



Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

East Loch Ard Land Management Plan 2026-2036

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.



The mark of
responsible forestry



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Version History

Version	Date	Comments
1.0	02/12/2025	Initial draft
1.1	16/12/2025	Text revisions
1.2	31/03/2026	First draft to Scottish Forestry
1.3	07/08/2026	Second Draft to Scottish Forestry
1.4	24/08/2026	Update based on SF review



A Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

A.1 Property Details			
Property Name:	East Loch Ard and Shannochill		
Business Reference Number:		Main Location Code:	
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NS 477994 and NS 540991	Nearest town or locality:	Aberfoyle
Local Authority:	Stirling		
LMP Plan area (hectares):	3555.48 ha		
Owner's Details			
Title:		Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:	Forestry and Land Scotland	Position:	Planning Team
Primary Contact Number:	0300 067 6600	Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:	planning.central@forestryandland.gov.scot		
Address:	Aberfoyle Office, Aberfoyle, Stirling		
Postcode:	FK8 3UX	Country:	Scotland
Approval - to be completed by Scottish Forestry staff:			
LMP Reference Number:			
Plan Period: (ten years) (day/month/year)	From:	To:	
Operations Manager Signature:		Approval Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)	

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:	Stewart Towers	Date:	24/08/2026

A.2 Location and Background

This plan amalgamates two existing plan areas into one: **East Loch Ard** and **Shannochill**.

The **East Loch Ard** Land Management Plan area lies to the southwest of the village of Aberfoyle. The northern boundary is the B829 Aberfoyle to Inversnaid road while to the west and southwest, the boundary is immediately adjacent to several other blocks of land owned and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland. The River Forth and open farmland form the eastern and southeastern limits. The block is entirely within the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and forms a core part of the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park. It is also a key component in the Queen Elizabeth Research Forest. Direct access is from the B829 or from the unclassified road between Gartmore and Drymen.

The **Shannochill** Land Management Plan area lies approximately two kilometres southeast of Aberfoyle. It is close to the A81 Glasgow to Callander Road and is accessed via a track near Cobleland. It lies immediately south of the Highland Boundary Fault, occupying a low ridge overlooking the River Forth and is within the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. The immediate surroundings consist mainly of grazing land but further out, the block is surrounded by blocks of land owned and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland (see **M1: Location**).

A.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

Table: Existing Schemes & Permissions

Type (e.g. Felling Permission)	Ref. No.	Details
East Loch Ard LMP	033/C&T/E/15	Current LMP covering East Loch Ard Block expires 25/03/2026
Shannochill LMP	033/CT/LMP4-2015	Current LMP covering Shannochill Block expires 16/03/2026
East Loch Ard EIA SOR	386	EIA SOR for 3.5ha of Forest Roads and 0.13ha of Forest Quarries. Scottish Forestry determined that the work proposed would NOT require EIA consent.
Shannochill EIA SOR	none	EIA SOR for afforestation (15,6ha of broadleaf planting). Scottish Forestry determined that the work proposed would NOT require EIA consent. Decision expired on 11 February 2021 and it is unknown whether consent was applied for again.

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Table: Stakeholder Engagement Summary	
Scoping – Main Points	LMP Reference (section/page):
Access – Has historically been an issue for the area. For the organisation, the issues include timing restrictions, transit time & associated cost, Scottish Water restrictions due to pipelines, and bridge weight limits. The public has also raised concerns about the structural integrity of the bridges at Milton and Manse Road and their capacity to deal with haulage loads and the increase in recreational traffic since covid, specifically, large campervans.	A.6.7 – (Public) Access A.7.1 – Community and Recreation C.2.12 – Public Access
Biodiversity – High value site due to two Oak Woodland SSSIs and extensive PAWS & ASNW within the plan area with lots of habitat improvement works over the last decades. A key priority is to maintain enough mature woodland in the right places to provide habitat for key species.	A.6.9 – Biodiversity C.2.14 – Biodiversity
Invasive species – The spread of <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> continues to be a major issue as well as the prolific regeneration of Sitka Spruce and the growing presence of Western Hemlock.	A.6.10 – Invasive Species C.2.16 – Invasive Species

A full record of comments raised during public consultation is available in Appendix I.

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Woodlands managed for timber production and improved water quality while providing benefits for biodiversity, climate, landscape and community.

Management Objectives		
No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
1	Continue to manage areas of the forest for high quality timber production.	Coupe size, shape and management are designed to take account the distribution of current species and age, landscape characteristics and topography to ensure a diverse structure is maintained.
2	Continue to implement the Larch Strategy to reduce the rate of expansion of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> .	Reduction in area of larch during plan period.
3	Reduce downstream flood risk and improve water quality of the Duchray Water and its associated tributaries.	No incidents during operations and an increase in soil stabilising native broadleaves.
4	Increase forest resilience to threats such as climate change, pests, and disease.	Where climatic and site conditions are suitable, alternative species to Sitka Spruce, such as Norway Spruce and Douglas Fir will be planted to add to the diversity of species.
5	Enhance and expand areas of ecological importance, such as ancient woodland, SSSIs, UKBAP priority habitats and the Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood.	Reduction of INNS and regeneration of non-native conifer (mainly Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock). Continued monitoring of species and habitats.
6	Maintain the visitor experience, taking opportunities to improve it where possible	The promoted trails will continue to be managed to a trail grade standard.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography / Landscape Character

East Loch Ard lies within the heart of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and is of national importance in terms of landscape and visual amenity. The shores of Loch Ard are heavily wooded, sheltered and lined with Victorian villas and houses, pointing to the area's popularity as a resort since the 19th century. The Highland Boundary Fault runs through the forest, marking the transition from the settled pastoral Lowlands to the rugged Highlands. The forest itself consists of a harmonious blending of lochs, woods and hills that are intriguing, and arrest the attention on the approach into Aberfoyle and beyond. In particular, the knolls of Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe have given rise to traditional, local fairy tales, which lends a further air of mystery and anticipation to the scene.

Nature Scot's Landscape Character Assessment divides the forest into three different Landscape Character Types. The northernmost area mainly consists of the south shore of Loch Ard and is classified as Straths and Glens with Lochs. The middle of the block is classified as Rolling Forested Plateau and the southeasternmost area of the block is classified as Parallel Ridges – Loch Lomond and the Trossachs. In general, the landscape consists of low hills separated by wet, often peaty hollows. The character of the hills changes from one side of the fault to the other. To the southeast, the features are linear and parallel with the fault while to the northwest, the landscape is more broken with more rounded features or with an axis not parallel to the fault. There are also areas of flatter ground associated with the Duchray Water and other rivers and burns. Elevation ranges from 20m by the River Forth at Cobleland, to 259m to the west of Loch Ard.

Shannochill also lies within the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and carries a Landscape Character Type designation of Ridges and Knolls with Estates. It occupies a low ridge to the south of the Highland Boundary Fault. The southern slopes of the ridge are much steeper than those on the north. Elevation ranges from 20m to 70m.

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The Highland Boundary Fault runs through the runs through the **East Loch Ard** LMP area. About one third of the area lies to the southeast of the fault and is underlain by sandstones and conglomerates of the Devonian age. To the northwest are older rocks consisting of metamorphosed fine- and coarse-grained sedimentary rocks. There is also a small area of serpentinite at and around Lime Hill. There are thin and discontinuous superficial deposits derived from and overlying the solid geology. These are largely of glacial or alluvial origin and typically consist of poorly sorted sands and gravels. There are also small areas of deep peat.

Detailed soil surveys of the plan area show a mosaic of various soil types from all across the moisture and nutrient scale including brown earths, podzols, iron pans, gleys and peats. Given

the acidic nature of the parent material, the mineral soils have a tendency to podzolization and iron pan formation. The soil maps suggest that, to the south of the fault line, brown earths are likely to dominate in association with gleyed and peaty soils and to the north, podzols replace brown earths. Podzols are particularly likely to occur where superficial deposits are coarse and free draining. The surveys suggest that surface water and peaty surface water gleys are at least as extensive as the freely draining soils. Induration occurs at variable depth in all soil types. The brown earths are likely to be towards the poorer end of the nutrient spectrum and only flushed surface water gleys are likely to be medium in terms of nutrient status. Apart from areas of true podzols, moisture availability is unlikely to be a limiting factor in the plan area.

Shannochill occupies a low ridge to the south of the Highland Boundary Fault and is underlain by Old Red Sandstone sedimentary rocks of the Devonian Period. The solid geology is covered with a thin layer of glacial material and the bedrock is close to the surface in places, often appearing as linear features parallel to the ridge.

Field investigations of soil type have revealed the dominance of brown earths with less well drained soils in flush lines and hollows. The soils are occasionally shallow and sometimes stony, as evidenced by the presence of several clearance cairns. Agricultural activity may mask a tendency towards podzolization. Peaty gley and flushed peats have developed in places.

A.6.3 Climate

East Loch Ard, below about 175m, can be described as warm and moist. Only small areas around the highest hill tops are considered to be cool and wet. In addition, the annual temperature range is relatively small and about 60% of the annual precipitation occurs in winter. Most of East Loch Ard, below about 150m – 175m, is classed as sheltered. Even at higher elevations the area is considered to be only slightly exposed, and only the highest points above 200m – 250m are classed as moderately exposed.

These conditions suggest that, given good soil conditions, a wide range of tree species are suitable for use throughout the plan area, especially at lower elevations by Loch Ard and the River Forth. These areas also have greatest potential for continuous cover forestry principles to be used. However, where soils are wet with poor nutrient status the choice of tree species and management options will be much more restricted.

Shannochill is considered to be warm and moist. The annual temperature range is relatively small and about 60% of the annual precipitation, of about 1600mm, occurs in winter. Although the site is open to the southwest the lower southwestern parts of Shannochill are classed as being sheltered becoming slightly exposed at the highest elevations and to the northeast.

These conditions suggest that a range of tree species are suitable for use in the design plan area.

A.6.4 Hydrology

The **East Loch Ard** plan area is bounded on the north side by the upper sections of the River Forth and Loch Ard from which it emanates. There are numerous small rivers and burns throughout the forest, which feed into the Forth, the largest of which is the Duchray Water. The Duchray meets the Forth at Milton to the west of Aberfoyle and is described by SEPA as a failing catchment due to excess acidity levels. The exact cause of the increased levels is not known but believed to be due to underlying geology more than forestry practices. The upper part of the Kelty Water flows in and out of the southern boundary but this river enters the Forth below Aberfoyle at Flanders Moss. The flood plain of the Forth widens below its confluence with the Duchray at Milton and the land around Aberfoyle can be prone to flooding during high rainfall events. The Duchray is a steeper, faster flowing river, than the Forth, passing over several waterfalls though there are some sections with wide river terraces. Lochan Spling is the largest of several small lochans in the area.

Public and Private Water Sources

In the latter half of the 19th century two aqueducts were constructed from Loch Katrine to Milngavie to provide Glasgow with water (shown on **M8: Utilities**). These are underground tunnels and take separate routes through the area. The line is marked by various shafts and pillars and there are several overground sections where the aqueduct crosses deeper valleys. The majority of those who live within or in proximity of the LMP area are served by this system, however there are still a few that are potentially served by private water sources that either lie within or immediately adjacent to the LMP boundary. As part of the LMP consultation process, the owners of these supplies have been contacted to confirm the location of these PWS, the type of supply and the location of any associated infrastructure.

Flood Risk

Aberfoyle and the area of the B829 extending up towards Kinlochard is recognised by SEPA as an area that is potentially vulnerable to flood risk. The main source of the flooding in Aberfoyle is river flooding, however, there is also a risk of surface water flooding.

Most of ELA and Shannochill sit within the Aberfoyle drainage area (13,752.75 ha). Within this area there is 7,790.79 ha of woodland cover (56.65%) with FLS managing 6,843.51 ha (49.76%) of woodland. Given this, the impact of any potential forestry felling activity and short term reduction in canopy cover (potentially leading to less evaporation of the water) need to be considered. Within East Loch Ard plan area over the next 10 years there are 527.8 ha of felling proposed which equates to 3.8% of the drainage area. This is part of the wider planned FLS felling of 1,350.7 ha within the drainage area (including Loch Chon, Beinn Bhan, Corriegrennan and Achray) which equates to 9.8% of the drainage area. Such a small percentage of felling in the drainage area does not pose a significant impact to flood risk.



For **Shannochill**, no permanent water courses are marked on 1:10000 Ordnance Survey maps. There is, however, a spring line on the southern slope of the ridge with several permanent or ephemeral streams draining towards the river Forth. There is a permanently wet area on the ridge which drains to both north and south. A pond is marked on the early OS maps in this area and a second pond to the south west still retains open water, except in very dry conditions. Some of the flush lines on the northern slopes may also have running water during rain events. Two wells are marked on the early OS maps, the sites of which also appear to be permanently wet.

A.6.5 Windthrow

Most of the **East Loch Ard** LMP area, below about 150m – 175m, is classed as sheltered. Even at higher elevations the area is only slightly exposed, and only the highest points above 200m – 250m are classed as moderately exposed. However, there has been some damage in areas managed as LISS due to severe wind / storm events in the past, despite these areas being relatively sheltered.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

The Land surrounding the **East Loch Ard** LMP area is dominated by productive forestry, most managed by Forestry and Land Scotland. There is some, mainly pastoral, agriculture to the southeast and several small holdings. The River Forth is a salmon fishery and Loch Ard provides a focus for water sports. The villages of Aberfoyle and Kinlochard are important tourist destinations, benefitting from their position within the Trossachs.

Shannochill itself is largely improved grazing and the woodlands are currently open to pasture. There is grazing land, of varying quality to the south, north and east. Further south is the large plantation of Flanders Moss and both west and north of the A81 are the extensive commercial spruce and larch forests of the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park.

A.6.7 (Public) Access

Direct access to **East Loch Ard** is from the B829 or from the unclassified road between Gartmore and Drymen. The recreation map illustrates the main promoted facilities in the forest and associated visitor zones, which are used to plan the management of these facilities. There are parking facilities at Milton, Lemahamish and Blairhullichan with trails of various standards leading off from these. The Rob Roy Way long distance path passes through the woodland, and the area is used regularly by Duke of Edinburgh groups. As well as the promoted and waymarked trails, there is a sculpture trail around Lochan Spling. Additionally, the 'Gravelfoyle' cycling routes, developed by Bike Trossachs, FLS and the LLTNPA and promoted and maintained by Bike Trossachs are now very popular and have helped contribute to the regeneration in and around Aberfoyle. The extensive road and trail network means that diversions are available to avoid

forest operations. The forest can also be accessed on foot from several other points (see **M5: Recreation**).

Access to **Shannochill** is via a track leading to Over Shannochill which leaves the main A81 near to Cobleland. This has recently been upgraded and will be the main access to the site. A second track, leading to Nether Shannochill, passes through the southern part of the plan area.

Although there are no formal facilities at present, Shannochill offers good potential for future public access. It is within the National Park and close to the town of Aberfoyle. National Cycle Route 7 uses part of the track to Nether Shannochill between the A81 and the River Forth. The old road between Cobleland and Port of Menteith is still visible running along the northwest boundary and centre of the plan area.

A.6.8 Historic Environment

The conservation and heritage map for **East Loch Ard** shows the locations of many features of interest, though some of these are ill defined (See **M4: Heritage**). The majority are associated with the City of Glasgow Corporation Water supply aqueducts, which run from Loch Katrine to Milngavie, and include aqueduct bridges, shafts and marker pillars. Amongst other features are farmsteads, various other buildings and mine workings. There is a scheduled monument (cup and ring marked stone) just outside the LMP boundary in the vicinity of Blarnaboard (GR NS510979).

Settlements at **Shannochill** are depicted on 17th century maps and by the time the first OS maps were published in the mid-19th century the open grazing land had been enclosed with hedgerows and planted with individual specimen trees. This pattern has been little changed since that time and the National Park describe the site as of high significance at a local level in a survey of designed landscapes and gardens. The Park considers the pattern of woods, tree groups and individual trees, set in open woodland or pasture worth conserving.

Forestry Commission Scotland commissioned a walkover archaeological survey prior to the approval of the last LMP, which noted 13 sites of some archaeological or historical significance. These include the visible remains of a roofed structure marked on 1st edition OS maps, two wells and several clearance cairns, one of which may be over the site of other features, and another may be the site of a pet burial. The sites of both wells remain permanently wet. One of these is close to Over Shannochill and is surrounded on three sides by a low wall. On the northern side there is a short, overgrown flight of steps down to where water would have been drawn. The line of the march fence encloses this site onto Forestry Commission Scotland ground though strictly speaking it belongs to the neighbouring property. Features are indicated on the heritage map.

A.6.9 Biodiversity

There are a wide range of habitats in **East Loch Ard** ranging from rivers and lochans, bog habitats, and semi-natural woodlands to monoculture spruce stands. A variety of important flora and fauna is supported by these habitats (see **M3: Environment and Conservation**).

Fairy Knowe and Doon Hill SSSI

The SSSI comprises two neighbouring semi-natural deciduous woodlands approximately 2 kilometres from Aberfoyle. The site is located within a coniferous plantation, forming part of the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park. Situated on steeply undulating rocky knolls, the woodlands comprise a dominant canopy of Oak with Birch on the higher slopes and Ash, Rowan and Hazel over pockets of base rich soils. Planted larch, spruce and pine form a number of dominant stands within one site.

Additional tree and shrub species represented include; Scots Pine, Beech, Aspen, Holly and Hawthorn. Clumps of Bracken and Bramble occur in localised areas. In a number of locations the bedrock reaches the surface creating treeless rocky clearings.

Both sites show a mixed carpet of associated ground flora, dominated by blaeberry and heather with locally rare species such as alternate-leaved golden saxifrage. Doon Hill represents an important local tourist attraction.

Fairy Knowe and Doon Hill represent woodland communities that are rare throughout central Scotland and are therefore of National significance. The woodlands have a diverse structure and are unusual in being undisturbed by grazing.

There are high levels of public access to the top of Doon Hill which whilst unlikely to affect the integrity of the site may lead to some damage of the forest floras through trampling and littering.

The site underwent Site Condition Monitoring in 2001 and in 2008. On both occasions the impact of browsing was found to be significant enough to classify the site as 'unfavourable'. A Deer Management Plan has been implemented as part of previous plans which has seen a reduction in browsing pressure and a consequent improvement in condition, hence the site was classified in 2008 as 'unfavourable – recovering'.

Drumore Wood SSSI

Drumore Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is semi-natural deciduous woodland dominated by upland oak woodland. It is located 4 km south-west of Aberfoyle within the Queen Elizabeth Forest Park.

The woodland is the least disturbed of its type in the Stirling area. Situated on steeply undulating rocky ground, the woodland comprises a dominant canopy of even aged oak with scattered pockets of birch with wet and dry heather moorland.

Rowan, aspen, holly and willow occur interspersed among the oak and birch. Scots pines were planted in 1880 from an unknown source and have naturalized. Contrasting carpets of ground flora highlight the site's extremely changeable soil type and localised moisture ranges.

In the last site condition monitoring from October 2008, the oak woodland met most of the prerequisite targets for unfavourable recovering condition including; natural processes and structural development; regeneration; species composition; and quality indicators. In the past it was let down by the presence of non-native conifers self seeding into the site. This regeneration is now being controlled, and the presence of non-native conifers has been greatly reduced since 2008.

Deer populations continue to be high. Monitoring and managing the deer population will continue to be a priority at this site to create a sustainable environment for natural regeneration of woodland, especially in recently felled parts of this site.

Other Priority Habitats

The developing Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood ecosystem has a variety of habitats centred on established mature Scots pine stands. A continuous Forest Habitat Network based around the Duchray River Valley and its tributaries was included in the previous plan to facilitate the movement of species populations not only between these areas of environmental importance, but throughout the forest block in general. Including the two SSSIs, there are some 383ha of ancient woodland sites though many of these have been planted with non-native conifers. This includes some large areas of PAWS, especially along the shore of Loch Ard. Restoration and monitoring are ongoing for some of these sites, so the general condition of these sites as a whole is variable. However, most of them still have many issues that need to be addressed, mainly, dense conifer regeneration, rhododendron, and deer pressure.

Priority Species

The plethora of habitat types provides niches for many woodland and open habitat species. Notable bird species include osprey, buzzard, honey buzzard, red throated diver, goshawk, black grouse and sparrowhawk. The area is important for red squirrels for which Norway spruce is a beneficial species. Otters, badgers, pine marten and trout are known to be present and there has been a successful water vole re-introduction programme. More recently, beavers have been, and more are scheduled to be released within the forest block. It's also an important area for a variety of invertebrates including, dragonflies, butterflies, moths, and glow worms. In

particular, the Scottish wood ant is found at several sites, but mainly in the vicinity of Drumore Wood.

UKBAP Priority Habitats and other habitats of importance at Shannochill

Much of **Shannochill** is dominated by improved and semi-improved grassland with limited species diversity. However, two areas of UKBAP priority open habitat have been identified, one in the north of the site, the second on the southern fringe. The first site consists of low mounds of lowland dry acid grassland interspersed with a network of lowland fen. The second is a narrow strip of partially wooded purple moor grass and rush pasture. In addition, the unimproved meadows on the steeper south facing slopes have been identified as important and endangered butterfly habitat. There are several areas of woodland and individual trees. Older maps indicate the presence of two ponds on the ridge. One of these is still present though may disappear during longer dry spells, the other is now enclosed by trees and, though the ground is very wet, there is little evidence of open water. There are no statutory environmental designations on the site.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

In **East Loch Ard**, *Rhododendron ponticum* bushes are present throughout the LMP area and a programme of control is being implemented. Sitka spruce and western hemlock natural regeneration is also frequent and is being controlled where this is considered undesirable.

A.7 Woodland Description

East Loch Ard is an amalgamation of two Land Management Plan areas, South Loch Ard and Drumore. The decision to combine these two areas into one was made in the previous plan. The combined area is 3512.23ha and lies within the upper catchment of the River Forth and is a core part of the larger Loch Ard Forest and Queen Elizabeth Forest Park. Although there are ancient woodland remnants dating back to at least the 18th century, the earliest planting took place in the 1930s and 1940s. Some of these older stands remain, particularly at lower elevations around Loch Ard itself. Some first rotation stands planted in the 1950s and 1960s also remain, but many areas are now on their second rotation, clearfelling and restocking beginning in the early 1970s. This is the third Land Management Plan for the area and continues a general aspiration to move away from production-based monoculture spruce forests and towards a more diverse multipurpose woodland providing a wide range of benefits.

The **Shannochill** forest block is 43.25 ha. It has a strip of ancient semi natural woodland on the southern slopes of the site, dominated by oak with a few ash and sycamore. There is a little natural regeneration in places and the understory includes a few hazel. A more degraded oak

woodland, which shows previous evidence of coppice management, occurs on the ridge and may once have been contiguous with the ancient woodland. Individual specimen trees, mainly oak, but also including sycamore, ash and hawthorn are found in the fields, especially to the west of Over Shannochill. There are several hedgerows consisting of hawthorn, hazel and other species and these also include larger trees. This will be the second Land Management Plan for the area. Under the previous plan, good progress was made towards expanding the area of broadleaved woodland and areas of UKBAP priority habitats were identified for management. This plan will aim to continue where the previous plan left off.

A.7.1 Community and Recreation

East Loch Ard is a popular recreation area with facilities for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. There is regular consultation and involvement with the local communities regarding several issues including, timber haulage, goat and deer management, flooding and development opportunities such as small-scale hydro-electricity schemes.

There is currently no formal community involvement with the **Shannochill** area.



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	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	1615.4	45.4	1338.1	37.6	1078.4	30.3
Scots pine	229.6	6.5	247.6	7	246.1	6.9
Norway Spruce	144.3	4.1	134.8	3.8	147.6	4.2
Larch	51.5	1.4	28.9	0.8	19	0.5
Lodgepole Pine	48.2	1.4	29.2	0.8	6.4	0.2
Other Conifer	43.8	1.2	47.5	1.3	82	2.3
Douglas Fir	41.7	1.2	45.7	1.3	58.6	1.6
Birch (Downy / Silver)*	261.4	7.4	347.8	9.8	405.2	11.4
Oak (Pedunculate / Sessile)*	163.7	4.6	215.1	6	269.8	7.6
Other Broadleaves	128.1	3.6	176.8	5	250.7	7.1
Other Native Broadleaves	51.6	1.5	39.7	1.1	32	0.9
Open Ground / Other Land**	776.2	21.8	904.3	25.4	959.7	27
Total	3555.5	100	3555.5	100	3555.5	100

* All oak (*Quercus spp.*) and birch (*Betula spp.*) planting stock will be sourced from UK provenance seed zones, with preference given to material of local provenance wherever available and practical. Seed origin and plant supply will comply with the requirements of the Forest Reproductive Material (Great Britain) Regulations and Scottish Forestry guidance to ensure suitability for site conditions, support local genetic diversity, and enhance long-term woodland resilience.

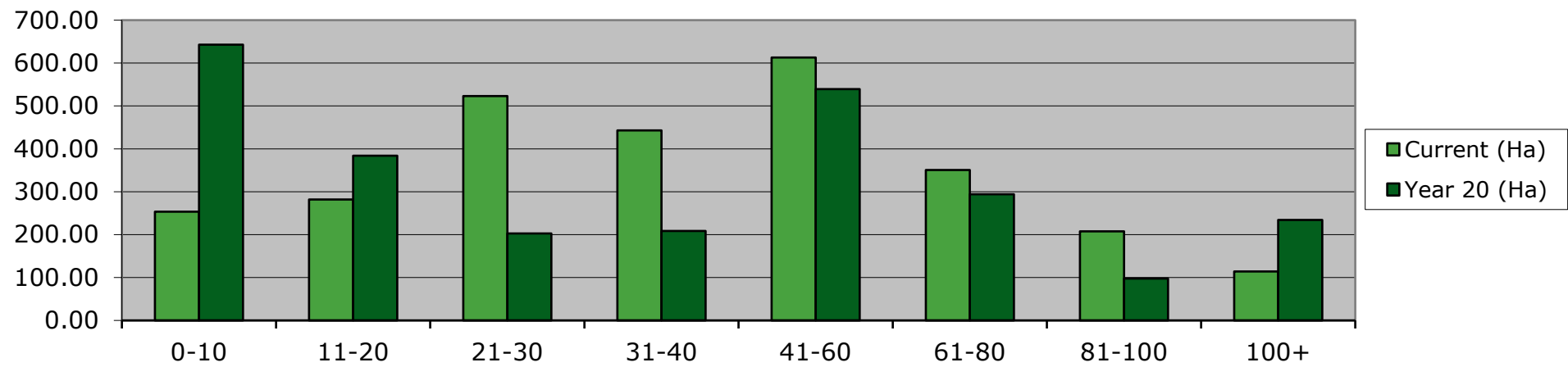
** Open ground includes felled coupes awaiting restock as of the reporting period, any actual increase in open space reflects an increase in integral woodland open space associated predominantly with broadleaved restocking.

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)
0-10	282.1	642.8
11-20	281.9	384.1
21-30	523	202.7
31-40	440.9	208.5
41-60	611.9	539.3
61-80	350.	294.2
81-100	207.8	97.5
100+	114.2	234.2
Total*	2811.8	2603.3

* Differences in total area is due to felled coupes awaiting restock as of the reporting period.





A.8 Plant Health

The primary plant health issue for this LMP is *Phytophthora ramorum*, which is 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.

To date there have been three SPHN's issued in the LMP area and it is anticipated that East Loch Ard will see more outbreaks in the future due to increased disease prevalence in the wider landscape. East Loch Ard is within the priority action zone (as detailed in Scottish Forestry's 'Phytophthora ramorum on Larch Action Plan'); the purpose of the priority action zone is to "eradicate local infections by felling affected trees rapidly after detection".

Additionally, evidence of activity from the great spruce bark beetle, *Dendroctonus micans*, was found in July 2025 near OS reference NS 4763 9955.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Drumore Wood SSSI / Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe SSSI	Proliferation of invasive species and non – native conifer regeneration. Herbivore pressure is also a concern.	Remove invasive species and non-native conifer regeneration where and when resources allow. Maintain / reduce deer pressure.
Ancient / Native woodland Sites (including PAWS)	Extensive regeneration of non-native conifer trees, lack of retention of mature woodland in key areas, spread of invasive species, and herbivore pressure.	Remove invasive species and non-native conifer regeneration where and when resources allow. Maintain / reduce deer pressure. Retain broadleaves, especially veteran Oaks.



Landscape Character	Complex, low-lying topography that can be very visible when some height is gained. The majority of the LMP area is within the heart of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and is of national importance in terms of landscape and visual amenity. Wayleaves also need to be considered.	Carry out a landform analysis and, where necessary, revise coupe structure so that they are more organically shaped and sympathetic to the landscape, while also taking recreational and plan objectives into consideration.
Access	Loch Katrine-Milngavie Aqueducts preclude use of heavy traffic on some roads. Difficult access for heavy traffic at several forest entrances to the north and east.	Continue to configure the main clearfell areas so that the maximum amount of volume leaves the block via the main haulage route. Retain access for the other entrances and manage appropriately.
Invasive Species	Extensive regeneration of rhododendron and non-native trees such as Sitka Spruce and Western Hemlock is an issue.	Remove invasive species and non-native conifer regeneration where and when resources allow. Stop thinning Sitka Spruce in areas that are to eventually be felled and restocked with alternative conifers or broadleaves to minimise additional regeneration.
Recreation	Opportunities for recreation are currently concentrated mainly in a narrow zone in the northern part of the forest block.	Maintain existing facilities and explore opportunities to incorporate longer distance routes.
Water	Duchray Water is a failing catchment for acidification. Non-native conifers dominate and shade burnside. Land around Aberfoyle is prone to flooding during high rainfall events.	Clear riparian zones of non-native conifers, plant with and encourage natural regeneration of wet woodland species to improve water quality and replicate natural flood mitigation measures used elsewhere in the forest.
Plant Health	Several SPHNs for Larch removal in East Loch Ard have been issued	The future habitat and species map shows that the future species

	recently. Given future direction of travel in dealing with the spread of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> , further reduction of Larch in the plan area will be a priority.	composition of the forest will include a dramatic increase in cover of broadleaves, which will help to preserve diversity of colour. It also shows a significant increase in cover of alternative conifers, which will also help to increase diversity (ie. in silvicultural / food source options) and interest throughout the forest.
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B.2 Concept

Overview:

A range of management techniques will be used to meet the objectives of the plan, and the concept and management zones map illustrates areas where management will be broadly similar. These zones are not to be interpreted rigidly; there will be flexibility in approach within them and over time (see **M7: Concept and Management Zones**).

Core Timber Production Zone:

Timber production to continue to be prioritised in the southern and northwest areas where soils and elevation are less favourable for other management methods, and recreational pressure is less intense. Given the many access restrictions within the plan area, this configuration maximises the amount of volume that will exit the block via the major internal haulage route within the plan area.

In this zone, the undulating central plateau offers flexibility on design, allowing for larger coupes on flatter and more enclosed ground. The long and narrow parallel ridges are also quite large landforms allowing for the creation of large, narrow coupes. In general, coupes in this area will be larger to reflect the landform analysis with larger clear fell areas to match the larger scale landscape features.

Maintain significant contribution to regional targets but seek to diversify silvicultural options and productive species mixes, where feasible.

Core Multipurpose Forestry Zone:

A broader range of species and management to be applied in the northern and eastern areas where soils contain a higher nutrient status and wind exposure is lower. These areas also overlap with various sites of environmental significance and high recreational traffic.

Evaluate suitability of sites for application of Low Impact Silviculture Systems (LISS) management techniques on a case-by-case basis. Restock suitable sites with a range of productive conifer and broadleaf species. Minimise risk of future windblow and maintain/improve habitats and visual amenities, whilst providing a regular timber supply.

In this zone, landscape design will highlight the LLTNP special quality “curious wooded hillocks of Aberfoyle” in particular, knolls of Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe, fading into a backdrop of conifer covered ridgelines to the southeast of the block, of mostly small and medium size coupes. Taking advantage of the natural layering of overlapping hills and ridges, this will then merge into the production zone.

The first viewpoint titled Braeval shows this special quality where the hillocks are treated as individual landscape units with a layered view fading into the backdrop to the Drum of Clashmore (see **Appendix II**). Felling shapes on the ridgelines keep to individual parallel ridgelines, and a wider flatter interior is visible beyond the scale of coupes increase with landform.

Viewpoint 3, Lime Craig, shows elevated views of the “curious hillocks.” This location shows elevated visitor views from nearby hills but is primarily selected to show felling and restock set within the landscape character of parallel ridges and the rolling forest plateau and how the felling and restock fit with landscape scale and respects the summits (see **Appendix II**).

Core Forest Habitat Network:

An aspirational continuous habitat network based on, but not exclusive to, riparian areas, which incorporates various sites of environmental significance. Impediments to improvement in these areas include extensive regeneration of non-native conifer trees, lack of retention of mature woodland in key areas, spread of invasive species, and herbivore pressure.

Riparian zones to be cleared of non-native conifers and planted with wet woodland species to improve water quality and increase flood mitigation potential of the forest.

Rhododendron, Sitka spruce and western hemlock regeneration will be monitored and eradicated where feasible. Priority to be given to the Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood, Ancient Woodland Areas (including PAWS) and the Drumore Wood and Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe SSSIs.

The habitat network highlights several LLTNP qualities including: “A harmonious concentration of lochs, woods and hills,” “water in its many forms,” and “the rich variety of woodlands.” Broadleaved woodland will frame the lochs while a series of smaller lochans, rivers, burns and wetlands will connect significant areas of primarily broadleaved woodland that will provide a tapestry of texture and colour that changes throughout the year.

The second viewpoint, Kinlochard, demonstrates the special quality “A harmonious concentration of lochs, woods and hills.” Felling changes with scale of landscape, variety of species, and each coupe is at an appropriate small scale along the shoreline with medium scale to large scale beyond (see **Appendix II**).

Shannochill:

Continue to manage UKBAP Priority habitats, ancient woodland sites and areas of productive broadleaves established by the previous plan.

Note: Rhododendron control and non-native conifer regeneration removal will be dependent on availability of resources.

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practices

All proposals have been designed in accordance with sound silvicultural and environmental principles, falling within the framework outlined by the UK Forestry Standard, the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme, FC Bulletin 112 Creating New Native Woodlands, FC Bulletin 115 Alternative Silvicultural Systems, FC Bulletin 124 Ecological Site Classification for Forestry and the current SF edition of Forest & Water Guidelines. This plan has considered the natural and historic environment as well as green network opportunities.

The plan has been produced in accordance with a range of government and industry standards and guidance as well as recent research outputs. A full list of these standards and guidance can be found here: <https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning>.

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Clearfell

The Management map shows the coupes for which approval is being sought for clearfelling during the plan period. These are set in the context of the longer-term management proposals shown on the Management map (See **M8: Management**). **Table 3** provides an approximate breakdown of the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole LMP.

The proposed coupe structure seeks to satisfy the key objectives and is designed to consider current species distribution and age, landscape, topography and to maintain a diverse structure. Sitka spruce will remain the dominant species within the core clearfell zone however the percentage cover of this species will generally be reduced. This will meet a range of objectives including resilience to future pests and diseases and mitigation against acidification of river systems. Open space and riparian buffer zones will be incorporated into coupes. Where climatic and site conditions are suitable, alternative species to Sitka spruce, such as Norway spruce and Douglas fir will be planted, to add to the diversity of species. Scots pine will also be planted on appropriate sites. Expected rotation lengths for coupes managed through clearfell are in the order of 40 – 50 years.

In certain areas of the LMP, there are some phase 1 & 2 coupes that are adjacent to each other. Guidance on crop adjacency is not applicable as these coupes will be restocked with different

species and be managed for different purposes (ie. clearfell vs. PAWS and ancient woodland restoration).

C.2.2 Thinning and Respacing

There is a long history of thinning in the East Loch Ard LMP area and current proposals are shown on the **Felling, Thinning, and FHN non-native species removal** map and **Table 4**. In the core clearfell zone, where conditions allow, coupes will be thinned to improve timber quality. In the core multipurpose and forest habitat network zones, a regular programme of thinning will be carried on where stands are expected to remain relatively windfirm and ground conditions allow. In addition, opportunities will be taken to thin and clean regenerating stands of native broadleaves and bring these into productive management, including non-SSSI ancient woodland sites and the Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood.

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

As per FLS thinning policy we will primarily focus on first and second thinning, only thinning beyond that as appropriate where a decision has been taken to manage using alternative to clearfell systems.

C.2.3 LISS

Large areas were designated as Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) in the previous plan and the intention is to continue with this approach where site and crop conditions allow and it meets site objectives. For the purposes of this version of the land management plan for East Loch Ard, these areas are mainly represented by the core multipurpose forestry zone as shown on the **Concept and Management zones** map.

Although shelterwood systems will remain the underlying basis for management in these areas, an adaptive approach will be employed to consider changing stand conditions. Therefore, the full continuum of LISS techniques might be used within the zone. Parts of the core multipurpose zone and Forest Habitat Network, which are currently predominantly Sitka spruce and were previously prescribed to be managed through LISS, will be managed through clearfelling in the short to medium term to permit a more flexible approach to quickly establishing large areas of

alternative conifers and/or broadleaves, especially where ancient woodland restoration or native woodland expansion is a priority. Numerous previous thinning interventions of Sitka spruce crops, described as under LISS Management in East Loch Ard have encouraged some of the most severe Sitka regeneration with limited economical options to gradually change the species composition of these areas away from Sitka. As such, some previously heavily thinned crops, producing large mature stands but hindering the transition to the aspired change in species are more appropriately described as crops previously managed as Long Term Retentions for ecological benefit which are now proposed for a programme of clearfell and restock. This will allow for the desired species/group of species to be planted and established. Where such clearfelling has taken place, the expectation is that the next generation of trees will be managed using LISS techniques.

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

For the sake of transparency, many of the coupes previously described as Long Term Retention have been re-assigned as LISS or clearfell. LTRs, by their nature, are not permanent retentions and should be ascribed with an intended future fell date beyond a stands usual rotation length. LTRs provide an important ecological benefit which over time is cyclically replaced through the recruitment of carefully chosen successor stands across the forest. This makes the designation inappropriate for areas such as non-SSSI ancient woodland sites or the Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood, where there is no intention of clearfelling in the future. Instead, these areas are now designated as LISS, as it is expected these areas will be managed as such.

Minimum Intervention management is prescribed for areas where interventions are restricted to e.g. wildlife management, removal of invasives and non-native tree regeneration, and actions to benefit specific species of conservation priority. This primarily includes the SSSIs Drumore Wood and Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe. Riparian areas that are included in the forest habitat network will be designated as they are restored.

Tetrarchy Wood is currently the only area assigned as a Natural Reserve and there are no plans to change this or add new areas of Natural Reserves.

C.2.5 Other Tree Felling in Exceptional Circumstances

FLS will normally seek to map and identify all planned tree felling in advance through the LMP process. However, there are some circumstances requiring small scale tree felling where this may not be possible and where it may be impractical to apply for a separate felling permission due to the risks or impacts of delaying the felling.

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

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

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

The maximum volume of felling in exceptional circumstances covered by this approval is 75 cubic metres per Land Management Plan 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.

C.2.6 Woodland Management in Visitor Zones

Where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular sites or access routes, the prime objective is to provide a safe, high quality and positive woodland experience for visitors to the forest.

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 areas will also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe), and where it is necessary to enhance the experience of the forest setting, such as through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species. The promoted trails will continue to be managed to a trail grade standard.

C.2.7 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

The **Future Habitats and Species** map shows the proposed future distribution of species for the LMP area. A range of objectives will be met using a larger variety of species than has been used in the past. The general long-term aim is to work towards an increase in species and age diversity. Details of species to be established in the 10-year period of this plan are to be found in **Table 5**.

Species selection and restocking design

The primary species will remain Sitka spruce (SS) as this is eminently suited to the site conditions and primary objective of timber production. In appropriate areas, secondary coniferous species will be established to improve biodiversity value and forest resilience, including Norway spruce

(NS), western red cedar (WRC), Scots pine (SP) and Douglas fir (DF). A variety of native broadleaved species will also be established, primarily for their biodiversity and environmental value.

Due to water acidity issues experienced around the Duchray, as per best practice, there is no inclusion of Alder in the future habitats to keep the overall percentage as low as possible. Although useful for planting in wet areas and for rapid colonisation, Alder introduction should be kept to a minimum. There is no plan to actively remove existing or future natural regeneration of Alder.

Species choice and planting design has taken careful consideration of site suitability (using soil and climatic information, site observation, and ESC DSS software). In addition, the proposed design accounts for the interaction between different elements of the forest – particularly aiming to locate diverse species (e.g. NS or SP) within or adjacent to the permanent habitat network where suitable. Due consideration has also been given to the quality and quantity of brash provided by different species, which is important to provide adequate soil protection during operations and reduce the risk of diffuse pollution. To this end, most coupes containing diverse conifers will contain an element of spruce (SS or NS) in order to provide sufficient quantities of high-quality brash during operations.

The layout of internal open ground has been specified to positively contribute to the environmental and social aspects of the forest. Importantly, only areas of significant open ground are mapped such as major watercourses, forest roads, and rides which are important for forest design and/or environmental purposes. Other areas of open ground will be specified at the time of restocking to account for watercourse buffer zones or other unplantable areas; and a proportion of open ground is typically included within each of the mapped restock areas to accommodate for this.

Particularly in the core multi purpose forestry zone, species mixtures will be utilised in order to make full use of the available site types; aid tree establishment; and further enhance the forest's resilience, amenity, and environmental values. While these are identified as mixed species stands at a coupe level, the exact prescriptions of these mixtures will be determined at the workplan stage. In general, however, such stands are most likely to be established with individual species focused in distinctive areas according to microsite conditions; or as intimate mixtures.

Natural regeneration

As previously described, Sitka spruce regeneration can be prolific in some areas of East Loch Ard, and this presents both an opportunity and a challenge for forest management. SS regeneration is likely to be accepted as a component of restocking in coupes to be restocked with productive conifer, provided this does not negatively impact the integrity of the planted stand. Any such use of SS regeneration will be in line with LMP tolerances with any changes agreed between FLS Planning and Delivery functions at the workplan stage; and where required LMP amendments will be requested from Scottish Forestry. Out with productive coniferous areas, the aim will be to control SS regen in a targeted, pragmatic, and cost-effective manner, with priority given to those areas where regeneration could have the most detrimental impacts, such as priority habitats. Generally, such control of regeneration will via one of the following options (depending on both priority and resource availability):

1. Removal of regeneration by felling or otherwise destroying individual trees (preferably at establishment of before the age of coning (c.20-25 years).
2. Removal of regeneration via whole tree harvesting where access allows (at c.20 years of age).
3. Removal of regeneration at the time of harvesting in adjacent stands (ie. removal of thicket to pole stage regeneration).

Planting prescriptions

Productive conifers will be established to achieve a minimum density of 2500 stems per hectare, and native broadleaves 1600 stems per hectare by year five. Where there is the opportunity to establish restock via natural regeneration, this will be monitored to ensure adequate stocking of 2500 stems per hectare with suitable beat up/enrichment planting up initiated to achieve this by year five if required.



Table 3 – Felling

This shows the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole LMP. This includes any areas of 'LISS – Fell' (i.e. removal of final overstorey). * See map **M8 / M9**.

SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total LMP Area:		3555.48	hectares									
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention*	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	250.9	7.1	300.6	8.5	280.3	7.9	250.9	7.1	0	0	1455	40.9

* As all areas of proposed LISS management will have some overstorey trees retained over the next 20 years, no areas of 'LISS – Fell' are listed.

Table 4 – Thinning

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the LMP (see map **M9**).

Species*	Thinning (ha)**
Sitka spruce	369
Norway spruce	38
Larch	20
Scots pine	24
Other conifers	24
Native broadleaves	78
Other broadleaves	8
Total	561

* Percentages are given for the respective sub-compartment areas and not representative of the proportion of each species being removed in thinning prescriptions.

** Gross coupe areas given where net area of thinning operations is likely to be significantly less.

Table 5 – Restocking

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of the LMP listed on a coupe by coupe basis (see map **M11**).

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
Previous approved felled areas	30019A	SS	7.42
		SP	3.18
	30019B	OG	1.23
	30129A	SS	4
		PBI	0.5
		OG	0.5
	30129B	BI	0.2
		MB	0.13
		OG	0.33
	30129C	OG	0.55
	30224A	NS	2.38
		DF	2.38
		MB	1.59
		MC	1.59

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30224B	SS	5.56
	30224C	BI	2.05
		MB	1.54
		OG	1.5
	30224D	OG	1.32
	30812A	BI	7.68
		MB	5.12
		OG	12.81
	30812B	NS	5.54
		DF	3.32
		MC	2.22
	30812C	OG	5.20
Phase 1	30067A	SS	8.31
		MB	1.19
		SP	1.19
		OG	1.19
	30067B	BI	4.23



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		MB	2.11
		SP	1.06
		OG	3.2
	30067C	OG	1.16
	30044A	SP	6.77
		BI	4.06
		MB	1.35
		OG	1.35
	30044B	SP	3.41
		BI	2.05
		MB	0.68
		OG	0.68
	30044C	OG	0.77
	30805A	NS	1.46
		BI	0.73
		OG	0.24
	30805B	OK	0.58

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		BI	0.44
		MB	0.15
		OG	0.29
	30805C	OG	1.08
	30805D	OK	0.29
		BI	0.1
		MB	0.05
		OG	0.05
	30810A	DF	2.35
		NS	1.76
		MB	1.76
	30810B	DF	1.25
		NS	1.25
		SS	1.25
		MB	0.42
	30810C	OG	1.73
	30813A	OK	1.45



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		BI	1.45
		MC	0.97
		MB	0.97
	30813B	BI	0.32
		MB	0.21
		OG	0.54
	30813C	OG	0.96
	30032A	SS	8.6
		MB	1.23
		OG	2.46
	30032B	BI	0.5
		MB	0.33
		OG	0.84
	30032C	BI	0.16
		MB	0.11
		OG	0.27
	30045A	OK	2.82



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		BI	2.82
		SP	0.7
		OG	0.7
	30045B	OK	1.74
		BI	1.74
		SP	0.87
	30045C	OG	1.09
	30152A	OK	9.03
		BI	9.03
		SP	2.26
		OG	2.26
	30152B	OG	2.43
	30152C	OK	0.08
		BI	0.08
		MB	0.05
		MC	0.03
		OG	0.03

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30152D	BI	0.12
		OK	0.05
		MB	0.02
		SP	0.02
		OG	0.02
	30133A	SS	12.16
		MB	3.04
		SP	3.04
		OG	12.16
	30133B	SS	11.49
		MB	1.92
		SP	1.92
		OG	3.83
	30133C	BI	1.25
		MB	0.83
		OG	2.09
	30133D	BI	0.75

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		MB	0.5
		OG	1.25
	30133E	OG	2.08
	30133F	BI	0.57
		OK	0.23
		SP	0.23
		OG	0.11
	30133G	BI	0.13
		MB	0.08
		OG	0.21
	30817A	MC	2.17
		MB	1.45
	30817B	MC	0.25
		MB	0.17
	30027A	SS	21.29
		MB	3.04
		SP	3.04

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		OG	3.04
	30027B	SS	17.05
		MB	2.44
		SP	2.44
		OG	2.44
	30027C	OG	5.04
	30027D	BI	0.88
		MB	0.59
		OG	1.47
	30027E	BI	0.85
		MB	0.56
		OG	1.41
	30816A	BI	7.6
		OK	3.8
		MB	1.9
		SP	1.9
		OG	3.8

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30816B	BI	3.06
		MB	2.04
		OG	5.1
	30816C	OK	3.62
		BI	2.71
		MB	1.81
		SP	0.9
	30816D	BI	3.19
		OK	1.6
		SP	1.6
		OG	1.6
	30816E	OG	6.9
	30816F	OK	2.08
		BI	1.56
		MB	1.04
		SP	0.52
	30816G	DF	0.74

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		MC	0.74
		XB	0.37
	30816H	NS	0.71
		BI	0.53
		OG	0.53
	30816I	OK	0.32
		BI	0.24
		MB	0.08
		SP	0.08
		OG	0.08
	30816J	OK	0.22
		BI	0.17
		MB	0.06
		SP	0.06
		OG	0.06
Phase 2	30037A	SS	3.39
		MB	1.69



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		OG	0.57
	30037B	BI	1.58
		MB	1.05
		OG	2.63
	30037C	BI	0.59
		MB	0.39
		OG	0.98
	30037D	BI	0.51
		MB	0.34
		OG	0.85
	30037E	OG	0.78
	30062A	OK	4.81
		BI	3.61
		MB	1.2
		SP	1.2
		OG	1.2
	30062B	OK	3.13



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		BI	2.34
		MB	0.78
		SP	0.78
		OG	0.78
	30062C	BI	2.7
		MB	1.35
		OG	0.45
	30062D	OG	2.75
	30153A	OK	9.54
		BI	7.16
		MB	2.39
		SP	2.39
		OG	2.39
	30153B	OG	2.19
	30171A	MB	0.62
		MC	0.31
		OG	0.1



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30929A	NS	0.38
		BI	0.38
		SP	0.13
		MC	0.13
		OG	0.26
	30174A	MB	1.25
		MC	0.63
		OG	0.21
	30007A	OK	1.18
		BI	0.59
		MC	0.59
		MB	0.59
	30007B	OK	0.13
		BI	0.06
		MC	0.06
		MB	0.06
	30007C	OG	0.25

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30017A	SP	18.44
		BI	11.06
		MB	3.69
		OG	3.69
	30017B	OG	1.67
	30017C	BI	0.26
		SP	0.11
		MB	0.11
		OG	0.05
	30017D	SP	0.14
		BI	0.05
		MB	0.02
		OG	0.02
	30239A	NS	0.6
		BI	0.2
		MB	0.1
		SP	0.1



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30012A	NS	3.07
		DF	3.07
		MB	0.77
		OG	0.77
	30012B	OG	1.46
	30012C	BI	0.34
		MB	0.23
		OG	0.57
	30012D	OG	0.70
	30035A	OK	7.05
		BI	4.23
		SP	1.41
		OG	1.41
	30035B	OK	1.74
		BI	1.31
		MB	0.87
		OG	0.44

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30035C	BI	0.42
		MB	0.28
		OG	0.71
	30035D	OG	1.27
	30113A	SS	12.97
		MB	1.62
		OG	1.62
	30113B	BI	2.24
		MB	1.5
		OG	3.74
	30113C	SS	4.12
		MB	0.59
		SP	0.59
		OG	0.59
	30113D	OG	1.36
	30113E	BI	0.26
		MB	0.17



Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
		OG	0.44
	30801A	OK	3.23
		BI	2.42
		MB	0.81
		OG	1.62
	30801B	OK	2.05
		BI	2.05
		MB	2.05
		OG	0.68
	30801C	OK	1.75
		BI	1.75
		SS	0.87
	30801D	OG	2.56
	30801E	OK	0.59
		BI	0.44
		MB	0.15
		OG	0.29

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted
	30826A	OK	11.74
		BI	8.8
		MB	5.87
		OG	2.93
	30826B	OG	3.82
Total Restocking Area			631.08 **

*Establishment is expected to be by planting unless otherwise stated.

** Amount comes out to be more than the 551.5 ha of felling planned for this LMP because previously approved felled coupes are included in this calculation. If you subtract the area of the recently felled coupes from the total restocking area, it comes out to 551.2 ha of restock.



C.2.8 Hydrology

Forest and Water Guidelines and all relevant guidance and legislation will be followed to prevent pollution and protect water bodies and water related infrastructure. Future resilience is built into the restocking proposals with the planting of native broadleaves in riparian areas and more broadly in the plan area.

Private Water Sources (PWS)

Several primary and secondary private water sources are present within or immediately adjacent to the plan area. Known and potential PWS infrastructure and their catchments are mapped on FLS' internal GIS system. The homeowners of these properties have been contacted during the development of this plan and further information on those interactions can be found on the **Private Water Sources and Catchments** map and in **Appendix VI**. Further ground truthing will take place during the work planning and pre-operational stage. PWS owners affected by our proposed operations will be contacted again in advance of operations during the operational planning stage. Guidance, including Scottish Forestry's 'Managing Forestry Operations to Protect Private Water Supplies (2025)' specify minimum buffer zones to apply to protect these features and their catchments, and additional mitigations can be installed should it be found necessary during operational site planning.

Scottish Water Infrastructure

Information confirming the locations of infrastructure is mapped on FLS GIS systems based on information supplied by Scottish Water (See **M6: Utilities**). Scottish Water have provided guidance which will be followed during forestry operations. This includes liaison with Scottish Water in advance of operations. Standard UKFS requirements and 'Guidance on Forestry Activities Near Scottish Water Assets' will be adhered to during all operations and the forest structure will be modified at the time of restocking to ensure full UKFS compliance going forward – namely through the application of appropriate buffer zones and the disconnection of non-compliant drainage where suitable. (Where historical drains cannot be safely disconnected from natural watercourses, these will be buffered in the same manner.) In addition, the LMP has sought to identify strategic methods for protecting water quality – for example, minimizing the potential crossing of watercourses within felling coupes and including mapped and/or unmapped areas of open ground and wet woodland which can be used as additional buffer and filtration zones for water quality management.

Acid Sensitive Catchments

The Duchray Water is classified as a failing water body for reasons of acidity, an issue not commonly found in Scotland outside Galloway. During the development of the recently approved West Loch Ard plan, expert opinion and guidance was sought from SEPA, Forest Research, Scottish Forestry and the FLS national support team. SEPA believe that much of the acidity comes from the underlying geology and that forestry factors although relevant, do not play a key part in this issue and further research is required. In line with the recommendations received this plan has been developed against the best practice guidance for 'Managing forest in acid sensitive water catchments (2014).' See **Appendix IV** for more information.

Forest Design Considerations

The future species and habitats plan follows current UKFS and water industry best practice. This includes pushing back commercial replanting a minimum of 50 metres from public and private drinking water abstraction points such as springs, wells, boreholes and surface water intakes, and re-planting non-productive native or mixed woodland networks within riparian zones (in combination with open space).

C.2.9 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. Deer densities are estimated to be 19 deer/km² with a target to reduce this to below 3 deer/km². Red and Roe are the species present and in the last 5 year 2,288 deer has been culled in the LMP area. The FLS Deer Management Strategy, together with the Central Region Deer Management Plan, set out the strategic priorities and regional approach to deer management (see **Appendix III**).

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

C.2.10 Fence Erection / Removal

No fencing erection / removal is proposed for the plan period.

C.2.11 Road Operations and Timber Haulage

Access points, timber haulage routes and proposed tonnages for the plan period can be found on the **Timber Transport** map, and below.

- Hoish Entrance (NS 5337 9288); estimated 131,000 tonnes onto the A81 agreed route
- Milton Entrance (NN 5029 0143); estimated 71,500 tonnes onto the A81 agreed route
- Manse Road Entrance (NN 5819 0072); estimated 30,500 tonnes onto the A81 agreed route
- Lemahamish Entrance (NS 5265 9844); estimated 9000 tonnes onto the A81 agreed route

Most of the harvested timber volume will travel along the main internal haulage route and exit onto the A81 via the Hoish entrance. However, there are instances where it is not feasible to use this route and timber will have to exit the forest via the Milton, Manse Road and Lemahamish entrances. We will make every effort to minimize the volume exiting at these points and continue to work with the Local Authority and the Timber Transport Forum to ensure that the Timber Transport Management Plan is followed, ensuring that safety standards are upheld and disruption is minimised.

The East Loch Ard Block is well roaded and stone needs have been well met in the past. There will be a high requirement for stone going forward to maintain the network, so development work will be important. Therefore, it is anticipated that throughout the life of the plan, there will be several EIASORs for road maintenance and quarry extensions submitted.

C.2.12 Public Access

FLS welcome responsible public access in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Where trails are affected by forestry operations, appropriate temporary closures will be implemented and, where possible, suitable diversions are provided to maintain access while ensuring public and operator safety. Access to key routes such as core paths and rights of way will be maintained and restored as required after operations (see M15: Core Paths and Right of Ways). Liaison with the Local Authority Access Officer will continue to be carried out as appropriate.

C.2.13 Historic Environment

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 (see active conservation management) 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 undesignated) are included within our land management and operational plans and are managed in line with <i>UK Forestry Standard</i> .

C.2.14 Biodiversity

FLS will continue to manage the LMP area in such a way as to protect and maintain or enhance the biodiversity value of the site. As a minimum, all species and habitats will be suitably protected during operations and in line with the relevant and most up-to-date legislation and guidance such as Scottish Forestry's '*Forest operations and wildlife in Scottish forests*'. Other proposals to maintain or enhance biodiversity value within the LMP area are outlined below.

Drumore Wood SSSI

The management of the SSSI, should through time, improve the age structure of the oak and Scot's Pine woodlands, increase the amount of regeneration and improve the ground flora. Removal of the large number of young Sitka spruce regenerating on the site, reducing deer numbers and areas covered by dense bracken, would help the overall habitat recover. Further details to be found in attached SSSI Management Plan (see **Appendix V**).

Doon Hill and Fairy Knowe SSSI

The primary aim of the management of this SSSI is to conserve and improve the two neighbouring semi-natural woodlands which have communities rare throughout central Scotland and are therefore of National significance. Also to link the two woodlands by removing any remaining conifers, and to create one large stand of naturally regenerating broad-leaved woodland. Further details to be found in attached SSSI Management Plan (see **Appendix 5**).

Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pine Wood / Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites

The long-term objective for these sites is either full restoration to native species or enhancement of woodland remnants. Depending on the circumstances, this may take several decades to achieve. Veteran trees should be protected during felling and/or thinning operations and buffered from restock. In less accessible sites, halo thinning should be done to reduce heavy shading and root competition within unthinned plantations. Some older non-native conifers and broadleaves will be retained in the medium term for landscape and environmental reasons. Similarly, some natural regeneration of non-native species is acceptable but selective removal of others is desirable, in particular, Sitka spruce and Western hemlock. Where planting is to be the regeneration method, then only native species will be used. Native woodland expansion will be encouraged around the SSSIs, adjacent to other ancient woodland sites and the Queen Elizabeth Jubilee Pinewood ecosystem and habitat network generally. Outwith the SSSIs these woodlands could be of a productive nature.

Forest Habitat Network

There will be a mix of open ground and woodland in the forest habitat network. Natural regeneration will be promoted and managed productively if possible. Parts of the riparian zone, especially the Duchray, will be planted or allowed to regenerate, where appropriate, to replicate natural flood mitigation measures used elsewhere in Loch Ard Forest. Where non-native natural regeneration occurs, within the FHN, this will be managed and restricted to a maximum of about 400 stems per hectare. Areas shown as open, e.g. major wayleaves will be maintained as such. Where possible edges will be managed to avoid a straight-line effect. Open space, of variable width, will also be maintained along roadlines. Any areas of priority open habitat will also be managed to maintain their essential character.

Permission is therefore sought to undertake limited and carefully targeted felling and thinning operations within the Forest Habitat Network where these interventions are demonstrably required to deliver biodiversity benefits. All such works will be strictly non-economic in nature and implemented solely to support biodiversity outcomes, habitat restoration, and the long-term resilience of priority habitats and species.

This permission specifically covers situations in which conifer regeneration has exceeded the 10 cm dbh felling threshold within a discrete area. For example, this may include removing Sitka spruce regeneration from a riparian zone where some individuals have grown beyond 10 cm dbh. The permissible volume for this environmental work is 75 cubic per calendar year. (see **M9: Felling, Thinning, and FHN non-native species removal**).

Note: Rhododendron control and non-native conifer regeneration removal will be dependent on availability of resources.

Priority species

In general, pre-operational checks will be carried out as standard. FLS will work under the red squirrel licence. Other protected species would be identified and buffered as per Nature Scot guidance, if work is needed that might cause disturbance or damage to mammal den sites, additional licences would be applied for. Nests would be protected during the breeding season and felled only between Sept and Feb. The plan aims to retain nesting habitat and protect known nesting areas for schedule 1 species such as goshawk, honey buzzard and osprey.

Restructuring the forest to buffer watercourses and improve the habitat along core riparian corridors will provide benefits to aquatic species.

The LMP proposals have been designed and harvesting programmes phased in such a way as to provide a continuity of habitats capable of supporting red squirrel. FLS staff will continue to review the population carrying capacity of this block annually and assess potential impacts of any harvesting operations on squirrel populations, and FLS will proactively implement appropriate mitigation where necessary to ensure the continued success of this species. The future species composition will be progressively diversified with the inclusion of conifer species such as Douglas fir and Norway spruce within productive areas to improve the forest carrying capacity and provide a wider variety of cone bearing species; reducing the reliance on any single species as a source of seed in any given season or year. While grey squirrels are currently absent from the LMP area, FLS will continue to monitor for any encroachment of this species and work in partnership with adjacent landowners and stakeholders where appropriate to prevent the incursion of this species to the area.

Pine Marten already benefit from the diverse structure of the woodland which provides a range of foraging opportunities for the species, and further diversification of the forest will ensure the continued success of this species going forward. In addition, over the next 10 years, we will aim to install artificial den sites within areas of natural reserve and minimum intervention.

FLS will continue to monitor and protect bat roost sites within the LMP area in conjunction with local volunteers. The LMP proposals will improve connectivity along riparian margins and between open habitat areas and result in increased foraging opportunities for bat species. Artificial bat boxes have already been installed to improve the habitat availability for roosting and breeding bats within the forest and FLS staff will continue to monitor and maintain these features to support the species. In addition the protection and future development of veteran trees will provide increasing opportunities for the use of natural roost sites.

Woodland raptors including locally significant species such as osprey, goshawk and long-eared owl will continue to be monitored in conjunction with the Scottish Raptor Monitoring Scheme. These species will continue to be provided for with areas of minimum intervention woodland, natural reserves, and long-term retentions providing a continuity of suitable areas for nesting and hunting, together with the wider forest environment (see also section C.2.4). Nest sites will preferably be retained where appropriate, but exposed nests or unstable nests may be removed and in these circumstances artificial nest sites may be installed in suitable locations. Artificial nest sites are already present for osprey and owl species; and these sites and any new artificial nesting sites will be planned and located to avoid proposed areas of forestry operations, and other locations which may be prone to disturbance.

Deadwood

Areas of standing and fallen deadwood will be retained in line with FLS policy, UKWAS and the UKFS. Significant deadwood volumes will not be achieved in every felling coupe but instead averaged over the wider land management plan area with strategic retentions prioritised in areas of high ecological value such as Natural Reserves, riparian corridors, and wet flushes.

C.2.15 Tree Health

The risk of *Phytophthora ramorum* infection is a concern due to the proportion and distribution of Larch in the plan area. A key objective is reducing the proportion of Larch within the plan approval window. Coupe design and phasing choices have been designed to support this objective, with early phases focusing on significant Larch reduction. In addition, thinning coupes are designed to capture areas of Larch efficiently. This approach will reduce risk, balance objectives, and ensure that if infections are detected that they can be dealt with effectively.

C.2.16 Invasive Species

Forestry and Land Scotland will explore opportunities to work with local conservation organisations, adjacent landowners and stakeholders to achieve common objectives to protect and enhance priority species and habitats wherever possible.

Control of invasive non-native species will be carried out as budgets and resource allocation allows with areas for control being identified and prioritized by FLS Planning and Environment staff on a regional basis.

C.2.17 New Planting

No new planting is proposed in this plan.

C.2.18 Wildfire

FLS work closely with the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) to ensure a safe and consistent approach to help tackle wildfires on Scotland's national forests and land.

The general approach to managing fire risk will be to maintain suitable access to key areas of the woodland for fire control purposes and to avoid management actions which would further exacerbate fire risk, especially where the threat to key assets is particularly high. Fire risk has been assessed in accordance with *Forestry Commission Practice Guide 22: Building Wildfire Resilience into Forest Management Planning*; including consideration of forest management and restocking proposals.

Overall, the fire risk for this site is considered to be low based on the stand types, social use, proximity of assets and ignition sources, climate and topography; in addition to generally good access and presence of water source(s) (Loch Ard) for fire control. Fire resilience will be further improved through forest restructuring and maintenance of access routes. Control measures may be further enhanced through the creation of additional ponds as more localised sources of water.

C.2.19 Management of open ground

A distinction is made between areas of 'successional' open ground within which the natural regeneration of trees will be tolerated and 'managed' open ground where we intend to remove tree regeneration in order to permanently maintain the open area (although in these areas, low-density regeneration up to 20% may be tolerated).

In addition to that set out above, felling approval is therefore also sought for these areas of 'managed' open ground which are of importance for general forest management and/or environmental reasons. This includes deer glades, priority open habitats, forest rides* and the buffer zones of watercourses. Generally, felling in these areas will be small-scale in nature (often of trees <10cm DBH), with small volumes of material typically being left in-situ.

*Forest rides being defined as unplanted areas of primarily open ground, generally 20m or less in width and being managed for access, as windfirm edges, and/or for environmental purposes.

C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

Total area (hectares) for each project type and provide details as requested by sensitive or non-sensitive area.

Type of Project	Sensitive Area		Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	%Con	%BL	Con	BL	0ha
Deforestation	%Con	%BL	%Con	%BL	0ha
Forest Roads	0ha		0ha		0ha
Quarries	0ha		0ha		0ha



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

N/A – FLS provide this nationally to Forest Research as per agreement with Scottish Forestry.

Appendices

Item number	Title
I	Consultation Record
II	Viewpoint Visualisations
III	Central Region Deer Management Plan (available on request)
IV	Acid Sensitive Water Catchments
V	SSSI Management Plans
VI	Annotations for M14: Private Water Sources and Catchments – INTERNAL USE ONLY

Maps

Item number	Title
M1	Location
M2	Current species
M3	Environment and Conservation
M4	Heritage
M5	Recreation
M6	Utilities
M7	Concept and Management Zones
M8	Management
M9	Felling, Thinning and FHN non-native species removal
M10	Future Habitat and Species
M11	Restocking within the plan period
M12	Timber Transport
M13	Viewpoints
M14	Private Water Sources and Catchments – INTERNAL USE ONLY
M15	Core Paths and Right of Ways