Glenan Wood
Long Term Forest Plan

2025 ~ 2034

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:	Glenan Wood		
Business Reference Number:		Main Location Code:	
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	Nr 928 700	Nearest town or locality:	Portavadie
Local Authority:		Argyll & Bute Council	
LTFP Plan area (hectares):		134.5ha	

Owner's Details			
Title:		Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:		Position:	
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:			
Address:			
Postcode:		Country:	

Agent's Details			
Title:		Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:		Position:	
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:			
Address:			
Postcode:		Country:	

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:	

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.

Glenan Wood is a largely native woodland which lies to the north of Glenan Bay at Portavadie on the Cowal peninsula. The adjacent landscape is predominantly under plantation forestry, both in private ownership and of the National Forest Estate.

Most of the woodland can be viewed from the vehicle ferry which runs between Tarbert and Portavadie.

The woodland was purchased in 2019 from the Forestry Commission Scotland by a community company, The Friends of Glenan Wood.

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
None		

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):
Vulnerability of archaeological heritage to forestry operations	C.1, C2.5
Proposal for installation of leaky dams queried	Proposal removed from plan

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Tell us how you intend to manage the forest in the long term and your goals for its development.

Vision

Management objectives

The over-riding priority for management at Glenan Wood will be habitat restoration and the enhancement of biodiversity, while improving public access across the site and developing opportunities for community involvement and education.

Proposed management

Invasive non-native species: The eradication of rhododendron from the woodland will be completed over the timeframe of the forest plan.

Sitka spruce and Western hemlock will be cut to waste where they have invaded native woodland areas to allow the establishment of native tree regeneration and to prevent further colonisation.

Regeneration will be assessed in areas opened up by this work after five years, with enrichment planting and herbivore exclusion implemented where necessary to establish a native woodland canopy.

Woodland expansion: Sitka spruce regeneration will be removed from areas marked for woodland expansion. Deer culling efforts and bracken suppression will be prioritised in these areas, and native tree regeneration assessed after five years to inform subsequent management.

Restructuring conifer plantation: The conifer plantation (Compartment 2, Map 4) will be clearfelled, and replanted with native broadleaves appropriate to the site.

Enhancement of access: The network of footpaths through the woodland will be upgraded to improve public access and facilitate management operations. Access around the ruined settlement of Glenan will be maintained through the removal of new regeneration within 20m of the buildings.

Upland areas: Sitka spruce regeneration will be removed from the open ground on Barr nan Damh and Torr an Tuirc. Deer management is likely to lead to the establishment of native tree regeneration in these areas; regeneration will be managed to maintain areas of open ground for habitat diversity and landscape value.

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	To prevent further reduction of biodiversity through the spread of	INNS eradicated from Glenan

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
	invasive non-native species.	Wood.
2	To ensure long term persistence of native woodland cover.	Natural regeneration becoming widely established.
3	To replace the existing plantation conifer block with native broadleaf.	Native broadleaves established at 1600 stems / ha after harvesting of conifer plantation.
4	To improve public access to the woodland.	Path network improved and extended.
5		

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 site is located on ground that rises steadily from sea level to two main peaks, Torr an Tuirc at 153m and Barr na Damh at 172m.

There are a number of low bluffs and broken ground close to the coast; away from these areas, slopes are fairly gentle, and generally oriented to the south-west.

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The underlying Dalriadan quartzite is exposed along the coastal bluffs and around the hill tops.

Soils range from brown earths on the more sloping ground and at the coastal flats, to peaty gleys in the wetter areas. Soil depths are generally quite shallow (less than 30cm)

A.6.3 Climate

The climate is typical of oceanic parts of Argyll, with an average annual rainfall of 1540mm and temperatures averaging between 2ºC and 16ºC.

The site is open to the prevailing south-westerly winds which regularly reach 30mph and frequently gust to 50mph.

A.6.4 Hydrology

The site is generally well drained, with numerous small burns either feeding into the West Glenan burn which runs through the middle of the woodlands, or directly into Glenan bay.

A.6.5 Windthrow

The more open parts of the native woodland are vulnerable to windthrow, though many native trees often persist in phoenix form.

The conifer plantation in compartment 2 lies in a sheltered spot, exhibiting minimal levels of windthrow.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Glenan Wood is surrounded on three sides by commercial forest, the majority of which is part of the National Forest Estate. To the south of the woodland lie a ferry terminal and a spa complex.

A.6.7 Access

Public access to the woodland starts at the car park at the main forest entrance, and extends to Glenan settlement and along the coastline by footpath.

Access to the plantation in compartment 2 is via a forest road leaving the Portavadie ferry road 500m before the ferry terminal. This road branches off the B8000 at Millhouse.

A.6.8 Historic environment

Glenan. A collection of ruined buildings mark the site of Glenan township, marked on the 1st edition OS map from 1865, and listed as a possible township of undefined date. Grid reference NR 924 710

Cnoc na Cille. The ruins of a chapel have recently been found on the west facing slope above Glenan bay. Grid reference NR 925 705

Cuid Oidhche. A rectangular structure of unassigned date lies close to the main road, at the south of the site. Grid reference NR 929 700

A.6.9 Biodiversity

Glenan wood includes a range of native habitats, varying in degree of canopy cover, woodland age structure, soil type and ground flora. The level of biodiversity is much greater than in surrounding areas of the landscape, although palatable woodland plants are under-represented and the ground flora is generally quite homogenous, both consequences of high browsing pressure.

The coastal boundary of Glenan wood adds a further layer of complexity to the habitats present.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

Rhododendron ponticum is established in various parts of the woodland. Considerable areas have recently been cleared, but the threat of further colonization from remaining populations remains high. There is an extensive area of mature rhododendron on the neighbouring property to the west, which threatens to spread into Glenan Wood.

Western hemlock and Sitka spruce have become widely established through the native woodland, and are present at all stages of maturity. In some areas there is complete suppression of the native flora, (particularly under Western hemlock stands at the western end of the wood), and in several places, pole-stage regeneration is present at densities that will lead to a conifer monoculture in the medium term.

Buddleia is colonising extensively on disturbed ground associated with the conifer plantation at the east of the site.

Bracken, though native, has colonised much of the more open ground to a degree where natural regeneration is suppressed.

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 woodland area consists of four broad categories (see Map 3), as per the Native Woodland Survey of Scotland.

- Upland birchwood. These areas are characterised by a mosaic of even aged birch stands, ranging from approximately 30 to 80 years old, interspersed with widely spaced oak, ash and rowan, with open areas dominated by bracken. Some wetter areas are dominated by alder regeneration. The woodlands are best characterised as infilled wood pasture, and recent management has been restricted to some small scale enrichment planting over the past 25 years, and the removal of self-sown conifers.
- Upland oakwood. These areas comprise Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland, exhibiting high levels of biodiversity, but with an unbalanced age structure; levels of natural regeneration are low, and very few trees less than 30 years old are present. Invasive rhododendron has been cleared in recent years from much of this area, but is still present at levels which threaten the long term maintenance of biodiversity.
- Wet Woodland. Lower lying areas adjacent to the Derrybruach burn are dominated by alder and willow, generally of less than 50 years old, but including some patches of long established woodland. No significant management has been carried out in this area.
- Mixed conifer plantation. This area supports a plantation of Sitka spruce, Japanese larch and Lodgepole pine, approximately 35 years old. Timber growth and quality is generally poor, and stocking density is inconsistent. One area of 0.7ha has been felled and restocked with Lodgepole pine approximately 10 years ago, and an area of 0.25ha has recently been felled, deer fenced, and replanted with mixed broadleaves as a community orchard.

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***	
(Add relevant species groups, or OG/OL)	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**
Mixed Native Broadleaves	115.2	85.7	119.8	89.1	129.6	96.5
Mixed conifer	4.3	3.3	0	0	0	0
Productive Broadleaves	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
OG	14.7	10.9	14.7	10.9	4.7	3.4
Total	**134.5**	**100**	**134.5**	**100**	**134.5**	**100**

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

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 Area (ha)	Year 20 Area (ha)
0-10		14
11-20	1	
21-30	3	1
31-40	4	3
41-50	49.8	
51-60	53	49.8
61-70		53
71-80		
81-90		
91-100		
100+	9	9
Total	119.8	129.8

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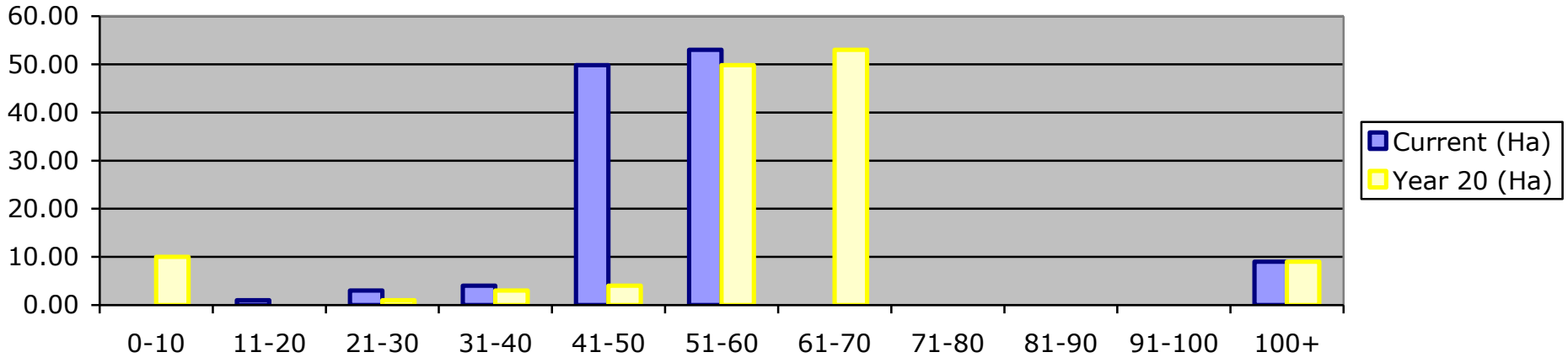

A.8 Plant Health

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

Some ash trees are showing the effects of *Chalara* Ash Die-back. This will have no effect on the forest plan at this stage; if *Chalara* resistant stock becomes available in future, losses will be made good through enrichment planting.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

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

Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Windthrow	Mature native trees are being lost to wind-blow, leading to a reduction in structural diversity	Herbivore management could lead to natural regeneration and the persistence of phoenix tree form
Archaeology	Archaeological features present at risk from forestry operations or uncontrolled regeneration (See Map 2)	Sensitive management would preserve these features and improve public awareness.
Invasive non-native species	Current levels of invasive species represent a threat to bio-diversity over the medium term	Clearing INNS would open up areas for the spread of rainforest habitat

Outline how you intend to incorporate the constraints and opportunities into the management objectives.

The removal of INNS and the reduction of browsing pressure through increased culling levels/temporary fencing will be advanced together to ensure successful recolonization of cleared areas. Increased culling levels will also ensure the survival of windblown native trees where phoenix regeneration occurs, and allow the establishment of a range of seedling regeneration.

The archaeological features present will be preserved in good condition by

avoiding any forestry operations within a suitable buffer zone, other than the manual removal of tree regeneration that may threaten the site.

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 portion of the site that is currently occupied by native woodland will be managed with the aim of enhancing biodiversity. This will take the form of INNS removal, focusing initially on rhododendron, buddleia, self-sown Sitka spruce and Western hemlock. Owing to the inaccessibility of the site, all of these thinnings will be cut to waste, with arisings managed to maintain access for follow-up control and future woodland management.

Natural regeneration will be managed around the artefacts marked on Map 2, with arising regeneration removed to form a buffer zone of 50m around the ruins of Glenan settlement, and of 10m of the other sites; this smaller buffer reflects the landscape value of the native woodland in these areas, and the low risk posed to structures by the typically low growing native tree species.

Temporary exclosures will be erected using lightweight nylon deer fencing where appropriate to protect natural regeneration; areas will be selected in areas of established birch regeneration close to diverse seed sources.

Bracken control measures will be undertaken in areas marked for native woodland expansion, and where natural regeneration is not becoming established after five years enrichment planting of individually protected saplings will be undertaken at a density of 400 stems/ha. Deer control measures will be assessed at this point, and modified as necessary.

All of the above measures will be achieved primarily through manual techniques: vehicle access is very limited, but a full time ranger is employed and there is an active volunteer pool.

The conifer plantation at the south-east of the site will be clearfelled and extracted as shown on Map 6. The clear-fell site will be deer fenced and replanted with native broadleaves.

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

The conifer plantation (Compartment 2) identified on Map 4 will be clearfelled within the first two years of the plan period.

C.2.2 Thinning
The self-sown Sitka spruce and Western hemlock across the site will be felled and cut to waste, or ring-barked and retained as standing deadwood in areas remote from public access tracks. The majority of the mature conifers in this category are concentrated at the western end of the site, (1b on Map 4), though other individuals of all ages are distributed across the woodland.

C.2.3 LISS
N/A

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions (LTR) / Natural Reserves
All of the native woodland will be retained in perpetuity.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration
The clear-fall area (C2) will be restocked with native broadleaves at a stocking density of 1600 stems/ha. The majority of the planting site will be prepared by inverse mounding to expose the sub-soil and the area will be deer fenced, saplings will be protected with vole guards. Weeding will be carried out yearly for five years. Mounding will not be carried out within 50m of the burn running to the north of this compartment. Establishment and natural regeneration will be assessed yearly, with replanting carried out as necessary to achieve the aim of >80% canopy cover over the plan period. Species selection for the restock will mimic the existing native woodlands: • Oak 30% • Birch 30% • Hazel 25% • Alder, Wych-elm, Willow 15% Natural regeneration will be encouraged across the wider site by ongoing deer control, and by bracken control (through manual bashing/cutting) in the open areas earmarked for woodland expansion.

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:	134.5	hectares										
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	3.8	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.7	97.2	0	0

Table 4 – Thinning

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the Forest Plan.

Species	**Thinning (ha)**
Mixed Conifer (LISS)	2
Total	**2**

Table 5 – 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	Map Identifier(s)	Species to be planted	Area (ha) to be planted
1	C2	Native Broadleaves	3.8
		Total Restocking Area	3.8

C.2.6 Protection
The restock area (C2) will be protected by deer fence and saplings with vole guards. Selected areas within established patches of birch regeneration will be enclosed with temporary, light weight deer fence, to allow the establishment of desirable tree regeneration and a diversification of the ground flora. Any enrichment planting that takes place in the woodland expansion areas will be staked, and protected with deer guards. A deer cull is underway across the site; herbivore impacts will be assessed yearly and cull targets adjusted appropriately.

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal
A standard height deer fence will be erected around the restock compartment (C2). The aspiration is to remove this fence within 15 years, provided that the restock has reached a safe height. The lightweight, nylon deer fencing used to form exclosures elsewhere on the site will be maintained for five years, before being dismantled and reused in a new location. This should prevent the fence from becoming permanently entangled.

C.2.8 Road Operations
No new roading is planned. A landing area will be established on existing hard-standing adjacent to the clear-fell area (See Map 6). It is anticipated that the crop will be sold on the local firewood market and transported by tractor and trailer, minimising the impact on vulnerable roading. Any larger scale sales would be transported to the B8000 in a similar fashion for re-loading onto timber transports.

C.2.9 Public Access
The existing pedestrian access network through the native woodlands will be maintained throughout the plan period. Compartment 2 will be included within the path network once forestry operations are completed.

C.2.10 Historic Environment
The only forestry operations that will be undertaken within 10 metres of the three archaeological sites known on the site (see Map 2) will be the removal of new regeneration, involving no ground disturbance. This buffer zone will be increased to 50 metres around the ruins of Glenan settlement to maintain the wood-pasture nature of this area.

C.2.11 Biodiversity

The main thrust of the forest plan is to enhance biodiversity; this will be accomplished through the removal of invasive non-native species, the expansion of woodland cover across some bracken dominated areas and through the reduction of herbivore impacts.

Walk-over surveys will be carried out in the conifer plantation and through the more mature patches of conifer regeneration before any felling is carried out to check for squirrel dreys and avoid disturbance.

C.2.12 Tree Health
Any restocking will utilize healthy stock of the most locally available provenance to avoid the introduction of pathogens. No materiel deriving from ash trees affected by *Chalara* Ash dieback will be moved. The removal of conifer regeneration and invasive rhododendron will have the advantage of removing possible vectors for *Phytophthora ramorum,* which has not been recorded on the site.

C.2.13 Invasive species
The removal of invasive species across the site will be completed within the plan period. Rhododendron and western hemlock are the principal invasives: some areas may require enrichment planting if significant areas of cleared ground are not supporting natural regeneration within five years of clearing.

C.2.14 New Planting
New planting will only be undertaken if natural regeneration is not underway in the desired woodland expansion areas after five years. Such planting would be at low density (~400 stems/ha) and would be provided with deer guards. The areas marked for expansion (Map 2) are characterised by dense bracken, with native and non-native regeneration at low densities. The bracken cover suggests the suitability of the soil type / drainage for a transition to woodland cover.

C.2.15 Wildfire
Wildfire is unlikely over most of the site, owing to the rainforest character of the woodlands. Rhododendron clearing and the cutting to waste of self-sown conifers will produce volumes of flammable brash in some areas. Fire risk will be mitigated by brash management (brash piles will be built as dense heaps, separated by fire-breaks at regular intervals) and by the prioritizing of ringbarking over felling as a management strategy for invasive conifers

C.2.16 Other:	Hydrology
No heavy machinery will be used within 20m of the burn which abuts the conifer plantation, and ground disturbance will be minimised within 50m. This area will	

not be mounded at replanting, with manual screefing being employed instead.

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		ha		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 Departures of more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase by up to 10% Any reduction in open ground within coupe area	Up to 5 ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period Advance felling into current or 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	More than 10% of coupe area 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	Location Map
2	Concept map
3	Species composition map
4	Felling and thinning map
5	Restocking map
6	Timber Haulage map
7	Scoping
8	PAWS report

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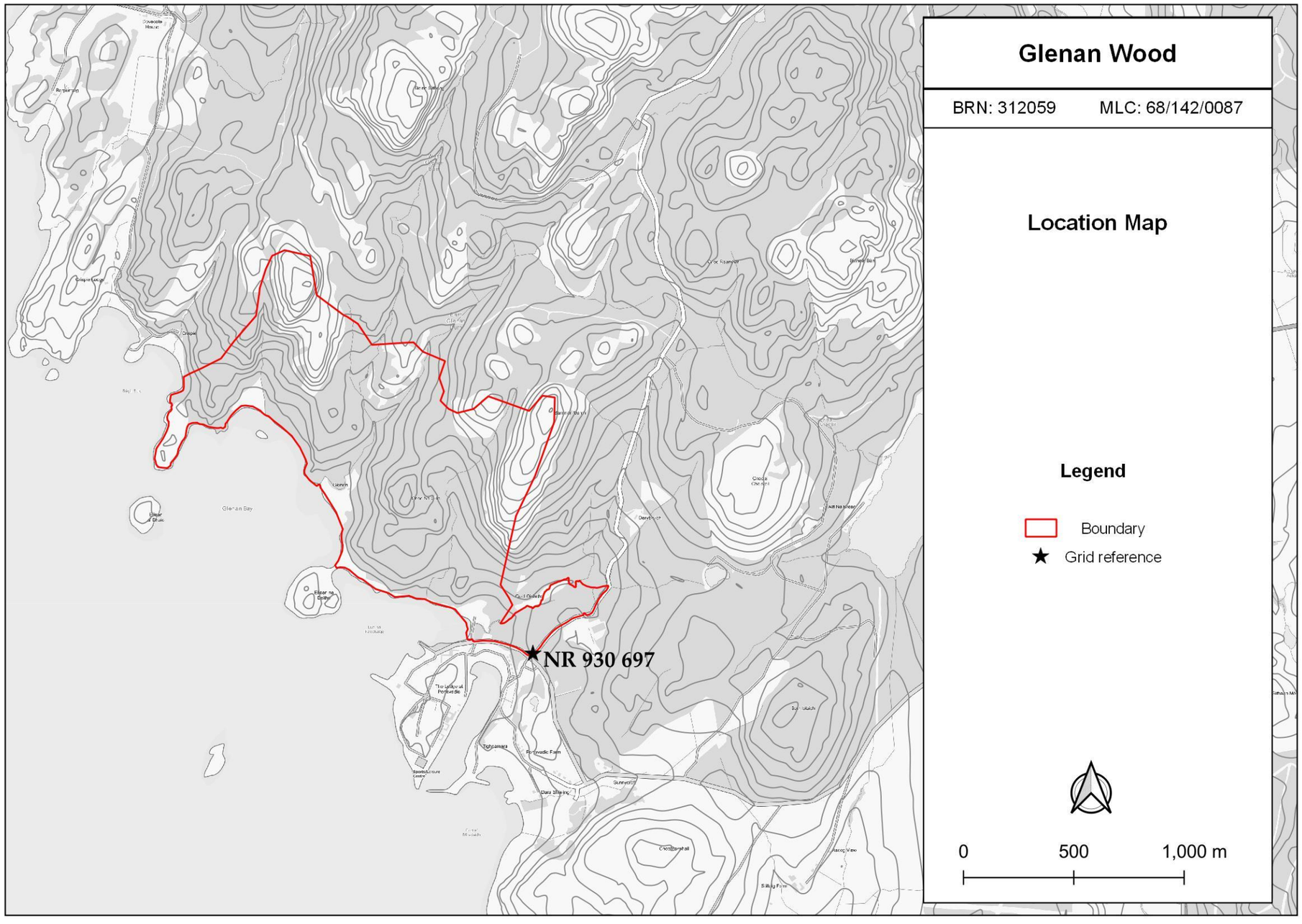

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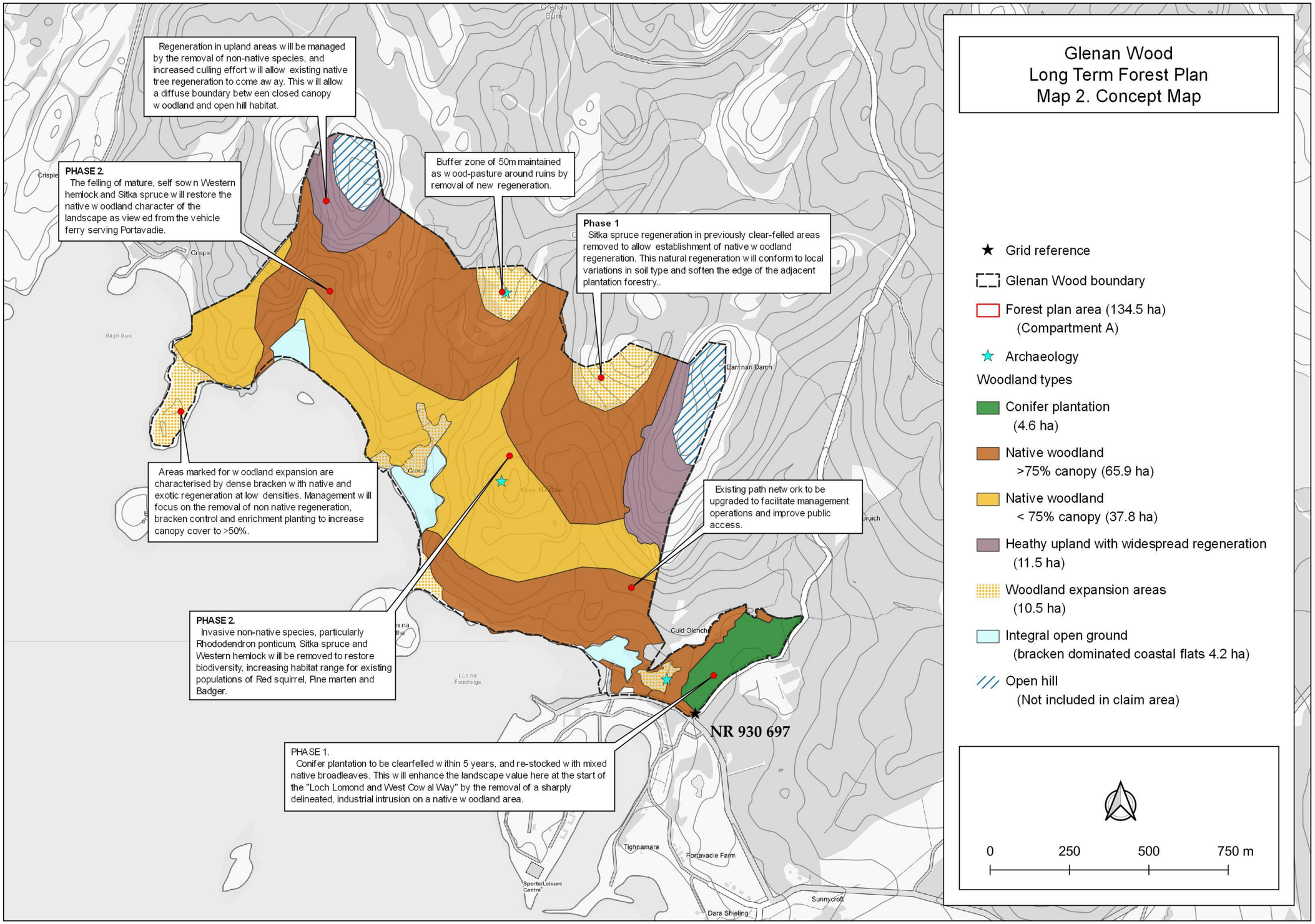

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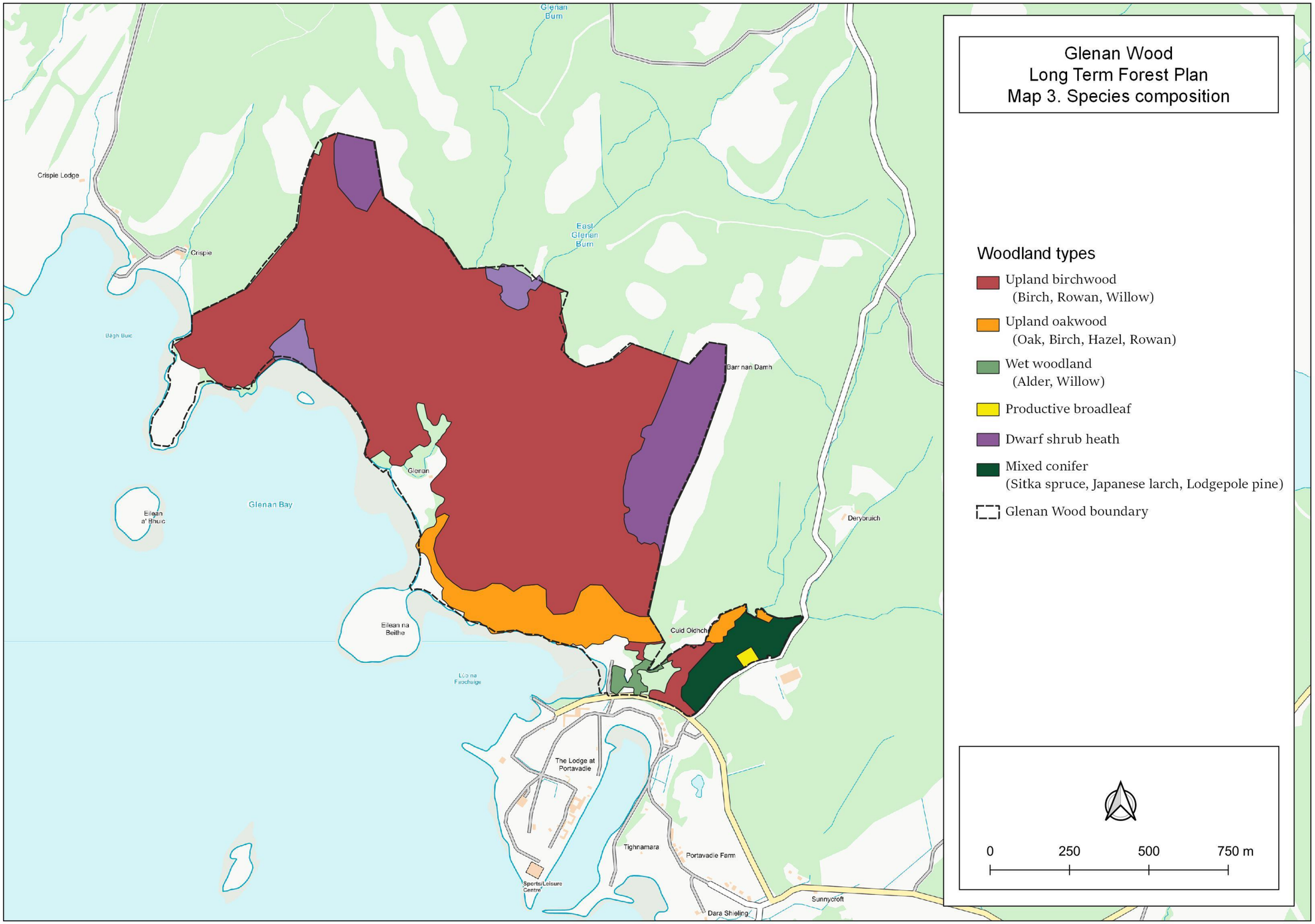

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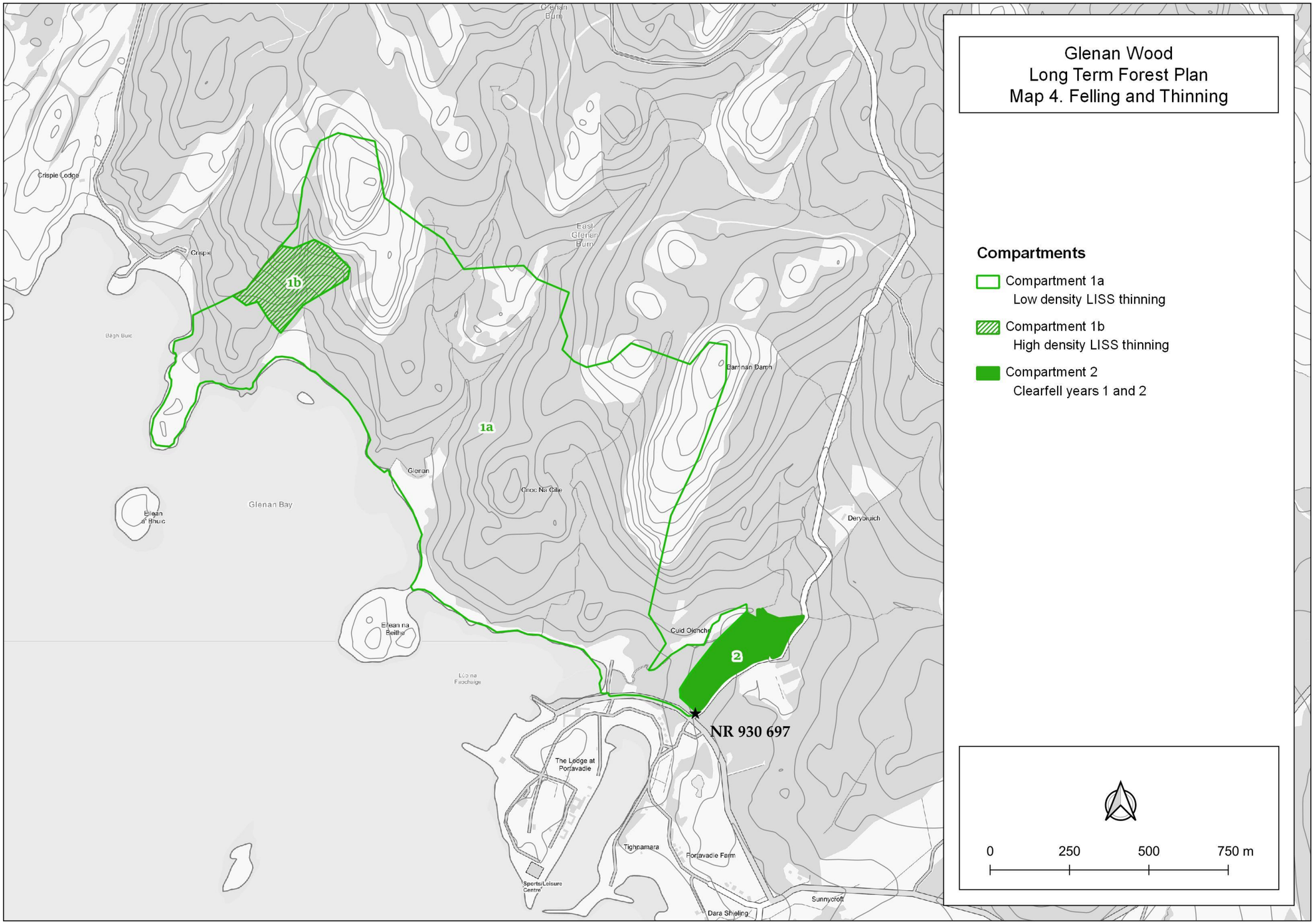

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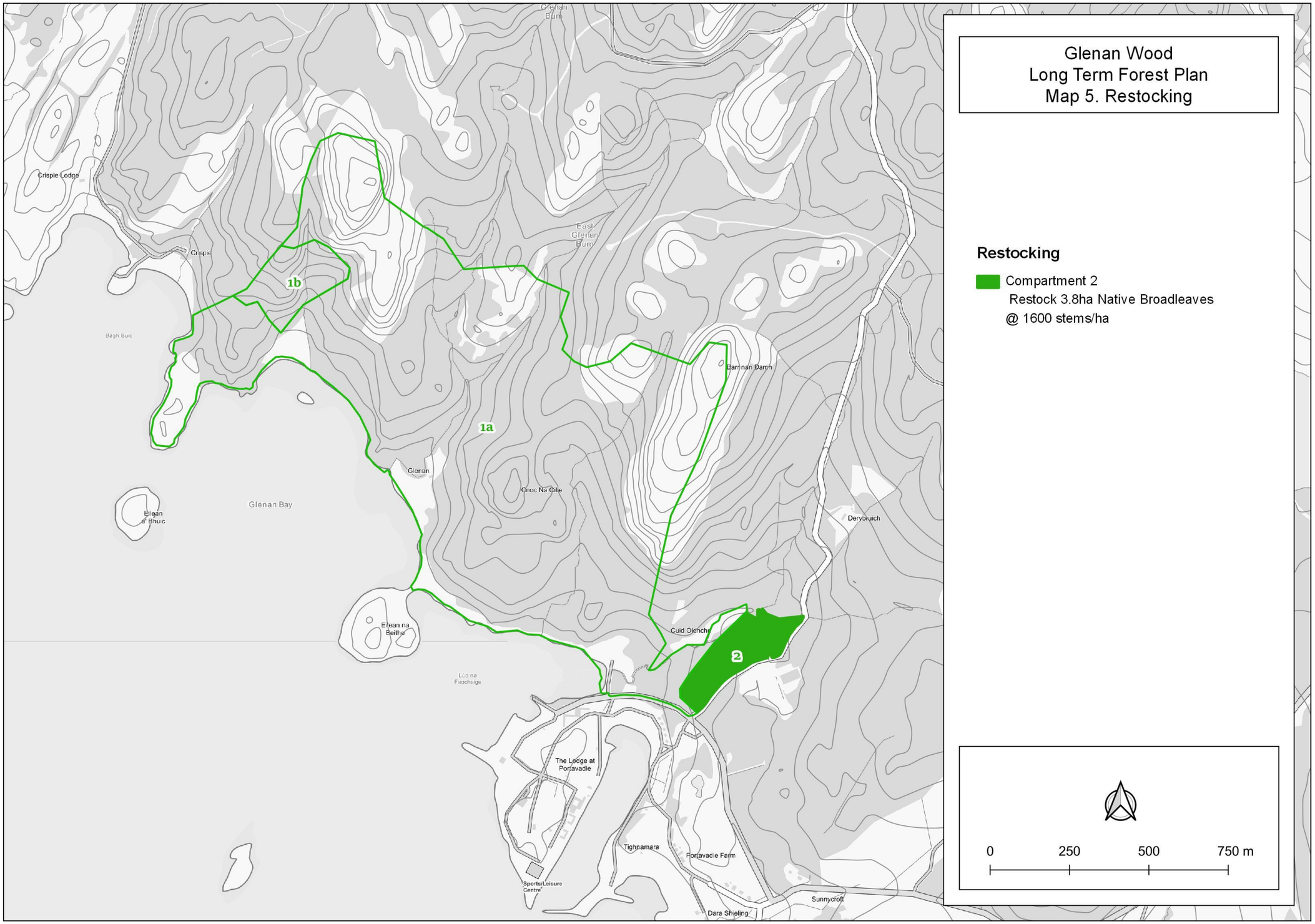

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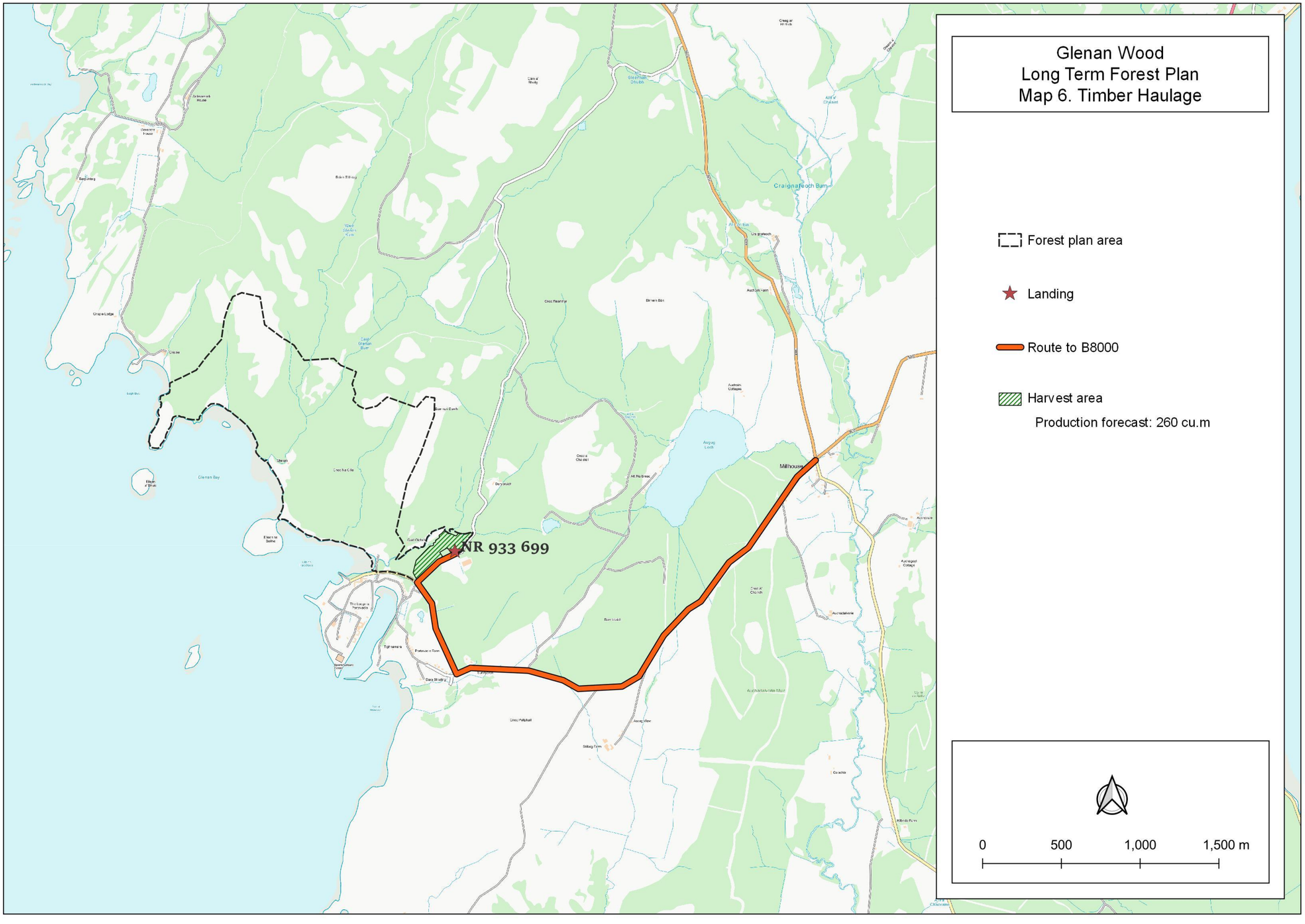


Glenan Wood Scoping

Proposed Forest Plan

Glenan Wood occupies 144 hectares around the north of Glenan Bay at Portavadie. The woodland is owned and managed by The Friends of Glenan Wood community group, and this document outlines the proposed management of the woodland over the next 10 years.

The Woodland

The ground occupied by Glenan wood lies between sea level and 150m elevation, exposed to south westerly, oceanic conditions.

The majority of the site supports native broadleaf woodland, including ancient oak/birch woodland along much of the coastal strip, ash dominated and alder dominated woodland in the more fertile or wetter areas, and extensive birch colonisation at various stages of maturity.

About one third of the woodland area is fairly open, with areas of bracken between mature trees; natural regeneration is generally at a low level, probably as a consequence of high deer impact and competition from the dense bracken.

Invasive non-native species are present throughout the woodland, including patches of *Rhododendron ponticum* and numbers of self-sown Sitka spruce and Western hemlock, particularly to the west of the site where the native flora is entirely supressed in places.

There is a mature conifer plantation of about 4½ hectares at the south eastern corner of the site.

Management objectives

The over-riding priority for management at Glenan Wood will be habitat restoration and the enhancement of biodiversity, while improving public access across the site and developing opportunities for community involvement and education.

Proposed management

Invasive non-native species: The eradication of rhododendron from the woodland will be completed over the timeframe of the forest plan.

Sitka spruce and Western hemlock will be cut to waste where they have invaded native woodland areas to allow the establishment of native tree regeneration and to prevent further colonisation.

Regeneration will be assessed in areas opened up by this work after five years, with enrichment planting and herbivore exclusion implemented where necessary.

Woodland expansion: Sitka spruce regeneration will be removed from areas marked for woodland expansion. Deer culling efforts and bracken suppression will be prioritised in these areas, and native tree regeneration assessed after five years to inform subsequent management.

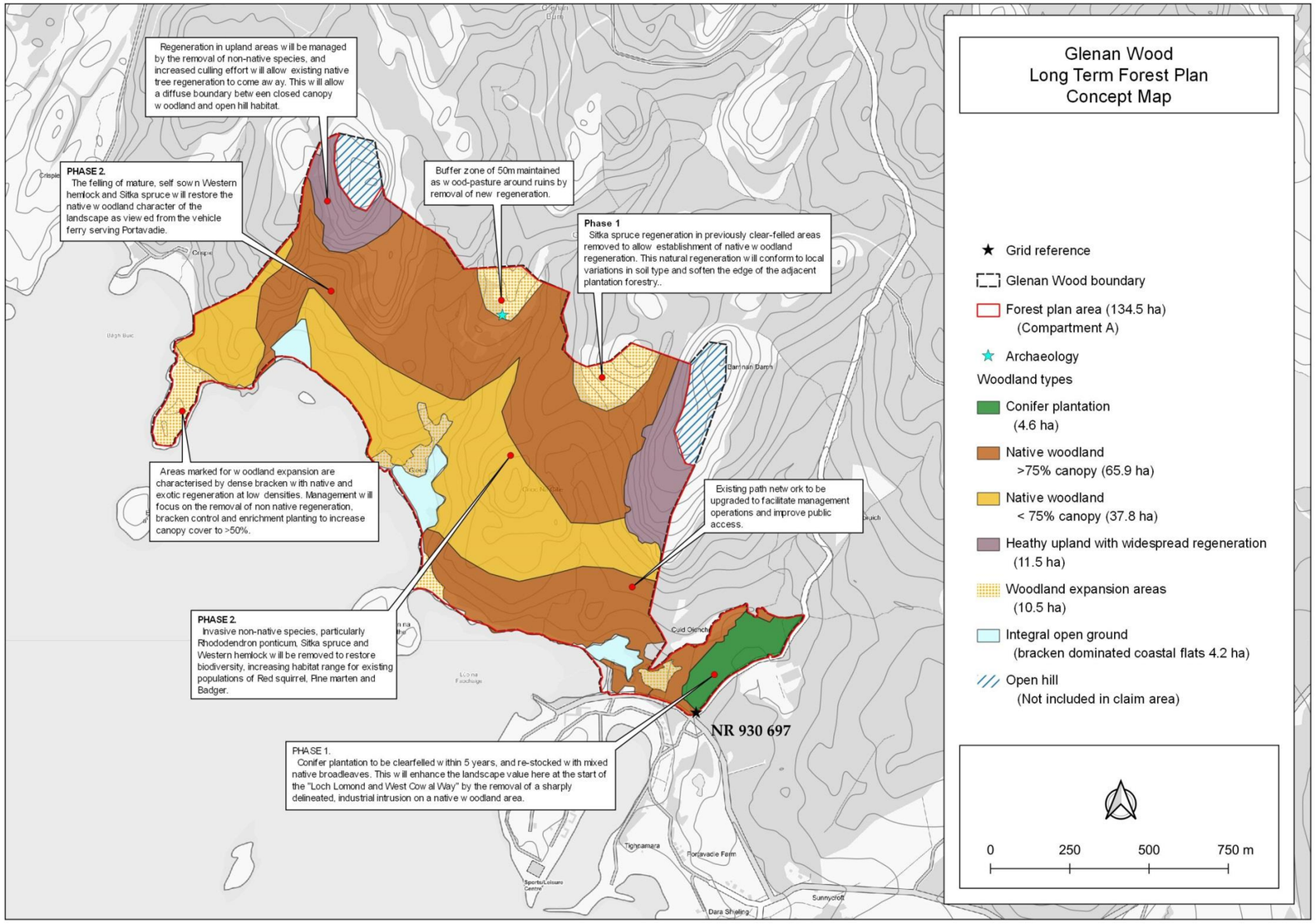
Restructuring conifer plantation: The conifer plantation will be clear-felled, and re-stocked as mixed native broadleaves through a mixture of natural regeneration and planting. This compartment will be deer fenced to enable the re-establishment of canopy cover; the deer fence will be removed once regeneration is sufficiently established.

Enhancement of access: The network of footpaths through the woodland will be upgraded to improve public access and facilitate management operations. Access around the ruined settlement of Glenan will be maintained through the removal of new regeneration arising within 50m of the buildings.

Upland areas: Sitka spruce regeneration will be removed from the open ground on Barr nan Damh and Torr an Tuirc. Deer management is likely to lead to the establishment of native tree regeneration in these areas; regeneration will be managed to maintain areas of open ground for habitat diversity and landscape value.

Scottish Forestry
Coilltearachd na h-Alba

Glenan Wood
Long Term Forest Plan Scoping



Scoping consultees

Consultee	Response
NatureScot	Attached
RSPB	None
WOSAS	Attached
Argyll Timber transport Group	None
SEPA	None
Argyll & Bute Council	None
Crispie (neighbouring landowner)	Positive verbal response
Portavadie spa (neighbouring landowner)	None

Scoping responses

NatureScot

Hi Angus

Thanks very much for this, and apologies for the delay in getting back to you – my computer died last week and I've been working offline until this new laptop arrived!

I've been to Glenan Wood a few times and all the proposals in this plan seem sensible to me. However, Ian Dow at Argyll Countryside Trust has been working very closely with the Community Wood folk there and would be much the best person to consult on this plan. I assume he knows all about it anyway, but if he doesn't it would be worth getting in touch with him.

In addition, I'm copying in Liz Pryor who is the NatureScot Operations Officer for Cowal who also knows the site much better than me and may have some thoughts.

In terms of "leaky dams", I'm not sure what the purpose would be? According to our *Oceanic Bryophyte Hydro Planning Database*, Glenan burn is Category D, which means it's possibly of international importance for bryophytes, but unsurveyed. If the other major burn is the un-named burn that runs from Derybruich, then it doesn't appear on our database for some reason, despite meeting the criteria to. Given, especially, the potential importance of the Glenan Burn, I'd be reluctant to mess with it until a survey has established it's status in terms of it's bryophytes.

Hope this helps.

All the best

Stan

Stan Phillips | Operations Manager - West

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WOSAS

Dear Mr Bevan,

Scottish Forestry
Coilltearachd na h-Alba

Glenan Wood
PAWS report

I refer to your email of the 28th of August, requesting comments in relation to the above long-term forest plan. Having compared the documents that accompanied your email against information contained in the Historic Environment Record and with available cartographic sources, I would like to make the following comments.

The Concept Map that you sent through included one 'Archaeology' symbol, represented by a pale blue star. This appears to relate to the ruinous remains of a farmstead or small township named Glenan, which was depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870 (https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=16.0&lat=55.88845&lon=-5.31976&layers=257&b=1&marker=55.88845,-5.31976). I would make a couple of points in relation to this site, the first being that the blue 'Archaeology' symbol appears to fall about 60m to the south of the centre of this settlement, as it has been depicted on available maps – the 'Archaeology' symbol on the map appears to be centred around NGR 192482, 671039, while current OS maps place it at around NGR 192519, 671113. Following on from this, the second comment I would make is that it is apparent that this settlement covered a larger area than is adequately represented by the single star symbol – from the 1st edition, it appears that the buildings of the settlement extended across an area measuring around 80m east to west, with various associated enclosures present to the east, west and north of the houses themselves. Comparison with the 1st edition indicates that elements of the settlement would occupy most of the light-coloured 'Woodland Expansion Area' shown on the Concept Map, and indeed, would extend beyond this block into the ground shown as already being occupied by native woodland. Annotation on the concept map states that a buffer area of 50m would be maintained around the ruins of this settlement. Although this appears acceptable in principle, I would stress that this buffer would have to be measured from the outer edge of the settlement, rather than being based on the blue 'Archaeology' symbol on the concept map, as not only does this appear to be in the wrong place, it is also the case that basing any buffer on a single grid reference is likely to mean that it would not encompass the full extent of the site. Providing a buffer of 50m around the mapped remains of the settlement may mean that woodland expansion into this area would not be possible.

The second thing I would say is that while the Concept map only shows one blue 'Archaeology' symbol, this is not the only site identified in the HER database from within the forest plan area. Most obviously, a cairn is shown on both current and historic OS maps at NGR 193005, 669885. This cairn has been described as measuring about 10m in diameter and standing around 0.9m in height, with some reports indicating that its outer edges may have damaged by cultivation. Despite appearing on current Ordnance Survey maps, the cairn has not been represented on the Concept map, with its location being shown as lying within a woodland expansion area. It would be necessary to rectify this, and to ensure that a suitable buffer of open ground was provided in relation to the cairn. This would not necessarily remove the potential for ground disturbance associated with any woodland expansion to damage or remove sub-surface archaeological material present in the vicinity of the cairn, but should at least reduce the possibility of further damage to the visible monument.

The HER also includes an entry relating to the discovery of the ruinous remains of a building in a narrow glen around 60m to the west of the house at Cuid Oidhche (c. NGR 192950, 670010). This appears to relate to one of a group of structures that were shown in this area on the 1st edition (https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=17.0&lat=55.87899&lon=-5.31089&layers=257&b=1&marker=55.87861,-5.31161). Of these, two (that at NGR 192950, 670010, and another at NGR 193058, 669991) appear to be located either within or on the fringes of blocks of native woodland. Although these structures (other than the occupied house) do not appear on current OS maps, at least one of them survived as an upstanding and visible ruin in 1994, suggesting that they are likely to remain visible on the ground. It would therefore be necessary to confirm their positions and to ensure that they are protected from damage resulting from forestry operations.

The final site identified in the HER database from within the area covered by the forest plan is slightly more problematic. This is described as the site of a chapel, which was reported by members of the Cowal Archaeology Society in 1984. The associated record describes it as being 'in deep bracken on top of a steep terrace E of and above summer cottage at Glennan', but it is apparent that the associated grid reference (NGR 192500, 670500) has been subject to a degree of rounding. It is unclear how accurately this reflects the precise location of this feature, but it is also not possible to categorically discount the possibility that the remains of a chapel may not survive somewhere in the vicinity. It may therefore be necessary to undertake field survey to attempt to relocate this structure, to allow appropriate mitigation measures to be put in place.

Although the features discussed above are the only ones identified in the HER database from within the area covered by the forest plan, it cannot necessarily be presumed that they are the only material of this type present. So far as I am aware, the ground within the area covered by the forest plan has never been subject to previous systematic archaeological survey, meaning that it is likely to retain some potential for as-yet unrecorded sites to survive in an upstanding and visible form. In addition, it is also possible that deposits or artefacts relating to earlier phases of occupation could also be present below the current ground level; these would also be at risk of damage or removal as a result of ground disturbance associated with forestry operations.

Regards,

Martin O'Hare

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