



Carradale Land Management Plan 2020

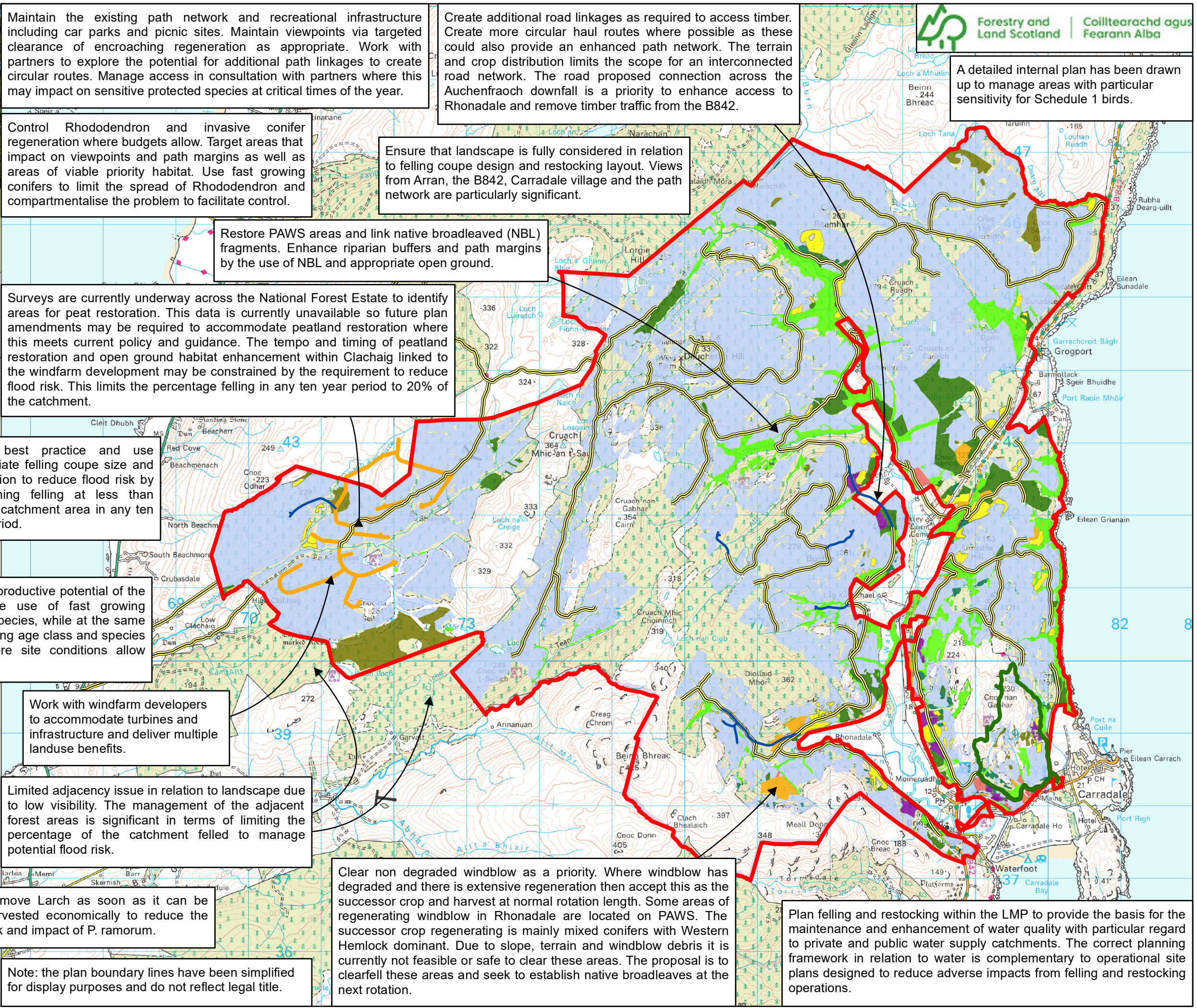
M12: Design Concept

Legend

- Carradale Land Management Plan Area Boundary
- Current Species**
- Native Broadleaves
- Douglas Fir
- Larch
- Mixed Conifer
- Lodgepole Pine
- Norway Spruce
- Scots Pine
- Sitka Spruce
- Sycamore
- Western Hemlock
- Proposed New Roads
- Existing Forest Roads & Tracks
- Proposed Roads for Clachaig Glen Wind Farm
- Forest Walk

1,000 Meters
Scale: 1:50,000 @ A3

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



Maintain the existing path network and recreational infrastructure including car parks and picnic sites. Maintain viewpoints via targeted clearance of encroaching regeneration as appropriate. Work with partners to explore the potential for additional path linkages to create circular routes. Manage access in consultation with partners where this may impact on sensitive protected species at critical times of the year.

Create additional road linkages as required to access timber. Create more circular haul routes where possible as these could also provide an enhanced path network. The terrain and crop distribution limits the scope for an interconnected road network. The road proposed connection across the Auchenfraoch downfall is a priority to enhance access to Rhonadale and remove timber traffic from the B842.

A detailed internal plan has been drawn up to manage areas with particular sensitivity for Schedule 1 birds.

Control Rhododendron and invasive conifer regeneration where budgets allow. Target areas that impact on viewpoints and path margins as well as areas of viable priority habitat. Use fast growing conifers to limit the spread of Rhododendron and compartmentalise the problem to facilitate control.

Ensure that landscape is fully considered in relation to felling coupe design and restocking layout. Views from Arran, the B842, Carradale village and the path network are particularly significant.

Restore PAWS areas and link native broadleaved (NBL) fragments. Enhance riparian buffers and path margins by the use of NBL and appropriate open ground.

Surveys are currently underway across the National Forest Estate to identify areas for peat restoration. This data is currently unavailable so future plan amendments may be required to accommodate peatland restoration where this meets current policy and guidance. The tempo and timing of peatland restoration and open ground habitat enhancement within Clachaig linked to the windfarm development may be constrained by the requirement to reduce flood risk. This limits the percentage felling in any ten year period to 20% of the catchment.

Follow best practice and use appropriate felling coupe size and distribution to reduce flood risk by maintaining felling at less than 20% of catchment area in any ten year period.

Maintain the productive potential of the forest by the use of fast growing appropriate species, while at the same time diversifying age class and species diversity where site conditions allow this.

Work with windfarm developers to accommodate turbines and infrastructure and deliver multiple landuse benefits.

Limited adjacency issue in relation to landscape due to low visibility. The management of the adjacent forest areas is significant in terms of limiting the percentage of the catchment felled to manage potential flood risk.

Remove Larch as soon as it can be harvested economically to reduce the risk and impact of *P. ramorum*.

Clear non degraded windblow as a priority. Where windblow has degraded and there is extensive regeneration then accept this as the successor crop and harvest at normal rotation length. Some areas of regenerating windblow in Rhonadale are located on PAWS. The successor crop regenerating is mainly mixed conifers with Western Hemlock dominant. Due to slope, terrain and windblow debris it is currently not feasible or safe to clear these areas. The proposal is to clearfell these areas and seek to establish native broadleaves at the next rotation.

Plan felling and restocking within the LMP to provide the basis for the maintenance and enhancement of water quality with particular regard to private and public water supply catchments. The correct planning framework in relation to water is complementary to operational site plans designed to reduce adverse impacts from felling and restocking operations.

Note: the plan boundary lines have been simplified for display purposes and do not reflect legal title.