Long Term Forest Plan

Oct 16 – Oct 2036

Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details			
Property Name:	Easter Bleaton		
Business Reference Number:	198657	Main Location Code:	75/329/0040
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NO141565	Nearest town or locality:	Bridge of Cally
Local Authority:		Perth and Kinross	
LTFP Plan area (hectares):		182.29ha	

Owner's Details			
Title:		Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:	Time Investments Ltd	Position:	
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:			
Address:	c/o Fountains Forestry UK Ltd, Bogallan, North Kessock, Inverness		
Postcode:	IV1 3XE	Country:	Scotland

Agent's Details			
Title:	Mr	Forename:	Matthew
Surname:	Trewin		
Organisation:	Fountains Forestry UK Ltd	Position:	Forest Manager
Primary Contact Number:	01463 731393	Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:	Matthew.trewin@fountainsforestry.co.uk		
Address:	Bogallan, North Kessock, Inverness		
Postcode:	IV1 3XE	Country:	Scotland

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.

Easter Bleaton Forest is located approximately 5 km north of Bridge of Cally and 10 km northwest of Alyth in Perthshire. The main access to the forest is taken of the minor pubic road running between the A93 and Alyth at grid reference NO141565. Total area extends to approximately 182.29 ha in a single block. It should be noted that the legal boundary of this property is greater than the IACS registered landholding. This is due to RPID measuring land parcels to boundary fences. On the south boundary the legal boundary follows the Drumturn Burn. It is important that the plan follows the legal boundary due to UKWAS certification. This does not impact on the grant aided plan area as the area is greater.

Easter Bleaton Forest was originally planted and owned by Forestry Commission Scotland until sale to private ownership in 2011, when it came under the management of Fountains Forestry.

The forest is managed as a commercial conifer plantation with production of timber as its main objective.

The species are predominately pure Sitka Spruce, planted at 2500 stems per hectare with smaller sub-compartments of Larch, Norway Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, Scots Pine and mixed broadleaves.

Woodland management has been undertaken from establishment and has included thinning, clearfell, replanting, deer management, in-crop draining, fire prevention, broad leaf maintenance and fence maintenance.

The property is serviced by a forest road which is in good condition.

Roe and Red deer exist throughout the area and are controlled through stalking.

A Forest Enterprise design plan was produced in 2004. This plan is not deemed fit for purpose as it is out of date doesn't comply with the UK Forest Standard.

A UKWAS plan was developed by Fountains Forestry in October 2013.

As a consequence, Forestry Commission Scotland has stated that grant aid for the production of a Long term forest Plan is not appropriate for this site and instead this plan should be considered as a plan renewal. The UKWAS plan is therefore deemed acceptable as the plan for renewal.

The woodlands are managed by Fountains Forestry on behalf of the owner.

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 Licence)	Ref. No.	Details
Felling Licence	FLA01720	37.29ha approved Oct 2016
Felling Licence	CB75821	28.14ha approved Aug 2012

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):
Potential presence of Badgers and Sets	A.6.9, B.1 & C.2.11
Black Grouse	A.6.9, B.1 & C.2.11
Raptors	A.6.9, B.1 & C.2.11
Drainage potential impacts of increased drainage on the Black Water river SAC.	B.1, C.2.6.

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

Describe your long term vision for the LTFP area.

Easter Bleaton Forest forms part of a wider portfolio of commercial forestry investments under its current ownership. Appreciation in asset value and maximising timber income are key objectives.

These will be achieved through effective and sustainable forest management which also aims to increase the biodiversity value of the woodland whilst also improving the landscape impact.

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 maximise the financial return from the commercial crop through the restructuring process.	Standing sale evaluations to indicate best offers and ongoing cost reduction of input costs where practicable.
2	Demonstrate sound silvicultural practice whilst satisfying the requirements of the UK Forestry Standard and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard. (Guidance will also be sought from the Scottish Forestry Strategy and relevant indicative forestry strategy or local forestry framework).	Compliance with Fountains Forestry UK Ltd management systems, Employment of trained, experienced and skilled members of staff and contractors
3	Maintain the long term productivity of the woodland	Timey restocking and maintenance operations
4	To protect and enhance all biodiversity, archaeological, cultural, amenity, natural heritage, and landscape features wherever possible, but especially for those of significance within the property.	Annual surveys of property features undertaken by fountains management.

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
5	To actively support and contribute towards sustainable deer management in the local area.	Annual deer cull figures showing continued management.

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 woodland is located on the southern and western slopes of the Hill of Easter Bleaton. The landscape is middle-elevation upland, typical to this region of Perthshire. Altitudes range from 240 to 382 metres above sea level.

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

Bedrock geology is predominately Cairn Gibbs Psammite Formation - Psammite, and Mount Blair Psammite And Semipelite Formation - Metalava And Metatuff; both metamorphic type formed 545 to 1,000 million years ago. An Unnamed Igneous Intrusion, Pre-Caledonian - Amphibolite, Hornblende-Schist and Metagabbro, formed approximately 417 to 4600 million years ago in the Silurian and Periods, contributes to the outcrops found on the Hill of Easter Bleaton

Superficial geology is Till, Devensian – Diamicton, superficial deposits formed in the Quaternary Period (where survey data exists).

Source: British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer (available at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

Soil types have low variability across the woodland with brown earths typical and small areas of surface-water gley and shallow peat.

A.6.3 Climate

Climatic data for the immediate area is not available. Regional mapped climate annual averages for East Scotland reported on the Met Office website (*http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/averages/regmapavge.html*) for between 1971 and 2000 are as follows:

- Temperatures of between 6 and 7 degrees centigrade
- 900 to 1,200 millimetres of rainfall

- 1,200 to 1,300 hours of sunlight
- 140 to 160 days of ground frost
- 50 to 60 days of laying snow

Given the woodland's upland location it is expected that unseasonal frosts are common and rainfall is above average. Harsh winter weather, including heavy snow, is common.

A.6.4 Hydrology

The forest contains or is immediately adjacent to two major watercourses (shown on Ordinance Survey 1:50000 scale maps). Drumturn Burn is the larger of these with a channel width of over 2 m. A number of minor watercourses and forestry drains also exist.

A.6.5 Windthrow

Wind hazard classes are between 3 and 5. The position of the woodland makes the crops susceptible to windblow when non-wind firm edges are exposed, especially at higher altitudes

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

A.6.7 Access

There is a good forest road that allows public access up into the forest and from there public can take responsible access to any part of the forest.

No public rights of way exist over the woodland.

A.6.8 Historic environment

A number of archaeological features exist within or immediately adjacent to the woodlands and also the wider area. These include several Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Specific details have been found using Pastmap (*www.pastmap.org.uk*) and through consultation with Historic Scotland and the local authority archaeology officer. Historic editions of Ordinance Survey maps available on the National Library of Scotland website (*http://maps.nls.uk/os/index.html*) were also checked for reference to previously mapped features.

NMRS	NO15NW.8.	Hill of Easter Bleaton. Alternative: Drumlinn
SSMR	MPK4097	Hill of Easter Bleaton / Drumlinn

NMRS	NO15NW.7.	Hill of Easter Bleaton. Alternative: Drumlinn
SSMR	MPK4094	Hill of Easter Bleaton / Drumlinn
NMRS	NO15NE.16.	Hill of Easter Bleaton
SSMR	MPK3989	Hill of Easter Bleaton
NMRS	NO15NW.9.	Hill of Easter Bleaton
SSMR	MPK4041	Easter Bleaton
SSMR	MPK4098	Hill of Easter Bleaton
SAM	10516	Easter Bleaton

A.6.9 Biodiversity

A number of rare and protected species (for example badger, red squirrel, and otter) are known to be present in the local area. Red squirrels are believed to be resident in the forest based on the discovery of feeding stations. Surveys of affected areas are carried out in advance of operations to identify constraints and mitigate any impact to them.

No areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ANSW) or Semi-Natural Woodland (SNW) exists within the woodland, and so management of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) is not applicable.

The woodland offers single species conifer stands of multiple species, varying age and size classes. Areas of naturally regenerating native broadleaves are developing a natural woodland cover along the woodland boundary and Drumturn Burn in particular. Open ground comprises rides, unplanted areas containing archaeological features, and two overhead power line wayleaves; all providing grassland habitat of varying type.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

No known invasive species are recorded within Easter Bleaton.

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.

Table 1 - Area by species

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

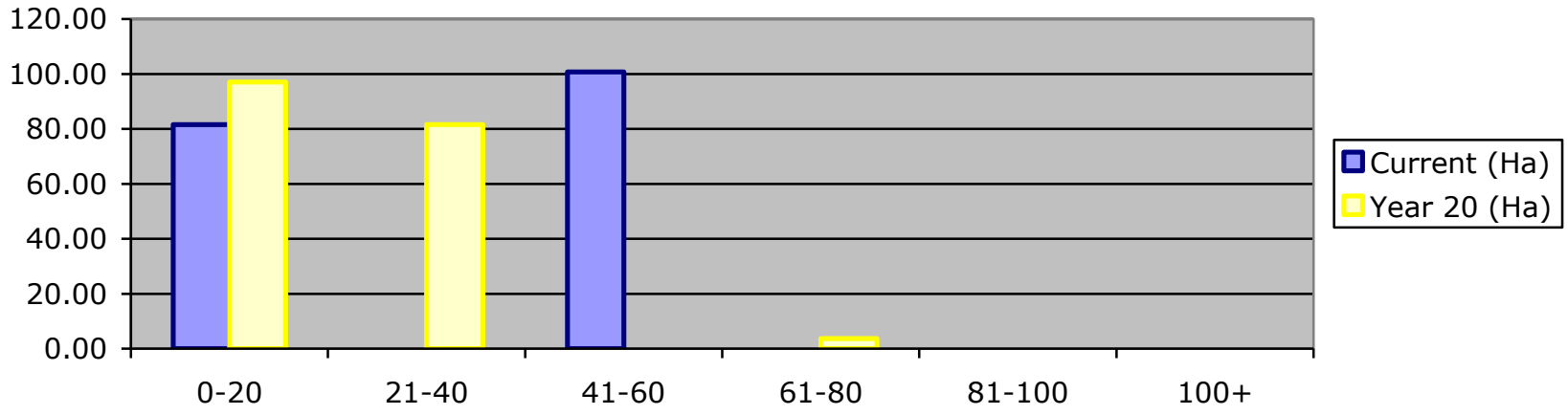
Area by species						
Species	**Current***		**Year 10***		**Year 20***	
(Add relevant species groups, or OG/OL)	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**
Sitka Spruce	120.724	66.2%	115.321	63.3%	116.971	64.2%
Sitka/Norway Spruce mix	4.289	2.4%	4.289	2.4%	4.289	2.4%
Sitka/Larch mix	1.807	1.0%	1.807	1.0%	1.807	1.0%
Norway Spruce	2.359	1.3%	3.921	2.2%	3.921	2.2%
Grand Fir	1.643	0.9%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
Noble Fir	0.585	0.3%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%
Lodgepole Pine	8.238	4.5%	2.37	1.3%	0.720	0.4%
Scots Pine	8.678	4.8%	8.103	4.4%	8.103	4.4%
Larch	3.268	1.8%	3.268	1.8%	3.268	1.8%
Native Broadleaves	2.250	1.2%	12.766	7.0%	12.766	7.0%
Open Ground	28.449	15.6%	30.445	16.6%	30.445	16.6%
Total	**182.29**	**100**	**182.29**	**100**	**182.29**	**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.

Age class (years)	Current Area (ha)	Year 20 Area (ha)
0-20	81.594	97.062
21-40		81.594
41-60	100.696	
61-80		3.634
81-100		
100+		
Total	182.29	182.29



A.8 Plant Health

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

There are no known plant health issues within the LTFP area. However, monitoring of *Phytophthora ramorum* will continue an annual basis as SPHN's have been issued on forests near Pitlochry and Kirriemuir.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

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

Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Soils	Poor and impoverished soils, deep peat, Localised water logging due to insufficient drainage/slope	Suitable ground preparation and drainage to relieve wet areas. Reasonably fertile site. Introduce secondary conifer species. Broadleaves establishment expected to be successful for limited species types.
Windblow	Wind hazard classes above average.	Felling to wind firm edges. Create more wind firm edges in second rotation. Correct species choice for site condition.
Crop establishment	Poor growing conditions in wet areas. Exposure to wind.	Suitable ground preparation and species matched to site. Phased restructuring and long term retentions offer potential for sheltered areas in some parts of forest.
Access	Forest access road to be maintained to a high standard	Borrow pits are located within the forest and can provide good quality stone
Water	Private water supplies to Drumlinn Cottage, Bleaton Hallet House, and Dalvatton Cottage are present within the forest, including associated tanks and pipes.	Identify water supply sources on the ground and suitably mark. Maintain buffer zones around these.
Pure Sitka stands	Dark, uniform colour to crops.	Increase species and age diversity.
Forest edges	Dense and linear forest edges present a hard feature in the landscape.	Soften and break up crop verges through use of open ground and species selection.
Species diversity		High proportion of secondary conifer species in forest offers good structure

		for long term retentions and natural reserve.
Watercourses	Multiple minor (as shown on OS 1:50000 maps) and minor watercourses. Close planting to along watercourses within forest. Large drains within forest will need to be crossed by harvesting machinery. Wet areas restricting growth/yield	Introduction of open ground buffer zones and native broadleaves planting along riparian corridors. Consultation with SEPA as appropriate. Temporary crossing points installed. Adherence to Forests and Water Guidelines.
Badgers	Main and outlier setts within woodland. Other signs of activity (latrines, tracks) along the forest boundary.	Setts located in areas designated as natural reserves and long term retentions. Survey prior to operations and on-going monitoring.
Black Grouse	Historical records of Black Grouse in the area of Forest	Introduce a more irregular forest edge interspersed with native broadleaf species. Introduce more open ground.
Other birds	High potential for raptors nesting in forest. Other nesting birds during season.	Identify any raptor nest sites and potentially maintain crop areas for long term retention. Pre-commencement survey if operations fall within nesting season.
Livestock	Sheep and cattle grazing on adjacent agricultural land. March fences against other grazing land in poor condition.	Fence repairs and replacement to maintain security.
Deer	Resident and transient populations of roe and red deer browsing on young trees.	Develop effective strategy for deer management with emphasis on controlling damage to restock areas. Collaborative approach with neighbouring woodlands.
Timber traffic	Weather may be a restricting factor for lorry access during winter months.	Load timing and frequency restrictions to be employed during periods of poor weather if necessary. Forest takes access directly onto an agreed timber transport route.
Public access and recreation	Limited/minimal opportunities at present	Increase open ground with inter-connected corridors. Improvements to the access road will improve the Corepath.
Employment		Existing contractor resource from local area. Other qualified and competent local contractors invited to tender for works.

	Forest edge is a prominent feature in the immediate landscape.	Forest edge be improved in the second rotation.
	Farm access	Efforts to reduce impacts of forestry operations will be made.

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

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 principal silvicultural practice that is employed is clearfell and restocking. This had an ongoing phased implementation over the long term to create a diverse forest both in terms of age and where appropriate species.

The existing broadleaf compartments will be managed on a long term retention basis with minimum intervention other than managing deer browsing, where appropriate replacement planting of failures may be undertaken with subsequent fertilising and weeding to enhance broadleaf areas but only where this would be considered achievable.

Boundary fences and dykes will be kept stock proof to ensure neighbouring livestock do not gain access to the forest.

C.2 Prescriptions

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

C.2.1 Felling

Felling areas will be to wind firm edges where possible. The UKFS currently recommends a minimum interval between felling adjacent coupes, generally predicted as 7 years or at least 2 metres in crop height. Therefore, within the constraints of windblow clearance and other adjacency issues, the proposal is not to fell conifers until adjacent restock sites reach a minimum of 2 metres in height. However, if windblow impacts on mature stands then a Forest Plan amendment will be requested from Forestry Commission Scotland and in this instance delayed

restocking may be appropriate to achieve the recommended age class variation.

The majority of harvesting is expected to be undertaken using conventional harvester and forwarder techniques. There will be a presumption against burning lop and top. All brash will be windrowed before restocking.

Areas of Larch are being favoured for removal where appropriate due to the threat of Phytophthora. Replanting of larch is not proposed within this plan however an area of equal size to the felled larch will be replanted with alternative species other than Sitka Spruce.

C.2.2 Thinning

There is no thinning proposed within the life of this LTFP.

C.2.3 LISS

There are no areas marked for LISS within the property.

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

Areas of existing broadleaves will be maintained as long term retention. In addition there are small parcels of scots pine and lodgepole pine that will be left as Long Term Retention. These combined with a larger area of sitka in compartment ?? will provide refugees for biodiversity and act as stepping stones during the phased felling and restocking operations.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Natural regeneration is not occurring anywhere within the forest and so is ruled out as a viable option for restocking. It will however be encouraged where it does not conflict with other management objectives.

The size and shape of felling coupes will offer greater flexibility to phased restructuring of the second rotation, especially where new wind firm edges are created.

Restocking will be undertaken following the year of felling. For example felling undertaken in 2016/17 (phase 1) will be restocked in 2018. This allows for harvesting operations to be completed, ground to be prepared and drains reinstated. It also allows for a planned planting programme to secure planting stock and planting labour.

A 7 year interval or 2m height difference between felling phases will allow structural diversity and help to reduce adjacency issues.

Conifer

The primary conifer species is Sitka spruce which is selected for its suitability to the site, fast growth rates and high yield, and its commercial value. A preference for using vegetative propagation planting stock will be exercised where possible.

Norway Spruce and Scots pine will be planted on the better soils and where they will aid landscape both internally and externally and help to provide biodiversity enhancements for the likes of red squirrel. Norway Spruce will be planted near to or adjacent to areas of broadleaves to increase the habitat suitable for red squirrels.

Larch as a restocking species has been ruled out in response to the current and increasing threat of the *Phytophthora ramorum* pathogen.

Planting will be carried out to achieve a target density of 2,500 stems per hectare at year ten.

Broadleaves

Broadleaf planting is not considered for timber production and will be used to create permanent structure to the woodland with biodiversity and landscaping gains. Planting along riparian corridors and on lower woodland edges in sheltered positions may increase the chances of successful establishment. New wind firm edges may also be achieved through their selective placement. The natural regeneration of native broadleaves will be encouraged where this occurs (unless it significantly impacts on the establishment of successor conifer crops).

Broadleaves will be planted at a minimum stocking density of 1,100 stems per hectare as specified in the UK Forestry Standard and acceptable under the current forestry grant scheme. They may be the sole component in a given area or mixed in equal proportions with open ground where planting will be in randomly spaced groups of 20 to 30 trees to create a diverse matrix.

Broadleaves will be planted in mixtures of five or more native species selected for local provenance where possible and matched to site conditions. An example of species mix is given below. When planted close to watercourses, this selection will be tailored to offer dappled shade conditions and no more than 10% alder will be included. Trees will be fitted with shelters of appropriate size to prevent deer damage and improve growing conditions. New planting will be maintained for a period of ten years.

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:	182.29	hectares										
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	37.778	20.7	31.027	17	3.134	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4 – Thinning

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

Species	Thinning (ha)
Total	**0.00**

Table 5 – Restocking

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of your Forest Plan.

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species to be planted	Area (ha) to be planted
1	3c1	SS	0.465
1	3c2	SS	0.147
1	4a2	SS	0.273
1	4b1	SS	0.426
1	4b6	NBL	0.114
1	5a1	SS	14.285
1	5a2	NBL	0.368
1	5a3	NBL	0.552
1	5a4	NBL	0.256
1	5a5	OG	0.000
1	5a6	OG	0.029
1	5a7	OG	0.230
1	8a1	SS	3.548
1	8a2	NBL	0.160
1	8a3	SS	0.060

1	8a4	SS	0.300
1	8a5	OG	0.101
1	8a6	OG	0.139
1	8b1	SS	0.292
1	9a1	SS	15.409
1	9a2	SS	0.093
1	9a3	OG	0.200
1	9a4	OG	0.184
1	9a5	OG	0.070
1	9a6	OG	0.077
2	1a1	SS	2.723
2	1a2	SS	0.330
2	1a3	SS	0.037
2	1a4	SS	2.538
2	1a5	SS	1.252
2	1a6	SS	0.171
2	1a7	NBL	2.083
2	1a8	NBL	0.264
2	1b1	SS	0.547
2	1c1	SS	0.161

2	1c2	NBL	0.078
2	1c3	NBL	0.988
2	1c4	SS	0.197
2	1c5	SS	0.201
2	1c6	SS	0.797
2	1c7	SS	0.960
2	1c8	SS	0.078
2	1c9	SS	0.216
2	1d1	SS	1.096
2	1e2	SS	0.078
2	2a1	OG	1.340
2	2a2	NBL	0.694
2	2a3	NBL	0.127
2	2a4	OG	0.011
2	2a5	OG	0.209
2	2a6	NBL	0.807
2	2a7	NBL	1.049
2	2b1	NBL	0.645
2	2b3	SP	0.208
2	2b4	SP	1.004

2	2b5	OG	0.106
2	2b6	NBL	0.097
2	2c1	SS	3.748
2	2c2	NBL	1.500
2	2c3	SP	0.273
2	2c4	OG	0.002
2	2d2	NBL	0.053
2	3e1	NS	0.585
2	4b5	NBL	0.206
2	7a1	NS	0.638
2	7a12	SS	0.451
2	7a2	NS	0.339
2	7a3	SS	0.273
2	7a7	SS	0.473
2	7a8	SS	0.382
2	7a9	SS	0.192
2	7b14	SS	0.413
2	7b15	SS	0.407
		Total Restocking Area	68.805

C.2.6 Protection
Conifer planting will be fenced from grazing land to protect against damage by livestock. There is a presumption against deer and rabbit fencing. These will however be considered where a specific problem exists and cannot be resolved by other methods, for example small-scale planting of secondary conifer species or where continuous cover management is implemented. Broadleaf planting will be protected using individual tree shelters and stakes of suitable type and size. These will be maintained on a regular basis and removed when no longer required. Protection against weevil damage may be provided by a combination of insecticide applications, both at the nursery and though top-up spraying. Protection of water courses and the water environment will be in line with the Forestry And water Guidelines (current edition)

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal
Boundary fences will be maintained or replaced as necessary. Internal deer fences will only be erected where replanted trees are under continued and unmanageable deer browsing.

C.2.8 Road Operations
Internal roads will be maintained on an ongoing basis with specific regrading operations before or after harvesting operations as required.

C.2.9 Public Access
Public access will continue to be allowed in line with the Scottish Outdoor access code. During Harvesting operations or other specific high risk management operations such as deer stalking access will be discouraged by the use of warning signs. Where appropriate access be prohibited for short periods of time.

C.2.10 Historic Environment
Management of the Historic environment will be in line with the published guidance such as “Identifying the historic environment in Scotland’s Forests and woodlands – Forestry Commission Scotland Practice Guide”

C.2.11 Biodiversity
Areas of long term retention, additional Norway spruce replanting and a increase in the amount of native broadleaves will benefit Red Squirrels within the forest. This will also benefit other species such as badgers, water voles and raptor

species.

C.2.12 Tree Health
Ongoing monitoring of tree health will be undertaken by Fountains Forestry Management team

C.2.13 Invasive species
Should invaise species be identified within the forest then appropriate action will be undertaken to control, or remove the problem

C.2.14 New Planting
No new planting is proposed other than expansion of existing native broadleaf planting within areas of existing open ground.

C.2.15 Other:	

C.2.16 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 FCS, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) 1999 Regulations (EIA).

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

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

D. Production Forecast

Append your production forecast.

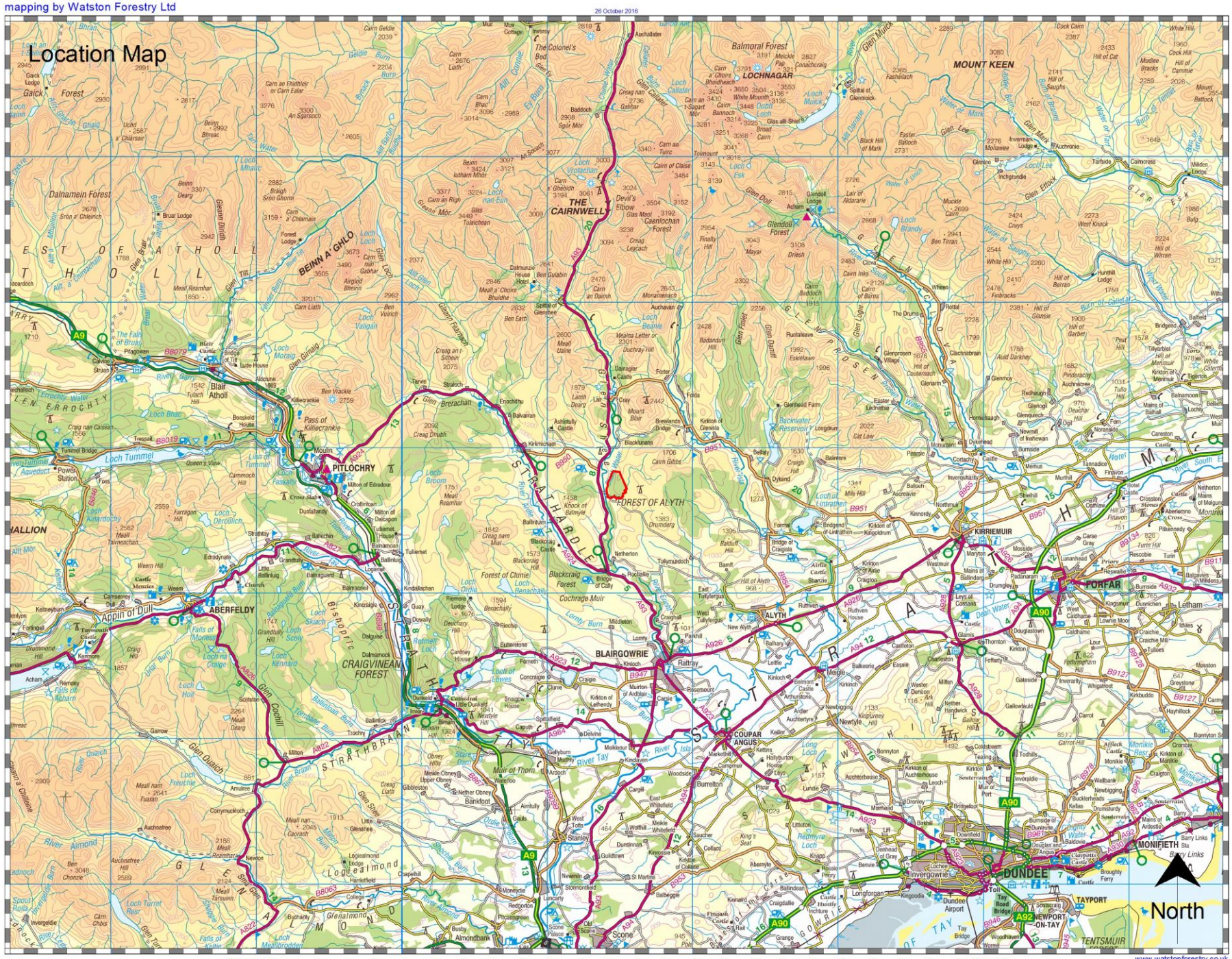
Appendices

Provide a list of appendices:

Item number	Title
1	Scoping Report
2	Scoping Responses

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016



Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

Easter Bleaton LTFP

BRN: 198657

MLC: 75/329/0040

Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

□ Forest boundary (access grid reference NO141565)

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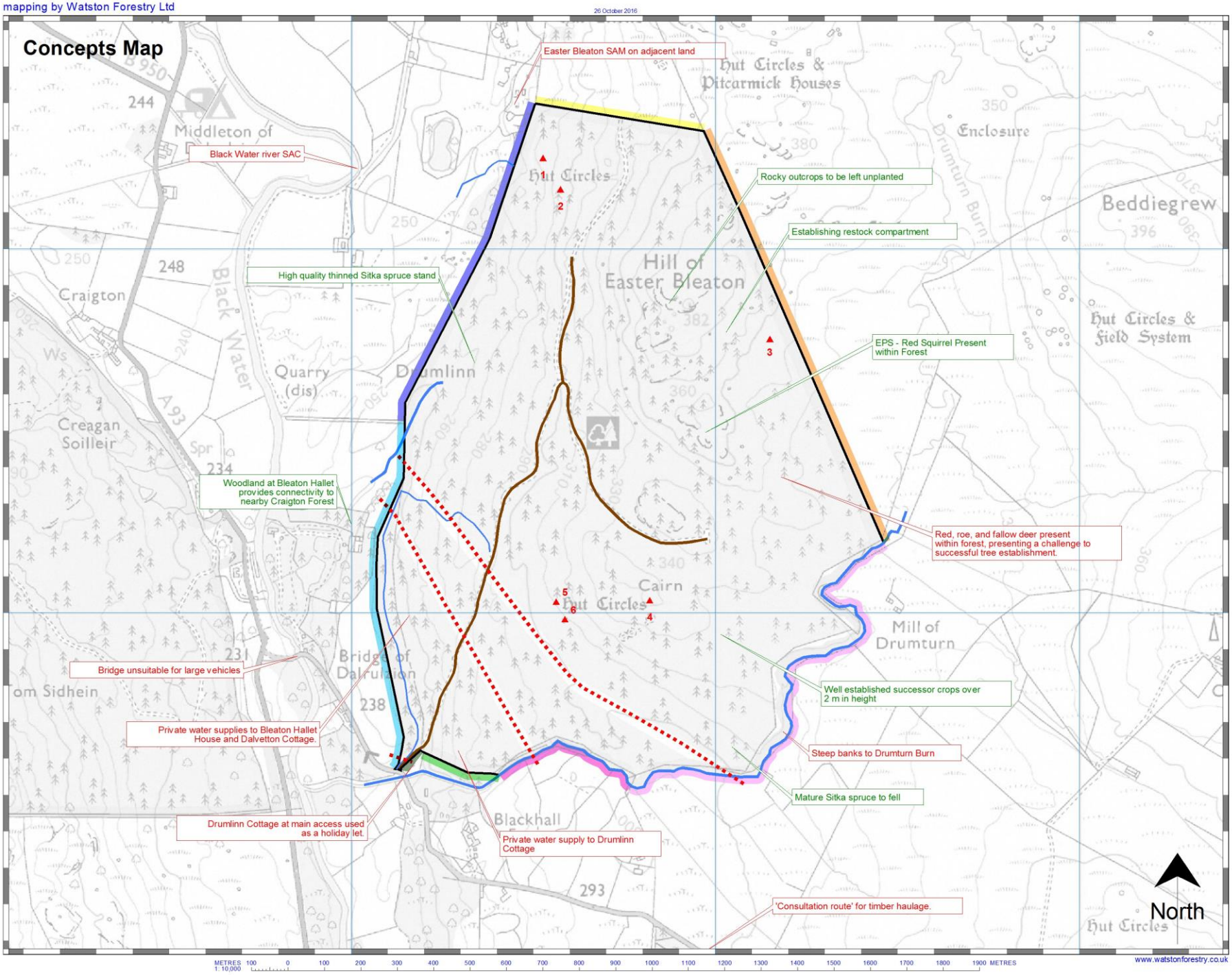
mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016

Concepts Map



Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

Easter Bleaton LTFP

BRN: 198657

MLC: 75/329/0040

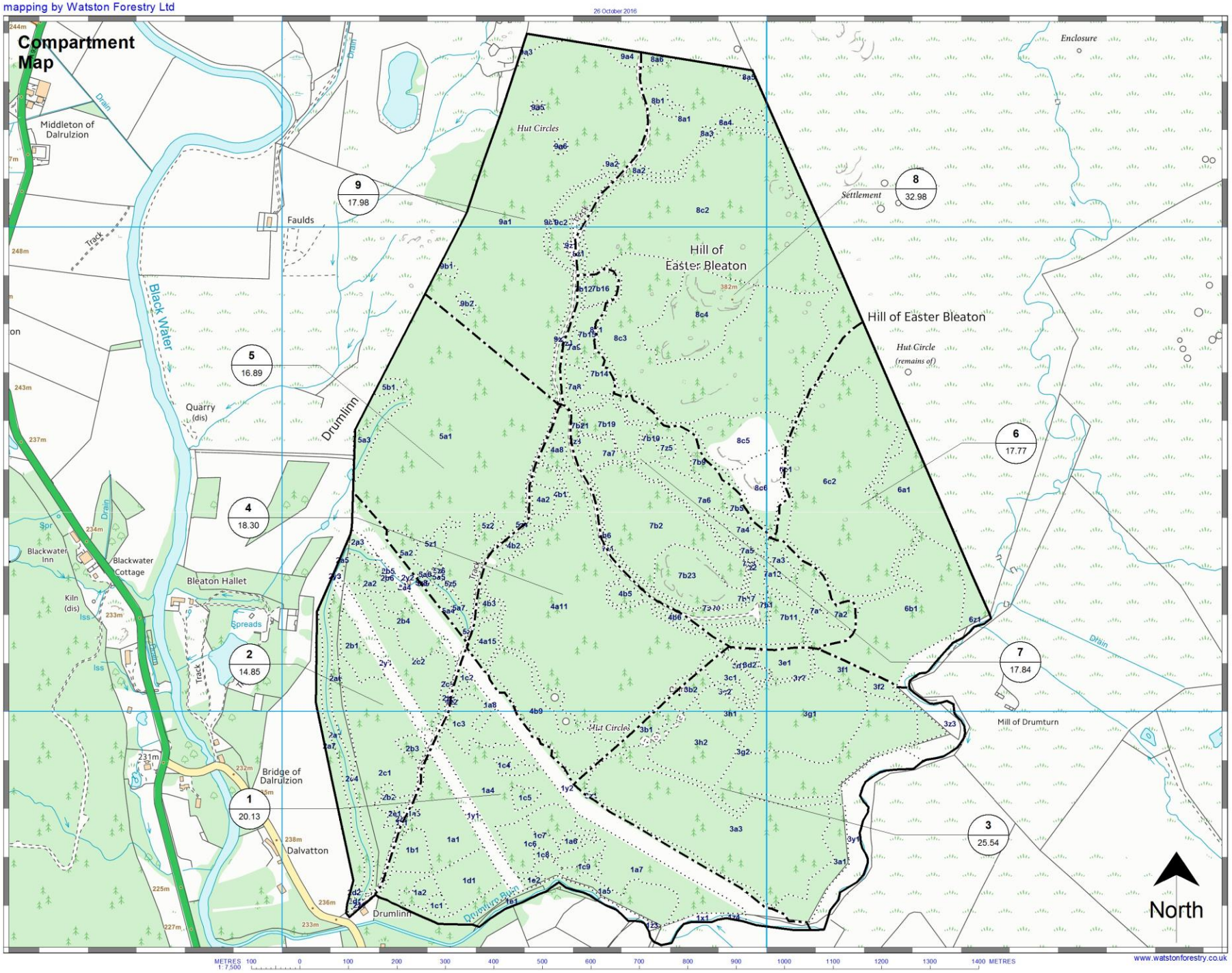
Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

- Property boundary
- Minor watercourse
- Major watercourse
- Forest road
- Overhead power line
- Archaeological feature (Abc)
- Constraint (Abc)
- Opportunity (Abc)
- Easter Bleaton?
- Drumfork?
- Shieldrum
- Blackhall
- Drimlinn
- Bleaton Hallet
- Easter Bleaton

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016



Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

Easter Bleaton LTFP

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MLC: 75/329/0040

Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

Property boundary

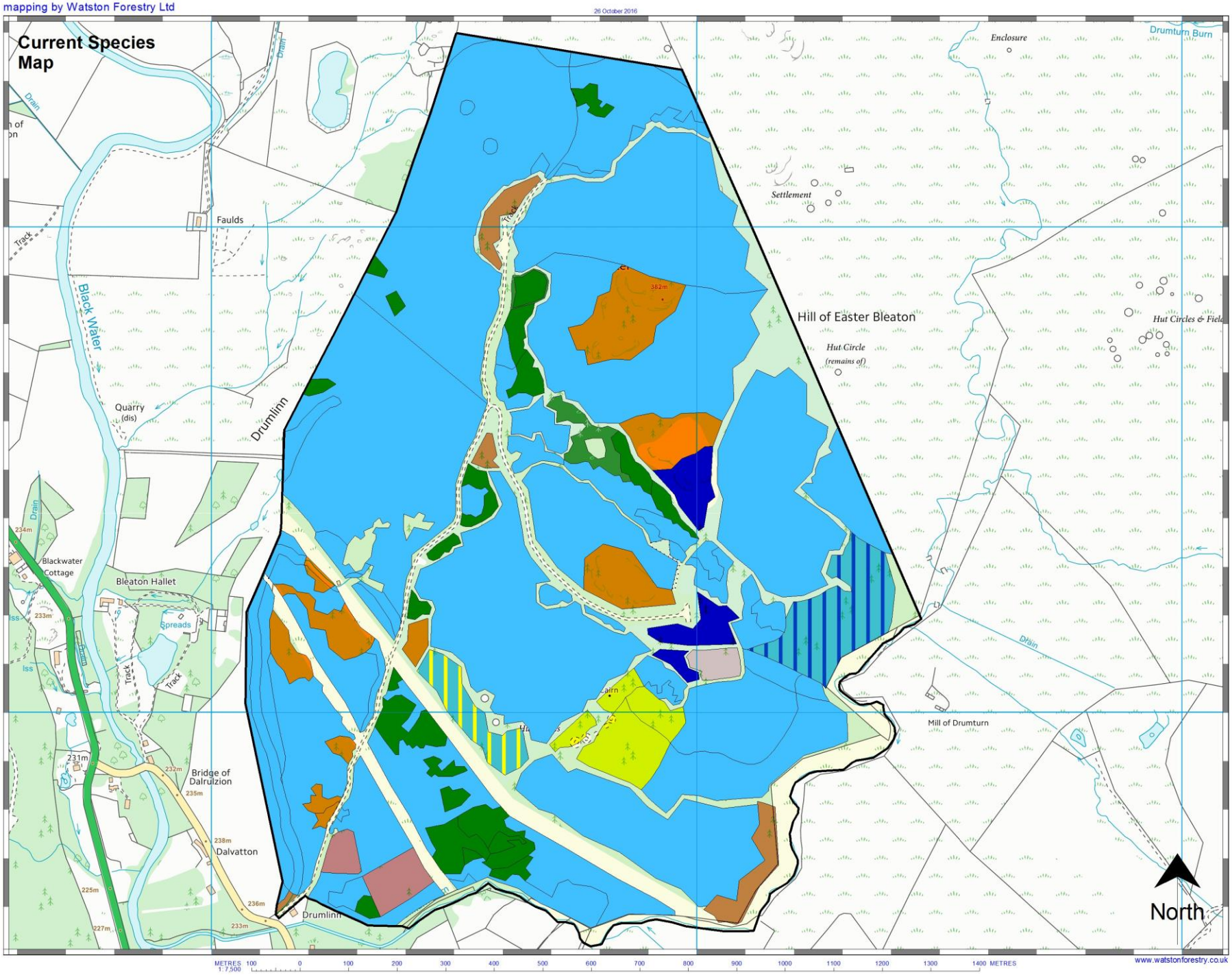
Compartment boundary

Sub compartment

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016

Current Species Map



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Fountains Forestry
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Easter Bleaton LTFP

BRN: 198657

MLC: 75/329/0040

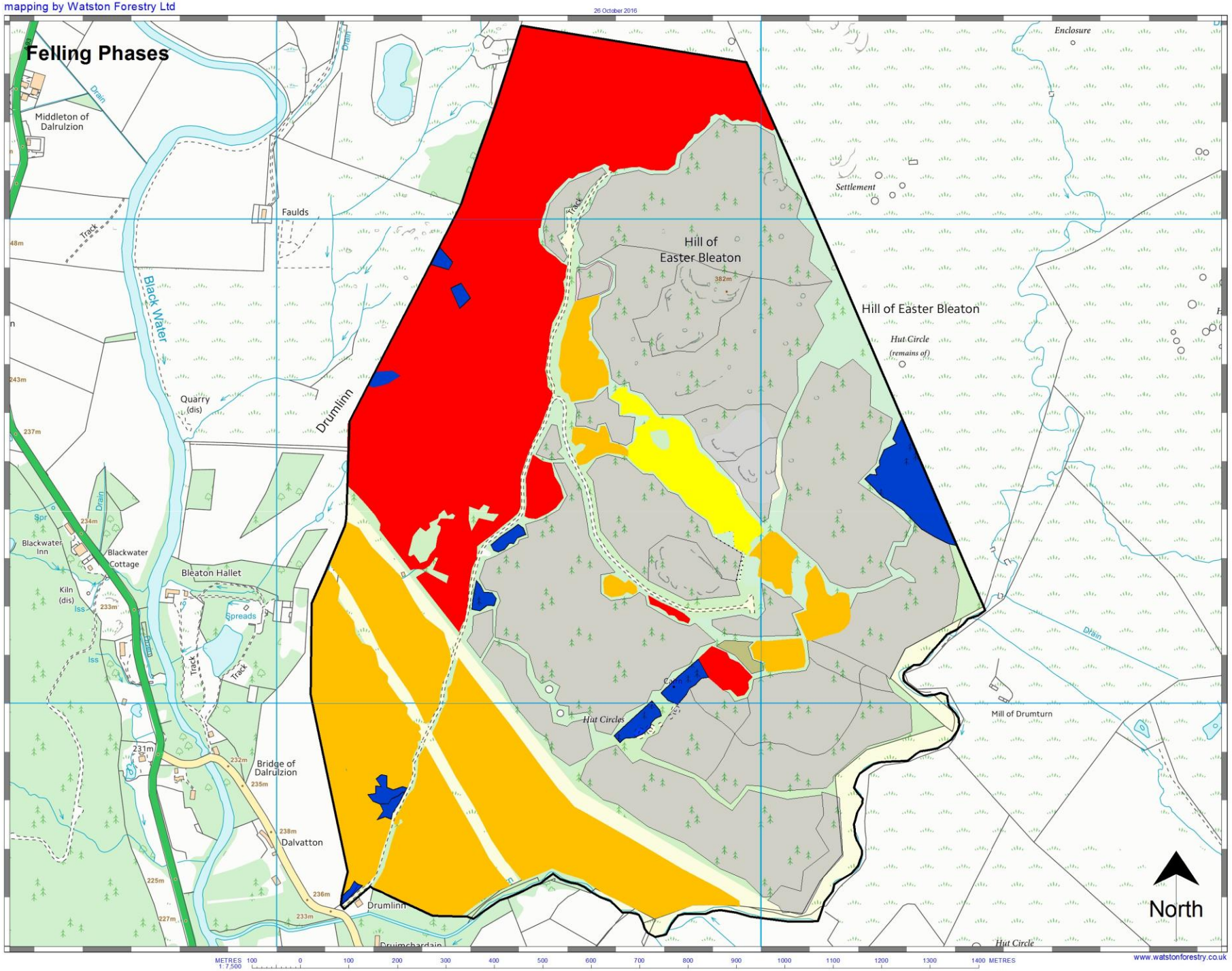
Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

- Property boundary
- Sitka Spruce SS
- Norway Spruce NS
- Larch JL/EL/HL
- Scots Pine SP
- Lodgepole Pine LP
- Sitka/Norway Mix SNM
- Sitka/Larch Mix SJM
- Grand Fir GF
- Noble Fir NF
- Mixd Broadleaves MB
- Open Ground

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016



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Easter Bleaton LTFP

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MLC: 75/329/0040

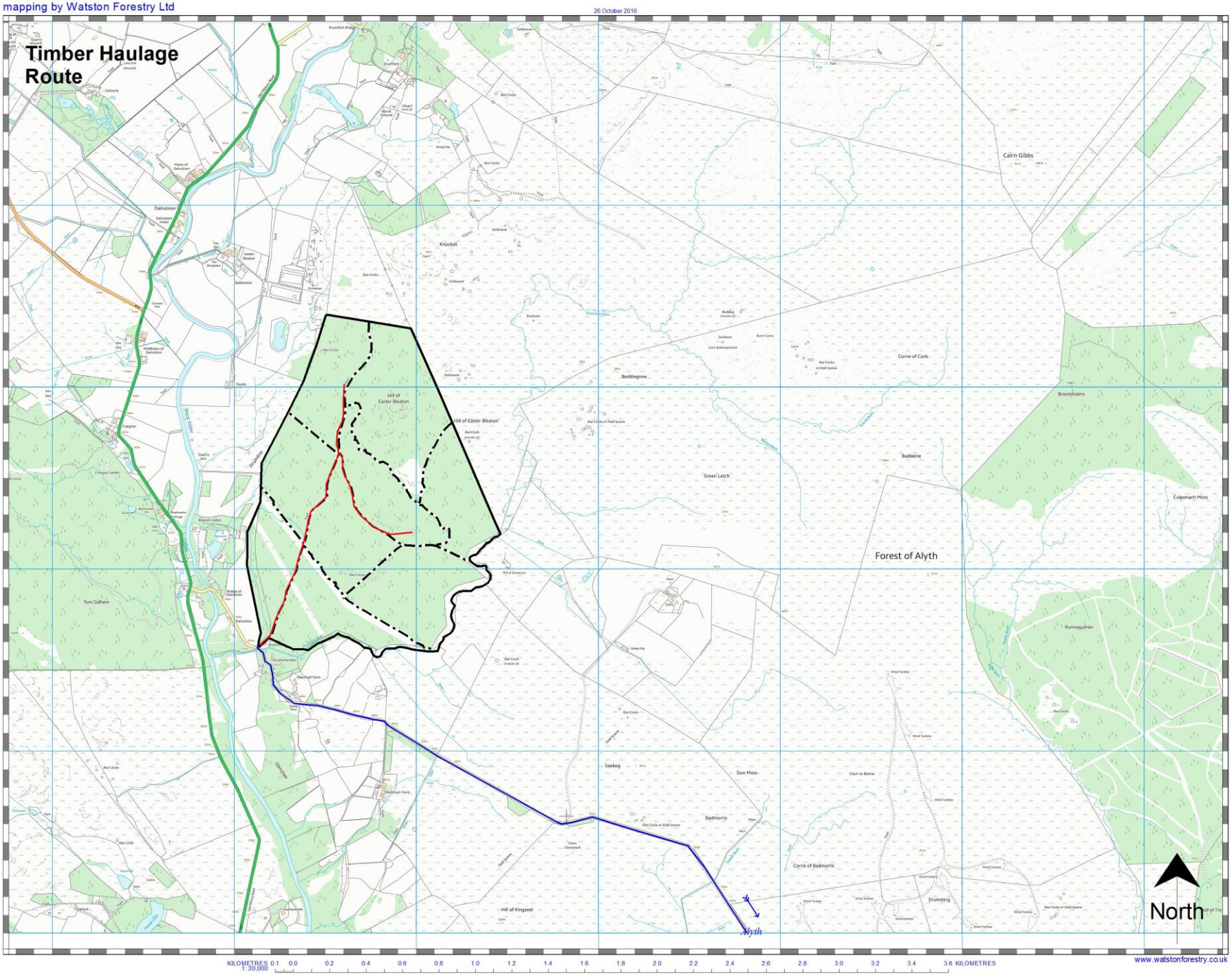
Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

- Property boundary
- Phase 1 (37.78 hectares)
- Phase 2 (31.03 hectares)
- Phase 3
- Long Term Retention
- Outwith Plan Period
- Open ground

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016



KILOMETRES 0.1 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 KILOMETRES

1:20,000

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Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

Easter Bleaton LTFP

BRN: 198657

MLC: 75/329/0040

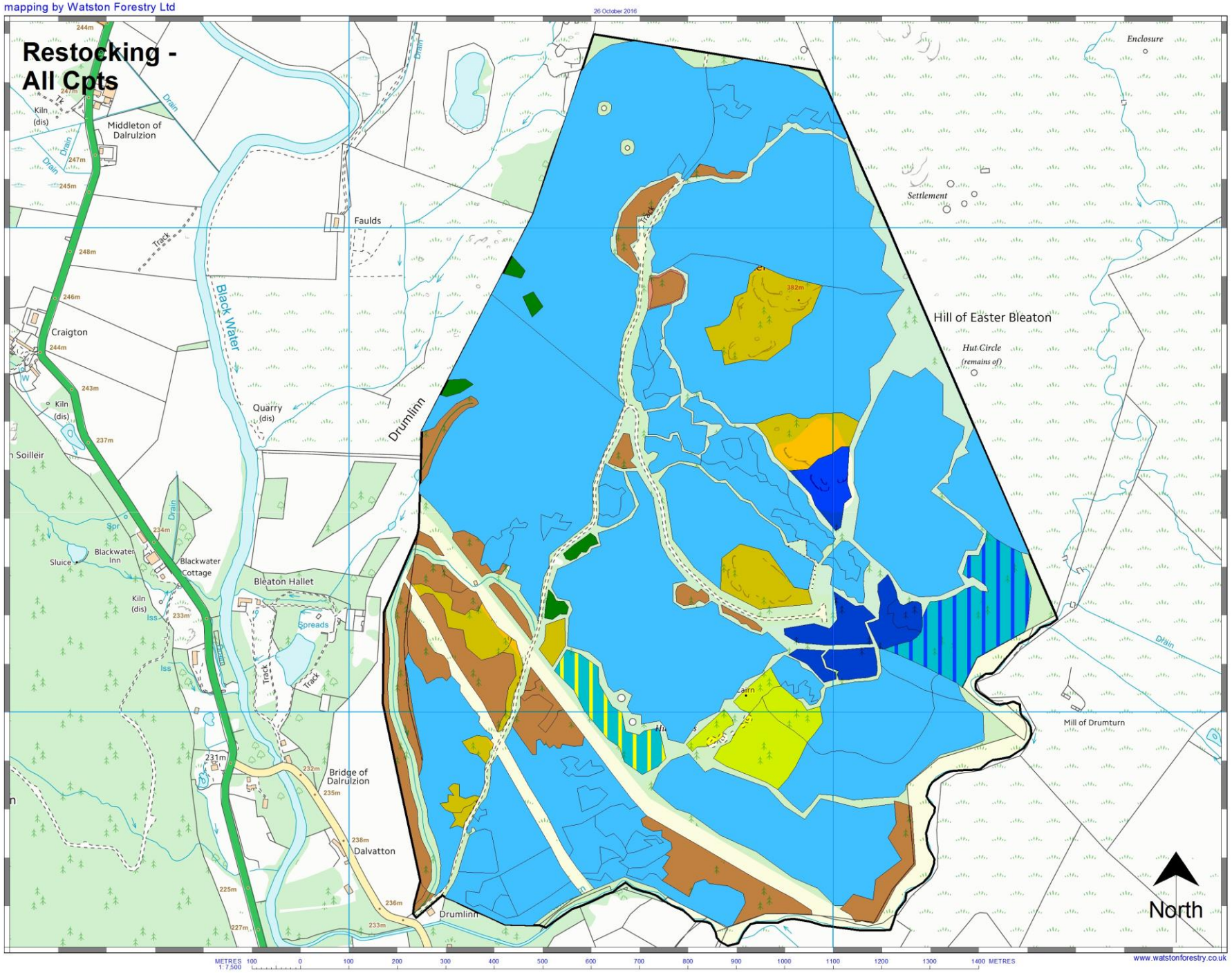
Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

- Property boundary
- Public Road - Timber Haulage (Consultation Route)
- Forest Road - Timber Haulage

mapping by Watston Forestry Ltd

26 October 2016



Fountains Forestry
AN F&W COMPANY

Easter Bleaton LTFP

BRN: 198657

MLC: 75/329/0040

Case Ref: 16FGS07854

Date: Oct 2016

- Property boundary
- Sitka Spruce SS
- Norway Spruce NS
- Scots Pine SP
- Lodgepole Pine LP
- Larch JL/EL/HL
- Sitka/Larch Mix SJM
- Sitka/Norway Mix SNM
- Native Broadleaves NBL
- Open Ground