

LMP area/forest bounded by Levishie oakwood - a Site of Special Scientific Interest. Restructure forest adjacent to Levishie and on contiguous south-facing slopes (with maturing spruce/fir and veteran oaks) for upland oak/birch habitat reinstatement.

Whole forest area within Glenmoriston is in River Moriston (designated SAC) catchment. Restore riparian woodland along key tributaries. Prioritise felling of wind-susceptible mature forest stands to protect SAC by avoiding storm damage and reactive 'un-designed' clearance operations. Work to UKFS-compliant Forest & Water Guidelines & Best Practice for operations within freshwater pearl mussel catchments.

Significant area of checked & failed first rotation crop on ploughed blanket bog. Local topography has drier ridges/knolls in extensive depth-surveyed bog. Restore blanket bog where this has potential (i.e. de-forest, block drains, smooth furrows to re-wet). Establish peatland edge native woodland on areas with drier, mineralised soils.

Some areas of DNB-infected LP (high infection score) still present in CPI zones and in wider PAWS-dominant landscape. Target LP for early removal to reduce DNB threat to Core Pinewood Areas. Restock suitable soils with native woodland, better integrating forest with surrounding landscape (open hill and mid-slope pinewoods).

40% of LMP forest area is Plantation on Ancient Woodland sites (PAWS). Other native woodland remnants occur throughout conifer plantations. Restore native woodland at landscape scale, linking PAWS and fragmented Ancient Woodland remnants to create robust native habitat mosaic. Incorporate management for native timber production on accessible terrain (high density restocking for continuous cover silviculture: SP, SBI, SOK & CAR).

Inverwick forest has high ecological value, improved through historic restoration work. At heart of Achlain-Dundreggan CPI area. PAWS survey of remnant pinewoods within CPI buffer zone recommends prioritised non-native removal to conserve (threatened) ecological value. Manage eastern area as Natural Reserve (minimum intervention). Continue non-native felling in buffer zone - promoting habitat expansion/connectivity. Benefiting sedentary native pinewood flora, increasing functionality and resilience of unique genetic resource.

Larch tree species are susceptible to virulent, notifiable tree disease with potential to adversely impact larch here and in wider landscape. Introduce programme of pre-emptive larch felling to meet FLS Larch Strategy - include access development to reach remote stands.

Abrupt forest boundaries with open hill and overhead power lines create incongruous artificial/linear geometry in landscape. Some afforested treelines have proved unsuitable for sustainable productive forestry due to levels of exposure and impoverished, wet soils. Create a more naturalistic landscape - bring productive coniferous forestry down the hillside. Integrate forest with open hill and wayleaves by feathering restock densities and varying coupe shapes with native broadleaved species. Continue to engage with utilities/developers to influence design of future infrastructure that is sympathetic to aesthetic and environmental values of LMP area.

Increasing storm damage to prominent & iconic fir, larch and spruce "Cathedral Trees" of high aesthetic and historic value. Prioritise felling of wind-susceptible stands near vital infrastructure, public access corridors and river Moriston SAC. Retain trees where windfirm and still of historical/silvicultural interest or seed stands.

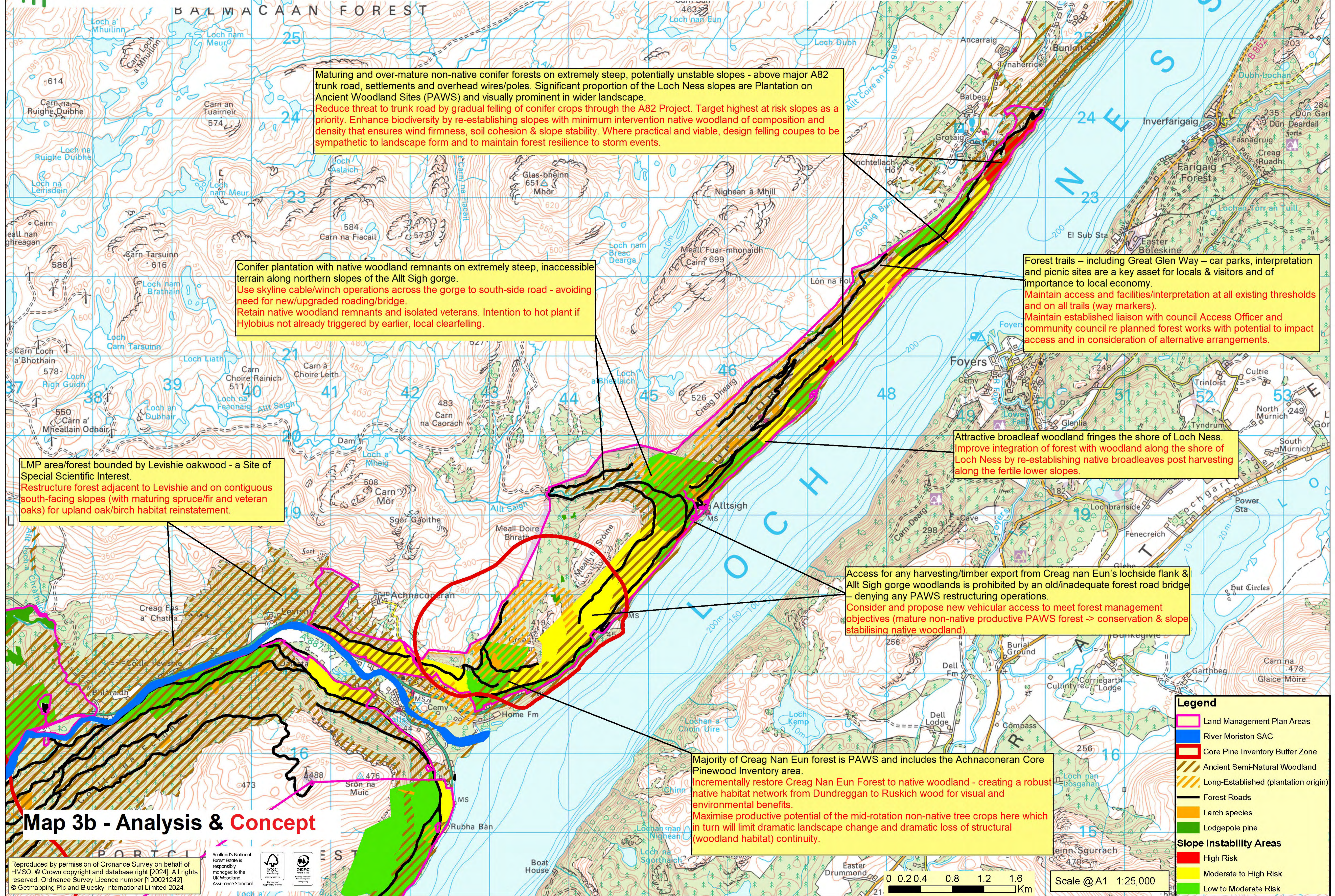
Mature, thinned Scots pine woodland in area of high recreational use. Recent storm damage has compromised some trees/stands requiring clearance. Continue to manage windfirm stands under continuous cover principles, maintaining habitat continuity, developing characteristic understorey/ground flora, enhancing visitor experience.

Scheduled Iron Age fort 'Torr Dhuin' is a prominent feature in local landscape. Riverside native woodland and trails are highly used/valued. Dense, maturing non-native conifer plantation in vicinity detract from immediate character/sense of place and of increasing windthrow concern. Open up views from fort/summit and improve visitor experience by restructuring un-thinned productive forest with native pine/oak/alder woodland (continuous cover & amenity management).

**Legend**

- Land Management Plan Areas
- River Moriston SAC
- Core Pine Inventory Buffer Zone
- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
- Long-Established (plantation origin)
- Forest Roads
- Larch species
- Lodgepole pine
- DNB Infection Score >2
  - 2.5
  - 3
  - 3.5
- Slope Instability Areas
  - Moderate to High Risk
  - Low to Moderate Risk

**Map 3a - Analysis & Concept**



Maturing and over-mature non-native conifer forests on extremely steep, potentially unstable slopes - above major A82 trunk road, settlements and overhead wires/poles. Significant proportion of the Loch Ness slopes are Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) and visually prominent in wider landscape.  
 Reduce threat to trunk road by gradual felling of conifer crops through the A82 Project. Target highest at risk slopes as a priority. Enhance biodiversity by re-establishing slopes with minimum intervention native woodland of composition and density that ensures wind firmness, soil cohesion & slope stability. Where practical and viable, design felling coupes to be sympathetic to landscape form and to maintain forest resilience to storm events.

Conifer plantation with native woodland remnants on extremely steep, inaccessible terrain along northern slopes of the Allt Sigh gorge.  
 Use skyline cable/winch operations across the gorge to south-side road - avoiding need for new/upgraded roading/bridge.  
 Retain native woodland remnants and isolated veterans. Intention to hot plant if *Hylobius* not already triggered by earlier, local clearfelling.

Forest trails - including Great Glen Way - car parks, interpretation and picnic sites are a key asset for locals & visitors and of importance to local economy.  
 Maintain access and facilities/interpretation at all existing thresholds and on all trails (way markers).  
 Maintain established liaison with council Access Officer and community council re planned forest works with potential to impact access and in consideration of alternative arrangements.

LMP area/forest bounded by Levishie oakwood - a Site of Special Scientific Interest.  
 Restructure forest adjacent to Levishie and on contiguous south-facing slopes (with maturing spruce/fir and veteran oaks) for upland oak/birch habitat reinstatement.

Attractive broadleaf woodland fringes the shore of Loch Ness.  
 Improve integration of forest with woodland along the shore of Loch Ness by re-establishing native broadleaves post harvesting along the fertile lower slopes.

Access for any harvesting/timber export from Creag nan Eun's lochside flank & Allt Sigh gorge woodlands is prohibited by an old/inadequate forest road bridge - denying any PAWS restructuring operations.  
 Consider and propose new vehicular access to meet forest management objectives (mature non-native productive PAWS forest -> conservation & slope stabilising native woodland).

Majority of Creag Nan Eun forest is PAWS and includes the Achnacoran Core Pinewood Inventory area.  
 Incrementally restore Creag Nan Eun Forest to native woodland - creating a robust native habitat network from Dundreggan to Ruskich wood for visual and environmental benefits.  
 Maximise productive potential of the mid-rotation non-native tree crops here which in turn will limit dramatic landscape change and dramatic loss of structural (woodland habitat) continuity.

**Legend**

- Land Management Plan Areas
- River Moriston SAC
- Core Pine Inventory Buffer Zone
- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland
- Long-Established (plantation origin)
- Forest Roads
- Larch species
- Lodgepole pine

**Slope Instability Areas**

- High Risk
- Moderate to High Risk
- Low to Moderate Risk

**Map 3b - Analysis & Concept**