



Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

Glenrickard Land Management Plan 2025 - 2035

V2.6

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



Applicant's details	
Applicant:	Forestry and Land Scotland
Address:	Straiton Office, Dalmellington Road, Straiton, South Ayrshire, KA19 7NG
Agent's name:	Catriona Hawthorn
Agent's position:	Forest Planner
Agent's contact number:	07887 308129
Agent's email:	catriona.hawthorn@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;


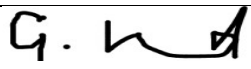
I hereby acknowledge that Scottish Ministers may process any of my personal data contained in or relating to this application in accordance with the terms of Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at www.forestry.gov.scot;

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 <http://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 Conservancy
Date	16/06/2025	Date of Approval	09/12/2025
		Date Approval Ends	08/12/2035
		Plan Ref. No.	032/25/05

A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

Property (LMP) Name:	Glenrickard
Grid Reference (main entrance):	NS 0183 3330
Nearest town or locality:	Lamlash / Brodick, Isle of Arran
Local Authority:	North Ayrshire

A.2 Location and Background

The Glenrickard land management unit is located between the towns of Brodick and Lamlash on the island of Arran. Covering an area of 1812 ha of which approximately 1200 ha are afforested with a mix of coniferous species and broadleaves.

Glenrickard is highly visible to locals and visitors to the island due to its proximity to Lamlash and Brodick, and the infrastructure around the block. The main road on the island, the A841, intersects the block; and the main ferry onto the island offers views of the Clachland Hills area of the block as the ferry approaches the island.

See **Map 1**.

A.3 Existing Schemes and Permissions

Type: Felling Permission

Ref. No: FDP45

Details: LMP 2013-2023 (expiry 30 November 2023)

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

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

1. Protection of designated habitats and species (Sections A.6.9, B.1, C.2.4, C.2.11)
2. Protection of heritage features (Section A.6.8, C.2.10, Appendix II)
3. Flood risks (Section A.5, A.6.4, B.1, C.2.15)
4. Protection of Private Water Supplies and water quality (Sections B.1, C.2.11, C.2.15, Appendix IV)

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

Glenrickard will continue to provide sustainable timber volumes from a range of conifers while also continuing to support and provide habitat for nationally important species such as Hen harriers, Black grouse and Red squirrels. Over time the woodland's age structure and species composition will become more diverse, consequently increasing the woodland's resilience to the effects of pests, diseases and climate change. Ancient woodland areas within Glenrickard will be restored to native species, and the rich archaeological heritage of Glenrickard will be preserved and protected.

Management Objectives

- **Objective 1:** Maintain sustainable timber production
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. Diversification of age structure to ensure a sustainable supply of timber is a priority with timely silvicultural interventions to realise crop potential
- **Objective 2:** Target removal of remaining larch species and restock with appropriate species
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. Areas previously planted with larch species will be cleared and restocked with suitable alternative species.
- **Objective 3:** Management for priority species (e.g. Hen harrier, Grouse etc.) through increasing areas of low-density forest edge habitat
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. A mosaic of habitats provide for a range of wildlife species with transitional woodland edge habitat zones between open hillsides and the core productive zones.
- **Objective 4:** Enhance species and structural diversity to benefit biodiversity and to increase potential resilience to climate change, pests and diseases
- **Indicator of objective being met:** Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography and Landscape

The predominant Landscape Character Type within Glenrickard block is LCT 80: Rugged Moorland Hills and Valleys. This LCT covers 90% of the land within the block. The other 10% - in the land around Lamlash Bay - is classified as LCT 61: Coastal Fringe with Agriculture.

LCT 80: Rugged Moorland Hills and Valleys is typified by rounded hills and moors with exposed red sandstone dykes, sills and intrusions, and land within this LCT is largely undeveloped.

LCT 61: Coastal Fringe with Agriculture is low lying, with varied geology and contains some broadleaf woodland, some agriculture (improved pasture and mixed farmlands) and various settlements.

The Clauchland Hills area (east of A841), which contains both LCT80 and LCT61, is dominated by the ridge which runs East-West rising to 260 m elevation. This is a popular walk due to the offering of views: South to Lamlash and the Holy Isle, North to Brodick and Goatfell.

West of the public road (A841) the afforested areas are mostly on gentle slopes, but the land becomes steeper in Gleann Dubh and Glen Ormidale. There are good examples of glacial features in Gleann Dubh, e.g. Esker and 'U' shaped valley. The open hillsides on the west of the forest block rise to an altitude of 490 m at Creagan Liatha.

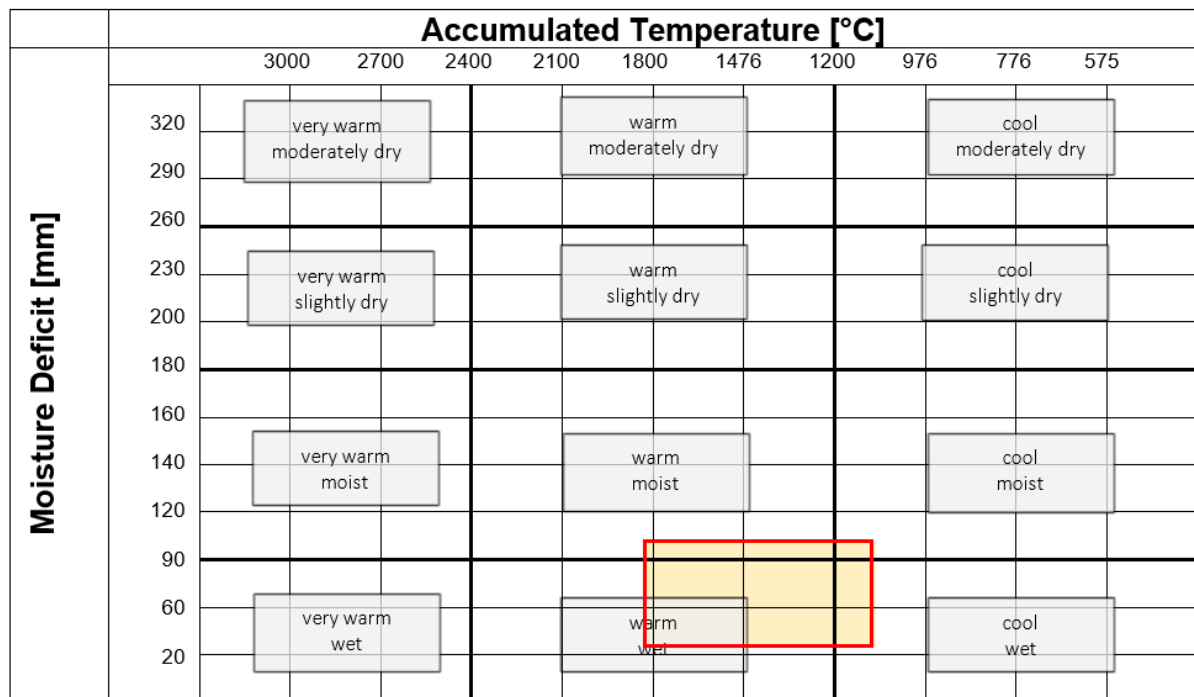
A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology is Permian sandstone with igneous Tertiary rock intruding to form the ridge of Clauchland Hills.

The soils are a gradation from brown earths in areas of Gleann Dubh and on the eastern slopes in Clauchland Hills area, rising through surface water gleys and peaty gleys to deep peats on the open hillsides west of the afforested areas.

See **Map 8**.

A.6.3 Climate



Glenrickard has a mostly warm, wet climate with average rainfall of around 1700 mm per annum. Climate change predictions indicate that the area may become warmer over future decades, with average temperatures similar to those currently experienced in the south of England or Brittany in France. Average rainfall is not expected to change significantly.

A.6.4 Hydrology

Glenrickard sits within the Glen Cloy Burn and Benlister Burn SEPA Waterbody Catchments to the north and south respectively. The open ground to the far west of the LMP area falls into the Machrie Water catchment (SPA ID 10189) at Creagan Liatha.

There are two significant watercourses within the block: Glencloy Burn and Strathwhillan Burn, while a third watercourse Benlister Burn, which runs into Lamlash Bay to the south of the block, has tributaries within the Glenrickard forest block.

Name: Glencloy Burn (SEPA ID: 10181)

Overall condition: Good

Name: Benlister Burn (SEPA ID 10183)

Overall Condition: Moderate

Pressure: Water flows and levels impacted by hydro-electric scheme.

Name: Strathwhillan Burn

Overall condition: not graded by SEPA

Flooding:

The towns of Brodick and Lamlash are both identified as Objective Target Areas (OTAs) which are vulnerable to river, surface-water and coastal flooding (see SEPA Flood Risk Management Plan – Ayrshire Local Plan District, published Dec 2021).

Catchments of the watercourses which interact with these OTAs were mapped and land use considered to assess the risk posed by forestry operations. The areas of forestry within the catchments are below thresholds where forestry operations are likely to have a significant effect on flood risks. The table below details the catchment areas of the watercourses in the OTAs, the forest cover within the catchment, and the proposed areas of clearfell within each.

OTA	Watercourse	Catchment area (ha)	Forest cover (total catchment)		Phase 1 clearfell		Phase 2 Clearfell	
			Area (ha)	% of catchment	Area (ha)	% of catchment	Area (ha)	% of catchment
Brodick	Glen Cloy Burn	1085.5	392.7	36.2%	14.3	1.3%	37.3	3.4%
Lamlash	Benlister Burn	1025.3	199	19.4%	55	5.4%	33.2	3.2%

On a more intimate scale, the area around Auchrannie Road in Brodick (Glen Cloy area) has a high likelihood of surface water flooding (10% likelihood per year) and medium likelihood of river flooding (0.5% p.a.); while the area of Lamlash near the High School, just south of 'The Letter Wood' in Glenrickard block, may also be at risk of surface water flooding. Operations in and around these areas will be phased and delivered appropriately to minimise the risk to properties in these areas. For maps showing flood risks see <https://map.sepa.org.uk/floodmaps>

A.6.5 Windthrow

DAMS ranges from 11 through 20 in afforested areas of the block, while the open hillside area on the west of the block is too exposed for forestry.

Many coupes within Glenrickard block have already reached Max Mean Annual Increment (MMAI), or are approaching it, and will therefore be more susceptible to high wind events due to their age and height. Windblow has occurred in four coupes of 1969 and 1970 planting in Clachland Hills area, all of which are targeted for Phase 1 clearance. Some coupes of 1976 coniferous planting in the core productive area in the south of the block also show signs of a little windblow and will be cleared during Phase 1 or Phase 2 of this plan.

With several coupes in the core productive area having DAMS scores of 17+, this will reduce the opportunities for thinning during the next rotation.

See **Map 10**

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

The block is bordered by open ground on all sides with the exception of the Corriegills Woodland, owned by Arran Estates at South Corriegills. Much of the adjacent land to the north, west and southern aspects of Glenrickard is designated: Gleann Dubh SSSI, Arran Moors SSSI and Arran Moors SPA, which also extends into the open ground within the west of the block at Sìthein and Sgiath Bhàn. In the east, closer to the towns of Brodick and Lamlash, there is a mix of arable land, improved grassland, broadleaf woodland and some residential properties close the block.

A.6.7 Access

There are 3 carparks which can be accessed from the main A841 road between Brodick and Lamlash. From these carparks various viewpoints and recreational trails offer a variety of experiences for visitors to Glenrickard block. Other paths provide access into the block from the Auchrannie area in Brodick, and from Lamlash up past the Letter Wood.

A network of core paths connect the Glenrickard block to Lamlash and Brodick and, along with the FLS trails, provide access to heritage features and native woodland areas around Glenrickard.

The core paths are:

- Brodick to Mayish and Lamlash AR105 & 133
- Corriegills to Dun Fionn AR118
- Dun Fionn to Cnoc na Dail AR119 & 125
- Clauchlands AR120 & 126
- Clauchlands to Dun Fionn AR122.

See **Map 11**

A.6.8 Historic Environment

There are three Nationally Important Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within Glenrickard Block: Dunan Beag chambered cairn and standing stone, Dunan Mor chambered cairn, and Lamlash road stone circle.

A further 46 undesignated heritage features are also recorded on the HER some of which are also of high importance.

See **Appendix II** for details and **Map 9** for locations of all registered heritage features

A.6.9 Biodiversity

Designated sites (see Map 3):

The Glean Dubh SSSI (489 ha) is designated for the upland assemblage of habitats which is described as of Favourable condition by NatureScot, and the breeding population of Hen harriers (recovering / unfavourable – unchanged). Of the 315 ha within Glenrickard block, 30.9 ha of the SSSI is currently afforested whilst the other 284 ha is comprised of open hillsides.

The adjacent Arran Moors SSSI (8413 ha), of which 264 ha extends into Glenrickard, occupies the open hillsides west of the afforested areas. This SSSI has been designated for upland habitats assemblage, breeding birds assemblage and Hen harriers (breeding) and has been assessed as favourable for breeding birds including Hen harriers and unfavourable (unchanged) for upland habitats.

The Arran Moors Special Protection Area (SPA) covers 10801 ha of land (25% of the island of Arran) and covers the same footprint within Glenrickard as the two SSSIs. It is designated for Hen harriers and assessed as favourable.

The objectives for the designated sites are: to maintain the extent and condition of the upland habitats assemblage, to maintain the population and distribution of breeding hen harriers (and other breeding birds), to control the spread of bracken and to maintain and extend (where possible) the expansion of native broadleaf woodlands within Glean Dubh. To ensure that a mosaic of habitats is present around the designated sites; restock plans in Glen Cloy and Glean Dubh are for 100% native broadleaf planting at lower altitudes, transitioning through low-density woodland fringe before reaching the open hillsides (details below).

The Gleann Dubh SSSI - designated for both the upland habitats assemblage, and breeding birds assemblage - overlaps some currently, or previously, afforested plantation coupes (e.g. coupes 45003, 45007 and small areas of 45001, 02 and 25). In these areas any existing native broadleaf species will be retained and, where appropriate, enriched through low-density planting of suitable broadleaves (such as Hazel, Aspen, Birch, Willow and Rowan). Flushes and boggy areas will be left unplanted. Overall woodland density within Gleann Dubh SSSI should be around 500 – 700 stems per hectare.

Elsewhere - in coupes bordering the Arran Moors or Gleann Dubh SSSIs - the transitional zone between plantations and open hillsides should be planted with between 1100 to 1250 stems per hectare, depending on site conditions, with a view to creating a mosaic of open areas and afforested areas within these fringe zones.

(see Map 6).

Priority habitats: PAWS (Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site) areas in Glenrickard have mostly been restored however areas remain in coupes 45011 (Glen Cloy area) and 45039 (The Letter Wood near Lamlash). Elsewhere on site there are areas of upland birchwood, upland oakwood and wet woodlands. The open hillsides are a mosaic of heathlands and bogs.

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

A.6.10 Invasive Species

Rhododendron ponticum has been recorded in various areas of the Glenrickard block (totaling around 16 ha of the block), and throughout the island of Arran. The abundance of *R.ponticum* on Arran means that an island-wide project for control would be required involving other landowners if any hope of eradication was envisaged. In Glenrickard *R.ponticum* control has been scheduled for the PAWS area in coupe 45011 and other areas will be tackled when resources allow to limit the spread of the species. No other invasive species have been recorded in Glenrickard block.

A.7 Woodland Description

The earliest plantations on Arran were in the Glenrickard area near Glen Cloy where some 1st rotation P1950s crops still exist. Coupe 45009 (P1952 SS and other mixed conifers) has been designated as a Natural Reserve with the mature crops providing nest sites for birds, red squirrel habitat, and a source of deadwood.

Clauchland Hills area was mostly planted in late 1960s / early 1970s on formerly bare land and the 1st rotation crops still remain in many coupes there. Six of these coupes have been planned for Phase 1 or 2 felling in this LMP.

In the south of the forest block several coupes of 1st rotation planting from 1976 / 77 remain and most will be felled during the term of this LMP.

In the last 20 years, much of the restock has been of broadleaf species with a focus to improving biodiversity, species richness and habitat connectivity; however the restock during this LMP term will be predominantly productive conifers to ensure that Glenrickard can still provide a sustainable supply of timber in future decades.

See **Map 2** which shows the current tree species composition.

Table 1: Area by species

Plan area by species <i>Figures in brackets are indicative of the % forest area when open hillside (coupe 45075) is excluded</i>						
Species	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	543	30 (42.1)	425	23.5 (33.0)	337	18.6 (26.1)
Other conifers	171	9.4 (13.3)	203	11.2 (15.8)	255	14.1 (19.8)
Native broadleaves	226	12.5 (17.5)	317	17.5 (24.6)	376	20.8 (29.2)
Open ground – forest area	292	16.1 (22.7)	299	16.5 (24.6)	303	16.7 (23.5)
Fallow	57	3.1 (4.4)	45	2.5 (3.5)	18	1.0 (1.4)
Open ground – open hillside (coupe 45075)	523	28.9	523	28.9	523	28.9
Total	1812	100	1812	100	1812	100

Chart 1: Area by species

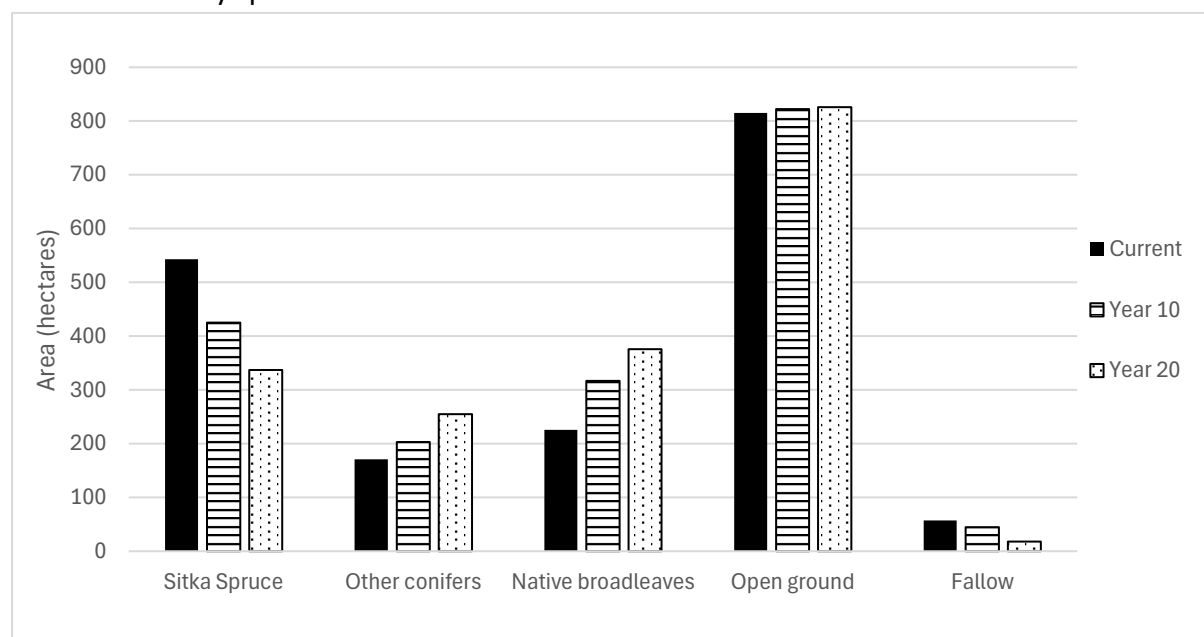
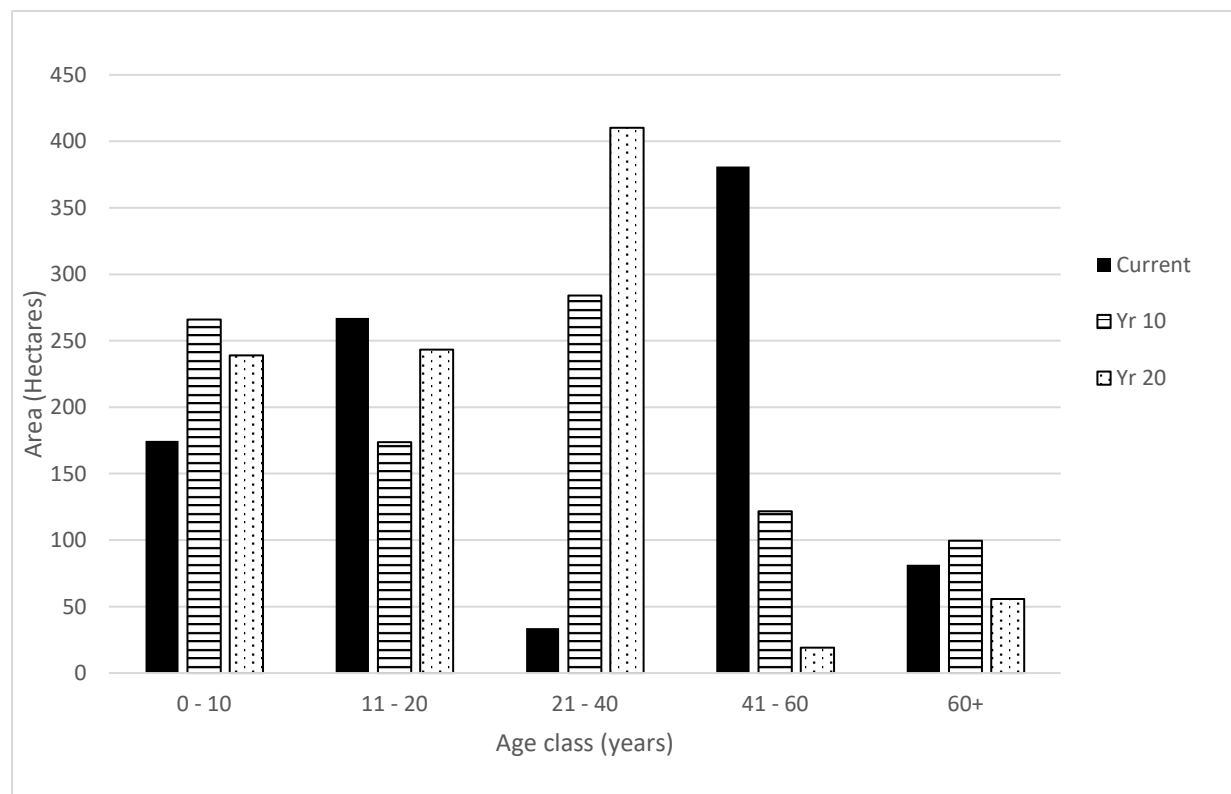


Table 2: Area by age

Plan area by Age						
Age Class (years)	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
0 – 10	174.8	18.6	266	26.1	239.1	24.7
11 – 20	267.2	28.5	173.7	18.9	243.2	25.1
21 – 40	33.8	3.6	284.1	31	410.2	42.4
41 – 60	381	40.6	121.6	13.2	19	2.0
60+	81.5	8.7	99.4	10.8	55.7	5.8
Total	938.3	100	944.9	100	967.2	100

Chart 2: Area by age



A.8 Plant Health

Phytophthora ramorum infections in larch have been recorded throughout Arran and infected larch has been removed from many coupes within Glenrickard block. Some areas of larch are, however, still remaining and will be targeted for removal during the term of this LMP through phased felling.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities – and Concept

Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraints	Opportunities
Timber Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topography of some coupes makes harvesting challenging• Many remaining first rotation stands are even aged and unthinned• Some areas of Glenrickard are within designated sites (SSSI and SPA)• Presence of protected species may restrict operational scheduling• Larch areas are a priority• Adjacency• Roading required for some coupes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigate options to package up all 'difficult' coupes for tackling as part of one contract• Initiate thinning of second rotation stands where site conditions permit• Manage areas in and around designated sites according to the designated sites management plans
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flood risk in Glen Cloy area• Proximity of some Private Water Supplies• Overall condition of Benlister Burn (south of Glenrickard) is 'Moderate'	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Careful planning of the volumes and the timings of felling around Glen Cloy can ensure that flood risk is not increased as a result of forestry operations.• Introduction of broadleaved riparian zones following felling of existing conifer stands provides opportunity to maintain and improve water quality on site.• Maintain the 'Good' water quality rating of Glen Cloy Burn through careful management of operations• Water quality of Benlister Burn is Good (pressure on the Burn is due to

		hydroelectric installation). Maintain this water quality through good planning and following good practice.
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural regeneration of non-target tree species • Difficulty of establishing broadleaved species in inaccessible areas (i.e. within woodland fringe areas) • Browsing pressures • Operational constraints due to the presence of European Protected Species and Schedule 1 birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where site conditions allow, retain some mature trees and deadwood to benefit wildlife including red squirrels and nesting raptors. • Initiate thinning of second rotation stands where site conditions permit • Continue to expand riparian zones • Minimise disturbance of sensitive wildlife species • Enhance, and where possible, extend the range of habitats for priority species and improve connectivity between habitat areas.
Plant Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larch infected by <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> is still present in some coupes • Larch is not available as an alternative conifer species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to remove existing larch through phased felling coupes wherever possible. • Opportunities to diversify species in areas where larch was present with 'alternative conifer' species or broadleaves.
Access / recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several core paths and walking trails run through the site • High recreational use in certain areas may constrain timing of operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to introduce varied species and structures during restock for amenity value
Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three Scheduled Monuments and 40+ other undesignated heritage features on site must be accurately mapped and adequately protected during operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance SM features through maintenance of buffer zones
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visibility of woodland from the approaching ferry into Brodick, the main public road to the south of the island, and from parts of Brodick and Lamlash. • Prioritising felling of larch may lead to a less desirable, though not permanent, landscape impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restructure through felling and restock acknowledging site topography and the surrounding landscape • Enhance external woodland views by increasing the diversity of species and structure • Explore opportunities for LISS management

Concept

Phase 1 and 2 felling has been planned to prioritise the removal of remaining areas of larch and to target over-mature coupes where windblow has started to occur.

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

The increasing structural and species diversity will provide a mosaic of habitats for a range of wildlife species, and transitional woodland edge habitat zones between open hillsides and the core productive zones will have been enhanced and extended.

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

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

To date Glenrickard has largely been managed on a clearfell and restock silvicultural system. For the duration of this plan this will remain the predominant silvicultural method due to the age of the mature crops and the lack of thinning to date in most coupes. Much of the core productive area in Glenrickard has fairly high exposure to wind and may not be suitable for thinning in the future due to this.

In the more sheltered areas in the north of the block, several coupes will be managed under LISS with the aspiration to commence thinning operations once crops have reached suitable age and size.

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

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

Stands adjoining felled areas will be retained until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2 m. Phase 1 and 2 clearfell coupes identified in this plan with known adjacency issues are listed below with the planned approach to achieving height separation. 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.

Phase	Coupe No	Adjacency issues	Mitigation
1	45033 & 45039	Coupe 45031: restocked in 2022 Coupe 45025: planned for Phase 2 felling = potential adjacency issue with 45033	45033 and 45039 will be felled in middle of Phase 1 and hot-planted, allowing coupe 45025 to be felled in late phase 2
2	45037	Coupe 45036 & 45038: Restocked 2025	Ensure that the restock has reached 2 meters in height before coupe 45037 is felled.

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

Other tree felling in exceptional circumstances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2.2 Thinning

Potential sites for thinning in the plan period are identified on **Map 5**. Table 4 indicates the potential area.

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

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

C.2.3 Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

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

Coupes 45012, 14, 15, 27, 42 and 59 have been identified for management via LISS utilising a group shelterwood system. When these coupes were last felled some areas of 1850s Beech and 1950s Mixed Broadleaves or Mixed Conifers were retained. The cleared areas

were all restocked with a mixture of broadleaf and conifer species between 2003 – 2012. The coupes should be managed for biodiversity and visual amenity. They should provide a mosaic of habitats due to the diverse range of species and structures within the woodlands. The main interventions in these coupes during the term of this LMP will be the removal of SS and WH regen from broadleaf areas and control of rhododendron when resources allow; whilst opportunities for thinning on a Group Shelterwood system should be explored once crops reach minimum of 10 – 12 m top height.

Group Shelterwood generally encompasses:

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

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

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

There are no Long Term Retention stands within the block.

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

Coupe 45009 was planted in 1952 and is the oldest FLS planting on Arran. This has been designated as a Natural Reserve as it provides good nest sites, quality Red squirrel habitat, provides some deadwood and has the visual appeal due to the trees being taller than most woodlands on Arran.

Coupe 45074 (split coupe, total area 19.87 ha) is designated as a Natural reserve of semi-natural woodland on the upper forest edge adjacent to the open hillsides of the SPA.

Once fully restocked, coupe 45007 will be Minimum Intervention. This coupe, which is partly within the Arran Moors SPA will be restocked with low-density native broadleaf species providing a gradation between open hillsides and woodland areas.

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 ha 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.

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

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

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

Table 3a: Spatial Scale of felling

Scale of Proposed Felling Areas										
Total Plan Area			1812 ha							
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	LTR	%
Area (ha)	142.0	7.8	109.4	6	155.9	8.6	31.6	1.7		

Table 3b: Clear-felling by species by phase

Species group	Phase	
	Phase 1 (ha)	Phase 2 (ha)
Conifers	130.0	103.0
Broadleaves	3.5	1.1

Table 4: Thinning

Thinning over the first 10 years of the plan			
Thinning Type	Prescription	Total Area (ha)	Thinning by Species
LISS / Conservation	Conservation Thinning (see section C.2.2). Removal of non-native conifers from broadleaf and open areas.	283.7	SS: 42.6 Ha WH: 6.5 Ha
Commercial	Commercial Thinning (see section C.2.2). Survey around Year 17. Thin when crown height reaches 10 – 12m. Line thin to ensure a good final crop. Intermediate thin, cycle of approx. 5 years.	54.6	SS: 3.8 Ha NS: 2.2 Ha DF: 2.1 Ha MC: 0.1 Ha SP: 0.4 Ha

Table 5: Restocking

Felling Phase	Map Identifier (coupe number)	Species to be planted - or established through natural regeneration (nr) n.b. restock plans are shown split by sub-compartment	Area (ha)*
Fallow	45043	NS 100% MB 100% SP 100% Managed Open 100%	6.95 5.47 1.13 3.71
Fallow	45007	NMB 40% / Open 60%	8.42
1	45011	MB 100% MB 50% / SP 50% SP 100%	8.9 3.2 2.72
1	45033	SS 100% SS 70% / LP 30% SP 100% MB 100% MB 70% / Open 30% MB 10% / Open 90%	39.42 7.24 1.06 0.4 1.42 0.6
1	45039	MB 100% MB 80% / Open 20% SS 100% DF 100%	12.76 0.68 5.79 5.45
1	45046	SS 70% / LP 30% RF 100% MB 100% MB 20% / Open 80%	8.05 2.59 2.07 0.23
1	45052	SS 70% / LP 30% LP 100% SS 100% MB 20% / Open 80%	7.31 2.94 0.56 0.55
1	45060	SS 70% / LP 30% SP 100%	8.1 0.94

1	45062	DF 100% MB 100%	8.4 3.3
2	45003	NMB 50% / Open 50% MB 100% MB 30% / Open 70% MB 20% / Open 80%	12.08 7.37 3.35 2.72
2	45005	SP 100% MB 100% MB 30% / Open 70% MB 20% / Open 80%	4.89 2.88 2.41 0.67
2	45025	SS 70% / LP 30% SS 100% MB 30% / Open 70% MB 20% / Open 80%	10.66 11.38 1.0 2.66
2	45037	SS 100% NS 100% DF 100% MB 100% MB 50% / Open 50%	11.41 8.42 5.41 4.18 0.41
2	45056	SS 100% RF 100%	5.54 4.85
Total Restocking Area (ha)			262.65

*net area to be planted excluding designed open ground

C.2.6 Protection

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

Red Deer are the only species on the island and there are no wild goats or pigs present. Spring mean deer density for 2025 were approximately 6.8 km². In the last full five year

culls from April 2020 to April 2025, FLS have culled 196 Red Deer from the Glenrickard block. Culling is ongoing with targets set based on population modelling, cull data and site evidence.

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

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

C.2.8 Road Operations

Map 7 shows the existing forest road network and any associated quarries, timber haulage egress points, and any local 'Agreed Timber Transport Routes'. Any planned new roads or quarry expansions in the plan period are also indicated on this map. **Map 7b** shows the proposed quarry extension at Tank Road in more detail. The lengths of planned new roads are given on the map and are reflected in the EIA determination submitted with the plan.

For all felling coupes timber will be taken to the internal Forest Road network in Glenrickard and then will exit the forest block onto the A841 road at NS 0185 3329.

C.2.9 Public Access

Visitors are welcome to explore FLS land and will only be asked to avoid routes while certain work is going on that will create serious or less obvious hazards for a period (e.g. tree felling). 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 have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. Where present these are shown on **Map 11**

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 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, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

The SMs in Glenrickard are managed in accordance with the management plans agreed with Historic Environment Scotland which outline the objectives as: maintenance of stable condition of the SMs, ensuring the sites are accessible to the public, and an aspiration for Dunan Mor and Dunan Beag to have a more open setting. A buffer zone of open ground around scheduled areas will be maintained in line with UKFS guidance ensuring that the buffer zone is free of trees and scrub and bracken are controlled. The plantation coupe around Dunan Mor and Dunan Beag was felled in 2023 and restock plans include more open space around the SMs with some broadleaf planting to the south.

The Regional Historic Asset Management Plan includes conservation management intentions for all 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.

All identified features will be protected in adherence to UKFS (Version 5) Forestry and Archaeology Guidelines. (See **Appendix II** for details and **Map 9** for locations of all registered heritage features)

C.2.11 Biodiversity

UK Forestry Standard 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 is approximately 37%.

Designated sites: Areas of Glenrickard within the Arran Moors SPA, Arran Moors SSSI and Gleann Dubh SSSI designated for their upland assemblage of habitats, breeding populations of Hen harriers, and assemblage of other breeding birds, will be managed according to relevant best practice guidance and the Designated Site Management Plans.

Hen harriers require a mosaic of habitats ideally including rough grasslands, heath/ shrub, bogs and forest edge habitats to provide a range of nesting and foraging opportunities. Bracken and other invasive plant species should be controlled, and deer and sheep numbers must be controlled to manage the grazing pressure. Operations must be carefully planned to avoid disturbance especially during the breeding season.

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

Riparian corridors will be managed to protect watercourses and to improve habitat connectivity.

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

Red squirrel: The design aims to retain some mature crop and establish diverse woodland catering to resident Red squirrel population. FLS has a single licence to cover forest management activities that may affect squirrel on the National Estate. All works within the

plan area will follow the assessment and mitigation actions set out as conditions of this licence.

Ancient Woodland sites: Restoration of PAWS areas will continue during the term of this LMP.

C.2.12 Tree Health

The remaining larch areas within Glenrickard forest block have been planned for Phase 1 or Phase 2 felling and restocking where feasible, as per the Arran Larch Strategy.

Larch components (P1 & P2 clearfell coupes)				
Coupe number	Felling Phase	Total area - all species (ha)	Larch area (ha)	% larch
45039	1	23.6	3.7	15.7%
45046	1	13.4	0.97	7.2%
45052	1	10.8	1.3	11.9%
45003	2	23.49	4.17	17.8%
45005	2	11.47	1.4	12.2%
45037	2	32.1	4.9	15.3%

Current total larch component within Glenrickard LMP area:	18.32 ha
Programmed for removal within Phase 1 or Phase 2:	16.22 ha (88.6%)
Remaining larch component at end of Phase 2:	2.08 ha (11.4%)

C.2.13 Invasive Species

Rhododendron ponticum is present across the plan area and across the island of Arran as a whole.

Some targeted treatment is planned in a PAWS area within the block and the remaining *R.ponticum* will be targeted when resources allow.

C.2.14 New Planting

No new planting is planned in the area.

C.2.15 Other

Wildfire

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

Soils

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

Hydrology

As per section A.6.4, some residential areas near Glenrickard are subject to increased flood risk and all efforts will be taken to phase operations appropriately to mitigate risk by following the UKFS Practice Guide "Designing and managing forests and woodlands to reduce flood risk"

Private Water Supplies (PWS)

Details of known PWS are held in the Region's GIS layer and are afforded appropriate buffer areas for protection as per UKFS.v5 and industry best practice. There are several Private Water Supplies (PWS) located near Glenrickard block. See the **confidential** Appendix IV for details.

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	0 ha
Deforestation	0 % Con	% BL	% Con	% BL	0 ha
Forest Roads	0 ha		1.1 ha		1.1 ha
Quarries	0 ha		0.6 ha		0.6 ha

C.4 Tolerance Table

See Appendix III.

Appendices

Map 1 – Location

Map 2 – Current tree species

Map 3 – Concept

Map 4 – Management (Felling)

Map 5 – Thinning

Map 6 – Future habitats and species (Restock)

Map 7 – Timber haulage

Map 7b – Proposed quarry extension

Map 8 – Soils

Map 9 – Historic environment

Map 10 – DAMS (windiness)

Map 11 – Visitor access and recreation

Appendix I – Consultation record

Appendix II – Historic environment records

Appendix III – Tolerance table

Appendix IV – Private Water Supplies : CONFIDENTIAL

Appendix I: Consultation record

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

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic Environment Scotland West of Scotland Archaeological Service Members of Public (MOP) 	<p>HES: 3 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) on site. Control bracken, bramble and spruce regen at sites, protect adequately. Maintain intervisibility between Dunan Mor and Dunan Beag, and consider wider views from sites in our replanting plans. HES would like to see enhancement of accessibility and provision of more interpretation.</p> <p>WOSAS: HER database shows 49 heritage records in Glenrickard block. Noted 3 SMs and 3 other very important features. Requests that ALL heritage is mapped to protect them during operations.</p> <p>MOPs: Concern that FLS has not always protected heritage well enough. Call for full Archaeological Survey at Glencloy area, and accurate mapping throughout site.</p> <p>Refer to A.6.8, C.2.10, Appendix II, Map 9</p>
Designated Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Scot RSPB 	<p>Management of SPA and SSSI:</p> <p>RSPB: would like all non-native conifers gone from SPA/SSSI sites and a buffer of approx. 200 m to minimise risk of non-native conifers seeding in designated areas in future. HRA may be required before operations.</p> <p>NatureScot: would welcome the removal of conifer crops from the designated sites and development of Woodland Fringe habitat through establishment of low-density broadleaf areas and through leaving boggy areas unplanted.</p> <p>Refer to A.6.9, B.1, C2.4 & C.2.11.</p>
Water Supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Water 	<p>Note that there are no Drinking Water Protected Areas or catchments within the block. There is an asset, a 250mm distribution main, at NS 0188 3330. Access roads and pipe crossings must be protected if works are near them.</p>

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of public 	<p>Some Private Water Supplies near the block have been affected by forestry works in the past and residents are concerned about how their PWS may be affected by future works.</p> <p>Refer to B.1, C.2.11, C.2.15, Appendix IV</p>
Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPA MOPs 	<p>Standard guidance to follow principles of Riverwoods Initiative, maximise riparian zones, produce water management or diffuse pollution plans before operations, identify PWS and protect.</p> <p>Refer to C.2.11 & C.2.15.</p>
Recreation / access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit Arran North Ayrshire Council MOPs 	<p>Visit Arran & MOPs call for reinstatement of footbridge over Cloyburn to Know Road to improve access and re-open old walking circuits. Suggestion that funding may be available from Arran Trust or Auchrannie Charitable Trust.</p> <p>North Ayrshire Council state that advance notice should be given to NAC Access Officer of any felling works which will close recreation routes, in particular if Core Paths are affected, and good signage for members of public should be erected. Paths should be reinstated after operations have been completed.</p> <p>MOPs all suggested more signage, reinstatement of old informal trails after felling operations, call for more trails, production of maps of routes and more. Re-opening of some viewpoints was also suggested.</p> <p>Refer to A.6.7, B.1, C.2.9 & Map 11</p>
Resilience / flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOPs 	<p>Concern in Glen Cloy / upper Brodick area due to flooding and 'wind tunnel' effect following previous felling in Glen Cloy.</p> <p>Refer to A.5, A.6.4, B.1, C.2.15</p>
Biodiversity (wildlife & habitats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Scot MOPs 	<p>Outwith the key productive zone (where coniferous timber production is the primary goal) efforts should be made to increase structural and species diversity over time and consider enrichment planting or thinning when appropriate. A range of habitats should be available including deadwood and open space.</p> <p>Refer to A.5, A.6.9, B.1, & C.2.11.</p>

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Concern / Aspiration
		The following stakeholders responded with no comment or no issues: North Ayrshire Environmental Health North Ayrshire Active Travel & Transport
		The following stakeholders were contacted during scoping but did not respond: Arran Community Council, CONFOR, NTS, *NAC, Raptor Study Group, Scottish Badgers, Saving Scotland's Red Squirrels, SWT, Timber Transport forum, Visit Scotland, C.Forde (Arran Estates)
		*Note NAC (North Ayrshire Council) did not respond during initial scoping stages however they did provide input when LMP was placed on Public Register by SF

Appendix II: Historic Environment records

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
1	Scheduled Monument	Dunan Beag	Chambered cairn and standing stone	NS 027 330	National Importance	<p>As per the designated site management plan, the site will be monitored annually. The 20m buffer zone should be kept clear of vegetation and this may require the removal or control of regenerating trees, bracken and scrub.</p> <p>SMs must be shown, with appropriate buffer also annotated, on all relevant operational maps. Buffer zone around SMs should be marked out on the ground prior to operations commencing.</p>
2	Scheduled Monument	Dunan Mor	Chambered cairn	NS 028 332	National Importance	<p>As per the designated site management plan, the site will be monitored annually. The 20m buffer zone should be kept clear of vegetation and this may require the removal or control of regenerating trees, bracken and scrub.</p> <p>SMs must be shown, with appropriate buffer also annotated, on all relevant operational maps. Buffer zone around SMs should be marked out on the ground prior to operations commencing.</p>

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
3	Scheduled Monument	Blairmore Glen Stone Circle	Lamlash Road, stone circle	NS 018 334	National Importance	<p>As per the designated site management plan, the site will be monitored annually. The 20m buffer zone should be kept clear of vegetation and this may require the removal or control of regenerating trees, bracken and scrub.</p> <p>SMs must be shown, with appropriate buffer also annotated, on all relevant operational maps. Buffer zone around SMs should be marked out on the ground prior to operations commencing.</p>
3		Blairmore Glen Standing Stone	Standing Stone	NS 018 333	National Importance	All heritage features should be shown on operational maps. Any upstanding features should be also clearly marked on the ground prior to commencement of operations. Care will be taken to avoid any damage to surviving structural elements.
4		Cnoc Dubh	Bloomeries	NS 018 333	Uncategorised	“
5		Blairmore	Cist	NS 020 320	Uncategorised	“
6		Bruce’s Castle	Mound, thought to be archaeologically important	NR 992 338	National Importance	“

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
7		Blairmore	Turf dyke	NS 025 331	National Importance	"
8		Blairmore	Trackway	NS 025 330	National Importance	"
9		Blairmore	Oval Sheiling Hut	NS 026 333	National Importance	"
10		Gleann Dubh	Sheiling Huts	NR 987 338 NR 993 341 NR 991 337 NR 990 336 NR 986 335	National Importance	"
10		Gleann Dubh	Sheiling Hut (possible)	NR 993338	Regional Importance	"
10		Gleann Dubh	Sheiling Huts	NR 987 336 NR 988 334	Local Importance	"
11		Glenrickard Chambered Cairn	Chambered Cairn	NS 005 346	Regional Importance	"
12		North Blairmore Standing Stone	Standing Stone	NS 029 327	Regional Importance	"
13		Gleann Dubh	Bloomery	NS 997 340	Regional Importance	"
14		Gleann Dubh	Sheep pen - Dry stone wall arc	NR 992 335	Local Importance	"

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
15		Glenrickard	Drystone dyke	NS 017 343	Local Importance	“
16		Glenrickard	Parallel Turf Dykes	NS 015 343	Local Importance	“
17		Glenrickard	Sheiling Huts	NS 008 334 NS 012 334 NS 013 336 NS 013 332 NS 017 331	Local Importance	“
18		Glenrickard	Turf dyke enclosures	NS 014 345	Local Importance	“
19		Glenrickard	Turf dyke	NS 007 341	Local Importance	“
20		Glenrickard	Dyke	NS 003 344	Local Importance	“
21		Blairmore	T-shaped group of mature beech	NS 023 330	Local Importance	“
22		Blairmore	Dyke – irregular earth bank Turf dyke ” ”	NS 026 327 NS 022 329 NS 027 331 NS 028 330	Local Importance	“
23		Blairmore	Dry Stane Dyke	NS 026 329	Local Importance	“
24		Blairmore	Dyke, Sheiling Huts (possible)	NS 020 331	Local Importance	“

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
25		Blairmore Glen	Enclosures, site of infectious diseases hospital	NS 021 331	Local Importance	“
26		The Letter	Turf dyke enclosures with beech trees	NS 018 312	Local Importance	“
27		The Letter	Dry Stane Dyke	NS 019 313	Local Importance	“
28		The Letter	Turf Dykes	NS 012 315 NS 013 313 NS 015 313 NS 019 314 NS 018 314 NS 016 314	Local Importance	“
29		The Letter	Complex of turf dykes around Letter Wood	NS 022 315	Local Importance	“
30		Letter Wood	Section of old track	NS 019 314	Local Importance	“
31		Clauchlands	Turf Dyke	NS 039 332	Local Importance	“
32		Clauchlands	Dry Stane Dyke	NS 039 331	Local Importance	“
33		Strathwhillan Burn	Fragmentary turf dyke	NS 017 344	Local Importance	“
34		Glenrickard	Archaeological feature	NS 006 346	Local Importance	“

Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Mitigation
35		Corriegills	Turf Dykes	NS 022 340 NS 028 343	Local Importance	"
36		Corriegills	Dry Stane Dyke	NS 031 341	Local Importance	"
37		Corriegills	Earth dyke	NS 029 345	Local Importance	"
38		Brodick Graveyard	Earth dyke	NS 022 345	Local Importance	"
39		Glenrickard	House	NS 004 347	Uncategorised	"
40		Glenrickard	Enclosure, turf dykes	NS 005 347	Uncategorised	"

Appendix III: Tolerance table

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

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

Larch Tolerance Table

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

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