

South Region

Glenscorrodale

Land Management Plan



Approval date: 2020 - 2030

Plan Reference No: FDP 47

Plan Approval Date: 01 April 2020

Plan Expiry Date: 31 March 2030

## CSM 6 Appendix 1

### FORESTRY AND LAND SCOTLAND– Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals

#### Forestry and Land Scotland– Property

Region:	SOUTH
Woodland or property name:	GLENSCORRODALE
Nearest town, village or locality:	LAMLASH
OS Grid reference:	NR980290
Local Authority district/unitary Authority	NORTH AYRSHIRE

1. I apply for Forest Design Plan approval\*/~~amendment approval~~\* for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.
2. I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders which SF agreed must be included. Where it has not been possible to resolve specific issues associated with the plan to the satisfaction of consultees, this is highlighted in the Consultation Record.
3. I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.
4. I undertake to obtain any permission necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed **S Bailey**..... Signed .....  
Regional Manager Conservator

Region **SOUTH**..... Conservancy .....

Date ..... **Date of Approval:** .....

**Date approval ends:** .....

\*delete as appropriate

## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

EIA Determination form if required

# Contents

## Summary of Proposals

### 1.0 Introduction:

- 1.1 Setting and context
- 1.2 History of plan

### 2.0 Analysis of previous plan

- 2.1 Analysis from previous plan

### 3.0 Background information

- 3.1 Physical site factors
  - 3.1.1 Geology, Soils and landform
  - 3.1.2 Water
  - 3.1.3 Climate
- 3.2 Biodiversity and environmental designations
- 3.3 The existing forest
  - 3.3.1 Age structure, species and yield class
  - 3.3.2 Access
  - 3.3.3 LISS potential
- 3.4 Landscape and landuse
  - 3.4.1 Landscape character and value
  - 3.4.2 Visibility
  - 3.4.3 Neighbouring landuse
- 3.5 Social factors
  - 3.5.1 Recreation
  - 3.5.2 Community / Education
  - 3.5.3 Heritage
- 3.6 Invasive non-native species
- 3.7 Statutory requirements and key external policies

### 4.0 Analysis and Concept

- 4.1 Analysis of constraints and opportunities
- 4.2 Concept of the plan

### 5.0 Management Proposals

- 5.1 Forest Stand Management
  - 5.1.1 Clear Felling
  - 5.1.2 Thinning
  - 5.1.3 LISS

- 5.1.4 Natural reserves
- 5.2 Future habitats and species
  - 5.2.1 Conifer timber production restocking
  - 5.2.2 Broadleaf woodland establishment
  - 5.2.3 Woodland fringe
  - 5.2.4 Species composition
  - 5.2.5 Open space
- 5.3 Restructuring
- 5.4 Future management
- 5.5 Age Structure
- 5.6 Biodiversity
  - 5.6.1 Deadwood
  - 5.6.2 Arran Moors SPA
  - 5.6.3 Landscape
  - 5.6.4 Invasive non-native species
  - 5.6.5 Species improvements
- 5.7 Deer Management
- 5.8 Forest Roads & Timber Haulage
- 5.9 Heritage
- 5.10 Recreation
- 5.11 Water
- 5.12 Flooding
- 5.13 Critical success factors
- 5.14 Tolerances

### Support documents: Maps

- Location map
- Features map
- Analysis and concept map
- Management map
- Future habitats and species

### Appendices:

- i) Forest Design Plan Consultation record
- ii) Tolerance table
- iii) Ground Truthed SAM Heritage Sites
- iv) Coupe details for Thinning, Clearfell and Establishment
- v) Appropriate Assessment
- vi) Land Management Plan brief
- vii) The UK Forestry Standard, Forestry Commission Guidelines and the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)

## Summary of Proposals:

### Description and Main Objectives

Glenscorrodale is a conifer plantation in the centre of the south of Isle of Arran.  
The main objectives are timber production and landscape.

## 1.0 Introduction:

### 1.1 Setting and context

Glenscorrodale is located in the centre of the south of the island on the slopes rising either side of the Ross road.

The land area is 907.8ha and is managed as part of South Region.

### 1.2 History of plan

The plan was approved initially in 2006.

The area was planted in 1983 with a small area in 1984.

## 2.0 Analysis of previous plans

### 2.1 Analysis from previous plans

The five key objectives identified in the previous plans were as follows:

Objectives	Assessment of Objectives during plan period
Timber production	Nothing achieved.
Conservation	Nothing achieved.
Recreation	Nothing achieved.
Archaeology	Nothing achieved.
Landscape	Nothing achieved.

## 3.0 Background Description

### 3.1 Physical site factors

#### 3.1.1 Geology, Soils and landform

The underlying geology is complicated. North of Slidderly Water is mainly sedimentary Permian sandstone but to the south of it there is a complex of igneous intrusions, Permian sandstone and even Coal measures. Deep peats and peaty gleys predominate on the higher slopes with of surface water gleys on the lower slopes.

#### 3.1.2 Water

There are a number of minor watercourses, the largest being Allt Mor, all tributaries of Slidderly Water which bisects the plan area.

#### 3.1.3 Climate

The Isle of Arran has a predominantly mild windy oceanic climate heavily influenced by the Gulf Stream. The area, at an elevation between 150 and 400m, is exposed to the prevailing southwest wind. Annual rainfall is around 1500mm fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

### 3.2 Biodiversity and environmental designations

All the open land is designated under the Arran Moors SSSI/SPA which was notified for Hen harriers and is managed under a specific Management Plan prepared with the involvement and agreement of SNH. The woodland is almost surrounded by the SPA which is recognised as a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation in the 'Isle of Arran Local Plan'.

Arran has been designated a stronghold for Red Squirrels by FLS and is the only Scottish island with this species. Vigilance against Grey Squirrels coming to the island will be the primary means to safeguard them.

Otter, a European Protected Species, is found on the watercourses.

Isle of Arran has been designated a Red Deer refugia by SNH to protect against hybridisation with Sika deer.

### 3.3 The existing forest

#### 3.3.1 Age structure and, species

##### Age structure

The age structure in the block is all pole stage.

Age of trees	Growth stage	2019	
		Area (ha)	Area %
0 - 10	Establishment	-	-
11 - 20	Thicket	-	-
21 - 40	Pole stage	419.9	46.3
41 - 60	Maturing high forest	-	-
61 +	Old high forest	-	-
	Open space	487.9	53.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>907.8</b>	

#### Species

The original planting strongly favoured Sitka spruce with a very small proportion of other species.

Species	2019	
	Area (ha)	Area %
Sitka spruce	397.4	43.8
Larch	17.3	1.9
Other conifers	-	-
Mixed broadleaves	5.2	0.6
Open space	487.9	53.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>907.8</b>	

### 3.3.2 Access

Access into the forest is from the minor Ross road.

### 3.3.3 LISS potential (Low Impact Silvicultural Systems)

Poor soil fertility and high Dams scores in general have given no opportunity for thinning-based Low Impact forestry.

## 3.4 Landscape and landuse

### 3.4.1 Landscape character and value

In the 'Ayrshire Landscape Assessment. Scottish Natural Heritage Review No 111', the landscape is classified as Rugged Moorland Hills and Valleys with Forest.



### 3.4.2 Visibility

The forest is very visible from the Ross road.

### 3.4.3 Neighbouring landuse

The forest is surrounded by unimproved grassland and heather moorland.

## 3.5 Social factors

### 3.5.1 Recreation

There are no paths.

### 3.5.2 Community / Education

An Isle of Arran Community Council representative who attends the Arran Environment Panel has been involved in the consultation process during preparation of this plan.

### 3.5.3 Heritage

There are a number of unscheduled sites which are marked on the Features Map and are recorded in the Forester GIS Heritage Module geodatabase and are detailed in Appendix III.

## 3.6 Invasive non-native species

Currently Glenscorrodale contains no known invasive non-native species.

## 3.7 Statutory requirements and key external policies

The legal status of the land is purchased.

## 4.0 Analysis and Concept

### 4.1 Analysis of constraints and opportunities

The following table sets out site factors that are deemed significant in influencing the long-term management of the block.

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Constraint</b>	<b>Design development</b>
Arran Moors SPA	Integrate woodland with SPA habitat.	Proximity to hen harrier nest sites.	Diversify woodland edge.
Landscape	Enhance by planning replanting in keeping with landform.	Natural conifer regeneration in planned open space may be	Replanting to be sympathetic to topography.

		detrimental.	
Timber	Large area of wet, low fertility soil is conducive to extensive clearfell conifer timber production.	Windblow & adjacency will cause issues.	Plan coupes with landscape & adjacency in mind.
Forest Habitat Network	Create major corridor linking Slidery Water & Monamore Burn	Conifer natural regeneration may be detrimental.	Replant with native broadleaves.

### 4.2 Concepts of the plan

The design concept forms the broad framework for the detailed design and is presented graphically in Map 4: Concept.

#### Arran Moors SSSI and SPA

The open moorland will be managed through the SPA management plan. The effect of the forest on this important habitat is a key consideration. Woodland fringe planting and management will enhance the habitat and species diversity with the follow-on effect of improving hunting opportunities for raptors, in particular hen harriers for which the SPA is notified.

#### View from the road

The view that people get of this woodland is from the public road and the hill of Cnoc na Dail is very prominent particularly when coming from the south. Shape and pattern of future restock coupes will be used to create transition between areas of different landscape character.

#### Forest age and need for roading

This forest was planted in the mid 1980s and so is at the stage when harvesting is due to begin. A major forest roads programme is necessary to carry this out. The age structure of the second rotation will be diversified in order to work towards sustainable management.

#### Storm and wind damage

The whole woodland has suffered from serious snow snap in the past and a significant area of the lower slopes has been affected by windblow. Severely damaged areas need to be cleared as a priority.

#### Larch and Phytophthora ramorum

Phytophthora ramorum is a disease affecting larch trees throughout the west of Scotland. It is expected that larch in this woodland will suffer from the disease and need to be felled so the priority is to clear larch areas in the early years of the 10 year plan.

### Expansion of broadleaves

There is an opportunity to substantially expand the broadleaf cover from the very low proportion in the 1<sup>st</sup> rotation targeting on watercourses & riparian zones. This will create a major habitat corridor linking Lamlash Bay with the southwest coast by planting native broadleaves to connect the mixed broadleaves in lower Monamore Burn with alder woods in Sliderry Water. They will also improve seasonal colour variation with the loss of larch as a future species.

## 5.0 Management Proposals

### 5.1 Forest stand management

The Glenscorrodale plan has been designed in accordance with sound silvicultural and environmental principles within the framework outlined by the UK Forestry Standard, the UK Woodland Assurance Standard, the former Galloway FD Strategic Plan and the Islands Strategy.

The lower slopes of the glen have significant areas of windblow and as a result, are being harvested over a short period of time. Restocking will take place as quickly after clearfell as possible to mitigate against the landscape issues and adjacency will be tackled in the next rotation.

The accompanying Management map provides details of our harvesting coupe proposals and the following table details harvesting volume (m<sup>3</sup>obs) expected from those coupes:

<b>Fell period</b>	<b>Thinning (LISS)</b>	<b>Clearfell</b>	<b>Total</b>
2019-2023	-	48600	48600
2024-2028	-	52800	52800

Details of coupe species composition in the plan period, 2019-2028, are found in Appendix IV: Coupe details for Clearfell and Establishment

#### 5.1.1 Clear felling

Clearfelling with forwarder / harvester is the system most suited for the plan area.

### 5.1.2 Thinning

Opportunities will be taken to thin in line with FD thinning policy.

### 5.1.3 LISS

There are no plans to manage any coupes by LISS during this plan period.

### 5.1.4 Natural reserves

Woodland fringe will be managed as Natural Reserves ie no management except for necessary clearance of windblow for health & safety reasons.

## 5.2 Future habitats and species

The accompanying Future Habitats and Species map provides detail of our proposed restock species and habitats for the plan.

### 5.2.1 Conifer timber production restocking

Conifer restocking will generally be by replanting although any areas of natural regeneration will be utilised. Replanting stocking target at year 5 is 2500trees/net ha. The policy is to restock as quickly as possible after felling but being guided by the Hylobius Management Support System and site conditions. Natural regeneration will be utilised where appropriate. Larch will not be used in the next rotation due to Phytophthora.

### 5.2.2 Native woodland establishment

There will be an eightfold increase in native woodland from 5.2ha to 41.9ha which represents 10% of the 1<sup>st</sup> rotation woodland area. Due to the very limited extent of native broadleaves and therefore seed source, native species will be replanted but for willow, natural regeneration will be sufficient. Much of the broadleaved areas will be planted 20% to continue the general open aspect of the main glen and side burns. Density will increase to 50% in key areas for visual effect. The target stocking will be 1600trees/net ha. Aspen, juniper and rowan will be of Arran origin only. It is expected that there will be natural regeneration of other species including conifers on the majority of sites.

### 5.2.3 Woodland fringe

This will be targeted to specific areas of the upper margin and natural regeneration will be the preferred method of establishment with a target 20-50% woodland cover after 10 years. Based on current observations, natural regeneration of Sitka spruce and willow will be common with varying degrees of other species depending on seed source. Native broadleaves may be planted where appropriate for species diversity.

### 5.2.4 Species composition

The following table presents details of the proposed species:

Species in 2049	Area (ha)	Area %
Sitka spruce	260.7	28.7
Larch	0	0
Other conifers	42.2	4.6*
Mixed broadleaves	41.9	4.6*
Open space	563.0	62.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>907.8</b>	

\*the large area of open space skews this figure; compared with 1<sup>st</sup> rotation woodland cover, this rises to 10%.

### 5.2.5 Open space

There will be an increase in open space of 75.1ha, from 53.7% to 62.1%; the majority of this is due to the need to change the upper treeline and open up watercourses. As well as improving the landscape of the forest, the open space will help integrate the woodland with the moorland thus benefitting hen harriers and biodiversity.

## 5.3 Restructuring

No restructuring has taken place.

## 5.4 Future management

Future management will be primarily by sustainable clearfell of conifers.

## 5.5 Age Structure

The following table presents details of the proposed age structure:

Age of trees	Growth stage in 2049	Area (ha)	Area %
0 - 10	Establishment	52.5	5.8
11 - 20	Thicket	164.0	18.0
21 - 40	Pole stage	123.1	13.5
41 - 60	Maturing high forest	-	-
61 +	Old high forest	5.2	0.6
	Open space	563.0	62.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>907.8</b>	

## 5.6 Biodiversity

### 5.6.1 Deadwood

Opportunities to create standing deadwood will be taken by retaining pockets of windblow adjacent to watercourses and broadleaves.

### 5.6.2 Arran Moors SPA

The open moorland which is part of the SPA will be managed in accordance with the management plan agreed with SNH. The introduction of woodland fringe will benefit harriers in terms of hunting habitat.

### 5.6.3 Landscape

The forest is primarily experienced by people as they drive the public road. Key aspects are the view south down the glen, integration of the field at Glenscorrodale & the forest, the hill of Cnoc na Dail and the forest edge south from the Retreat Centre.

### 5.6.4 Invasive non-native species

Currently there are no invasive non-native species within Glenscorrodale.

### 5.6.5 Species improvements

The expansion of broadleaves, particularly hazel, and the large area of conifers providing a substantial food supply will be very beneficial to Red squirrels. The use of locally-sourced aspen will be greatly expand the range of this species on the island.

## 5.7 Deer Management

Red deer are present at acceptable density levels.

The population will be managed through South Region's Deer Management Strategy to facilitate the long-term establishment of broadleaf without recourse to physical protection. An annual cull, set using a variety of data including population counts, fecundity and mortality rates and damage levels, will allow the objectives of the Strategy to be met.

Current control is through a lease by the British Association of Shooting & Conservation.

## 5.8 Forest Roads & Timber Haulage

6.7km of forest roads, the total road network, are required during the plan period. This includes a timber transfer facility on the edge of the public road at NR983289 approximately 680m south of the cattle grid.

180m of forest road is required to cross Arran Moors SPA to access the east part of coupe 47006 below Cnoc na Dail. This will allow this coupe to be split for future management to lessen the visual impact of harvesting operations.

Timber haulage from the plan area is by The Ross, currently a consulation route, and A841 to Brodick, an appoved route, under the Ayrshire Timber Transport Forum.

### 5.9 Heritage

All sites of heritage interest are recorded in the Forester GIS Heritage Module geodatabase and are marked on the Future Habitats and Species Map. They will be conserved using the principles in the Forestry and Archaeology Guidelines and most sites will be included within open space or low density broadleaved woodland. Each site has been categorised by significance based on Scottish Government planning policy and each has an impact zone ranging from 5 to 20m. This zone will be the buffer beyond which replanting of trees will not occur.

### 5.10 Recreation

There are no proposals for trails within this woodland.  
The guidance of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code will be followed during operations.

### 5.11 Water

All operations will follow Forests & Water Guidelines 5<sup>th</sup> edition.

### 5.12 Flooding

Glenscorrodale is within a water catchment not prone to flooding downstream.

### 5.13 Critical Success Factors

- Establishment of woodland fringe, major habitat networks and landscape changes will have a major positive impact on landscape and biodiversity, particularly Hen harriers.
- Management of substantial proportion of conifer woodland will impact on sustainability of island's forest industry.
- Management of conifer and broadleaved woodland will be positive for Red squirrels.

### 5.14 Tolerances

Tolerance thresholds for design plan alterations are as per thresholds detailed in Appendix II.

## Appendix I: Forest Design Plan Consultation Record

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issues raised	Region's Response
North Ayrshire Council - Roads	29/07/19	30/07/19		
SNH				
Historic Environment Scotland				
SEPA				
RSPB				
Arran Estates				
Environment Panel	17/05/18  21/03/19	17/05/18  21/03/19	A visit was made to Glenscorrodale & Oliver Lucas' plan from 1981 was discussed & we stopped at his viewpoints. Main points made: need for broadleaves & more open space up burns area below Cnoc na Dail to be single coupe Make sure views down glen are maintained & improved Site visit to Glenscorrodale. <b>AW</b> explained the main drivers to this plan – north-facing lower slopes very visible from public road, funnel effect causing windblow along lower slopes, substantial deep peat on upper slopes although much growing at acceptable yield class 12, visually prominent slopes ie Cnoc na Dail. Open areas designated.	



## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

			<p>Main issues as follows;  <b>Felling plan.</b>  No roads currently in this area.</p> <p>Coupes will tidy up windblow on lower slopes of south side resulting in substantial visual impact. To mitigate against this, plan to retain the isolated blocks between road &amp; main watercourse but P ramorum may curtail this.</p> <p>Long term is to have smaller coupes on lower slopes &amp; larger higher up – forest structure of 2<sup>nd</sup> rotation to reflect this aim. Gwen Wilkie (FLS Landscape Architect) is assisting with the development of the felling plans and new coupe structure.</p> <p><b>Restock plan</b>  Future coupe shapes will be built into restocking to provide increased options for restructuring during the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.</p> <p>Excellent regeneration of native broadleaves in lower valley. Following felling, the establishment of substantially wider and permanent open riparian corridors along all watercourses to allow regeneration and planting of native broadleaves to link the lower valley broadleaves up the valley burnsidess to the higher slopes developing linked Forest Habitat Network.</p> <p>Broadleaves along burnsidess will break up this predominately SS forest &amp; provide necessary contrast which is not available now with larch being removed from the potential replanting “mix.”</p> <p>Additional open space to be created around existing open areas and upper edges to create “structured edge” providing additional HH hunting area and nesting potential.</p>	
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## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

			<p>New forest road required to pass through the edge of Cnoc Na Dail to be justified by management of Designated site and mitigated by creation of structured edge offsetting area lost by the road.</p> <p>Limited areas of yield class 8 on deep peat will be cleared and left as open space.</p> <p>Requirement to lower % of SS, and to maintain woodland cover within guidelines will be balanced against environmental sensitivities and justified in the text.</p> <p><b>Recreation.</b> A low use site and informal access only. All new roads to be gated and locked to prevent vehicular access (and therefore disturbance.)</p> <p><b>Archaeology.</b> No SAMs in this location, unscheduled sites will be protected as per guidelines.</p>	
Scottish Forestry				
Glenscorrodale				

## Appendix II: Tolerance Table

	Adjustment to felling period	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries	Timing of restocking	Change to species	Changes to roadlines	Designed open space
FC Approval not normally required	Fell date can be moved within 5yr period where separation or other constraints are met.	1.0ha or 10% of coupe area - whichever is less.	Restock at year 5 after felling if natural regeneration fails to appear	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers; broadleaf.		Location of temporary open space e.g. Deer glades if still within overall Open space design.  Increase by 0.5ha or 5% of area - whichever is less
Approval by exchange of letters and map		1.0ha to 5ha or 10% of coupe area - whichever is less			Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan. Departures of >60m in either direction from centre line of road.	Increase of 0.5 to 2ha or 10% - whichever is less.  Any reduction in open space.
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Felling delayed into second or later 5yr period. Advance felling into current or 2 <sup>nd</sup> 5yr period.	>5ha or 10% of coupe area	If timing of restocking is outwith the period above.	Change from specified native species. Change between species groups.	As above depending on sensitivity.	More than 2ha or 10%.  Any reduction in open space in sensitive areas.  Colonisation of open space agreed as critical.

## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

### Notes

- Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS e.g. Adjacency. At mid term review detail of felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS.
- Where windblow occurs, FCS should be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of standing trees.

## Appendix III: Ground Truthed Heritage sites

SITE	GRID	VISIT	COMMENT
Rig & Furrow	Centred on NR966284	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
Relict area -Post-medieval Settlement and Agriculture	Centred on NR966284	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
Relict area - 18th Century-Present Rectilinear Fields and Farms	Centred on NR967285	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
Dry-stone dyke	NR969286	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
2 small sections of dyke	NR964281	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
Sheepfold	NR972285	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
Sheiling hut	NR973282	11/12/19	On edge of mature conifers
Sheiling hut	NR981286	11/12/19	Under mature conifers
Small building	NR982228	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
3 Sheiling huts	NR984287	11/12/19	Under mature conifers
3 Sheiling huts	NR984289	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland
2 Sheiling huts	NR987290	11/12/19	Ungrazed unimproved grassland

## Appendix IV: Coupe details for Thinning, Clearfell and Establishment

### Clearfell

<b>Coupe</b>	<b>SS</b>	<b>Larch</b>	<b>Other conifers</b>	<b>MB</b>	<b>Open Space</b>	<b>Total</b>
47004	0.8					0.8
47005	32.4	5.3			0.4	38.1
47006	31.3	1.8			1.9	35.0
47008	45.3				0.4	45.7
47010	10.9	0.5			0.3	11.7
47011	10.8	0.4			0.8	12.0
47012	56.9	2.1			0.3	59.3
47013	13.0	0.5			0.2	13.7
47016	1.2					1.2
47018	3.6					3.6
47019	15.2	5.1			0.5	20.8
47020	12.0	4.2		1.9	0.5	18.6
47021	9.3	0.4				9.7
47025	24.1					24.1

## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

Total	<b>266.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>294.3</b>
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## Restock

Coupe	SS	Other conifers	MB	Open Space	Total
47004			0.8		0.8
47005	8.7	20.0	3.7	5.7	38.1
40006		21.6	3.2	10.2	35.0
40008	39.2		1.9	4.6	45.7
40010	8.8		0.6	2.3	11.7
47011	10.3		0.2	1.5	12.0
47012	42.4		4.7	12.2	59.3
47013	10.8		0.6	2.3	13.7
47016			1.2		1.2
47018	2.8		0.2	0.6	3.6
47019	9.7		5.5	5.6	20.8
47020	8.7		4.9	5.0	18.6
47021	3.1		2.2	4.4	9.7
47025	16.8		2.5	4.8	24.1
Total	<b>161.3</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>294.3</b>

## Appendix V: Appropriate Assessment for Kilpatrick

**Appropriate assessment in relation to Natura 2000 sites.**

**Names of Natura Sites within, partly within or in vicinity of FDP:** Arran Moors SPA

Features of European qualifying interest	Potential impacts in plan	Control of impacts	Long term	Conclusions
Arran Moors SAC				
<i>Priority qualifying species:</i> Hen harrier (Circus cyaneus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest operations such as clearfelling or ground preparation for restocking may impact on breeding birds</li> <li>New open space on upper margins &amp; within forest may increase extent of habitats supporting the harrier</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will be no forest operations carried out on the SPA site</li> <li>Phased felling will not take place in the breeding season within 1000m of occupied nest sites unless adequate controls are in place eg monitoring of nest site, substantial high forest buffer, consultation with Scottish Raptor Study Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The substantial increase in open space on upper margins &amp; within forest will increase harrier habitat</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The impact on the SPA site will be positive</li> </ul>



## Appendix VI: Forest Design Plan Brief

### BRIEF FOR Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan

Main management objective: Timber production & Landscape

Key National Themes from Scottish Forestry Strategy	District Strategic Plan Objectives	Islands Strategy Objectives	Local Prescription
Timber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote predictable &amp; stable timber supplies</li> <li>Develop the hardwood sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure sustainable long-term production of 70,000m3 obs/yr</li> <li>Produce hardwood timber suitable for subsequent local processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute towards Arran's sustainable long-term timber production by harvesting</li> <li>Some areas suitable for commercial broadleaf species where appropriate.</li> </ul>
Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realising economic potential of the national forest estate</li> <li>Contributing to rural development</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy (see Climate Change)</li> <li>Staff &amp; contractor issues</li> <li>Green forest tourism</li> <li>Timber products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See Climate Change</li> <li>Smooth timber production and subsequent operations to help maintain viability of contractors and hauliers</li> <li>Assess the recreation needs</li> <li>Visual impact very important for tourism</li> <li>Create hardwood resource for future on-island processing of higher value products.</li> </ul>
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigating climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewable energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support increasing demand for domestic &amp; business woodfuel</li> <li>Consider the potential to maximise timber production in calorific value terms</li> </ul>
Environmental Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting water, soil and air resources</li> <li>Contribute to Scotland's landscape</li> <li>Managing the historic environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in broadleaf woodland through the forest design plan process to ~20% by 2025</li> <li>Continuous cover forestry and native woodland plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage FDP in keeping with UKWAS standards and Forest and Water guidelines to maintain and improve water quality</li> <li>Integrate woodland into Arran Moors SPA</li> <li>Increase broadleaf area to 10%</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse biodiversity decline by targeted action</li> <li>Designated sites</li> <li>Reverse biodiversity decline by broader actions</li> <li>Moorland fringe</li> <li>Deadwood</li> <li>Invasive plants</li> <li>Priority species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in broadleaf woodland through the forest design plan process to ~20% by 2025</li> <li>Areas with poor potential for commercial species - return to open ground or consider other options such as replanting to maintain carbon sequestering value</li> <li>A prioritised strategy to target alien species</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase significantly broadleaf woodland area</li> <li>Integrate woodland into Arran Moors SPA</li> <li>Target alien invasive species</li> <li>Manage for priority species ie hen harrier, barn owl &amp; red squirrel</li> </ul>
Access and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make access easier</li> <li>Helping to improve the nation's health</li> <li>Enabling people to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop recreation facilities and opportunities within forest tourism and business development remits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft development plan within FD tourism strategy.</li> </ul>

## Glenscorrodale Land Management Plan 2020 - 30

	enjoy woodlands		
Community Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to quality of life</li> <li>• Enhancing engagement with communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder consultation on Island Strategy and FDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a varied recreation experience for range of users</li> <li>• Continue community engagement in DP through Environment Panel consultation</li> </ul>

## Appendix VII: The UK Forestry Standard, Forestry Commission Guidelines and the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS)

All of the operations in Kilpatrick will be carried out in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard and its supporting publications. In particular the following documents are relevant:

- Forests and Water Guidelines (5<sup>th</sup> edition)
- Forest and Nature Conservation Guidelines
- Forest and Archaeology Guidelines
- Forest and Soil Guidelines
- Forest Practice Guide - Forest Design Planning

In line with Forest Enterprise policy, Galloway FD has undergone a management audit that is part of the process leading to membership of UKWAS. Membership of the scheme indicates that the District's forests and management practices have been found to be sustainable both in terms of silviculture and environmental impact. Membership of the scheme is conditional on periodic audit and consistent attainment of audit standards.

Kilpatrick Land Management Plan will be included in this audit process.