



Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

Glencaird Hill

Land Management Plan 2025-2035 South Region-V1.0

Plan Approval Date: 24/06/2025

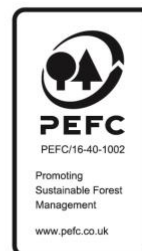
Plan Expiry Date: 23/06/2035

We manage Scotland's national forests and land to the United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard – the standard endorsed in the UK by the international Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. We are independently audited.

Our land management plans bring together key information, enable us to evaluate options and plan responsibly for the future. We welcome comments on these plans at any time.



The mark of
responsible forestry



Applicant's details	
Applicant:	Forestry and Land Scotland
Address:	55-57 Moffat Road, Dumfries, DG1 1NP
Agent's name:	Lauren Turner
Agent's position:	Planning Forester
Agent's contact number:	07721488007
Agent's email:	lauren.turner@forestryandland.gov.scot

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

I have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application;

I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of Forestry and Land Scotland;

Any necessary consents from any other person(s) if required, have been obtained;

I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas;

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

Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

I have read and understand this application fully and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is complete, true, and accurate;

I accept that any false or misleading information provided in this application constitutes an offence and may result in any felling permission based on this application being revoked at any time;

I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/privacy-complaints-freedom-of-information-and-requests-for-information>.

Signed, Pp Regional Manager		Signed, Pp Conservator	
FLS Region	South Region	SF Conservancy	South Scotland Cons.
Date	20/12/2024	Date of Approval	24/06/2025
		Date Approval Ends	23/06/2035
		Plan Ref. No.	290 Glencaird Hill

A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details

Property (LMP) Name:	Glencaird Hill
Grid Reference (main entrance):	NX 3610 7904
Nearest town or locality:	Glentrool Village
Local Authority:	Dumfries and Galloway Council

A.2 Location and Background

See Map 1.

The Glencaird Hill land management unit is located approximately 16 km north of Newton Stewart, Dumfries and Galloway. Covering an area of approximately 500 ha, the area comprises mostly conifer woodland with some areas of broadleaves. It is part of Scotland's national forests and land owned by Scottish Ministers on behalf of the people of Scotland and managed by Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS).

A.3 Existing Schemes and Permissions

Type: Felling Permission

Ref. No: FDP 117

Details: Glencaird Hill LMP 2012 – 2022 (expired 01/04/2024)

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

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

1. Presence of Larch and Phytophthora ramorum (section C.2.3, C.2.12)
2. Windblow across LMP area (section C.2.1)
3. Plantation on Ancient Woodlands (PAWs) restoration (section C.2.11)
4. Native fauna habitat on Glencaird Hill (Section C.2.11)
5. Sitka spruce increasing acidity in water courses (Section C.2.11 and Appendix IV)

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

The vision for Glencaird Hill is to fulfil sustainability goals by providing economic, environmental and landscape benefits to the local area and the wider public forest estate. These benefits are to be in the form of sustainable timber supply, management of pests and diseases, provision of habitats for biodiversity and improvement to the local landscape. In turn, management for the above goals will progressively improve the resilience of the forest by enhancing species diversity and age structure.

Management Objectives

Objective 1:

Sustainable Timber Production

Prioritise removal of wind blow to optimize economic viability of timber.

Indicator of objective being met:

Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. Harvesting of the most significant existing windblow areas.

Objective 2: Plant health (Phytophthora ramorum)

Indicator of objective being met:

Removal of the remaining plantation area of Larch within the site.

Objective 3: Continue restoration of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) sites.

Indicator of objective being met:

Delivery of felling, thinning and restocking programmes. Felling a substantial proportion of remaining conifer within PAWS designation and restock native broadleaf area within this plan period.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography and Landscape

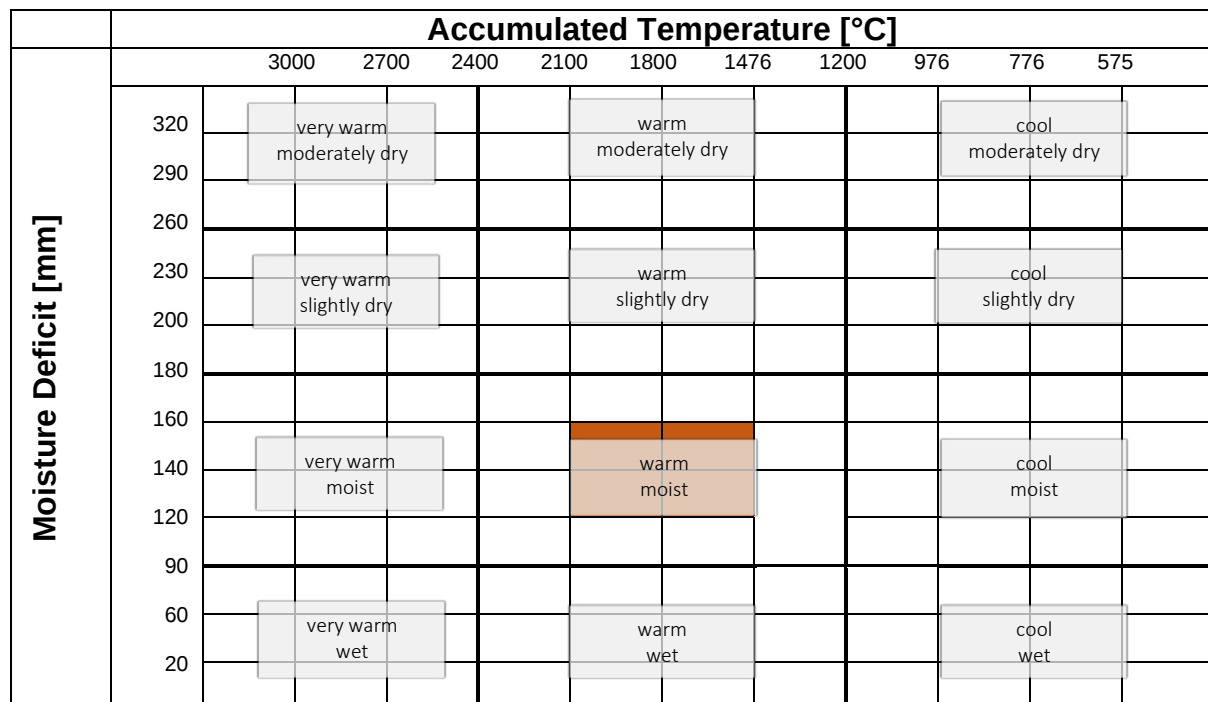
Glencaird Hill LMP area is a 501 ha forest running north to south along the sides of Glencaird Hill and Balunton Hill. The LMP area sits to the east of the Merrick Hills which is part of the Galloway Hills Local Landscape Area (LLA). The site has a predominantly east to south-east aspect, with an elevation ranging from 343 m in the north to 90 m above mean sea level in the south. The northern and mid sections of the block have steeper slopes running towards Minnoch Water, whilst to the south, undulating terrain and shallower slopes with glacial features such as drumlins are present. A small proportion (157 ha) of the western edge of the forest sits within the Galloway Hills Local Landscape Area (LLA).

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The bedrock is Ordovician greywackes, shales and conglomerates. Glacial deposits including till, sand and gravel are dispersed throughout the site, the superficial geology is more varied in the south. Glaciation and geology have resulted in poorer soil types with surface-water gleys, peaty gleys and peat soils on shallower slopes throughout the site. Steeper slopes to the east of the site have richer soils with small modest areas of brown earth. See Map 8.

A.6.3 Climate

Prevailing south-westerly winds bring mild, wet weather (see graphic below). Climate change predictions suggest this will persist alongside an increased frequency in extreme weather events.



A.6.4 Hydrology

The plan area sits in the wider Cree basin catchment and Minnoch Water catchment, which then feeds the River Cree. Lochsraig and Black Burns in the south of Glencaird Hill (see Map 3) drain directly into the R. Cree. High Mill and Low Mill burn (see Map 3) to the north of the LMP area feed the Water of Minnoch shortly before its confluence with the R. Cree. Below the confluence of the R. Cree and the Water of Minnoch there is a river flooding risk at Chaloch, Newton Stewart and Creebridge. The estuary of the R. Cree is also impacted by coastal flooding with river flooding, however there are no major built-up areas impacted. There are no surface water bodies within the plan area, and a low area of surface water flooding risk identified by the SEPA Flood Maps.

The plan area does not sit within either a Scottish Water Drinking Water catchment area, or a Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface). Scottish Water infrastructure falls within the LMP Plan area near Glentrool village, however this is a pump not an abstraction point. There

are no known Private Water Supplies (PWS) with catchments falling within the Glencaird Hill LMP area. (see Map 3).

A.6.5 Windblow

Susceptibility to windblow is higher on areas with steep slopes, mid to high elevation and mature crop (planted in the 1980s and 1990s). This is reflected in the DAMS scores (range 14 – 19 across the site. The site has been impacted by windthrow during the previous plan period, with areas of unharvested windblow to the north-west, and eastern section of the site (map 3). Susceptibility to windblow is further increased in some areas by the matrix of peat and other thin wet soil types (Map 8). The risk of windblow must be balanced with the need to continue age diversification and retain some mature crop for nesting birds.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Forestry surrounds the majority of the Glencaird Hill Land Management Plan area. FLS LMP area 230 (Drumjohn block) lies directly adjacent to the north of Glencaird Hill LMP area. This boundary consists of Sitka Spruce and a small amount of Norway Spruce planted in the 1990s. The northwestern boundary consists of private sector forestry plantation. The southwestern and southern boundaries (White Cairn and Rig of Drumlawantie) have recently been planted with a mix of conifer, broadleaves and some open ground by private forestry. Glentrool Village and broadleaf forest (FLS Minniwick LMP area 272) lie directly adjacent to the south of the site. The C46W road to Straiton runs along the full eastern edge of Glencaird Hill LMP area, with Minnoch Water running parallel half a kilometer to the west. Kirriedarroch FLS LMP 253 runs along most of the eastern boundary to the eastern side of the C46W.

A.6.7 Access

Glencaird Hill has limited public access provision, however the forest roads are generally in good repair and fall within interactive visitor zone (see Map 3) and are used recreationally under SOAC from Glentrool Village. There are no dedicated footpaths within the forest, although a short 750 m core path runs from Glentrool Village to White Cairn scheduled monument in the south of the site. This passes through mixed broadleaf and conifer forest of varying age and crosses historic environment features of regional and national importance.

A.6.8 Historic Environment

White Cairn, a chambered cairn tomb, is a scheduled monument of National Importance within the site, this measures 17.6 m NE-SW by 15.3 m and is 1.4 m high. Excavations in 1949 and 2003-4 revealed a series of kerbs and a passageway from the SSE and chamber. Numerous undesignated heritage features of local and regional importance are present, predominantly in the south and are largely afforested. These include a field system and farmstead noted on the 1852 map of the area, a number of small farmsteads and enclosures of 'local to 'regional' importance lower mid half of site. To the north is a possible 'Sheiling hut', undesignated but of regional importance in an area that is currently left open.

See Map 9

A.6.9 Biodiversity

An area of Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWS) site is found to the south of the site which has 'medium' to 'high' ecological status. No other designations are found in, or surrounding, the LMP area.

Pine Martens, bats and breeding birds of prey (including Goshawk) are present on site. Red squirrels have been sighted, but the plan area is not a red squirrel priority area.

See Map 3

A.6.10 Invasive Species

Control measure treatments for areas of *Rhododendron ponticum* have previously taken place. Monitoring is ongoing for this species and other persistent identified groups, such as Japanese Knotweed, with ongoing treatment as per the National FLS INNS Policy / Guidance.

A.7 Woodland Description

Most of Glencaird Hill was planted in the 1980s and early 1990s, with small areas of mid twentieth century planting throughout the site. Historical planting has been predominantly Sitka spruce and Japanese larch, much of the Japanese larch has been felled in response to the outbreak of *Phytophthora Ramorum* during the last plan period. The block also includes areas of alternative conifers, such as Norway spruce and Scots pine. Age diversity is low to the north and much of the first rotation is approaching the age of maximum Mean Annual

Increment. The south of Glencaird Hill contains a PAWS area; felling of conifer and planting of broadleaves was commenced during the last plan period and has improved species diversity in this area, with some conifer regeneration in the area. Glencaird Hill is within an Acid Sensitive Catchment (ASC) and contains four sub-catchments, with the riparian zones of the related watercourses containing a mix of broadleaves and some conifer. See Map 2 which shows the current tree species composition and pattern.

Table 1: Area by species

Plan area by species						
Species	Current Area (ha)	%	Year 10 Area (ha)	%	Year 20 Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	313.1	62.5	272.8	54.4	231.4	46.2
Other conifers	35.2	7.0	47.6	9.5	44.4	8.9
Native broadleaves	75.5	15.1	127.4	25.4	144.3	28.8
Open ground	77.5	15.5	53.5	10.7	81.2	16.2
Total	501.3	100	501.3	100	501.3	100

Chart 1: Area by species

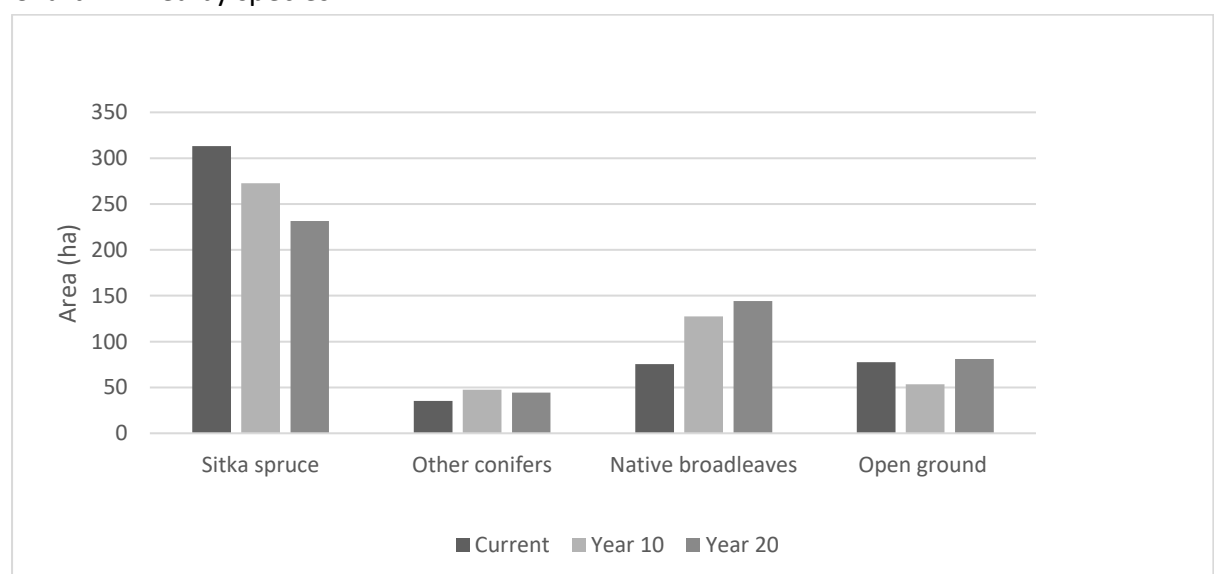
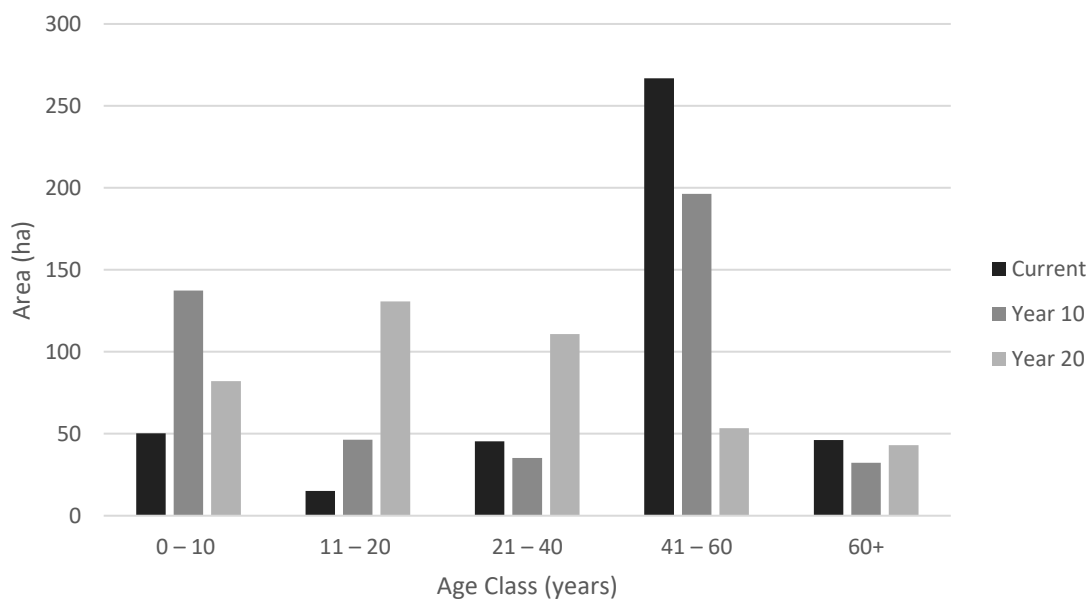


Table 2: Area by age

Plan area by Age						
Age Class (years)	Current		Year 10		Year 20	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
0 – 10	50.3	10.0	137.4	27.4	82.1	16.4
11 – 20	15.1	3.0	46.4	9.3	130.8	26.1
21 – 40	45.4	9.1	35.3	7.0	110.9	22.1
41 – 60	266.9	53.2	196.4	39.2	53.3	10.6
60+	46.1	9.2	32.3	6.4	43	8.6
Total	424	84.5	447.8	89.3	420.1	83.8

Chart 2: Area by age



A.8 Plant Health

- Cases of trees infected with *Phytophthora ramorum* were found at Glencaird Hill and SPHNs were issued in 2012. Glencaird Hill falls within the *Phytophthora ramorum* Management Zone. A small area of dead larch is still present to the north of Glencaird Hill.
- *Dendroctonus micans* is present in the Galloway forest area.
- No *Chalara fraxinea* has been recorded and no Ash is recorded on site.
- No *Phytophthora pluvialis* recorded and Glencaird Hill is not in a demarcated area.
- *Hylobius abietis* populations will be managed through the FLS Hylobius Management Support System (HMSS).

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities – and Concept

Constraints and Opportunities		
Factor	Constraints	Opportunities
Timber	• Exposure, elevation and soil type limits species choice. • Even age stands that are not thinned. • Areas of windblown crop across the north of the site. • Areas of peat and peaty-gley have a poor nutrient regimes leading to low yield-class. • Larch impacted by <i>Phytophthora Ramorum</i> present on the site.	• Opportunities to improve age diversity exist when clearing and restocking windblow. • Restoration of Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWs) will improve species diversity. • Some areas suitable for implementing Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS). • Accessible site, with good forest roads and close to timber haulage routes.
Water	• Two burns run into the Minnoch Water which is	• Introduction of broadleaves to riparian zones following felling

	a 'failing' acid sensitive catchment. • Two burns runs into the River Cree an 'at risk' acid sensitive catchment.	of conifer stands may benefit water quality on site and reduce acidification. • Areas of LISS will have a modest contribution to reducing flooding impact from harvesting operations
Historic Environment	• White Cairn, a scheduled ancient monument, surrounded by mature crop. • Operations which encroach on Scheduled Monuments require Schedule Monument Consent prior to operations.	• Opportunity to maintain and, where necessary, increase open buffer protection around White Cairn (as per FLS Practice Guide). • Maintaining the Low Impact Silvicultural System (LISS) near Glentool village will reduce impact on the unscheduled field system and corn drying kiln in the area.
Biodiversity	• Some of the PAWS areas have been restored as part of the previous LMP, however other areas have remaining stands of poorly performing productive conifer. • Browsing pressure causing difficulty in establishing broadleaved species.	• Opportunity to continue restoration of PAWS will increase species diversity of the site, extend the habitat corridor and provide habitat for a broader range of native flora and fauna. • Planting riparian corridors with native broadleaves to increase biodiversity and habitat provision. • Mature conifer retention would benefit red squirrels and bird nesting sites for raptors.
Landscape	• Glencaird Hill is visible from the Merrick Range	• Glencaird Hill forms a small proportion of a wider

	and falls within the Galloway and Ayrshire Biosphere reserve. This area has a low population and visitation rate, but a high aesthetic value.	contiguous block of plantation forestry, however there are opportunities to improve the wider landscape by increasing age diversity in the conifer crop in the LMP area. • Opportunities to improve visual impact from the C46W, which runs adjacent to Glencaird Hill, through felling of Larch and planting of broadleaves.
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Concept

Sustainable timber production will be maintained through revised felling and restocking programmes, these will continue to diversify species composition and the woodland's age structure in line with the UK Forestry Standard. Several areas of windblow across the site will be harvested before the trees become economically unviable. *Phytophthora ramorum* has impacted Glencaird Hill and surrounding block significantly. Under the *P. ramorum* Management Zone agreement, remaining Larch will be removed from the site where possible.

Biodiversity will be improved through the continued expansion of broadleaved cover. The previous plan commenced PAWS restoration to the south of the site and this will be continued. Existing productive conifer trees will be felled in the designated PAWS area and restocked with native broadleaf species, which in turn will benefit biodiversity and improve resilience to climate change, pests and diseases. Glencaird Hill falls within two acid sensitive catchments and felling and restocking programmes will be phased in line with 'Managing forests in acid sensitive water catchments' FC practice guide (2014).

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

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

Glencaird Hill has been largely managed on a clear fell and restock silvicultural system, with a few examples of group shelterwood adopted on the eastern slopes adjacent with the public road and Glentrool Village. With the primary focus for the block being sustainable timber production, and due to the predominantly mature stand age and general lack of thinning intervention to date, these approaches will remain for the duration of this plan. However, as the second rotation matures, there is scope to introduce thinning regimes going forward, thus providing future opportunities to expand LISS within the block (albeit outside of this plan period).

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

Sites proposed for clear felling in the plan period are identified as Phase 1 and Phase 2 management coupes on Map 4. Refer to Table 3a and 3b for scale and species group composition of felling. These coupes contain the majority of the windblow across the LMP area, particularly coupes 25006 and 25031.

Stands adjoining felled areas will be retained until the restocking of the first coupe has reached a minimum height of 2 m. For any future clearfell coupes where adjacency is not possible, and there is no exemption under the Scottish Forestry Act, an amendment will be discussed and agreed with Scottish Forestry before the coupe is felled. Scattered naturally regenerated SS >10 cm dbh in riparian zones will be removed to help reduce impact of acidification. It is also anticipated that some of the designed open ground and broadleaf areas may fill in with natural regeneration of both conifers and broadleaves. These sites will be managed to ensure that, where practicable, the natural regeneration does not negatively impact on the plan objectives.

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

Other tree felling in exceptional circumstances

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C.2.2 Thinning

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

25023: Mix of P80s conifer and P2000s conifer. Initial first thinning and to be managed under LISS to enhance recreation and biodiversity.

25024: Mixed P2000 conifer species. Initial first thinning and to be managed under LISS to enhance recreation and biodiversity.

25020: Mix of P2010 conifer and broadleaves (small areas). Initial first thinning and to be managed under LISS to enhance recreation and biodiversity.

25025: Mix of P80s and P40s mature conifer. Secondary thin prior to group felling under LISS.

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

C.2.3 Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

Areas identified for LISS management are shown on Map 4.

A combination of small-scale felling, restocking, natural regeneration, and mature group retentions have resulted in varied stands of mixed conifer and broadleaved species in the south-east of the LMP area. To maintain a mix of age classes and attractive forest views along the C46W road and near Glentool Village, LISS management is to continue as it is from the previous LMP with thinning intervention targeting removal of Larch and mature Sitka spruce.

Coupes 25023 / 024 / 020 / 025 are identified for management via LISS, utilising a group shelterwood system, which through regular thinning and occasional small-scale clearfells of <2ha (perhaps centered on windthrow), provide spatial diversity and areas for either planting or natural regeneration.

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

Coupe 25010 contains mature and windblow Sitka Spruce and is being assigned as LTR for conservation benefit, including raptor and pine marten habitat.

Coupe 25505 is to be retained as a Natural Reserve as a broadleaf plantation reserve.

Coupes 25022 / 021 / 016 / 015 / 009 have been identified for minimum intervention management to maintain permanent woodland cover of predominantly broadleaf species and to contribute to the protection and enhancement of soil and water quality.

Stands identified as Minimum Intervention, LTR and Natural Reserve are shown on Map 4.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Planned restocking of felled areas, and proposals for the future habitats and tree species over the whole plan area are shown on Map 6. See Table 5 for areas, establishment, and mix proportions. Timing of restocking will comply with the plan tolerance table shown in section C.4.

Where required, the choice of ground cultivation technique will consider the short-term benefits for establishment against any long-term side effects on tree stability, access for future forest operations and the environment. There will be a preference for the least intensive technique, such as no trench mounding.

Stocking densities will be at least 2500 stems per ha for conifers and 1600 sph for broadleaves unless justified elsewhere in this plan. If the restock or natural regeneration should fail to reach these levels the site will be beaten-up to the required planting density. This will be assessed at year 3 and year 5 after planting with beat-up by at least year 5.

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

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

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

Table 3a: Spatial Scale of felling

Scale of Proposed Felling Areas										
Total Plan Area			501.3 ha							
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	LTR	%
Area (ha)	57.7	11.5	48.0	9.6	85.8	17.1	37.2	7.4	19.7	4.0

Table 3b: Felling area by species

Phase	Conifer (Ha)	Broadleaf (Ha)
1	56.4	1.26
2	46.69	1.25
Total (Ha)	103.09	2.51

Table 4: Thinning

Thinning over the first 10 years of the plan	
Total area where thinning may be undertaken during the plan period	79.0 ha

Table 5: Restocking

Felling Phase	Map Identifier (coupe number)	Species to be planted - or established through natural regeneration (nr)	Area (ha)*
1	25006	LP (10%) / SS (90%)	26.9
1	25031	NMB NS SS	4.1 5.3 15.8
2	25014	ASP BI HAZ NS ROW SOK SP SS	3.8 4.7 0.5 1.8 2.8 0.3 3.4 3.0
2	25017	ASP CAR NMB	0.4 4.0 0.1

		PBI	4.5
2	25001	CAR	0.9
		MB	0.5
		NMB	0.1
		NS	0.4
		PBI	4.5
		ROW	3.7
		SOK	2.0
		SP	0.3
		SS	0.2
Total Restocking Area (ha)			94.0

*net area to be planted excluding designed open ground

C.2.6 Protection

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

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

No fence erection or removal.

C.2.8 Road Operations

Map 7 shows the existing forest road network and any associated quarries, timber haulage egress points, and any local 'Agreed Timber Transport Routes'. Any planned new roads or quarry expansions in the plan period are also indicated on this map. The lengths of planned new roads are given on the map and are reflected in the EIA determination submitted with the plan. Balunton Quarry will be extended, but to an area of 0.84 ha, so falls below the EIA spatial threshold under EIA regulation as it is not considered a sensitive area.

C.2.9 Public Access

Visitors are welcome to explore FLS land, and will only be asked to avoid routes while certain work is going on that will create serious or less obvious hazards for a period (e.g. tree felling). Scotland's outdoors provides great opportunities for open-air recreation and education, with great benefits for people's enjoyment, and their health and well-being. The Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 ensures everyone has statutory access rights to most of Scotland's outdoors, if these rights are exercised responsibly, with respect for people's privacy, safety and livelihoods, and for Scotland's environment. Equally, land managers must manage their land and water responsibly in relation to access rights, and FLS will only restrict public access where it is absolutely necessary and will keep disruption to a minimum.

Whilst the existing tracks and trails network across the plan area will be maintained there are no current plans for expansion of the cycle or pedestrian recreation provision.

Woodland Management in Visitor Zones

Visitor Zones have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. Where present these are shown on Map 3.

In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees will be removed when necessary to protect facilities, infrastructure and trails, or to enhance the setting of features, or to maintain existing views.

Woodland in these zones will also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe) and where it is necessary to enhance the experience of the forest setting, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

The Regional Historic Asset Management Plan includes conservation management intentions for designated historic assets on Scotland's National Forests and Land. Details of all known historic environment features are held in FLS's Heritage Dataset and included within work plans for specific operations to ensure damage is avoided. Significant historic environment features will be depicted on all relevant operational maps. Areas of historic environment interest will be checked both on FLS's records and with the Council's HER prior to the commencement of forestry activities. Any upstanding features will be clearly marked,

both on the ground and on operational maps. Care will be taken to avoid any damage to surviving structural elements. No felling is planned in the duration of this LMP revision in the adjacent to White Cairn the scheduled ancient monument (see map 4), the nearest felling 250 m away is a spur in coupe 25004, well outside of the buffer zone of 20 m within UKFS v.5.

Map 9 and Appendix II provide more information about the historic environment features within and adjacent to the plan area.

C.2.11 Biodiversity

UK Forestry Standard guidance is to manage a minimum of 15% of the forest management unit with conservation and the enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective. The figure for this plan including LISS, long term retention, natural reserve, open land (excluding Balunton quarry) and minimum intervention coupes is 34%. Additionally, coupes 25014 and 25017 which fall within and around the PAWS will become areas with conservation and the enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective following clearfelling of the existing Sitka.

Riparian and acidification of water courses

There are three key riparian zones on Glencaird Hill LMP area; High Mill and Low Mill Burns in the north of the site which flow into the Water of Minnoch, and Lochsraig Burn to the south, flowing into the Cree. Black Burn flows along Glencaird Hill's eastern boundary and past Glentool Village, flowing into the Cree. Riparian buffer zones have been placed around the burns, with a minimum buffer of 10 m and a maximum of 60 m. The aim is to manage conifer regeneration within these areas and where the area falls within phase one and two replant with native broadleaves within open ground to create dappled shading. Where possible riparian zones have been linked with other broadleaved areas on the site to create habitat linkage corridors. Paragraph C.2.5 provides information on the management of naturally regenerating tree species.

PAWS

Restoration of the PAWS designated area was commenced in the previous plan and will be near fully restored within this plan period. Existing conifer trees will be felled and restocked with native broadleaf species, which in turn will benefit biodiversity and improve resilience to climate change, pests and diseases. Existing and newly established broadleaf and regeneration within the PAWS area will be managed following the 'Prioritising and Programming PAWS Management (2021)' and felling plan outlined in C.2.1.

Deadwood

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

Vertebrates

Black Grouse: Black grouse were recorded lekking within 2 km of Glencaird Hill's southern boundary (RSPB Stakeholder response Appendix I). Black grouse require a mosaic of native broadleaves, open ground and riparian corridors. The PAWS area is being extensively planted with broadleaves in the south of the LMP area, riparian zones are being, or are already planted with native broadleaves and broadleaves have been selected along the southern boundary. This will compliment open ground to the south to make a suitable mosaic for Black Grouse to thrive.

Raptors: Raptor species, including Goshawk are present in and around the Glencaird Hill LMP area. The design aims to retain some mature conifer to provide nesting habitat. The significant area of open habitat and projected increases in alternative tree species cover should also be beneficial.

Barn owls: Breeding pairs are present within the LMP area. The location of Barn Owls will be monitored and taken into account during our work planning stage and mitigation considered during operations.

Pine Marten: Pine marten have been seen within the forest block and efforts to retain mature crop have been implemented accordingly.

Red Squirrels: The design aims to retain some mature crop and establish diverse woodland catering to resident Red squirrel population. FLS has a single licence to cover forest management activities that may affect squirrel on the National Estate. All works within the plan area will follow the assessment and mitigation actions set out as conditions of this licence.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Glencaird Hill lies within the 'Management Zone' for *Phytophthora ramorum* and infected Larch has been previously felled to comply with Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) requirements. The last stand of Larch is found in felling coupe 25001 (Map 3) and will be

felled in line with objective 2. Where practicable, other remaining larch will be removed in line with the FLS Larch Strategy.

C.2.13 Invasive Species

FLS will endeavor to control any incursions within the block as per INNS and Biosecurity policies.

C.2.14 New Planting

No new planting.

C.2.15 Other

Wildfire

FLS continues to work closely with Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) to prevent and tackle wildfires that threaten Scotland's National Forests and Land. FLS support SFRS in their lead role for fire prevention and suppression through creating annual fire plans, maintaining a duty rota, and providing additional logistical support. FLS's primary objective is always to protect people's health, safety and wellbeing. Although wildfire risk is relatively low within the Glencaird Hill LMP area and climate change projections suggest Glencaird Hill will remain mild and wet, there is potential for longer periods of drought. Footfall is low throughout the site but increases towards Glentrool Village and the White Cairn core path. Our aims for this LMP, to persist with LISS, to increase the area of broadleaf woodland and to create riparian corridors (wider and exceeding minimum guidelines) should constrain overall risk to current levels.

Soils

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

Areas of peat are present in the LMP plan area, however these are topographically restricted and shallow in depth and consequently are not a priority for restoration.

Hydrology

Glencaird Hill LMP area is small in relation to the catchments it lies within (Cree and Minnoch), and only has first and second order streams. The water volume generated and its contribution towards river flooding Peak Flows in the lower Cree (see A.6.4) will be proportionately small and is unlikely to have a significant impact upon flooding downstream.

Local overland flooding impacting the North-West of Glentool Village was raised by a member of the public at a public engagement event. Glentool Village falls within Catchment B (Acid sensitive catchment analysis; see Appendix IV) and the majority of felling proposed within this LMP period falls outside of this area. The proposed felling in coupe 22017 falls within catchment B, amounting to 6.6 Ha and only 3% of the catchment upstream of Glentool Village, therefore any impact will be minimal; however, this will be noted at the Work Planning stage and mitigation considered during operations. The village is also buffered by an area of LISS which will slow overland flow.

The block spans across the Water of Minnoch catchment up stream of the Water of Trool confluence (Minnoch u/s Water of Trool) and R. Cree catchment upstream of the Minnoch confluence (River Cree u/s Minnoch) acidified water catchments, both watercourses drain directly to Wigtown Bay. The proposed scale and phasing of felling, as well as planned increases in broadleaf woodlands, seeks to reduce significant negative impact within these catchments as per 'Managing Forests in Acid Sensitive Water Catchments' guidance. Refer to **Appendix IV** for catchment analyses.

The block has been designed using, and will be managed according to, the principles set out in UKFS Guidelines on Forests and Water, and Forestry and Water Scotland Know the Rules (2nd Ed.) handbook. All operations will also comply with FLS South Region's Pollution Control Plan and additional mitigations detailed within site specific risk assessments undertaken as part of operational planning.

There are no Scottish Water drinking water catchments or abstraction sources, which are designated as Drinking Water Protected Areas under the Water Framework Directive, in the plan area.

Utilities, Renewables and other developments

No Private Water Supply (PWS) catchments fall within the Glencaird Hill block.

A Scottish Water public distribution pipe runs 300 m into the block west of Glentrool Village connecting a holding supply reservoir. The pipeline intersects coupes 25020 and 25023 (map 4), both of which are LISS. Consultation with Scottish Water will take place and mitigation agreed prior to any operations around their infrastructure. All constraints and mitigation will be detailed in the operational Work Plan process.

C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Permitted Development Notifications

Table 6 – EIA projects (in Phase 1)

Total area (hectares) for each project type and details by sensitive or non-sensitive area.					
Type of Project	Sensitive Area		Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 ha
Deforestation	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 %Con	0 %BL	0 ha
Forest Roads	0 ha		0 ha		0 ha
Quarries	0 ha		0.84 ha		0.84 ha
Provide further details on your project if required.					
Quarry extension is below area threshold therefore no EIA screening opinion is sought					

C.4 Tolerance Table

See Appendix III.

Appendices

Map 1 – Location

Map 2 – Current tree species

Map 3 – Concept

Map 4 – Management (Felling)

Map 5 – Thinning

Map 6 – Future habitats and species (Restock)

Map 7 – Timber haulage

Map 8 – Soils

Map 9 – Historic environment

Appendix I – Consultation record

Appendix II – Historic environment records

Appendix III – Tolerance table

Appendix IV – Acid Sensitive Catchment Calculations

Appendix I: Consultation record

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

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Aspiration
Black Grouse lekking less than 2km from Glencaird Hill and	RSPB	RSPB recommend that the southern and western edges of this forest where they meet open ground near White Cairn and Rig of Drumlawantie are enhanced for Black Grouse through planting suitable native broadleaves. Addressed in C.2.11
Goshawk breeding on Glencaird Hill	Dumfries & Galloway Raptor Study Group	Increase open ground and native broadleaves. Addressed in C.2.11
Breeding Barn Owls in the area	Dumfries & Galloway Raptor Study Group	Ask FLS to take account of these locations when scheduling work. Addressed in C.2.11
Volume of timber haulage past Glentrool Village.	Local business owner	Respondee was reassured the volume of timber being harvested was not as extensive as he had assumed when reading the current species cover map. Harvesting will be phased so timber haulage volume is well managed.
Increase in storm water flow towards Glentrool Village.	Local Resident	Consideration of logging impact of storm water flow towards Glentrool Village. Addressed in C.2.15 Other Hydrology
Acidification of water courses	Local resident	To control of conifer regeneration in the riparian zone. Addressed in Appendix IV
The following stakeholders responded with no comment or no issues: Scottish Water; Nature Scot (no comment as LMP falls below the Scottish Forestry and Statutory Consultees Joint Working Agreement 2022); Scottish Water (no issues); SP Energy Networks; Galloway and Ayrshire Biosphere		
The following stakeholders were contacted during scoping but did not respond: Nature Scot - no comment from southern Scotland inbox; CONFOR; Historical Environment Scotland; Scottish Wildlife Trust – Saving Scotland’s Red Squirrels; Dumfries and Galloway Council (Archeology, Outdoor Access,		

Issue	Raised by	Requirement / Recommendation / Aspiration
		Planning; Road Network); Vincent Wildlife Trust (Pine Martens); British Horse Society of Scotland; Butterfly Conservation Scotland; Galloway Fisheries Trust; Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).

Appendix II: Historic Environment records

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
1	Scheduled Monument	White Cairn, Bargrennan	A scheduled chambered cairn measures 17.6 m NE-SW by 15.3 m and 1.4 m high. Excavated in 1949 and 2003-4 revealed a series of kerbs, a passageway from the SSE and chamber.	NX 352783	National Importance	<0.5
2	Undesignated	Field system	Sheepfold structures	NX 353782	National Importance	5.0
3	Undesignated	Corn drying kiln	A circular structure annotated 'Old Kiln (Corn)' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21)	NX 354784	Regional Importance	<1.0
4	Undesignated	Farmstead	A farmstead annotated 'in ruins', comprising two unroofed buildings and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21).	NX 350789	Regional Importance	0.2
5	Undesignated	Livestock Pen	Outline of livestock holding pen likely linked to Lochsraig Burn located 80 m South	NX 35047911	Uncategorised	0.03
6	Undesignated	'Structure'	One unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1852, sheet 21).	NX 352793	Regional Importance	0.02
7	Undesignated	Enclosure	A small enclosure situated within a larger enclosure annotated 'Old Fences' are depicted	NX 361808	Local importance	0.8

Historic Environment Records						
Map ref	Designation	Name	Feature Description	Grid Reference	Importance	Area (ha)
			on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 13).			
8	Undesignated	Enclosure, shieling hut (possible)	What may be a single unroofed sheiling-hut and one enclosure annotated 'Old Fences' are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 13).	NX 357811	Regional importance	0.02
9	Undesignated	Sheepfold	One unroofed structure annotated 'Old Sheep Ree' is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Kirkcudbrightshire 1853, sheet 13).	NX 363814	Local importance	0.01

Appendix III: Tolerance table

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

NOTES:

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

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

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

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

Larch Tolerance Table

	Adjustment to Felling period	Timing of Restocking and species component	Felling of larch within a mixed coupe	Changes to Road Lines
FC Approval normally not required	Fell date for phase 2 can be moved forward where larch comprises 50% or more of the coupe species component.	changes to restocking proposal that exclude larch and closely related species in the same genus, eg Sitka and Norway Spruce. Up to 3 planting seasons after felling		
Approval normally by exchange of letters and map	Felling moved between phases 1 and 2 where larch comprises less than 50% of the coupe species component	Changes to restocking proposals that include larch or closely related species in the same genus, eg Sitka and Norway Spruce. Between 3 and 5 planting seasons after felling	Areas of pure larch up to 20% of coupe area within phase 1 and 2 can be felled to remove the sporulating host, with restocking deferred until the rest of the crop is felled. Where the Larch constitutes more than 20% of the coupe component, then the whole coupe must be felled and restocked together.	New road lines (subject to EIA screening opinion) or tracks within existing approved plans necessary to allow the extraction of Larch material. Where necessary Prior Approval should be dealt with directly with the relevant Regional Council
Approval by formal plan amendment is required	Advance felling into current or 2 nd phase for pre-emptive larch removal			Where a new public highway entrance or exist is required. Where necessary Prior Approval should be dealt with directly with the relevant Regional Council

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

Appendix IV: Acid Sensitive Catchments

The purpose of this document is to demonstrate that felling and restock proposals for Glencaird Hill are compliant with the 'Managing forests in acid sensitive water catchments' FC practice guide (2014). The acid sensitive catchments relevant to Glencaird Hill are assessed as follows:

Critical loading is considered for water bodies with a 'failing' status: restocking proposals are evaluated to determine if the area of closed canopy forest (age > 15 years) will exceed 30% of the (sub)catchment in 15 years' time.

Potential felling impacts on the site are assessed for catchments with a 'failing' or 'at risk' status: the scale of planned felling in any three-year period is checked against a 20% (sub)catchment threshold.

The relevant catchments are described below and shown in maps A and B at the end of this appendix:

The Water of Minnock u/s Water of Trool catchment is a 'failing' acidified catchment (as per Forest Research's Acid Vulnerable Catchments 2020 dataset). It confluences with the River Cree to give a total catchment area of 14,970 ha. It overlaps Glencaird Hill (by 199 ha), Brighton, Loch Trool, Kirriedarroch, Minniwick, Drumjohn and Shalloch FLS management units.

The River Cree u/s Minnoch confluence catchment is 'at risk' of acidification (as per Forest Research's Acid Vulnerable Catchments 2020 dataset). It confluences with the River Cree to give a total catchment area of 11,412 ha. It overlaps both Glencaird Hill (by 300 Ha), Minniwick, Girvan Road, Rowantree, Drumjohn FLS blocks and private forestry units.

Catchments and sub-catchments were generated using ArcPro and their accuracy checked against the approach described in practice guidance. For presentation purposes, catchments and sub-catchments have been labelled alphabetically. Felling and restocking information for the National Estate was accessed via FLS's internal geographic information system. For privately held forests was gathered from the land managers and / or was provided by Scottish Forestry's South Scotland Conservancy.

Note that only results pertinent to (sub-)catchments that directly interact with Glencaird Hill block are presented below. Threshold exceedances occurring in (sub-) catchments directly interacting with other FLS blocks (e.g. Minniwick) will be addressed under the relevant land management plan revision.

Assessment of restock proposals Water of Minnoch u/s Water of Trool catchment

There are three sub-catchments where the estimated area of closed canopy forest (age >15 years) in 15 years' time exceeds the 30% threshold (see Table 1), meaning these sub-

catchments are vulnerable to a forestry acidification effect. The threshold is also closely exceeded across the Minnoch u/s Water of Trool catchment (e+), indicating there are areas of vulnerability to acidification at the catchment scale. However, the area falling within Glencaird Hill LMP boundary covers 3% of the entire catchment (e+), therefore the impact from canopy covered areas within this LMP unit is unlikely to have an acidification effect for catchment e+. Efforts to mitigate the forestry acidification effect within Glencaird Hill include management of conifer natural regeneration, wide riparian buffers and substantial increases in native broadleaf planting and PAWS restoration. Over the term of the previous plan, efforts have been made to produce a mixed age crop, increasing the percentage of broadleaved species, with the introduction of additional open spaces along the riparian zones. Exceedances and potential mitigating measures will have a negligible effect on the sub-catchments as they are extensively forested areas (>50%). Additional measures, where resources and site type allow, include retaining low impact silvicultural systems in the LMP to achieve the desired species composition and open space requirements (as per the practice guide recommendations). Ongoing mitigation for these ASC areas will be explored further as part of the subsequent plan renewal.

Catchment	Estimated area of closed canopy forest aged >15 years in 15 years time.		% Closed canopy falling within only Glencaird Hill LMP and Catchment Area
	Hectares (Ha)	Percentage	
a	136	84	48
b	256	63	52
c	197	85	42
e+	5201	35	3

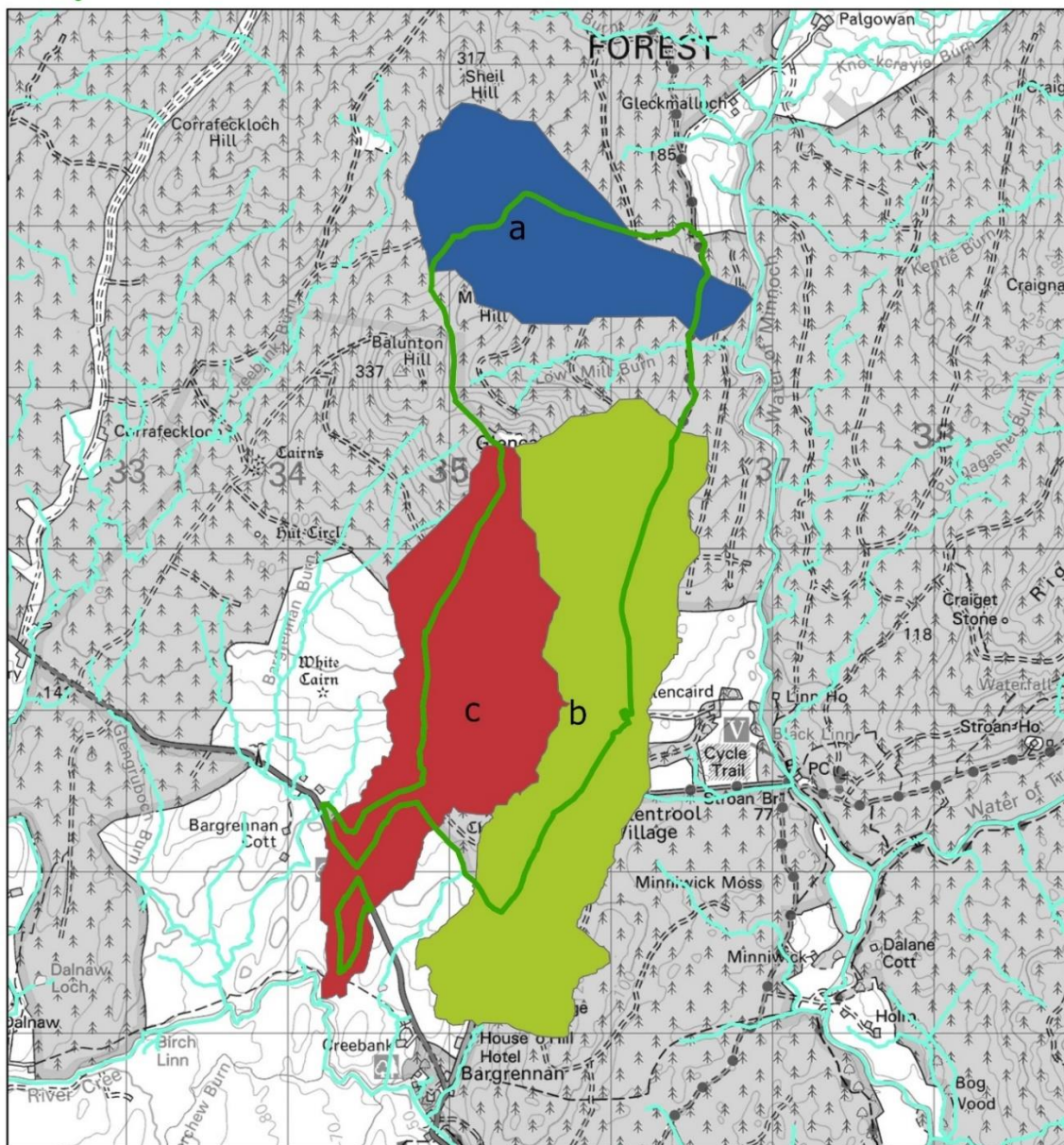
Table 1: Estimated area of closed canopy forest aged >15 years in 15 years' time for both sub-catchments directly interacting with Glencaird Hill LMP (a, b, c) and the 'failing' Minnoch u/s Water of Trool Catchment (e+).

Assessment of felling proposals Water of Minnoch u/s Water of Trool catchment and River Cree u/s Minnoch confluence

There are no sub-catchments interacting with Glencaird Hill LMP unit that exceed the 20% felling threshold (see a, b and c in table 2). Neither of the wider catchments 'Water of Minnoch u/s Water of Trool' or 'River Cree u/s Minnoch' fell near the 20% threshold in any three-year period (see d+ and e+ table 2).

3 year period	Estimated proposed felling in the catchment (%)				
	a	b	c	d+	e+
23 - 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
24 - 26	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2
25 - 27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7
26 - 28	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.9
27 - 29	7.5	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.9
28 - 30	7.5	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
29 - 31	11.8	1.7	11.6	0.2	0.7
30 - 32	0.0	1.7	11.6	0.2	0.4
31 - 33	0.0	1.7	11.6	0.1	0.2
32 - 34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33 - 35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34 - 36	0.0	1.7	10.8	0.3	0.0
35 - 37	0.0	1.7	10.8	0.3	0.0

Table 2: Estimate proposed felling within acid-vulnerable catchments which interact with Glencaird Hill Management Plan. Please note, these are only sub-catchments directly interacting with Glencaird Hill LMP. '+' Denotes a wider acidified catchment (d+ is River Cree u/s Minnock confluence catchment and e+ is Water of Minnoch u/s Water of Trool).



A4 Portrait

Scale @ A4: 1:32,651

Date: 08/10/2024

Author: Lauren.Turner

 Glencaird Hill

Subcatchments

 Watercourses

 a
 b
 c


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Declaration by FLS as an Operator.
 All timber arising from the FLS National Forests
 and Land represents a negligible risk
 under EUTR (No 995/210).

Scotland's National
 Forest Estate is
 responsibly
 managed to the
 UK Woodland
 Assurance Standard.

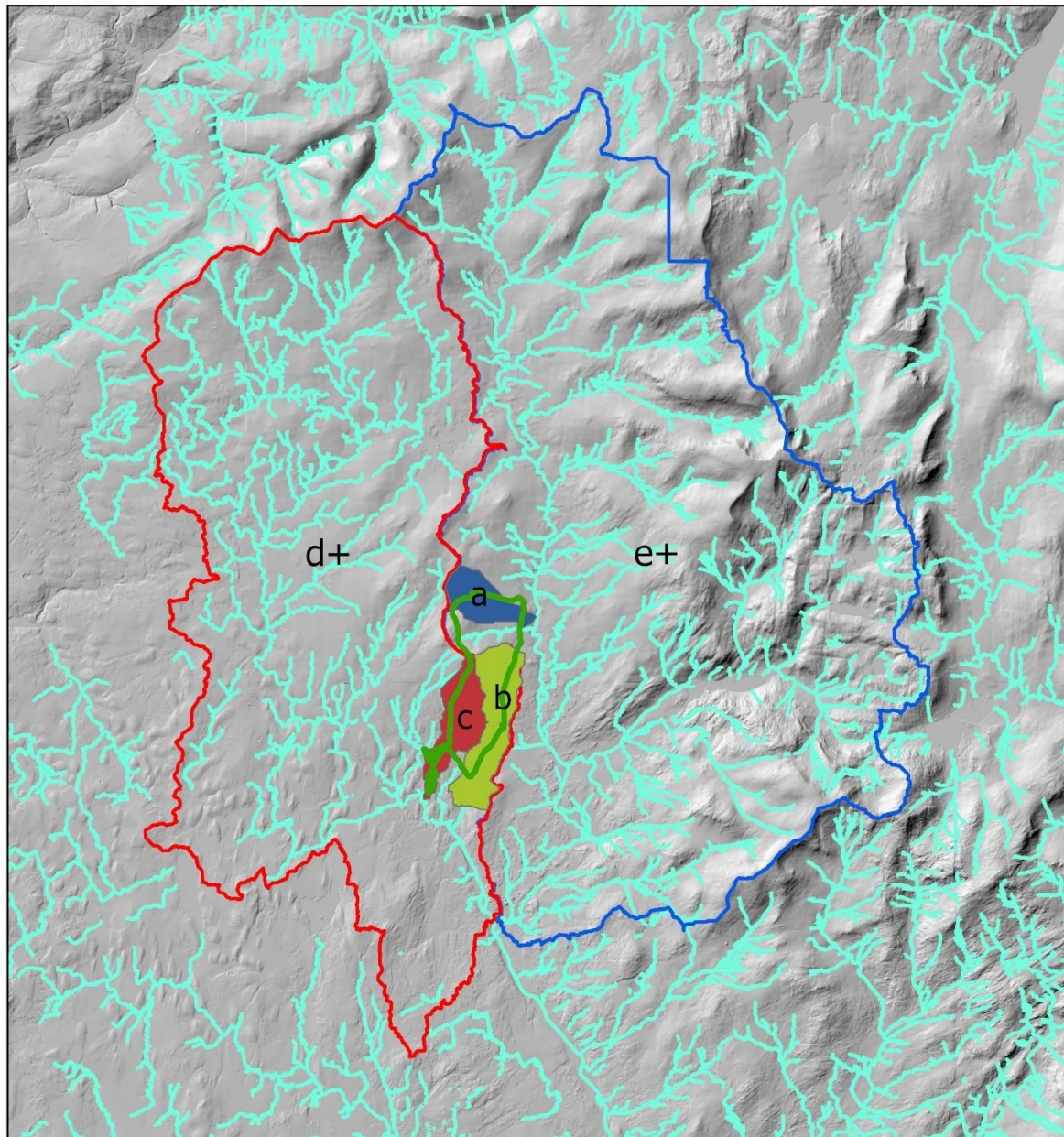


Map A: Sub catchments over 100 Ha within Glencaird Hill LMP unit.



Forestry and
Land Scotland

Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba



Legend

 Glencaird Hill

 c

— Watercourses

Subcatchments

Name2

 a

 b

 Water of Minnock u/s

 Water of Troil catchment (e+)

 River Cree u/s

 Minnock (d+)

Scale @ A4: 1:124,554

Date: 08/10/2024

Author: Lauren.Turner



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All timber arising from the FLS National Forests and Land represents a negligible risk under EUTR (No 995/2/10).

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Map B: Water of Minnock u/s Water of Troil and Cree u/s Water of Minnock catchments and subcatchments over 100 Ha that interact with the Glencaird Hill management unit.