
32	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th-19th Century Plantation Enclosure / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS 5389 1418	Uncategorised	2.76
33	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Plantation; RELIC TYPES 18th-19th Century Plantation	NS 5358 1452	Local Importance	1.69

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
			Enclosure / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable			
34	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	TYPES 18th-19th Century Plantation Enclosure / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS 5441 1465	Uncategorised	3.45
35	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES Medieval/Post-medieval Medieval/Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS533096	Uncategorised	0.04
36	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS533092	Uncategorised	0.06
37	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS532119	Uncategorised	0.39
38	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Opencast/Mining/Quarry Site / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS452127	Uncategorised	0
39	Undesignated	HLA Relict Areas	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES 18th Century-Present Opencast/Mining/Quarry Site / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS443144	Uncategorised	0.08

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
40	Undesignated	HLA Relict Area	RCAHMS HLA data; TYPE = Rough Grazing; RELIC TYPES 18th-19th Century Plantation Enclosure / Not Applicable Not Applicable / Not Applicable Not Applicable	NS547154	Uncategorised	0.01
41	Undesignated	Little Burnockhead	Building. A 2 roomed recteangular building, annotated Little Burnockhead on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli)	NS524149	Regional Importance	0.01
42	Undesignated	Burnockhead Farmstead	FARMSTEAD. Farmstead comprising an L shaped building with a small outbuilding and 2 small enclosures as depicted on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli)	NS517147	Regional Importance	0.04
43	Undesignated	Burnockhead Farmstead	ENCLOSURES. Two small enclosures associated with the farmstead as shown on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, xli)	NS517147	Regional Importance	0.14
44	Undesignated	Beoch Lane	POSSIBLE GRAVE. Rectangular drystone enclosue measuring 15x5m and standing upto 1.5m in places. Inside the enclosure is a small standign stone presummed to be a headstone. Appears like a roofed building on OS 1st edition 6-inch map Ayrshire (1850, sheet xlvii)	NS523097	Uncategorised	0.01

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
45	Undesignated	Righill Farmstead	FARMSTEAD. An 'L' shaped building named Righill is depicted as a roofed farmstead on the OS 1st edition 6-inch map for Ayrshire (1850, sheet xlviii) although appears on modern OS maps as a sheepfold.	NS530099	Regional Importance	0.03
46	Undesignated	Bedminnie Moss	Drystone ruins in a against an old fenceline - possible a sheep ree. Drystone ruins upto 1m high in a T shape with a small 2m x 2m enclosed space	NS536137	Local Importance	0
47	Undesignated	BURNOCKHEAD	SHEEP REE. Circular sheep ree annotated on 1st edition OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli)	NS522151	Local Importance	0
48	Undesignated	BURNOCKHEAD	ENCLOSURE DYKE(S). Enclsure dykes associated with Burnockhead Farmstead as depicted on 1st edition OS 6-inch maps (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli)	NS520150	Local Importance	5.39
49	Undesignated	Tod Hill Well	WELL. Depicted as a 'spring on modern OS maps it is recorded as a 'Well' on the 1st edition 6-inch OS map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli)	NS 5373 1387	Local Importance	0
50	Undesignated	Sunnyside	Farmstead. A farmstead comprising one small unroofed building, one partially roofed building, two roofed buildings, one of which is a long building and has an outshot, and one	NS 5618 1124	Regional Importance	0.05

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
			enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ayrshire 1860, sheet xli).			
51	Undesignated	Sheepfold	Sheepfold. Circular sheepfold (in good condition) featured on OS map 2nd edition	NS 5547 1078	Local Importance	0.04
52	Undesignated	Sheep Ree	<Null>	NS 4909 1324	Local Importance	0.01

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 ****
SF 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 SF, 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 SF 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
SF 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 3 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 3 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 2nd 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