Bun Allt Eachain.



Bun Allt Eachain – showing ground flora, double stemmed oak and epiphytes.

KEY FEATURES Area Total 27.2ha Designated area 27.2ha Woodland types (habitat extent) ASNW 2.5ha 22.3ha PAWS Open

Woodland description

Here, there are remnants of oak and birch wood with some rowan and holly. Regeneration of birch is apparent on some of the open ground. Some 'Atlantic' ferns and epiphytes are of specific interest. A typical broadleaf ground flora survives under these woodland remnants. The conifer clearance in progress is allowing far more light to reach the ground flora. There are uninterrupted transitions from the rocky coast with small intertidal patches of saltmarsh and iris beds into oak and birch woodland.

The wood is entirely within the SSSI.

History of management

The woodland was acquired from the Board of Agriculture for Scotland in 1951 as part of a larger transfer including An Cnap, Bun Allt Eachain, Ardery and Camus a Choirce.

Conifer removal Halo-thinning 2005.

Conservation features Hairy wood ant Formica lugubris

Lichen assemblages

The Nationally Rare, Near Threatened *Menegazzia subsimilis* was recorded at NM735632 in 1966, along with a number of other species, including five Nationally Scarce species (two of which *Fuscopannaria sampaiana* and *Leptogium brebissonii* are considered Near Threatened).

Six Nationally Scarce lichens, are recorded the containing 1-km square NM7363, including most of the NS species mentioned above.

Menegazzia subsimilis occurs as an epiphyte on birch and ash, so would benefit from management for these species where appropriate.

Bryophytes

The Sunart ravine survey covered the western burn within this block, which was category C with the four ORIS species (*Aphanolejeunea microscopica, Drepanolejeunea hamatifolia, Harpalejeunea molleri & Radula aquilegia*). The burn to the east of this block does not appear to have been surveyed, but is in close proximity to the Allt Eachain, a Category A watercourse just to the east of the site with the same species as above plus *Plagiochila exigua* and *Colura calyptrifolia*.

Other surveys have recorded 111 bryophytes throughout this block. This includes seven ORIS species, 24 Oceanic Species, and one Nationally Scarce Species (*Hageniella micans*).

Heritage features

Recessed platforms, hut and house foundations.

Oak trees derived from maiden stems, singled coppice and multi-stemmed neglected coppice, occur throughout the woodlands. Very occasional senile pollarded trees suggest an earlier woodland management regime, possibly dating from the late medieval period.

<u>PAWS</u>

Above the road the woodland is classified as PAWS, although the majority is now clear of non-native conifers and has a high ecological potential (16ha). The remaining conifer areas (6.5ha) are also of high ecological potential but remain threatened by shading from the standing crop.

Below the road the area of ASNW (2.5ha) is of high ecological potential and secure.

Species	Area	P year
Open	9.1	
Birch	4.1	1960
Lodgepole pine	0.6	1963
Mixed Broadleaves	7.4	1900
Mixed conifer	3.2	1963
Oak	0.6	1940
Scots pine	0.2	1963
Sitka spruce	2.0	1963

<u>Other</u>

Water supply on the western burn. Public road within the forest. Overhead power line above the road has created an island of woodland that can only be managed with co-operation from SSE and the roads department. The woodland is situated within the strategic deer fence.

MANAGEMENT PROPOSALS

LT AWS management

There is scope for management of the woodland, as there is a track traversing the site, which is suitable for small machinery.

Closer to the egress and around the area that still has non-native conifers, management could be continued for timber production from native species using low impact systems. The remainder of the woodland will be managed with biodiversity as the highest priority.

The management areas need to be fine-tuned, in order to take into account potential expansion of bryophyte colonies around ravines and ideally create non-intervention buffers.

Initial operations

Some work is needed to improve the lower section of the track and create a harvesting facility with a forwarder track identified through the native woodland, in order to allow the felling of the conifer stand to the north-west. A route located immediately to the west of the category C watercourse will avoid the most ecologically sensitive areas. The immediate environs of the watercourse will need to be protected including native trees adjacent to the watercourse. The boulders scattered through the area form an important substrate for bryophytes and an operational plan will be required to protect them, through machine moving if necessary, before the harvesting facility can be constructed. If possible, the conifer will also be removed from the remainder of the woodland but this is dependent on the co-operation from SSE and the roads department at the same time.

Proposed felling coupes

Coupe	A∨ Planting	Av YC	Area	Age	Fell	Proposed
	year		Gross	MMAI	year	Fell year
87142	1963	4	6.6ha	63	2026	Phase 2

All based on SS NT 1.7m models

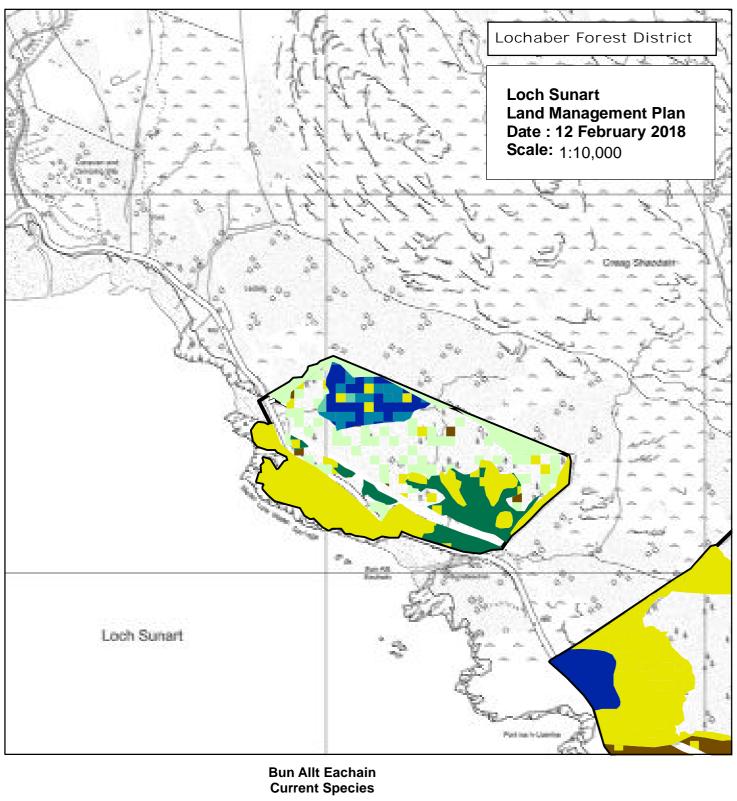
Proposed forest roads

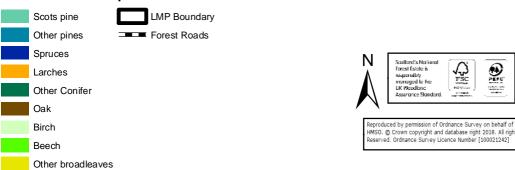
Period	Road number	Length	Coupe
Phase 2	SU51	100m	87142

The area identified for future timber production would benefit from respacing during the period of the plan.

No monitoring at present, as regeneration has established successfully.



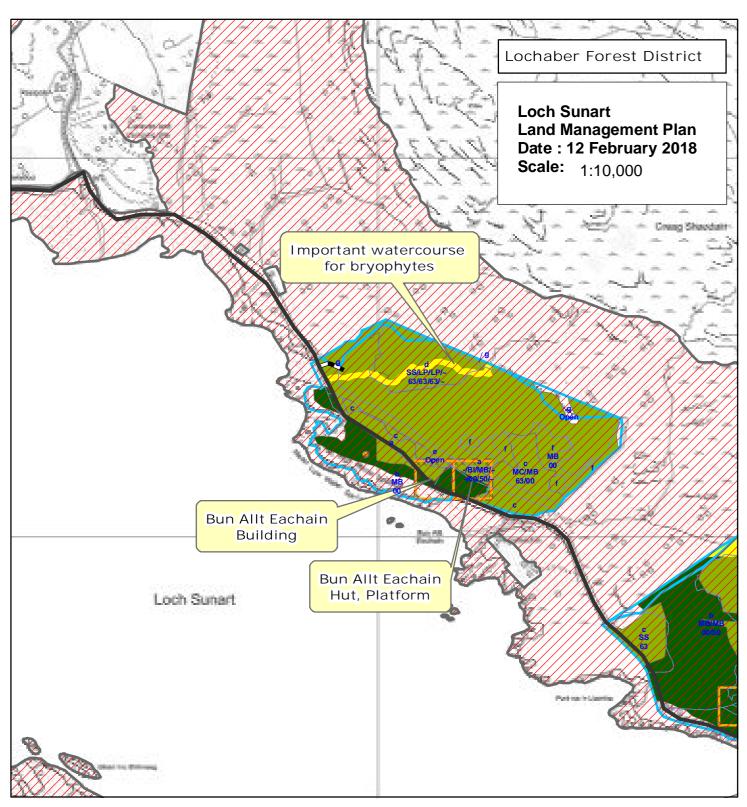






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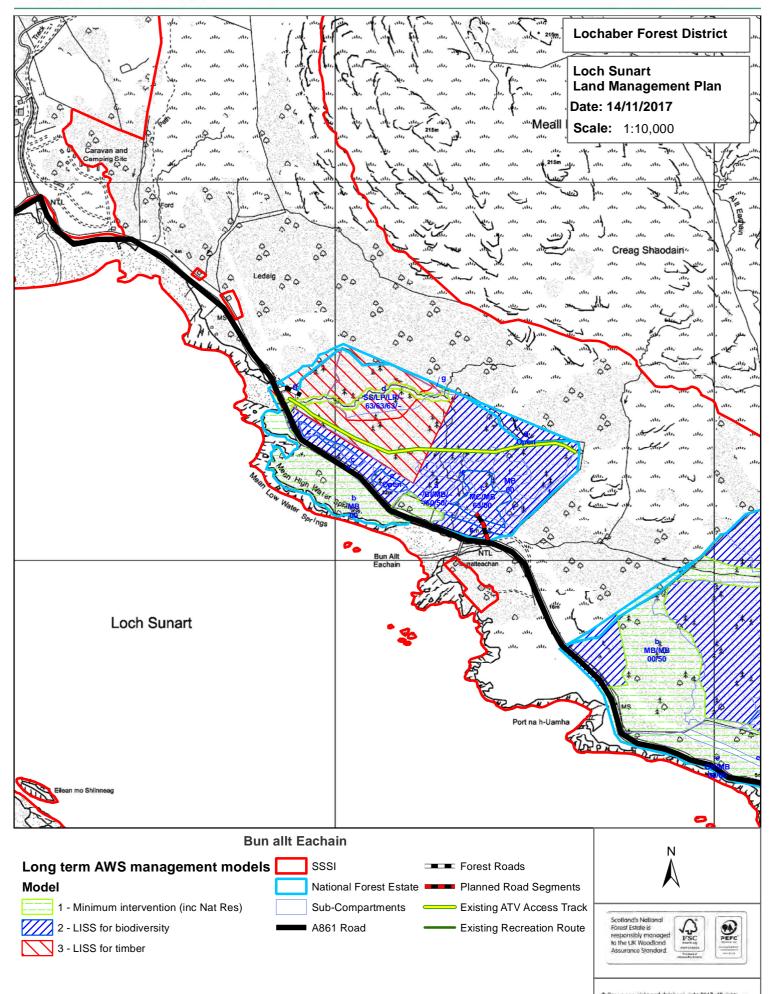




AWS, SSSI, Conservation And Heritage Features

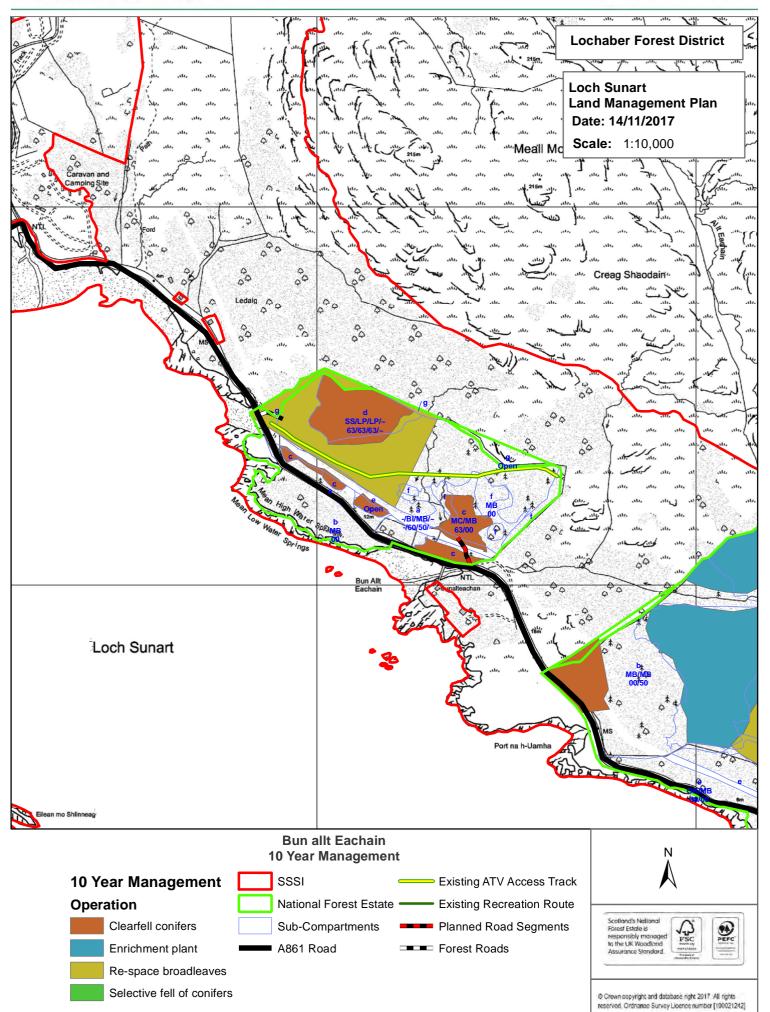


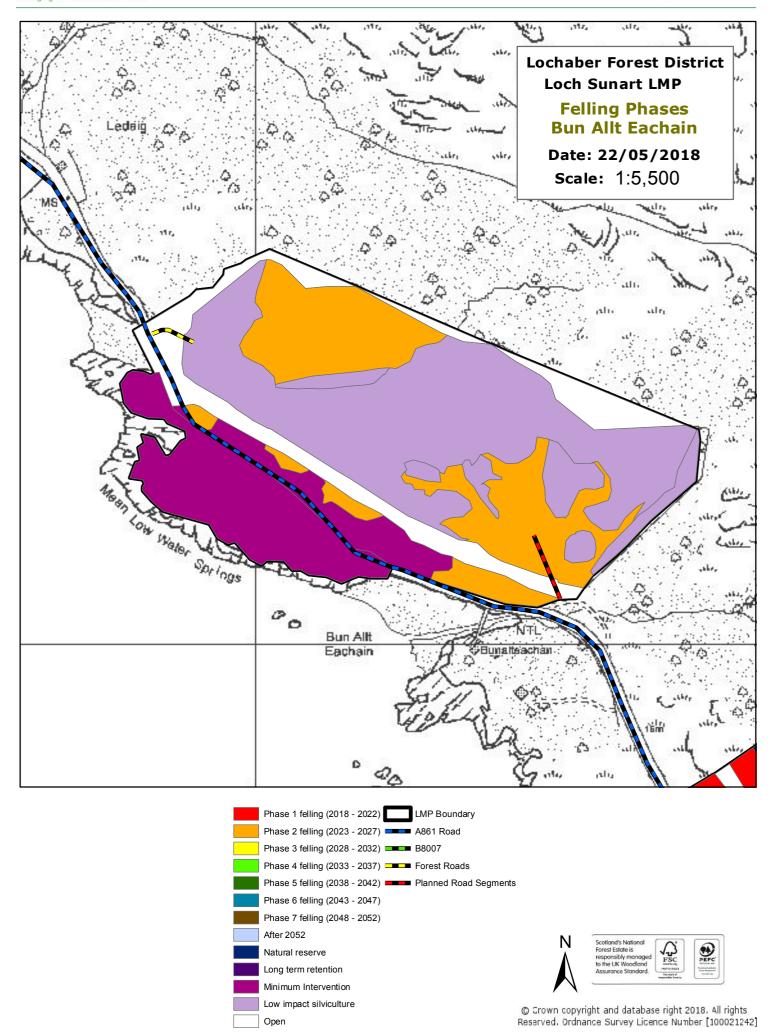




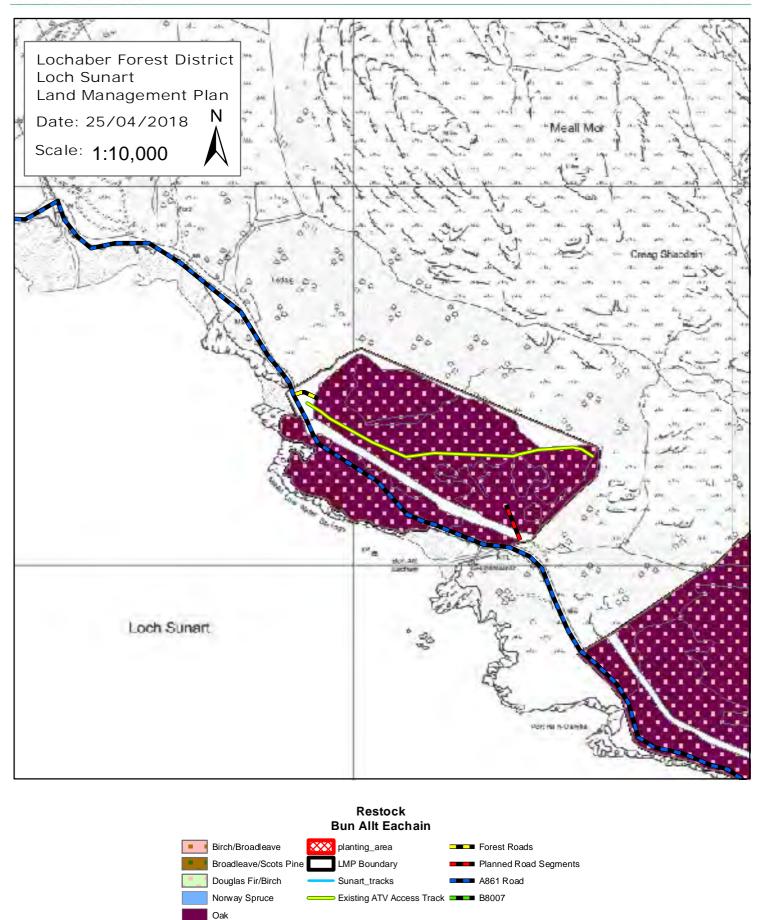
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Oak/Birch Open Scots Pine Scots Pine/Birch

