Timber to be extracted through the FLS haul road-B8024 consultation route-A83 approved route.

Access to FLS haul road from B8024:
NGR: NR 81614 65243
W3W: cake.croutons.furnish

The A83 is an approved timber transport route.

Access to Ardpatrick Access from B8024:
NGR: NR 76158 60883
W3W: worldwide.surfaces.return

RDS FORESTRY

N
W E
S

Scale 1:50,000 @ A3 | 12/05/2025

## Legend

- Airigh March Boundary (175.58 Ha)
- Forest Road
- FLS Haul Road (Primary Access)
- Ardpatrick Access Road (Secondary Access)
- Racadal Access Road
- Footpaths

## Timber Transport

- Consultation Route
- Severely Restricted Route
- Approved Route

✕ - NR 76000 65000

0 500 1,000 2,000 m

Airigh Forest
Mr Brian Leigh-Bramwell
BRN: 163564
MLC: 68/163/0025

**Airigh LTFP Renewal 2025**
**Map 1: Location**

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2023
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

RDS FORESTRY

N
W E
S

Scale 1:7,500 @ A3 | 12/05/2025

**Legend**

- Compartment Boundaries
- Forest Road
- Racadal Access Road
- Footpaths

**Constraints**

- Watercourses
- USAMs
- Quarry

× - NR 76000 65000

0 125 250 500 m

Airigh Forest
Mr Brian Leigh-Bramwell
BRN: 163564
MLC: 68/163/0025

**Airigh LTFP Renewal 2025**
**Map 2: Constraints**

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RDS FORESTRY

N
W E
S

Scale 1:7,500 @ A3 | 28/04/2026

## Legend

- Compartment boundary
- Forest Road
- FLS Haul Road (Primary Access)
- Ardpatrick Access Road (Secondary Access)
- Racadal Access Road
- Footpaths
- Watercourses

## Current Species / Area (Ha)

- SS - 123.15 ha
- SS/OG - 0.16 ha
- SS/JL - 6.52 ha
- SS/LP - 4.57 ha
- JL - 0.17 ha
- NBL - 1.09 ha
- OG - 35.59 ha
- UP - 0.54 ha
- Other Land - 3.83 ha

× - NR 76000 65000

0 125 250 500 m

Airigh Forest
Mr Brian Leigh-Bramwell
BRN: 163564
MLC: 68/163/0025

**Airigh LTFP Renewal 2025**
**Map 3: Current Species**

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RDS FORESTRY

N
W E
S

Scale 1:7,500 @ A3 | 17/12/2025

## Legend

- Compartment boundary
- Forest Road
- FLS Haul Road (Primary Access)
- Ardpatrick Access Road (Secondary Access)
- Racadal Access Road
- Watercourses
- Potential New Roading

## Management Phase / Area (Ha)

- Fell Phase 1 (2025-2029) - 25.95 ha
- Fell Phase 2 (2030-2034) - 53.58 ha
- Fell Phase 3 (2035-2039) - 42.91 ha
- Fell Phase 4 (2040-2045) - 10.22 ha
- Native Broadleaf LTR - 1.09 ha
- Conifer LTR - 1.91 ha
- Integrated Open Ground - 35.59 ha
- UP - 0.54 ha
- Other Land - 3.83 ha

- NR 76000 65000

0 125 250 500 m

Airigh Forest
Mr Brian Leigh-Bramwell
BRN: 163564
MLC: 68/163/0025

**Airigh LTFP Renewal 2025**
**Map 5: Felling Phases**

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RDS FORESTRY

N
W E
S

Scale 1:7,500 @ A3 | 28/04/2026

## Legend

- Ownership boundary
- Forest Road
- Potential New Roading
- FLS Haul Road (Primary Access)
- Ardpatrick Access Road (Secondary Access)
- Racadal Access Road
- Watercourses

## Restock Species / Area (Ha)

- SS - 103.50
- SS/LP - 8.17
- LP - 17.24
- NBL LTR - 1.09
- NBL NP - 7.54
- OG - 34.25
- OL - 3.83

× - NR 76000 65000

0 125 250 500 m

Airigh Forest
Mr Brian Leigh-Bramwell
BRN: 163564
MLC: 68/163/0025

**Airigh LTFP Renewal 2025**
**Map 6: Restocking at Year 20**

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## Argyll Timber Transport Group.

## Timber Traffic Management Plan: B8024 Kilberry Loop Rd – Ormsary - North to A83 Inverneil

This Timber Traffic Management Plan (TTMP) has been prepared so that the structure of the roads named and associated verges are protected during operations associated with in-forest road construction or upgrading as well as timber haulage operations while preserving them for the use of local residents, agriculture and other forestry users. The purpose of this local agreement is specifically to ensure that reasonable access is maintained for the forestry owner/s and their neighbours, but in a sustainable fashion and in accordance with regional and national forest strategies. Refer to www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/timber-transport

**Pre-conditions:** The following schedule relates to the sensitive Council road, the B8024 which is designated as a Consultation Route in this area and is the main lifeline route for the local population, businesses and services. This road has a thin construction which has been susceptible to deformation in the past causing damage to the surface. The road is generally single track with standard size passing places and of poor alignment. Generally the level of mixed industrial traffic is within a manageable range but the potential for large scale increases in timber traffic on this weak road necessitates the formulation of this Traffic Management Plan. Proposed haulage operations must be discussed with the council at least one month in advance of commencement, especially if there is a need to supply to shipping at Ardrishaig Pier.

**Lorry Configuration:** 3 axle wagon and drag 44 tonnes GVW, are preferred, ideally equipped with CTI technology. The use of full length articulated trailer units will be permissible but under close scrutiny to assess the added risk to verge over-run and edge damage associated with the longer swept paths. All units must utilise twin or maxi tyres and the use of super single tyre units prohibited, due to the narrowness of the surfaced carriageway and increased edge pressure. Vehicle configurations on this route may be subject to review if damage to the road becomes evident.

**Frequency & Timing:** The time between loaded vehicles travelling on this road should be no less than one hour, to allow a degree of carriageway recovery. Hauliers wishing to increase this frequency should consult with the A&BC Technical Officer for Mid Argyll & Kintyre listed in contacts on the webpage. An assessment of the road and weather conditions, in conjunction with any proposed mitigation measures such as CTI, will determine suitability of an increase in load frequency. A haulage operation in 2012 where increased frequency was required to facilitate boat loading, was carried out successfully, in suitable weather conditions.

**Seasonal & Weather Condition Restrictions:** Haulage should be carried out, preferably in the summer months from May – September, to avoid the frost/thaw conditions this road is particularly susceptible to. Consultation with the Area Roads Team as above would be required if haulage was planned outside this operational period, or in conditions of continuous heavy rain or winter weather.

**Driver Awareness & Speed Limits:** Drivers involved with the haulage must be familiar with the nature of the road and should have read and be in possession of this management agreement, prior to operating on this route. The maximum speed (loaded or empty) should be restricted to 20 mph until reaching A83.

**Access points/Loading:**

These should be agreed with the A&BC prior to any haulage being carried out and should meet standard requirements, detailed in protocols and guidance on the webpage.

**Monitoring & review:**

Road conditions are subject to periodic inspections by Council staff during the period of operations. Parallel inspections by the ATTG Project Officer will be carried out when practicable. Any deterioration of the road surface observed by interested parties (hauliers, land owner, agents etc.) must be notified to the local Council Roads Operations office as soon as practicable.

Haulage should be suspended immediately if there is any doubt that significant damage is evident or likely to occur and only resumed after consultation with A&BC Technical Officer- OLI.

Prepared by ATTG / Council
Date: February 2019
Name ATTG: Iain Catterwell, Regional Project Officer.
Name A&BC: Stuart Watson, Traffic & Development Manager

Scottish Forestry
Coilltearachd na h-Alba

# Airigh LTFP 2026-2046

Please refer to the Long Term Forest Plans (LTFP) Applicant's Guidance for more information on what should be included in this template. As a guide, your LTFP should be 15-20 pages long.

Please insert further tables and charts as required. Append maps, ensuring that they are clearly labelled.

# A. Description of Woodlands

| A.1 Property Details | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Property Name: | Airigh Forest | | |
| Business Reference Number: | | Main Location Code: | |
| Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567) | NR 760 650 | Nearest town or locality: | Tarbert |
| Local Authority: | | Argyll and Bute Council | |
| LTFP Plan area (hectares): | | 171.77 | |

| Owner's Details | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Title: | | Forename: | |
| Surname: | | | |
| Organisation: | | Position: | Owner |
| Primary Contact Number: | | Alternative Contact Number: | n/a |
| Email: | n/a | | |
| Address: | | | |
| Postcode: | | Country: | |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do you give consent for Scottish Forestry to access your land? Delete as appropriate. | YES | |

**You are not obliged to give us consent to enter your land, however if we are denied access to your land, and cannot carry out an assessment because of this, we may reject your application.**
**This consent is for access to assess this application as well as monitor compliance with any subsequent approval, where applicable**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Signed: | | Print: | | Date: | 19/12/25 |

## A.2 Location and Background

Provide details on the wider context of the LTFP area. Append a 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 map with contours and the grid reference of the main forest entrance. The map should show the estate boundary based on the Business Reference Number (BRN) and the woodland boundary, if different.

Airigh forest (171.79 ha) is located approximately 10km south west-west of Tarbert in North-West Kintyre/Knapdale (Map 1; Grid References – NR 760 650). The forest consists primarily of a commercial Sitka Spruce crop with small fragmented coupes of native broadleaf along the watercourses exiting Loch Racadal. In addition there are fragmented pocked of pure Japanese Larch towards the north of the forest and Japanese Larch/Sitka Spruce & Lodgepole Pine/ Sitka intimate mixtures towards the south of the forest. The forest is currently a single age-class being planted in 1987 in the south-east and 1988 elsewhere, with most of the broadleaves having naturally regenerated around 1950.

The classification of landscape character is on the boundary between rocky coastal mosaic and upland forest moor mosaic. Access is available off the public road (B8024) (NGR: NR 81615 65241, W3W: scores.captive.protected), the Forestry and Land Scotland Haul servitude route (shown on map 1) is then taken to the forest entrance at (NGR: NR 76825 64958, W3W: tech.pleaser.universes). The B8024 is a consultation route before rejoining the agreed timber transport route on the A83 or preferably bypassing Tarbert following the B8024 which becomes an agreed route past the T-junction at Tarbert golf course (NGR: NR 84836 68540, W3W: painted.gilding.shock).

## A.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

Provide details on any existing forestry permissions, grants, EIA approvals, previous plans, or cases in progress.

| Type (e.g. Felling Permission) | Ref. No. | Details |
|---|---|---|
| Previous RDC Forest Plan | 4890190 | Previous long term forest plan for Airigh. |

## A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Include a summary of the main points from Scoping and where they are addressed in the plan. Append pre- and post- scoping maps, and the full Scoping Report.

| Scoping – Main Points | LTFP Reference (section/page): |
|---|---|
| Forest Road Upgrades (Scottish Woodlands) – Opportunity to time road upgrades to be mutually beneficial for RDS and neighbouring Scottish Woodlands properties. | C.2.8 |

## A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

### Vision

Describe your long term vision for the LTFP area.

The long-term vision is to provide a steady stream of income for the landowner from timber sales. This will be achieved through maximising the value of the current rotation of trees by harvesting when they have reached financial maturity. Restructuring aims to diversify the species and age structure of the forest with a management policy that is cognisant towards the environmental elements within the LTFP area, while maintaining commercial viability.

The biodiversity of the woodland will be maintained and improved by implementing selective and targeted sympathetic management techniques of key areas throughout the forest, whilst preventing damage caused by forest operations through implementation of best practices and control systems. Areas of increased biodiversity are likely to improve over subsequent rotations as the restructuring of the woodland aims to be UKFS 5 compliant for tree species as a minimum. The inclusion of increased amounts of mixed conifers and native broadleaf will be strategically implemented in key areas during restocking along with new areas of broadleaf planting in riparian areas, which will provide riparian habitat whilst buffering watercourses from future forestry operations.

### Management Objectives

Give your objectives of management and also how you will manage the forest area sustainably. Your objectives should be specific and you should also be able to measure their outcomes.

| No. | Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations) | Indicator of objective being met |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Provide a steady stream of income for the landowner in the future following diversification of the age-class of the forest. | Following felling of the first rotation, due to the staggered felling phases in the plan a diverse age class will be established. This should ensure a steady stream of income for the landowner in the future and provide suitable hunting habitat for any potential raptor species present. This will be reflected in the budget for the property. |
| 2 | To achieve the production of high-quality timber products to maximise returns on the initial investment. | Use of mechanical thinning where appropriate in phase 4 stands and singling of multi-leader trees before they enter the thicket stage will ensure the best possible form |

| No. | Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations) | Indicator of objective being met |
|---|---|---|
| | | in the trees producing high quality knot-free sawlogs. |
| 3 | To enhance biodiversity. | By year 20, broadleaf roundals/open ground areas in the riparian zone of Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn and Allt Caoi-rain will be established, creating suitable riparian/ forest edge holting habitat for any potential Otters travelling up the burns to Loch Racadal<br><br>UKFS 5 minimum species diversity requirements will also provide biodiversity benefits by increasing the proportion of alternate conifer species, i.e Lodgepole Pine on Loch Racadal creating less of a hard edge between conifers and open ground. |
| 4 | Supporting the local rural economy | Local harvesting and planting/restock maintenance contractors will be used when possible in order to support the local economy. |

## A.6 General Site Description

Provide details under each of the headings below. Append maps if appropriate for each subsection.

### A.6.1 Topography

The aspect of Airigh forest is by in large north west facing with the exceptions being north facing slopes in compartments 4,7 & 15, west facing slopes in compartments 20,23 & 24, south facing slopes in compartment 21, south-east facing slopes in compartment 26 and north-east facing slopes in compartment 22. The steepest slopes on site in rank order are present in compartments 7, 26, 2, 25,24. There is a prominent ridge of small hillocks along the southern boundary that plateaus towards the west and is very rocky towards the east. With much flatter ground in the centre of the forest in compartments 10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19 & 20. The land rises again to a small ridge towards the north east bordering Loch Racadal in compartments 21,22,23,24,25,26 & 27. The maximum elevation of forested land is approximately 238 m above sea level, with the entire forest being above approximately 106 m.

The forest falls within the local landscape area “Knapdale/Melfort”. This

designation largely focuses on the Knapdale coastline close to the B8024. Felling proposed within the LTFP will have minimal landscape impacts on this designation as the forest is located in a much wider afforested landscape away from well utilized footpaths and trails, the relatively flat topography of the surrounding area makes the forest not particularly visible from other areas within Knapdale. In addition Forestry and Land Scotland have carried out significant felling operations in the neighbouring properties to Airigh and these are now restocked, by the time phase 3 & 4 coupes are being felled these restocks will obscure views of the felling. Furthermore restructuring with more varied tree species from a Sitka Spruce monocrop will improve the landscape and aesthetic quality of the woodland post felling.

### A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying geology of Airigh forest according to the British Geological Society's 50K maps is primarily either Stornoway Phyllites or Lower Erins Quartzite. The quartzite is banded with pelite & semi-pelite with thin phyllitic bands and runs through the centre of the property comprising the bulk of the area. Along the western and eastern boundaries of the property is the phyllite which is striped pelite and phyllite with quartz/mica schists and impure quartzite, specifically in compartments 1,2,11,18,19 & 21. In compartments 1,2, 19 & 21 there is metabasaltic rocks that are both intrusive and extrusive, which were deposited in an epiclastic fashion. Running through compartments 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 & 15 there is an olivine dolerite dyke. Between compartments 2 & 4 and intersecting the olivine-dolerite dyke in compartment 4 there is some quartz dolerite.

According to the national soil map of Scotland the soils vary from peaty gleyed podzols with rankers in the south of the forest too Humus-Iron podzols with peaty gleyed podzols in the north east, with both soil types derived from a mixture of arenaceous (sandy texture) schists and highly metamorphosed argillaceous (clay texture) Dalradian schists. The rough boundary between these soil types is between compartments 15 and 16/17, 7 & 11, 10 & 11. There is some deep peat that has accumulated on the flatter ground in compartments 12,13,14,17,18,20 & 25.

### A.6.3 Climate

The climate around Airigh is estimated to be a wet mild oceanic climate with high rainfall of 1395mm and 1311 hours of sunshine annually, according to the nearby Machrihanish weather station. Airigh experiences a maximum average summer daily temperature of approximately 17.7°C and minimum average winter temperature of 2.4°C at night.

Conifer species to be planted during restocking include Sitka Spruce and Lodgepole Pine. According to Forest Research's Ecological Site Classification (ESC) Tool where these species are proposed to be planted, using the modelled soil moisture & nutrient regimes with fresh brash <18 months with drainage/fertiliser applied and local shelter from surrounding conifer plantations and the landform in certain areas, the suitability is suitable for Sitka Spruce and Very Suitable for Lodgepole pine.

Native broadleaf species to be planted include Grey Alder, Rowan, Pedunculate Oak, Downy Birch, Wild Cherry. For native broadleaves using the same ESC parameters, the suitability is as follows in the areas they are to be planted, Grey Alder (Suitable), Rowan (Very suitable), Pedunculate Oak (Suitable), Silver Birch (Very suitable) & Wild Cherry (Suitable). The alder and rowan will be prioritised in wetter areas with a higher water table and the oak, cherry and birch will be planted in dryer areas.

### A.6.4 Hydrology

Within the Airigh LTFP area there are two main watercourses. These include the outflow from Loch Racadal called Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn which follows the western march of the property with several downstream tributaries in compartment 20. Another main watercourse called Allt Caoi-rain with tributaries from the north and south along the eastern boundary of the property travelling across the flat ground in the middle of the property to join Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn at the western march between compartments 15 & 18. Finally there are two smaller tributaries with one catching runoff from the north side of the ridgeline in the south of the property joining Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn at the same confluence as Allt Caoi-rain. Another small tributary at the south-west boundary joins Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn at the south west corner of compartment 1.

No private water supplies are located within the LTFP area.

The forest falls within the Abhainn Learg an Uinnsinn/Allt Caoi-rain SEPA waterbody catchment.

### A.6.5 Windthrow

The Wind Hazard Class, as derived from Forest Research's ForestGALES online tool (version 2.5), is considered class 1 out of 6 across the site for both broadleaves and conifer species planted at their respective densities 1600 stems/Ha and 2500 stems/Ha. This class is the lowest risk class, suggesting there is very little risk of overturning or snapping within Airigh forest. In this first rotation there is very little windblow despite some areas having reached a height of 25-30m. Granted these areas are located in more locally sheltered areas of the forest and the crop planted on more exposed areas has not reached such a yield class. There is a higher chance of windthrow in the north and south of the forest where there is a knoll and ridgeline respectively and on the western edge which is more exposed to the coast. The surrounding plantations and the topography of other areas of the forests provides some local shelter from Atlantic winds.

### A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

The surrounding land to the north of Airgh forest is Racadal forest, another conifer plantation previously managed by RDS and now managed by Scottish Woodlands.

The land to the west of Airigh is another commercial conifer plantation managed by Forestry and Land Scotland.

The land to the east of Airigh is another conifer plantation manged by Forestry and Land Scotland.

The land to the south of Airigh is Carse forest another commercial conifer plantation under management by Scottish Woodlands.

Plans for a proposed windfarm to the south at Carse and in Airigh have been shelved but may have had an impact on the likelihood of wind blow towards the southern end of Airgh due to reduced windspeeds in the wake of turbines and increased turbulence. The increased turbulence also changes air-surface temperatures by enhancing vertical mixing of warm and cold air masses. Changes in the lapse rate (positive=warm air above cold, negative=cold air above warm) over the 24 hour period, combined with the increased turbulence causes a general flattening of day/night temperatures downwind of wind farms. Because the atmosphere tends to be more unstable during the day (negative lapse rate), enhanced vertical mixing causes cool air to move downwards cooling near surface temperatures during the day and the opposite is true at night with a positive lapse rate. https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.1000493107

### A.6.7 Access

Access is available of the public road (B8024) (NGR: NR 81615 65241, W3W: scores.captive.protected), the Forestry and Land Scotland Haul servitude route (shown on map 1) is then taken to the forest entrance at (NGR: NR 76825 64958, W3W: tech.pleaser.universes). The B8024 is a consultation route before rejoining the agreed timber transport route on the A83 or preferably bypassing Tarbert following the B8024 which becomes an agreed route past the T-junction at Tarbert golf course (NGR: NR 84836 68540, W3W: painted.gilding.shock).

Map 1: Location shows the route that timber transport will take from Airigh.

Secondary access may be taken across the Ardpatrick access road, although the road itself is in a dilapidated state. This access road can be found from the B8024 public road at (NGR: NR 76157 60899, W3W: building.tasters.roost). The access route (shown on map 1) is then taken to the forest entrance at (NGR: NR 75968 64410, W3W: grew.barn.though). No timber will be transported out to the B8024 through the Ardpatrick access road.

Timber haulage will utilise the internal forest road network and then the KTHR Forestry and Land Scotland Haul route, followed by the B8024 consultation route and then A83 approved haul route too Ardrishaig or Campbeltown ports. There is no fencing surrounding Airigh forest.

### A.6.8 Historic environment

Within Airigh there is only one listing from the historical environment (HER) and canmore (CM) records on the PastMap website. This being a farmstead and head dyke (HER ID: 45033, CM ID: 154278).

### A.6.9 Biodiversity

There are no terrestrial environmental designations within or immediately

surrounding Airigh forest.

On the Scottish Semi-Natural Woodland inventory the entire afforested area at Airigh is listed as "planted conifer".

In the previous long term forest plan for Airigh, Black Grouse were recorded as being present in the south west of Airigh along the march boundary with compartment 1, furthermore the NBN atlas lists 16 observations of Black Grouse from 2002-2011 in this general area. 2011 is the last recorded sighting and it is not known whether they are currently entirely absent from the area or are present in low numbers.

Similarly Black-Throated Diver were noted by NatureScot to be present at Loch Racadal and that existing open ground around the loch should be maintained to support the species.

### A.6.10 Invasive Species

There are no INNS to any significant extent at the time of writing. Negligible amounts of rhododendron ponticum is present.

## A.7 Woodland Description

Provide a brief description of woodland types and any relevant past management.

Also complete the Tables below, with reference to Appendix 2 of the Long Term Forest Plan – Applicant's Guidance.

The forest consists primarily of a commercial Sitka Spruce crop with small fragmented coupes of native broadleaf along the watercourses exiting Loch Racadal. In addition, there are fragmented pocked of pure Japanese Larch towards the north of the forest and Japanese Larch/Sitka Spruce & Lodgepole Pine/ Sitka intimate mixtures towards the south of the forest. The forest is currently a single age-class being planted in 1987 in the south-east and 1988 elsewhere, with most of the broadleaves having naturally regenerated around 1950.

The most productive coupes from the initial rotation are located in compartments 8,11,18,19,20 & 21.

**Table 1 - Area by species**

This shows the current and future species composition within the entire Long Term Forest Plan area.

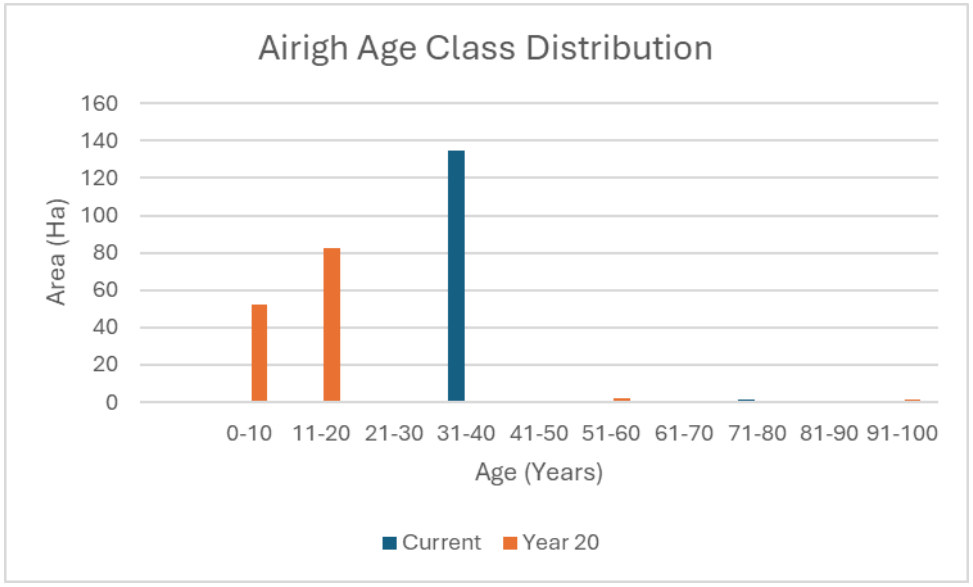
| Area by species | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species** | **Current** | | **Year 10** | | **Year 20** | |
| | **Area (ha)** | **%** | **Area (ha)** | **%** | **Area (ha)** | **%** |
| SS | 123.15 | 71.69 | 122.70 | 71.42 | 103.50 | 60.25 |
| SS/LP | 4.57 | 2.66 | 8.52 | 4.96 | 8.17 | 4.76 |
| SS/JL | 6.52 | 3.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SS/OG | 0.16 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| JL | 0.17 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| LP | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.88 | 0.51 | 17.24 | 10.04 |
| NBL | 1.09 | 0.63 | 6.92 | 4.03 | 8.63 | 5.02 |
| OG | 35.59 | 20.72 | 32.77 | 19.08 | 34.25 | 19.94 |
| UP | 0.54 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total** | **171.79** | **100** | **171.79** | **100** | **171.79** | **100** |
| **OL** | **3.83** | **n/a** | **3.83** | **n/a** | **3.83** | **n/a** |

- * SS/LP counted as part of the 65% SS on the assumption that Sitka predominates when mature.

**Table 2 – Area by age**

This shows the woodland area broken down by age class and will show how well the woodland is distributed across the age classes. This information can be provided as a chart below. Double click on the chart below and paste your area figures into the spreadsheet that appears. Note: This has been updated so that age classes are 10 years, unlike the original Applicant's guidance of 20 years.

| Age class (years) | Current | Year 20 |
|---|---|---|
| | Area (ha) | Area (ha) |
| 0-10 | | 51.93 |
| 11-20 | | 82.61 |
| 21-30 | | |
| 31-40 | 134.49 | |
| 41-50 | | |
| 51-60 | | 1.91 |
| 61-70 | | |
| 71-80 | 1.09 | |
| 81-90 | | |
| 91-100 | | 1.09 |
| **Total** | 135.58 | 137.54 |



## A.8 Plant Health

Provide details on any known plant health issues within the LTFP area and their effect on the forest plan.

Airigh forest falls within the risk reduction zone for Phytophthora ramorum.

No issues are present at the time of writing. If any future issues arise, appropriate action will be undertaken, and a work programme arranged to respond appropriately to issues concerning plant health. All recommended operational and sanitation measures will be undertaken to control the outbreak of the disease in consultation with Scottish Forestry. Some Japanese Larch and Japanese Larch/Sitka Spruce mixtures are presently at risk of Phytophthora ramorum.

# B. Analysis of Information

## B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

Identify constraints and opportunities. Append maps as appropriate and provide map reference.

| Factor | Constraint | Opportunity |
|---|---|---|
| Age Structure<br>(M4) | All of the standing timber is of the same age class, there is a need to diversity the age distribution of the forest to provide a steady stream of income for the land owner. | Use phased felling and restructuring to ensure a more diversified range of height and age classes throughout the forest. Long term retentions of conifers will also be incorporated into the design. |
| Biodiversity (M2 & M6) | Open ground provision around loch Racadal should be maintained in order to support the population of Black-throated divers that are present.<br>Black grouse were previously recorded as being present in the general south west corner of Airigh. According to the NBN atlas the last recorded sightings were in 2011. | Restocking around loch Racadal will only be to the existing forest edges no new areas of planting will be carried out and the extent of open ground around the loch will be maintained. Loch Racadal will feature a non disturbance buffer of 300m from May to July as per "Forest Operations and Birds in Scottish Forests" guidance note.<br>Roundals of native broadleaf and maintaining open ground within the south western edge of Airigh will create favourable habitat for Black Grouse to recolonise the area. In addition a diverse age class will be established in the forest following felling and |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | restocking, with younger restocks providing favourable habitat for Black Grouse. An ornithologist will be consulted as to whether any active Lek sites are still present in the area and the appropriate mitigation will be implemented that is laid out in C.2.11. |
| Timber Transport (M1) | Some internal forest roads will require upgrades to facilitate timber extraction from harvesting coupes. In addition new forest roading is propose to serve the phase 3 area in compartments 9 & 10 and the area between the main burn and Loch Racadal (shown on M5 & M6). An access agreement will need to be discussed with FLS to allow for timber to be extracted along their haul road. | Timely consultation and agreement with FLS for timber wagons to utilize their forest haul road. |
| Species Diversity (M3) | The forest was originally planted with little species diversity. | Use phased felling and restructuring with more broadleaf and mixed conifer to enhance biodiversity. |
| Water Management (M2 & M5) | Diffuse pollution risks as the result of Forestry operations. This will require careful management and temporary cessation of operations if necessary. | Restructuring riparian areas with NBL will help buffer and enhance watercourse areas for long term protection from forestry operations and the use of silt traps will prevent altered sediment load downstream. |
| Outline how you intend to incorporate the constraints and opportunities into the management objectives. | | |
| Pre commencement procedures before any operations take place (i.e. ground preparation and harvesting) will be cognisant of the constraints and opportunities presented above. Relevant stakeholders will be consulted, and third parties advised of the procedures required in order to avoid adverse impacts. | | |

# C. Management Proposals

## C.1 Silvicultural Practice

Outline silvicultural practice and management prescriptions. Include any past management practice that is relevant and the strategies to address the issues

identified during the analysis phase.

The primary Silvicultural management system will be clearfelling and restructuring on a phased felling basis, along with small scale thinning of conifer stands. All felling will be undertaken in-line with guidelines on diffuse pollution mitigation and brash management laid out in UKFS/UKWAS.

Silvicultural practices to be carried are re-spacing of dense restocking sites primally due to the presence of heavy natural regeneration, singling of multi leader trees and potentially mechanical respacing of phase 4 stands if deemed viable and necessary. Use of dipped trees on restocking, alongside extra weevil spraying where required. Manual and/or chemical weeding of heavy weeded restocking compartments. Continuous management of Roe, Sika and Red deer across the woodland.

## C.2 Prescriptions

Please provide maps as set out in Appendix 2 of the Forest Plan Applicant's Guidance and complete the associated Tables. Provide any further details required along with the map references.

### C.2.1 Felling

Felling and restructuring cycles have been proposed to be undertaken over 5-year felling phases. All felling with be undertaken under the approved or amended forest design plan. As per the proposed felling phases, the outlier high yielding areas have been designated as phase 1 and the outlier low yielding areas have been designated as phase 4. The remainder has been split as evenly as possible between phases 2 & 3. Given the mono age class of the crop this seems reasonable and justifies why the felling phases are not balanced.

Forestry and Water Scotland "Know the Rules" guidelines will be followed by operators at all times to minimise the likelihood of diffuse pollution into watercourses. This will involve ideally carrying out harvesting during a period of dry weather and not carrying out harvesting during wet periods. Band-tracks will be used only where/when necessary. The more sensitive areas nearer watercourses will be felled during dry periods when operations are ongoing. Any existing drains that feed into watercourses and roadside drains in stacking areas will be temporarily disconnected before work commences. No machinery will cross any watercourses on-site, if existing drains need to be crossed log bridges will be built. Felling around watercourses will fell away from the watercourse and any brash or tops that may land in the watercourse removed before moving to the next area. Forwarder extraction routes will maintain a minimum buffer from watercourses of 10m for 2m or <2m and 20m for watercourses >2m. Brash mats will be laid down on extraction routes and maintained during operations, there should be enough brash on-site as the crop to be felled is Sitka Spruce and not significant areas of Norway Spruce or Larch. Brash, cut-offs or logs will be used to deflect dirty water running off slopes from intercepting extraction routes and will direct the dirty water into plateaus and flushes or settlement ponds if needed. Roadside stacking will not occur in roadside drains or within of a watercourse. Stacking will instead occur in-wood and loading/turning areas.

At all times harvesting contractors will follow the guidelines laid out in the UKFS 5th edition Forest and Water guidelines, compliance will be periodically monitored by forest managers.

The turbidity of watercourses within and downstream of areas to be felled will be checked prior to, regularly during and after operations. If the turbidity exceeds 50 NTU greater than the baseline turbidity for the site, operations will be temporarily ceased and mitigation measures considered. This may include waiting for suitable weather conditions or in the case of moderate to severe diffuse pollution the installation of silt traps where sediment is entering the watercourse, more methods of deflecting dirty water from extraction routes i.e settlement ponds.

Felling operators will be provided with geo-referenced maps showing all constraints including all watercourses at pre-commencement meetings.

### C.2.2 Thinning

Thinning is proposed in phase 4 areas to coincide with in-crop drainage within these coupes in order to bolster their yield classes which are poor due to insufficient drainage on flat peaty ground.

### C.2.3 LISS

No LISS management proposed.

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

Conifer long term retentions have been chosen in areas where the crop is checked (therefore not merchantable) and is not in overly exposed areas and as such should remain standing. All existing broadleaves are designated as long term retentions by default.

### C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Restocking ground preparation will primarily be mounding. This will involve dollop mounding along with small backfills of brash material stacked into trenches. In localised wet patches, some drainage will be required. Drains will run in line with contours, staggered rather than continuous, will not exceed 2 degrees in slope. All drain lines will be stopped, and a silt trap installed within the vicinity of watercourse buffers. Old drainage networks will not be disturbed, except in situations whereby drains that run straight into watercourses will be closed off to the buffer length required for the watercourse in question. Proposed drain lines will be marked out prior to ground preparation using canes and luminous tape during the initial site walkover with operators.

The target stocking density will be 2,500 – 2,700 stems/ha for conifers, and 1,600 stems/ha for NBL species. Broadleaf restocking will aim to enhance biodiversity and water protection within and outside of Airigh. Broadleaf planting will be prioritised around waterbodies, especially those that feed into the major watercourse Abhainn Learg an Ulnnsinn.

Restocking normally takes place within 2-5 years after felling. The timing of restocking is dependent on when harvesting has been completed, the wetness of the ground and its suitability for ground preparation works as a function of soil type, season, and/or the level of risk regards water pollution.

Normally, a 5-year period is required before restocked trees reach a height of 2 m. This height is the minimum required to achieve a sufficient height differential before any felling intervention can take place with mature stands adjacent to restocking areas. The five-year period for trees to reach 2 m height has been observed in Phase 1 and Phase 2 felling areas, which tends to be the more fertile and better drained areas of the site which have proven to be the most productive areas for timber production. As the felling programme advances into later felling phases, which tend to be the slower growing areas on poorer soils, the ability for restocked trees to reach 2 m height may take longer than 5 years and will have to be considered on a coupe-by-coupe basis in situations where restocks lie adjacent to stands ready for felling. Ground preparation operators will be provided with geo-referenced maps showing all constraints at pre-commencement meetings.

The Sitka Spruce/Lodgepole Pine mixes will be a 3:1 SS/LP mix, a slower growing Alaskan provenance will be chosen for the Lodgepole to act as a nurse crop. Following ground preparation i.e drainage, if small areas remain with a high water table, then Lodgepole will be planted in small clumps here.

**Table 3 – Felling**

This shows the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole Forest Plan. This includes any areas of 'LISS – Fell' (i.e. removal of final overstorey).

| **SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Forest Plan Area: | | 171.79 | hectares | | | | | | | | | | |
| Felling | Phase 1 | % | Phase 2 | % | Phase 3 | % | Phase 4 | % | Long Term Retention | % | Area out-with 20yr plan period | % | |
| Area (Ha) | 25.95 | 15.11 | 53.58 | 31.19 | 42.91 | 24.98 | 10.22 | 5.95 | 3.00 | 1.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |

**Table 4 – Restocking**

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of your Forest Plan. Restocking should be listed on a coupe by coupe basis.

| | Felling Phase 1 - Restocking Species | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Compartment** | **OG** | **LP** | **NBL** | **SS/LP** | **SS** | **Total** |
| 7 | 0.08 | | | | 1.36 | **1.44** |
| 8 | 0.35 | | | | 3.04 | **3.39** |
| 11 | 0.06 | | 0.08 | | 3.81 | **3.95** |
| 13 | 0.02 | | | | 0.14 | **0.16** |
| 15 | 0.55 | | | | 5.75 | **6.30** |
| 18 | | | 1.54 | | | **1.54** |
| 19 | | | 0.38 | | | **0.38** |
| 20 | 0.69 | 0.45 | 0.04 | 2.06 | 0.90 | **4.14** |
| 21 | 0.16 | | | | 4.49 | **4.65** |
| Grand Total | **1.91** | **0.45** | **2.04** | **2.06** | **19.49** | **25.95** |

| | Felling Phase 2 - Restocking Species | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Compartment** | **OG** | **LP** | **NBL** | **SS/LP** | **SS** | **Total** |
| 1 | | | | | 5.08 | **5.08** |
| 2 | | | | | 10.90 | **10.90** |
| 3 | 0.02 | 0.32 | | | 3.42 | **3.76** |
| 4 | 0.05 | | | | 9.06 | **9.11** |
| 12 | 0.36 | | | 0.76 | 1.91 | **3.03** |
| 13 | 0.01 | | | | 0.30 | **0.31** |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 0.09 | | | | 2.85 | **2.94** |
| 17 | | | | | 0.72 | **0.72** |
| 22 | 0.14 | 0.09 | | 0.95 | 0.80 | **1.98** |
| 24 | 0.04 | | | | 2.04 | **2.08** |
| 25 | 0.11 | | | 0.24 | 0.59 | **0.94** |
| 26 | 0.04 | | | | 10.73 | **10.77** |
| 27 | 0.08 | | | | 1.41 | **1.49** |
| 29 | | | 0.47 | | | **0.47** |
| Grand Total | **0.94** | **0.41** | **0.47** | **1.95** | **49.81** | **53.58** |

## C.2.6 Protection

Forest protection will be undertaken primarily for the control of deer and weevil at the restructuring phase. Deer will be controlled by retaining the services of a nominated controller who will pay a lease; red, roe, and sika are known to be present. Increased vigilance will need to be paid towards deer after restocking stands. A deer management plan and map is appended to this forest plan detailing the areas of palatable broadleaf and alternative conifer restocking for the first ten years of the plan which stalkers will be instructed to prioritise.

Once restocked areas have established into the thicket stage and beyond, management and maintenance will be prioritised around other potential interventions such as respacing and fertilisation where needed.

With reference to broadleaves in particular, extra protection may be required by means of installing tree tubes. Protection from browsing using tree tubes, combined with regular deer control carried out by a professionally qualified stalker, should contribute to successful establishment which'll contribute to species diversity, landscape enhancement, and biodiversity targets. Areas will also be inspected in the first years of establishment for weeding requirements, in general experience shows that species such as Alder develop a thicker stem and have quicker initial growth after planting, which prevents grasses from smothering the tree, whilst species such as Downy Birch have wispy stems that become crushed under heavy grasses. Either all species will be weeded if required for the first two years or selectively by species/tree height.

Plot assessments will be carried out to measure the extent of deer damage, which will also reveal the efficacy and frequency of culling. Acceptable levels of browsing ≤ 2%, whilst unacceptable levels are ≥ 10%.

## C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

Forestry and Land Scotland have deer fences along the western and eastern boundaries of Airigh forest. No future fencing is proposed yet. Fencing of continuous broadleaf areas may be considered in future if browsing prevents establishment and Scottish Forestry will be consulted.

## C.2.8 Road Operations

The main haul route to the forest is a servitude access manged by Foresty and Land Scotland and is continuously maintained and upgraded. This joins onto the B8024 which is a consultation route and then the A83 which is an agreed haul route.

The road lines cross no designated areas or priority habitats.

Several of the internal forest roads require upgrades prior to timber extraction. The total length of internal forest roads to be upgraded is 2,056m, assuming a 7m swathe including clearing out old roadside drains and making new ones this amounts to 1.4 Ha. The upgrade will involve scraping back vegetation, clearing out or digging new roadside drains and putting down a layer of capping stone, some culverts may also require replacing. The upgrades will follow the original

footprint of the existing roads.

The timing of this upgrade is to be negotiated with the neighbouring Scottish woodlands managers in order to be mutually beneficial. A part of this agreement may involve splitting the costs between both parties. An agreement is pending.

New roading is proposed to facilitate timber stacking and extraction from compartments 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27. The footprint of the new road will follow a pre-existing foundation of a track that was built when the forest was originally planted. Similarly a spur is proposed to serve the isolated area of phase 3 in compartments 9 & 10. The new roading shown on maps 5 & 6 amounts to 1,380m. Assuming a 7m swathe this amounts to 0.97ha.

Material will be sought on-site from new roadside quarries of dolerite & metabasaltic rocks.

Prior notification will be submitted to the council in advance of road works going ahead.

## C.2.9 Public Access

There are no core paths which directly affect Airigh forest. During operations in-line with UKFS roadside signage will be put up to warn walkers and other members of the public that the access road is currently being used for timber haulage. The UKFS Forestry and people guidelines will be upheld and the Land Reform (Scotland) act 2003 followed, access will not be impeded to members of the public during operations.

Various rides between coupes provide access for deer control throughout the property will also facilitate improved access for occasional walkers. With no circular routes available in the forest there is no pressure for horse or cycle access within the woodland at present.

## C.2.10 Historic Environment

The single archaeological feature on the site is set back far away from any scheduled felling and is unlikely to be impacted by operations. The construction of the new road is the most likely to damage the feature. The track to be upgraded is located 10m from the feature at its closest point. Operators will be made aware not to damage the feature during the roads construction.

In the event of undiscovered above or below ground features being unearthed during harvesting/ground preparation operations, operations will be ceased and a private archaeological contractor with the correct qualifications consulted.

## C.2.11 Biodiversity

Prior to all Forestry operations, walkovers are undertaken to search out for any signs of activity. Any sightings or signs of activity that go beyond the expertise of the forest managers are then taken further with the appointment of a third-party expert to survey the site and make recommendations. In addition, and depending on what mammal and other species may be present within the woodland, the appropriate Scottish Forestry guidelines will also be consulted.

In relation to the Black Grouse specifically the restocking proposal of small roundels of broadleaf along the south western riparian area will create a transitory woodland edge with plenty of open ground between the roundals creating favourable habitat. Additionally the diverse age class that will be established will create young Sitka restocks that will temporarily be favourable Black Grouse habitat. Prior to felling an ornithologist will be consulted as to whether the Black Grouse are still present and what mitigation would be required. As per the "Forest operations and birds in Scottish Forests" guidance note, if present the mitigation will involve a 300-1000m non disturbance buffer around any active lek sites from mid-April to mid-August, the timing and distance will depend on the advice of the ornithologist. If Black Grouse are no longer present the restructuring will encourage their recolonisation of the area.

In relation to the Black Throated Divers at Loch Racadal, a 300m non-disturbance buffer from May to July will be implemented. During restructuring of the forest, restocking will only be up to the existing coupe boundaries and open ground around the Loch will be maintained to keep the habitat in a favourable condition.

| C.2.12 Tree Health |
|---|
| All larch present is to be included in phase 1 felling to prevent the spread of Phytophthora ramorum. |

| C.2.13 Invasive species |
|---|
| There are no known invasive species which'll cause significant problems at the time of writing. Negligible amounts of rhododendron ponticum is present and if this begins to spread onto restock sites will be removed by chainsaws treating the stumps with 20% glyphosate with appropriate buffers for watercourses. Waste material will then be burned on-site. |

| C.2.14 New Planting |
|---|
| None proposed beyond expansion of pre-existing native broadleaf riparian areas. Shown as NBL NP on M6. |

| C.2.15 Wildfire |
|---|
| Given the wet climate, fire is not considered to be of high risk. An RDS Forestry Estate fire plan is put together for properties which details plans of action for controlling and eradicating fire outbreaks. |

| C.2.16 Other: | Veteran Trees |
|---|---|
| To comply with UKWAS requirements, there is increased emphasis put towards veteran tree preservation and management.<br><br>Within the UKWAS standard glossary, veteran trees are defined as: *A tree that is of interest biologically, culturally, or aesthetically because of its age, size, or condition, including the presence of deadwood habitats'*. Airigh has no veteran trees according to the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory. A considerable | |

portion of the forest are managed on commercial rotation lengths that are short relative to their biological lifecycle, the main areas that can be considered for veteran tree management are natural reserves, and long-term retentions for both conifers and native broadleaf.

Additional conditions of all harvesting activities on RDS managed properties are to conserve native broadleaf trees. Through this policy of not felling any broadleaf trees (except in situations where some work is required in the interest of health and safety), it is hoped that the trees will grow to senescence and possess exceptional traits both physically, and as a valuable habitat for wildlife.

| C.2.17 Other: | |
|---|---|
| | |

## C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

Please indicate the total area (hectares) for each project type and provide details as requested by sensitive or non-sensitive area.

| Type of Project | Sensitive Area | | Non-sensitive Area | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afforestation | %Con | %BL | %Con | %BL | ha |
| Deforestation | %Con | %BL | %Con | %BL | ha |
| Forest Roads | ha | | 0.97 ha | | 0.97 ha |
| Quarries | ha | | ha | | ha |

Provide further details on your project if required.

## C.4 Tolerance Table

| | Map Required (Y/N) | Adjustment to felling period* | Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries** | Timing of Restocking | Changes to Restocking species | Changes to road lines | Designed open ground *** | Windblow Clearance* *** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FC Approval normally not required** | N | Fell date can be moved within 5 year period where separation or other constraints are met | Up to 10% of coupe area | Up to 2 planting seasons after felling | Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves | | Increase by up to 5% of coupe area | |
| **Approval by exchange of email and map** | Y | | Up to 15% of coupe area | Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised | | Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan<br><br>Departures of more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road | Increase by up to 10%<br><br>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<br><br>Advance felling into current or 2nd 5 year period | More than 15% of coupe area | More than 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised | Change from specified native species<br><br>Change between species group | As above, depending on sensitivity | More than 10% of coupe area<br><br>Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical | More than 5 ha |

**Note**

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

** No more than 1 ha, without consultation with Scottish Forestry, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

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

****Where windblow occurs, Scottish Forestry must be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees.

# D. Production Forecast

Append your production forecast.

## Appendices

Provide a list of appendices:

| Item number | Title |
|---|---|
| 1 | Production Forecast |
| 2 | Scoping Report |
| 3 | Stakeholder emails |
| 4 | M1 – Location Map |
| 5 | M2 – Constraints Map |
| 6 | M3 – Species Map |
| 7 | M4 – Planting Year |
| 8 | M5 – Felling Map |
| 9 | M6 – Restocking at Year 20 Map |
| 11 | M7 – Deer Management Plan Map |
| 12 | Deer Management Plan Document |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Scottish Forestry
Coilltearachd na h-Alba

**Perth & Argyll Conservancy**
**Upper Battleby**
**Redgorton**
**Perth**
**PH1 3EN**

Email: panda.cons@forestry.gov.scot
Tel: 0300 067 6005
www.forestry.gov.scot

Conservator: Matt Young

08/05/2026

Dear Consultee,

**Forest Plan Name: Airigh Long Term Forest Plan**
**Forest Plan Reference: 25FGS84079**

Please see attached details of the above Forest Plan.

Before giving further consideration to approving the plan, I would be grateful to know whether you have any comments to make.

Would you please let me have any comments or inform me of your intention not to comment by **Sunday 07th June 2026** to panda.cons@forestry.gov.scot

If we do not hear back from you within the specified timeframe, we will assume you have no comment to make on this proposal.

Yours faithfully

Mandy Cook

*Woodland Officer*
Scottish Forestry

Copies to: *Argyll & Bute Planning, Biodiversity Officer- A&B Council, Argyll & Bute Roads, SEPA, Argyll Timber Transport Group, South Knapdale Community Council, Scottish Water, Scottish Woodlands*