

Tilhill
Forestry

BSWGROUP member of binderholz■

**TILHILL FORESTRY
BALQUHANDY FOREST
LONG TERM FOREST PLAN
2026-2046**

Reference: 24FGS80619

Approval Expiry: __/__/2036

www.tilhill.com

REVISION HISTORY AND NOTES

Date	Version	Author	Note
16/1/2026	0.1	GM	Completed draft

-
- Unless otherwise stated all areas are given to 2 decimal places (d.p.) and percentages are given to 1 d.p.
 - Rounding errors may result in slight discrepancies between areas reported by digital mapping software. The subcompartment record in Appendix 1 is considered the definitive reference.
 - UKFS and UKWAS references are shown in square brackets where applicable e.g. [UKFS B20 or UKWAS 3.3.1].



CONTENTS

A.	DESCRIPTION OF WOODLANDS	5
A.1.	Property Details.....	5
	Owner's Details	5
	Agent's Details	5
	Declaration	6
A.2.	Location and Background.....	7
A.3.	Existing Schemes and Permissions	7
A.4.	Stakeholder Engagement.....	8
A.5.	Long Term Vision and Management Objectives	8
	Vision.....	8
	Management Objectives	8
A.6.	General Site Description	9
A.6.1	Topography.....	9
A.6.2	Geology and Soils	10
A.6.3	Climate	12
A.6.4	Hydrology	12
A.6.5	Windthrow	13
A.6.6	Adjacent Land Use	14
A.6.7	Access.....	14
A.6.8	Historic Environment.....	15
A.6.9	Biodiversity	16
A.6.10	Invasive Species.....	16
A.6.11	Utilities.....	17
A.7.	Woodland Description.....	18
A.8.	Plant Health	21
B.	ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION	22
B.1.	Constraints and Opportunities	22
C.	MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS	29
C.1.	Silvicultural Practice	29
C.2.	Prescriptions	29
C.2.1	Felling	29
C.2.2	Thinning	29
C.2.3	LISS.....	29
C.2.4	Long Term Retentions / Natural Reserves	30
C.2.5	Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration.....	31



C.2.6	Protection	34
C.2.7	Fence Erection / Removal	34
C.2.8	Road Operations	34
C.2.9	Public Access.....	35
C.2.10	Historic Environment.....	35
C.2.11	Biodiversity.....	35
C.2.12	Tree Health.....	35
C.2.13	Invasive Species.....	36
C.2.14	New Planting.....	36
C.2.15	Wildfire	36
C.2.16	Sporting	36
C.3.	Screening Opinion Request and Permitted Development Notifications	37
C.4.	Tolerance Table	38
D.	PRODUCTION FORECAST	39
E.	MAPS	40
F.	APPENDICES	40
F.1.	Appendix 1 – Scoping Report	40
F.2.	Appendix 2 – Deer Management Strategy	40

DRAFT



A. DESCRIPTION OF WOODLANDS

A.1. Property Details

Property Name	Balquhandy Forest
Business Reference Number	163948
Main Location Code	75/327/0003
Grid Reference	NO 03342 10745
Nearest Town or Locality	Dunning
Local Authority	Perth and Kinross Council
Long Term Forest Plan (LTFP) Area (ha)	137

Owner's Details

Title	
Forename	
Surname	
Organisation	Gresham House Sustainable Timber & Energy LP
Position	
Primary Contact Number	
Alternative Contact Number	
Email	
Address	
Postcode	
Country	

Agent's Details

Title	Mr
Forename	Gavin
Surname	Mann
Organisation	Tilhill Forestry
Position	Area Manager
Primary Contact Number	07393 007541
Alternative Contact Number	01786 821666
Email	gavin.mann@tilhill.com
Address	Robertson House, 1 Whitefriars Crescent, Perth
Postcode	PH2 0PA
Country	Scotland

Declaration

I hereby apply for a permission to fell the trees described in this application and I certify that:

- I am the landowner or an occupier of the land with written permission of the landowner;
- Where the landowner is a business, I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of that business;
- If I am acting on behalf of the landowner or occupier, I have been mandated to do so;
- Any necessary consents from any other person(s) if required, have been obtained;
- I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas;
- I have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application;
- I hereby acknowledge that Scottish Ministers may process any of my personal data contained in or relating to this application in accordance with the terms of Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at www.forestry.gov.scot;
- Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;
- I have read and understand this application fully and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is complete, true, and accurate;
- I accept that any false or misleading information provided in this application constitutes an offence and may result in any felling permission based on this application being revoked at any time, and
- I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/privacy-complaints-freedom-of-information-and-requests-for-information>.

Do you give consent for Scottish Forestry to access your land? Yes

You are not obliged to give us consent to enter your land, however if we are denied access to your land, and cannot carry out an assessment because of this, we may reject your application.

This consent is for access to assess this application as well as monitor compliance with any subsequent approval, where applicable.

Signed:



Name:

Gavin Mann

Date:

12/1/2026

A.2. Location and Background

Balquhandy Forest (the 'Woodland') is a privately-owned, commercial conifer plantation located approximately 3.5 km South of Dunning in Perthshire. It extends to 137.11 ha and is centred on grid reference NO 03342 10745.

The Woodland has been owned by Gresham House Sustainable Timber & Energy LP since 2014. Prior to this it was under the ownership of another investment fund and before that it was part of a small family-owned portfolio of woodlands. Cmpt 1 was originally planted in the early 1960 (presumably by Balquhandy Farm) with the remaining area afforested in 1987-88. The current forest manager was been involved with the property between 2008 and 2013, and again from 2020. Tilhill Forestry have managed the woodland since 2014.

Felling of c. 15 ha in cmpt 1 was undertaken in 2011 under a felling licence (reference 033/193/10-11). Small coupes were also felled in cmpts 4, 5 and 7 to allow the construction of a new forest road. Restocking was completed for the 2012 growing season. Maintenance followed as required and the crop is now well-established.

This is the first Long Term Forest Plan (LTFP) for the Woodland. It includes a summary of the woodland resource, assessment of constraints and opportunities, and outlines restructuring (thinning, felling and restocking) proposals for the woodland over the next 20 year period. It will also detail the first ten years of work (phases 1 and 2), for which approval from Scottish Forestry (SF) is being sought. The plan will meet all applicable requirements of the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) and management will be in accordance with its guidelines.

The Woodland is currently certified in accordance with the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS).

A.3. Existing Schemes and Permissions

Type	Reference Number	Details
Forestry Grant Scheme, Woodland Improvement Grant, Forest Plan Renewal	24FGS80619	

A.4. Stakeholder Engagement

See appendix 1 – Scoping Report.

Scoping – Main Points	LTFP Reference (section/page)
Landscape impact	A.6.1, B.1
Deer control	B.1, C.2.16
Water – creating riparian buffer zones	A.6.4, B.1
Scheduled Monument	A.6.8, B.1, C.2.10
Public access provision and management	A.6.7, B.1, C.2.9
Timber haulage	A.6.7, B.1

A.5. Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

The long-term vision is to maximise financial returns from timber sales and maintain or increase long term productivity through effective and sustainable management. Protection and enhancement of amenity, biodiversity, heritage and landscape features will be a key objective.

Management Objectives

Objectives (including economic, environmental and social considerations)	Indicator of Objective Being Met
1 Maximise financial returns	Phased felling programme. Compare records of timber sales with production forecasts and cash flow estimates.
2 Maintain or improve long term productivity	Long term production forecasts. Maximise area of commercial conifers. Use of improved planting stock.
3 Protect and where possible enhance all amenity, archaeological, biodiversity, cultural, landscape and natural heritage features	Regular monitoring confirms no negative impacts. Appropriate restocking proposals delivered.
4 Sustainable deer management	Reduce deer numbers to limit damage on conifer restock sites and natural regeneration of native woodlands is achieved.
5 Manage the woodland as an effective carbon sink and minimise the environmental impact of forest operations.	Successfully establishing restock sites and growing quality timber. Reducing chemical use. Protecting and, where possible, expanding native habitats.

A.6. General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography

The Woodland is located in the north of the Ochil Hills Local Landscape Area (LLA). It lies on the northerly slopes of Balquhandy Hill and White Law, and north-westerly slopes of Cock Hill. Altitudes range from around 265 to 405 m above sea level.

It forms a small-medium sized, single block but lies adjacent to a larger afforested area spreading away to the east, south and west. The best views of the northern edge of the Woodland are from the B934 approximately 2 km south of Dunning. Limited views are possible along the A9 truck road and from some settlements in the local area. The eastern edge will be hidden by young woodland at Wester Gatherleys. The western edge runs along the B934 public road.

In general, it fits well with the local landscape character of conifer plantations and agriculture (predominately livestock).

Felling coupe size and shape, together with restock design and species choice will be the main influencers in lessening the landscape impact of the second rotation, especially in the more visible northern edge. Native broadleaves and watercourse buffers will benefit the design by providing permanent structure. However, the ownership boundary and adjacent land use, plus unplatable areas on Hogans Prop and Blaeberry Toll Scheduled Monument are limiting factors.

The Woodland is within Landscape Character Type 382 'Lowland Hill Ranges'. The key characteristics are:

- The Sidlaw and Ochil Hills comprise hard volcanic rocks which appear as relatively uniform ridgelines orientated southwest to northeast, contributing to the much wider strategic grain of landscape character defined by the Highland Boundary Fault geology.
- Recognisable shapes, peaks and slopes, and ridge profiles, the presence of which is emphasised by their location set within low lying agricultural landscape to the north and south.
- Short burns and rivers flowing from dramatic, short steep glens.
- Several large glens through the hills.
- Often distinctive and conspicuous scarp and dipslopes.
- Generally open medium scale landscapes of almost conical summits dominated by grass moorland and upland pasture.
- Sweeping patchwork of regular but not geometric patterns on the dipslopes.
- Some areas of extensive forestry.
- Occasional vertical features such as navigational and telecom masts, follies, and wind turbines which appear prominent in these elevated locations.
- Popular use for informal recreation by nearby large centres of population.
- A sense of relative tranquillity.
- Importance as a backdrop to many settlements in the surrounding low lying agricultural landscapes.
- Views within, across and up to this character type.

Source: Scottish Landscape Character Types Map and Descriptions, NatureScot website

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

Bedrock geology is predominately:

“Ochil Volcanic Formation-Pyroxene andesite. These igneous rocks are volcanic (extrusive) in origin. Poor in silica, they form fluid flows of lava with feeder dykes and sills.”

There are bands of the following in cmpts 1 and 2:

“Central Scotland Late Carboniferous Tholeiitic Dyke Swarm-Quartz-microgabbro. These igneous rocks are magmatic (intrusive) in origin. Poor in silica, they form intruded batholiths, plutons, dykes and sills.”

And smaller areas of the following in cmpts 3 and 7:

“Ochil Volcanic Formation-Conglomerate. These sedimentary rocks are subaerial in origin. They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material.”

Superficial geology records are limited to the western edge of the Woodland and Clatteringford Burn and Horse Burn corridor:

“Till, Devensian-Diamicton. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.”

Source: BGS Geology Viewer, British Geological Survey website

The predominant generalised soil types recorded for the Woodland are ‘brown soils’ with small areas of ‘mineral gleys’. There is no deep peat present.

Source: Soil map of Scotland (partial cover), Scotland’s Soils (Scotland’s Environment) website

In practice the soils are mostly fertile and free draining.

The Land Capability for Forestry class is mostly F5, with the western half of cmpts 1 and 5 being F4.

Source: National scale land capability for forestry, Scotland’s Soils (Scotland’s Environment) website

Ecological Site Classification (ESC) advises for the following locations within the Woodland:

Location	Grid Reference	Site Description	Species Suitability
Cmpt 1	NO030112	The site has a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 2	NO034111	The site has a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 3	NO039111	The site has a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 4	NO037108	The site has a cool, highly exposed and wet climate. Exposure constraints may limit species options and the ability to thin woodlands without significant risk of windthrow. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 5	NO030108	The site has a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 6	NO029105	The site has a cool, sheltered and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and medium nutrient status.	A wide range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.
Cmpt 7	NO030103	The site has a cool, moderately exposed and wet climate. The soils are fresh moisture status and vp3 very poor nutrient status.	A very limited range of productive and diverse conifers, and productive and native broadleaf species are 'very suitable' or 'suitable'.

The site suitability reported by ESC is not considered to be a fair assessment of the Woodland. Moderate site fertility is demonstrated across most of the existing late-first rotation and early-second rotation SS crops.

Soil Moisture Regime (SMR) and Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) can be influenced through the use of drainage and fertiliser. Drains are normally cleaned or cut where required as part of ground preparation and controlled-release fertiliser may be used at time of restocking to improve conditions for particular species or areas.

Source: Forest Research Ecological Site Classification Decision Support Tool

A.6.3 Climate

Climatic data for the immediate area is not available. Annual averages between 1991 and 2020 for the Strathallan Airfield climate station (located approximately 12 km northwest of the Woodland) are as follows:

Minimum temperature	4.89	degrees centigrade
Maximum temperature	12.74	degrees centigrade
Days of air frost	63.78	
Hours of sunshine	n/a	
Millimetres of rainfall	1012.16	
Days where rainfall is at least 1 mm	153.06	
Monthly mean wind speed at 10 m	6.31	knots

Source: Location-specific long-term averages, Met Office website

A.6.4 Hydrology

Four major* watercourses pass through the Woodland; Horse Burn sourcing from springs in the north-east, Clatteringford Burn originating from the centre and two unnamed tributaries of this flowing from the north-west and close to the western edge. These feed into Dunning Burn which joins the River Earn just over 6 km downstream. This has a SEPA water classification** overall status of 'good ecological potential' (2024).

*A major watercourse is one shown on the 1:50,000 scale Ordnance Survey maps.

**From SEPA Water Environment Hub

A network of forest drains also exists and some are directly connected to watercourses as a result of historic afforestation practices. A series of small ponds were formed on the western slopes of cmpt 5 in autumn 2025 to provide settlement of surface water draining from the adjacent future felling coupe. These are expected to function seasonally.



All features will be protected during operations (with a diffuse pollution risk assessment undertaken for road works, timber harvesting and ground preparation) and enhanced through restructuring e.g. introduction of OG buffers or riparian NBL planting, realigning and disconnecting existing drains. UKFS 'Forests and Water' requirements and guidelines, together with other relevant legislation will be adhered to and liaison will be undertaken with SEPA as appropriate.

The site is generally dry and, due to the predominately brown soils, water tends to be absorbed into the ground during periods of rainfall and gradually released after. However, with storm events and excessive rainfall becoming more frequent due to climate change, the steeper slopes may see ephemeral surface water flows.

A.6.5 Windthrow

The northern and eastern parts of the Woodland have a mostly northerly aspect with the remainder being westerly or south-westerly. The prevailing south-westerly winds will have greatest impact on the latter.

Tree stability has not been a significant issue in the Woodland due to a predominately good soil types. First rotation crops had not been thinned. Recent windthrow has been sporadic or occurred due to exposed edges or localised drainage issues.

Windthrow hazard class (WHC) derived from Forest Research Decision Support System ForestGALES (2.5) using the Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring (DAMS) and based on 'mineral soil shallow rooting' is as follows:

Location	Grid Reference	DAMS	WHC
Cmpt 1	NO030112	14	3
Cmpt 2	NO034111	17	3
Cmpt 3	NO039111	14	3
Cmpt 4	NO037108	15	3
Cmpt 5	NO030108	15	3
Cmpt 6	NO029105	12	2
Cmpt 7	NO030103	15	3

For WHC 3 in a non-thin crop the critical height (onset of windthrow) is 22 m and the terminal height (40% windthrow in coupe) is 27 m.

The Woodland has suffered minor damage due to storms over the past five years.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

To the north of the Woodland is improved agricultural land used for grazing.

The eastern, southern and western edges adjoin other commercial woodland of varying age classes.

Residential properties at Balquhandy, Cockersfauld and Blaeberry Toll are neighbours a short distance to the north, west and south-west respectively.

A.6.7 Access

Vehicular access is taken off the B934 'Dunning Glen' public road between Dunning and Yetts o' Muckhart at grid reference NO 02410 10422. This joins a forest road which serves the property.

Recreational use of the Woodland is moderate. This is served by a multi-user gate at the main access point. The forest road, ATV tracks and a network of informal paths (mostly along rides) are used.

Public access as per the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 will be encouraged and managed in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Notices will be displayed during operations and these will include contact details for Tilhill Forestry, plus information about working hours and anticipated duration as appropriate.

Timber Haulage

The B934 is a 'consultation' route for timber haulage (per the Timber Transport Forum Agreed Route Map).

No specific restrictions have been advised by the local roads authority, Perth and Kinross Council (PKC), at the time of writing.

Haulage is expected to normally be undertaken between 0600 and 2000, Monday to Friday. Movements will be timed to avoid commuting and school runs, refuse collections and any other heavy goods vehicle use that we are advised of in advance. Winter working will be avoided where possible.

Owing to the narrow width of the road and limited passing places, haulage operations will be managed to maintain a maximum of eight loads per day and to avoid issues with other road users.

The PKC roads department and other forests likely to be using the route at the same time will be given advance notice of haulage operations.

Restrictions will be detailed in standing sale contracts.

Tilhill Forestry actively engages with the Stirling and Tayside Timber Transport Group (STTTG).

The recommendations in Timber Transport Forum publications 'Transporting Timber on Public Roads; Consultation and Engagement Guidance (Scotland) 2019' and 'The Road Haulage of Round Timber Code of Practice 2020' will be followed.

A.6.8 Historic Environment

'Blaeberry Hill' Scheduled Monument (SM9437) is present in the south-west of the forest and is centred on grid reference NO 02726 10377. This is an upstanding deserted settlement of late medieval date. It falls within an area of open ground and is well buffered to adjacent conifer crops. Direct access to the feature is possible from the forest road. A large pond lies close by to the south in Knowehead Forest. A minimum 20 m buffer of open ground will be created/maintained with any natural regeneration of conifer species controlled. A Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for works within the protected area will be obtained as required. Also recorded as NRHE 26689 and HER MPK2005.

Three National Record of Historic Environment (NRHE) and/or Historic Environment Records (HER) also exist within (or immediately adjacent to) the Woodland as shown on the Concepts map and detailed as follows:

Name	Grid Reference	Classification	Type, Reference
Blaeberry Toll (1)	NO 02402 10433	Milestone (19th century),	NRHE 353598, HER MPK19336
Blaeberry Hill (2)	NO 02622 10458	Field boundary	NRHE 332569
Hogan's Prop (3)	NO 03500 10501	Settlement, post medieval	MPK20322

Other non-recorded features such as sheep folds and stone dykes may be present and will be protected during operations and enhanced through restocking design where possible and appropriate (per UKFS Forest and Historic Environment requirements and guidelines). Any new discoveries will be reported to the Local Authority Archaeology Officer.

Source: pastmap.org.uk and www.trove.scot

A.6.9 Biodiversity

The Woodland is a small to medium sized commercial forestry plantation. First rotation crops offer mature conifer stands of mostly single species with some variation in age and size classes and stocking density. Restock sites introduce increased diversity with an additional conifer age class, mixed conifer crops and native broadleaves. Established planted and naturally regenerating broadleaves contribute to the structure and biodiversity. Open ground comprises rides, glades, road verges and watercourse corridors, all providing grassland habitat of varying type.

Red squirrels (*Sciurus vulgaris*) are known to be present within the Woodland. Suitable habitats for Badgers (*Meles meles*), pine marten (*Martes martes*), raptors and other breeding birds exist throughout. Otters (*Lutra lutra*) are likely to use the watercourses and mature trees may be potential bat roosts.

There is no ancient semi-natural woodland present (per Ancient Woodland Inventory (Scotland)). Also, no Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) or Long-established (of plantation origin) (LEPO) designation.

No Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS) records exist.

Tree felling will be timed to take place outside the bird nesting and red squirrel breeding seasons as far as practicable. Site assessment and walkover survey will be undertaken before any operation which may cause disturbance to rare and protected species or damage their habitats. Appropriate action will be taken if any constraint is found e.g. exclusion zone, licence application or deferral. Consultations with relevant bodies and authorities will be undertaken as necessary. Applicable legislation will be adhered to and best practice guidance followed at all times.

Efforts will also be made to enhance existing habitats and create new ones wherever possible, for example the retention of mature broadleaf and over-mature conifer trees as potential bat roosts, minimum intervention in riparian native woodland, lower conifer stocking densities along woodland edges to benefit black grouse, and planting of mostly small-seeded native broadleaf trees to provide a food source for red squirrels.

A number of priority habitats and key species are listed in the Woodland Ecosystems section of the Tayside Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-26. Those of relevance to the Woodland are:

- Planted Coniferous Woodlands (especially the woodland edge/glades)
- Woodland mammals including Red squirrel and Pine marten
- Scottish crossbill and Nightjar
- Woodland invertebrates, including Scottish wood ant and moths
- Woodland plants, including Juniper, Blaeberry, Small Cow-wheat, Coral-root orchid and Twinflower
- Woodland lower plants and fungi

A.6.10 Invasive Species

No invasive species are currently known to be present in the Woodland but grey squirrels are in the local area. The Eastern Lowland Red Squirrel Group are permitted to undertake monitoring and control as appropriate.

A.6.11 Utilities

No overhead or underground public services are known to be present within the Woodland.

No private water supplies are known to draw from the Woodland or immediately adjacent down-slope land.

Any utilities discovered from further site survey will be protected during operations and enhanced through any adjacent replanting by adhering to UKFS requirements and guidelines.

The owners/operators/users will be consulted in advance of any forestry operation which may be affected by or cause impacts to them, for example GS6 guidance sought for power line crossing points.

DRAFT

A.7. Woodland Description

The Woodland comprises a discrete block of predominately SS with JL and NBL. There are two age-classes with little tree size range within these. Felling and restocking the majority of cmpt 1 was undertaken in 2011-12.

The Woodland has been under the current forest manager since 2008.

Yield class (YC) of the first rotation crops range from 12 to 20 in SS and averages 12 in JL. Second rotation crops are not old enough to be accurately measured but this is expected to be 24+ in most SS owing to use of improved growing stock. In general, the higher yielding crops (SS) are found on the free-draining, westerly slopes.

Table 1 Area by species (current and future composition of LTFP area)

Species	Area by Species					
	Current*		Year 10**		Year 20	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
DF						
JL	9.15	6.7	2.72	2.0	1.31	0.95
NBL	3.15	2.3	7.4	5.4	8.26	6.03
NF						
NS			10.21	7.4	10.24	7.47
OG	28.09	20.5	26.19	19.1	25.77	18.79
SP					3.66	2.67
SS	96.73	70.5	90.59	66.1	87.88	64.09
Total***	137.11	100	137.11	100	137.11	100

*Of whole Forest Plan area (including open ground (OG)). Any conifer mixtures including Mixed Conifer (MC) are broken down and included as an individual species component where a species occupies more than 10%.

**Phase 2 felling and restocking completed.

***Rounding error of 0.01.

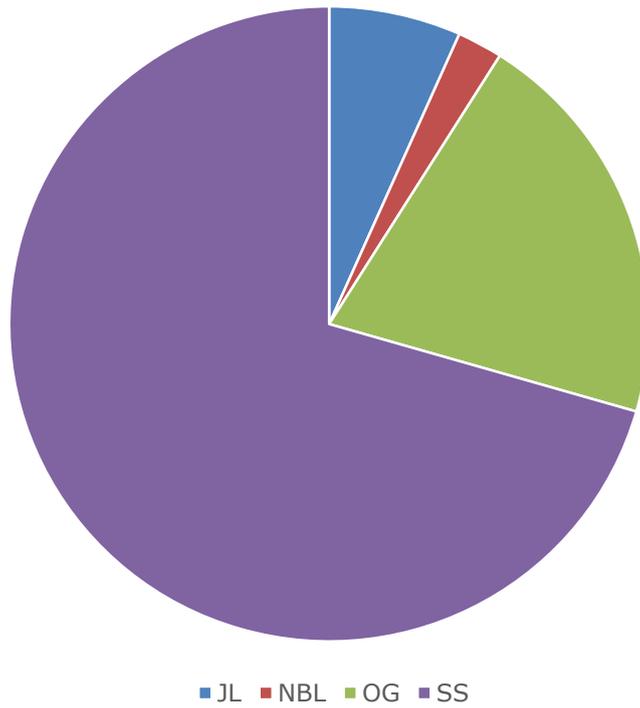


Figure 1 Current Area by Species

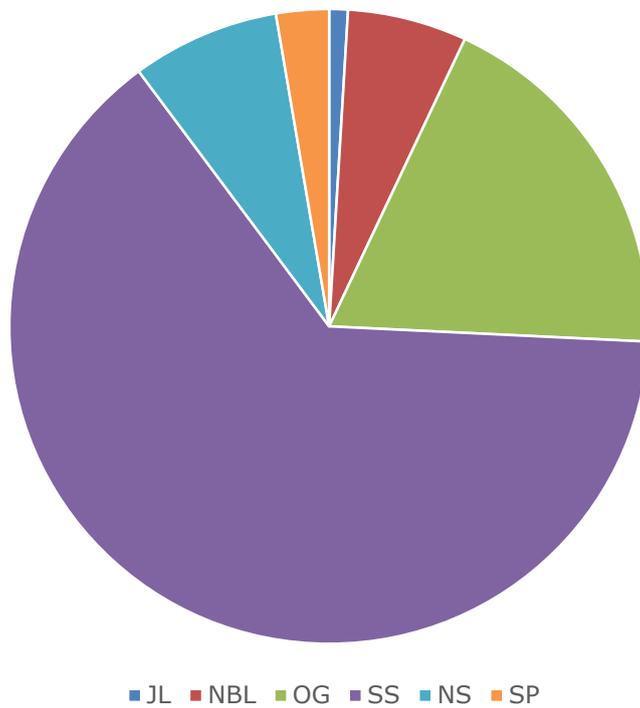


Figure 2 Year 20 Area by Species

Table 2 Area by Age

Age Class (Years)	Current Area (ha)	Year 20 Area (ha)
1-10		38.8
11-20	15.14	58.87
21-30		
31-40	92.28	15.14
41-50		
51-60		3.16
61-70	1.65	
71-80	0.08	
81-90		
91-100		0.08
101+		
N/A	27.97	21.07
Total	137.11	137.11

*Includes OG.

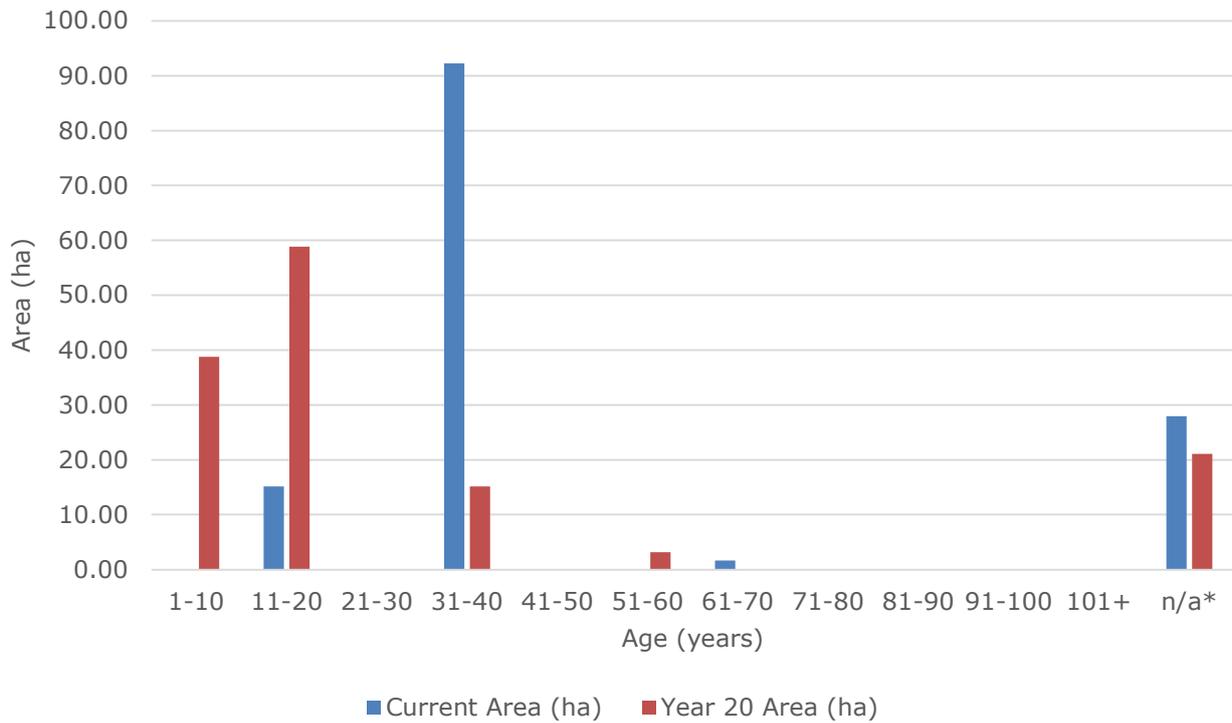


Figure 3 Area by Age

A.8. Plant Health

The great spruce bark beetle (*Dendroctonus micans*) and potentially the (larger eight-toothed) European spruce bark beetle (*Ips typographus*) pose a distinct threat to spruce species.

Infection of larches by *Phytophthora ramorum* is a risk. Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) which occur naturally or in historic broadleaf planting are susceptible to ash dieback caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. All are minor components of the Woodland.

Any pine species planted in future will be susceptible to Dothistroma Needle Blight (DNB) caused by the fungus *Dothistroma septosporum*.

Tree health will be monitored on a regular basis throughout each year and steps will be taken to promote resilience where possible. The Forest Research online reporting tool TreeAlert will be used as appropriate.

DRAFT

B. ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

B.1. Constraints and Opportunities

Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Access - Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Believed to be at a moderate level offering most opportunity to dog walkers and horse riders. ▪ Forest road is a dead-end with informal paths leading from and connecting to. ▪ Windblown trees following storms regularly block or obstruct paths. ▪ Health and safety implications during forestry operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Self-closing multi-user gate present at main access point. ▪ Appropriate signage displayed in advance of and during forestry operations. ▪ Liaise with local authority regarding path diversions or closures where necessary. ▪ Protect and maintain existing informal paths. ▪ Check for hazard trees or necessary windblow clearance following storm events. ▪ A woodland undergoing restructuring will offer more diversity, potential wildlife sightings and improved views of surrounding area.
Access - Unauthorised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remote location may attract illegal activities e.g. use of dirt bikes or all-terrain vehicles. ▪ Difficult to secure boundary against such use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single vehicle access point secured by locked gate.
Deer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moderate numbers of roe are present in the wider area and have potential to cause damage to planted conifers and naturally regenerating broadleaves. ▪ Damage may jeopardise successful establishment without suitable protection or controls being implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual restock sites not normally fenced unless a particularly vulnerable species is used e.g. SP. ▪ Control to be undertaken by a qualified and experienced shooting tenant in accordance with a deer management strategy. ▪ High/low seats installed on vulnerable restock sites as required. ▪ Close season shooting under general authorisation. ▪ Night shooting authorisation to be sought if deemed necessary. ▪ Chemical deer repellents to be used as appropriate to aid tree establishment. ▪ Deer management plan to be prepared within 12 months of LTFP approval.



Diffuse pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Located in medium rainfall area.▪ Major watercourses pass through the Woodland.▪ Forest drain network throughout.▪ Medium risk of diffuse pollution during road works, timber harvesting and ground preparation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Diffuse pollution risk assessment to be carried out prior to high impact works commencing and briefed to operatives.▪ All machine operators to complete diffuse pollution training prior to works commencing.▪ Protect watercourses during all operations.▪ Programme of works to improve crop and road drainage network and make UKFS compliant where required.▪ Road works, timber harvesting, ground preparation, etc planned for outside winter months where possible.▪ Follow UKFS requirements and guidelines on Forests and Water.
Drains - Non-UKFS compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Legacy issues from original afforestation.▪ Some crop drains are connected directly to watercourses or now function as such.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Appropriate protection during timber harvesting and buffers applied when restocking.▪ Drains realigned or blocked and replaced during ground preparation where possible.▪ Disconnect from watercourses where practical e.g. roadside ditches using relief culverts.
Extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Forwarder routes need to be planned to minimise distances and avoid crossing of watercourses, open ground and particularly wet/soft areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Plan felling so that coupes are not landlocked by restocking.
Fences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Woodland perimeter partly comprises stock and deer fences of various ages and states of repair.▪ Where the adjoining land is used for livestock grazing they need to be maintained to a stockproof standard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Neighbours will be consulted over works to shared boundaries.



Forest Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Natural regeneration of tree species along verges and establishment of grasses and weeds on running surface during periods of low usage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Constructed in 2011 to serve timber harvesting in cmpt 1 but designed to serve all future felling coupes.Should remain fit for purpose with routine general maintenance.Potential extension and turning point in cmpts 3+4 to provide more timber stacking space.
Heritage - Scheduled Monument	<ul style="list-style-type: none">'Blaeberry Hill' Scheduled Monument (SM9437) is present in the south-west of the forest and is centred on grid reference NO 02726 10377.The scheduled area extends to 2.66 ha.All works within scheduled area require an SMC from HES (minimum eight week application timescale).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A 20 m OG buffer to be implemented when felling and restocking adjacent crops.Natural regeneration of conifer species within scheduled area to be managed.
Heritage - Recorded Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Three recorded features within the Woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">All located.Protected during forestry operations.Enhanced through restocking design (with minimum 5 m buffer).
Heritage - Unrecorded Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Stone dykes and sheep folds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Survey to locate.Protected during forestry operations.Enhanced through restocking design (with minimum 5 m buffer).



Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Woodland has low prominence in the landscape with limited views from the B934 public road, A9 trunk road and some settlements in the local area.▪ The Woodland is of small-medium scale in the immediate locale which is characterised by smaller mixed conifer stands and larger commercial plantations. It fits well with adjacent agricultural land use and scattering of shelterbelts and riparian planting.▪ The ownership boundary and adjacent land use, plus unplantable areas on Hogans Prop and Blaeberry Toll Scheduled Monument are limiting factors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Where possible felling coupes will be of appropriate size and shape to minimise visual impact.▪ Restock design and species choice will be the main influencers in lessening the landscape impact of the second rotation.▪ Introduce diverse conifers and more native broadleaves along northern edge.
Private water supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ None known to source from the Woodland or immediately adjacent down-slope land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Maintain lines of communication with neighbours and give advanced notice of high impact operations.
Protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Potential for numerous species to be present throughout the Woodland, in particular breeding birds including raptors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Avoid felling during the bird nesting season where possible.▪ Survey areas before potentially disturbing or damaging operations and adhere to regulations.▪ Improve species and age class diversity of woodland to increase wildlife potential.



Red squirrels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Regular sightings within the Woodland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Survey areas before timber harvesting and follow best practice for any dreys found. Work outside breeding season as far as practicable.▪ Apply for licenses as appropriate.▪ Where possible felling order used to drive into adjacent standing crop.▪ Toolbox Talk given to contractors as required.▪ LTRs and NRs located to maintain connectivity where possible.▪ Phased restructuring should mean that a significant area of woodland will provide suitable habitat at all times.▪ Carryout control of grey squirrels as appropriate.
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Generally good forestry soils throughout.▪ No significant areas of deep peat known to be present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Site should support a wide range of native and conifer tree species which provide diversity to the Woodland.

DRAFT



Timber haulage

- The Woodland is served by the B934 public road Dunning and Yetts o' Muckhart. This is an 'consultation' route for timber haulage (per the Timber Transport Forum Agreed Route Map).
- Haulage will normally be undertaken between 0600 and 2000, Monday to Friday. Movements will be timed to avoid commuting and school runs, refuse collections and any other heavy goods vehicle use that we are advised of in advance. Winter working will be avoided where possible.
- Owing to the narrow width of the road and limited passing places, haulage operations will be managed to maintain a maximum of eight loads per day and to avoid issues with other road users.
- The PKC roads department and other forests likely to be using the route at the same time will be given advance notice of haulage operations.
- Restrictions will be detailed in standing sale contracts.
- Warning signs to be displayed on all public road approaches to access points.
- The Timber Transport Forum publication 'Road Haulage of Round Timber Code of Practice' (latest edition) will be followed.

Waste

- Redundant fence materials and tree shelters plus some older waste from time of original planting or early forestry operations.
 - All waste materials currently within the Woodland will be collected up and removed when found.
 - Going-forward, all waste generated from forestry operations and property maintenance will be removed immediately or when found to be redundant.
 - All materials to be recycled or disposed of as appropriate.
-



Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Four major watercourses pass through the Woodland.▪ Risk of pollution during timber harvesting operations.▪ Increased surface water flows intercepted in years following felling and before site has revegetated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Felling undertaken in summer months where possible.▪ Adhering to UKFS 'Forests and Water' requirements and guidelines.▪ New drains, settlement ponds and soak aways to be installed as appropriate on each site prior to restocking.▪ Introduce buffers and/or riparian planting to protect in future.
Windthrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Medium WHC of 3.▪ Windblow increasing within the mature crops show they are vulnerable to damage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Plan the felling of crops before endemic windblow occurs.▪ Fell to green edges where possible.▪ Improve site conditions for second rotation using appropriate ground preparation techniques.▪ Increase coupe number and separation where practicable to reduce risk of large-scale windthrow.

Those constraints which impact on specific operations, for example protected species and utilities, will be fully considered during the planning process with further stakeholder consultation undertaken as necessary. Due to the anticipated programme of phased felling (and restocking) works this will be a regular occurrence.

Other constraints (and opportunities) related to general forest management will be addressed by adherence to the relevant UKFS requirements and guidelines e.g. Forests and Historic Environment.

C. MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

C.1. Silvicultural Practice

The principal silvicultural practice to be employed for the first rotation conifer crops is clearfell and restocking. This will have a phased implementation over the long term to meet the Owner's objectives of maximising financial return and creating a diverse forest.

Thinning and Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS) are generally not deemed appropriate due to crop age, species and stability. Opportunities will be considered for the second rotation at each forest plan rewrite.

C.2. Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

See Felling Phases Map.

Each five year phase will comprise one or more tranches of clearfell which reflect the growth rates and stability of the crops as well as woodland design objectives. Coupes shall be of an appropriate size for the Woodland and felling boundaries will follow existing green edges where possible in order to minimise the risk of windthrow. In accordance with UKFS guidance for forests characterised by a lack of diversity, areas will not be felled until any adjoining restock sites have reached a minimum height of 2 m.

The remaining first rotation crops (excluding long term retentions) are expected to be felled in this plan period.

The majority of harvesting is expected to be undertaken using conventional harvester and forwarder techniques. Very steep ground will require a different approach.

There is a presumption against burning lop and top. Brash may be recovered from clearfell areas following an assessment of suitability in accordance with the Forest Research 'Guidance on site selection for brash removal' (May 2009).

C.2.2 Thinning

P2012 SS and SS/JL in cmpt 1 may be suitable for thinning over the next ten years. Prescriptions will be per best practice i.e. FCFG004, as determined by crop assessment at the time. In general the first intervention will likely be line thinning (1 in 7) with selective light matrix aiming to remove no more than 20% of the standing volume.

C.2.3 LISS

Not applicable at this time.

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions / Natural Reserves

Long term retentions (LTR) are defined by UKWAS 5.0 as 'individual trees, stable stands or clumps of trees retained, usually for environmental benefit, significantly beyond the age or size for felling generally adopted by the owner.'

The following have been selected for their species and age diversity, or amenity, biodiversity and landscaping benefits:

Coupe	Species	Area (ha)	P Year	Comment
3a7	SS	0.4	1988	Small block adjacent to forest road
4a12+13	SS	0.74	1988	Small blocks adjacent to forest road
6a6	SS	0.06	1987	Small block adjacent to forest road
6b1	SS/JL	0.24	1987	Small block adjacent to forest road
Total		1.44		1.1% of woodland

Natural Reserves (NR) are defined by UKWAS 5.0 as 'predominantly wooded, usually mature and intended to reach biological maturity. They are permanently identified and in locations which are of particularly high wildlife interest or potential. They are managed by minimum intervention unless alternative interventions have higher conservation or biodiversity value.'

The following have been selected for their species and age diversity, or amenity, biodiversity and landscaping benefits:

Coupe	Species	Area (ha)	P Year	Comment
6d1-3	NBL	1.32	1987	Scattered trees between watercourse and public road
7c1	NBL	0.12	1987	Scattered trees between watercourse and public road
Total		1.44		1.1% of woodland

See Felling Phases map.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

See Future Species map.

The size and shape of redesigned coupes will offer greater flexibility to phased restructuring of the second rotation, in particular where new wind firm edges are created for watercourse buffers, new roads, etc.

Natural regeneration of conifer species is not occurring within the Woodland in sufficient numbers due to browsing by mammals. It is therefore ruled out as a viable option for restocking at present. Where present it will be encouraged if there is no conflict with other management objectives.

Restocking will normally take place as soon after felling as possible, usually by the following spring to maintain the productive capacity of the Woodland but certainly within two growing seasons. The restocking of small areas may be delayed where this helps to diversify age classes between adjacent blocks, is beneficial to woodland design or necessary for access to adjacent felling coupes.

Ground preparation prior to planting will involve excavator mounding (either trench, hinge or invert as appropriate) to achieve better root geometry and increase crop stability. Any brash will be windrowed where possible to allow easy access to the site for maintenance purposes. The crop drain network will be assessed with existing runs cleared or modified to meet UKFS compliance and new ones cut as appropriate.

Conifer and broadleaf species will be selected using Ecological Site Classification (ESC) and matched with the objectives. As above, drainage will be installed to improve the Soil Moisture Regime (SMR). Controlled-release fertiliser may be used to aid establishment where the Soil Nutrient Regime (SNR) is poor to very poor. Guidance provided by SF and various supplying tree nurseries on the effects of climate change on different tree species will be considered in relation to the choice of origin and provenance.

Open ground will be incorporated into the woodland design to establish suitable buffer zones against watercourses, heritage features, utilities, etc and to improve access for crop maintenance and deer management. These areas may be too small to show on the restocking map.

Restock design will adhere to UKFS 5 composition targets (General Forestry Practice requirement 21) whereby no more than 65% of the area is allocated to a single species, and a minimum of 5% native broadleaves, 10% other tree species, and 10% open ground are all incorporated.

Conifer

SS (and other conifers) are only naturally regenerating in small areas of restock sites and along forest road verges. This is not sufficient to form second rotation crops. All cleared areas will therefore be restocked using manual planting methods.

Genetically improved SS planting stock (from seed orchard or vegetative propagation) offers the highest yield class potential that is likely to be realised in this Woodland and so will remain the predominant species to contribute towards maximising financial return.

Diverse conifers will be selected based on their site suitability and match with the management objectives.

Any mixtures will be considered against the guidance of Forest Research publication 'Establishing robust species mixtures' (Gary Kerr, 2022). In particular, the recommended prescriptions for group or line mixtures will be followed as far as practicable, for example SS+NS @ 7x7 group or 3:3 line, and NS+SP @ 11x11 group or 5:5 line.

Conifers will be planted at a minimum 2,500 stems per hectare, or average 2 m spacing in accordance with the current UKFS and Forestry Grant Scheme (FGS) requirements. Losses will be replaced as required to achieve target stocking at year ten.

If natural regeneration does affect areas felled, it will be managed to achieve the desired stocking, although superior planting stock is likely to out-compete it. Lower stocking densities along higher woodland fringes may be desired for landscaping and biodiversity purposes and could be achieved with natural regeneration.

Broadleaves

NBL planting is not considered for timber production and will be used to create permanent structure to the Woodland with biodiversity and landscaping gains. However, should establishment and growth rates exceed expectations, and suitable markets exist, the thinning of broadleaves for firewood production may be considered in the future to maximise financial return. Planting along riparian zones and lower woodland edges in sheltered positions will increase the chances of successful establishment. New wind firm edges may also be achieved through their selective placement.

NBL will be planted in mixtures of five or more species matched to local site conditions and of suitable provenance where possible. The descriptions of National Vegetation Classification (NVC) woodland types will also be used to identify appropriate species communities. A minimum stocking density of 1,600 stems/ha as per the current UKFS and FGS requirements will be achieved. They may be the sole component in a given area or mixed with open ground in small, randomly spaced groups to create a diverse matrix. Trees will normally be fitted with shelters of appropriate size to prevent deer damage and improve growing conditions. Maintenance will be undertaken for a minimum period of ten years.

Existing broadleaves (planted or natural regeneration) which occur individually or in small groups will be retained where possible. The natural regeneration of NBL will be encouraged where this occurs unless it significantly impacts on the establishment of conifer crops.



Table 3 Felling

Scale of proposed felling areas (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total LTFP area (ha): 137.11												
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	LTR/ NR	%	Out-with Plan Period *	%
Area (ha)	26.9	19.62	26.86	19.59	21.68	15.81	15.34	11.19	4.7	3.43	41.64	30.37

*Includes OG

Table 4 Thinning (in first ten years of LTFP)

Species	Thinning (ha)
SS	11.29
SS/JL	2.37
Total	13.66

Table 5 Restocking (in first ten years of LTFP)

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species to be Planted	Area to be Planted (ha)	
1	1	NBL	1.65	
	5	NBL/OG	1.63	
		SS	14.34	
	6	NBL/OG	1.2	
		7	NS	0.86
	2	2	OG	0.54
			SS	9.38
5		NS	3.4	
		SS	12.68	
6		NBL/OG	1.38	
		NBL/OG	0.99	
		NS	5.99	
		OG	0.05	
		SS	4.79	
		Total Restocking Area (ha)	58.85	

Note: Areas may include planting of former OG

C.2.6 Protection

Boundary stock fences will be maintained to a stockproof standard as required.

There is a presumption against deer fencing but small, temporary enclosures may be considered for diverse conifers.

There is a presumption against rabbit fencing since neither rabbit nor hare are currently present in sufficient numbers to be causing significant problems on restock sites.

FC Technical Guide Forest Fencing (2006) will be followed as far as is practicable.

NBL planting will be protected using tree shelters and stakes of suitable type and size. These will be maintained on a regular basis and removed for appropriate reuse, recycling or disposal when no longer required.

Weeding to remove competing ground vegetation will take place as required. Herbicide application will be used as a last resort in accordance with chemical reduction policy.

Protection against weevil damage is expected to be provided by a combination of insecticide applications, both at the nursery and through topup spraying, and possibly physical barrier e.g. weevil nets. Ground preparation method and planting stock selection will also help minimise the impact of weevils.

Deer management will be undertaken to control the impacts of deer on the crop, native vegetation and habitats - see section C.2.15 Sporting.

C.2.7 Fence Erection / Removal

As above, the boundary stock fences will be maintained.

Any old fences to be replaced will be dismantled with netting and wire removed from site for appropriate disposal.

New fencing will only be temporary deer fences around vulnerable restock sites and will be removed when crops are established.

C.2.8 Road Operations

The existing forest road network serves most of the Woodland but may be extended (or new spurs constructed) to provide more timber stacking space in future. For example, a 240 m extension (with 30 m turning spur) along the ride between cmpts 3 and 4 as shown on Felling Phases and Future Species maps.

The existing road and access point will be maintained as appropriate to ensure it remains fit for purpose. This will generally involve periodic herbicide application or mechanical scraping of the running surface to clear establishing vegetation and cutting natural regeneration from the verges. Side ditches and culverts are also cleaned to allow the free flow of water. Stone will be laid to fill potholes or build up sunken sections which develop through normal use.

It is expected that the material required for road construction and maintenance will be won from local borrow pits.

All construction, upgrade and maintenance will normally be to the standard of the Forestry and Land Scotland Forest Road Specification (2019) where practicable.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening and Planning Permission/Prior Notification processes will be followed where applicable.

C.2.9 Public Access

Public access within the Woodland is deemed to be moderate. Authorised use is per the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and therefore only on foot (including dog walking), horse or bicycle. This is managed and encouraged in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. Formal and informal routes may need to be closed or diverted during operations for health and safety purposes. The local authority access officer will be consulted as appropriate.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

Archaeology and cultural features identified in section A.6. will be protected during operations (site marking, buffer zones, operative briefing) and enhanced through the restructuring process (designed open ground, improved access). Scheduled Monument Consents (SMCs) will be obtained for applicable work impacting the scheduled area. Guidance will be sought from the local authority archaeology officer for any new feature discovered on the property. UKFS requirements and guidelines for Forests and Historic Environment will be followed.

C.2.11 Biodiversity

Existing native broadleaves will be retained and managed to improve their general condition and help ensure the habitat persists.

The Woodland will be surveyed for rare and protected species and their habitats prior to operations which may cause disturbance or damage. Appropriate measures will be put in place for any constraint discovered. Best practice guidance will be followed and licences applied for if required.

Deadwood habitats will be created through retention of standing and fallen stems plus windrowing of brash.

Veteran trees such as the mature ash on the Scheduled Monument will be retained and protected from damage during forestry operations. New candidates will be identified and managed accordingly.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Crops will be inspected throughout the growing season for signs of poor health with SF consulted over findings as appropriate.

C.2.13 Invasive Species

The Woodland will be inspected annually for establishing invasive species with action taken as appropriate. Any existing will be monitored.

C.2.14 New Planting

None currently proposed.

C.2.15 Wildfire

No fires are known to have affected the Woodland previously.

The Woodland owner holds Growing Timber Insurance against fire risk.

Beater stands and signage are located in strategic positions throughout.

A fire plan has also been prepared.

C.2.16 Sporting

Deer are controlled by a qualified and experienced shooting tenant under an annual Licence to Shoot and in accordance with a Deer Management Strategy (DMS) which details a sustainable approach to culling to ensure successful establishment of restock sites.

A detailed deer management plan (DMP) will be prepared over the coming year. This will then be reviewed and updated every five years.

Cull records are maintained and an annual return submitted to NatureScot. Liaison with neighbours and the local deer management group will be undertaken by the tenant and manager as appropriate.



C.3. Screening Opinion Request and Permitted Development Notifications

Project Details

Proposed Work	Gross Project Area (ha)	Non-native CON (ha)	Native CON (ha)	Non-native BL (ha)	NBL (ha)	DOG (ha)	OL (ha)
Afforestation	0 ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Deforestation	0 ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Forest Roads	0.27 ha						
Forest Quarry	0 ha						

Description of Forestry Project and Location

- Extension of forest road along existing ride (OG) between cmpts 3 and 4. Approximately 240 m length with 30 m turning spur.
- Maximum 10 m wide disturbance corridor to include formation, 4 m wide running surface and side ditch.
- Relief culverts installed as required.
- Stripped soil to be bunded and landscaped alongside.
- Stone to be won in situ or from existing quarries within the Woodland.
- Forestry and Land Scotland Forest Road Specification (2019) to be adhered to as far as practicable.

Description of Likely Significant Effects

- None anticipated.

Avoidance and Prevention of Likely Significant Effects

- Prior Notification with PKC to be undertaken.
- Ecological survey to be undertaken in advance of works to identify any rare or protected habitats and species.

Sensitive Areas

Sensitive Area	Area (ha)
Choose an item.	0
Choose an item.	

C.4. Tolerance Table

	Map required	Adjustment to felling period ¹	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries ²	Timing of restocking	Changes to restocking species	Changes to road lines	Designed open ground ³	Windblow clearance ⁴
SF approval not normally required	N	Fell date can be moved within 5 year period where separation or other constraints are met	Up to 10% of coupe area	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves		Increase by up to 5% of coupe area	
Approval by exchange of email and map	Y		Up to 15% of coupe area	Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised	Change from conifer or productive broadleaves to native broadleaves	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase by up to 10% Any reduction in open ground within coupe area	Up to 5 ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period Advance felling into current or second 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 from native broadleaves to conifer or productive broadleaves	As above, depending on sensitivity	More than 10% of coupe area Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical	More than 5 ha

¹ Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS in particular felling coupe adjacency. Felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS at 5 year review.

² No more than 1 ha, without consultation with SF, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) 1999 Regulations (EIA).

³ Tolerance subject to an overriding maximum of 20% designed open ground.

⁴ Where windblow occurs, SF must be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees.

D. PRODUCTION FORECAST

Also see attached spreadsheet.

DRAFT

E. MAPS

See attached.

Number	Title
1	Location
2	Concepts (Post-scoping) [A3]
3	Subcompartment and Current Species
4	Felling Phases
5	Future Species
6	Timber Haulage

Maps are A4 prints unless otherwise stated.

F. APPENDICES

F.1. Appendix 1 – Scoping Report

See attached.

F.2. Appendix 2 – Deer Management Strategy

See attached.

DRAFT