Forestry and Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

West Region

Glen Roy Land Management Plan

Appendices

Appendix I: Land Management Plan Brief

See separate document

Appendix II: Analysis of Previous Plan

The previous Forest Design Plan covering the LMP area ran from 03/07/2012 to 02/07/2022, with an extension granted up to 31/03/2023

The original Plan did not contain clear, SMART objectives, the following were adopted at the Mid Term Review stage and these encapsulate the intentions outlined in the original LMP text.

Objectives	Achievements/Changes	Relevance to the plan revision
Production of saw logs, roundwood and firewood to meet Forest District targets	Coupes felled as per Plan apart from amendments. 34151 was split and upper part (34042) now put back until 2043/44. Coupes in eastern part of main forest area were brought forward due to windblow. The amendment scheduled them for 26/27, 27/28 and 29/30. 34156 (isolated coupe in east, surrounded by croft land) and 34300 (SS stand in River Roy riparian zone) were Natural Reserves, which are no longer considered appropriate.	Coupes in the eastern and SW parts of forest to be harvested in P1. 34156 and 34300 to be felled in P2. Haulage will require double handling due to public road and bridge restrictions. This will be more challenging the longer trees are left to grow and risk of seeding from mature SS adjacent to riparian BL woodland (ASNW and PAWS).
Protection and management of existing ASW/PAWS areas and retained key/indicator species as per all relevant policies	Some felling of coupes along riparian zone and other PAWS areas has been completed. But significant stretches adjacent to riparian zone still to be felled. Much of the ASNW is within croft land and would require agreement with crofters for any management, such as grazing control and browsing reduction.	Coupes East of Allt Lonndrainn to be felled in P1. Restock with native spp in riparian zone and on higher ground (to protect Parallel Road features) as per amendment. Felled coupe West of Allt Lonndrainn to include native BLs in riparian zone. Isolated coupes in eastern part of LMP

Objectives	Achievements/Changes	Relevance to the plan revision
	Deer numbers also remain too high for successful NR of BLs.	area to be felled in P2. Coupe 34300 to be restocked with native BLs. Where possible, liaise with crofters to reduce grazing pressure within riparian woodland (ASNW) on R. Roy.
Management of planted broadleaves to eventually produce small roundwood and firewood	Planted BLs in coupes 34835 and 34158 were to be cleaned and respaced in preparation for thinning and ongoing management for productive stands.	No cleaning / respacing undertaken but opportunity remains to assess for thinning in next couple of years (early part of P1).
Removal of conifer regeneration in identified coupes where there is planting / regeneration of native broadleaves	There has been limited opportunity for removal of non-native regeneration (NNR)	In existing coupes, the main focus will need to be in the riparian zone. Once the eastern coupes are felled and restocked, cleaning NNR from both riparian and upper zones will be required and ensuring that the Parallel Road features remain open as per the SSSI management plan
Deer control to protect planted trees and natural regeneration	Deer control is ongoing but deer numbers and deer browsing pressure remain too high	A DMP is prepared, to underpin and inform this LMP. A reduction in deer numbers is required but exclusion of livestock from the forest is essential,

Objectives	Achievements/Changes	Relevance to the plan revision
		otherwise any gains from deer management will be negated
Initiate contact with crofting community to update them on planned management and discuss their interests in the forest	Contact has been ongoing through FLS Land Agents; operational teams and through LMP consultation processes but opportunities exist for exploration of mutual benefits	Consultation with crofters during LMP development. Various objectives will require agreement with crofters if these are to be delivered fully
Conduct cost / benefit analysis on management options for eastern margins of main forest area, taking into account requirements for road construction and associated costs	This was done as part of the development of the amendment submission and EIA scoping for the road and coupes in this part of the forest	Work has yet to start on the new planned road. Felling the amended coupes was due to start 26/27. This work is carried over into the revised LMP with new timeframes. The EIA scoping will need to be resubmitted in due course (expires Sept 2026).

Appendix III: Background Information

Context

History

Glen Roy forest (NN 2574 8177) is situated 12 miles North of Fort William, immediately to the North of the village of Roy Bridge. It lies at the southern end of Glen Roy, between 100 m and 350 m above sea level on a tributary valley of Glen Spean. *See Map 1: Location*

The Land Management Plan (LMP) area extends to 1,984 ha and covers open ground and forest, of which 542 ha has tree cover (414 ha under conifers and 64 ha broadleaves). The open ground surrounding the woodland is owned by FLS but is under crofts and common grazings, with two crofting associations (Inveroy Crofters' and Bohuntine Crofters'). The land was purchased in 1959 from two separate owners and the original planting took place between 1964 and 1977; some of the commercial planting is now second rotation. The previous Forest Design Plan ran from 03/07/2012 to 02/07/2022, and was extended to 31/03/2023).

The forest is primarily commercial conifers, with some extent of ASNW and PAWS and it lies within the Parallel Roads of Lochaber SSSI. A major amendment was approved in 2021 for new roads that cross the Allt Lonndrainn river to access coupes in the eastern part of the forest, which were brought forward for felling due to windblow. These coupes will be restocked with broadleaves to improve visual amenity and to protect the landforms and geological aspects, primarily the Parallel Road features.

Physical site factors

Geology Soils and landform

The Glen Roy hills represent the eroded remnants of the great Caledonian Mountain belt that stretched from Scandinavia through Scotland to eastern North America at a time before the Atlantic ocean had formed.

The geology, comprising metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, is mixed across the LMP area and is derived from Psammite groups on the upper slopes, varying to a mixture of schists and Ballachulish limestone, with pelites, semi-pelites, dolomites and marble, and with quartzite formations to the East and West. Landform is derived primarily from glacial action, which has produced a series of ridges with smooth undulating topography with characteristic Parallel Road features and accumulations of peat on flat plateaux. There is exposed peat in places where it has become hagged.

Glen Roy lies within a National Nature Reserve (although this designation does not extend into the LMP area). The NNR was designated at a landscape- scale for the Parallel Roads, which represent a series of ice dammed proglacial lake shorelines, and which have resulted in distinct contours in the valley at 350 m, 325 m and 260 m. Historically, these were mistaken for artificial roads or even works

of art. Some of these Parallel Road features underly Glen Roy forest and must be protected (*See section: Environmental Designations).*

In 2024, Glen Roy was designated as a Geological Heritage Site by The International Union of Geological Sciences, which recognises it as among sites of the highest scientific value that demonstrate the world's best geological features and processes. Since the 1840's, research on the landforms, sediments and chronology of the area has played a major role in the understanding of the complexity, rapidity and trajectory of landscape evolution and environmental change at the end of the last glaciation.

Soils are mostly peaty gleys and surface water gleys, which are a key limiting factor in species choice. There are modest areas of podzols, iron pans and brown earths, which may better support a more diverse species composition. Large areas in the NW part of the forested ground are dominated by blanket bogs and other soil types indicative of deep peats, with smaller areas of category B soils that require assessment. Options for peatland restoration will be considered. *See Map 17: Soils*

Water

There are two local water bodies at high status (WB 20353 – Allt Lonndrainn and WB 20351 River Roy – Spean to River Turret confluence) in the vicinity of the LMP. The underlying groundwater and local drinking water protected area (WB 150377 Spean and Loch Lochy bedrock and localized sand and gravel aquifer) is currently at good status. Engineering activities such as culverts, bridges, watercourse diversions, bank modifications or dams would impact this and should only be considered where there is no practical alternative. *See Map 9: Water and Water Supplies*

Various smaller watercourses transect the forest and drain into the Allt Lonndrainn and eventually into the River Roy. Although there are considerably fewer watercourses compared to some other forest blocks, some pass through very large gulleys and present significant challenges for road construction and forestry operations. In the northern part of the forest, the Allt Coire Ceirsle, Allt nam Bo Bana and the Allt Choileachain drain into the Allt Lonndrainn. Further South, the Allt Bo Loin also drains into Allt Lonndrainn. In the East, Allt na Ceardaidh runs from coupe 34300 into the River Roy. Other watercourses in this area drain from open ground, most of which is croft land.

Coupes in the south-west of the forest lie within the drinking water catchment for a Scottish Water abstraction point and is a Drinking Water Protected Area. Tree felling and alterations to drainage in the catchment could, potentially, impact ground water quantity and/or quality, so precautions are required and Scottish Water must be notified ahead of any operations commencing. A water pipeline also runs alongside the forest road in the southern part of the forest.

UKFS Forest and Water Guidelines and Guidance on Forestry Activities Near SW Assets will be followed. Site specific risks and mitigation measures will be assessed at the Work Plan stage and will be implemented before and during operations. Five coupes in the East and West of the forest are planned for felling in the first five years (P1) covering a total of 145.5 ha. Of this, 63.51 ha lies in the West of the forest, which might potentially impact the Scottish Water catchment. A further two coupes (37.59 ha) will be felled in P2; these are isolated coupes in the East of the forest, surrounded by open ground or broadleaved woodland, all of which is croft land.

Contact with residents and site investigations indicate that properties within 2km of the forest are served by the public water supply. However, there is a record of a private water supply point on the open ground South of the LMP area; the supply point and its catchment are not on FLS land.

Climate

The climate is mild, wet and windy, with precipitation above 1800 mm per year. Although snow is less prevalent than eastern and central Scotland, the region is subject to rain bearing South Westerly winds. Humidity levels are high throughout the year, rarely sinking below 70% relative humidity. The wet conditions contribute to soil leaching and development of gleys and bogs where soils are insufficiently free-draining.

Climate types across much of the forest range from Cool, Wet Moderately Exposed on lower – mid slopes, to Cool, Wet Highly Exposed on the higher slopes. Cool, Wet Sheltered conditions are found along the Allt Londrainn and the River Roy riparian zones. The highest ground on the open hill are classed as Sub Alpine, Wet, Severely Exposed. Part of this area adjoins coupe 34052, which is identified for peat restoration. DAMS scores are generally between 12 (sheltered glen floor) and 14 -16 (on lower slopes) but rise to 17 to 20 on the more exposed upper slopes. Significant areas of windblow have occurred already.

With a predicted general trend towards a significantly warmer climate with higher winter rainfall and lower rainfall in the summer, in the longer term it is anticipated that in places, there may be a positive impact on soil structure, which will widen the range of species potentially suitable for the site. But in many parts of the forest, higher rainfall may lead to greater leaching and podsolization where soils are free draining and conversely, greater waterlogging where drainage is poor. There are also threats to the suitability of SS as a timber species if significant summer droughts become normal, although this is less likely in Glen Roy, where soils are generally wetter.

The existing forest

Age structure, species and yield class

Only 27% of the LMP area is forested, including commercial forest, ASNW and other native woodland. Most of the ground is crofted and is mainly open hill.

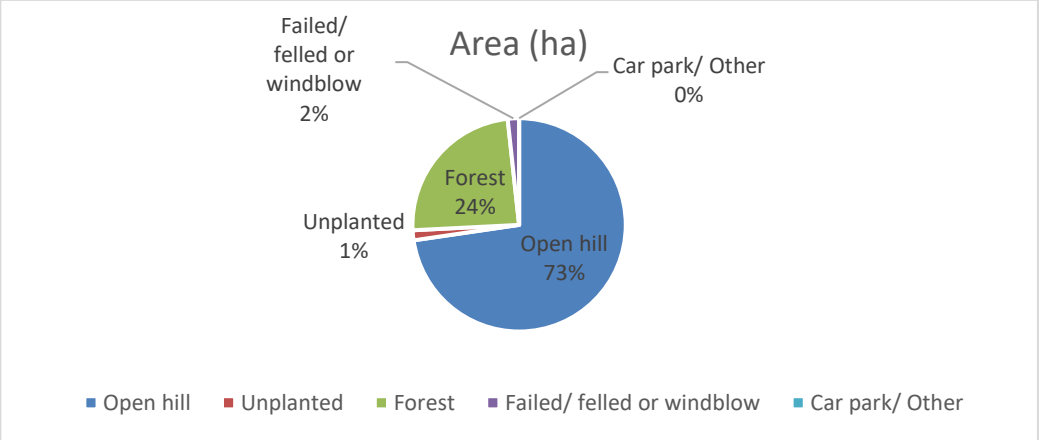

Fig 7: land use in the Glen Roy LMP area

Sitka spruce is the largest component (241 ha) followed by mixed conifers (155 ha) much of which is Lodgepole pine. Large comprises only 11.6 ha (2%) of the crop.

Removal of larch will be prioritised where possible in the felling programme, in response to the Phytophthora ramorum risk, as per the FLS larch strategy (2022) and in compliance with the Scottish Forestry Action Plan (June 2021). Glen Roy lies within the more vulnerable Priority Action Zone, where the targets are to:

- remove at least 20% of the larch by April 2027 (against an April 2021 baseline and focusing on areas closest to the boundary of the Risk Reduction Zone)
- fell the difficult and complex larch coupes by April 2032 (starting with those at most risk of disease and maintaining a balanced annual programme) and
- construct access to at least 80% of all mature larch by April 2027
- Restock will not include larch and alternative species will be selected to create diversity and colour.

A priority will be to diversify the species composition by introducing more alternative conifer species as well as broadleaves, to improve resilience - for example to climate change and the threats of pests and diseases. In the longer term, warmer winters may interact with soil types to improve conditions and widen the range of species potentially suitable for the site but may reduce the suitability of Sitka spruce as a timber species if significant summer droughts become normal. At the same time, warmer winters and higher average annual temperatures promotes an increase in the type and scale of tree diseases and pests, which increasingly impact species choice and forest management. The increased risk of wildfires also influence the need to increase species and age diversity and establish more open rides.

Native broadleaves comprise less than 13% of the tree species. A further priority will be to increase the proportion of native broadleaves along riparian zones and in the PAWS areas of high-medium ecological potential, as well as protecting ASNW.

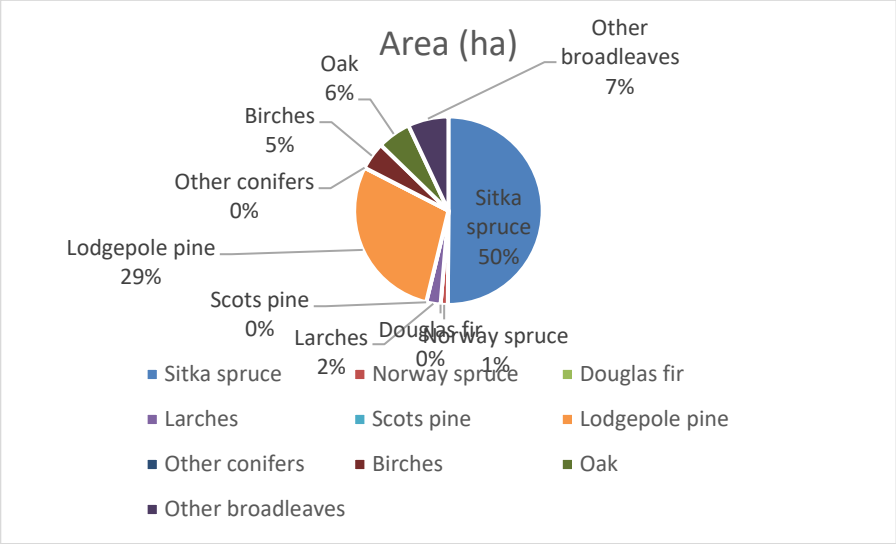

Fig 8: Current tree species composition

A substantial proportion of the trees are mature or over mature: 42% are 4 – 60 years old; 28% are over 60 years and 30% has been planted in the past 20 years. But there are few old or veteran trees and several age classes missing altogether (21 – 30; 31 – 40 and 81 – 100). A challenge will be to eventually broaden and smooth the age range. This will be achieved by allowing a proportion of trees to reach over-maturity and old age where possible, while continuing to promote recruitment into the younger age classes. However, windblow risk limits this option in Glen Roy. *Map 12 shows Planting Years.*

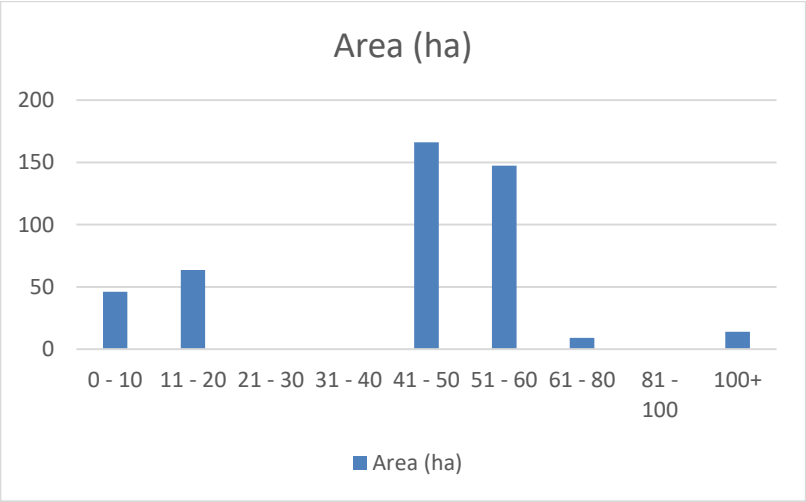

Figure 9 Age structure by all species (ha)

Total standing volume (2024) is 122,216 m^3 across all species (116,120 m^3 conifers). Future production volume (including restock) across the whole rotation as per the draft LMP is 141,342 m^3 across all species, 139,492 m^3 of which is accounted for by conifer species. Current standing volume per ha under tree cover (excluding failed, felled and windblown areas) is approximately 280 $m^{3/}$ha for all conifers and 407 m^3 / ha for Sitka spruce. This output is lower than some other blocks in the area (such as Brecklet or Bealach) and reflects significant areas where Yield Class is low. 65,195 m^3 will be produced over the 10 year lifespan of the LMP.

Neighbouring Land Use

The LMP area is surrounded by open hill ground and there are private sector woodlands further to the East; Land Management Plans are currently being prepared for some of those woodlands. Across the wider area, neighbouring estates are a mixture of sporting and nature conservation focussed, some with multiple objectives. Within the LMP area, the open ground outwith the forest comprises crofting tenancies and common grazings. To the South, the LMP area is bounded by houses and domestic ground, although small strips of ground under FLS ownership also stretch South to the Trunk road.

Landscape

Landscape character assessment

The Landscape Character Type is defined as Smooth Moorland Ridges comprising gently sloping, low lying hills (600 – 700 m) which are mostly found alongside the wide glaciated valleys that flank much of the area. Gently undulating hills with smooth elongated ridge profiles lie in a simple large-scale landscape pattern dictated by uniform land cover and uncomplicated landform. The presence of dolerite and basalt dykes, formed by igneous intrusions, gives rise to indistinct parallel ridges along some slopes. Glacial action has resulted in a distinct profile from the original higher hills and the marked ridges seen in Glen Roy were formed by successive shorelines of a receding glacial lake. Peat has accumulated on the flat plateau, where there are exposed peat hags and rounded hills support heather moorland, transitioning into rough grass swards, with crofting pasture on the lower slopes. Conifer forests cover many of the lower hills, while native broadleaved woodland follow burns and gullies, in places forming thicker growth along the wider riparian zones. In the wider landscape, the Smooth Moorland Ridges transition into Rugged Massif – Lochaber, often with indistinct boundaries between the different Landscape Character Types.

Key Characteristics

- Gently undulating hills with smooth elongated ridge profiles, developing a more undulating landform in transitional areas with *Rugged Massif - Lochaber*.
- Simple, large scale landscape pattern dictated by uniform landcover and uncomplicated landform.
- Plateau summits generally draped in a mixture of grasses, heather and sedges, with exposed peat hags.
- Large blocks of conifer forests along the hill sides and lower foothills.
- Broadleaf woods on lower slopes and along loch edges, often framing crofts.
- Scattered croft settlements with stone dykes concentrated on lower slopes, particularly along roads and south-facing slopes.
- Roads and transmission lines following the base of the hills.
- Smooth open slopes highly visible.

Most of the forest is hidden from local view, with only the south-eastern margins visible from the village and public road. There are long views of the forest block from higher elevations, especially from

the surrounding high mountains but the LMP area is small scale within the wider landscape. Some of the woodland edges are geometric and in conflict with the open landscape, creating negative visual impacts where they are seen. Where possible, restocking will create more natural forms and improved woodland margins with a more gradual transition from high forest through woodland edge habitat to open hill. Most of the forested area lies on gentle slopes that can be worked by harvester/forwarder. *See Map 13: Landscape Analysis.*

Landscape Guidelines

Maintain the physical integrity of the landform assemblages by ensuring that developments involving earth movements, such as construction of tracks, infilling of quarries or large scale sand and gravel quarrying are assessed carefully for their likely impacts and carries out sensitively.

Maintain the visibility and accessibility of the key features and ensure that afforestation, felling and restructuring of forestry plantations, or woodland regeneration, are assessed for their key impacts and carried out sensitively.

Continue to diversify forests shape and structure, through diversifying age and species and minimising geometric shapes by creating varied woodland edges that transition more naturally from forest to open hill. Design scale and shape of felling coupes that fit with the landform and landscape scale. Protect Parallel Road features during forestry operations and design restocking to reveal key features and enable their interpretation within the landscape more effectively.

Landscape designations

The northern portion of the LMP area falls within the Braeroy, Glenshirra and Craig Meagaidh Wild Land Area. This is all open hill that is crofted.

Environmental designations

Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI), SAC, SPA

The Parallel Roads of Lochaber Geological SSSI designation covers most of the LMP area.

The Parallel Roads of Glen Roy was recently (2024) awarded Geological Heritage Site Status.

The Glen Roy National Nature Reserve lies adjacent to the north-western boundary of the LMP area.

These designations relate to geological interest, that reflect the landform and are landscape scale designations. *See Map 10: Conservation and Heritage*

Archaeology: Scheduled Monuments / Unscheduled

The Battle of Mulroy Registered Battlefield lies in the southern part of the LMP area. The Battle of Mulroy is known as the last clan battle, fought between Highlanders from the MacDonalds of Keppoch with Camerons, Macmartins and other allies, against the army of Lachlan Mackintosh, with Clan Chattan allies and several hundred Government infantry. No permanent features are likely but archaeological remains in terms of ammunition, weapons, personal accoutrements, and other physical remains may have been deposited in the area.

There are five unlined circular pits at Allt a Bo-Loin, which lies in the middle of commercial conifer crops and there is an old sheep fank and sheiling huts on the open croft land. The inbye crofting township is listed as an archaeological feature in itself: a crofting township comprising one unroofed, fifty-nine roofed buildings and a head-dyke is depicted on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1873, sheet cxxvii). There is also an historic graveyard, a bridge (possibly part of a miliary road) and small enclosures. *See Map 10: Conservation and Heritage.*

Any additional features that are found will be recorded and protected, as appropriate.

Habitats

There are no habitat designations within the LMP area. There is 63 ha of ASNW, much of which (65%) lies on the crofting ground and therefore would require the agreement of the crofting community for any management that was to take place in those areas. The ASNW that is under FLS management lies within the riparian zone of the Allt Lonndrainn, with a limited area along the River Roy. These areas will be protected, any non-native regeneration removed and natural regeneration of native species promoted where possible. *See Map 10: Conservation and Heritage*

There is a considerable amount of deep peat, most of which is in the NW part of the forest and which is likely to be restored eventually, when the coupes are felled. This is not planned for during the 10 year period of this LMP. Much of the open ground supports peatland that is eroding and hagged in places. Opportunities could be explored to restore areas of peat where possible, working with the crofting community.

Species

Black grouse are found on the open ground outwith the forested area – creating a more diverse woodland margin will improve habitat for this species, as will the establishment of more broadleaved restocking on the eastern side of the forest and restoring open ground habitats. Barn owls have been recorded in the forest and there are signs of Red squirrels feeding in the eastern part of the LMP area. Badgers are also present. There are salmon in the River Roy, which runs along the eastern boundary of the LMP area.

Biodiversity

There is approximately 8.7 ha of PAWS, most of which lies along the riparian zone of the Allt Lonndrain river, with some along the River Roy – all adjacent to ASNW. The PAWS was surveyed in 2022 and found to be high ecological potential; an objective will be to restore this to native woodland.

Virtually all the PAWS will be restored to native woodland during the rotation, as coupes are felled.

Difficulties of haulage access to the eastern part of the LMP area mean that removal of conifers from the PAWS by the River Roy may be through Fell to Recycle rather than timber removals. Consideration will be given to the options for removal of the non-native species and the protection of the native woodland in these areas, in discussion with the crofters.

Deadwood will be retained where appropriate, including standing dead trees where these do not present a risk to public or staff or impede forestry operations. Ideally, around 10% of dead wood should be retained; the greatest ecological benefits are likely to be realised in the native woodland and along riparian zones, which would normally also present the least risk.

Social factors

Recreation & Community

The forest is well used by residents and by people from the wider area, mainly for dog walking, jogging etc. There are no formal paths or Rights of Way (ROW) but the Scottish Paths Map prepared by the Ramblers' Association, and Strava Heat Maps, both indicate that most use is along the forest road. There are several other desire lines on open ground outside the LMP area or on open hill land that is crofted. Houses and crofts lie to the East and SW of the LMP area, with crofts or common grazings occupying the open hill ground across the LMP area. *See map 9: Recreation and Visitor Access*

Feedback from the public consultation on the Scoping Brief included some requests for circular routes, also routes that facilitate access to the open hill. While FLS lack the resources to create new formal paths, efforts have been made to leave unplanted rides and racks at restocking, which will provide open space for informal access, for example allowing circular routes linking to roads and residential areas.

Crofting tradition is an important aspect of the culture of this area. The land subject to crofting legislation lies around the fringes of the wooded areas and in some cases, this has led to hard forest edges running perpendicular to the contour, where trees have been planted, or have infilled, right up to fence lines.

LMP - Landscape

Visualisations on landscape changes in the next 20 years are presented separately.

Appendix IV: Land Management Plan Consultation Record

Comments on the Scoping Brief

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issue raised	FLS Response
NatureScot	01/09/2023	21/09/2023	We are content that the management plan adequately addresses the protection of designated site features within the plan area.	FLS has prepared a SSSI management Plan for the Parallel Roads features, in collaboration with NatureScot and will continue to seek advice and guidance on protection of important features where required.
Scottish Water	01/09/2023	21/09/2023	A review of our records indicates that the site boundary falls within a drinking water catchment where a Scottish Water abstraction is located. Scottish Water abstractions are designated as Drinking Water Protected Areas (DWPA) under Article 7 of the Water Framework Directive. The River Lochy and Camisky Wellfield Boreholes supply Camisky Wellfield Water Treatment Works (WTW) and it is essential that water quality and water quantity in the area are protected. In the event of an incident occurring that could affect Scottish Water we should be notified without delay using	All operations will follow UKFS and Forest and Water guidelines and Confor guidance. Guidance on Forestry Activity Near SW Assets will be considered. Watercourses will be protected and buffered during operations. Drains will not discharge directly into watercourses and silt traps will be used where required. Agreed locations for storage of materials and refuelling will be identified. FLS will notify Scottish Water ahead of operations commencing and will conduct site monitoring as required. A diffuse pollution

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issue raised	FLS Response
			the Customer Helpline number **0800 0778 778**. There is concern from this plan with regards to our groundwater sources from any timber cutting and alterations to drainage in the commercial forested areas. For the main Glen Roy plantation, we would need to be notified of any works in these zones in advance of the activity commencing on site.	management plan will be prepared, as required. FLS operates a Work Planning system where all constraints and required mitigation measures are agreed and recorded.
Ramblers' Association	01/09/2023	01/09/2023	Highlighted a number of paths recorded on the Scottish Paths Map; these have not yet been audited by RA.	The longer route shown is along the forest road. Other path routes either run across open hill that is crofted / common grazings or isn't on FLS ground. Public access will be maintained under SOAC. Where possible, additional routes will be left as unplanted rides or racks at restocking, to facilitate circular routes that link to public roads, housing or open hill.
Neighbour		23/08 – 11/09 - various	Query on the amount of larch to be felled and the extent and spread of P. ramorum.	Info. provided to the consultee, on SPHNs served on FLS ground in Lochaber and the SF outbreak map, to illustrate the extent of the problem. Copy of FLS larch strategy provided. A LMP objective is to try to

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issue raised	FLS Response
				maximise the early removal of larch in the felling programme where feasible, balanced with economic and safety considerations – and as this is a working commercial forest, all non-native conifer trees will be felled at some stage. Areas where alternative conifer species might be suitable are limited but the intention is to include some other species (e.g. LP, SP, NS, NF) where possible, in addition to SS, albeit in small numbers / areas. Native broadleaves will also add diversity. A range of options are being considered, with FTR used as a last resort if no other options are available.
			Question range of conifer species that might be suitable for Glen Roy (query objective to diversify conifer species). Question about felling the isolated coupes in the eastern part of the forest, where haulage access is limited.	
SEPA; Scottish Forestry Spean Bridge, Roy Bridge and Achnacarry Community Council; Scotways; Mountaineering Scotland; Highland Council (Access, Roads, Archaeology, Forest Planning); HES; VisitScotland	01/09/2023			

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issue raised	FLS Response
Lochaber DSFB; Lochaber Fisheries Trust; Butterfly Conservation Scotland				

GLEN ROY LMP SCOPING BRIEF

NOTE OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENT HELD ON 31ST AUGUST (3 – 6 PM) AT ROY BRIDGE MEMORIAL HALL

FLS Staff: Mandie Currie, Callum Strong, Catriona MacLennan, George Thorpe, Christina Tracey, Alastair Cumming (part session)

Nine members of the community attended

Issues / comments raised

Issues / comments	FLS response
Request for a path created from west end of Croft 7 (and between croft 6) to lead to main road – improved access for local residents – see map	Formal built paths in this area are not fundable at this time. This forest is open access under Scottish Outdoor Access Code and is not formally promoted by FLS. Extending existing ATV routes or rides maybe possible where feasible and where financial constraints allow.
Completion of walking cycling loop from planned forest road to existing haulage road. For use by residents and visitors - see map	See above. The creation of rides or cutting racks that also assist access will be considered in restock designs where possible.
Path from existing / planned road in North of forest to access open hill along Caol Lairig and link with access road at Achavady	See above. Open access will be protected by including access points (gates / stiles) in any new fences.
Create new path to planned forest road in East of forest from Bohuntine post felling, to improve recreational use. See map	See above. The creation of rides or cutting racks that also assist access will be considered in restock designs where possible.
Crofter – sheep accessing forest, which then need to be gathered. New boundary fences required; Q responsibility for fencing? Also need to rationalise internal fencing (e.g. fence halfway across forest with cattle grid).	Internal and boundary fencing will need to be reviewed and rationalised, with new fences constructed where necessary.
Need for discussion on potential use of park in relation to other areas.	FLS will seek dialogue with crofters on a mutually beneficial approach.
Interest in protecting ASNW in riparian zone – currently grazed. To be followed up.	FLS will seek dialogue with crofters on a mutually beneficial approach.
Potential for discussion with crofters re the isolated conifer coupe in East and the SS stands in the River Roy riparian zone. Possible discussion along with the park area in the East, bounded by forest coupes.	FLS will seek dialogue with crofters on a mutually beneficial approach.
Apportionment directly adjacent to eastern coupes – needs boundary change at north side to allow access from common grazings to the park	For the common grazings committee to decide on.

Participants were also invited to share their thoughts on Glen Roy, why it is important to them and their views on the issues, vision and objectives outlined in the Scoping Brief. Four people responded; their comments are presented below:

Glen Roy LMP Scoping Brief – public consultation

We are keen to hear your views on the Scoping Brief for the LMP revision, as well as how and why you value this place. The Scoping stage is the early part of the Plan revision process. We would be grateful if you could take the time to complete this form – provide as much information as you wish. Please continue on the other side if you run out of space. Thank you

Collated responses to the questionnaire on the scoping brief
What is your connection to Glen Roy forest? 1. We live in upper Inverroy 2. Live adjacent to Glen Roy forest 3. Nearby resident 4. Upper Inverroy resident
Why is this place important to you? 1. The forest provides recreation, particularly for walking and cycling 2. Use the forest and common grazings for walking 3. Important for leisure walking / biking. Margins of tracks have interesting plants. There are Red squirrels and Water vole resident in the area **4.** Resident
What are your views on the long term vision for this forest and landscape ? 1. As a resident we appreciate that the land must turn a profit and do not wish to impede that. However recreation and the preservation of the landscape, in particular the parallel roads are important, as the encouragement of wildlife by creating leks for Black grouse. 2. Introduce some broadleaved areas. Generally a good vision for the forest 3. I would like the forest to contribute to the zero waste plan – more broadleaves and areas for leisure 4. Likely to be focussed on productive forest. Any opportunities to improve habitats or cater for recreation would be valuable
Do you have any thoughts or comments on the key issues outlined in the Scoping Brief and on the objectives proposed for the 10 year life of the Plan? 1. As above. The inclusion of broadleaf species is a positive. 2. Planting tracks to be linked to provide circular forest walks 3. So far there is no plan to link up the tracks. This would provide walks for locals 4. No provision / commitment to recreation
Is there a significant feature or issue that has not been addressed in this Scoping Brief? 1. Extensions of the new access roads by using paths or forest rides to make circular routes would be greatly appreciated. 2. a. Create footpath from end of the forest road to Achavady via Caol Lairig b. Where planned forest road finishes as it approaches Bohuntine – extend as a path to Bohuntine 3. Leisure tracks are not addressed

Collated responses to the questionnaire on the scoping brief
4. Small wins to create better recreation opportunities e.g. link quad tracks / forwarder tracks / roads to create links for community
Do you have any other comments or observations? 2. More consideration for leisure paths **3.** The Inverroy crofts are designated as “species rich grasslands”. It would be an opportunity to extend these areas where possible.

Appendix V: Deer Management Plan

See separate document

Appendix VI: Provenance guidance chart

Species	Guidance
SS	Improved QSS standard throughout Alaska (ASS) provenance may be considered (if available) for its slower growing properties in specific locations. i.e Short Rotation Forestry (SRF) in Windfarm renewables developments.
VPSS	Limited use in best locations
SP	High rainfall type specified as standard. W20
NSP	From the nearest appropriate zone near CFR areas
LP	Only ALP being used in mixture with SS on poorer sites
DF	Seed stand or coastal origin
ESF	Czech or central European
NF	Registered seed stands
GF	Scottish registered seed stands
WH	Registered seed stands with low fluting
WRC	Scottish seed stands
NS	Seed stands, Eastern European or Harz
JCR	Northern Japanese range
NBL	Region of Provenance 10, Native Seed Zone 106
XC	PSSB will advise on any other minor species
Notes: PSSB can provide the most up to date guidance on provenance selection including advice on best suited seed stands. Virtually all seed supplied by PSSB comes from registered seed stands and is based on geographic area compatibility. Use of VPSS has declined as seed orchard QSS improves and this also has a wider genetic base for resilience purposes.	

Appendix VII:

Abbreviations used in the plan

Abbreviation	Meaning
ASNW	Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
CCF	Continuous Cover Forestry
DAMS	Detailed Aspect Method of Scoring (A modelled windiness score used to calculate the probability of damaging winds occurring)
ESC	Ecological site classification (based on soil and climate information, aids tree species choice)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FLS	Forestry and Land Scotland
Ha	Hectare
LISS	Low Impact Silvicultural System
LMP	Land Management Plan
MAI	Mean Annual Increment (Average annual growth a tree of stand of trees has experienced to a specific age)
MI	Minimum intervention (minimum level of management)
NR	Natural Reserve
NSA	National Scenic Area
PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
PEFC	Programme for the endorsement of forest certification
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation (habitats)
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SF	Scottish Forestry
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SPA	Special Protection Area (birds)
SPHN	Statutory Plant Health Notice
UKBAP	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
UKFS	UK Forestry Standard
UKWAS	UK Woodland Assurance Standard
YC	Yield Class (Index of potential productivity of even-aged stands of trees. Measured in units of cubic metres per hectare per year)

Species abbreviations	
Species	AR = Alder BI = Birch (downy/silver) CAR = Common Alder DF = Douglas Fir EL = European Larch HAW = Hawthorn GF= Grand Fir GWL = Goat Willow

Species abbreviations	
	HAZ = Hazel HL = Hybrid Larch JL = Japanese Larch LP = Lodgepole Pine MB = Mixed Broadleaves SS = Sitka Spruce MC = Mixed Conifers MCP = Macedonian Pine NBL = native broadleaves (including SP where suitable for conservation) NF = Noble Fir NS = Norway Spruce OK = Oak (robur/petreae) RC = Western Red Cedar ROW = Rowan SP = Scots Pine SS = Sitka spruce WCH = Wild Cherry / Gean WH = Western Hemlock XL = Larch XWL = Other Willows

Appendix VIII:

Unexpired EIA determinations / SSSI consent/ PNs

EIA Screening Opinion – Coupes 34160, 34284, 34715, 34822, 34604, 34682, 34623, 34448, 34952, 34151, 34577; GLS Ref 030902466. Amendment to felling phases and construction of a new road; EIA consent not required. Expires 22/09/2026

SSSI Consent – 20/07/2021, extended on 03/05/2023 to March 2027.

Appendix IX:

Fences – type and condition

See also, Map 16.

No.	Length km	Type	Condition	Phase for action	notes
1	3.129	livestock	poor	P1	repair - new posts required
2	0.499	livestock	poor	P1	repair
3	1.054	livestock	unknown	P1	
4	2.17	livestock	good	N/A	internal fence - maintain
5	0.804	livestock	good	N/A	internal fence – maintain
6	0.674	livestock	poor	As req. (prob. at same time as 17 (0.972km)	new posts req.
7	1.822	livestock	good	N/A	cattle - maintain
8	0.968	livestock	poor	P2	replace to protect NR after felling
9	1.627	livestock	poor	P2	replace to protect restock after felling
10	1.657	livestock	good	P1	cattle – will need repair following harvesting
11	3.127	livestock	good	N/A	cattle - maintain
12	0.985	livestock	poor	P2	new fence required
13	0.65	livestock	very poor	when possible	external LMP boundary - not needed to protect trees
14	2.575	livestock	very poor	when possible	external LMP boundary - not needed to protect trees
15	0.918	livestock	very poor	when possible	external LMP boundary - not needed to protect trees
16	0.697		no fence	P1	approx. length livestock fence needed to protect ASNW, PAWS & restock
17	0.972		no fence	P1	approx. length boundary livestock fence needed to protect ASNW, PAWS & restock

P1 = 2025/6-2029/30

P2 = 2030/31 – 2034/35

Appendix X:

The environmental value of Ash

Ash is a unique tree in the forest environment. It supports a rich ground flora, due to its light canopy and readily decomposed leaf litter, and a diversity of insects and birds. As a long- lived tree, ash can support many specialist deadwood species and hole-nesting birds, as well as roosting space for many species of bat. Ash bark is alkaline and supports a wide range of epiphytic lichens and bryophytes and attracts snails. 1058 species have been recorded on ash, with 45 species that are obligates (only use ash) and 62 species that are highly associated with ash (they rarely use other tree species). The loss of ash will have a devastating impact on the landscape and the biodiversity of our woodlands. It is thought that a proportion of trees may have some tolerance to the disease, so that the population might recover over time (probably 50 years or more). Consideration must be given to what species might be used to replace ash in areas of planted restock or woodland creation. Given the unique features of this tree species, no single species can replace it and it is likely that a mixture of native tree species would be required instead. This will require careful thought and planning, and species mixtures will need to be very site specific. Birch, rowan and aspen may be suitable for planting near native woodland, although these are pioneer species and not very long lived. Natural regeneration of ash in native woodland areas may occur, if there is even a small proportion of ash trees that are tolerant or immune to the disease.