Forestry and Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

Glencoe

Long Term Plan (LTP)
2026 – 2036

We manage Scotland's national forests and land to the United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard – the standard endorsed in the UK by the international Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. We are independently audited.

Our land management plans bring together key information, enable us to evaluate options and plan responsibly for the future. We welcome comments on these plans at any time.

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Version History

Version	Date	Comments

A Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details and Declaration

A.1 Property Details			
Property Name:	Glencoe		
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NN 110 600	Nearest town or locality:	Glencoe
Local Authority:		Highland	
LTP plan area (hectares):		134 ha	

Applicant Details			
Regional Manager:	Andrew Hunt		
Planner:	Susannah Hughes		
Organisation:	Forestry and Land Scotland	Position:	West Region
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Address:	Millpark Road, Oban		
Postcode:	PA34 4NH	Country:	Scotland

Approval - to be completed by Scottish Forestry staff:			
LTP Reference Number:			
Plan Period: (ten years) (day/month/year)	From:	To:	
Operations Manager Signature:		Approval Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)	

Declaration

I hereby apply for a permission to fell the trees described in this application and I certify that:

- I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of Forestry and Land Scotland.
- I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.
- I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas.
- I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders which SF agreed must be included.
- 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.
- Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion request form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 for road building /quarries /afforestation /deforestation.
- 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.
- I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice.

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

Glencoe Lochan forest in the Highlands is at the head of the glen, connecting the village with the iconic Pap of Glencoe. Historically it was planted in the 1890s as a policy woodland by its then owner, Lord Strathcona, primarily with trees of north-west American origin. It comprises a constructed reservoir, Glencoe Lochan, with surrounding native and policy woodlands on the lower slopes rising up toward the Pap of Glencoe with commercial conifers planted later by the Forestry Commission on higher slopes. It is a highly valued recreational resource for both locals and the enormous number of visitors that visit the glen in this nationally significant area; see Map 1. Within the Regional 'Big Maps' context, Glencoe is one of a few forests assigned the priority of 'Recreation' and is seen as being a recreation site of National importance.

A.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

The purpose of this Long Term Plan (LTP) is to outline felling and thinning proposals over 20 years. The first 10 years (2026-2036) are shown in detail along with restocking proposals for the whole plan area. This first 10-year period is particularly important because it relates to the part of the LTP that requires specific approval from Scottish Forestry (SF), including operations which may require screening for a determination on whether Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. Where plans include woodland creation, deforestation, roads and quarries, an accompanying Screen Opinion Request will be submitted to SF. Longer term management of Glencoe is included in the plan to provide an indication of the direction of travel and to provide context.

The plan will be reviewed after five years to ensure the objectives set out in the LTP are still appropriate for the management of the forest in the current conditions. All operations, both planned and completed, will also be reviewed to ensure they are still necessary to achieve the stated objectives.

The management of the woodland is certified and will always adhere to the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) and the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS). This LTP has been produced in accordance with a range of government and industry standards and guidance as well as recent research outputs. A full list of these standards and guidance can be found on our website.

Table: Existing Schemes & Permissions		
Type	Ref. No.	Details
LMP	030/503/258	Expired 31/03/2024

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

A full record of comments raised during consultation is available in Appendix I; no major areas of concern were raised at stakeholder meetings throughout the process.

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Vision

To continue Lord Strathcona's legacy of an iconic and beautiful mixed woodland nestled on the promontory at the entrance of Glencoe, whilst ensuring it is contiguous with the surrounding landscape and allow opportunities for growing areas of diverse commercial conifers on the upper slopes.

Management Objectives		
Number	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
1	To continue to provide a positive and welcoming visitor experience	Well maintained trail network with up to date interpretation and signage, linking to other local facilities in discussion with community
2	To identify areas to focus controlling invasive species and avoid their expansion: target Gaultheria in particular for control and Rhododendron ponticum (R.p) for containment	Produce a prioritised Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) plan in conjunction with Forest Research where possible, identifying current actions for FLS and potential actions as part of a local landscape-scale invasives group.

Management Objectives		
Number	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
3	To achieve a mixed conifer crop on higher productive land that fits into the landscape	At time of restocking plant mixed conifers from FLS shortlist appropriate to local soil and exposure conditions.
4	To positively manage policy woodlands around the lochan, acknowledging that shade tolerant mixtures can reduce the impact of invasive species in these areas	Continue to ensure all formal trails through policy woodland are safe in short-term and work towards a more resilient woodland able to halt the encroachment of invasive species.
5	To identify priority PAWS areas and establish a programme of enhancing and restoring priority areas eg targeted thinning around remnant areas as per UKWAS v5 recommendations	Work with environment to incorporate programme of broadleaf works utilising planned access tracks.

A.6 General Site Description

A.6.1 Topography and Landscape

Glencoe woodland is located on the lower slopes of the Pap of Glencoe (See Map 1: Location map). Sitting on a promontory which extends into Loch Leven, it is highly visible from the A82 when heading east along the Loch, and forms a landmark feature at the western end of Glencoe. The forest lies entirely within the Ben Nevis and Glencoe National Scenic Area. It is overlooked by 'Mountain Massif' (Landscape Character Assessment) to the west and east, although the forest falls mostly within 'Lochs with Settled Edges'. However the upper slopes are characterised as 'Rugged Massif' characterised by steep sided slopes, upland grassland and numerous rocky outcrops (see Map 14).

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

The rock type is predominantly quartzite to the east with Leven schists on the lower slopes and bands of Ballachulish limestone and slate on the far western margin. The soils are a combination of brown earths, gleyed soils and pockets of peat (there is no detailed soil map at present).

A.6.3 Climate

Climate change models suggest that the general trend will be towards a significantly warmer climate with higher winter rainfall and lower rainfall in the summer leading to a partial soil moisture deficit during the summer months. In terms of the next rotation these figures have limited impact on species choice according to ESC models. However this level of climatic change is likely to interact in the longer term with soil characteristics and this may have a positive impact on soil structure and widen the range of species potentially suitable for the site. Average rainfall is 1700 mm p.a. and this increases up to 4000 mm p.a. to the north around Fort William. The climate data for Glencoe was obtained from the Ecological Site Classification system (ESC) using the 2080 scenario. The results of interrogating this system gave the following data:

AT (Accumulated Temperature) is the accumulated total of the day-degrees above the growth threshold temperature of 5º, which provides a convenient measure of summer warmth; around 2150.
MD (Moisture Deficit) this reflects the balance between potential evaporation and rainfall and therefore emphasises the dryness of the growing season (rather than the wetness of the winter or entire year); it is around 90.
DAMS (Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring) represents the amount of physically damaging wind that forest stands experience in the year. The wind throw risk is measured by the DAMS score for the forest area. The range of DAMS is up to 15 nearer the higher slopes (windiness is the limiting factor to tree growth at higher elevations in Britain).

Each tree species has tolerances for these, and other factors, and they can be used to identify species suitable for the site conditions. The results above will be used to help assist in the choice of tree species for restocking in this plan. Further information on these criteria and the application of ESC can be found in Forestry Commission Bulletin 124 - An Ecological Site Classification for Forestry in Great Britain.

A.6.4 Hydrology

Watercourses from the forest are either tributaries for the River Coe or feed directly into Loch Leven. The River Coe is classified as ‘High’ and Loch Leven is rated ‘Good’ under the Water Frameworks Directive. There is no flood risk in the area from rivers or the coast, but there is up to a 10% risk of flooding around small watercourses (from SEPA).

Private water supplies can be abstracted from a stream, spring, well or borehole, and usually consist of a series of pipes and tanks feeding one or more properties. There are no known

abstraction point supplies or catchments within FLS land. Where present this information is identified and mapped for use at an operational level. It is fed into all worksite planning well in advance of any operations to ensure there is no detrimental impact on the water supply and at this operational level best practice Forestry and Water Guidance is rigorously followed.

Any changes to these supplies are discussed with the relevant properties and a plan drawn up to carefully manage the site. This may end up in operational delays but allows a full understanding especially of complex supplies such as those surface fed from a diffuse source. FLS continually endeavor to identify all supplies and any further points found will be added in to the database to give a comprehensive coverage. There are no public water supplies actives within the forest; previous supply for Glencoe village has been decommissioned in 2009.

A.6.5 Windthrow

This region is, on average, the windiest in the UK, with frequent areas of low pressure passing over this area, especially from December to February, when mean speeds and gusts of wind are at their strongest. However given the forest's location on the lower coastal slopes, the DAMS range is lower although pockets of susceptibility to windthrow exist given its exposed location on a promontory. This has caused issues historically eg in areas of shallower rooted conifers with poorer soils such as firs and these species will be avoided in these areas at time of replanting.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

The majority of the neighbouring land use is hill land leading up to the mountain tops around the Pap of Glencoe (one single land-owning estate with a current focus on rewilding). An area of community grazings to the east is adjacent although not contiguous with the edge of the forest due to differing land ownerships. To the south the forest abuts the village and hotel grounds.

A.6.7 Community & Access

The existing forest road network includes the main forest entrance to the north, accessible from the main Kinlochleven public road, B863. There is also a secondary forest road entrance to the south but its access from the minor Glencoe back road precludes its use for timber traffic. The main recreational entrance is discrete from these forest road entrances and consists of a well-used forestry car park at the start of the formal trail network.
In addition, the circular core path of Glencoe orbital route passes through the forest parallel to the Glencoe public road and now links the village to the National Trust centre further up Glencoe. The informal parking area along this route is externally promoted as the starting point

for the Pap of Glencoe finger-posted route. A long established old walking route to Kinlochleven runs through the forest exiting halfway up onto the open hillside via a gate.

A mixture of formal trails are located around the lochan ranging from Easy to Moderate ability and are widely used by locals, visitors and guests to the adjacent hotel.

Glencoe lochan is also an extremely popular wedding venue with registrars and celebrants conducting over 100 weddings every year around the lochan.

There is also a large network of informal access paths throughout the forest, including walking trails, open hill access and also informal mountain bike routes (see map 9). Around two million vehicles drive through Glencoe annually with 1.1 million visitors recorded within Glencoe National Nature Reserve. Of these 250,000 also visit the neighbouring National Trust for Scotland's visitor centre and many of these visitors carry on to Glencoe lochan which is West Region's busiest car park facility. In 26/27 FLS should have further data on numbers visiting from parking charges.

A.6.8 Historic Environment

There are no regionally significant sites of historic interest within the plan area although it is extremely proximate to historic Glencoe with its wealth of heritage sites. The Victorian history of the Glencoe House gardens is noted in its policy woodlands although no official designation exists – see map 10.

A.6.9 Biodiversity

The coastal fringes of the forest are shown to be areas of high conservation value and part of a conservation area network, including an area of PAWS (plantation on ancient woodland sites) around the north, see map 15. A proportion of woodland will be managed to provide deadwood habitat where it provides the greatest environmental benefit. The highest ecological potential for deadwood is found in the established woodland within ASNW, PAWS and riparian areas, also within Long Term Retentions and minimum intervention areas. Areas of lower potential for deadwood will be found in the higher, more exposed areas of conifer crop. Where possible, deadwood will be left at the edge of clearfell coupes where it will get light and may link into the Conservation Area Network. The Deadwood Ecological potential was compared to the forest's connectivity of network to highlight beneficial areas for higher amounts of deadwood.

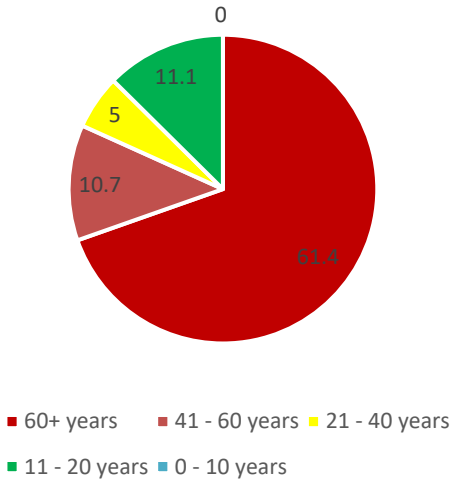
A.6.10 Invasive Species

Invasive species are prevalent within the plan area and comprise one of the major challenges and threats to the forest. Rhododendron ponticum was introduced as part of the policy woodland but has subsequently spread throughout the area. In addition, Gaultheria is increasingly prevalent around the main lochan area and thrives in unshaded areas, for example below pine and larch trees. The coverage of these two plants it too extensive to consider complete eradication, but a prioritised action plan has been put together to try and contain the threat within the forest and out with its boundaries. A landscape scale approach is being investigated throughout the glen by the major landowners and in the future this may potentially result in funding becoming available for a more comprehensive removal programme (see map 13 illustrating the estimated current extent of INNS and a phased plan for containment).

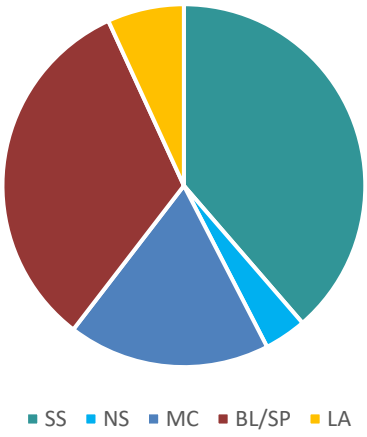
A.7 Woodland Description

Glencoe forest is predominantly made up of a range of mixed conifers, including Larch, Norway Spruce and Sitka Spruce, with large areas of Scots Pine and broadleaves on the lower slopes. The area east of the Lochan contains large areas of un-thinned mature timber which is beyond the thinning window. See Map 2 which shows the existing tree species composition and pattern.

Age distribution



Species Mix



Age class (years)	Current	Year 20
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
0-10	0	23
11-20	7	13
21-30	8	0
31-40	0	7
41-50	0	8
51-60	0	0
60+	64	38
Total*	**79**	**89**

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.

* Differences between report and LTP area are due to presence of multiple storeys in the sub-compartment database resulting in a correct double count of species. Difference between current and Year 20 areas are due to inability to account for multiple storeys in the future restock areas layer.

Area by species						
Species	**Current**		**Year 10**		**Year 20**	
	Area (ha)	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**	**Area (ha)**	**%**
SS	31.2	23	21.9	16	17.0	12
NS	2.9	2	2.1	2	2.1	2
Larch	7.2	5	2.1	2	2.1	2
LP	3.1	2	2.6	2	0.4	1
DF / GF	5.2	4	5.2	4	5.2	4
MC	23.9	18	31.9	23	38.6	28
WH	1.9	2	0.5	1	0.5	1
SP	11.1	8	12.9	10	12.9	10
MBL	20.3	15	30.6	23	31.0	23
Open Ground	6.1	5	3.1	2	3.1	2
Other Land	21.1	16	21.1	15	21.1	15
Total*	**134**	**100**	**134**	**100**	**134**	**100**

Table 1 – Area by species

This shows the current and future species composition

* Differences between report and LTP plan area are due to presence of multiple storeys in the sub-compartment database resulting in a correct double count of species. Difference between current and Year 10 and Year 20 areas are due to inability to account for multiple storeys in the future restock areas layer.

Other land: Includes open water, car park area, open hill

Open ground: Internal open space (failed/unplantable)

Felled land: 18.9 ha of which 6 ha open, 3.2 ha BL, 9.7 ha MC; these figures are included in species' totals

A.8 Plant Health

An increase in the type and scale of tree diseases and pests is increasingly impacting on species choice and forest management.

The most serious disease currently in the region is Phytophthora ramorum in Larch and the only one subject to statutory plant health notices (SPHN). Larch is no longer a viable tree species for forestry on the west coast. An accelerated programme to remove the existing stands of larch is underway and it is no longer being planted. Glencoe LTP lies within the PRIORITY ACTION ZONE.

Dothistroma needle blight (DNB) affects pine species. Pine stands are being monitored and the worse affected brought forward for harvesting. Only the Alaskan lodgepole pine has resistance and Scots pine can only be planted away from the Caledonian pinewood inventory sites. Suspect pine deaths were identified around Glencoe lochan and a Forest Research pathologist and entomologist attended site visits to help identify the cause.

Ash Dieback is working its way through the Region with the expectation that at least 90% of the ash will be lost. Pre-emptive felling of ash is not being undertaken in the hope of being able to identify some resistant trees.

An area of dead and dying trees was identified by staff and members of the public close to the lochan and Forest Research conducted a site visit to ascertain the cause (see C.2.12).

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities			
Objectives	Opportunity	Constraint	Concept
To continue to provide a positive and welcoming visitor experience	Stunning landscape (in NSA) and famous locality brings an enormous number of visitors to the area, in addition to the regular local visitors who have a huge affection and interest in using the lochan	Local visitor facilities are over-stretched at peak times of the year. Lack of investment in recent past has resulted in degradation of some facilities reaching the end of their lifespans eg pontoons. Additional permissions required due to reservoir legislations affecting ability to proceed	Identify a programme of works in the short term (next 5 years) and aspirational aims beyond that potentially achievable with funding streams available with collaborative working in community
To identify areas to focus controlling invasive species and avoiding their expansion: target Gaultheria in particular for control and R.p for containment	Work with forest research gaultheria experts to try and progress achievable options within the plan	Extensive areas of INNS, predominantly R ponticum and gaultheria	Identify zones to focus works on for FLS and for joint funding potential eg buffer zones along upper margin and along Glencoe orbital FLS; wider

			issue within core of park and wayleave, joint funding
To achieve a mixed conifer crop on higher productive land that fits into the landscape	History of policy woodland around the lochan has demonstrated the wide variety of conifer types able to grow and provides an in-keeping visual mixture as a backdrop to Glencoe village.	Larch disease could impact felling sequence and areas prioritized to achieve this Haulage routes to south of forest are not useable; all timber must be taken to the north Steep ground working; winch will be required in places Boundary issues: registrations layer does not align with fenceline so collaborative working with neighbours to ensure right land use taken forward for mutual objectives within SF requirements. Wind could be an issue further up the hill away from more protected areas of the lochan. Deer numbers if too high will impact any restocking with tender conifer species	Longer rotation for some of the slower growing conifers Maintain the feel of policy woodland whilst still allowing an element of commercial conifers in productive areas, nested within suitably well designed landscape; careful use of perspectives and 3D GIS opportunities. Working with neighbours on reducing deer numbers improves ability for mixed conifers to become established.

To positively manage policy woodlands around the lochan, acknowledging that shade tolerant mixtures can reduce the impact of invasive species in these areas	Shading provided by mixed conifers suppresses invasives such as R.ponticum and gaultheria	Access is limited to the area north of the lochan where species such as Noble Fir have been adversely impacted in places by susceptibility to windblow	Maintain the policy woodland visually around the lower slopes whilst providing access to better manage selective thinning areas within this eg Noble Fir, larch.
To identify priority PAWS areas and establish a programme of enhancing and restoring priority areas eg targeted thinning around remnant areas as per UKWAS v5 recommendations	Areas of high quality broadleaf woodland already exist in areas eg around the north-west of the lochan	Threat from invasive species on success of any regenerating areas; potential areas could be identified for small group plantings if necessary	Protect and expand areas of PAWS broadleaf especially to the north of the plan area with a plan identifying priority areas

Map 3 Concept illustrates how the plan concept incorporates the important constraints and opportunities into the management objectives.

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practices

Glencoe forest has evolved as a predominantly policy woodland with the core area to the west being ideally suited to LISS (low impact silvicultural systems): a mixture of mature tree cover and areas of un-thinned younger conifers. To the east there are larger areas of un-thinned mature timber which is beyond the thinning window and these areas will be clearfelled over a period of 15 years to produce a forest with a more diverse age structure. Summaries of the percentage of woodland relating to UKWAS and FLS objectives are recorded in Appendices II and III.

C.2 Prescriptions

C.2.1 Felling

Sites proposed for clear felling in the plan period are identified as Phase 1 and Phase 2 management coupes on Map 4. Refer to Table 3 for scale of felling. Any other planned tree felling (e.g. selective felling, felling of individual trees, or felling of coppice) is shown on Map 5. The majority of coupes have been carried over from the previous approved Land Management Plan as failed infrastructure prevented harvesting from being carried out as scheduled.
One large and two small coupes have been identified for felling in Phase 1 due to their larch component. A further three clearfell coupes in Phase 2 combine areas of larch and western hemlock with the restructuring of the forest in the east.

Other tree felling in exceptional circumstances

FLS will normally seek to map and identify all planned tree felling in advance through the LTP process. However, there are some circumstances requiring small scale tree felling where this may not be possible and where it may be impractical to apply for a separate felling permission due to the risks or impacts of delaying the felling, see Map 5.

Felling permission is therefore sought for the LTP approval period to cover the following circumstances:

- Individual trees, rows of trees or small groups of trees that are impacting on important infrastructure (as defined below*), either because they are now encroaching on or have been destabilised or made unsafe by wind, physical damage, or impeded drainage.

**Infrastructure includes forest roads, footpaths, access (vehicle, cycle, horse walking) routes, buildings, utilities and services, and drains.*

- The maximum volume of felling in exceptional circumstances over the plan area covered by this approval is 75 cubic metres per calendar year.

A record of the volume felled in this way will be maintained and will be considered during the five year plan review.

[N.B. Trees may be felled without permission if they: are of less than 10 cm diameter at breast height (1.3 m); pose immediate danger to persons or property; are completely dead; or are part of Authorised Planning Permission works or wayleave agreements].

C.2.2 Thinning and Respacing

Potential sites for thinning in the plan period are identified on Map 5. Table 4 indicates the potential area of selective thinning.

Thinning will normally be carried out at, or below, the level of marginal thinning intensity (i.e. removing no more than 70% of the maximum MAI, or YC, per year). Higher intensities (no more than 140 % of maximum MAI, or YC, per year) may be applied where thinning has been delayed, larger tree sizes are being sought or as part of a LISS prescription. Where trees need to be removed to accommodate facilities to support approved thinning and CCF, including stacking areas, ramps and access racks within adjacent management coupes, this should ideally be identified in thinning maps and thinning plans as part of the LTP submission. Where this is not the case, additional felling necessary for reasonable infrastructure can be agreed by exchange of email. In all cases work plans will define the detailed thinning prescription before work is carried out and operations will be monitored by checking pre and post thinning basal areas for the key crop components.

C.2.3 Low Impact Silvicultural Systems (LISS)

Areas identified for LISS management are also shown on Map 5.
The majority of the lower slopes, from the shoreline of Loch Leven to encompass the setting of Glencoe Lochan, have been designated as LISS. It is made up of a diverse range of mixed conifers, including Larch, Norway Spruce and Sitka Spruce, with large areas of Scots Pine on the lower slopes and broadleaves. There is also a component along the upper margin of the forest which has a higher broadleaf component. These will be managed via Single Tree Selection whereas the more conifer dominated areas will be via Group Selection.

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions (LTR) / Natural Reserves (NR) / Minimum Intervention (MI)

There are no stands identified as Natural Reserve but areas of Minimum Intervention and Long Term retentions are shown on Map 4.

These are situated within areas of medium and high Deadwood Ecological Potential thus retaining deadwood in these areas would be beneficial as a whole. However there is a caveat that these stands are in the high recreational areas of the forest so this may not be possible if safety might be compromised. These LTRs comprise: area of mature NS abounding the Glencoe orbital route; an area of mixed SP/LP towards the head of the lochan with an understorey of R.ponticum (this will need to have funding secured before any further silvicultural operation is considered); and finally an area of stable and maturing SS that forms the iconic backdrop to the lochan which is outwith any commercial area of forestry at Glencoe.

The far west steeper slopes of broadleaves are minimum intervention areas and as such will bring environmental and landscape benefits to the forest which would otherwise have low crop value combined with very steep slopes.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Planned restocking of felled areas, and proposals for the future habitats and tree species over the whole plan area are shown on Map 6. See Table 5 for areas, establishment, and mix proportions. Timing of restocking will comply with the plan tolerance table shown in section C.4. Mixed conifers will include areas of Douglas Fir and Coastal Redwoods amongst other approved minor species appropriate to conditions.

Where required, the choice of any ground cultivation technique will consider the short-term benefits for establishment against any long-term side effects on soil and tree stability, access for future forest operations and the environment. There will be a preference for the least intensive technique, seeking to balance minimising the amount of the soil disturbance and the need for herbicide treatment.

Stocking densities will be at least 2,500 stems per ha (sph) for conifers and 1,600 sph for broadleaves unless justified elsewhere in this plan. If the restock or natural regeneration should fail to reach these levels the site will be beaten-up to the required planting density. This will be assessed at year 3 and year 5 after planting with beat-up by at least year 5.

Provenance zones are 105 (north) and Category A, B or C detailed for a specific restock area depending on adjacency of seed source and ASNW/PAWS (see Local Provenance Agreed protocol). A good climatic match as well as provenance is pursued to ensure the most suitable seed source. The Native Woodland Survey of Scotland's measure of Semi-naturalness is used to ascertain the potential seed dispersal distance (60 – 100 m where this is limited and 300 m where there is a large seed source).

There are two legacy coupes that were planted under the previous plan but require beating up in this new plan period to achieve full establishment (primarily due to climatic conditions at time of planting). These areas have been assessed and included in the establishment programme and will be monitored as the plan progresses.

Permanent native woodland habitats have been identified for expansion and/or establishment following felling operations. Typically these areas will include open space as well as native broadleaved woodland. An assessment will be made post felling to confirm the viability of regeneration, but areas that tend to be within 75 m of a viable seed source (usually of at least two different species) may been identified as suitable for Natural Regeneration. This is dependent on browsing pressure being reduced to ensure the successful regeneration of trees which is addressed in the Deer Management Plan, see Appendix IV.

Natural Regeneration is a priority theme promoted in the Scottish Forestry Strategy and where feasible is seen as preferable to planting for several reasons: it offers greater biological and genetic diversity to planting; landscape scale natural regeneration provide less segregated landscapes; less GHG emissions without the requirement for ground preparation; and there is no plastic pollution compared to the use of tree guards with planting. There will be a preference for natural regeneration of native woodland areas. Any non-productive broadleaf planting will complement existing landscape eg areas of beech to the south.

Coupes being restocked through Natural Regeneration will be monitored and maintained throughout the establishment phase. Should densities not be met by year 5, a beat-up operation will be carried out to achieve the required stocking density and species or, if a further period of regeneration monitoring is proposed beyond year 5 then Scottish Forestry will be notified.

The monitoring for regen will run concurrently with any stated fallow periods to avoid an additional 3-5 years period in advance of monitoring.

Table 3 – Felling

This shows the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole LTP. This includes any areas of 'LISS – Fell' (i.e. removal of final overstorey).* (see Map 4). The remainder of the forest is: Minimum intervention (10 ha); LISS (48.5 ha); Open land (12 ha).

SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total LTP Area:		134	hectares									
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention*	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	15.8	11%	21.2	16%	0		0	0	7.8	8	18.7	14
Volume	13,700 m³		19,000 m³									
Coupe numbers (Ph 1/2)	43018 (11.6 ha) 43019 (1.7 ha) 43009 (2.5 ha)		43016 (5.7 ha) 43013 (2.7 ha) 43012 (2.0 ha) 43006 (10.8 ha)									

* As all areas of proposed LISS management will have some overstorey trees retained over the next 20 years, no areas of 'LISS – Fell' are listed.

Table 4 – Thinning

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the LTP (see Map 5).

Species*	Thinning (ha)	Comments
MC, MBL, SP, LA	Upto 49.5 ha	Selective felling: LISS and around recreational / operational / PAWS areas of the forest eg forest roads
Total		

***** Percentages are given for the respective sub-compartment areas and not representative of the proportion of each species being removed in thinning prescriptions.

Table 5 – Restocking

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of the LTP listed on a coupe-by-coupe basis (see Map 6).

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted**
Previously felled	43015	MC (95%)	10.0
Previously felled	43033	MBL (60%) / Open (40%)	3.3
1	43019	MC (40%) / MBL (40%) / Open (20%) BE (40%) / MBL (40%) / Open (20%) SP (80%) / Open (20%) Open (70%) / MBL (30%) - riparian	5.3 2.0 0.5 1.0
1	43018	MC (70%) / MBL (10%) / Open (20%) MBL (80%) / Open (20%)	1.0 0.7
1	43009	SP (70%) / MB (10%) / Open (20%) MC (70%) / MB (10%) / Open (20%) MC (60%) / SP (20%) / Open (20%)	0.6 0.9 0.7
2	43016	SP (80%) / Open (20%) MB (80%) / Open (20%) MB (80%) / Open (20%) - riparian	2.7 1.3 1.0

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species *	Area (ha) to be planted**
2	43012	MC (80%) / Open (20%) BL (50%) / SP (20%) / Open (20%)	0.2 1.3
2	43013	BE (40%) / MC (30%) / MB (10%) / Open (20%) SP (40%) / MB (40%) / Open (20%) MC (80%) / Open (20%) MC (90%) / Open (10%) MBL (30%) / Open (70%)	1.0 0.5 0.9 8.0 0.8
Total Restocking Area			43.7

*Establishment is expected to be by planting unless otherwise stated.

**net area to be planted excluding designed open ground

C.2.6 Protection

Management of deer is an underpinning activity essential for the delivery of benefits from Scotland's National Forests and Land. The aim is to manage healthy wild deer populations and manage deer impacts across the estate consistent with the carrying capacity of the land and successful delivery of FLS land management objectives. The FLS Deer Management Strategy directs the priorities for management (copies are available upon request).
The deer management plan can be seen at Appendix IV. There are feral goats present further up the glen but no sightings have been recorded within the vicinity of Glencoe forest to date.

C.2.7 Fence Erection / Removal

Within Glencoe it is expected that for the establishment of trees, deer will be managed via culling. However, for the coupes to be planted/regenerated with broadleaves fencing may be required. This decision will be made jointly by the wildlife ranger manager and the delivery forester. If deemed necessary, this will be maintained for the period required to achieve successful establishment and subsequently removed. Any fence erection will not impinge on access, and gates will be installed to facilitate this if required and an EIA Screening Opinion Request and a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be sought if required and markers for birds included where needed.

C.2.8 Road Operations and Timber Haulage

Map 7 shows the existing forest road network and any associated quarries, timber haulage egress points, and any local 'Agreed Timber Transport Routes'. Any planned new roads or quarry expansions in the plan period are also indicated on this map. There are no planned new roads but planned tracks are given on the map and are reflected in the EIA Screening Opinion Request submitted with the plan.

1. Long forwarder track: to allow operational access to northern LISS policy woodlands. A previously approved track line which was felled but not constructed due to infrastructure failure elsewhere. This has now been restored.
2. Short forwarder tracks: to allow operational access for clearfell operations
3. Short forwarder track: to link the two forest roads into one network, improving all access.

The primary "in forest" route runs from the upper slopes to exit onto the B863 Kinlochleven public road which is a consultation Timber Transport route and bypasses Glencoe village

completely. A secondary route exits the forest to the south but due to road restrictions this will not be used for timber transport.

The tracks to be constructed will require local authority Planning Permission (NSA designation) approval. This will be submitted prior to construction. There are no unexpired planning permissions or EIAs.

C.2.9 Access and Communities

FLS welcome responsible public access in accordance with the Scottish Outdoor Access Code. The forest road network provides cyclists and walkers with opportunities to enjoy and explore the wider area offering spectacular views as you climb the hillside. However, in addition, Glencoe forest offers a valuable and well-used network of formal and informal trails, see Map 9.

A number of viewpoints were chosen demonstrating a view of the forest from major publicly accessed routes; predominantly from public roads. Visualisations were then created for these views comparing a current photograph to a 3D version of the forest in 10 and then 20 years' time, both as felling coupes and as the proposed restocking (see Appendix V).

1. Crafts n things NN 0950 5870
2. Callart House NN 0920 6030
3. St Johns Church NN 0675 5850

Formal Access

Where trails are affected by forestry operations, appropriate temporary closures will be implemented and, where possible, suitable diversions provided to maintain access while ensuring public and operator safety. Access to key routes such as core paths and rights of way will be maintained and restored as required after operations. Liaison with the Local Authority Access Officer will continue to be carried out as appropriate.

Visitor Zones have been identified in areas where FLS encourage and manage access or where the woodland managed by FLS interacts with popular visitor sites or access routes. Where present these are shown on Map 9. In these areas, single trees or small groups of trees will be removed when necessary to protect facilities, infrastructure and trails, or to enhance the setting of features, or to maintain existing views.

Woodland in these zones will also be thinned, or trees re-spaced, for safety reasons (including to increase visibility to ensure that sites are welcoming and feel safe) and where it is necessary to

enhance the experience of the forest setting, through the development of large trees, or preferential removal of trees to favour a particular species.

Communities

There is a vibrant and active community around Glencoe forest, a continuation of its long history of settlement well established in the glen. Glencoe itself comprised five distinct villages and Glencoe forest abounds the village of Carnach, a name which the village retains in its Gaelic form. The community feel a strong attachment to their forest and work well with FLS who endeavour to provide a positive experience for both locals and visitors to the area. Where problems arise, good links ensure that a timely solution can be progressed eg wild camping after Covid.

A Visitors Experience Plan (VEP) has been drawn up identifying the current provision and identified short term works as well as aspirational projects if funding is secured in the future (see Appendix VI).

C.2.10 Historic Environment

Map 10 provides more information about the historic environment features within and adjacent to the plan area although remarkably there is just one site listed under the National Record of the Historic Environment: a culvert and an old farmstead at the boundary with the Glencoe orbital route. However where areas of interest are located within the forest these will be added to our database. These sites will be managed in accordance with the Forests & the Historic Environment Guidelines and will be protected during operations in line with the UKFS. If new sites are found these will be mapped and recorded and protected from operations. Detailed operational workplans will be drafted nearer the period of felling and will include a full range of mitigation measures to safeguard archaeological features. Further advice will obtained from the FLS Archaeologist if required.

Our key priorities for archaeology and the historic environment are to undertake conservation management, condition monitoring and archaeological recording at our significant historic assets; and to seek opportunities to work in partnership to help to deliver *Our Past, Our Future: the Historic Environment Strategy for Scotland* and *Scotland's Archaeology Strategy*. Designated historic assets and significant heritage features will be protected and managed following the *UK Forestry Standard* (2023) and *UKWAS* (2024). Harvesting coupes, access roads and fence lines will be surveyed prior to any work being undertaken in order to ensure that upstanding heritage features can be marked out and avoided. At establishment and restocking, work prescriptions remove relevant heritage features from ground disturbing operations and replanting. Where appropriate, significant heritage features are recorded by archaeological measured survey, see

active conservation management and may be presented to the public with interpretation panels and access paths. Opportunities to enhance the setting of important sites and landscapes will be considered on a case-by-case basis (such as the views to and from a significant designated historic asset).

C.2.11 Biodiversity

UK Forestry Standard guidance is to manage a minimum of 15% of the forest management unit with conservation and the enhancement of biodiversity as a major objective.

Opportunities for retaining or creating deadwood will be identified during the planning of all felling, favouring areas with the highest deadwood ecological potential. Valuable deadwood and deadwood areas will be marked on contract maps. Areas of minimum intervention and riparian corridors will offer some of the best opportunities for the development of standing and fallen deadwood. Where it is safe to do so, standing mature dead trees will be retained as these offer excellent potential for a range of species.

Biodiversity - Habitats

Priority woodland habitat: 8 ha Upland mixed Ashwood; 17.5 ha Native Pinewood (see Map 11). There is an additional 8 ha of LEPO conifer woodland (Long Established Plantation Origin) but this is not part of a priority habitat area (see Map 11). There are no priority open habitats identified in the plan area at this point in time.

Biodiversity - Species

There are no priority species recorded within the forest although sightings of red squirrels and raptor, predominantly buzzards, have been recorded.

PAWS Restoration

37 ha of PAWS areas have been mapped around the lower slopes of the forest. Three small coupes totalling 6 ha fall within the area of PAWS to remove the potential for conifer seed rain back into PAWS areas of restoration, especially of SS and WH tree.

These same PAWS areas form the area of High Conservation Value and also the basis of the Conservation Area Network across the forest which links to the neighbouring woods in the east.

Riparian Management

2021-2030 is the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and FLS is a partner in the Riverwoods Initiative led by the Scottish Wildlife Trust to support restoration of riparian ecosystems. Riparian

management is crucial to the health of both individual species and the habitats they rely on; careful adherence to Forest and Water guidelines will be strictly adhered to for any sites.

Natural regeneration of native woodland along the riparian corridors will help to alleviate flood risk by reducing the speed of run-off. There is the potential for natural regeneration of conifer species within the riparian corridor. Ideally this would all be removed but practically up to 15% conifer regeneration will be accepted in the corridor before intervention to remove it.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Areas of Scots Pine were reported both by FLS and the local community as having died within the policy woodlands – Forest Research undertook a site visit following the report in April 2026.

Trees including SP, SS and some NF are dying with secondary causes including honey fungus, longhorn beetle and Tomicans (bark beetle). However the primary cause is unknown; potentially abiotic so something causing stress within these areas. The main candidate is poor, shallow soils affecting tree health but this area, coupe 43050, will be closely monitored to see how mortality progresses or remains static within this discrete area. Any further reports or information from Forest Research will be incorporated into the plan of action where considered relevant in relation to tree mortality.

The majority of larch has been couped up within the first two phases of the plan as whilst no P.ramorum infection has been found in the glen, this will hopefully pre-empt any infection of larch trees.

C.2.13 Invasive Species

Forestry and Land Scotland will explore opportunities to work with local conservation organisations, adjacent landowners and stakeholders to achieve common objectives to protect and enhance priority species and habitats wherever possible. Control of invasive non-native species will be carried out as budgets and resource allocation allows with areas for control being identified and prioritized by FLS Planning and Environment staff on a regional basis.

The following invasive species have been identified as being present within the plan area:

Rhododendron ponticum (Rp)
Gaultheria

The extent of the invasive species across the forest is such that their eradication is not feasible within the lifetime of this plan, due to the huge financial implications. However, a realistic prioritisation of areas across the forest has been undertaken to minimise and contain the invasive species. Areas have also been identified for future works should the embryonic landscape-scale rhododendron action group progress to obtaining grants and allow further eradication works to take place. Priority is given in the following order (see Map 15):

- Current: Remove Rp from the upper boundaries of the forest currently undergoing establishment
- Current: Remove mature Rp understory from under clearfell crops prior to operations
- Current: Remove Rp regrowth from 'dying pine' coupe to secure establishment
- Current: Remove Rp around Glencoe lochan to ensure the impact on visitor experience is minimised eg impeding views from formal trails
- Future project: follow up work on previously controlled Rp sites
- Future project: remove Rp around policy woodlands from lochan to the west
- Future project: remove Rp from hill slopes to the east
- Future project: SSE wayleave now infilled completely with Rp in the south

C.2.14 New Planting

There is currently no plan to introduce areas of new planting within Glencoe forest.

C.2.15 Wildfire

FLS work closely with the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) to ensure a safe and consistent approach to help tackle wildfires on Scotland's national forests and land. FLS support SFRS in their lead role for fire prevention and suppression through creating annual fire plans, maintaining a duty rota, and providing additional logistical support. FLS's primary objective is always to protect people's health, safety and wellbeing.

The general approach to managing fire risk will be to maintain suitable access to key areas of the woodland for fire control purposes and to avoid management actions which would further exacerbate fire risk, especially where the threat to key assets is particularly high. Fire risk has been assessed in accordance with *Forestry Commission Practice Guide 22: Building Wildfire Resilience into Forest Management Planning*; including consideration of forest management and restocking proposals (see Map 8).

C.2.16 Other

<u>Soils</u>

Brash mats (or alternative measures) will be used to protect sensitive soils. There will be minimal soil disturbance and machine movement on sites with clayey soils to reduce the risk of compaction or damage to the soil structure. Felling residue will usually be left on site to allow nutrient recycling, with consideration for the practicalities of restocking. Where required, the choice of ground cultivation technique will consider the short-term benefits for establishment against any long-term side effects on tree stability, access for future forest operations and the environment. There will be a preference for the least intensive technique for ground preparation.

Landscape

Glencoe is entirely within the Ben Nevis and Glen Coe National Scenic Area. As such, the upper planting / treeline has been designed sympathetically using a viewshed analysis and 3D software to ensure the forest fits into the landscape of the area. Although with an increased interest by neighbours in encouraging native tree growth, the landscape will begin to revert back towards its original wooded aspect.

Water: Water supplies

FLS continually endeavour to identify all water supplies and any further points found will be added in to the database to give a comprehensive coverage. A search was conducted using addresses within 2 km of the forest but more than 100 m from a Scottish Water mains pipe. This resulted in just one property identified (Callart Boathouse, a rental property) that was potentially obtaining water from within the forest. However, on enquiry this appears to be on the water mains too. A previous Scottish Water supply was filled in in 2009 and is no longer in use although redundant pipework is extant on their database. All other supplies in the village are on the mains or out with catchments in the forest.

Utilities, Renewables and other developments

An SSE wayleave runs from south to north through the forest, serving the Kinlochleven community to the east (33 kV line).

Slope Stability

There are no areas of slope instability recorded within the forest.

Open Land

Integral open ground within the forest area delivers a significant part of the forest's ecological value. As the landscape is such an important consideration within the area, the upper margin of the forest has been carefully designed to incorporate the forest into the surrounding open land. Although as neighbours' objectives change, some of these areas are slowly regenerating with trees in places, bringing the landscape together.

C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

Total area (hectares) for each project type and provide details as requested by sensitive or non-sensitive area (see Map 12).

Type of Project	Sensitive Area		Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	%Con	%BL	%Con	%BL	0 ha
Deforestation	%Con	%BL	%Con	%BL	0 ha
Forest Roads	1.7 ha		0 ha		1.7 ha
Quarries	0 ha		0 ha		0 ha

Scottish
Forestry
Coilltearachd
na h-Alba

Environmental Impact Assessment
Screening Opinion Request Form

Please complete this form to find out if you need consent from Scottish Forestry, under the **Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017**, to carry out your proposed forestry project.

For more information on EIA Screening, refer to Scottish Forestry's 'Environmental Impact Assessments for Forestry Projects' (2021) guidance document and 'Schedule 2: Selection Criteria for Screening Forestry Projects' under the "Applying for an opinion" section for more detail on the information you should provide in this form. If you are not sure about what information to include on this form, please contact your local Conservancy office.

Project Details

Provide details of the gross project area and composition i.e. the project boundary to include all unplantable ground and sensitive areas retained in open ground within the boundary. You must also provide a map which defines the gross area boundary.

Designed Open Ground (DOG) is plantable land left unplanted for design reasons or to avoid or prevent significant negative impacts. Other Land (OL) is unplantable land e.g. scree, extensive deep peat, lochs and other waterbodies, existing woodland.

The definition of 'native' and 'non native' refers to Scotland as a whole, not to specific areas of Scotland and irrespective of management objectives.

Proposed* Work	Gross Project Area (ha)	Non Native CON (ha)	Native CON (ha)	Non Native BL (ha)	NBL (ha)	DOG (ha)	OL (ha)
Afforestation							
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Deforestation							
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Forest Roads	1.7						
Forest Quarry							

*SF Use Only:
For recording afforestation species figures in Casebook Pre-App case type:
Conifer = Non Native CON + Native CON figures as shown in above table

Scottish Forestry is an agency of Scottish Government

Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

Broadleaves = Non Native BL + NBL+ DOG + OL figures as shown in above table

Description of Forestry Project and Location
Provide details of the forestry project (size, design, use of natural resources such as soil, and the cumulative effect if relevant). Please attach map(s) showing the boundary of the proposed work and other known details.
To create new forest tracks totalling 1660 m in length, extending from an existing forest road. Maps included – Location Plan, Site Plan, Soil map, Current species map The total footprint of the project is 1.7 ha, maximum track width of 10 m. All track construction will be UK Forest Standard compliant and follow the Forest and Water Guidelines (5th Edition). The tracks will be constructed in compliance with SEPA CAR regulations in advance of operational activity. the design of the tracks will conform to both the Timber Transport Forum document "The design and use of the structural pavement of unsealed roads 2014" and SNHs "Constructed tracks in the Scottish uplands - Revised Sept 2015". Soil will be excavated down to a base layer and stone used to construct the base and complete the road surface. Any water crossings will be of bottomless or arched culverts (or bridges) sized to accommodate the 1 in 200 year flood event. The material for the proposed road line will come from Glen Righ just north of Ballachulish, NN 0373 6469. Prior Notification / Planning Permission approval through Highland Council will be sought.

Provide details on the existing land use and the environmental sensitivity of the area that is likely to be affected by the forestry project.
The proposed tracks falls within Glencoe Forest, an area of mature woodland at the head of Glencoe. There is low environmental sensitivity area of the area although it is within a National Scenic Area.

Description of Likely Significant Effects
Provide details on any likely significant effects that the project will have on the environment (resulting from the project itself or the use of natural resources) and the extent of the information available to assist you with this assessment.
Population – There are no properties within the areas. No significant effects. Human Health – There is a network of recreational routes within the forest but this track would be for operational access and not advertised to the general public. No significant effects.

Biodiversity – Currently mature forest and the western areas are policy woodland, some of which falls within plantations on ancient woodland sites. This operational track will allow access to restore some areas and facilitate appropriate silvicultural operations to be undertaken. The track line of the longer route has already been felled under a previous approval which has since lapsed so this is an application to take forward the planned construction of the longer track. No significant effects. Land use – Low impact silvicultural systems are employed on the western area around policy woodlands of Glencoe. The other short tracks are to facilitate access to mature conifer crops which have reached maturity for felling.. Soil – there is no detailed soil survey of the area but the majority of the soils are a mixture of brown earths, podzols and ironpans. Any forest operations could cause soil disturbance in terms of erosion, degradation and structure damage. No significant effects. Water – No significant effects; two small watercourses will be crossed in the construction of these tracks and all Forests and water guidelines to be followed. Air & Climate – Road construction may have short term minimal impact during the construction phase in terms of machine/vehicle use. No significant effects. Material assets – There are no material assets present. Cultural heritage – There are no heritage features on the road line. Landscape – The area is currently mature and establishing woodland. No significant effects. The start of the track may be partially visible from some areas but the establishment of trees as the area is restocked will further minimise the impact. The area is within the Glencoe National Scenic Area and the longer route is sympathetic to the landscape and would not be visible. The shorter route of 170 m may be visible as it leaves the forest road for 40 m but will then enter the coupe with the area being replanted as per the establishment plan. It is likely to be formed predominantly of brash rather than stone built although this may be required in discrete locations.

Include details of any consultees or stakeholders that you have contacted in order to make this assessment. Please include any relevant correspondence you have received from them.
FLS Civils team – Surveyed the track lines FLS Environment team – Environment have walked the line and have no environmental or heritage concerns FLS Delivery team – Confirmation of requirement of track access to deliver approved felling coupes, with proposals deemed appropriate. FLS landscape architects – confirm future perspectives visibility of forest and potential landscape impact

Avoidance and Prevention of Likely Significant Effects
If you believe there are likely significant effects that the project will have on the environment, provide information on the opportunities you have taken to avoid and prevent significant negative impacts.
Biodiversity: The shortest effective routes for the new tracks have been proposed. The track will provide access for felling and forest management within the plan for approval which proposes areas of policy woodland felling. Soil: The route will be peat probed where any peat soils are present to avoid any areas of deep peat although the treeline has already been felled for the longer track under the previously approved plan so this is not anticipated to arise. Water: All operations will comply with Forests and Water Guidelines from UKWAS, SEPA (including SEPA CAR compliance) UKFS 5th edition Forestry & Water, CONFOR advice, Drinking Water Protected Area - Scottish Water guidance. The UKFS Forests & Water Guidelines will be followed in relation to both forest planning and operationally. Diffuse Pollution: The Construction Phase Plan (CPP) will include a detailed emergency pollution prevention and response strategy, outlining specific measures to control potential pollution incidents. It will also designate trained personnel and provide protocols for immediate containment strategies and details of who to report the incident to. Air & Climate: There will be minimal impact during road construction. All operations will comply with UKWAS and UKFS. Material assets: None present. Mitigation N/A Cultural heritage: None present. Mitigation N/A Landscape: Glencoe is within the National Scenic Area; no adverse effects.

Sensitive Areas	
Please indicate if any of the proposed forestry project is within a sensitive area. Choose the sensitive area from the drop down below and give the area of the proposal within it.	
Sensitive Area	Area (ha)
National Scenic Area (NSA)	1.7
Choose an item.	
Choose an item.	
Choose an item.	
Choose an item.	

Property Details			
Property Name:	Glencoe LTP		
Business Reference Number:		Main Location Code:	
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NN 1040 5945	Nearest town or locality:	Glencoe
Local Authority:		Highland	

Owner's Details				
Title:	Mrs	Forename:	Susannah	
Surname:	Hughes			
Organisation:	FLS	Position:	Planning Forester	
Primary Contact Number:	07827 239056	Alternative Contact Number:		
Email:	Susannah.hughes@forestryandland.gov.scot			
Address:	Millpark Road, Oban			
Postcode:	PA34 4NH	Country:	Scotland	
Is this the correspondence address?	Yes			

Agent's Details				
Title:		Forename:		
Surname:				
Organisation:		Position:		
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:		
Email:				
Address:				
Postcode:		Country:		
Is this the correspondence address?	Choose an item.			

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 **(record & notify)**	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 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves SS to other conifers Non-native to native (PAWS) & SP to BL		Increase by up to 5% of coupe area	
Approval by exchange of email and map	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period	Up to 15% of coupe area	More than 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised	Change of coupe objective likely to be consistent with current policy	Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of more than 60 m 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	Advance felling into current or 2nd 5 year period	More than 15% of coupe area		Major change of objective likely to be contrary to policy	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. Management Proposals

N/A – FLS provide this nationally to Forest Research as per agreement with Scottish Forestry.

Maps

Map number	Title
1	Location
2	Current tree species
3	Concept
4	Management (Felling)
5	Thinning
6	Future habitats and species (Restock)
7	Operational Access
8	Fire Resilience
9	Recreation
10	Heritage sites
11	Priority habitats / species / conservation
12	EIA track map
13	Invasive species: INNS
14	Landscape & Viewpoints
15	HCV & CANs