

Business Plan

For

Inverawe Riverside Woodland

Prepared By

Inverawe Community Woodland

Contents:

Summary

1 Introduction

1.1 Inverawe & The ICW

1.1.1 *Inverawe*

1.1.2 *The Inverawe Riverside Woodland*

1.1.3 *Inhabitants and The ICW*

1.2 The Proposal

1.3 The Objectives and Vision

1.3.1 *Access*

1.3.2 *Visitors/Users*

1.3.3 *Consideration of Drainage*

1.3.4 *Woodland Wildlife*

1.3.5 *Fishing/Waterlife*

1.3.6 *Boundary Considerations*

1.3.7 *Trees/Scrub*

1.3.8 *Plantlife*

2 Management

3 Costs and Funding

List of Appendices:

- Appendix 1 - Map of Inverawe Location
- Appendix 2 - Map of Inverawe Woodland Location
- Appendix 3 - Map of Inverawe Community Woodland
Members Catchment Area
- Appendix 4 - Map of Inverawe Riverside Woodland
showing Main Geographic Features
- Appendix 5 - Inverawe Riverside Woodland Aerial
Photograph View
- Appendix 6 - General Location of Dominant Woodland
Tree Species
- Appendix 7 – General Location of Woodland
Rhododendron P. Main Areas
- Appendix 8 - Resident and Transient Mammal and Reptile
Species
- Appendix 9 - Resident and Transient Bird Species
- Appendix 10 - Tree/Scrub Species Listing
- Appendix 11 - Plant/Flower Species Listing
- Appendix 12 - Argyll Fencer's Co-operative Ltd Note
- Appendix 13 - AFCLtd FISA Certificate
- Appendix 14 - The Landscape Centre Quote
- Appendix 15 - Public Liability Insurance Quote
- Appendix 16 - Photograph Views Map
- Appendices 17 to 31 - Photographs Views A to O
- Appendix 32 - Table of Costs/Funding

Summary

The Inverawe Community Woodland proposes to bring the Inverawe Riverside Woodland into community ownership with the objectives of enhancing the area in question through clearance of invasive plant/tree species, the opening up of pedestrian access ways and encouragement of native wildlife.

1 Introduction

This Business Plan has been prepared to support the proposal for the community purchase of Inverawe Riverside Woodland, at Inverawe, by the Inverawe Community Woodland (ICW).

1.1 Inverawe & The ICW

1.1.1 *Inverawe*

Inverawe (meaning, mouth of the Awe) is an area which is roughly centred on Inverawe House and is located to the East of the villages of Taynuilt and Fearnoch and North West of the settlement of Bridge of Awe in NW Argyll. It is largely the area to the immediate North side of the lower reaches of the River Awe and is accessed via an unclassified public road from the main A85 trunk road just a few metres east of the road bridge over the River Awe at Bridge of Awe. Inverawe “starts” at the SE extremity of the Riverside Woodland area where the Allt na Beiste passes beneath the public road way (see appendices 1 & 2). However, it is often regarded as covering a larger area than shown and is generally regarded as beginning at the point at which this small public road leaves the A85. If a traveller were to ask locally for directions to Inverawe they would

be directed to the “Inverawe Road” from this point. Access to the south side of Loch Etive is also via this “Inverawe Road” route.

1.1.2 The Inverawe Riverside Woodland

The Inverawe Riverside Woodland ground amounts to an area of some 6-hectares (15-acres) and is situated to the North of the River Awe, between the river and unclassified single-track macadamised public and private roadways within the community area known as Inverawe.

The woodland is crossed by several small burns or streams and path ways and has a small fishing hut situated, as one would expect, next to the river (see appendix 4), (see also appendices 17 to 31 for photographs of some areas of the woodland and appendix 16 for map showing location and general direction these photographs were taken).

1.1.3 Inhabitants and The ICW

The inhabitants of the small spread out community of Inverawe number roughly 35 in total.

Of this number, a significant portion have lived in and around the area for many many years having worked in a wide and varied range of occupations both locally and further afield.

Membership of the ICW is open to the general population living within an area covering the well-known and established catchment known as the Taynuilt Community Council area (see appendix 3). This is a reasonably large area with a perimeter of over 50 miles. Large tracts of this area are actually uninhabited, being as they are, either, farm/croft grazing ground (with a small amount of arable),

commercial forestry or are of a more rugged mountainous terrain with little access. There are many small pockets of habitation across the area, ranging from a scattered few to single dwellings. However, the main centres of more concentrated population within this area are to be found in the Villages of Fearnoch, Taynuilt and Bridge Of Awe. The smaller area, Inverawe, as described above at item 1.1.1 very much falls within the definition of a scattered community.

Currently, full membership of the Inverawe Community Woodland totals 35, with the vast majority of members living local to the actual Inverawe area and having a common mind to look after and protect their surrounds. See below for further details on ICW and its aims/aspirations.

1.2 The Proposal

It is proposed that the Inverawe Community Woodland purchases the Inverawe Riverside Woodland (mainly deciduous hardwoods, including Sessile Oaks planted circa 1815). (see appendices 1, 2 & 4).

This ground has been identified as a piece of land for disposal by Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) [formerly known as Forest Enterprise Scotland (FES)]. Members of the Inverawe Community have formed (in July 2017) a group known as the Inverawe Community Woodland whose intention is to take the woodland into community ownership by way of purchase through the Community Asset Transfer Scheme under provisions of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.

Following the posting of notice of intention to dispose of the woodland by FES, all permanent residential members of the local Inverawe community were invited to attend initial meetings with representatives of FES in order to:

- a) find out about the reasons for desired sale
- b) ascertain the value of the ground (asking price)
- c) establish possible means of purchase of the woodland
- d) ascertain the procedures to be followed and by which a potential purchase could be achieved

Beyond this initial meeting, members of the community convened further to:

- a) discuss the merits of the community becoming the owners of the woodland
- b) discuss the community's aspirations for the woodland

It was very quickly established that the vast majority of the community were very keen on the idea of maintaining the woodland in local ownership to preserve its amenity value. Therefore, it was proposed/agreed that those interested community members establish and become members of an association to be known as the ICW with subsequent election of an ICW committee and establishment of a constitution.

The ICW members therefore wish to:

- a) buy the woodland
- b) conserve and, where possible, improve the biodiversity of the woodland and wildlife habitat
- c) undertake the clearance of invasive non-native plant species

- d) clear and re-establish safe pedestrian access ways
- e) clear and re-establish drainage means
- f) replant cleared areas, where necessary, with native plant species
- g) manage the woodland by clearing and extracting, in an eco-sensitive manner, fallen and/or diseased timber

1.3 The Objectives and Vision

1.3.1 Access

The area of land in question is extremely steep over a very large portion of its length and a significant section at the south eastern end is relatively inaccessible to the extent that tree and indeed land maintenance would be particularly difficult to undertake in any form. The remainder of the land is accessible, but no longer as readily as it once was. There is no vehicular access to the woodland nor is there public parking available on, or adjacent to, the land. A number of the informal path ways previously in regular use have, in recent years, fallen into disuse due to the significant amount and size of timber that has fallen over them and/or due to the overgrowth of scrub and seemingly uncontrollable spread of invasive non-native *Rhododendron ponticum*. It is therefore a significant aim of the community to try to clear these path ways to re-establish free access for all and to control and reduce the spread of the *R. ponticum*. Whilst the fallen timber issue is readily identifiable and relatively quickly and easily dealt with, it is realised that *Rhododendron* clearing and its elimination will not be achieved overnight, but rather over a period of years (see appendix 7).

It is envisaged that areas thus cleared will, where sensible to do so and without risk of interference with cleared path ways, be restocked with native species or left to naturally regenerate under our managed control.

1.3.2 *Visitors/Users*

The small spread out community of Inverawe is well-known around the local area, with community residents supporting a great many and variety of organisations located, and functions held, within a considerable distance of their home area. In common with a trait to be found in virtually all rural West Coast Scottish communities, residents from all areas share in the enjoyment of each other's outdoor public facilities, The riverside woodland in its heyday was a popular choice for walkers, being, as it was, part of a circular route that combined both sides of the picturesque River Awe. A small suspension bridge provided by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board during the construction of the Inverawe Hydro Electric Power Station scheme connects both sides of the river several hundred yards downstream of the woodland and this allowed walkers to freely and safely cross the wide river. Whilst the bridge remains and is regularly used by residents of, and visitors to, the local village community of Taynuilt and of those of Inverawe, the circular route riverside walk is no longer a viable choice due to both severe water erosion and consequent land loss caused by major river flooding in the very early 1990s which washed away much of the north riverbank and path, and to the already mentioned overgrowth and blockage of the riverside woodland path way.

The riverside woodland has in the past been used for field trips by local primary school children as part of their educational studies of the river and riverside nature. The River Awe is also very popular with canoeists who used the riverside woodland area as a means by which to gain access to the river whether to haul out their equipment or to set off from. Again, these are no longer a viable option due to the restrictions to access described at 1.3.1 above.

The ICW believes that by taking ownership of the Inverawe Riverside Woodland and by managing it as described in items b) to g) above, it will be able to provide a healthier, more attractive part of the countryside that will allow members, not only of our local community, but of the wider communities of the surrounding area and visiting members of the general public, to be able to gain access to enjoy the peace and tranquillity of what was once known to be a well loved and popular riverside area. The world famous Inverawe Smokehouses and Fishery with its shop, café/tearoom, fishing ponds and its own woodland walks, attracts a great many visitors to the area from all parts of the UK and around the world. Members of the ICW see no reason why the riverside woodland cannot compliment these facilities by allowing such visitors to also enjoy walks in the riverside woodland environs when it has been brought up to the standard they intend.

1.3.3 Consideration of Drainage

Of the areas that aren't so steep as to prevent safe access, a significant portion of the lower, more level woodland is wet, comprising, of reedy waterlogged boggy areas. Over some of this ground, and in times of the drainage channels

being in a healthier state than now, the access path ways used to trace an easy route. The drainage ditches are no longer able to cope with the levels of water thrown at them due to natural shrinkage and the reliable deluge of annual leaf litter and other plant/tree detritus. It will be yet another significant aim of the ICW membership to rectify this by way of re-ditching, adding new ditching or, where appropriate, by bridging areas. A number of relatively small watercourses flow through the ground en-route to the River Awe and most, if not all, of these have altered their direction to some extent over the years, mainly due to blockage by way of sediment build up. This issue is of particular note for the watercourses on the woodland's steeper ground, where the restrictions to normal flow paths have caused diversion of the water and some small areas of washout erosion of previously intact adjacent soil and vegetation areas. It is the ICW's intention to address this issue by appropriate clearance of such blockages thus restoring the water to its original intended direct routes.

1.3.4 *Woodland Wildlife*

Like many other local Argyll-shire areas, the Inverawe community has an extraordinary and wonderful variety of wildlife and it is particularly proud to have a healthy and vibrant population of Red Squirrel that can be readily seen going about their natural daily business. Many members of our community encourage these animals and assist their survival, especially over the winter months, by the provision of food on bird tables and purpose made feeders. This has been extremely successful as the squirrel population has increased greatly over the last twenty or so

years. The squirrels have, over the years, created a great many dreys atop a variety and size of the riverside woodland trees and can regularly be seen utilising these trees as an aerial thoroughfare as they forage naturally and visit the bird tables and feeders. There are no alien Grey Squirrels in our area and with their detrimental position in relation to our native reds it would be our intention to ensure that this, with expert help, would remain the case should an invasion occur. The Inverawe Riverside Woodland area is a particular stronghold of this charismatic little red creature and we believe that with our sensitive management, and continued feeding, it will be able to remain so. The woodland area and adjacent river provides habitat for innumerable species of plant, and many other species of bird and mammal, with the larger animals being Red and Roe Deer. The Red Deer tend to be more winter visitors from the higher neighbouring mountain side area when they head for lower ground for food and shelter, but the Roe Deer can be seen all year round and are regular visitors, if not permanent residents to, and of, the riverside woodland given the existence and abundance of their preferred choice of fodder there. Very recently (2019), a badger's sett located in the woodland that had not been in use for many years appeared to be back in use and badgers have been seen crossing the adjacent roadway and eating fallen apples in an ICW members garden at night. (See list of Resident and Transient Mammal and Reptile Species, appendix 8).

The larger of the ever present bird species frequently heard and spotted are the Common Buzzard and the Grey Heron. Being non-migratory, both of these birds can be seen most

days and the tranquil riverside woodland is an ever popular place to do so. The River Awe supports a number of pairs of Dippers and they can be observed, especially during the breeding season, from the riverside woodland river bank as they rather comically bob up and down on the river rocks then plunge into the cool and relatively fast flowing water in their search for their favourite invertebrate aquatic food such as caddis fly larvae. There are a variety of bird species that are very infrequent visitors, with one particular species being the Waxwing. They have been seen, albeit rarely, feeding on berries locally (as found in the riverside woodland) as they stock up before moving on to/from Scandinavia we believe.

(See list of Resident and Transient Bird Species, appendix 9).

1.3.5 *Fishing/Waterlife*

There are a variety of fish species, including sea and brown trout, and salmon, at home in the River Awe, however as Inverawe Riverside Woodland is being sold without fishing rights, the ICW will have no requirement to consider them, save to ensure our activities would involve no harmful chemicals or other pollutants that may be caused to affect them in any way. The ICW sees no need to use, and has no intention of using, any environmentally harmful substances. Invasive plant species and intrusive growth will be dealt with by manual means only and supplemented where necessary by mechanical means. Any deviation from this would only be carried out after having sought expert help and advice, and in all instances; water life would be our prime consideration.

Being a fairly short river (River Awe) and with the riverside woodland being towards the lower reaches of it, there have been a number of reports of sightings of seals in the river as far up as the area of the riverside woodland and indeed at least one report of a seal sighting fully upstream beyond the river and into its source loch, Loch Awe. These lower reach sightings appear to be uncommon (though that may be because people are not always in the right spot at the right time) and are not of significant concern to this business plan.

1.3.6 *Boundary Considerations*

The woodland boundary is largely unfenced. Only one side remains fenced, the boundary to North West. The adjacent privately owned land at this boundary has grazing livestock utilising it over the summer months annually and the fence is kept in good order and is currently maintained wholly at the expense of the private land owner. The entire woodland boundary was originally fenced/walled, but such is the dilapidated state of the unmaintained parts, it is totally ineffective in function as a barrier and indeed much of the previously wired sections have succumbed to the elements and have completely disappeared. A small roadside section of fencing was removed a number of years ago as it was in an extremely unsafe condition with rotten, fallen posts and semi-buried, rusting barbed wire along its length. The majority that is currently unfenced allows wild animals to freely come and go as they please. In the interests of preventing unnecessary disturbance of our wonderful roaming wildlife, going forward it would be our intention that this would remain the case under ICW management.

However, any young saplings that would be planted may require the customary temporary protection of a small fence or such until at a stage beyond danger from leafy browsers.

1.3.7 Trees/Scrub

In a similar fashion to much of the surrounding area of Inverawe, and indeed that of Argyll, there are a significant variety of tree species to be found growing on the riverside woodland area.

Many of these are of considerable maturity and are considered ancient in tree age terms, with specimens of Sessile Oak reportedly having been planted around the year 1815. Some fine examples of many species, notably Beech and Scots Pine are to be found on the upper elevation and steeper sections to the NW. Unfortunately, such is the great age of some of these trees that they are deteriorating (some rapidly so), with large limbs succumbing to rot and high winds resulting in more and more fallen timber year on year. Such is the detrimental effect of this in so many ways that, and as mentioned at various points throughout this business plan, it is the considered intention of the ICW to better manage the timber than has been the case for many decades. A number of Inverawe residents occupy houses where open or enclosed multi-fuel/wood-burning type fireplaces are the main sources of heating and it is the ICW member's view that it would be of sense to utilise some of the suitable fallen and/or thinned timber as fuelling for these resident's homes. It is also widely known that the local Inverawe Smokehouses business utilises oak wood in the manufacturing process of its world renowned smoked produce such as smoked salmon, trout, and other delicacies.

Again, it would be seem sensible and appropriate that where fallen oak timber is readily accessible, it be extracted for use in this food production process. The need for felling of mature timber stock is not envisaged, however should a requirement for such an event, the relevant “felling permission” would be sought from Scottish Forestry prior to any proposed work of this nature occurring.

Where sensible and appropriate, the remaining smaller branches of fallen tree stock would be left tidily stacked to provide a shelter habitat and perhaps nesting sites for our smaller woodland creatures such as hedgehogs and birds, not to mention the countless number and species of woodland insects.

There are a few examples of copper beech growing on the woodland ground, with the finest mature specimen being located immediately adjacent to the southern side of the private road and just a few metres from its junction with the public road. Beneath this tree and very close by are a number of saplings of this same variety that are being kept clear of bracken and other choking plants by ICW members to allow them to establish. It would be desirable to carefully move some of these fine trees to other cleared areas of ground in order that they may grow unrestricted to maturity as has the parent tree. Although not a native UK species, the copper beech is extremely rare in the area and the ICW membership see these as an exception to the general rule of removing non-native species. Being as they are, extremely slow growing and particularly fine looking when in full leaf and do allow other plant species to grow beneath them, we do not regard them as particularly

invasive. They do/will also provide food and habitat for the local red squirrel population which is another reason why the ICW membership see no reason to remove these.

Across much of the riverside woodland, but especially on the higher and steeper sloping parts are to be found many holly trees. The growth of most of these is actually rather stunted or spindly as they struggle for space and light in their battle amongst their own kind and with scrubby and invasive species such a Rhododendron. Thinning of these areas and the complete removal of Rhododendron would see these fine trees blossom.

Appendix 7 shows details of location of the main areas affected by Rhododendron P. With their growing to a much lesser height and beneath the much larger mature beeches and pines canopy, they cannot be seen on the aerial view photograph of appendix 5. There are two much smaller areas with Rhododendron P. but these are currently relatively insignificant.

(See list of Tree/Scrub Species, appendix 10).

1.3.8 *Plantlife*

Like many other beautiful areas of natural woodland around Inverawe, an enormous variety and species of plants and flowers thrive on the riverside woodland area. Of particular note however, is a large section of the riverside woodland that produces an amazing display of bluebells every spring time. Unfortunately, these, and the annual sprouting of primroses in the same area, are being affected by the ever increasing amount of fallen timber and watercourse changes, but clearance of the wood and attention to drainage by way of re-ditching and clearing of

detritus from natural watercourses would easily and significantly improve on this situation.

One particular small section of the ground, at the lower elevation and toward the NW end, used to be clear and in the form of a paddock where hay was reportedly grown annually. Sadly this has largely been taken over by the blight of bracken with its propensity to harbour the ubiquitous tick. An ever difficult plant to defeat, it would however be the ICW's intention to attempt to clear the area of this menace with a view to hopefully restricting its annual spread and proliferation and to allow the stronger regeneration of already present grasses and wild flowers over time. A significant amount of scrubby bushes also have a hold in this area and these too would require to be severely thinned over time.

(See list of Plant/Flower species, appendix 11).

2 Management

Decisions regarding the overall management of the Inverawe Riverside Woodland site will be made by the ICW at meetings of the committee and general membership following normal constitutional processes. Following acquisition of the land it would be the ICW's intention to compile a woodland management plan. To this end, the ICW has been in communication with Forestry Scotland. The ICW membership intend that the vast majority of the work proposed to be carried out and as described previously in the various parts of section 1 above, will be carried out by voluntary means from within the membership as a whole. However, where specialist skills

would be required for work involving the likes of trained machinery operatives, then such skills will be externally sought.

Whilst accepting the natural limitations placed on access by way of the nature of the land's topography, we aim to make this a woodland that is accessible to as many people as possible and to make it a socially and environmentally sustainable woodland.

3 Costs and Funding

The ICW is fully aware that there will be annual costs associated with the management of the Riverside Woodland such as those associated with public liability insurance, maintenance of path ways and signage etc. It is anticipated that funding for this will be more than covered by a combination of a small annual membership subscription together with donations and small scale local community fund raising activities such as barbeques, whist drives, raffles etc.

It is anticipated that funding for occasional and one-off projects such as fencing, drainage involving machinery and timber works involving chainsaw operatives will come from grants through application to external sources such as the Taynuilt Community Council who are responsible for distribution of the monies associated with the local Beinn Ghlas Windfarm fund and separately from the new Carraig Gheal Windfarm Community Benefit Fund whose fund manager has informed us that we would qualify for such funding given that we come under their currently defined geographical area. Other potential sources include a local fish farm business Dawnfresh that operates from the nearby

sea loch, Loch Etive, and transport their imported feedstuffs and farm produce regularly (daily in fact) via the roads through Inverawe.

In addition to membership funding, funding towards the costs associated with the purchase of the riverside woodland has already been obtained from the Inverawe Smokehouses and Fishery Business who additionally, have offered their assistance with fund raising activities.

In order to be able to look ahead and in anticipation of the possible future need for fencing, a costing of material supply and erection of fencing has been provided by a local supplier, Argyll Fencer's Co-operative Ltd (AFCLtd) (see appendix 12) along with their Forest Industry Safety Accord (FISA) Certificate (see appendix 13).

As can be seen from the notes provided by AFCLtd, the costs are not specific to a given project as they cover a range of fencing variables, but they do give an indication of the sort of costings the ICW could expect to have to fund.

In terms of costs for drainage works involving machinery a quote has been obtained from local (Oban) operator, The Landscaping Centre (see appendix 14). This operator is familiar with our area, having been utilised on many occasions by the private land owner of the grounds adjacent to the riverside woodland.

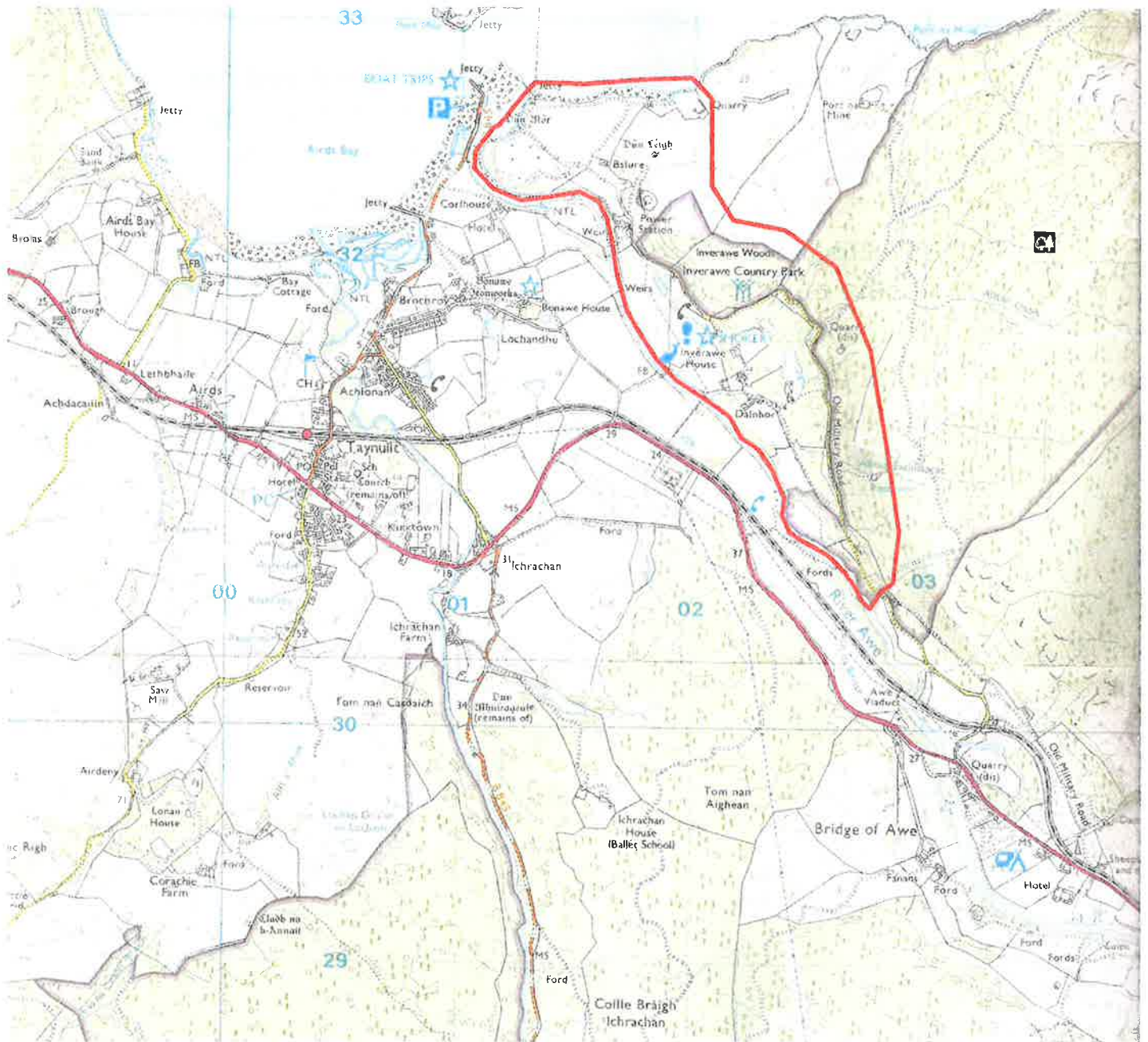
Being a necessity, a Public Liability Insurance quote has been obtained from the NFU's office, in the local town of Oban (see appendix 15 for details). In telephone discussion with the NFU local representative we have been advised

that although they have quoted for employers liability as well as public liability, we may not require the employers liability and they are happy to provide public liability insurance alone, thus the required premium figure would be nearer half that shown on this quote.

Irrespective of the fact that the Riverside Woodland has virtually no commercial value in terms of what may be achieved through timber sales (were such marketable timber to exist thereon), and given that the ICW membership wish the ground to be maintained largely as is, save for the improvements aforementioned, the ICW does not consider the future management of the Riverside Woodland to be a significant financial undertaking. A table of known and potential future costs and funding is provided in appendix 32.

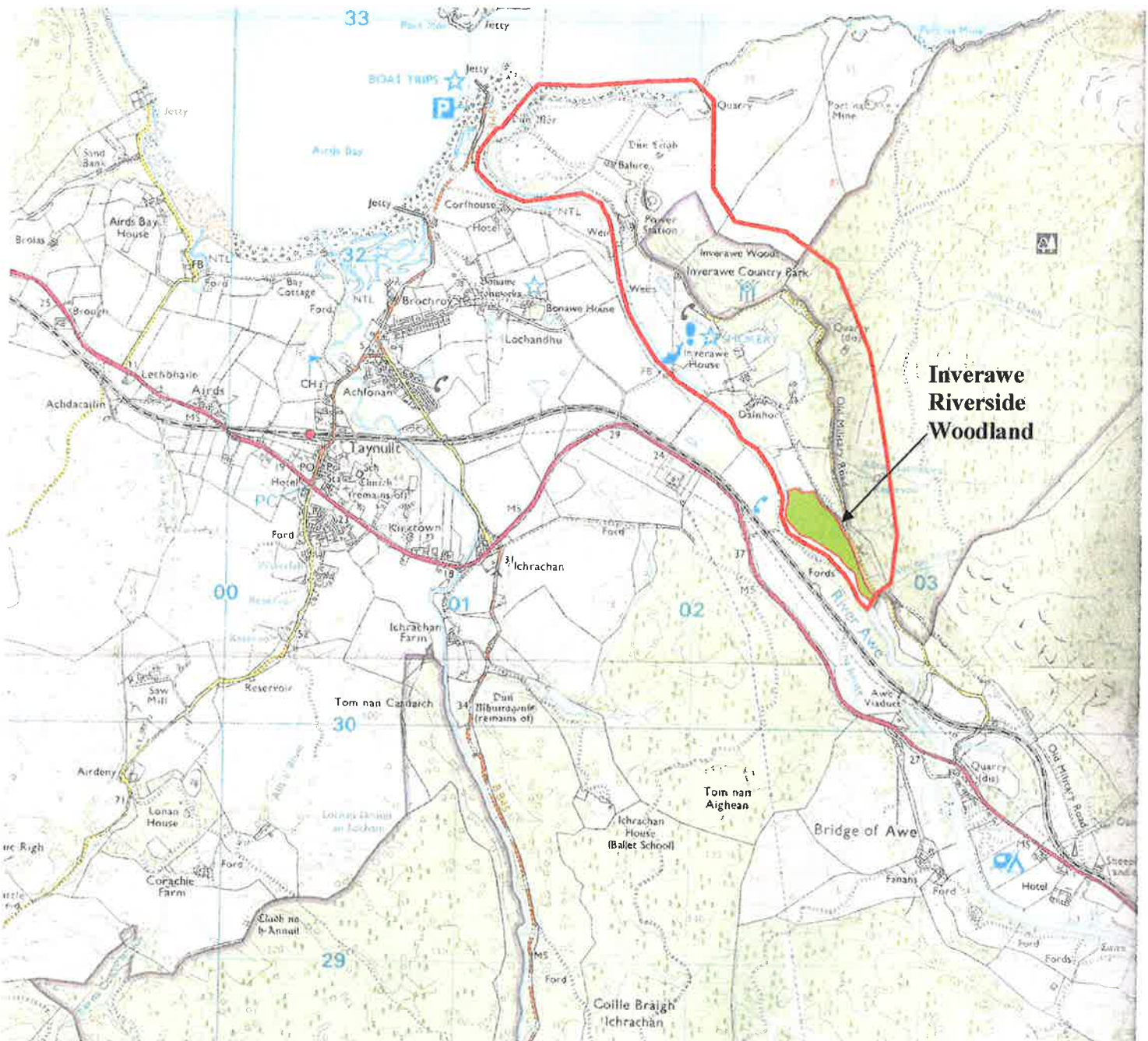
Appendix 1.

Location of Inverawe.



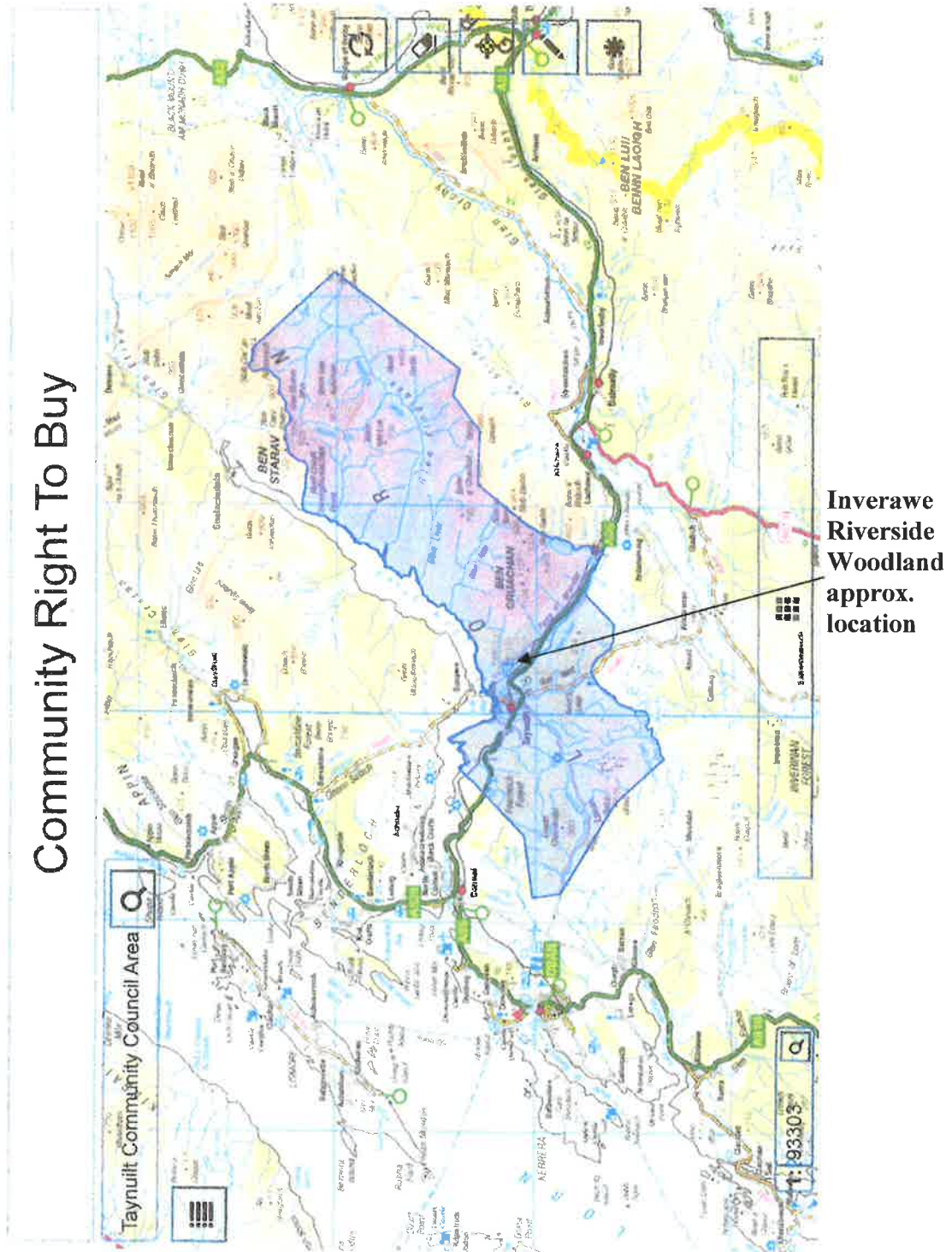
Appendix 2.

Location of Inverawe Riverside Woodland.



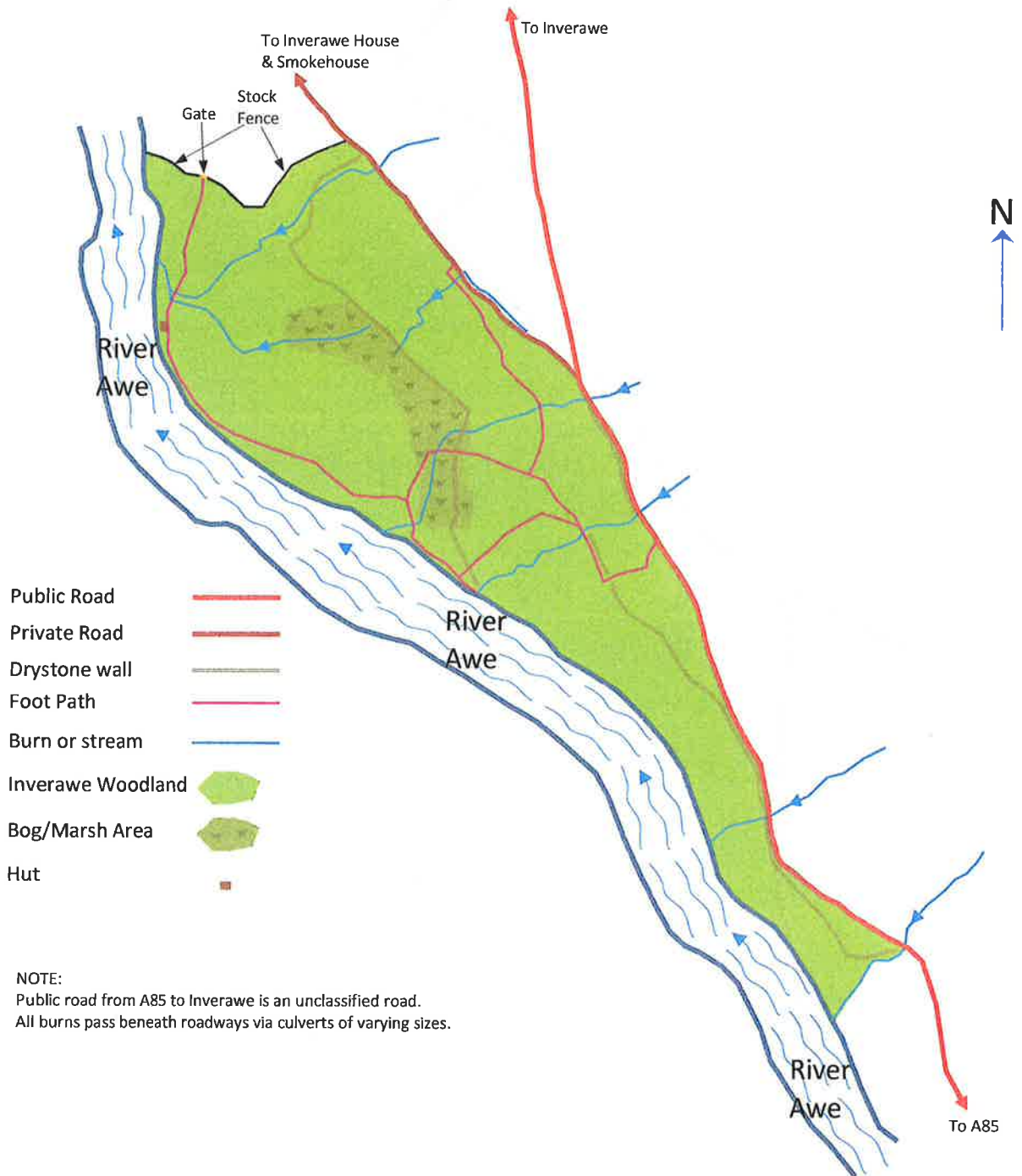
Appendix 3.

Inverawe Community Woodland Catchment Area.



Appendix 4.

INVERAWE RIVERSIDE WOODLAND Main Geographic features



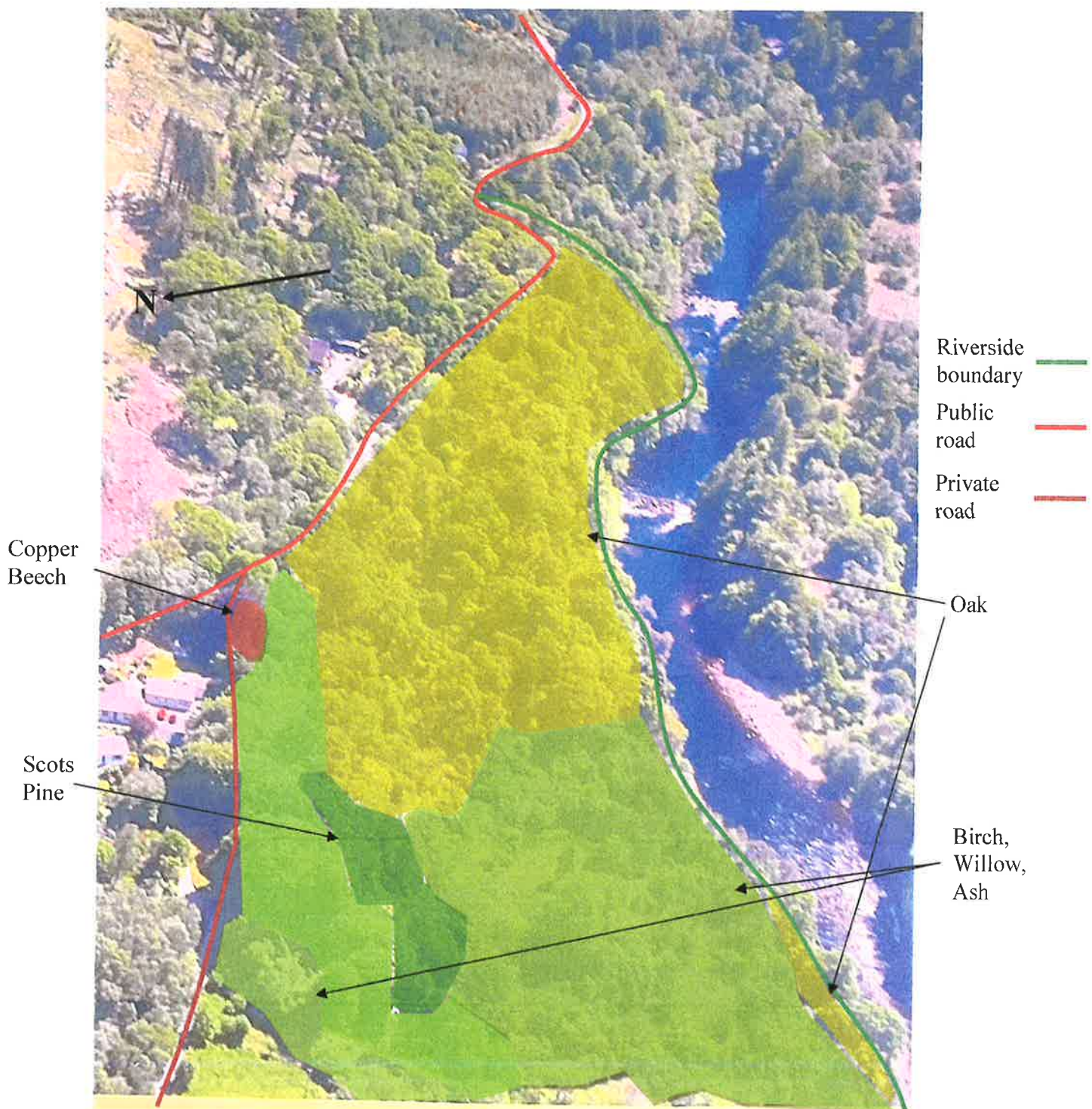
Appendix 5.

Inverawe Riverside Woodland Aerial Photograph View (as viewed from above NE end of woodland).



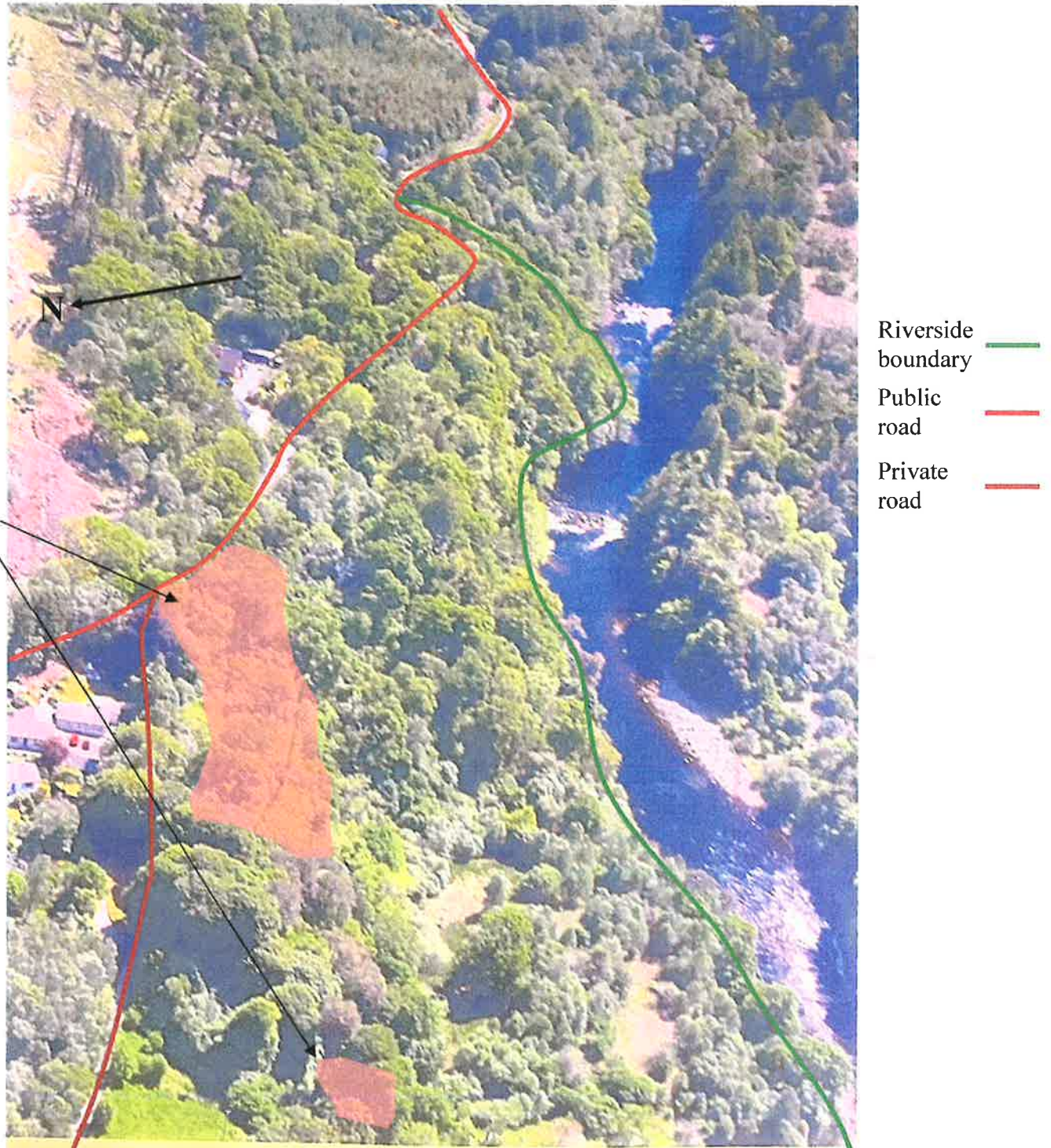
Appendix 6.

General Location of Dominant Woodland Tree Species.



Appendix 7.

General Location of Woodland Rhododendron P. Main Areas.



Appendix 8.

Resident and Transient Mammal and Reptile Species:

Note: Not an exhaustive listing.

Red Deer – *Cervus elaphus*

Roe Deer – *Capreolus capreolus*

Red Squirrel – *Sciurus vulgaris*

Red Fox – *Vulpes vulpes*

Badger – *Meles meles*

Pine Marten – *Martes martes*

Slowworm – *Anguis fragilis*

Common Lizard – *Zootoca vivipara*

Hedgehog – *Erinaceus europaeus*

Common Seal (seen in River Awe from riverside woodland) – *Phoca vitulina*

Otter – *Lutra lutra*

Smooth Newt – *Lissotriton vulgaris*

Common Pippistrelle Bat – *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*

Soprano Pippistrelle Bat – *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*

Common Frog – *Rana temporaria*

Common Toad – *Bufo bufo*

Appendix 9.

Resident and Transient Bird Species:

Note: Not an exhaustive listing.

Blue Tit – *Cyanistes caeruleus*
Coal Tit – *Periparus ater*
Long-Tailed Tit – *Aegithalos caudatus*
Great Tit – *Parus major*
Robin – *Erithacus rubecula*
Blackbird – *Turdus merula*
Dipper – *Cinclus cinclus*
Grey Heron – *Ardea cinerea*
Pied Wagtail – *Motacilla alba*
Grey Wagtail – *Motacilla cinerea*
Goldfinch – *Carduelis carduelis*
Chaffinch – *Fringilla coelebs*
Thrush – *Turdus philomelos*
Waxwing – *Bombycilla garrulus*
Fieldfare – *Turdus pilaris*
Buzzard – *Buteo buteo*
Sparrow Hawk – *Accipiter nisus*
Wood Pigeon – *Columba palumbus*
Collared Dove – *Streptopelia decaocto*
Kestrel – *Falco tinnunculus*
Hedge Sparrow – *Prunella modularis*
Greenfinch – *Carduelis chloris*
Siskin – *Carduelis spinus*
Mallard Duck – *Anas platyrhynchos*
Woodcock – *Scolopax rusticola*
Snipe – *Gallinago gallinago*

Great Spotted Woodpecker – *Dendrocopos major*
Nuthatch – *Sitta europaea*
Treecreeper – *Certhia familiaris*

Appendix 10.

Tree/Scrub Species:

Note: Not an exhaustive listing.

Sessile Oak – *Quercus petraea*

Scots Pine – *Pinus sylvestris*

Common Beech – *Fagus sylvatica*

Copper Beech – *Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea*

Mountain Ash – *Sorbus aucuparia*

Ash – *Fraxinus excelsior*

Hawthorn – *Crataegus monogyna*

Hazel – *Corylus avellana*

Willow – *Salix alba*

Sycamore – *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Whin (Gorse) – *Ulex europaeus*

Broom – *Cytisus scoparius*

Holly – *Ilex aquifolium*

Rhododendron – *Rhododendron ponticum*

Appendix 11.

Plant/Flower Species:

Note: Not an exhaustive listing.

Primrose – *Primula vulgaris*
Buttercup – *Ranunculus acris*
Lesser Celandine – *Ficaria verna*
Snowdrop – *Galanthus nivalis*
Daffodil – *Narcissus*
Bluebell – *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*
Bracken – *Pteridium aquilinum*
Wood Anemone – *Anemone nemorosa*
Foxglove – *Digitalis purpurea*
Dandelion – *Taraxicum officinale*
Orchid –
Clover – *Trifolium repens*
Ransoms (Wild Garlic) – *Allium ursinum*
Bramble – *Rubus fruticosus*

Appendix 12.

Argyll Fencer's Co-operative Ltd

Achalic Beag Phone : 01631 563271

Lesags Fax: 01631 563271

by Oban, Argyll

PA34 4SE V.A.T. No. 100 2155 10

October 24, 2018

John Bergant Esq
Inverewe Community Association

Raf Inverewe Community Association

Note regarding discussion of prices and factors affecting fencing

Fencing using materials to grant specification and FISA approved contractors

Stock fencing price range £4 - £8 per metre plus VAT

Deer fencing price range £10 - £12 per metre plus VAT

As discussed factors affecting price would include:

Specification of fence

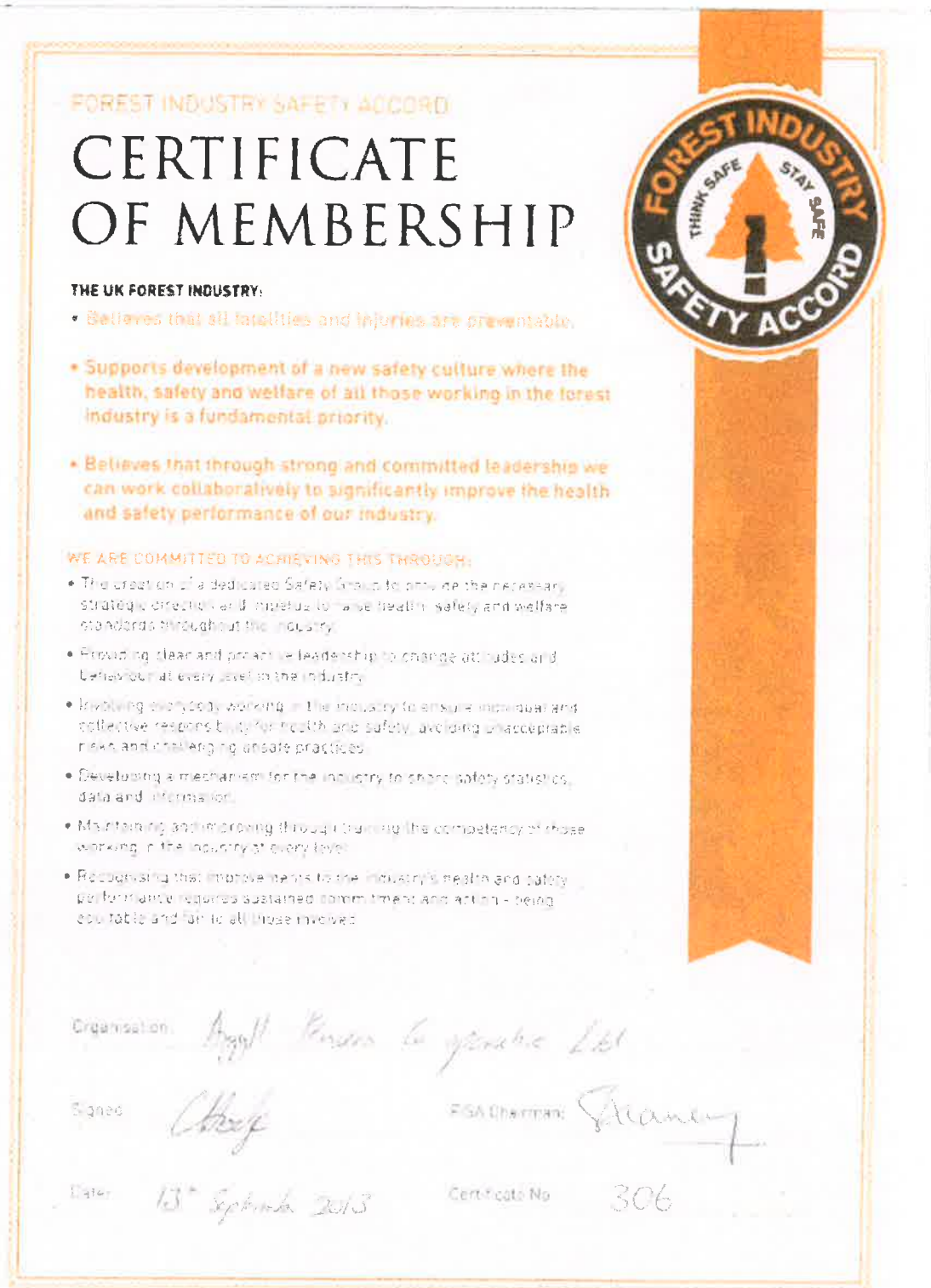
Access to line

Lengths and timescale required

Stripping, disposal or lay-out requirements

Condition of line including features such as public access, ground conditions, closed fencing systems, utilities presence and environmental hazards or features.

Appendix 13.



Appendix 14.

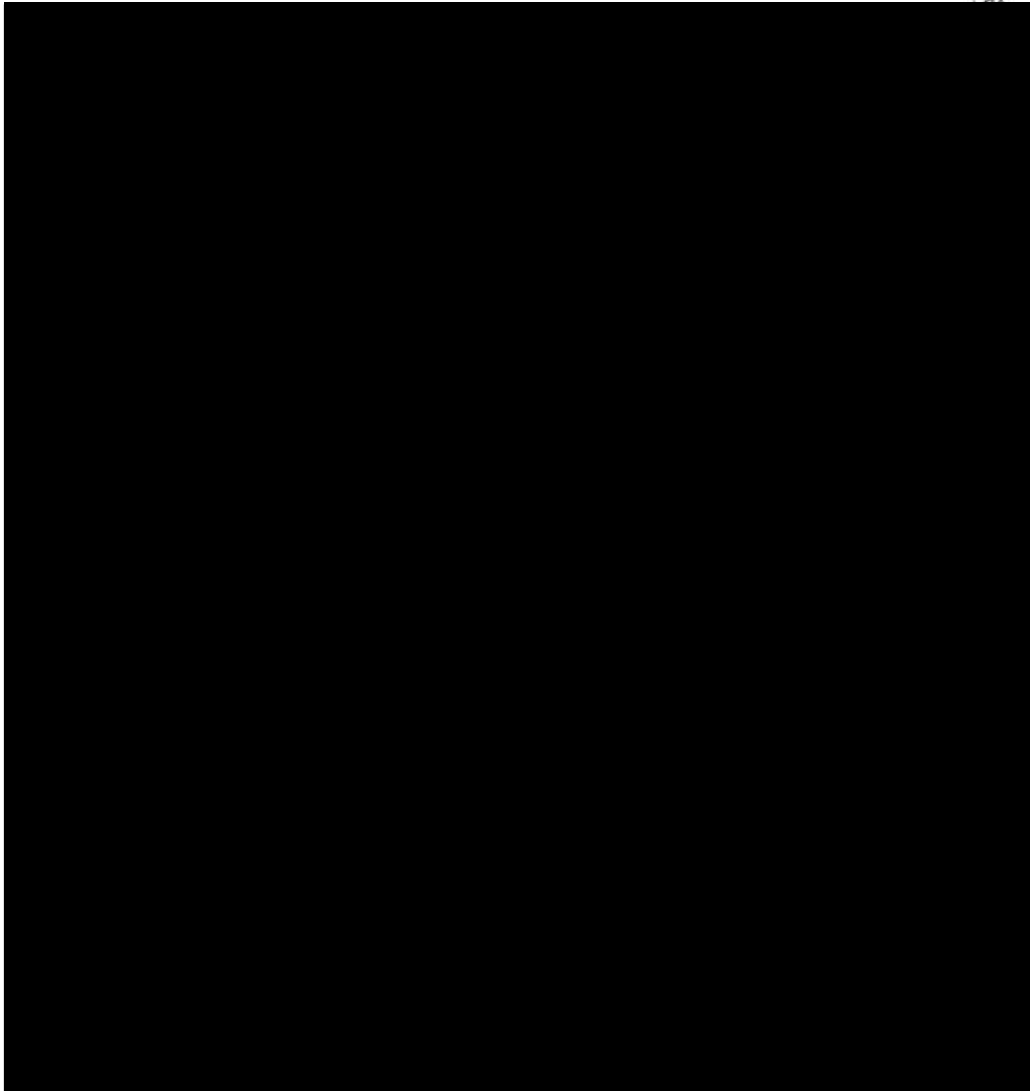
QUOTE

The Landscaping Centre

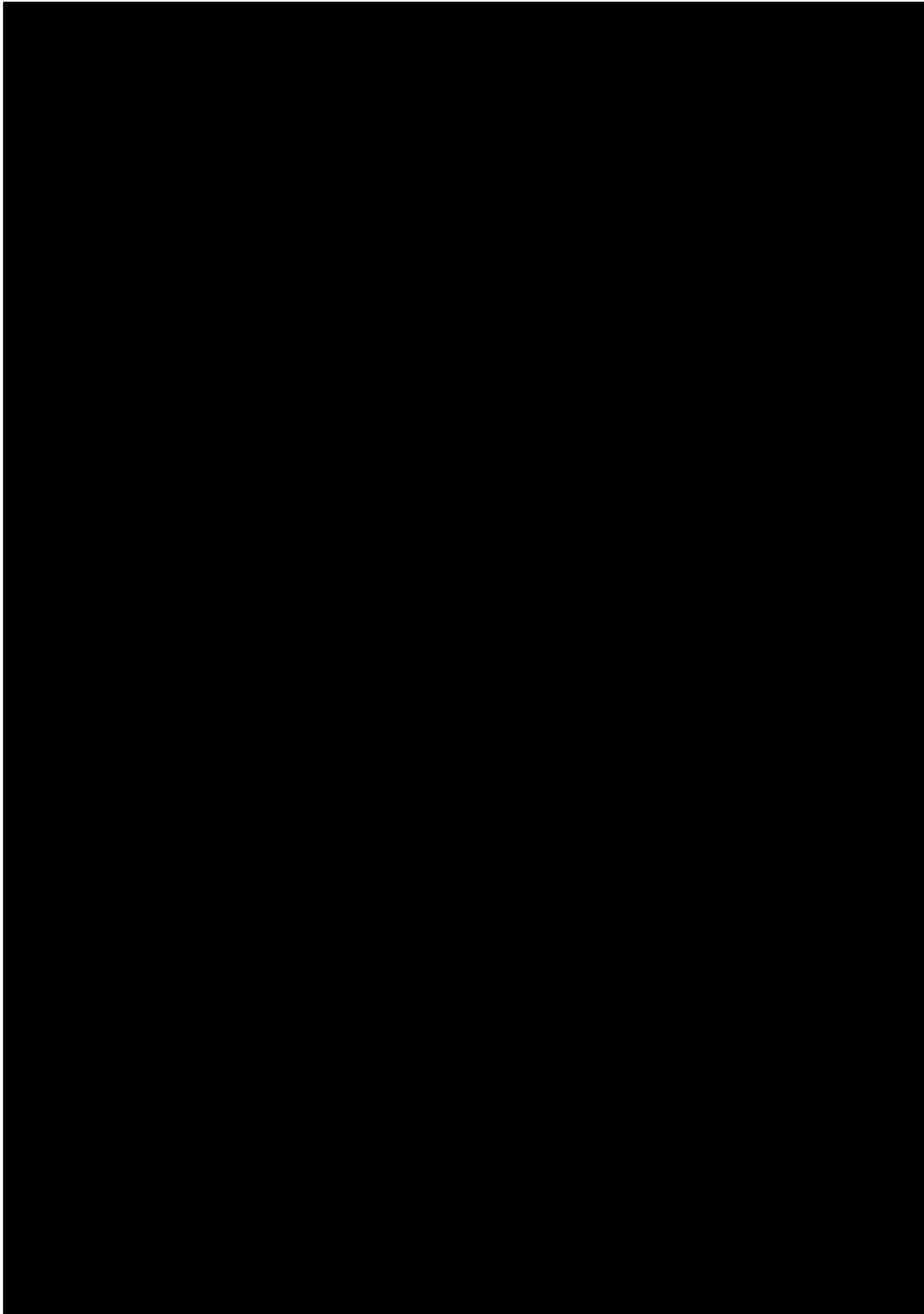
Unit 2, 17 Lochavullin Road, Oban PA344PL

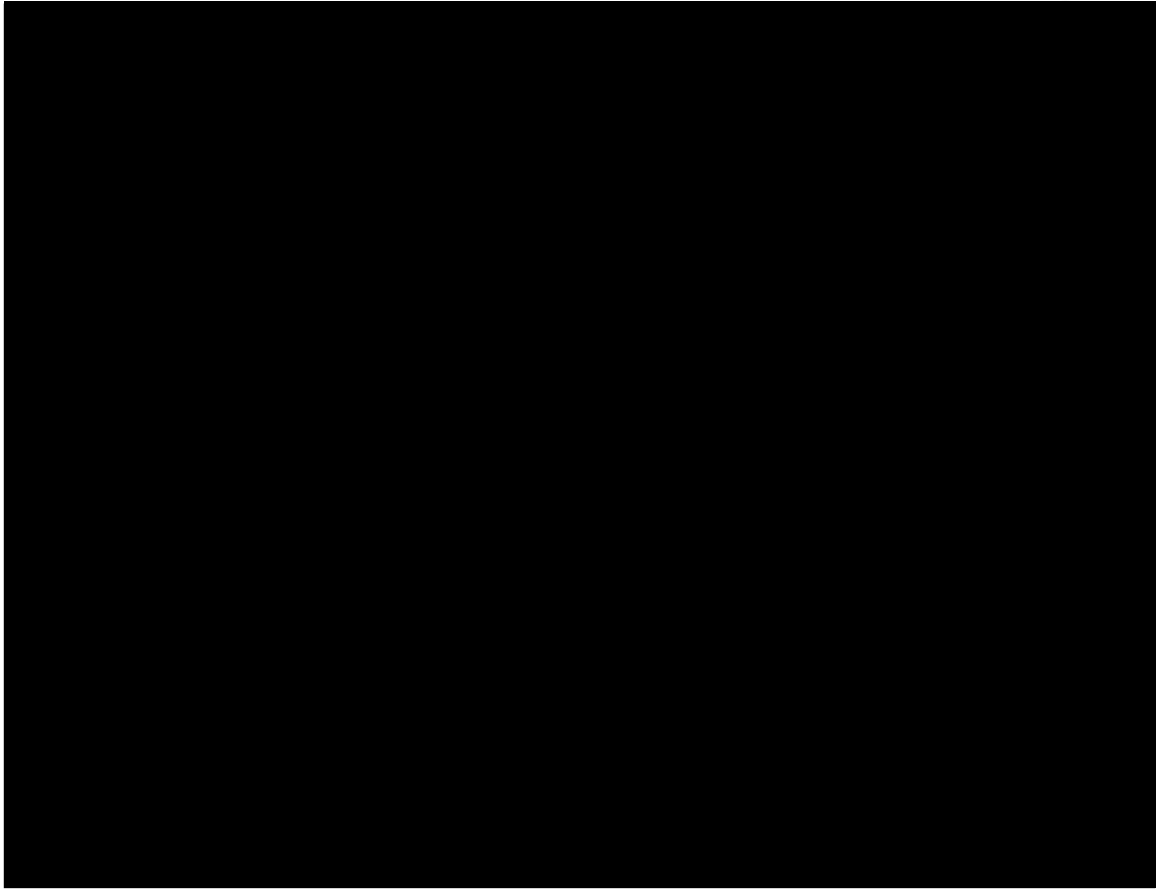
Ph: 01631566655

Fax:



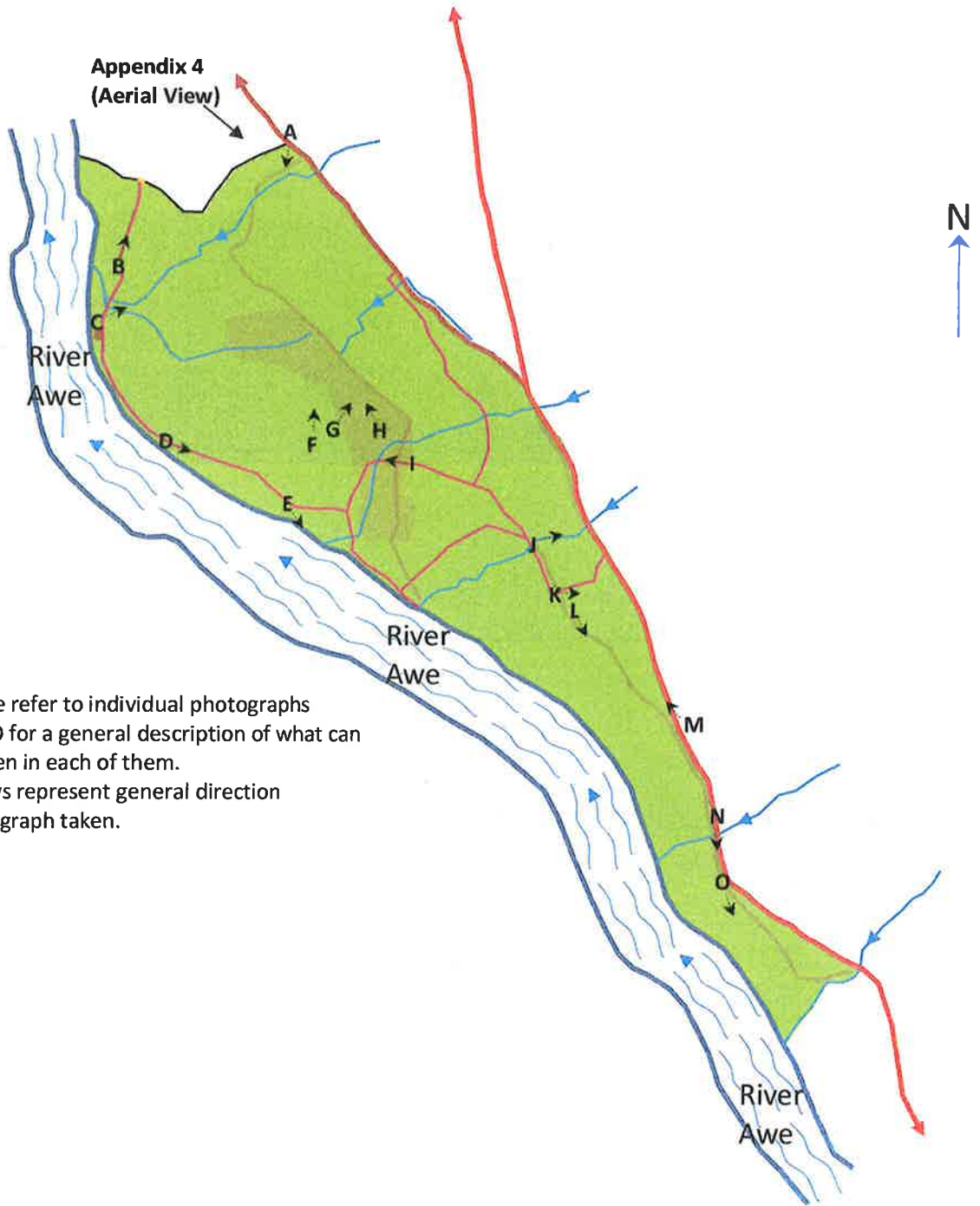
Appendix 15.





Appendix 16.

INVERAWE RIVERSIDE WOODLAND Photograph Views Map



Please refer to individual photographs A to O for a general description of what can be seen in each of them. Arrows represent general direction photograph taken.

Appendix 17.

Photograph - A



This photo of the woodland taken from the area of its Northern extremity shows the boundary fence between the riverside woodland ground and the private landowner ground (to the right of the fence) in the foreground and leading off into the distance to the right. The edge of the woodland's mature timber can be seen mid-picture. Beyond those seen in this view the ground drops very steeply. Photograph F (appendix 20) shows this same bit of mature woodland from below the steep bank and looking virtually straight back towards where this photo is taken from.

Appendix 18.

Photograph – B



This photo of a short section of the woodland path way is taken from its North Western area and shows the rough path shortly after it has headed uphill and away from the River Awe. A few meters beyond the little “gap” arrowed, lies the gate in the fence that leads to the adjacent private landowner’s ground. This section of path way has been used and generally kept clear by fishermen for access to the river and the fisherman’s hut area for many years.

Appendix 19.

Photograph – C



This panorama style photo gives a rather distorted view as seen from close by the fisherman's hut (right side); however it serves to illustrate the general ground cover close to the banks of the River Awe as it looks across the lower area of what used to be the paddock. As can be seen, this area is now largely overgrown with scrub and a large amount of bracken. The trees of the ancient woodland area can be seen to the left and in the middle distance with commercial forest in the very far mid background.

Appendix 20.

Photograph – D



The path way parallel to the River Awe, and on the left the Birch trees, scrub and bracken on the former paddock area. This little section of the path way was cleared of small scrub and bracken a number of years ago and is maintained so by fishermen.

Appendix 21.

Photograph – E



A view, looking upstream, of the River Awe taken from the highest point of the riverside section of the path way.

The riverside woodland can be seen extending along the steep river bank on the left to the point where the river disappears around a bend.

The river bank becomes very steep roughly from the point on the bank arrowed. A small section of the path way can just be seen through the trees below the arrow.

Appendix 22.

Photograph – F



This photo, taken from the south side of the bog/marsh area looks across towards the very steeply inclined and heavily wooded bank on the North Eastern area of the woodland.

The private road to Inverawe House & Smokehouse is immediately behind these trees. As they make up part of the ancient woodland, many of the largest trees in view are very old and a significant number have in recent times succumbed to decay and/or windblow and are now either breaking apart or lying on the ground rotting. The remains of the drystone wall can just be seen running along the bottom of the bank from mid to right of the lower picture area.

Appendix 23.

Photograph – G



This panoramic photograph is viewed from roughly the same area as photograph F, but shows a greater extent of the mature trees that populate the top and steep slope of the bank beneath the private roadway.

This view looks across a section of the bog/marsh area, the wettest part being to the right and further right out of shot.

Appendix 24.

Photograph – H



This panoramic view of a particularly reedy section of the bog/marsh area looks North West toward the woodland's Northern end. A large Ash tree typically lies fallen, the root end of which is in the region of the drystone wall that is largely hidden from view behind the scrub to the right.

Appendix 25.

Photograph – I



This photograph is taken from the path way where it hits the Eastern side of the bog/marsh area. This is a very wet section and the path way cannot be seen clearly. The remains of the drystone wall can be clearly seen at upper mid area of picture. The remains of a one-time drain lies just two metres or so beyond this wall. This drain still attempts to remove water from the bog/marsh area and is shown as a continuation of the burn that crosses the Inverawe public road near the “Y” junction with the private road.

Appendix 26.

Photograph – J



Typical view of one of the small burns (streams) that head downhill on the very steeply inclined bank. This particular burn, though it does not look like it in the photo, is on a very steep section located roughly mid-way along the length of the woodland area. To the right of this burn lies (unseen) a rusting fallen fence that ran from the top drystone wall to the lower riverside one.

Appendix 27.

Photograph – K



The drystone wall with pathway through gap.
This section of the wall remains at original height and is over 5' 6" in places. The path way remains clear of fallen timber and scrub in this area by residents as best they can. This path, like all those in the woodland is regularly used by deer and other animals. Many other normally less-obvious animal paths are to be found criss-crossing the woodland area, becoming more obvious to identify out with the growing season.

Appendix 28.

Photograph – L



The drystone wall (also viewed in photograph K) as viewed from the top side (public road side) looking South East through the woodland.

A short distance on the other side of this wall to the right of this picture, the ground becomes precipitous as it drops down to the riverside below. This is typical and very much the case from the burn (stream) further South East of the South East end of the bog/marsh area.

This view shows a typical area of the lower-growing Hazel trees (mid distance).

Appendix 29.

Photograph – M



Public road to Inverawe House on North side of the woodland. This area is at the South East end of the woodland with the photo taken looking North West. The drystone wall remains can be seen coming close to roadside. Rhododendron in evidence behind wall in this area. This is a very small area of this shrub.

Appendix 30.

Photograph – N



Public road with South East end of woodland on right sloping very steeply down towards the River Awe. The woodland area ends at the Allt na Beiste, a small burn (stream), just beyond the trees in the distance where the roadway disappears round the left hand corner.

Appendix 31.

Photograph – O



View of River Awe (on right) through South East end of woodland trees. This photo taken just off public road adjacent to the layby shown on photo N. The area here is mainly populated by mature oak with numbers of hazel, birch and the odd Mountain Ash.

Note animal track path way to left of picture.

Although it is possible, with much care, to reach the riverside here, the woodland/river banking in this area is extremely steep and is rarely if ever used by pedestrians.

Appendix 32.

Table of Costs & Funding (all figures rounded to nearest £1).

Acquisition		
	Land Valuation Costs *	£2040
	Land Purchase Price	£21000
	Legal Fees (incl VAT)	£3120
	Total	£26160
	Scottish Land Fund	£22120
	Community Funding	£2000
	Total	£24120
Annual Recurring Costs		
	Insurance (public & employee)	£575
	Accounts	£150
	Office Costs	£0
	Total	£725
Potential One-off Costs **		
	Land Drainage	£300/day
	Fencing	£8/metre
ICW	Membership Subscriptions ***	£550
	ICW Fundraising	£200
	Total	£750

* Land Valuation - Costs already paid (£2040 12.03.18).

** Potential One-off Costs are based on quotes received (ref. appendices 12 & 14) and will only be incurred should the ICW decide to carry out such activities in the future. At the time of production of this Business Plan the ICW sees no immediate need, nor plan, to carry out such activities.

*** Based on current number of ICW members (max £25/member).

