



Forestry and
Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

Faskally

Land Management Plan

2021-2040

This plan sets out the strategic direction for management over the next 20 years and provides details of the operations proposed in the first 10 years.

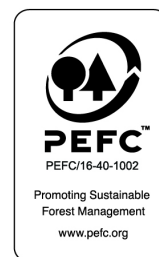


We manage Scotland's National Forest Estate to the United Kingdom Woodland Assurance Standard – the standard endorsed in the UK by the international Forest Stewardship Council® and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification. We are independently audited.

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.



The mark of
responsible forestry



Faskally Land Management Plan

Contents

1. Introduction and summary.....	4	3. Site Introduction	12
1.1 The site	4	3.1 Existing Land Holding	12
1.2 Key Issues & Objectives.....	4	3.2 Setting and Context.....	12
1.3 Summary of Planned Operations.....	6	3.2.1 Location.....	12
1.4 Timing.....	6	3.2.2 Land Use	12
1.5 Certification.....	6	3.2.3 History.....	12
1.6 Consultation and Further Information.....	6	3.2.4 Community / Recreation.....	12
2. Forestry Scotland Regulatory Requirements.....	7	3.2.5 Environmental Features.....	12
2.1.1 Proposed Felling	7	3.2.6 Water Environment / Hydrology	12
2.1.2 Details of Felling by Coupe for Approval Period (2021-2030).....	7	3.2.7 Fire.....	12
2.1.3 Changes in Age Class Over Plan Period (2021 – 2040)	7	3.2.8 Utilities	12
2.1.4 Proposed Thinning in Approval Period (Years 2021-2030)	7	3.2.9 Tree Health and Pathogens.....	12
2.1.5 Details of Thinning by Coupe for Phases One and Two (2021-2030)	8	3.2.10 Peat.....	12
2.1.6 Proposed Restocking in Approval Period (2021-2030).....	10	4. Issues and Aims.....	13
2.1.7 Proposed Restocking by Coupe for Approval Period (2021-2030)	10	4.1 Pertinent Issues.....	13
2.1.8 Species Change Over Plan Period (2021 – 2040).....	10	4.2 Key Challenges	13
2.1.9 Access and Roding Proposals.....	10	4.3 Management Aims.....	13
2.2 Departure from UKFS Guidelines	10	5. Plan Objectives and Concept	16
2.3 Tolerance Table.....	10	5.1 Concept.....	19
2.4 EIA Determination Screening	11	6. Critical Success Factors.....	20
2.4.1 Deforestation.....	11	6.1 Larch.....	20
2.4.2 Afforestation.....	11	6.2 Steep Ground.....	20
2.4.3 Forest Roding	11	6.3 Landscape	20
2.4.4 Quarries	11	6.4 PAWS.....	20
2.5 Additional Regulatory Requirements.....	11	6.5 Water Environment.....	20
2.5.1 Water Regulations	11	7. Management Prescriptions.....	21
2.5.2 Prior Notification	11	7.1 Coupe Specific Prescriptions.....	21
2.5.3 Planning Consent	11	7.2 Standards for Operations.....	21
2.5.4 Designated Site Management Plan.....	11	7.3 Harvesting.....	22
		7.3.1 Yield	22

Faskally Land Management Plan

7.3.2	Thinning	22	III/3.0.2 The Existing Forest	38
7.3.3	Total Volume	22	III/3.0.4 Biodiversity and Environmental Designations	40
7.3.4	LISS	24	III/3.0.6 Social Factors	40
7.4	Future Habitats and Species	24	III/3.0.5 Landscape	41
7.4.1	Future Species	24	III/3.0.6 Heritage	43
7.4.2	Regeneration Methodology	24	III/3.0.7 Analysis of Statutory Requirements and Key External Policies	44
7.5	Operational Access	26	Appendix IV - Tolerance Table	47
7.5.1	Internal Operational Access	26	Appendix V – Schedule of Works	48
7.5.2	Timber Haulage	27	Appendix VI – Links to Policy and Guidance Documents	49
7.5.3	Environmental Considerations	27	• http://ukwas.org.uk/standard/background-and-purpose/	49
7.5.4	Steep Ground Working	28	• https://forestry.gov.scot/sustainable-forestry/ukfs-scotland	49
7.5.5	Natural Reserve	28	Appendix VII – Visitor Zones Management	50
7.6	Management of Open Ground	29	Appendix VIII – Business Management	51
7.6.1	Maintenance	29	Appendix IX – Natural Reserve	52
7.6.2	Crags	29	Appendix X : Landscape Illustrations	53
7.6.3	Linkage	29	Appendix XI: Designated Area Site Plan	54
7.7	Public Access	29		
7.7.1	Faskally I	29		
7.7.2	Faskally II	29		
7.8	Heritage Features	29		
7.9	Plant Health	29		
7.9.1	Phytophthora ramorum	29		
7.9.2	Chalara Ash Dieback	29		
7.9.3	Dothistroma Needle Blight	29		
8.	Herbivore Management	30		
	Appendix I – Land Management Plan Consultation record	31		
	Appendix II - Supporting Information	33		
	II/2.0 Analysis of the Previous Plan	33		
	III/3.0 Background Information	35		
	III/3.0.1 Physical Site Factors	35		

Faskally Land Management Plan

Schedule of Maps

M 1:	Location
M 2:	Species 2020
M 3:	Future Species
M 4:	Felling Plan
M 5:	Context and Designations
M 6:	Issues
M 7:	Context
M 8:	Concept
M 9:	Coupe Numbers
M 10:	Thinning Permission
M 11:	Low Impact Silviculture
M 12:	Restocking
M 13:	Access and Haulage
M 14:	Soils
M 15:	Gradient
M 16:	Accumulated Temperature
M 17:	Exposure
M 18:	Moisture Deficit
M 19:	Planting Year
M 20:	Predicted Yield Classes
M 21:	Wildlife Management
M 22:	Viewpoints
M 23:	Heritage
M 24:	Visitor Zones

Faskally Land Management Plan

1. Introduction and summary

1.1 The site

The site totals some 365 hectares and comprises two areas split by the A9 trunk road and Inverness-Perth rail line. To the west of the transport corridor is Faskally I which is surrounded on three sides by Loch Faskally and the remainder by the A9. To the East of the corridor is the main landholding (Faskally II) which forms the western slopes leading up to Meall Uaine and eventually Ben Vrackie. There are a few small land fragments which have been isolated through the iterations of transport infrastructure.

In terms of designations, (53.53ha) of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS). A further 156ha is long established of plantation origin (LEPO). Map of present species can be seen overleaf and more information in Appendix III section 2: The Existing Forest. The two charts below show an illustration of the species change over the plan period.

The site is important for recreation with the Enchanted Forest event bringing over 80,000 visitors per year. There is a carpark and formal path network in Faskally I and core paths to Craigower Hill in Faskally II.

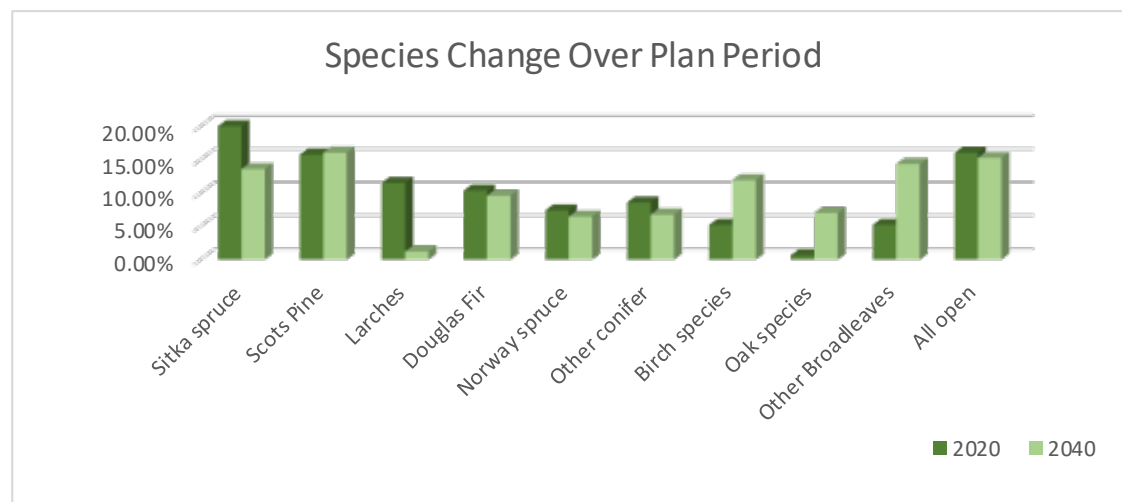
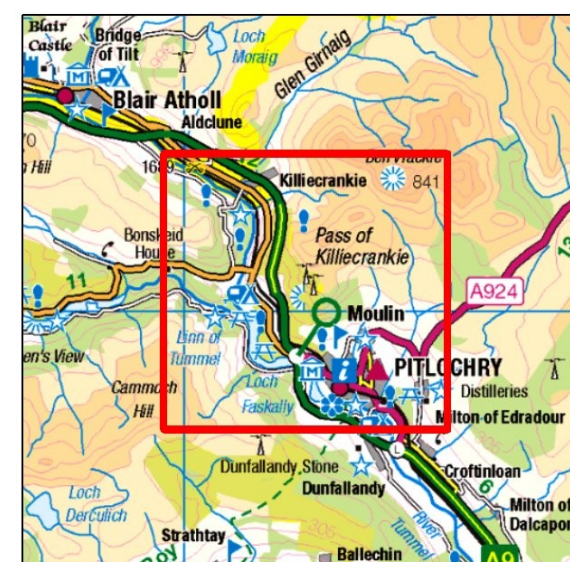


Chart 1: Proportion of Species in 2020 and 2040

1.2 Key Issues & Objectives

The key issues in this plan are:

- The site is within both the Loch Tummel National Scenic area and the Ben Vrackie Special Landscape Area.
- The ground in Faskally I has been managed as an exemplar site for continuous cover silvicultural systems for almost 100 years.
- Slopes, particularly with a westerly aspect can be especially steep which constrains options for safe working methodology requiring additional civil engineering infrastructure.
- The site drains into the River Tay SAC, there is the Cairngorms Massif SPA and the Ben Vrackie SSSI to the east.
- Ensure safe interaction between woodland management and public recreational use of the site.



Legend

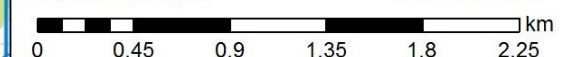
- Blocks
- Access Point

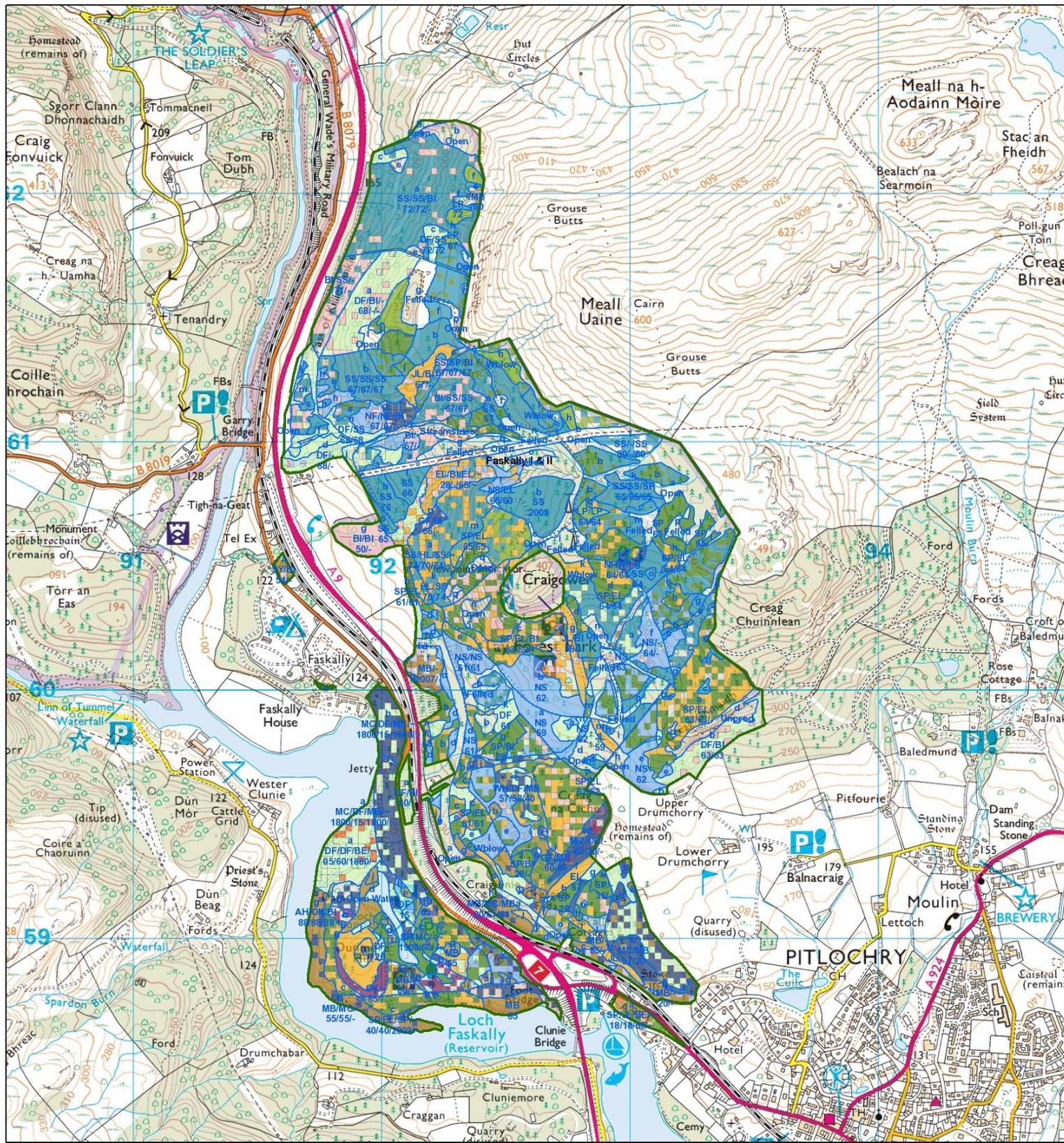
M1: Location & Access

Author: Robin Almond

Scale @ A3:1:25,000

Date: 01/05/2020





Legend

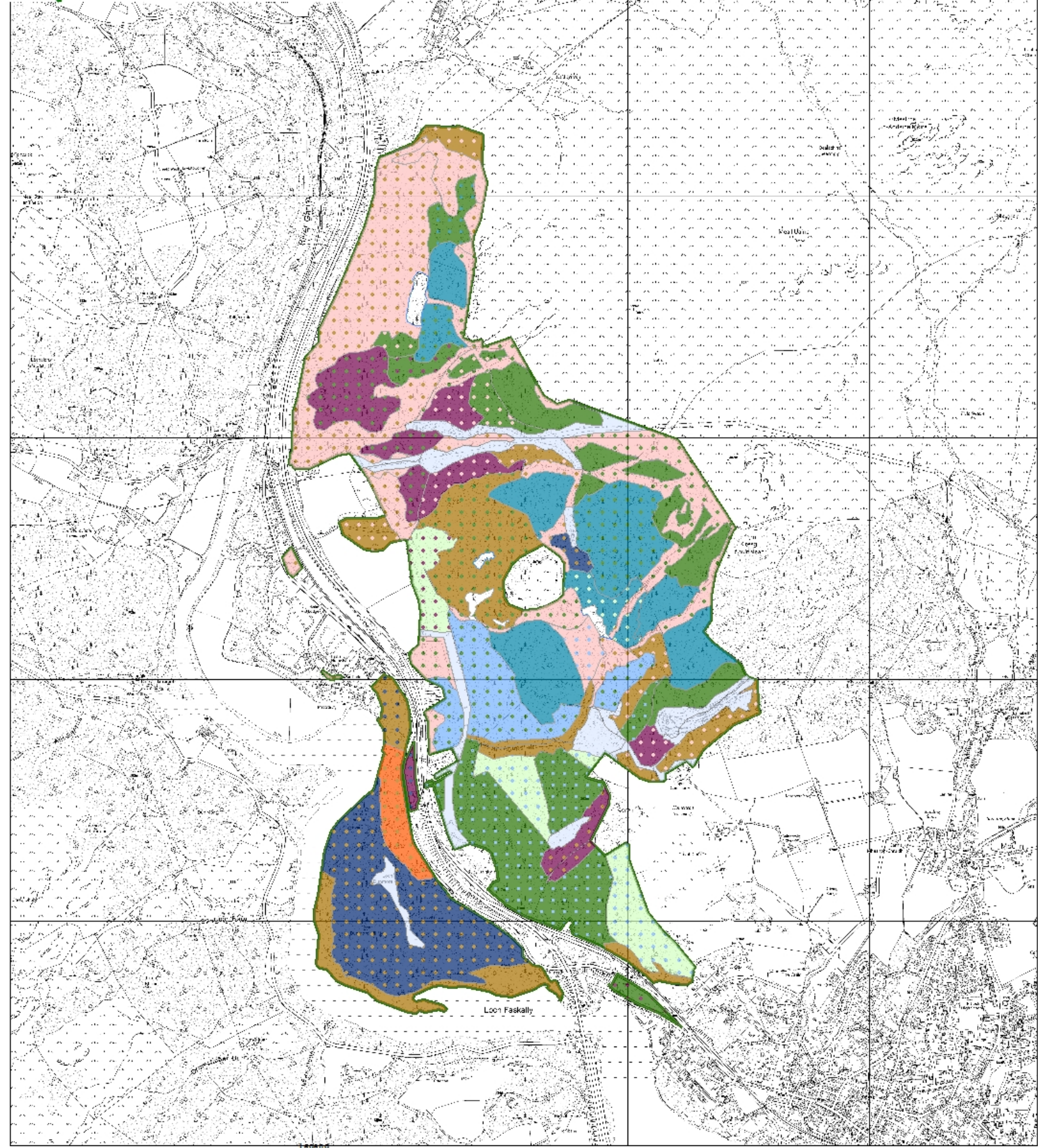
- Blocks**
 - Blocks
 - Sub-compartments
- Component Visualisation (Species)**
 - Ash
 - Beech
 - Birch
 - Oak
 - Other Broadleaves
 - Other Conifers
 - Douglas Fir
 - Larch
 - Lodgepole Pine
 - Norway Spruce
 - Scots Pine
 - Sitka Spruce
 - No Sp

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



M2: Species 2020
Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HM SO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024925. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.



M3: Future Species

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 06/11/2020
Author: Robin Almond

- Other Broadleaves**
- Scots Pine**
- Sitka Spruce**
- Beech with Other Broadleaves**
- Birch with Norway Spruce**
- Birch with Other Broadleaves**
- Birch with Scots Pine**
- Douglas Fir with Norway Spruce**
- Douglas Fir with Oak**
- Norway Spruce with Scots Pine**
- Oak with Birch**
- Oak with Other Broadleaves**
- Oak with Other Conifers**
- Oak with Scots Pine**
- Other Broadleaves with Birch**
- Other Broadleaves with Other Conifers**
- Other Broadleaves with Scots Pine**
- Other Conifers with Other Broadleaves**
- Scots Pine with Birch**
- Scots Pine with Norway Spruce**
- Scots Pine with Oak**
- Scots Pine with Sitka Spruce**
- Sitka Spruce with Douglas Fir**
- Open**
- No Species**
- Scotland's Lands and Forests**

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HM SO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.

Faskally Land Management Plan

1.3 Summary of Planned Operations

Proposed Operations	2020-2024	2025 – 2029
Felling	56.26ha	28.34ha
Thinning	159.06ha	101.44ha
Restocking	53.60ha	18.34ha
New Road Construction	350m	50m
Road Upgrade	710m	
New Forwarder Tracks	830m	680m

Table 1: Summary of proposed operations.

1.4 Timing

The present Land Management Plan approval expired 22nd October 2020.

This plan presents in detail the management, felling, thinning and restocking proposals for the next 10 years (2021-2030). This first ten year period is particularly important because it relates to the part of the land management plan that requires specific approval from Scottish Forestry. Longer term management of the forest is included in the plan but mainly to provide an indication of the direction of travel and to provide context.

1.5 Certification

The management of the woodland is certified and at all times seek to adhere to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS).

1.6 Consultation and Further Information

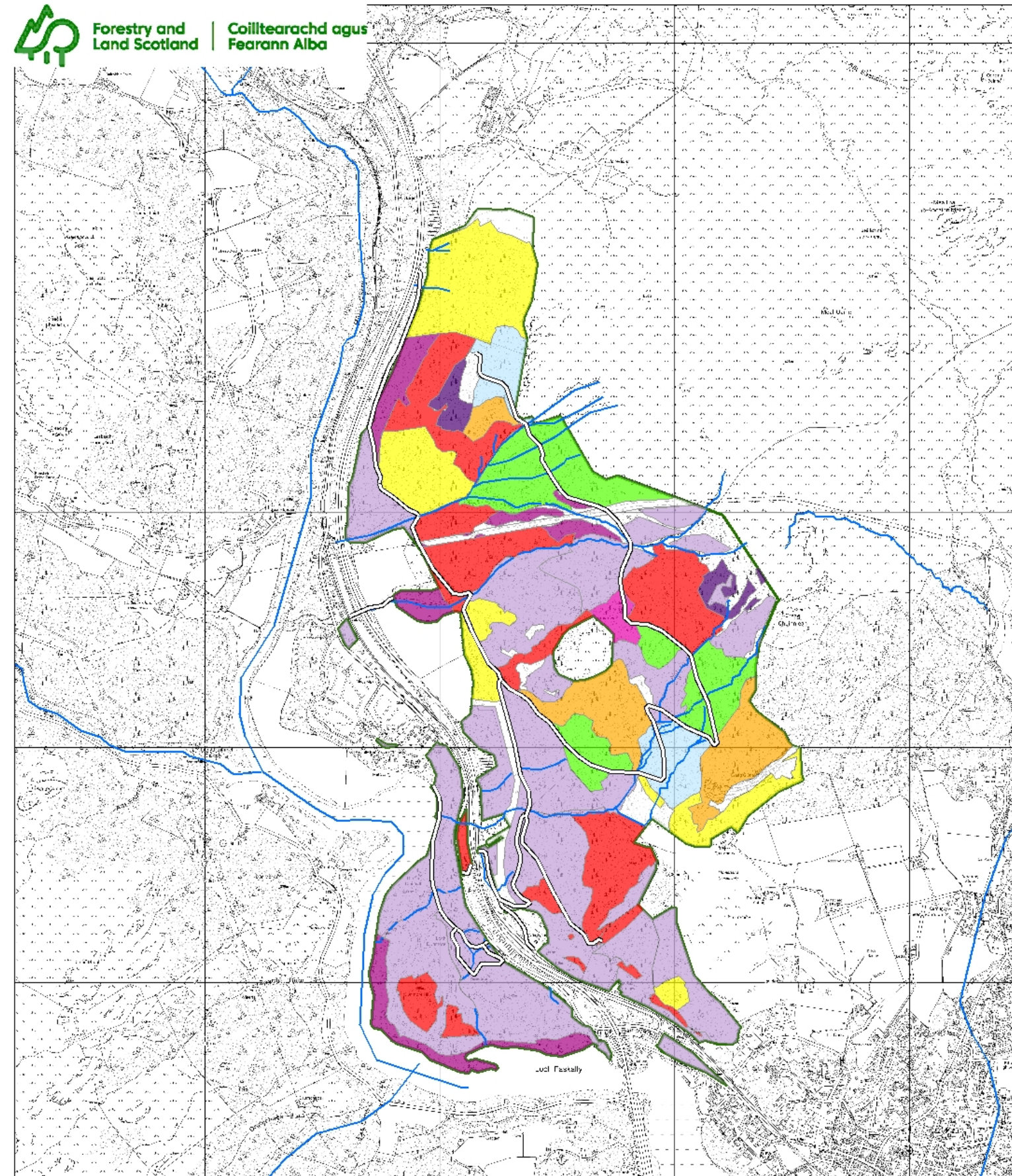
During the development of this plan we have consulted with the local community and statutory and other interested stakeholders.

For further information on the plan please contact:

Forestry and Land Scotland
East Region
Inverpark
Dunkeld
Perthshire
PH8 0JR

T: 0300 067 6380

E: enquiries.east@forestryandland.gov.scot



M4: Felling Plan

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000

Date: 30/10/2020

Author: Robin Almond

Legend

- Forest Roads
- Watercourses
- Recently Felled
- Phase 1 felling (2021 - 2025)
- Phase 2 felling (2026 - 2030)
- Phase 3 felling (2031 - 2035)
- Phase 4 felling (2036 - 2040)
- After 2055
- Long Term Retention (Fell after Phase 3)
- Minimum Intervention
- Low Impact Silviculture
- Open
- Scotland's Lands and Forests

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HM SO. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242.
© Getmapping Plc and BlueSky International Limited 2020.



Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Faskally Land Management Plan

2. Forestry Scotland Regulatory Requirements

2.1.1 Proposed Felling

	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Out-with Plan		LTR	
Total Plan Area	365 ha											
Felling	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
Area	56.26	15.4	28.34	7.8	40.45	11.1	47.54	13.0	28.22	7.7	15.12	4.12

Table 2: Proposed felling by phase

2.1.2 Details of Felling by Coupe for Approval Period (2021-2030)

Coupe	Year	Fell Type	Spp 1	(ha)	Spp 2	Area (ha)	Spp 3	Area	Spp 4	Area	Spp 5	Area	Spp 6	Area	Total Area (ha)
8004	23/24	CF	SS	1.24	DF	4.64	LA	1.60	SP	0.98	BI	1.72	LP	0.03	10.21
8014		LIS	SP	0.77	LA	0.61	GF	0.5							1.88
8016	21/22	CF	SS	6.01	SP	2.86	LA	1.11	LP	0.55	NF	0.47			11.00
8017	21/22	CF	SS	5.37	LA	2.22	DF	1.91	NS	1.11					10.61
8024	23/24	CF	LA	2.25	SP	0.21									2.46
8026		LIS	NS	0.88	SP	0.76	DF	0.48	WH	0.23	LA	0.15	GF	0.14	2.64
8037	21/22	CF	SP	4.2	EL	2.4	GF	0.43	MC	0.46					7.49
8038		LIS	WH	0.65											0.65
8040	23/24	CF	LA	2.15											2.15
8042	21/22	CF	NS	0.87	MC	0.22									1.09
8061		LIS	DF	0.81											0.81
8063	24/25	CF	LA	3.25	DF	0.69	SP	0.54							4.48
8008	29/30	CF	SS	1.91											1.91
8014		LIS	LA	1.76	BI	1.11									3.15
8023	27/28	CF	LA	4.18	SP	2.85	SS	1.1							8.13
8027		LIS	SP	1.11	NS	0.96	DF	0.15	BI	0.12					2.34
8033	26/27	CF	SP	4.86	LA	4.36	SS	0.4	DF	0.18					9.80
8038		LIS	SP	0.81	BI	0.08									0.89
8041		LIS	SP	0.73	WH	0.26	BI	0.24	LC	0.15					1.38
8065		LIS	DF	0.33	MB	0.26	NS	0.15							0.74

2.1.3 Changes in Age Class Over Plan Period (2021 – 2040)

Age of Trees	Growth Stage	Percentage of Age-Class at Given Year		
		2020	2030	2040
0-10	Establishment	3.78	37.88	25.52
11 - 20	Thicket	4.33	3.40	34.38
21 – 40	Pole	2.06	3.97	7.24
41 - 60	Maturing High Forest	49.37	7.35	1.21
61+	Old High Forest	25.22	27.91	11.16
Open or awaiting restock	N/A	15.24	19.49	20.50

Table 4: Changes in Age Class over plan period

2.1.4 Proposed Thinning in Approval Period (Years 2021-2030)

Proposed Phase	Area to be Thinned (ha)	Proportion of Woodland Area (%)
2020 - 2024	159.06	44.7
2025 - 2029	101.44	27.8

Table 5: Areas proposed for thinning in phases one and two

Faskally Land Management Plan

2.1.5 Details of Thinning by Coupe for Phases One and Two (2021-2030)

Table 6: Details of thinning by coupe for phase one – 2021 to 2025

Coupe	Species by Area (ha)																		
	BE	BI	DF	EL	GF	HL	JL	LC	LP	MB	MC	NF	NS	OK	SP	SS	SY	WH	Coupe Total (ha)
8002			1.21						0.29							15.15			16.65
8005		0.53	4.14													1.33			6.00
8006									1.24						0.95	0			2.19
8009							0.27		0.76						2.01	7.02			10.06
8010			1.09		0.28		0					0.5	1.71		0.31	4.5			8.39
8011				0.05											0.05	0.43			0.53
8012				0									0			0			0
8013			0.69													0.91			1.6
8014		1.11		1.76					1.83				0.4		1.39	4.91			11.4
8018															2.82				2.82
8020			0.35	1.36		1.62							0.39		1.15	0.29			5.16
8022				1.04									3.01		3.08	2.91			10.04
8023				0.28											0.81	1.04			2.13
8025													0.22						0.22
8027		0.12	0.15										2.49		1.11				3.87
8029			0.36	0.5			0.23						1.17		1.21				3.47
8030													5.45		0				5.45
8031			0				0.01						0						0.01
8032							0.52												0.52
8035			3.23										2.12						5.35
8038		0.08		0.19						0.33			1.49		0.81				2.9
8041		0.24					0.1	0.15		0.28					1.72			0.26	2.75
8043			1.87	1			0.79		0.24	0.26	0.36		0.37		2.42				7.31
8044			0.07								1.12							0.07	1.26
8045			2.71	0							1.66				0			1.92	6.29
8049											1.17								1.17
8060	0		1.9								5.33			0					7.23
8062			3.6		0.51						0				0.64				4.75
8064			1.62	1.29	0.17						2			1.14	3.24				9.46
8065	0		1.52							0.26	2.76		0.15	0	0.73				5.42
8066			1.13	1.24		0.17	0.09				3.88		1	0.82	4.46				12.79
8070	0.14						0.28			0.14					0.69		0.14		1.39
8080			0.03								0.09						0.36		0.48
Total	0.14	2.08	25.67	8.71	0.96	1.79	2.29	0.15	4.36	1.27	18.37	0.5	19.97	1.96	29.6	38.49	0.5	2.25	159.06

Faskally Land Management Plan

Table 7: Details of thinning by coupe for phase two – 2026 to 2030

Coupe	Species Area (ha)														Coupe Total
	BE	DF	EL	GF	HL	JL	LP	MB	MC	NS	OK	SP	SS	WH	
8005		0.22											0.08		0.3
8009						0.16	0.76					1.6	7.02		9.54
8011			0.05									0.05	0.43		0.53
8012					0					0					0
8013													0.91		0.91
8014					1.17		1.83			0.4		1.11	4.91		9.42
8018												2.82			2.82
8020					0										0
8022			1.04							3.01		3.08	2.91		10.04
8025										0.22					0.22
8027										1.76					1.76
8029		0.36	0.5			0.23				1.17		1.21			3.47
8030										1.6		0			1.6
8031		0				0.01				0					0.01
8038			0.19					0.33		1.49					2.01
8041			0.24			0.1		0.28				0.99			1.61
8043		1.87	1			1.58	0.24	0.26	0.36	0.37		2.42			8.1
8045		2.71	0						1.66			0		1.92	6.29
8049									1.17						1.17
8060	0	1.9						1.64	5.33		0	0			8.87
8062		3.6		0.51					0			0.64			4.75
8064		1.62	1.29	0.17					2		1.14	3.24			9.46
8065	0	1.19						0.65	2.76		0	0.73			5.33
8066		1.31	1.24		0.17	0.09			3.88	1	0.82	4.46			12.97
8070								0.14							0.14
8080		0.03							0.09						0.12
Total	0	14.81	5.55	0.68	1.34	2.17	2.83	3.3	17.25	11.02	1.96	22.35	16.26	1.92	101.44

Faskally Land Management Plan

2.1.6 Proposed Restocking in Approval Period (2021-2030)

Proposed Phase	Area to be Restocked (ha)	Proportion of Woodland Area (%)
2020 - 2024	53.60	14.68
2025 - 2029	18.34	5.02

Table 8: Summary of restocking over phases one and two

2.1.7 Proposed Restocking by Coupe for Approval Period (2021-2030)

Coupe Reference	Spp 1	(ha)	Spp 2	Area (ha)	Spp 3	Area	Spp 4	Area	Spp 5	Area	Spp 6	Area	Open	Total Area (ha)
Phase 1 (2021–2025)														
8004	OK	2.93	BI	2.82	SP	1.43	ASP	1.62	MB	0.25			1.95	11.00
8016	SS	8.44	SP	1.20	BI	0.30	MB	0.29					1.80	12.03
8017	OK	4.23	BI	3.07	SP	1.10	MB	1.33					3.11	12.84
8019	NF	1.21	MB	0.59	SS	0.24							0.54	2.58
8024	MB	0.84	MC	0.74	SP	0.29	ASP	0.25					0.55	2.67
8037	SP	2.84	NS	2.40	DF	1.74	MB	1.64	WH	0.28			1.46	10.36
8039	BI	1.49	MB	1.49	SP	0.75							3.72	7.45
8040	MB	0.79	OK	0.62	SP	0.30	NS	0.22	DF	0.15			0.08	2.15
8042	SP	0.56	NS	0.42	DF	0.28	BI	0.14					0.00	1.40
8063	MC	1.73	MB	1.73	BE	0.86							0.00	4.33
Phase 2 (2026–2030)														
8008	SS	1.42	SP	0.48	MB	0.06							0.22	2.18
8023	SS	4.55	BI	2.39	NS	1.15	SP	0.56	MB	0.16			1.68	10.50
8033	SS	3.59	SP	3.37	MB	0.61							2.09	9.66

Table 9: Details of restocking by coupe

2.1.8 Species Change Over Plan Period (2021 – 2040)

Species	2021		2030		2040	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Sitka spruce	71.62	19.88	67.40	18.47	48.51	13.57
Scots pine	57.16	15.67	50.60	13.87	57.32	15.71
Larch	41.68	11.42	10.90	2.99	4.31	1.18
Douglas fir	37.48	10.27	32.20	8.83	34.30	9.40
Norway spruce	26.74	7.33	31.10	8.52	23.03	6.31
Mixed broadleaves	16.48	4.67	35.60	9.76	34.59	9.48
Mixed conifers	17.03	4.67	20.60	5.65	17.25	4.73
Birch	19.83	5.43	30.50	8.36	42.63	11.68
Other conifers	13.99	3.83	12.00	3.29	6.86	1.88
Other Broadleaves	2.36	0.07	12.80	3.51	16.56	4.54
Oak	2.42	0.07	12.10	3.32	24.99	6.85
Bare	0.00	0.00	2.72	0.75	0.00	0.00
Open	58.14	15.94	46.30	12.69	54.48	14.93
Total	364.82	100	364.82	100	364.82	100

Table 10: Species change by area over the plan period. Totals may be greater than the plan area as area of understorey as well as canopy cover is included in the component total.

2.1.9 Access and Roding Proposals

Period of Works	Proposed Length for Construction (m)			Proposed Length for Upgrade (m)		
	Road	Forwarder Track	ATV Track	Road	Forwarder Track	ATV Track
2020 – 2024	350	830	2430	710	660	
2025 – 2029	50	680	780			

Table 11: Summary of access proposals

2.2 Departure from UKFS Guidelines

No departures from UK Forestry Standard are requested.

2.3 Tolerance Table

See Appendix IV: Tolerance Table

Faskally

Land Management Plan

2.4 EIA Determination Screening

2.4.1 *Deforestation*

No deforestation is planned in Faskally within the period of this plan.

2.4.2 *Afforestation*

No afforestation is anticipated within the scope of this plan. However there are areas which have previously been felled with a prescription for no restocking which will be restocked within this plan period.

2.4.3 *Forest Roading*

Through the use of a detailed works planning process and adherence to industry best practice no designated or sensitive sites will be impacted by the proposed construction works. The site is within the catchment of the River Tay SAC. Specific reference and protection measures to this will be included in all work plans.

2.4.4 *Quarries*

It is not anticipated that new quarries will be required. Any borrow pits created for the formation of the new access route will be reinstated on completion of the road construction.

2.5 Additional Regulatory Requirements

2.5.1 *Water Regulations*

Given the location of the proposed new forwarder tracks and turning points and adherence to the Water Framework Directive and Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (CAR), a SEPA Construction site Licence will not be required.

2.5.2 *Prior Notification*

Prior notification will be required for any new sections of forest road and atv track out with a distance of 25 metres from the public road. Although an approximate route will be included in this plan. A Prior Notification application for each of the final lines will be submitted and approved prior to construction.

2.5.3 *Planning Consent*

No operations anticipated within this plan will require planning consent. However, if at an operational level a requirement for planning approval is required this will be obtained prior to those elements of the works commence.

2.5.4 *Designated Site Management Plan*

As management of this site has the potential to impact the River Tay SAC a Designated Site Management Plan is included in Appendix XI: Designated Area Site Plan.

Faskally

Land Management Plan

3. Site Introduction

3.1 Existing Land Holding

3.2 Setting and Context

3.2.1 Location

Lying just to the North of the town of Pitlochry straddling the A9 trunk road and the Perth to Inverness rail line, Faskally occupies an iconic location in the landscape.

3.2.2 Land Use

The land use surrounding Faskally is typical for this part of highland Perthshire. To the south are residential areas of Pitlochry along with the Pitlochry Golf course. To the south East is a commercial conifer plantation which wraps the southern slopes of the Ben Vrackie range. To the west and North is open hill ground used for sheep grazing. Loch Faskally lies to the immediate west along with small areas of in-bye and the nationally important A9 transport corridor. On the opposing side of the glen is mainly semi natural oak and birch woodland.

3.2.3 History

Faskally was acquired by Forestry Commission in 1953. Faskally I was originally part of a school for young foresters becoming known as an exemplar group selection site. Faskally II was planted over the 1960s. Further infill planting was undertaken in the mid 1970s.

3.2.4 Community / Recreation

The site is a popular destination for local walkers a number of routes on the Pitlochry path network pass through Faskally I and Faskally II. The steep nature of the site makes it a destination for mountain bikers.

The nationally important Enchanted Forest event is held round Loch Dunmore each autumn.

3.2.5 Environmental Features

As with all FLS operations each Operational Work Plan includes surveys to determine the presence of any important wildlife features in any coupe. Species relevant to this site include Red squirrel, Golden Eagle, Black Grouse, Sticky catchfly and Brown bogrush.

3.2.6 Water Environment / Hydrology

The site is within the catchment of the River Tay SAC. Water quality is therefore of prime importance. The site is within the river Tay catchment but forms such a small proportion of the catchment that proposed works will not have a significant effect on the peak flow of the river.

3.2.7 Fire

The site is well used recreationally and is adjacent to major transport links. Fire is therefore worthy of note. Indeed a significant fire was ignited by recreational users of the site in 2017. Management is not aimed to limit the general spread of any fire but to protect the neighbouring infrastructure. Due to other objectives in the plan there are frequent broadleaf zones planned in which will act as fire breaks. The improvement of operational access will assist in the control of any future fires.

3.2.8 Utilities

The site includes overhead electricity distribution and transmission lines. To the southern end of the site are two private water supplies and associated pipework. The location of these are mapped and included on the corporate database. These will be included in all work plans however their location has been omitted from this plan for privacy.

3.2.9 Tree Health and Pathogens

Of significant note to this plan is the presence of Phytophthora ramorum in the locality. One factor in the landscape importance of the site is the presence of larch particularly in the autumn. A key element in this plan will be management to minimise risk to the site through infection by P. ramorum and any sequential felling.

3.2.10 Peat

There are no areas of peat of any scale within this site.

Faskally Land Management Plan

4. Issues and Aims

4.1 Pertinent Issues

Covered in maps M5: Context and Designations, M6: Issues and M7: Overall Context The pertinent issues over the plan area are:

- **Tree Disease** – The forest includes a high proportion of Larch. This species is predicted to have a short useful expectancy due to the approaching threat of *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- **Recreation** – The forest is frequently used for Informal walks as well as Filming location and hosts Enchanted Forest light display.
- **Faskally I History** – School of Forestry trial plots guided by Professor Anderson.
- **Landscape** – The woodland is visible from nationally Important viewpoints as well as being partly within areas designated for landscape importance.
- **National Infrastructure Project** – The extent of the A9 Dualling project is unknown but is likely to include parts of southern Faskally II.
- **Wildlife control:** To achieve regeneration using primarily natural regeneration will require deer density to be maintained at a point which enables regeneration in the required areas.
- **Fire:** The fire risk in Faskally is at present low however this is likely to increase with climate warming. Given the high recreational use and infrastructure present combined with predictions for climate change, design will take into account options to mitigate fire spread towards adjacent infrastructure and facilitate fire control.
- **Flooding** - The block is within the catchment for the Tummel and Tay river systems. Although flows into the Tay can contribute to downstream flooding forestry forms a very minor (2%) proportion of the catchment. FLS managed land makes up approximately 5% of the catchment. More specific flooding risks are those due to potential blockages of culverts of transport infrastructure below the site. This would most likely be caused by debris moving down the two primary water courses.

4.2 Key Challenges

- Landscape Impact of operations
- Steep Ground working. Safety and practicality
- Tree disease primarily *Phytophthora ramorum* in Larch.
- Maintain and improve recreational offering of the site
- River Tay SAC water quality protection.

4.3 Management Aims

In order to deliver on FLS corporate objectives the following aims have been identified as being especially relevant and deliverable at Faskally:

Ecosystem Services and additional Public Benefits: Support small sawmills and locally produced diverse, value added timber products; Secure carbon sequestration through CCF and PAWS restoration; High recreational use of NFE contributes to increased health and wellbeing: high scenic quality including woodland and visitor attractions contribute to the tourism economy; maintenance of high water quality of salmon rivers and lochs as well as wider riparian habitats; sustainable timber production.

Other National Commitments: Investment in silvicultural practices; PAWS restoration management initiatives to protect red squirrel.

Contribution to financial sustainability: Diverse range of softwood, including high proportion of sawlog material, high value products and species diversity; hydro schemes and visitor revenue. Scheduling of works will be with a mind to balance, as far as practically possible the cash-flow of the block. Through the promotion of alternatives to clearfell in the longer term and use of appropriate species this plan aims to plan for financial stability into the future. Additionally including management to improve the visitor experience may open further income streams.

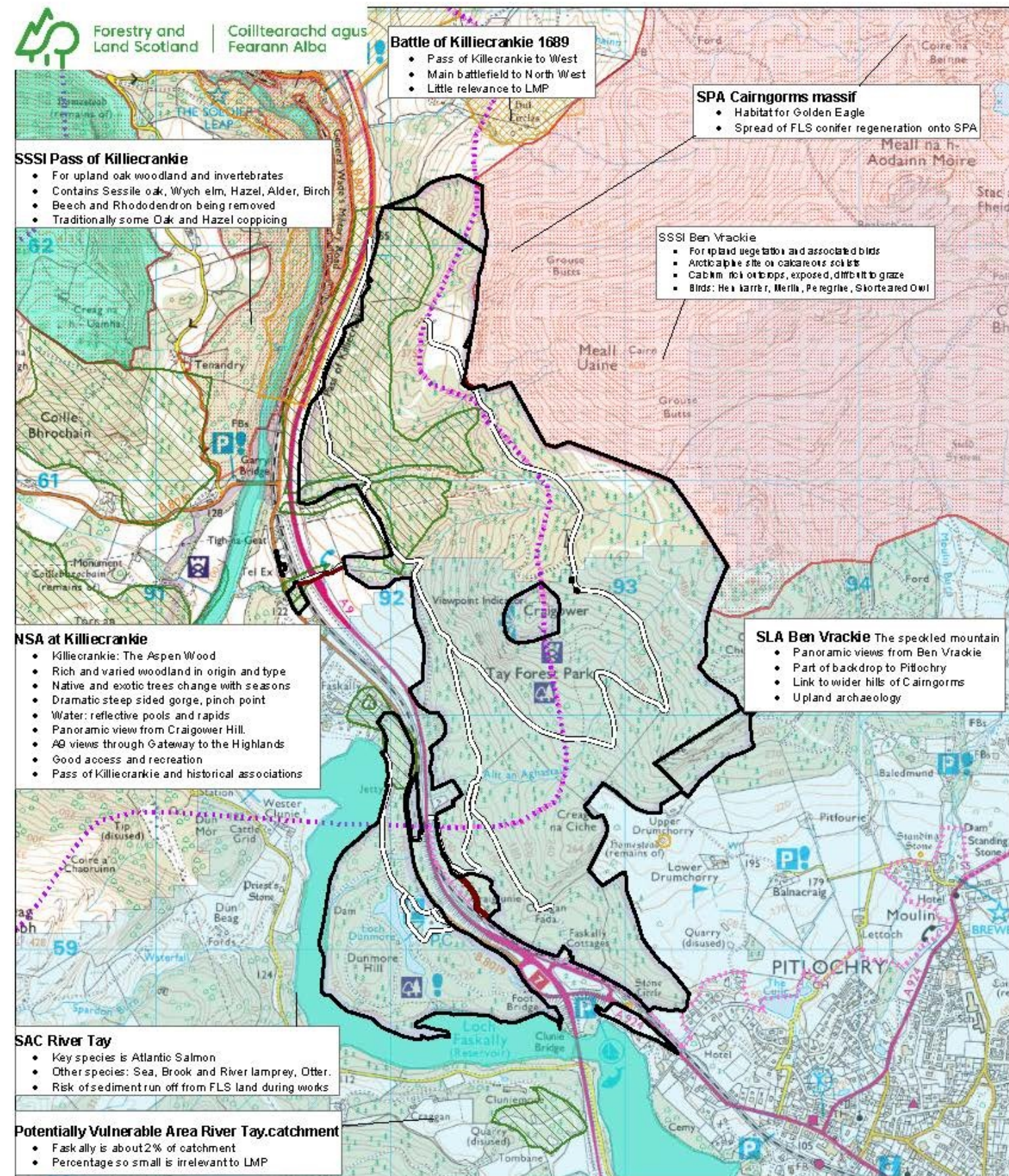
These can be distilled locally to

- Maintain and where possible expand the thinning programme to increase high quality and diverse productive timber outputs, extend CCF management and open up canopies to reduce the likely incidents of tree disease; **This plan includes for 148 hectares to be managed under Alternative to Clearfell systems in this rotation. Where possible, in line with the FLS restock strategy all clearfell areas will aim for restock by natural regeneration.**
- Respond to projected impacts of climate change, in particular potential increased drought and longer growing season; Summer droughts are likely to be a constraint for Sitka spruce on this site moving forward. **Restocking will look to more adapted species such as Douglas fir and Norway spruce.**
- Increase broadleaf component to at least the minimum requirement of 5% of each LMP area, considering how best to use broadleaves to meet plan objectives such as farmland shelter, improved water quality and recreation setting, alongside developing an associated broadleaf marketing strategy; **Broadleaves will make up a significant proportion (33.22%) of this woodland by the end of this plan period. To meet water protection objectives for the River Tay SAC 30m broadleaf riparian zones will be established either side of all water courses.**
- Plan and programme working across steep ground, recognising the potential significant impacts on infrastructure, especially in the southern part of the Region; **The PAWS area to the north of the block and areas within the natural reserve have gradients greater than standard working permits. Geotechnical risk assessments and appropriate mitigation will be required. Work is scheduled for the first phase of this plan.**
- Develop a spatially efficient road network that is fit for purpose and adequately maintained, to support CCF and thinning programmes; **The road network is well established. Improvements will be required to access less accessible coupes. Sufficient access will be created to enable harvesting of all coupes within this plan.**
- Review options for making the most of increasing visitor numbers, improving WIAT standards, managing visitor pressures and, where possible, sustainably expand the engagement of local communities and work with others to achieve health and well-being objectives, especially in deprived areas. **Visitor use of the site is already high. Present infrastructure is suitable and will be maintained in Faskally I.**

Faskally Land Management Plan

Position the Woodland Strategically to Reduce Risk from Threats: Diversification of the growing crop spreads risk and so minimised the impact of threats. The use of appropriate species and management techniques to diversify age class and composition as well as improving habitat within the block. Presently the threat to larch is significant, as larch is on steeper ground and in mixtures this threat is to a greater proportion of the growing crop than simply the larch area.

The following three maps (M5: Context and Designations, M6: Key Issues and M7: Overall Context) provide details of the pertinent pressures on and opportunities for management of Faskally.



M5: context designations

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000

Date: 14/04/2020

Author: U320903

Legend

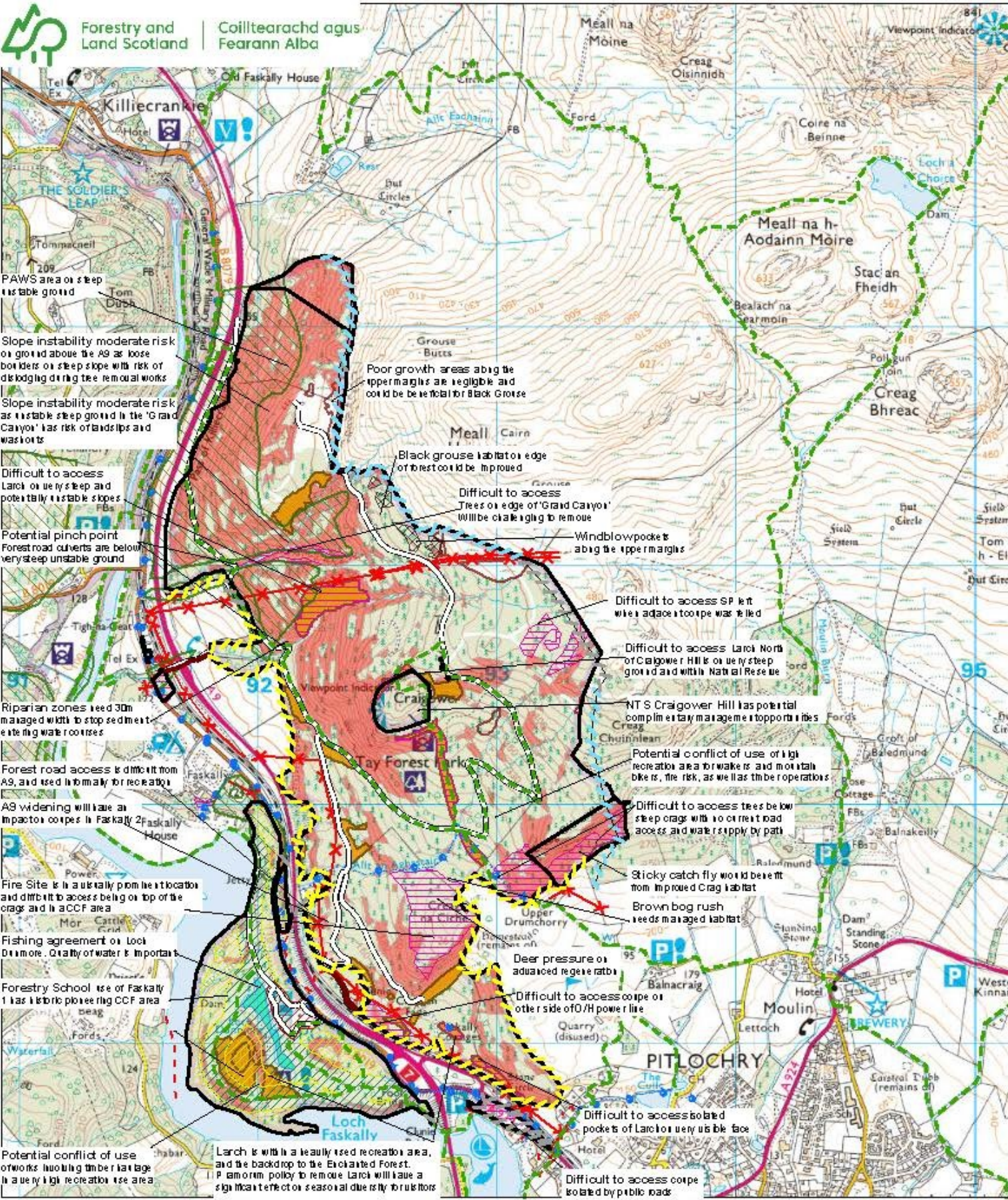
- FLS Ownership
- Access Areas
- Forest Roads
- Battlefields Inventory
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection Areas
- PAWS
- National Scenic Areas
- Scheduled Monuments
- Special Landscape Areas
- PVA River Tay catchment

Map produced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242. © GeMapping Plc and Quaky International Limited 2020.



Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard





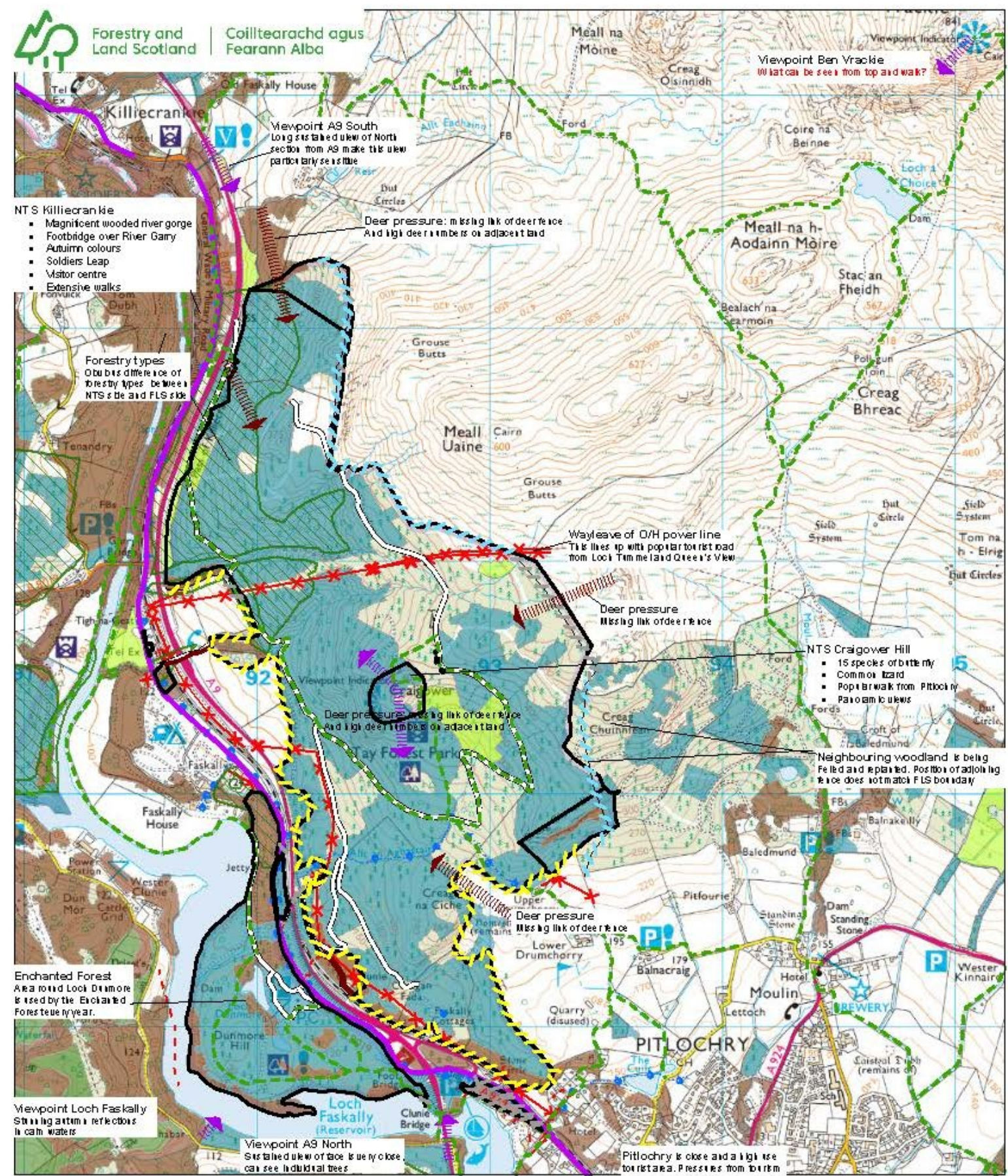
M6: Faskally Issues

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 13/04/2020
Author: U320903

Excellent	Interactive zone	Masts/Aerials
Good	Passive zone - Key views	Water Pipelines
Poor	Welcome zone - Key arrival	difficult to access coupes
Very Poor	Agreement Fishing	Faskally_Larch
Useless	Agreement Utilities	over 35 degrees
Unknown	PAWS	WINDBLOW
Access Areas	U/G telephone	poor growth
Ownership	O/H telephone	
Core Paths	O/H powerline	
Forest Roads	U/G powerline	
Gas Pipelines		

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

Rep. issued by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242. © Cairnmaping Plc and Skye & Inverness International Limited, 2020.



M7: Overall Context

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 14/04/2020
Author: U320903

Deer pressure	Forest Roads	Masts/Aerials
Excellent	Sustrans On-road route	Water Pipelines
Good	viewpoints	Planned Roads
Poor	PAWS	Young trees
Very Poor	U/G telephone	Broadleaves
Useless	O/H telephone	Conifer
Unknown	O/H powerline	Assumed woodland
Access Areas	U/G powerline	
Ownership	Gas Pipelines	
Core Paths		

Scotland's National Forest Estate is responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

Rep. issued by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242. © Cairnmaping Plc and Skye & Inverness International Limited, 2020.

Faskally Land Management Plan

5. Plan Objectives and Concept

Objective	Opportunities	Constraints	Concept
<p>Larch forms 10% of the block by area. Given the impending risk of P. ramorum the FLS Larch Strategy recommends that this is felled in the early stages of the plan.</p> <p>Remove 25% mature Larch, and Larch on difficult or very steep sites in Phase 1, and a further 25% in Phase 2</p>	<p>Removal of Larch will allow conversion to stabilising long term native broadleaf woodland.</p>	<p>Larch especially South of overhead power line will be challenging and costly to remove.</p> <p>This and the area of Larch North of Craigower Hill are currently within the Natural Reserve</p>	<p>In Faskally I under-plant groups in coupe 8063 as early as possible then remove larch late in phase 1.</p> <p>Remove difficult larch in coupe 8004 in phase 1 as part of the steep ground operation.</p> <p>Remove Larch from the southern section of Faskally II in phase one as part of a LISS thin/ group fell.</p> <p>Remove coupe 8033 in the 2nd phase.</p> <p>Retain the larch in coupe 8023 as long as this remains clear of P.ramorum as easy access allows rapid response if required before.</p>
<p>Parts of the site are steep and lie directly above national transport infrastructure. Surveys have found areas of loose surface rock and eroding gullies.</p> <p>Fell area of Douglas fir with loose boulders in phase 1.</p> <p>Put in place safety measures prior to felling mature trees in boulder field or areas at risk of landslips</p>	<p>Leaving minimum intervention area below felling coupe will help with slope stability, and give opportunity to attach catchfence if needed.</p> <p>Removal of conifers will allow conversion to stabilising long term Native Broadleaves.</p>	<p>Delay in felling on some slopes will result in more mature trees which are more prone to wind blow potentially increasing the stability issue.</p> <p>Shaping of felling coupes using windfirm boundaries may have detrimental impact on the landscape impact of the works.</p>	<p>Fell the area which is most hazardous first. This is the area of Douglas fir with loose surface rocks. This will require an engineer specified catch fence.</p> <p>Subsequently fell trees on the steeper ground to the south, avoiding adjacency issues to tackle trees adjacent to a water course.</p> <p>In subsequent phases remove trees on the northern steep ground section.</p> <p>Finally the lower slopes which have been retained as a barrier to debris during operations in the higher coupes.</p>
<p>Faskally lies above Pitlochry, the A9 and adjacent to the Loch Tummel National Scenic Area. Parts of the block are visible from the Queens View. Both coupe shape and prescription as well as operational planning must take into account external views.</p> <p>Ensure felling coupes are shaped, scaled and sequenced in sympathy with the landscape, and from all viewpoints, and that immediate restocking fits the character of the NSA/SLA and is successful.</p>	<p>Previous plan had started on well shaped coupe structure.</p> <p>There are a number of wind firm edges to work to.</p> <p>Crops to the south have advanced regeneration.</p>	<p>More northern coupe has a vertical linear wind firm boundary which sits poorly in the landscape.</p> <p>Some steep sections are very difficult to access due to water courses and overhead lines.</p> <p>Restocking with broadleaves and pine will require intensive and constant deer control to maintain suitably low browsing pressure. This is currently being hampered by large populations originating from the North and North West, due to the lack of an adequate deer fence.</p> <p>Management access to some coupes is poor.</p>	<p>Felling coupes are designed at an appropriate scale,</p> <p>Restocking will aim to be undertaken as soon as possible after felling.</p> <p>Shelterwoods have been identified where thinning is possible to maintain continual canopy cover.</p> <p>Planting of shrubs and small stature trees within the linear wayleave will help to mitigate this feature.</p> <p>The fire site will be felled and restocked in the first phase of the plan.</p> <p>Install appropriate roading to access more remote coupes.</p>

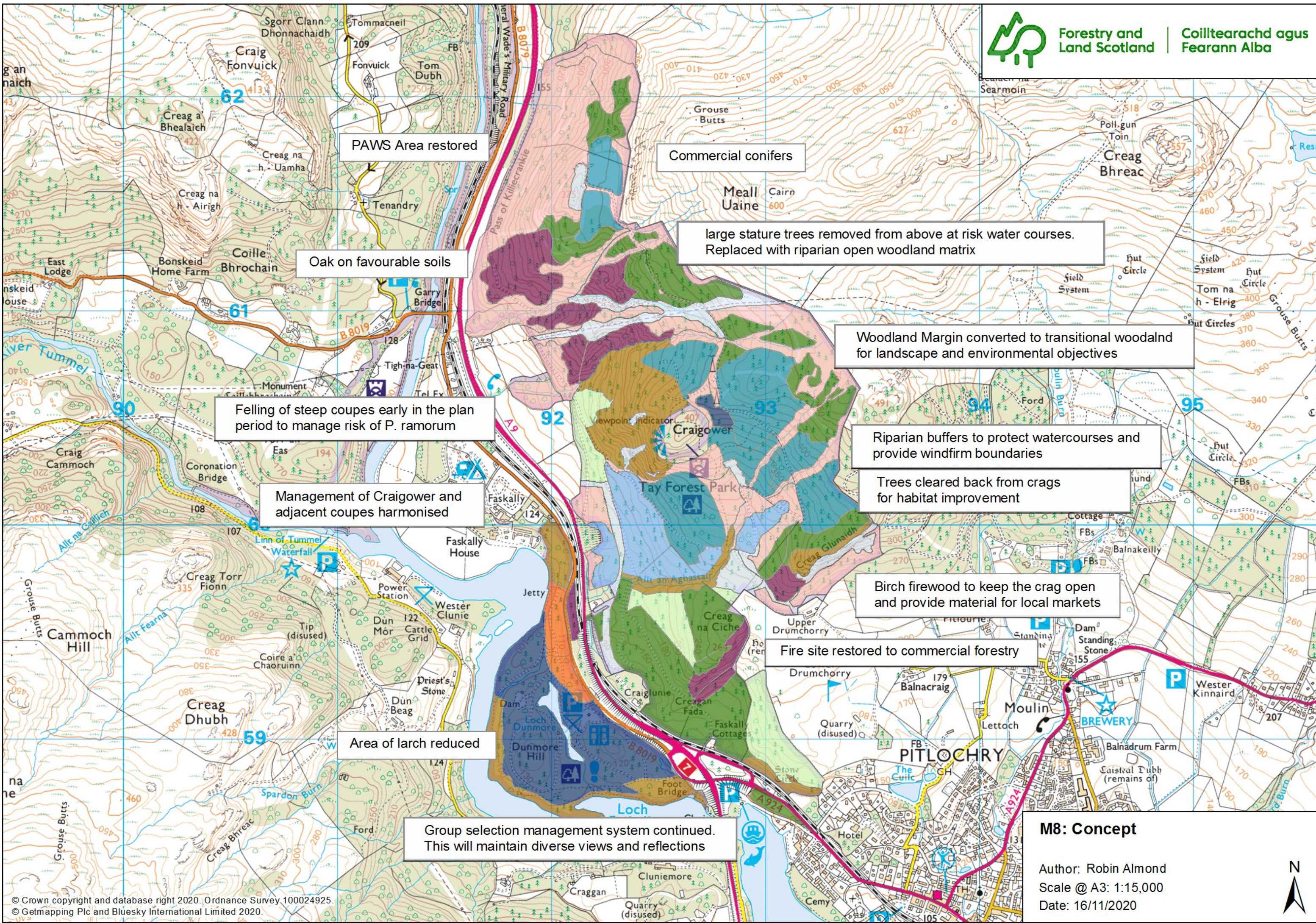
Faskally Land Management Plan

Objective	Opportunities	Constraints	Concept
<p>The northern part of Faskally II is designated as Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site. The FLS policy is that all PAWS sites will be managed towards restoration of native woodland</p> <p>A minimum of 30% of the site designated as PAWS will be reverted to native tree species within the first two phases of this plan.</p>	<p>Commercial crops are reaching maturity. This PAWS area is on steep ground on which we would like to minimise activity into the future.</p>	<p>There is little option for thinning to maintain woodland habitat through the restoration. Clear felling is the only option.</p>	<p>Once coupes have been felled they will be restocked with native broadleaves with a mix suitable for the site.</p> <p>This mix will include groups of Aspen as this references 'Killiecrankie' which translates as the 'Quackeing wood' after the historic aspen population.</p> <p>A boundary deer fence will be essential to establish this native woodland. Tree shelters will not be acceptable within the National Scenic Area.</p>
<p>As well as the Enchanted Forest event held annually, the site is well known for colourful foliage in the Autumn, includes a popular path from Pitlochry to Craigower Hill and has a network of informal mountain bike trails. These uses make the site a locally important destination for recreational activities.</p> <p>Ensure forestry and other works in all areas used for recreation, especially round Loch Dunmore, is managed for robust use, and to improve internal views and visitor experience</p>	<p>The site has been well managed so is in a good condition at present.</p>	<p>Access for machinery within the woodland is poor and difficult given the number of paths. Access for haulage required segregation from public car parking during operations.</p>	<p>Work with Enchanted Forest committee for operations within Faskally I.</p> <p>Install new road and turning point at southern end of Faskally I to allow stacking and loading away from public parking.</p> <p>Scale of felling works is to be appropriate. Motor-manual operations are anticipated in Faskally I.</p> <p>At time of nearby operations take opportunities identified in the Visitor Zones Map.</p> <p>Under plant groups under the Larch on Dunmore Hill to hasten recovery of internal views post felling.</p> <p>Retain larch on the route to Craigower Hill for as long as the site remains free of P. ramorum.</p>
<p>Open, south facing rock crags at Faskally are known to be habitat for Stickycatchfly. Colonies of brown and Black Bog Rush are present in the wet ground between Creag Glunaidh and Creag na Ciche.</p> <p>Ascertain the size of population of Stickycatchfly in Faskally. Maintain the wet, open ground suitable for Bog Rush</p>	<p>Records indicate the probable locations for these species.</p>	<p>Resource availability given the regional hierarchy of areas requiring protection.</p>	<p>Undertake surveys in phase 1 to ascertain population size.</p> <p>Assess the population viability and opportunity to undertake works to protect and enhance these habitats by year 7.</p>

Faskally Land Management Plan

Objective	Opportunities	Constraints	Concept
Natural Reserve and Larch	<p>This natural reserve is well situated on terrain which provides little disturbance.</p> <p>The high proportion of larch will over time provide a great deadwood resource.</p>	<p>The natural reserve in Faskally II includes 30% larch by area.</p> <p>This site is very difficult for operational access so, if the larch is not managed and a P. ramorum infection is identified, will lead to a costly and un-aesthetic felling operation.</p> <p>Lower down the watercourse to the north of the reserve is a flooding pinch point. This pinch point is susceptible to blockage by debris. Dead and dying larch may increase the debris within this watercourse.</p>	<p>As part of the steep ground felling operation remove all trees to the north of the watercourse and restock with native broadleaves.</p> <p>See Appendix IX: Natural Reserve for details.</p>
<p>Deer browsing is the single most significant factor in the successful establishment of softer species especially broadleaves.</p> <p>Deer are managed to a population which permits establishment of sufficient natural regeneration to meet objectives across all areas of the block.</p>	<p>The block is discrete in the landscape.</p> <p>The western boundary is a busy A class road and the river which help reduce the movement of deer. Meaning the fence is only required on three sides of Faskally II and not on Faskally I.</p> <p>High recreational use of Faskally I helps maintain low deer numbers through continual disturbance.</p>	<p>There are large neighbouring populations of deer.</p> <p>Soft more palatable species best meet the plan objective.</p> <p>Natural regeneration as the favoured restock methodology hinders effective shooting as a sole control measure.</p> <p>High recreational use of Faskally I effectively prohibits the use of shooting as a control measure.</p>	<p>A permanent perimeter deer fence to be maintained on the north, east and southern boundaries of Faskally II.</p>

Table 12: Objectives, Constraints and Opportunities



PAWS Area restored

Commercial conifers

Oak on favourable soils

large stature trees removed from above at risk water courses. Replaced with riparian open woodland matrix

Woodland Margin converted to transitional woodland for landscape and environmental objectives

Felling of steep coupes early in the plan period to manage risk of P. ramorum

Riparian buffers to protect watercourses and provide windfirm boundaries

Management of Craigower and adjacent coupes harmonised

Trees cleared back from crags for habitat improvement

Birch firewood to keep the crag open and provide material for local markets

Fire site restored to commercial forestry

Area of larch reduced

Group selection management system continued. This will maintain diverse views and reflections

M8: Concept

Author: Robin Almond
Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 16/11/2020



Faskally Land Management Plan

6. Critical Success Factors

6.1 Larch

The component of larch has been reduced in area by at least 25% and the difficult coupes have been felled.

6.2 Steep Ground

All works prescribed on the steep ground have been appropriately planned and undertaken.

6.3 Landscape

Coupe shapes have been retained or where altered through operational requirements these have maintained the overall landscape character.

6.4 PAWS

All PAWS areas have been converted to native species.

6.5 Water Environment

All operations have been planned and undertaken with no detriment to water quality entering the River Tay. Where riparian buffers have been prescribed these have been restocked in accordance with the prescription.

Faskally Land Management Plan

7. Management Prescriptions

7.1 Coupe Specific Prescriptions

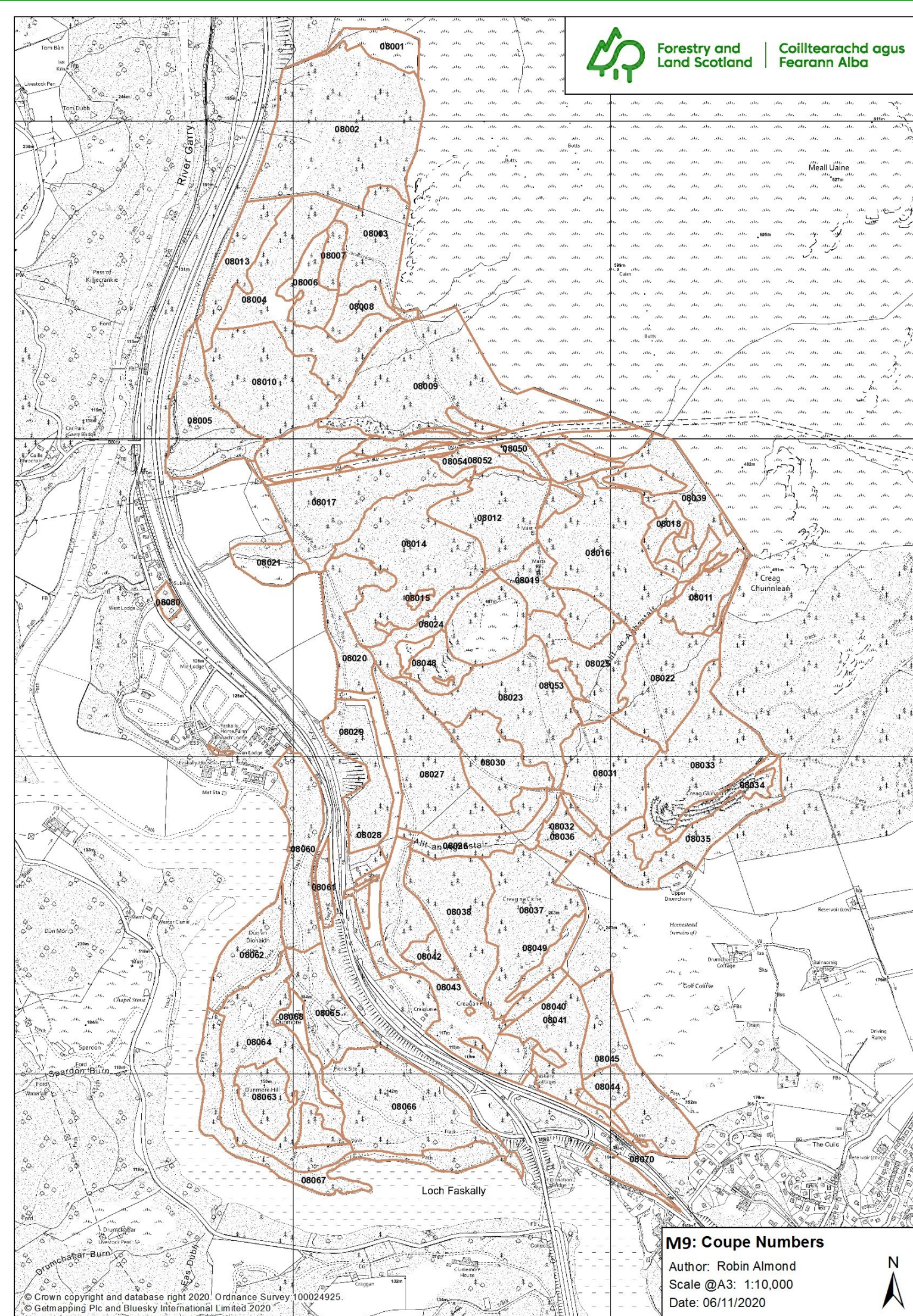
Map M4: Felling shows the felling plan by coupes. Map M9: Coupe Numbers shows coupe numbers and location.

Detailed management objectives and prescriptions by coupe for are given in the Schedule of Works in Appendix V: Schedule of Works.

7.2 Standards for Operations

All FLS Standard Operating Procedures, UKFS and FISA best practice will be adhered to during operations. Links to all current guidance and management practices can be seen at:

<https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/planning/links>



Faskally Land Management Plan

7.3 Harvesting

7.3.1 Yield

Predicted Yield by felling coupe for the first two felling phases can be seen in the chart below and by total volume from felling and thinning by year over the plan period in the charts opposite. The volumes returned are more consistent than the previous plan.

Volume by Felling Coupe			
Phase 1		Phase 2	
Coupe	Volume m ³	Coupe	Volume m ³
8004	3,672.43	8008	1,310.79
8008	1,310.79	8014	671.41
8014	1,062.46	8023	2,890.14
8016	4,078.58	8027	1,027.74
8017	4,300.06	8033	2,300.76
8024	466.21	8038	308.66
8026	1,160.34	8041	512.33
8027	402.99	8065	248
8037	2,646.37		
8038	495.41		
8040	680.31		
8041	426.85		
8042	508.75		
8061	584.44		
8063	1,212.53		
8065	53.31		
Total	23,061.83	Total	9269.83

Table 13: Felling Yield by coupe

7.3.2 Thinning

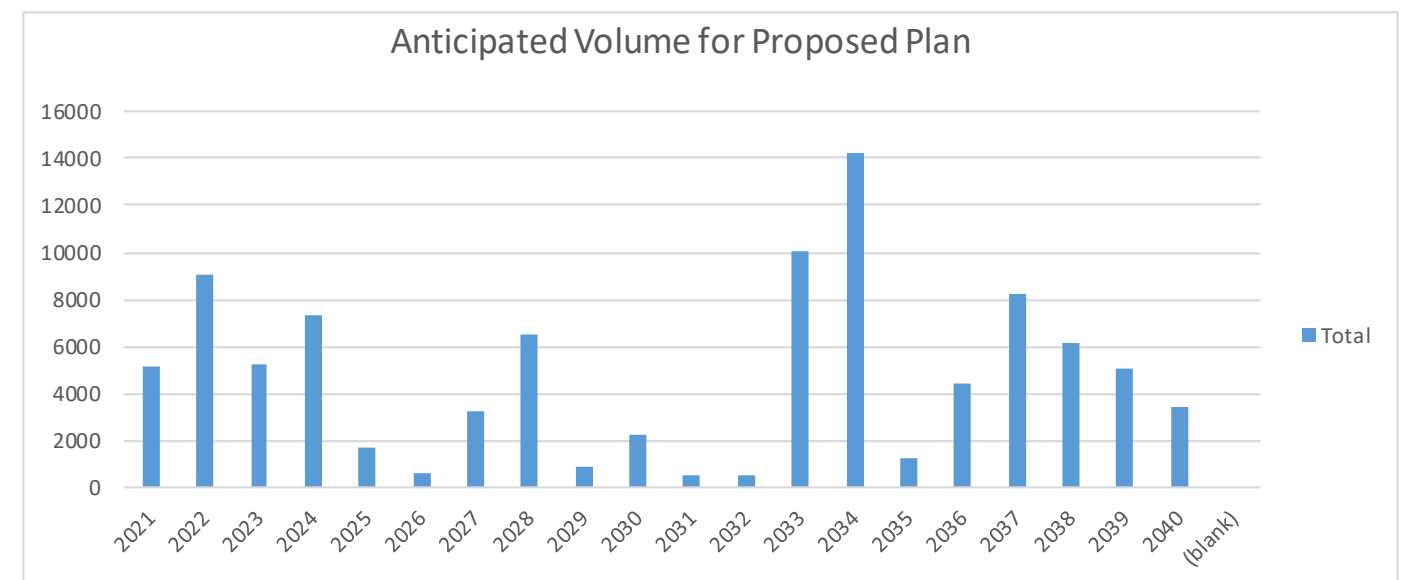
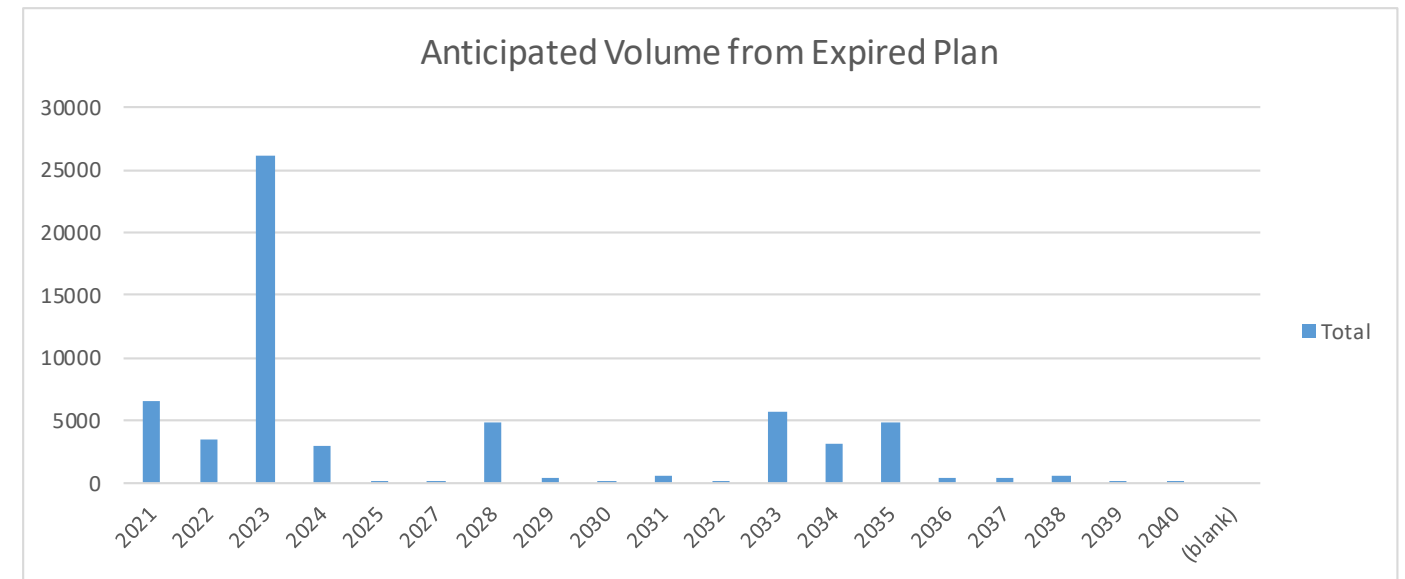
Presumption is that all areas are thinned. Thinning will be at marginal thinning intensity. In the latter stages of stands where natural regeneration is sought, to achieve the appropriate basal area it is likely the thinning intensity will be above marginal thinning intensity.

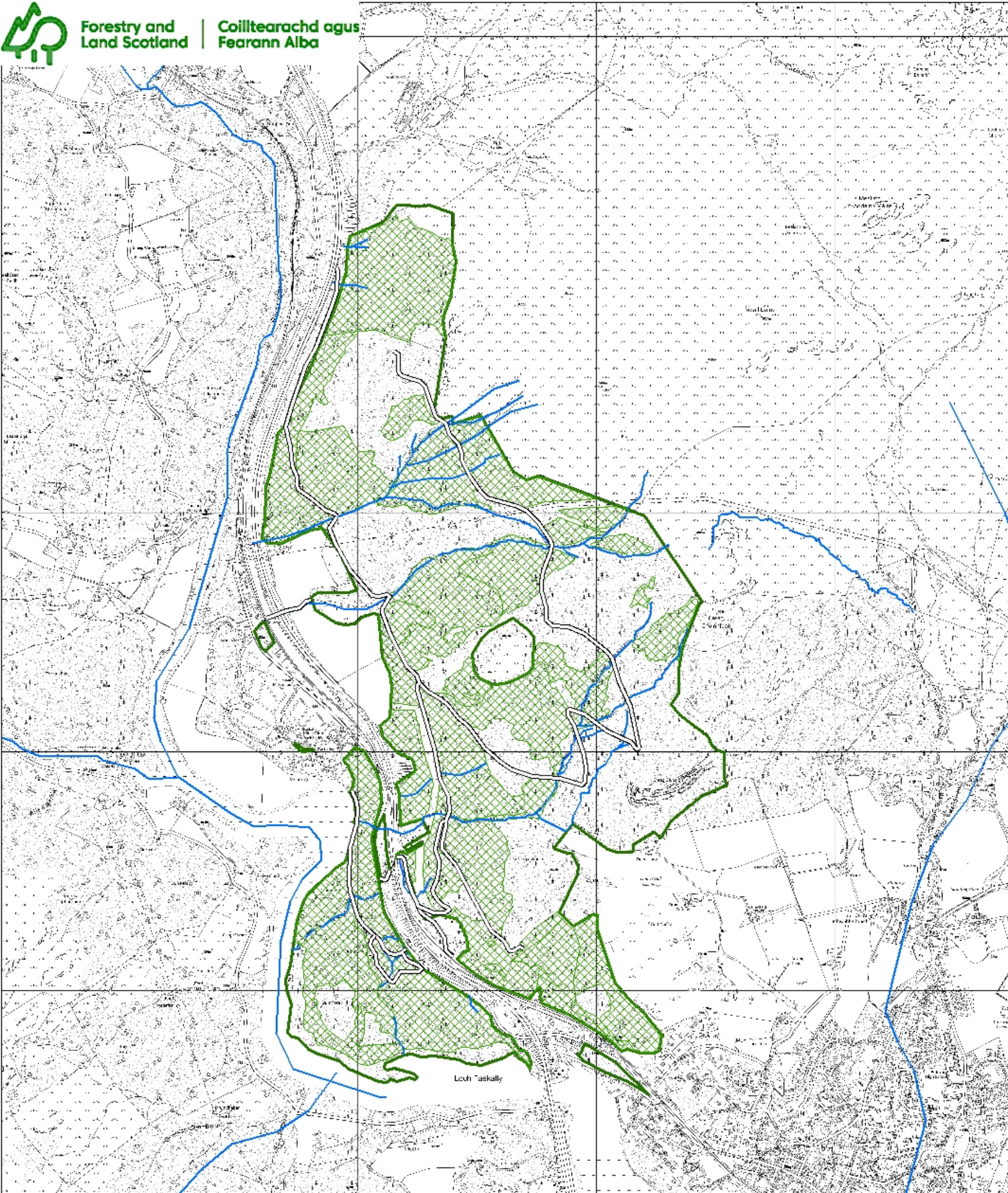
The type of thinning removals will vary in accordance with the stage, condition and objectives for that stand.

Map M10: Thinning Permissions shows areas where thinning permission is being sought. The Schedule of Works gives an objective for the thinning operation by management coupe.

7.3.3 Total Volume

The two charts below show the change in predicted outturn volume over the expired and proposed plans.



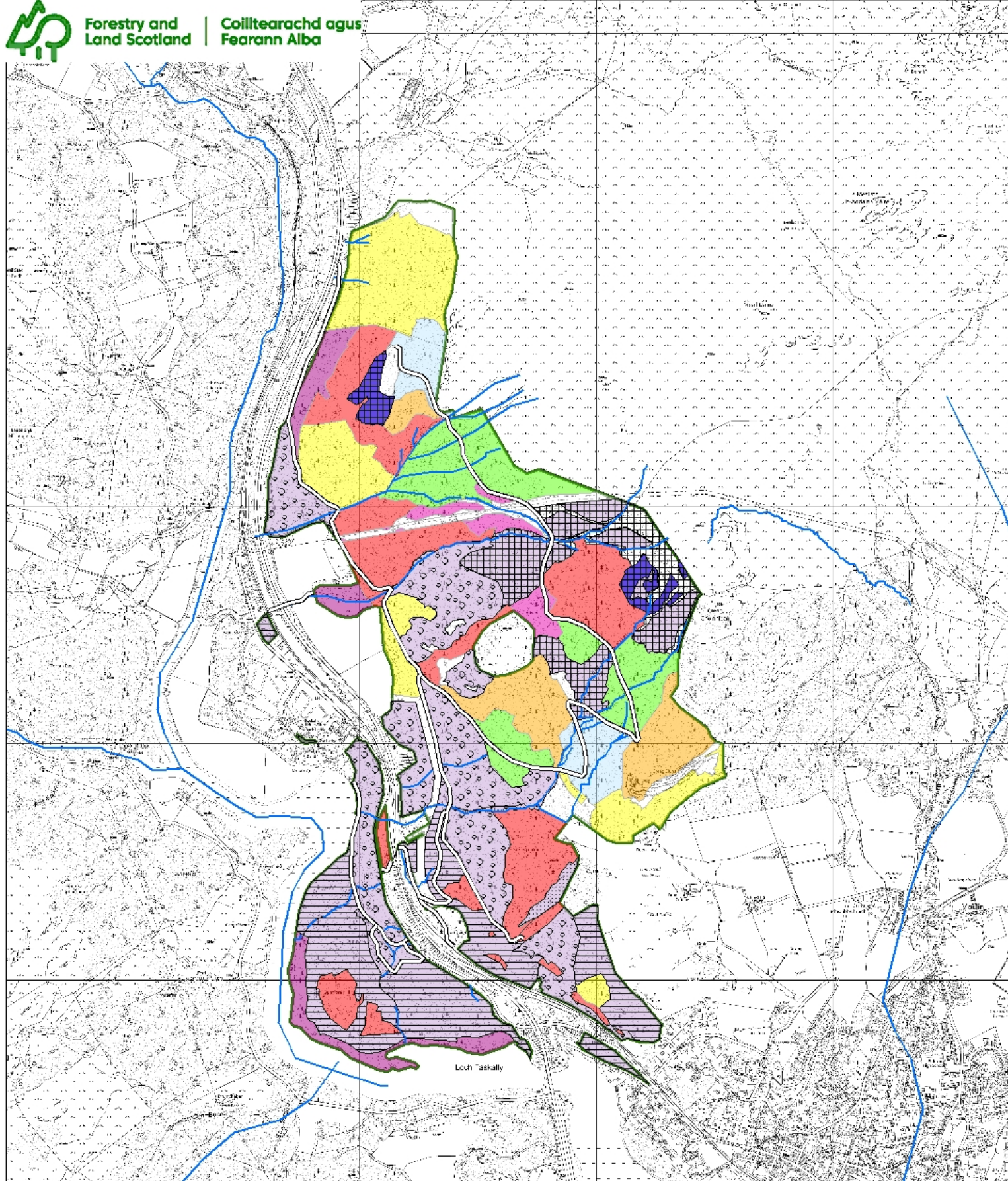


M10: Thinning Permissions

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 03/11/2020
Author: Eoin Omond

- Legend**
- Forest Roads
 - Watercourses
 - Thinning_Faskally
 - Scotlands Lands and Forests

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Km
Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242.
© Getmapping Plc and BlueSky International Limited 2020.



M11: Low Impact Silvicultural Systems

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 03/11/2020
Author: Eoin Omond

- Legend**
- Forest Roads
 - Watercourses
 - Scenario Management Coups - Low Impact Silviculture**
 - Management Type**
 - Single tree selection
 - Group selection
 - Group shelterwood
 - Uniform shelterwood
 - Long Term Retention
 - Recently Retired
 - Phase 1 felling (2021-2023)
 - Phase 2 felling (2024-2025)
 - Phase 2 felling (2021-2023)
 - Phase 4 felling (2026-2028)
 - After 2025
 - Long Term Retention (Ret after Phase 2)
 - Minimum Intervention
 - Low Impact Silviculture
 - Open
 - Scotlands Lands and Forests

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Km
Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of Her Majesty. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number: 100021242.
© Getmapping Plc and BlueSky International Limited 2020.



Faskally Land Management Plan

7.3.4 LISS

See Map M11: Low Impact Silvicultural Systems and Appendix V: Schedule of Works for details of LISS management and objectives.

7.4 Future Habitats and Species

7.4.1 Future Species

See Map M3: Species 2040 for species at the end of the plan period and M12: Restock for details of areas to be restocked in this approval period See charts one and two on page three and table 2.1.8 for proportions of species over the period of the plan.

7.4.2 Regeneration Methodology

In areas identified as thinnable, in line with the FLS restock strategy natural regeneration is the preferred regeneration system. For Sitka spruce this will be via uniform shelterwood. Intentions are that approximately 10 years prior to anticipated fell year the crop basal area is brought down to approximately 35m²/ha probably using low thinning for the final interventions.

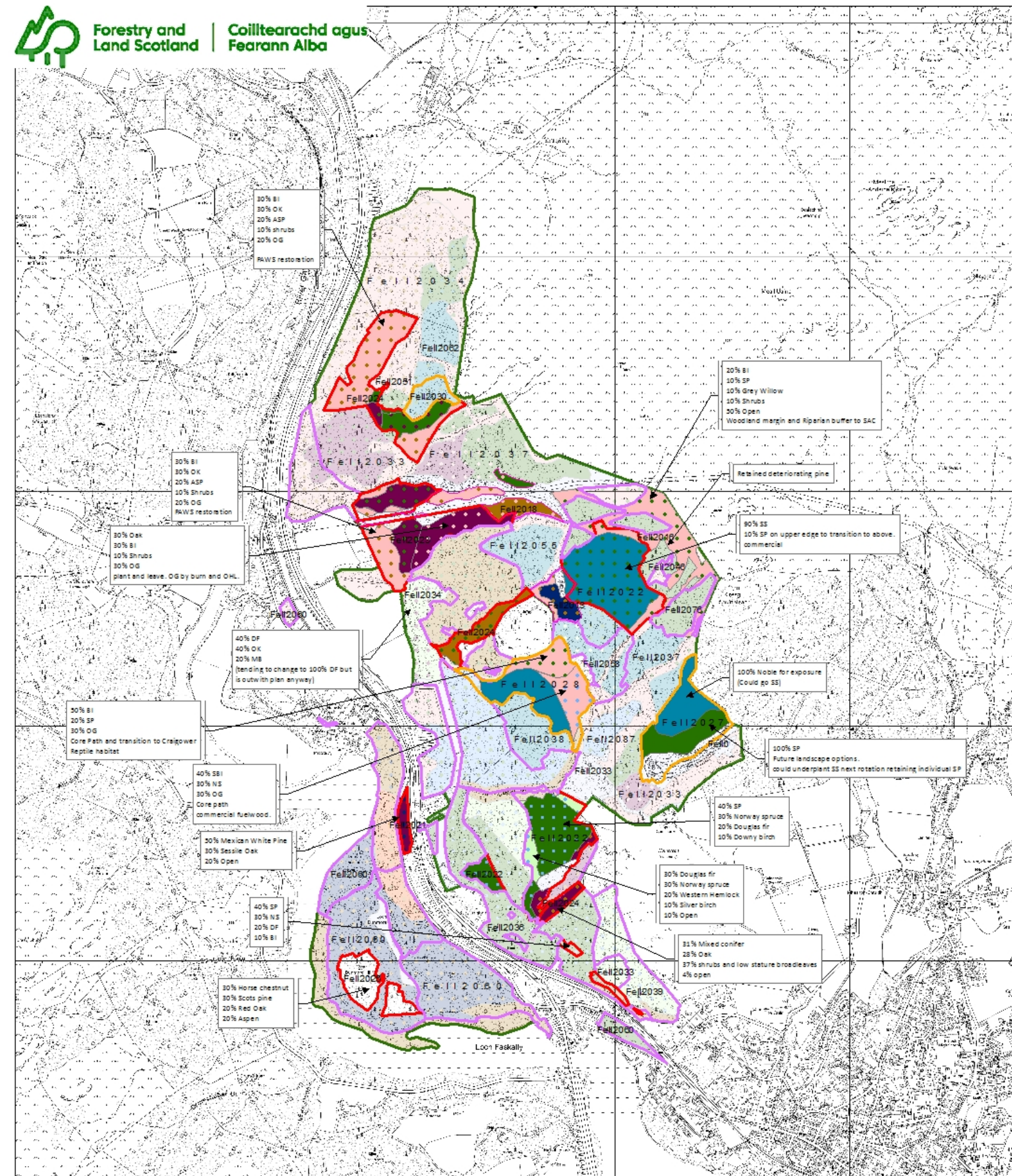
Typically in other conifer stands a group shelterwood system will be utilised favouring areas of advanced regeneration and low thinning to reduce basal area in areas with insufficient forest floor light. Where the crop cannot be thinned or a change of species / provenance is required to meet the site objectives regeneration will be by planting.

Densities

The following table sets out the density required for each species group.

Stand type	Planted / recruited	Established at year five
Commercial conifer	2,700 to 4,400 evenly spaced per net hectare	2,500 to 3,900 trees evenly spaced per net hectare
Commercial Broadleaves	Species dependant but an anticipated range would be: 3,500 – 5,000 per hectare	As per previous column.
Broadleaves for Biodiversity	1,600 per net hectare. For reduced stocking areas plant in groups up to 20m between groups. Shrubs may be up to 3,000 per hectare.	As per previous column.
Riparian areas	40% gross stocking. Achieved by planting groups at 1,600 per net hectare. (640 trees per gross hectare)	As per previous column

At the work planning stage should species selection differ markedly from those identified in the LMP revised restock plans will first be agreed with Scottish Forestry in line with the tolerance table in appendix IV: Tolerance Table.



M12: Restocking

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000

Date: 03/11/2020

Author: R. Almond



Faskally Land Management Plan

Ground Preparation

The requirement for and specification of ground preparation will be identified at the work planning phase. As drainage is not a constraint to establishment it is anticipated that only screening or other minimal intervention technique will be required.

In felled areas particularly where spruce was a large component of the previous crop brash management will be required to enable planting of the successive rotation.

No new artificial drainage will be created in order to establish restock areas.

All operations likely to cause ground disturbance and therefore create potential for diffuse pollution will be undertaken in line with best practice and Forest and Water Guidelines.

Adjacency

In general adjacency guidance included in UKFS will be followed. In the northern area of the site the gradient of the site and age and condition of the present crop dictate that restructuring is undertaken prior to significant wind damage. It has therefore been necessary that adjacent coupes are in succeeding phases. Through a change in species and addition of further wind firm edges in the next rotation further age diversity can be added over the next rotation.

Provenance

Plant provenance will be selected to best suit the site conditions some compromise may be required where availability of the best suited stock is limited. For native stock this will use seed zone 203 or 202 where this is not available.

Faskally Land Management Plan

7.5 Operational Access

7.5.1 Internal Operational Access

Internal operational access infrastructure is required for a range of reasons both financial, to facilitate operations but primarily to enable operations to be undertaken in a manner which poses the least environmental risk. Improvement in infrastructure typically leads to reduced soil damage and disturbance.

Suitably specified and designed access infrastructure for machinery of all sizes routes will manage interaction with the water and soil environment. This can be through management of drains but also built and designed specified crossing points where tracks need to cross water courses. Setting access routes which are to be utilised in recurring operations enables soft sections either be avoided or where this is not possible reinforced to allow drainage and prevent siltation. Of particular concern are coupes where frequent thinning intervention is required as the brush volume to support vehicle movement will be lower.

ATV tracks in restock sites facilitate not only the establishment operations of those coupes but also deer management across the wider site. More effective deer management allows the adoption of continuous cover silvicultural systems which have a lower environmental impact than clearfell systems.

Map M13: Access and Haulage shows the approximate route of proposed new and improved access routes. These are all indicative routes the precise line of which will be finalised at work plan and Prior Notification stage.

It is recognised that this site is within an National Scenic Area. Therefore built access routes will be kept to a minimum.

With most coupes moving towards shelterwood silvicultural system these access routes will only be visible for a short period where clearfelling is required prior to establishment of a suitable crop.

ID	Type	Length (m)	Coupe	Proposed Year	Comment
1	New Road	350	63, 64, 66	2022/2023	Separates recreational and operational traffic.
2	New Forwarder Track	320	63, 64, 66	2022/2023	Provides long term access for felling and LISS management. Time limited due to thinning requirements.
3	Road Upgrade	710	37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45	2022/2023	Provides access to a portion of the block with presently poor access. Excepting the terminal turning point this will stay within the footprint of the existing track.

ID	Type	Length (m)	Coupe	Proposed Year	Comment
4	Forwarder Track Upgrade	660	40, 41, 44, 45	2022/2023	Provides access to a portion of the block with presently poor access
5	New Road	50	23	2026/2027	To provide stacking and turning facilities for the larch coupe
6	New Forwarder Track	680	33, 35	2025/2026	
7	New Forwarder Track	310	4	2022/2023	
8	New Forwarder Track	80	4, 8	2022/2023	
9	New ATV Track	570	16, 39	2023/2024	At time of restocking
10	New ATV Track	520	22, 33	2027/2028	At time of restocking
11	New ATV Track	660	37, 38	2023/2024	At time of restocking
12	New ATV track	260	23	2029/2030	At time of restocking. Timing may be earlier depending on P. ramorum.
13	New ATV Track	850	17, 52	2022/2023	At time of restocking
14	New Forwarder Track	120	2	2023/2024	Dependant on contractor requirements.
15	New ATV Track	1020	2	2034/2035	Out-with plan period but provides aspiration. Provides gains in relation to ongoing deer management. Enables one way vehicle traffic to minimise disturbance.
16	New ATV	350	12, 14	2022/2023	To assist deer control adjacent to the Natural reserve and neighbouring restocks.

Table 14: Detail of proposed new access provisions

Standards

All access routes will be built in line within industry best practice and guidelines as well as to meet all legislative requirements. With the presence of the neighbouring SAC protection of water quality both during and after construction will be an important part of the design and construction process.

- Forests and Water Guidance,
- Design and use of the structural pavement of unsealed roads
- Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011
- FLS Civil Engineering internal guidance
- River Tay SAC Designated Area Site Plan – Appendix XI

To ensure conformity with the above; at the work plan phase construction method statements and pollution prevention plans will be drawn up.

Roads

Roads will be suitable for timber haulage by HGV. Roads will be surfaced and include appropriate drainage.

Faskally Land Management Plan

forwarder tracks

Forwarder tracks will be stoned benches to provide hard running surface for forwarders. The surface will be from larger unbound stone than forest roads to enable water percolation. Top drains and culverts will be installed as required to manage runoff appropriately.

ATV Tracks

Typically installed at the time of ground preparation, these tracks are designed to enable passage of a medium sized ATV such as a sit in Polaris type vehicle. Construction may be little more than levelling of drain spoil, removal of stumps and culverts at water crossing points. Some sections will require benches cut into cross slopes. Only on the wettest of ground would additional surface material required.

Permissions

Where required Prior Notification or Planning consent will be attained prior to construction. The routes shown are indicative only. Detailed route design and specification of culverts etc. would be undertaken at the prior notification stage. The two sections of upgrade are along existing routes.

7.5.2 Timber Haulage

Dispatch Schedule

The table in section 5.3.1 shows the predicted volume outturn per coupe for the first ten years of this plan. The table below shows the predicted volume to leave the site from each access point per phase.

Egress Point	Grid Reference of Egress	Phase 1 (2020 – 2024)	Phase 2 (2025 – 2029)	Phase 3 (2030 – 2034)	Phase 4 (2035 – 2039)
Faskally I	NN 9219 5918	2,600	1,750	1,150	4,773
Faskally II	NN 9216 5956	25,000	11,700	25,400	22,400
Faskally 1.5	NN 9208 5947	580	0	0	0

Table 15: Timber dispatch volume by access point and phase

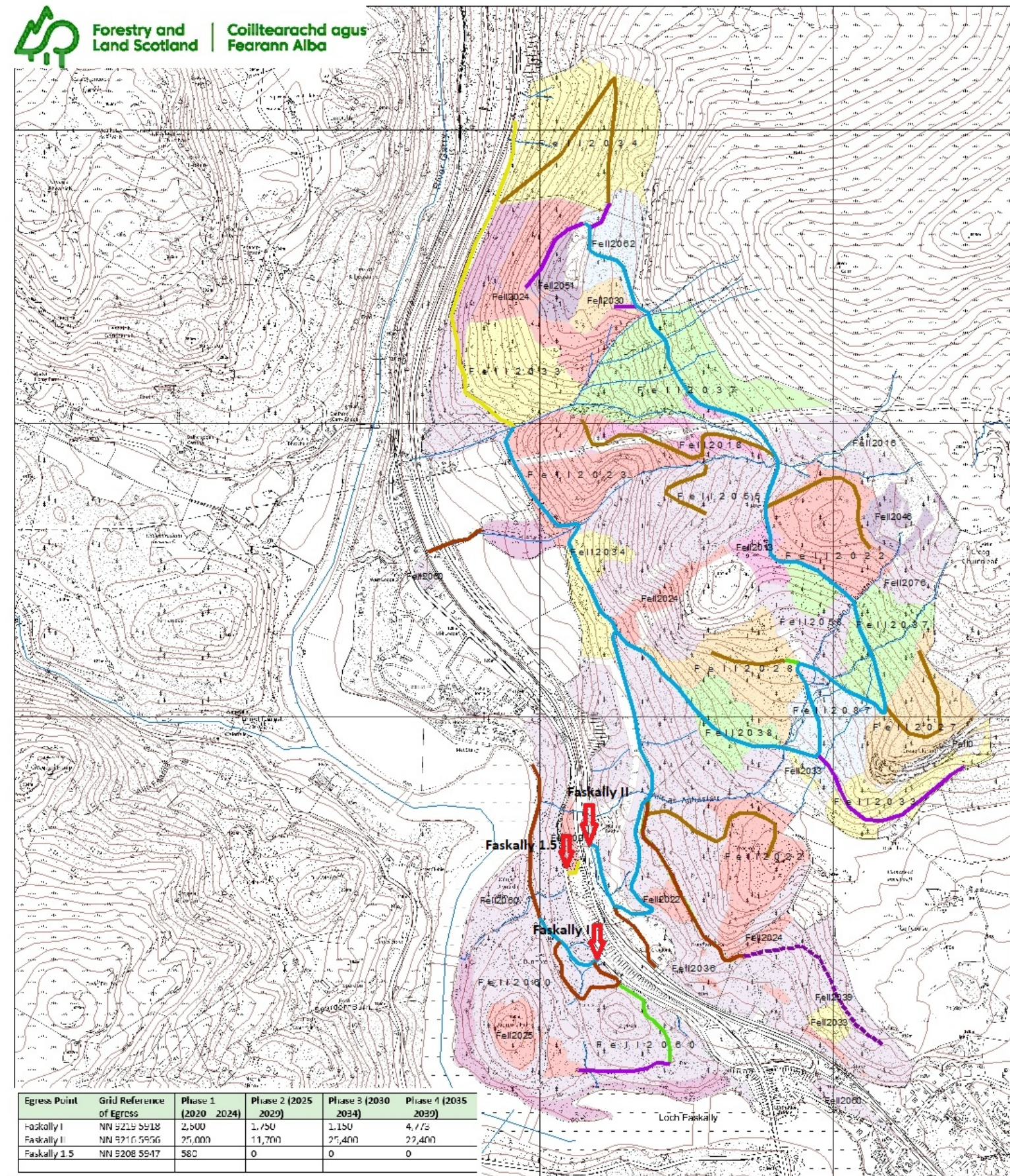
Map M13: Access and Haulage shows proposed access routes and volume by access point.

Transport Links

Access from all egress points to the A9 Trunk road are designated as Agreed Routes within the Timber Transport Routes framework.

7.5.3 Environmental Considerations

As with all operations on FLS sites the LMP prescription is the first step in the planning process. Preceding a prescribed operation is the formulation of an Operational Work Plan. This is typically started two years prior to an operation commencing. This work plan is to specify the operation for each site. This would include detailed site inspections and ecological surveys. These feed into the draft work plan which is approved by the regional manager prior to works commencing. During the work plan process any required licence or permission for the works will be obtained. Operational methodologies will be specified to take into account specific site factors such as timing, water quality, site features, heritage and environmental features.



M13: Access and Haulage

Scale @ A3: 1:12,000

Date: 06/11/2020

Author: E3361 @6mond

Legend

Forest Roads - Classification	Unclassified	Upgrade Road	Phase 3 felling (2041 - 2045)	Coppice
Classification	Class A	Watercourse	Phase 6 felling (2046 - 2050)	Low Impact Structure
	Class B	Recently Felled	Phase 7 felling (2051 - 2055)	Open
	Class C	Phase 1 felling (2021 - 2025)	After 2055	
	Restricted	Phase 2 felling (2026 - 2030)	Long Term Retention (at end of Phase 3)	
	Transfer Point	Phase 3 felling (2031 - 2035)	Natural Reserve	
		Phase 4 felling (2036 - 2040)	Minimum Intervention	

Road Proposals

- New Watercourse
- New ATV Track
- New Forwarder Track
- New Forest Road
- Upgrade Forwarder Track

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HM SO. © Crown copyright and database right (2020). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021242. © Geomatics Plc and BlueSky International Limited 2020.



Faskally

Land Management Plan

7.5.4 Steep Ground Working

A number of coupes require specific work planning to ensure the safety of operational staff and neighbouring infrastructure. These include ongoing geotechnical assessments and recommendations, construction of protective barriers and in some cases signoff by third parties such as utility asset owners and Transport Scotland. Three years should be assigned to the planning of these coupes prior to onsite operations. Steps would include:

- Geotechnical assessment of the stability of the solum and identification of crags, rocks and loose debris fields.
- Specification of operational methodology
- Specification of any protective measures required given the findings of the site survey and operational methodology chosen
- Installation of pre harvesting protection measures.
- Agreement from PKC of management of core paths in the vicinity of felling operations.
- Monitoring of operations
- Post harvesting geotechnical assessment
- Re stocking
- Installation of post operational site protection if required.

7.5.5 Natural Reserve

The area covered by coupes 08017, 8014, 8015, 8020 (part), 8024 and 8048 is identified as a Natural Reserve under the FLS UKWAS certification scheme. This means the driver for management is to leave the site with no intervention for natural processes to work. The intention is for an increasing build-up of deadwood with a diverse canopy structure ideally including occasional oversized trees.

Due to the presence of a large larch component the threat from *P. Ramorum* threatened this management – receipt of an SPHN would result in large scale felling within the reserve. To resolve this a ‘start-up operation’ has been identified to remove this risk. The overarching management objective in this area remains that it is managed as a natural reserve. However in the short term a number of interventions will be required to secure this.

Appendix IX: Natural Reserve includes reasoning and details relating to working these coupes within the Natural Reserve.

The area of coupe 8020 which is within the natural reserve will be assessed within the upcoming review of natural reserves to understand if this still meets the requirements.

Faskally

Land Management Plan

7.6 Management of Open Ground

7.6.1 Maintenance

Where open ground has been identified within the restocking prescriptions, the intention is that works will be carried out to keep woody growth to less than 10% of the area.

7.6.2 Crags

Where opportunities arise scrub encroachment onto crags at Creag Glunairdh will be assessed and where feasible removed. This is to maintain conditions for Stickycatchfly.

7.6.3 Linkage

A band of lower density woodland cover and open ground is proposed running from the Pitlochry Golf course up to Craigower Hill. This intends to provide habitat linkage between the open upland Heath at Craigower and the open ground lower down at the Golf course. Additional open areas will be maintained along riparian buffers which will also link to the hill ground to the east of the block.

7.7 Public Access

7.7.1 Faskally I

Although welcomed across the block public access will be targeted to Faskally I. No new provisions are anticipated. Resources will be to maintain the present offering. The proposed section of new forest road in Faskally I will help separate forest operations from recreational use of the site.

7.7.2 Faskally II

Consideration will be given at work plan stage to maintain and improving the character to the walk up to Craigower Hill from Pitlochry. This has been identified in the restocking proposals for a matrix of groups of broadleaf planting. Other measures will include clearing regeneration from path sides, keeping brash back from the roadsides, planting of softer species and inclusion of open space adjacent to the path.

One potential conflict with recreational use of the site will be during harvesting works on sections of steep ground above the Pitlochry- Killiecrankie core path. In the work plan stage options will be considered as to management of access in conjunction with forestry operations.

7.8 Heritage Features

No specific management is identified for the heritage features further than removal of woody species when operations are undertaken in the vicinity. This will be identified at work plan stage.

7.9 Plant Health

In the case of Faskally there are a number of known pathogens either present or known to be likely to infect the crops and therefore the increment available in the present rotation. One of the prime objectives for the site is maximising carbon sequestration it is therefore important that impacts from pathogens are minimised.

Winter are becoming milder and wetter which is contributing to an increase in the impact of plant pathogens. In the medium term this is being combated through planting of tree species and provenance most appropriate to each site. This approach increases the diversity within the woodland, spreading the risk but also means those trees on the site are least climatically stressed and so better able to respond to threats.

7.9.1 *Phytophthora ramorum*

Phytophthora Ramorum is a plant pathogen spreading rapidly across Scotland. P. Ramorum initially took hold in the South West but is now prevalent across the country. P. Ramorum is known to be fatal to larch with mortality frequently within a season of infection.

This site is within risk zone 3. The FLS policy within this area is continue with management of Larch to full rotation but aim not to retain past a normal rotation length.

The intention is to remove larch from coupes with significant operational constraints within the first phase of the plan, hopefully prior to infection. Larch stands which are readily accessible, deemed wind firm and remain infection free will be retained and felled at standard rotation length to help maintain woodland continuity.

7.9.2 *Chalara Ash Dieback*

Trees infected by Chalara do not require removal specifically. However should an infected tree show signs of structural deterioration in the vicinity of a known access route this should be monitored by the tree risk management system and removal undertaken if required for safety.

Where areas of young ash trees have failed through infection of Chalara Ash Dieback at Westfield they will be beaten up with trees of a different species. Suitable species would be Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) lime (*Tilia cordata*) Oak (*Quercus Spp*) or cherry (*Prunus Spp*)

7.9.3 *Dothistroma Needle Blight*

Dothistroma Needle Blight in pine is caused by a fungal pathogen leading to year on year defoliation in pines. The site is further from another pine stand than the pathogen is known to travel so the probability of infection can be anticipated to be low. However to minimise the likelihood of infection spreading within the stand if infection does occur, maintaining low humidity within the canopy is important.

As with the larch stands it is critical that the pine stands are thinned on time and correctly to maintain air flow within the canopy.

Faskally Land Management Plan

8. Herbivore Management

This is key for the outcomes of this plan to be met. Natural regeneration and planting of palatable species is essential to meet these objectives. Should deer numbers remain at a level which precludes establishment of soft species objectives within this plan and legal compliance will be missed.

Maintenance of a boundary deer fence is a necessity to manage the site using natural regeneration in order to meet legal requirements in terms of water quality, soil protection and other site objectives.

Open sightlines will be created in riparian corridors.

New ATV tracks, especially the proposed northern link will aid stalking operations.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix I – Land Management Plan Consultation record

Statutory Consultees

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issue	FLS Response
RPID	19 th August 2019	None		
Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust	19 th August 2019	None		
RSPB	19 th August 2019			
Scottish Natural Heritage	19 th August 2019	19 th September 2019	<p>River Tay SAC – Manage sediment entering this system</p> <p>Cairngorms Massif SPA – forest management is unlikely to affect the Golden Eagle population.</p> <p>Ben Vrackie SSSI – Mitigation measures should be considered to mitigate Conifer seeding onto SSSI on the eastern margin of the forest.</p> <p>EPS, Bats & Otters –</p> <p>Loch Tummel NSA - Undertake assessment where woodland design alters the sensitivities of the NSA.</p> <p>Deer Management – Deer management should reflect Best Practice on the Management of Wild Deer in Scotland. Fencing should follow Joint Agency Fencing Guidance.</p> <p>Collaborative working with neighbours is encouraged.</p>	<p>None Required. Points included in plan design.</p> <p>Will be included in the plan</p> <p>Forest operations include measures to protect these species where located.</p> <p>Landscape design and maintenance of the area character are a prime objective of this plan.</p> <p>The deer management on this site is covered by the Faskally Protection Plan. This document details the process of how damage from deer will be kept to an acceptable level.</p>
Transport Scotland	19 th August 2019	None		
Historic Environment Scotland	19 th August 2019	23 rd August 2019	SAMS Green Gates Stone Circle, Lower Drumchorrie dun, Old Faskally Farm Huts are near the woodland. HES would like to be consulted if plans change the setting or character of any of these monuments.	None Required
Scottish Forestry	19 th August 2019	26 th August 2019	Contact neighbour estate, Transport Scotland and Deer Management Groups	All have been contacted.
SEPA	19 th August 2019	29 th August 2019	Follow UKFS	None required – FLS Operational and Planning Guidance complies with UKFS.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Non Statutory Consultees

Consultee	Date Contacted	Date Response Received	Issue	FLS Response
Baledmund Estate	19 th August 2019	2 nd September 2019	Holding response	
Enchanted Forest	19 th August 2019	20 th September 2019	Welcomes engagement in the plan.	
Fisheries Laboratory	19 th August 2019	None		
Heartlands Kids Club	19 th August 2019	None		
Highland Safaris	19 th August 2019	None		
Killiecrankie Community Council	19 th August 2019	None		
National Trust for Scotland		10 th November 2020 – site meeting	Cooperative management of larch.	FLS and NTS are keen to cooperate to provide the best mutual outcome for the management of woodland across both ownerships in terms of landscape impact of operations and the threat posed by P. ramorum. Where possible management of FLS woodland will include measures to compliment the management objectives of NTS Craigower.
Piper's Croft		None		
Pitlochry Community Council		22 nd August 2019	Campervan use of the carpark preventing frequent local users from parking.	Work is ongoing at a national level to find solutions to the overnight parking of campervans and caravans.
Pitlochry Golf Course		None		
SSE Transmission	7 th April 2020			
SSE Distribution	7 th April 2020	8 th April 2020	SSE wish to remain informed of plans as they develop.	FLS include SSE distribution as a stakeholder and will inform SSE Distribution of final draft proposals and at the work planning stage of coupes adjacent to SSE infrastructure.
WIG – Mast Leasehold	14 th April 2020			

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix II - Supporting Information

II/2.0 Analysis of the Previous Plan

Level	Objective	Description from Previous Plan	Achievements Against Proposals	Relevance in Present Climate
Primary	Timber Production	Although the site has high potential for timber growth, due to limited harvestable areas, maximum return should be sought from accessible areas.	<p>Felling of phase 1 coupes has been partly completed. Coupe 08017 was worked in the appropriate phase however the pine element has been retained.</p> <p>The coupe designed to reshape the lower margin of the power line has been amended to include a larger area leading to most of this first phase coupe being dropped back out-with plan approval.</p> <p>One phase two coupe was felled in its entirety: 08032.</p> <p>Thinning was undertaken in coupe 08027 however this led to wind damage with the crop now having a lower than optimal stocking.</p> <p>Part of coupe 08027 suffered wind damage with ca 4ha being cleared. This was undertaken with district tolerances. Restock of this area does not match the proposed restock areas as a high proportion is birch regeneration. Although birch will have a lower yield than the conifers prescribed birch will offer other non-timber benefits.</p> <p>Restocking has been broadly in line with the plan approval.</p>	<p>Timber production is a relevant objective in 2020 in terms of timber returns to provide for other non-commercial benefits.</p> <p>Specifically for this block, the priority will be smoothing the cash flow from felling and restocking. This may mean delaying some areas past max MAI.</p>
Primary	Landscape	<p>Faskally is prominent in the landscape above both Pitlochry and the A9 trunk road. It was therefore stated the overall appearance of the block should not be radically altered. High proportions of alternative silvicultural systems prescribed would aid this.</p> <p>A primary landscape feature which was identified as requiring remedial design is the wayleave for a distribution line</p> <p>Another aim identified was to break up the upper margins to aid transition to open hill.</p>	<p>Steps towards this objective have been achieved in the period to 2020.</p> <p>Works have been undertaken at the upper end of the overhead line to break this linear feature. Restocking of this area has not been undertaken. Of particular note is the omission of the first phase felling on the lower slopes of the wayleave. This has been tied into a larger coupe by a plan amendment. Due to complications of resource able to work this revised large coupe felling has not been undertaken.</p>	<p>The value of this woodland in the landscape continues to be of relevance in 2020. Part of the site is within the Loch Tummel National Scenic Area.</p> <p>Complications caused by a fire onsite in 2019 and proposals for woodland loss due to the dualling of the A9 will put pressure on management options for this plan going forward.</p> <p>Consideration will be given to options to achieve landscaping of the wayleave despite delays to the</p>

Faskally Land Management Plan

			<p>A small block of checked conifer has been retained at the upper margins which stands out somewhat.</p> <p>Work has been undertaken to diversify the upper margin at restock with disparate groups of conifer at one point and larger open riparian strips at others.</p> <p>Restocking has in some cases, particularly in the pine in the upper margin not been undertaken in line with the plan proposals. This does have an impact on the landscape design but is in a location where this has a lesser impact.</p> <p>Minimal work has been undertaken in LISS areas. No significant understorey of advanced regeneration is present in 08027. Faskally 1 has advanced regen which will be covered in more detail in a separate section of this plan.</p>	<p>felling of the larger coupe these areas are presently attached to.</p>
Primary	Recreation	Faskally I welcomes a high level of public access and Faskally II has a number of popular through routes to Craigower Hill.	The major event Faskally I is known for is The Enchanted Forest which has taken place every November from 2010. After the start of the previous plan. The Enchanted Forest attracts 80,000 people to the forest each year. With a toilet block and multi user paths installed the objective of the previous plan of improving the recreational offering of Faskally I in particular has been well met.	The management plan aims to promote access in Faskally I. Faskally II will look to improve visitor experience for routes passing through the woodland from Pitlochry. Due to the location of Faskally the majority of the people who interact with the site do so from outside the block.
Primary	Protection Forestry	This is to do with rock falls and debris streams from steeper areas.	Felling works have been undertaken on the upper extend to Faskally Gully to reduce access of large woody debris to the burn. Through inactivity the protection of boulder strewn slopes has been secured to date.	A more definitive worked response is required to the hazards posed by debris ingress to significant burns and movement of loose rocks from steep slopes.
Omission	Biodiversity	Although mentioned in passing little detail was provided.	PAWS	No provision was included in the previous plan to restore the paws area.

Faskally Land Management Plan

III/3.0 Background Information

III/3.0.1 Physical Site Factors

Geology,

The underlying geology is generally Ben Lawers Schist formation – Pelite, Calcareous. Mixture of quartzite, grit and interstratified quartzose-mica-schist

The section forming Craigower Hill and a section to the north of Faskally Burn is Carn Mairg Quartzite – Psammite, Gritty.

The surface geology includes till and devonian superficial deposits

This gives generally fertile soil however the Quartzite bands produce shallow soils with exposed outcrops with shallow rooting depths.

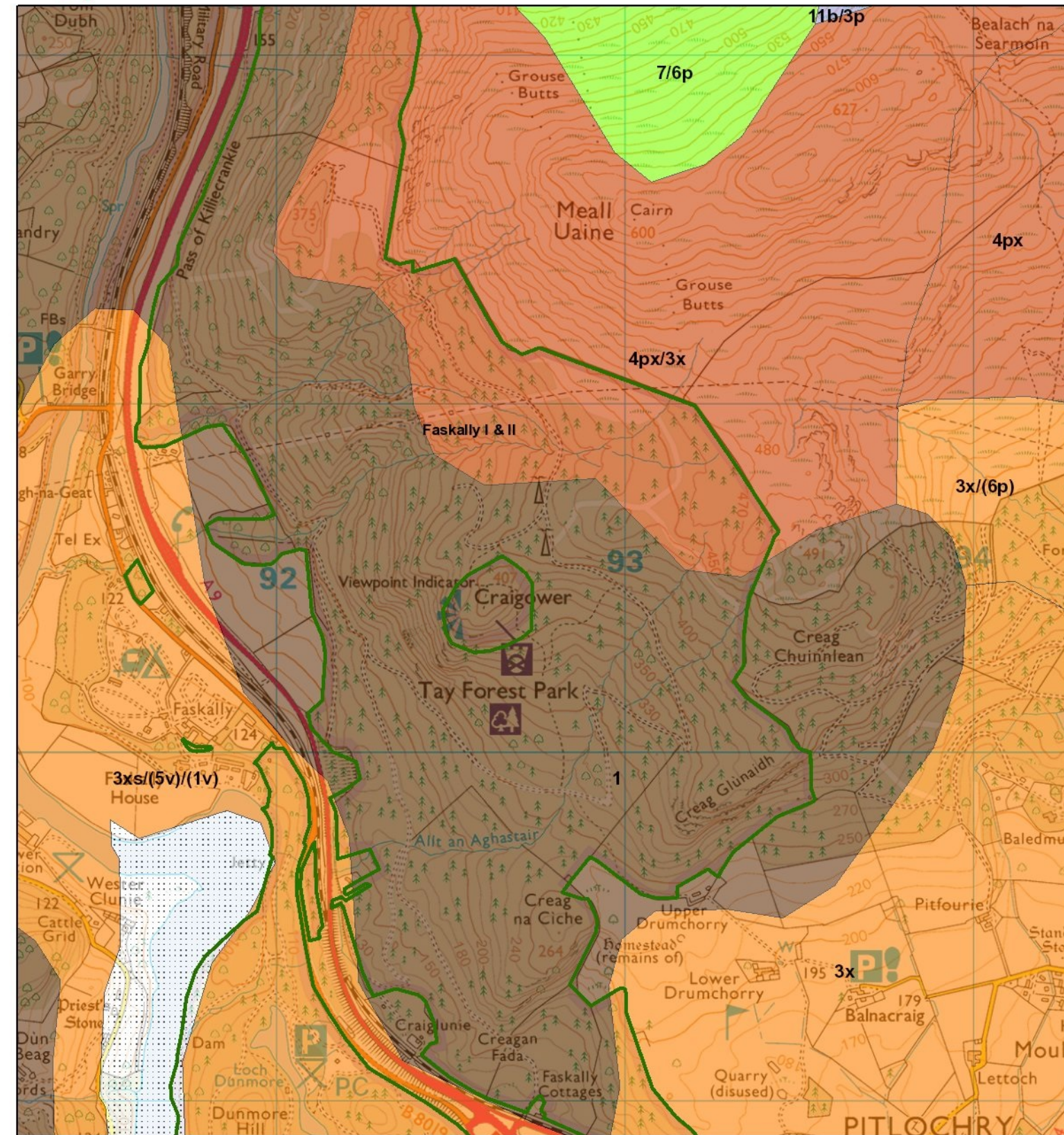
Soils

The soils taken from the John Hutton Institute maps consist of:

Faskally I: mostly podzols with Brown earths and gleyed soils.

Faskally II: brown earths on the lower slopes transitioning to iron pans on the upper slopes. There is an element of scree and skeletal soils on steeper ground with rock outcrops.

Only low resolution soils data is presently available for this block. Restock sites will be surveyed in more detail prior to restocking. Species choice is based on growth rates of the existing stock.



M14: Soils

Legend

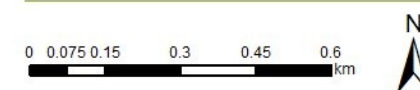
Scale @ A4: 1:15,000

Date: 23/04/2020

Author: Robin Almond

Blocks

□ Blocks



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024925. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Landform

The landform is a medium scale. The site can be seen almost entirely from the Queens View. The southerly part of the site is a significant part of the backdrop to Pitlochry and the Pitlochry Golf Course.

Above the A9 the site rises steeply with a generally westerly aspect. In gullies and on the side of Craigower hill some slopes have a more southerly aspect. Faskally I is flatter with small undulations.

Gradient

See Map opposite.

Some areas are especially steep and will require motor-manual and winch methodology.

Altitude

The site ranges from 90m at the water's edge of Loch Tummel up to 480m at the highest westerly point. Spruce in this locality is economic to about 420m.

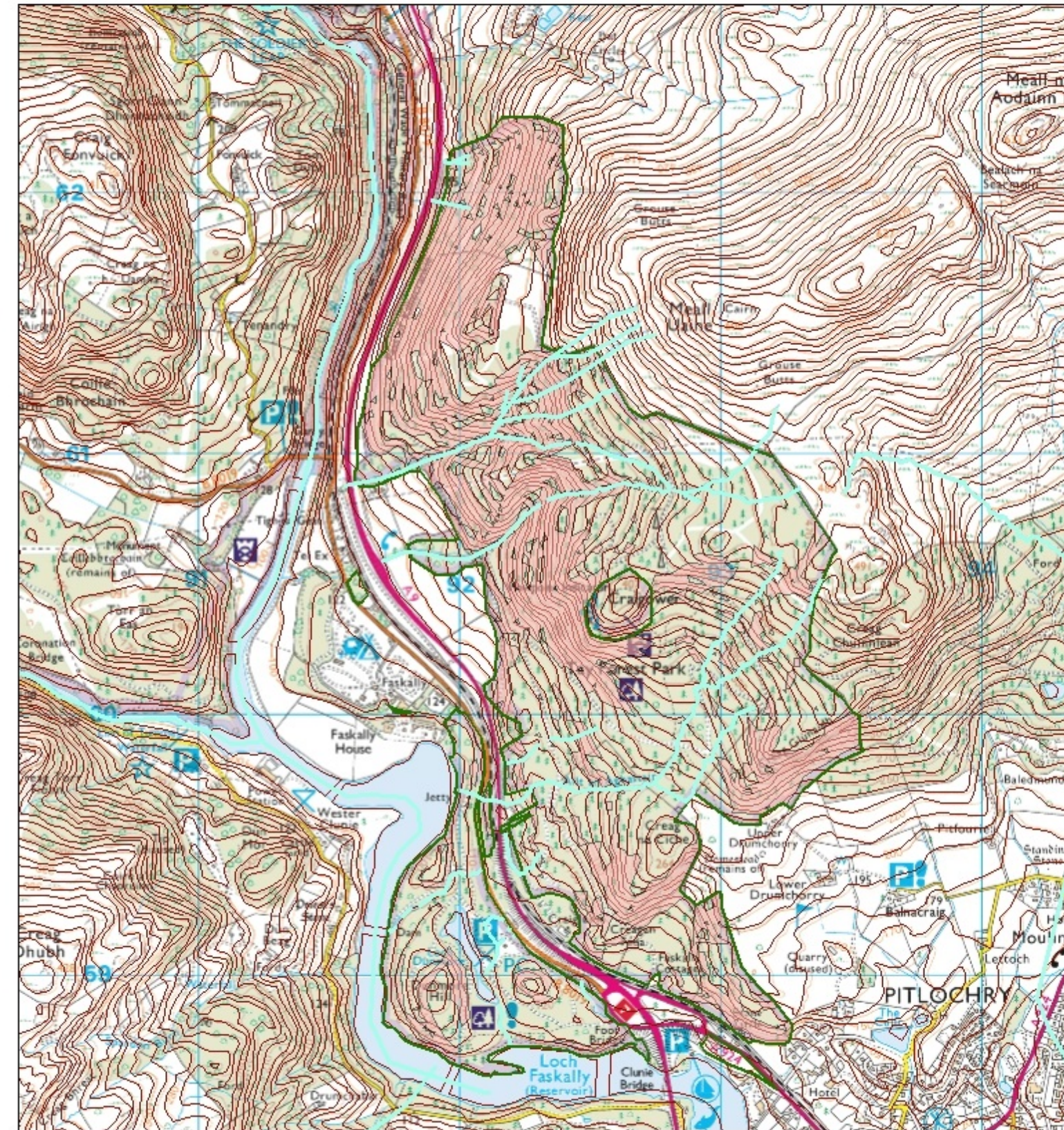
Aspect

Predominantly west facing with some southerly aspects. The northern part of this site has a simple westerly aspect. Around Craigower and to Creag na Ciche the topography is a little more complex with more northerly, and southerly aspects represented.

Water and Hydrology

To the west of the site lies Loch Faskally and the river Garry. Loch Dunmore lies within Faskally I. There are three significant water courses within Faskally II two of which have incised significant gullies.

Loch Faskally is part of the River Tay SAC. This water body is important for salmonids, maintenance of high water quality is key.



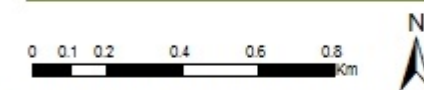
M15: Gradient

Legend

Scale @ A4: 1:20,000

Date: 23/04/2020

Author: z335186



Watercourses

Scotlands
Lands and
Forests

Gradient

>35

CONTOURS

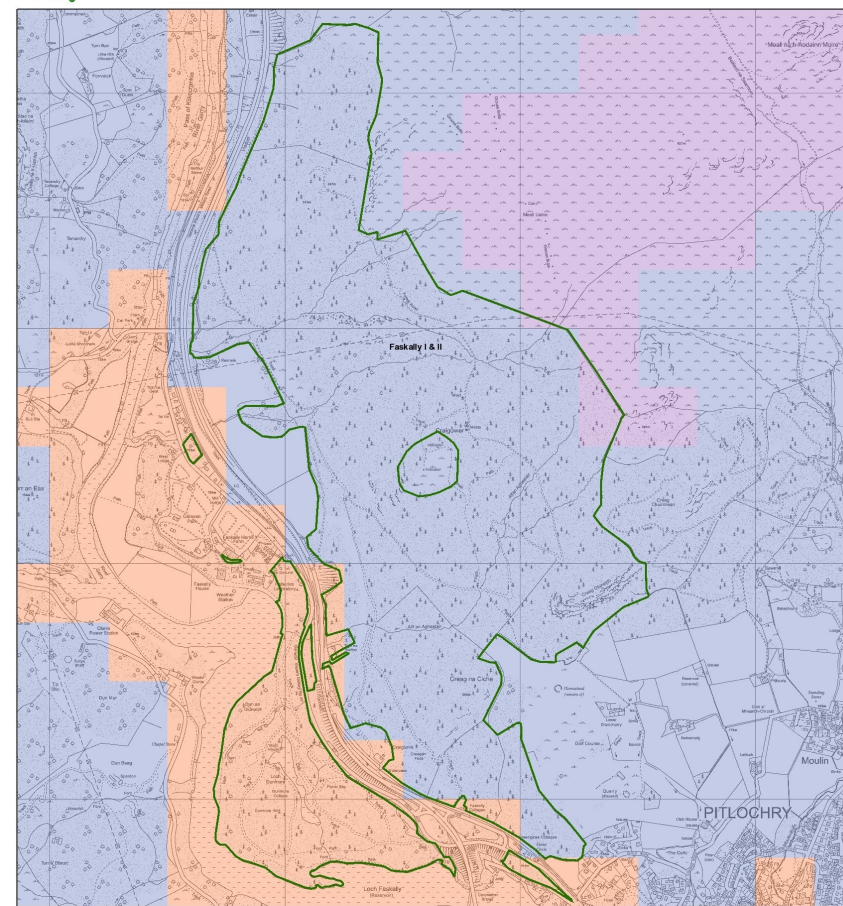
Faskally Land Management Plan

Climate

Faskally I is sheltered by the landform to the east and west. Much of Faskally II is exposed to westerlies coming from Loch Tummel. The DAMS score for the lower slopes is 10-12 up to 18 on the upper slopes.

The average annual rainfall is some 900mm.

From the accumulated temperature and moisture deficit maps produced by Pyatt et al the climatic conditions can be described as cool and wet.



M16: Accumulated Temperature

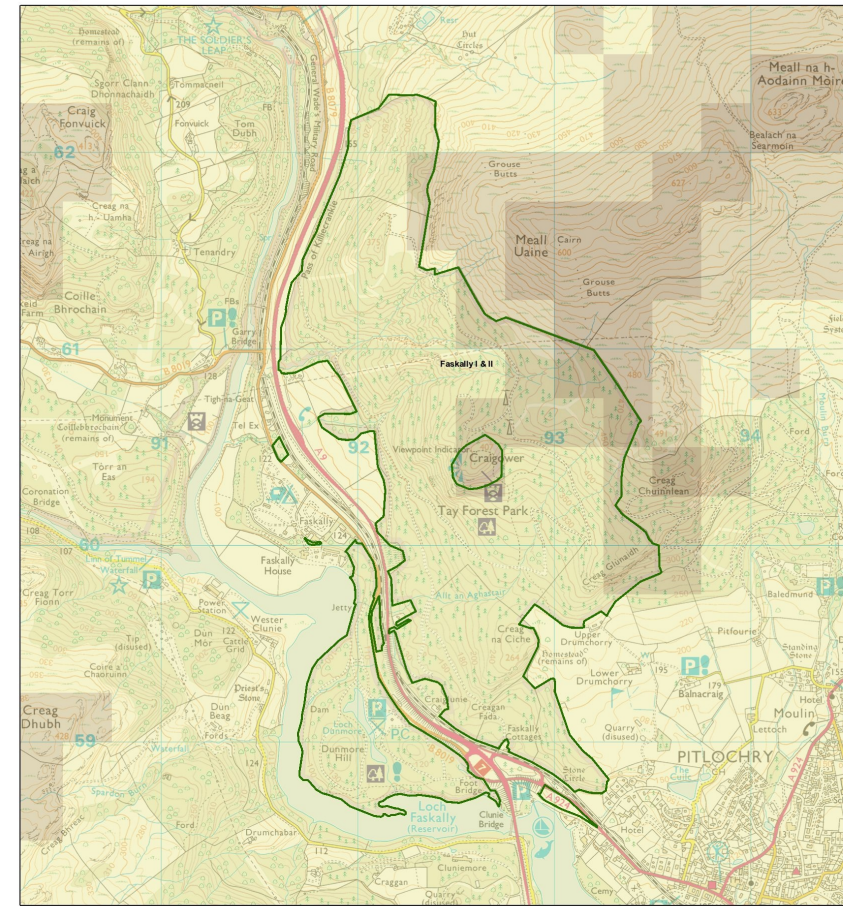
Scale @ A3: 1:12,500
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

Legend

Blocks: Warm (orange), Cool (blue)

Strategic Level ESC (Accumulated Temperature): Sub-Alpine (purple), Cool (blue)

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



M17: DAMS

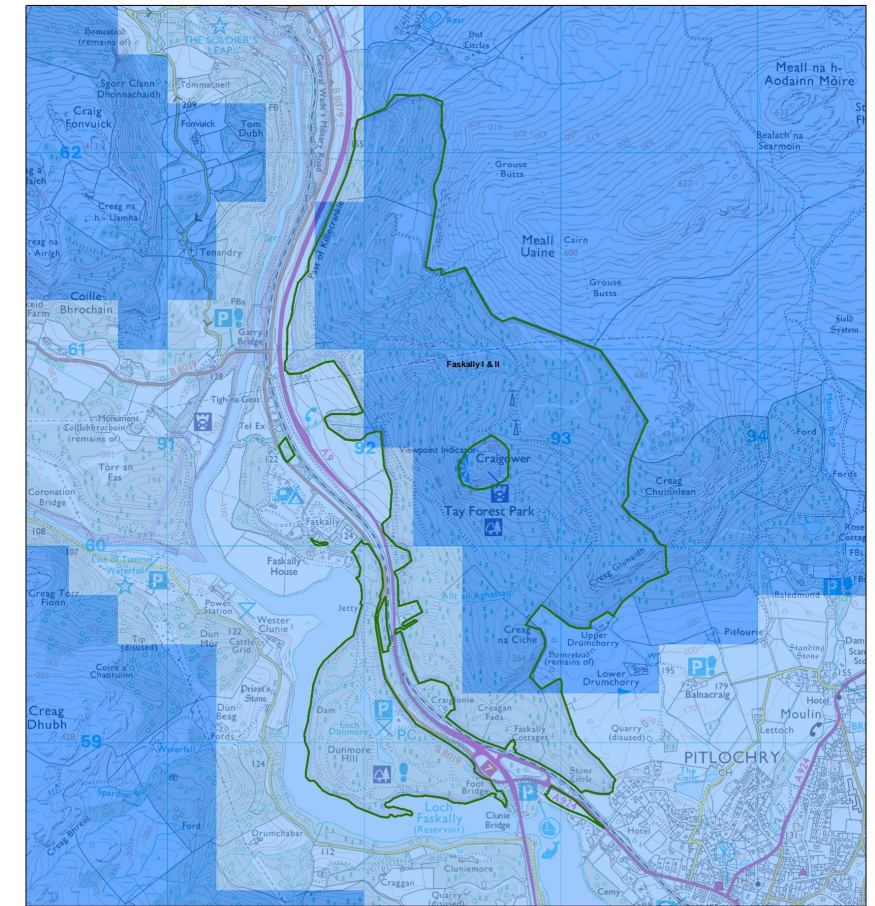
Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

Legend

Blocks: Highly Exposed (dark brown), Severely Exposed (medium brown), Too Exposed For Forestry (light brown), Moderately Exposed (yellow)

Strategic Level ESC (DAMS): Sheltered (yellow), Moderately Exposed (yellow)

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



M18: Moisture Deficit

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

Legend

Blocks: Dry (dark blue), Moist (light blue)

Strategic Level ESC (Moisture Deficit): Wet (dark blue), Moist (light blue)

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

Faskally Land Management Plan

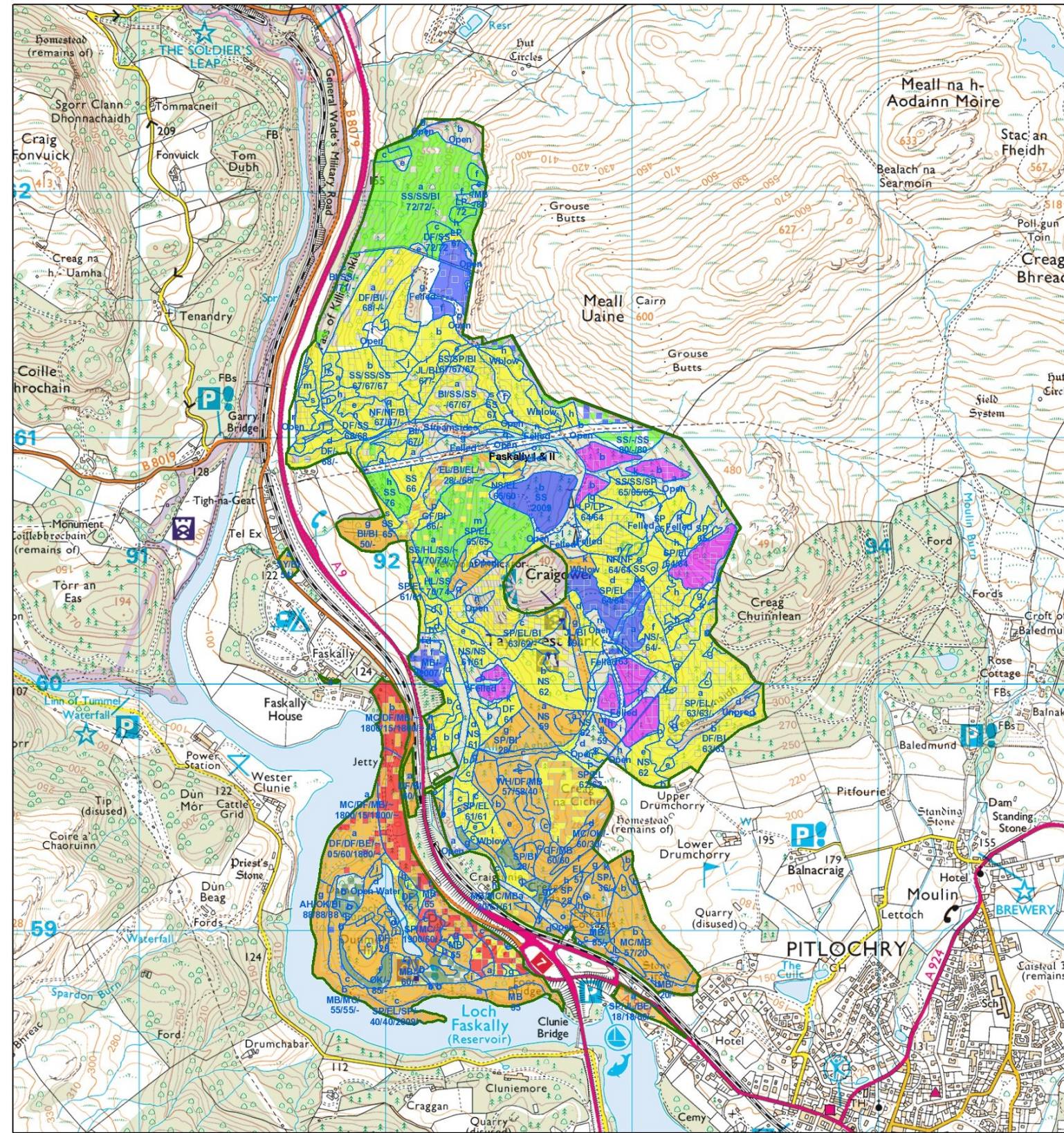


Forestry and
Land Scotland

Coilltearachd agus
Fearann Alba

III/3.0.2 The Existing Forest

Charts of the present species distribution and age classes can be seen in sections one and two of the plan document. Map M19: Planting Year opposite shows the spatial distribution of planting years.



M19: Planting Year

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000

Date: 23/04/2020

Author: Robin Almond

Legend

Blocks	Sub-compartments	Component Visualisation (Planting Year)
		Pre 1900
		1901 - 1960
		1961 - 1970
		1971 - 1980
		1981 - 1990
		1991 - 2000
		2001 - 2010
		2011 - 2020
		2021 - 2030

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HM SO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024925. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.



Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

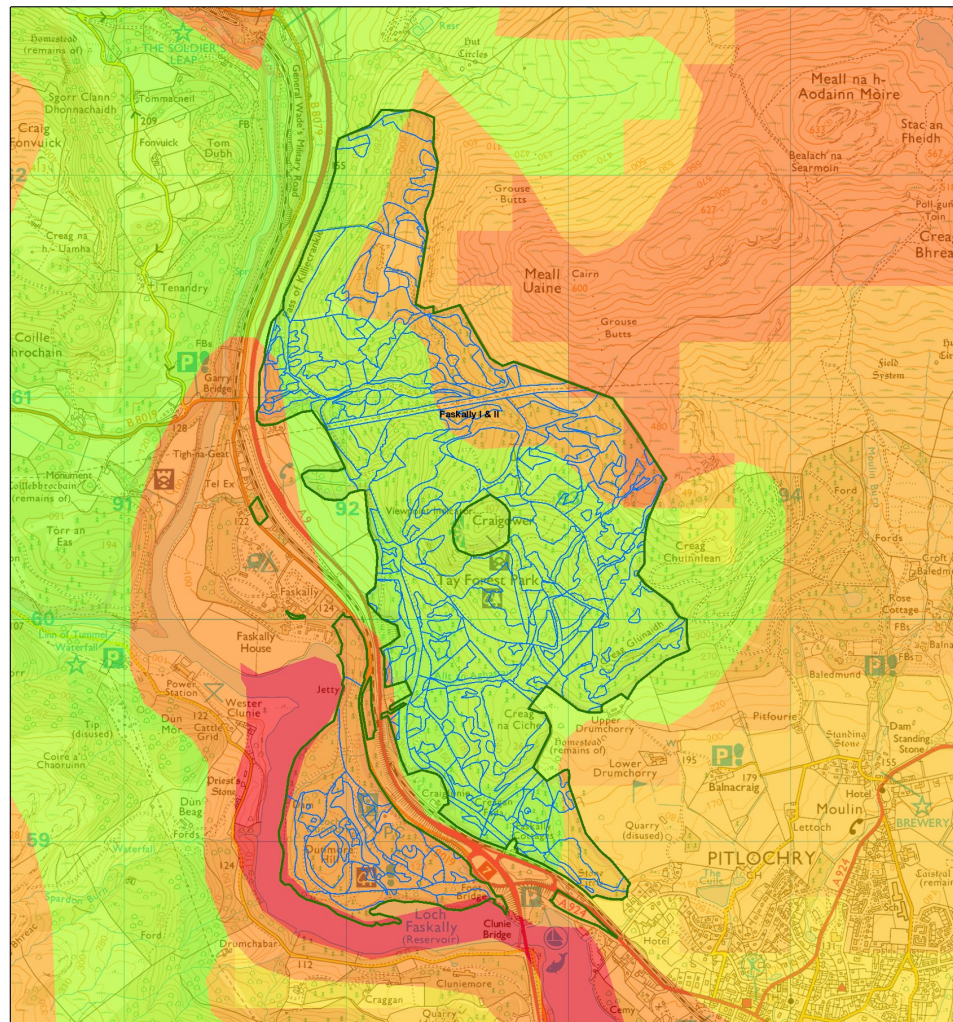


Faskally Land Management Plan

Potential Yield

The following maps show the ESC data for predicted Yield Class for Sitka spruce, Norway spruce and Douglas fir. In comparison to site observations these are all pessimistic predictions. Due to the model being based on the available soil data the predicted nutrient availability is less than the actual thereby indicating lower growth rates.

M19: Predicted Yield Classes below shows predicted yields for Sitka spruce, Norway spruce and Douglas fir for reference. This model will improve with the program of soil surveys undertaken at restock.

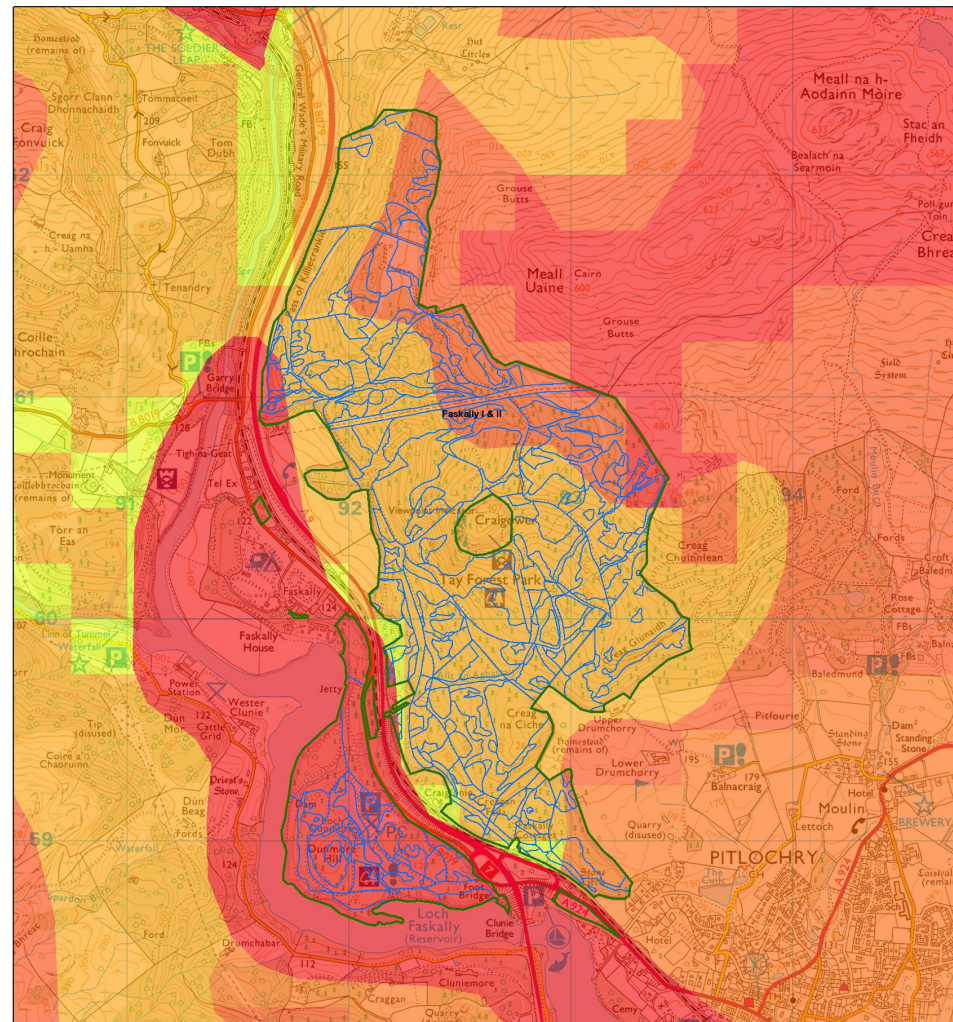


Predicted SS YC

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

ESC	Yield Class
0	4
2	6
4	8
6	10
8	12
10	14
12	16
14	18
16	20
18	22
20	24
22	26

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

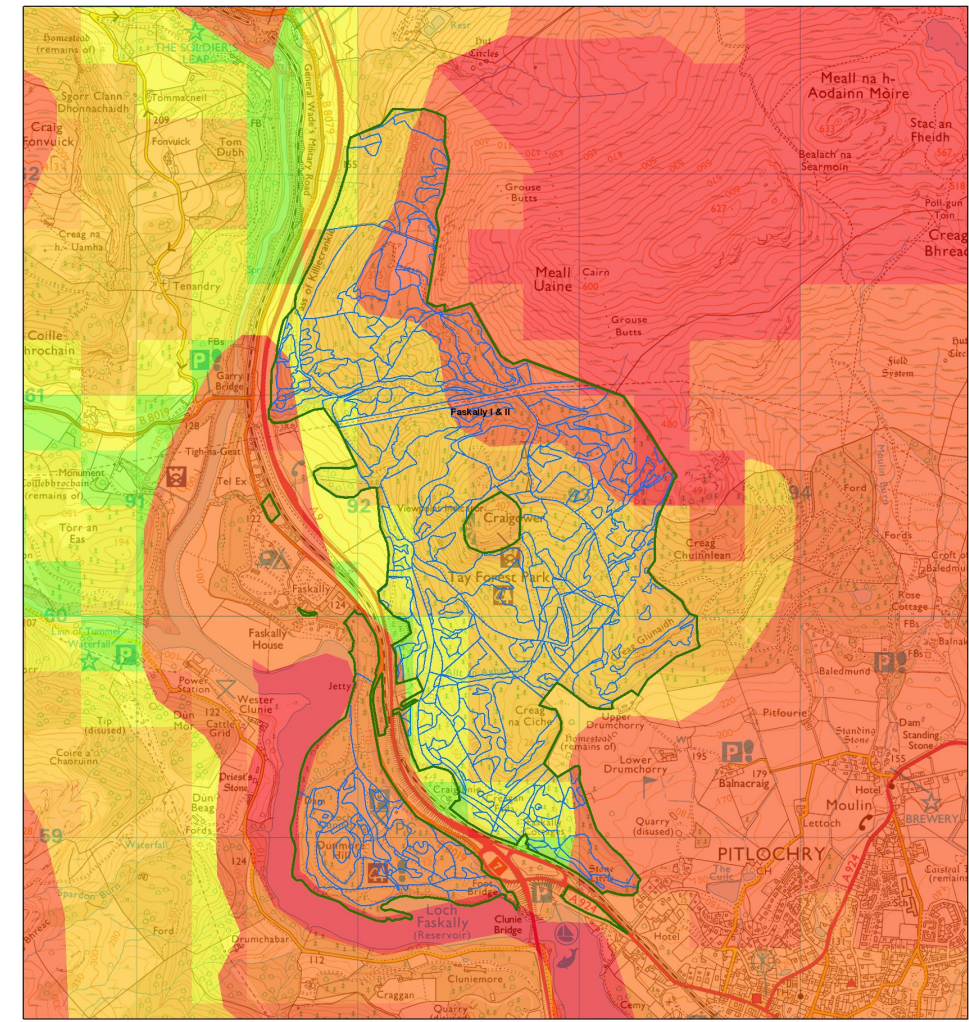


Predicted NS YC

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

ESC	Yield Class
0	4
2	6
4	8
6	10
8	12
10	14
12	16
14	18
16	20
18	22
20	24
22	26

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.



Predicted DF YC

Scale @ A3: 1:15,000
Date: 23/04/2020
Author: Robin Almond

ESC	Yield Class
0	4
2	6
4	8
6	10
8	12
10	14
12	16
14	18
16	20
18	22
20	24
22	26

Scotland's national forests and land are responsibly managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard.

Faskally

Land Management Plan

III/3.0.4 Biodiversity and Environmental Designations

SAC

The site neighbours and drains into the River Tay SAC. Water quality from the site must be maintained for species including but not limited to Atlantic Salmon and River Lamprey.

Ben Vrackie SSSI

Designated primarily for upland plant assemblages, the site is also designated for upland heath ornithological species. Wheatear, Stonechat, snipe and red grouse as well as Golden eagle, buzzards, Hen harriers, merlin, peregrine and short-eared owl. The main task at Faskally will be to manage the margin onto the edge of this SSSI to prevent spread of conifers onto neighbouring ground. The establishment of transitional native woodland on the upper margins will reduce impact on this SSSI.

SPA Eagles

The site is on the margin of the area designated for Eagle range. The management of the upper woodland margin to a more transitional habitat will improve the habitat potential for small mammals and other species which are prey for eagles.

Stickycatchfly

This species has been identified to be present on the south facing rocky outcrops within the block. (the flower of the Stickycatchfly can be seen on the front cover of this LMP) Work is scheduled in the early part of the plan to confirm the location and extent. The restock prescription intends to open the crags and allow more sunlight to reach plant communities on the crags. Opportunities should be found to understand the encroachment of scrub on this population.

Brown Bogrush

This species has been identified to be present in one wet area within the block. Work is scheduled in the early part of the plan to confirm the location and extent. Provision has been made in the plan to remove exotic tree species from wet areas.

Black Grouse

Similar features as for the Eagle range, improving the transitional habitat on the upper margins of the block will have benefits for Black grouse.

Capercaillie

Much as for the Eagles and Black grouse, improving the transitional habitat on the upper margins of the block will have benefits for Capercaillie. Retention of older pine is hoped to lead to small thickets of pine regeneration over time which will further favour Capercaillie.

PAWS

As can be seen in Map M5: Context, Much of the lower slopes to the north of the block are plantation on ancient woodland site. the likely natural structure of this woodland can be seen in the woodlands at Killiecrankie across the River Garry and to the north of the block. Oak and Birch would dominate with Aspen present.

Landscape Designations

Designations for landscape character will be covered in the landscape section following.

III/3.0.6 Social Factors

Faskally I was attached to Faskally House then on acquisition by the Forestry Commission became a School for young foresters with this started its history as a Continuous Cover Forestry trial site. Professor Mark Anderson was involved in the setting of a sequence of small group fellings to encourage recruitment of regeneration. At the outset the site totalled 185 acres and was split into 6 working blocks each of four compartments of approximately 30 acres each. The intention was to work one block per year on a 6 year rotation. Each block would receive 20 treatments over the 120 year plan. Regeneration groups of 1/8, 1/10, 1/16 or 1/20 of an acre were prescribed with 12% of the growing stock of that block removed in any one operation. This has since been reduced in size with the building of the A9 road seen today and the original management prescription has not been followed precisely.

Recreation

Faskally is a, popular destination for short walks. Frequently included in various lists of 'must see' autumnal attractions the foliage of the area including Faskally is renowned. The loss of the autumnal larch element of this landscape is a factor which requires addressing in woodland management going forward. There is a carpark, picnic site and toilet facility in Faskally I. With good access links and filming of popular television series being undertaken by Loch Faskally visitors to this site are numerous.

Map 24: Visitor Zones shows areas where specific management will be undertaken to manage operations to maintain and improve visitor experience. This would include measures such as pruning, further thinning and removal of brush.

Enchanted Forest

Every year the nationally important Enchanted Forest event brings approaching 100,000 visitors to the woodland to enjoy the spectacular display set up around Loch Dunmore.

Paths

A number of paths in the Pitlochry Path Network pass through Faskally. These include:

- The Craigower Path Which passes through the golf course, through the National Forest Estate and on to the top of Craigower Hill owned by the National Trust for Scotland.
- Killiecrankie Path. This circular path enters from Pitlochry Golf Course then follows the low forest road through Faskally II exiting at the A9 underpass to the north of the forest.
- Bealach Path. A circular walk which includes a section through Faskally I.

Cycling

Faskally is a popular mountain biking destination. There are a number of known wild bike trails running through various parts of Faskally II. The precise location of these is somewhat fluid given the nature of the user group.

As with all trails on FLS land in Tayside; creation and maintenance of wild mountain bike trails is managed through the Tayside Trails Association.

Faskally Land Management Plan

III/3.0.5 Landscape

Designations

Faskally lies partly within the Loch Tummel National Scenic area and adjacent to the Ben Vrackie Special Landscape Area. Map M5: Context and Designations details the extent of these designations. Interestingly perhaps the the most important views are not designated, these are: Loch Dunmore within Faskally I, looking across Loch Faskally to Dunmore Hill and the view of Creag Na Ciche as you cross Loch Faskally on the A9 driving north.

Landform

The site is typically west facing with a number of rolling tops. From these tops crags and steep ground fall to the south. The northern part of the site is more even with an even steep, westerly aspect.

Scale

More intimate scale at the southern end of the site where views are shorter. Further north the view the scale is more of a medium scale landscape with the forest forming the middle view.

Landuse

Surrounding Faskally is reflective of the area but diverse. To the north and north east extensive upland grazing. Commercial forest plantation borders the upland, southern eastern margin with Pitlochry Golf Club and the town of Pitlochry itself to the south of Faskally II. The western margin is the A9 trunk road railway, river and Loch Faskally. Crossing to the western side of the glen, native broadleaf woodland. Further south includes a holiday park and loch faskally.

Forest Roads

Forest roads zig zag through Faskally with one main lower road and a top road. Access to the extreme northern and southern ends of the block is restricted but will require improvement over this plan period.

Infrastructure

- Main north south transport corridor runs between Faskally I and Faskally II.
 - A9 this contours the lower edge of Faskally II.
 - Train line between Perth and Inverness runs parallel to and occasionally under the A9.
 - A924 into Pitlochry
- Over Head Electricity lines.
 - The most significant being a transmission line from the Tummel Powerstation running directly up the fall line through Faskally.
 - Others run within the block but contour round the hill so are presently less visible.

Viewpoints

Details of each viewpoint chosen to inform this document can be seen in Map M22: Viewpoints.


















Landscape illustrations from each of these viewpoints can be seen in appendix X: Landscape Illustrations.

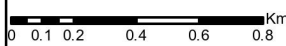
M22: Viewpoints and viewshed analysis

Author: U320903

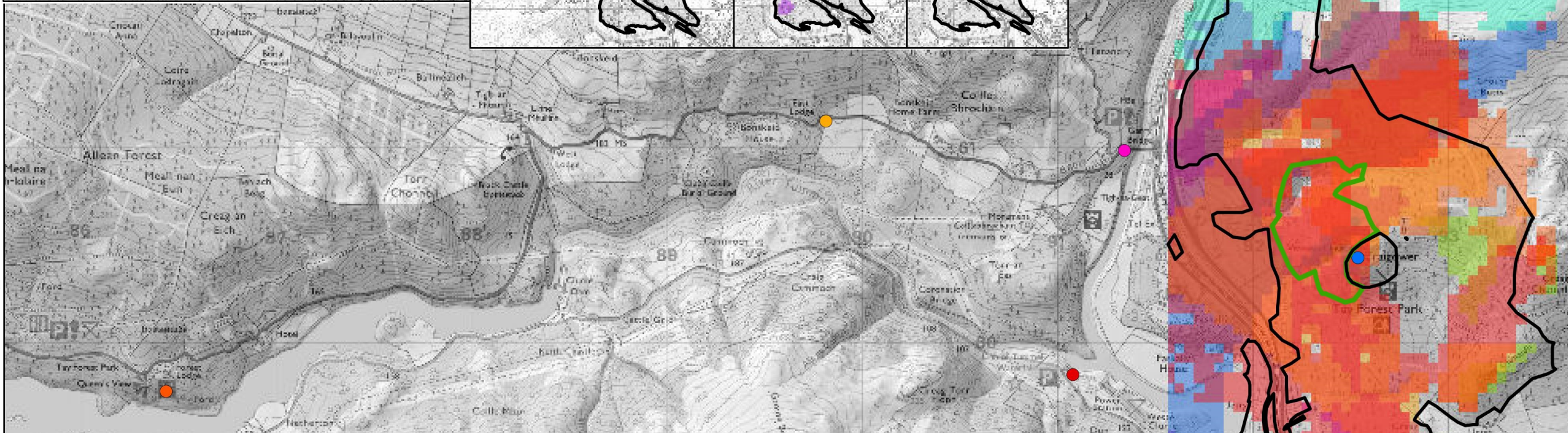
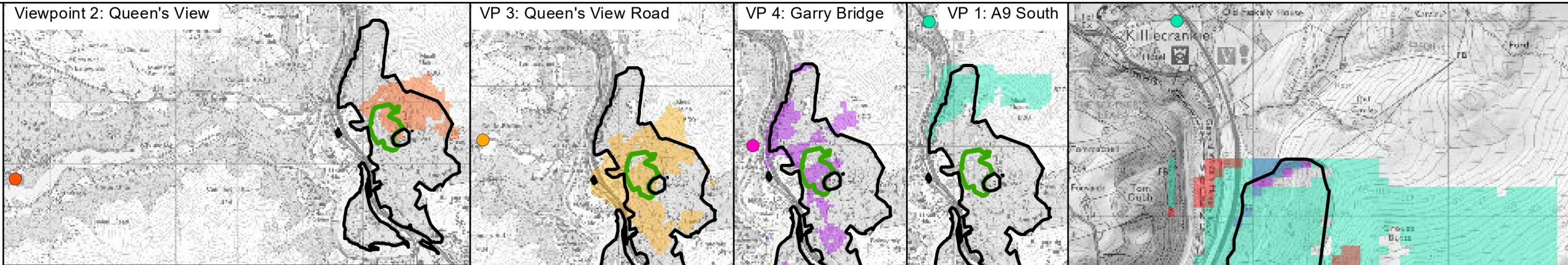
Scale @ A3: 1:24,000

Date: 08/10/2020

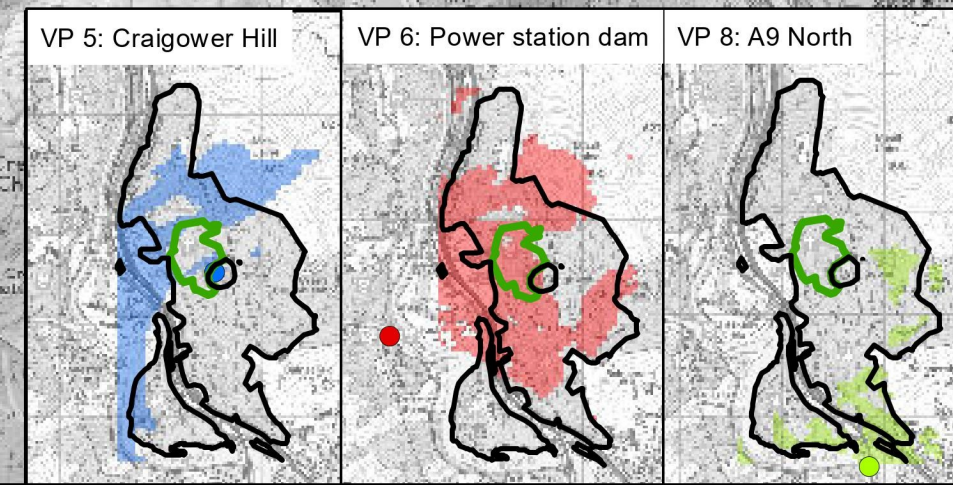
-  Faskally
-  Natural Reserves
-  Viewpoint - Tummel Powerstation
-  Viewpoint - Queens View
-  Viewpoint - Queens View Road
-  Viewpoint - A9 Southbound
-  Viewpoint - A9 Northbound (Loch Faskally)
-  Viewpoint - Craigower Hill
-  Viewpoint - Garry Bridge
-  Internal Viewpoint - Loch Dunmore
-  Visible from Tummel Power station
-  Visible from Queens View
-  Visible from Queens View Road
-  Visible from A9 Northbound
-  Visible from A9 Southbound
-  Visible from Craigower Hill
-  Visible from Garry Bridge



Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right [2020]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number [100021242]. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.



VP	Name	Grid ref	Description	Site visibility	Number of viewers	Sensitivity to change
1	A9 looking South	NN 9006 6404	Nearly 3km of sustained view of the North end of Faskally from A9. Road is sweeping with no other junctions or distractions, though occasional groups of trees interrupt the view. Forest is West facing and catches the afternoon sun.	Very high: centre of view for about 3 minutes from 3kms away to right below forest.	Very high, all traffic travelling South on A9 (approx. 3 million, 2010 figures).	Very high. Very steep even slopes mean any works to forest at this end is highly visible for 3 minutes whilst travelling.
2	Queen's View second viewpoint.	NN 8648 5979	This viewpoint has appeared since the coupe below Queen's View was felled, and opens up a view East of Faskally and the hills behind. The framed view is at a distance of about 6kms, with some foreground trees breaking up the view. Forest is West facing and catches the afternoon sun.	Medium: Framing of view means your eye is drawn to it. Visitors go to Queen's View specifically to see the scenery.	Low: Currently fenced off, but future plans are to bring a path to this viewpoint.	Low: Distance of 6kms means any change would have to be on a large scale. Foreground trees partly screen, though the viewer can linger to look at the view
3	B8019	NN 9086 6404	View looking East from B8019, approximately 350m's of clear view of Faskally at 1km distance. Forest is West facing catching the afternoon sun, and is very steep at this point.	High: very clear, close view of forest, with fields and foreground trees framing Faskally	Medium, B8019 is a popular tourist route	Medium. Any change to the forest will be clearly seen from this viewpoint for about 15-20 seconds whilst travelling.
4	Garry Bridge	NN 9136 6098	View looking East from B8019 with forest 270ms to 1km away, facing West, catching the afternoon sun, and very steep at this point. Vehicles and pedestrians may see this viewpoint. Drivers concentrate on the approaching junction. Tourists linger on the bridge but for the river below.	High: very clear close view of the forest. Close viewpoint is foreshortened.	Medium: B8019 is a popular tourist route and the bridge a popular viewpoint	Medium: Foreground trees and foreshortening may obscure forest behind.
5	Craigower Hill internal	NN 9254 6040	NTS owned hill within Faskally forest, this viewpoint has fantastic views West towards Loch Tummel, South along Strath Tummel and North towards Pass of Killiecrankie. Currently the forest is framing these views, right up against the viewer	Low: currently due to close trees, and most of the forest being below the viewpoint	Medium. This is a popular viewpoint for locals and visitors to Pitlochry, and people walk here for the viewpoint.	High: There is a high likelihood of foreground trees being felled which will be highly visible and very close.
6	Minor road above power station	NN 9130 5964	One of a series of viewpoints of Faskally from the minor road South of Loch Tummel. The pace of movement is slow, as the road is windy and requires concentration. The forest which is West facing and steep at this point, is about 1km away.	Medium to low: Views tend to be short lived in a complex interesting landscape	Medium. This is a popular tourist route for vehicles walkers and cyclists.	Medium. Changes to the forest will be visible and quite close.
7	Loch Dunmore internal	NN 9208 5903	A representative view along Loch Dunmore, a small lochan in the heart of the forest. This loch is the setting for the very popular Enchanted Forest in the autumn and is well used by locals and tourists throughout year.	Low: Views are internal and a short distance. Most of the forest is not visible from here.	High: 80,000 visitors during Enchanted Forest alone.	Medium: Any impact will be seen at close quarters.
8	A9 looking North	NN 9281 5852	Prolonged view straight on, whilst driving North. Road is sweeping with no other junctions or distractions. Forest is SW facing catching the sun for most of the day.	Very high: centre of view for about 1.5 minutes from 1.2kms away to right below forest.	Very high, all traffic travelling North on A9 (approx. 3 million, 2010 figures).	Very high. Very steep slopes facing A9 mean any works to forest at this end is highly visible for 1.5 minutes whilst travelling.



Faskally Land Management Plan

III/3.0.6 Heritage

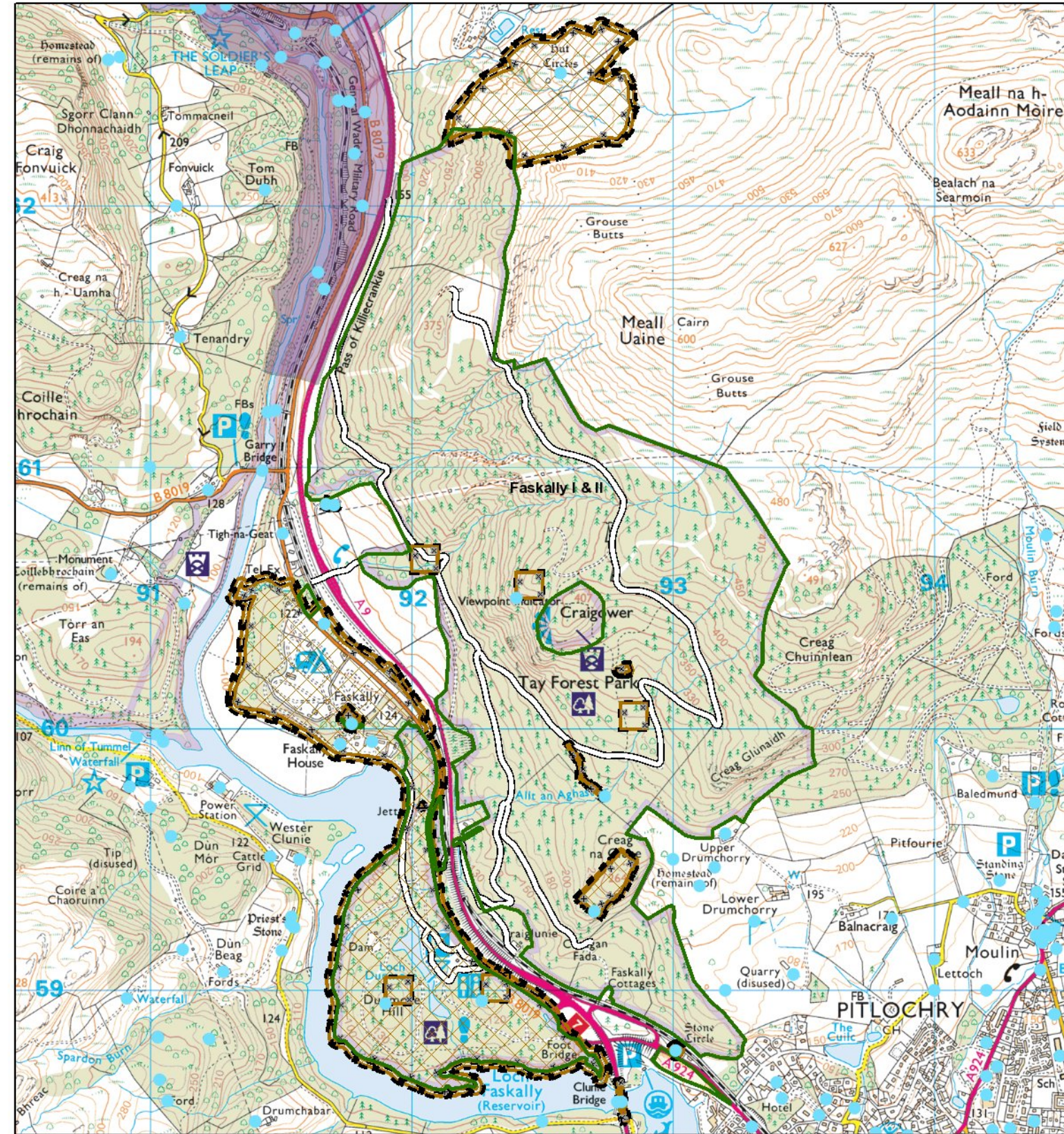
There are three Unscheduled Ancient Monuments within the block these can be seen on the map M 23: Heritage:

- Burial ground (NGR NN919 599)
- Enclosure on Dunmore Hill (NN 919 589)
- 2 buildings used for farming in the 17th to 19th Centuries (NN928 621)

The national monuments record for the area suggest there may be more features present than these records suggest. The site of the Battle of Killiecrankie lies just to the north of the block hints at this area being important and active over periods of history.

In terms of management a linear earthwork lies within Coupe 8030, siting of any crossing points will be agreed onsite at work plan stage.

Management of all other known and discovered sites will be agreed at work plan stage. This would typically include a planting buffer around the feature.



M23: Heritage

Scale @ A4: 1:20,000
Date: 12/11/2020
Author: Robin Almond

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024925. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.

Legend

National Monuments Record for Scotland (Scot.)	Blocks	Forest Roads
National Monuments Record for Scotland (Scot.)	Blocks	Forest Roads
Battlefields Inventory (Scot.)	Heritage	
Battlefields Inventory (Scot.)	Heritage	
	Heritage Impact Zones	
	Heritage Impact Zones	

Faskally Land Management Plan

III/3.0.7 Analysis of Statutory Requirements and Key External Policies

Objective	Opportunity	Constraint	Concept
Carbon Sequestration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils, ground conditions and road network over much of the site enable thinning to be undertaken. This enables the use of alternative silvicultural systems to clearfelling. Some areas have existing advanced regeneration or potential for natural regeneration in this rotation. Areas of steeper, less stable ground lend themselves to be reverted to minimum intervention native woodland. Moderate slopes and dryer soil types allow use of lower intervention ground preparation techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some sections of the site are so steep as to prevent access for thinning thereby limiting management to minimum intervention or clearfell. Some coupes remain un thinned and have now missed the window of first thinning which restricts management of the current crop to clear felling. Deer pressure and density within the block is high, born out in the presence of significant deer runs. However with the present crop structure damage to young crops has been minimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where access and soils are suitable the aim is, on the lower and mid slopes, to retain a degree of tree cover through continuing with management through alternative systems to clear felling. Take every opportunity to commence thinning of young crops. This will provide a greater green log outturn at felling, increase options for natural regeneration and therefore reduce ground disturbance. Revert the northern section of the site to native woodland managed under minimum intervention. Protect the soil structure through managing felling operations to minimise the requirement for subsequent brash management and ground preparation. Construct hard forwarder tracks in key location to further prevent detriment to soil and water quality.
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing species composition is diverse for a commercial conifer plantation. Faskally I is a nationally known beauty spot particularly in the autumn Faskally I has areas with multiple canopy layers providing options for future management. A well developed road network provides options for felling coupes. Work has been started on correcting the straight edges astride the large wayleave. Design and work has been undertaken to remove some crops adjacent to Faskally Burn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytophthora ramorum in larch will reduce management options both in larch crops but also in the phasing of adjacent coupes. Large volumes of standing dead timber in the fire site at Creag na Ciche pose a hazard to harvesting operators and visitors. A Large wayleave associated with an overhead power line runs directly up the slope towards the north of the block leaving straight edges to the crops either side. Un thinned crops in key areas such as to the northern part of the block restrict management options. Deer pressure restricts the choice of alternative species. Potential land loss to the A9 duelling project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue restructuring around the overhead power line wayleave to reduce the impact of this linear feature. Design woodland shapes and species around both crags at Creag na Ciche and Creag Glunaidh to better fit the landform. In order to manage out the threat of Phytophthora ramorum felling of Larch mix areas will likely need to be brought into early phases of the plan. Retain larch adjacent to the core path to Craigower Hill as long as practical. Maintain variety of canopy colours in Faskally I particularly where these are reflected in Loch Faskally and Dunmore Loch. Moderate as far as possible the area felled at any one time. In line with the Landscape statement for the Ben Vrackie Special Landscape Area transformation of the northern area will be to native woodland as will areas around prominent crags.
Contribution to Financial Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Enchanted Forest event is well founded and now an important element in the local tourism economy. Existing crops are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of the steep ground coupe are complex and expensive to work. Areas of instability present the risk of damage to third party infrastructure and property. Removal of larch should this become infected could compromise other operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meter the timber return from the block at a steady a rate as possible given the present growing stock. Manage areas of risk as a priority. – removal of the areas of less accessible larch and areas of questionable slope stability as a priority. Build in fire breaks at restocking. Retain larch where this is stable and accessible to as close to Max MAI as possible. Ensure suitable provision is in place to enable working on these difficult coupes. Manage stable crops to beyond Max MAI to spread income. <p>Exit point onto the A9 is narrow for timber lorries.</p>

Faskally Land Management Plan

PAWS Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing groups of broadleaves. Small crags present features of landscape interest in felled areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National infrastructure is a constraint to operations Boulder fields present a constraint to operations. Steep ground may restrict where advanced regeneration may be retained. Deer browsing pressure is at a level likely to prohibit the establishment of any species other than spruce in this locality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look to capitalise on areas of advanced regeneration. Where planting is required use a mixture of species with a variety of rooting depths to contribute to stability. Utilise crags, riparian zones and wet flushes as loci for native groups. Ensure boundary fence is maintained in a reasonable condition. Maintain deer control within the fence.
Reduce Impact from Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing diverse structure both in terms of age class and species composition. Many of the coupes have been well thinned in the past. The soils are fertile and mostly well drained. The aspect of the site is mostly west facing meaning maximising species choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present species mix includes significant larch component (39ha 11% of the site by area) the removal of which may present sequencing difficulties The nearest confirmed infection is less than 600m from the block. Larch within the Natural Reserve will remain in the medium term as a potential loci for P. ramorum. Potential causes of fire ignition are many given the proximity to infrastructure, houses and high levels of recreational use. Suitability of Sitka spruce going forwards due to periods of drought is questionable on some soils types in this region. Predictions are for more intense rainfall which will lead increased peak flows and to further erosion in gullies. Access to the remaining coupes adjacent to Faskally Burn is restricted. The deer pressure on the ground surrounding Faskally is very high). The condition of existing boundary deer fence is poor. Boulders and crags to the north of the site will present a hazard to the A9 at the point of harvesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove areas of larch with more constraints to access first. Diversify species to minimise risk from plant pathogens. Choose future restock species to best suit each part of the site given predicted future climate conditions Ensure fire buffers are designed in. Ensure access routes of a variety of types are designed into the restock. Consider the suitability of Sitka spruce as a main component of the restock prescription. Design woodland to minimise the hazard posed by eroding burns and to reduce peak flows. Design the woodland to reduce the requirement to work unstable slopes Use riparian broadleaf buffers to create windfirm boundaries and fire resistant belts. Include ATV access tracks in all restock and CCF coupes to assist deer management and fire control. Manage the browsing pressure from deer to a level which enables regeneration of desired soft species.
Protection of River Tay SAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffering of riparian zones at the time of restructuring with broadleaved species. Increased use of alternative systems to clearfelling to protect the soil structure. The road network is good, providing opportunities for site planning to avoid water crossings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steep ground increases runoff rate. Steep ground can limit operational techniques. Existing eroded gullies will deliver sediment into the Tay system regardless of management prescription. The Natural Reserve where operations are precluded includes a major tributary to the Tay. A significant windblow event could lead to material movement into the watercourse. This material may include sediment or woody material capable of blocking culverts downstream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove trees from the top of the Faskally burn escarpment to reduce the likelihood of these trees falling into the burn. Plan for a greater width (30m) of non-harvested buffers along all water courses. Increase dappled shade through thinning and establishment of groups of broadleaves in riparian zones. Investigate potential in CCF stands to limit the requirement to operate within a riparian buffer or where a crossing cannot be undertaken over an existing culvert look to identify permanent machine crossing points.
Plan Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The present road network is extensive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parts of the site are extremely steep. Crossing points for gullies can become eroded / washed out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure culverts and water crossings are of suitable capacity for predicted future peak flows, particularly where clearfells are planned within the upstream catchment.

Faskally Land Management Plan

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan roads and stone access tracks to access above and below Creag Glunaidh. • Additional access will be required to the top of Creag na Ciche.
Recreational Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faskally I is a well known destination for short walks round Loch Dunmore. • The Enchanted Forest means the block is well known. • Good existing recreational infrastructure in Faskally I • Good pedestrian access to both Faskally I & II from Pitlochry. • Existing core paths through the block. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted vehicle access to Faskally II. • Main recreational target in Faskally II is Craigower Hill which is not under FLS ownership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain level of recreational infrastructure in Faskally I • Manage and improve visitor zones in Faskally II during normal scheduled forest operations. • Ensure works in Faskally I are planned with the organisers of the Enchanted Forest event.
Management for priority species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sticky catch-fly ○ Moulin Flush ○ Red Squirrel • Butterfly at Craigower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitka is seeding into the open ground by the Moulin Flush. • Diversification of species may affect habitat for red squirrels • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Moulin flush remains open. • Where possible include suitable species for Red squirrel although this is not a priority area. • Plan felling to ensure movement corridors of mature trees are maintained. • Open crags where possible to reduce shading thereby improve conditions for Sticky Catch Fly. • Potential to manage scrub ingress onto crags. • Tree felling in groups and associated ground disturbance is likely to provide favourable conditions for Pearl bordered fritillary. • A corridor of more open woodland is proposed from the golf course up to Craigower Hill.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix IV - Tolerance Table

	Adjustment to Felling Coupe Boundaries	Timing of Restocking	Change to Species	Windthrow Response
FC Approval Not Normally Required	0.5ha or 5% of coupe – whichever is less	Planting up to 5 seasons after felling (allowing for fallow periods for Hylobius). For natural regeneration up to 10 planting seasons after felling.	Change within species group, e.g. conifers: native broadleaves	
Approval by Exchange of Email and Map	0.5ha to 2.0ha or 10% of coupe – whichever is first		Greater than 15% species change	Up to 5.0ha – if mainly windblown trees between 5.0ha to 10ha in areas of low sensitivity.
Approval by Formal Plan Amendment	Greater than 2.0ha or 10% of coupe	Delay in excess of that described above.	Increased native woodland component. Increase in native broadleaves and open/bog restoration.	Greater than 5.0ha
Tree Felling in Exceptional Circumstances	<p>FLS will normally seek to map and identify all planned tree felling in advance through the LMP 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 separate felling permission due to the risks or impacts of delaying felling.</p> <p>Felling permission is therefore sought for the LMP approval period to cover the following circumstances: Individual, rows or small groups of trees that are impacting on important infrastructure (ie Forest roads, footpaths, access routes (vehicular, cycle, equestrian or pedestrian), Buildings, Utilities and services and drains) either because they are now encroaching on or have been destabilised or made unsafe by wind, physical damage or impede drainage.</p> <p>The maximum volume of felling in exceptional circumstances covered by this approval is 40 cubic metres per Land Management Plan per calendar year.</p> <p>A record of the volume felled in this manner will be maintained and will be considered during the five year LMP review.</p>			

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix V – Schedule of Works

Document Attached.

Appendix VI – Links to Policy and Guidance Documents

UKWAS Certification Standard

- <http://ukwas.org.uk/standard/background-and-purpose/>
- <http://ukwas.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/UKWAS-4-Appendix-References-v1.0-FINAL.pdf>

UKFS Standard

- <https://forestry.gov.scot/sustainable-forestry/ukfs-scotland>

Scotlands Forestry Strategy 2019-2029

- <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-forestry-strategy-20192029/>

FLS Corporate Strategies

Including: Woodland Creation, Restocking, Deer Management, Open Habitat strategies

- <https://forestryandland.gov.scot/what-we-do/plans-and-strategies>

Faskally Land Management Plan

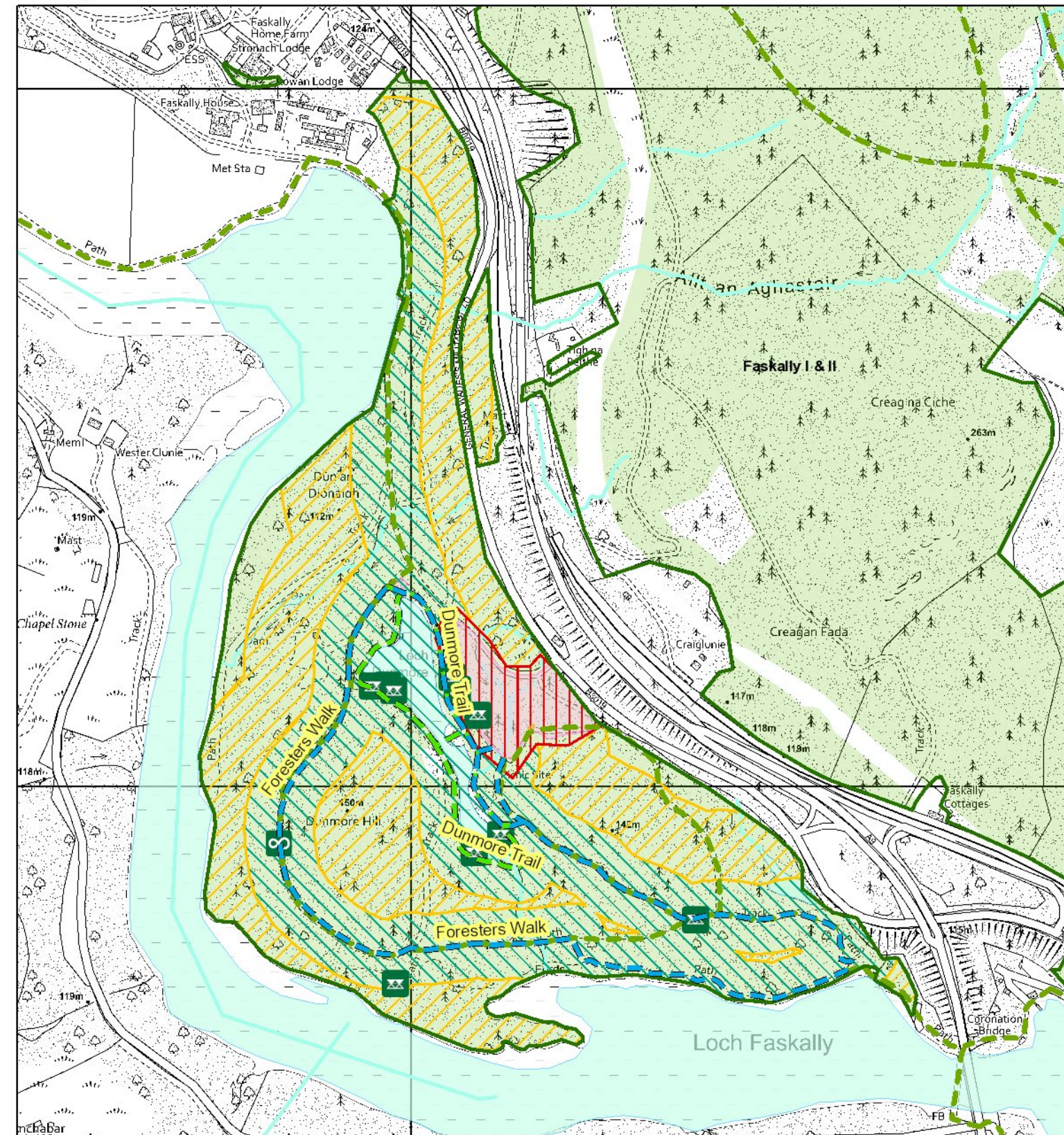
Appendix VII – Visitor Zones Management

Map M24: Visitor Zones illustrates the location of provided recreation facilities at Faskally I.

Within the Welcome Zone a greater degree of fitness is required during all operations. Path side grass is maintained to a high standard and specific reference is made to tree hazard management. Pre-emptive felling may be undertaken to remove any foreseeable hazards. Post operational site reinstatement is a priority in this area.

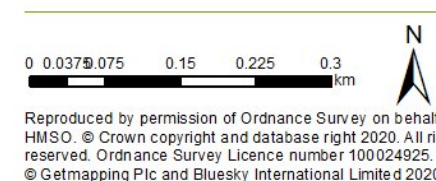
Within the interactive zone, internal landscapes and views are of importance especially when undertaking thinning operations. Opportunities will be taken at thinning and LISS felling operations to open transient views. Brush will be cleared from paths in this area where practical. At restocking species will be chosen and planting layout to compliment the use of the site. Again tree safety is of importance in this zone, some pre-emptive felling may be undertaken to remove any foreseeable hazards.

Passive Zone, within this zone operations should take into account the visibility of the operation from recreational features. Opportunities will be identified in the work plan and taken during operations to improve views of or through this zone as seen from recreational areas.



M24: Visitor Zones

Scale @ A4: 1:7,500
Date: 13/11/2020
Author: Robin Almond



Legend	
Rec - Multi User Trails	Rec - Art Features
Easy	Rec - Art Features
Easy - All Ability (Scotland Only)	Rec - Forest Furniture
Moderate	Rec - Forest Furniture
Difficult	Core Paths (Scot.)
Strenuous (Scotland Only)	Core Paths (Scot.)
Blocks	Visitor Zones (Scot.)
Blocks	Interactive zone - Buffer around trail
Rec - Buildings	Passive zone - Key views / backdrop from trail
Rec - Buildings	
	Welcome zone - Key arrival or destination point
	Rec - Car Parks
	Rec - Car Parks
	Watercourses
	Watercourses
	Open Water
	Open Water
	Sub-compart...

Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right 2020. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024925. © Getmapping Plc and Bluesky International Limited 2020.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix VIII – Business Management

Internal reference Only. Document Attached as required.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix IX – Natural Reserve

See Attached Document.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix X : Landscape Illustrations

Document Attached.

Faskally Land Management Plan

Appendix XI: Designated Area Site Plan

Document attached.