



Tordarroch
Long Term Forest Plan
2024-2043

MLC: 79/447/0031

BRN:

Please refer to the Long Term Forest Plans (LTFP) Applicant's Guidance for more information on what should be included in this template. As a guide, your LTFP should be 15-20 pages long.

Please insert further tables and charts as required. Append maps, ensuring that they are clearly labelled.

A. Description of Woodlands

A.1 Property Details			
Property Name:	Tordarroch		
Business Reference Number:		Main Location Code:	79/447/0031
Grid Reference: (e.g. NH 234 567)	NH 665 339	Nearest town or locality:	Inverness
Local Authority:	Highland Council		
LTFP Plan area (hectares):	181.49		
Owner's Details			
Title:	Mr	Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:		Position:	
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:			
Address:			
Postcode:		Country:	
Agent's Details			
Title:	Mr	Forename:	
Surname:			
Organisation:		Position:	Forest Manager
Primary Contact Number:		Alternative Contact Number:	
Email:			
Address:			
Postcode:		Country:	

Declaration

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

- I am the landowner or an occupier of the land with written permission of the landowner;
- Where the landowner is a business, I am authorised to sign legal contracts on behalf of that business;
- If I am acting on behalf of the landowner or occupier, I have been mandated to do so;
- Any necessary consents from any other person(s) if required, have been obtained;
- I have made the necessary checks with the local planning authorities regarding Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas;
- I have notified all stakeholders that may be affected by the felling in this application and sought their views prior to submitting this application;
- I hereby acknowledge that Scottish Ministers may process any of my personal data contained in or relating to this application in accordance with the terms of Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at www.forestry.gov.scot;
- Where applicable and appropriate I have submitted an EIA screening opinion form for operations contained within this application under the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017;
- I have read and understand this application fully and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information given in this application is complete, true, and accurate;
- I accept that any false or misleading information provided in this application constitutes an offence and may result in any felling permission based on this application being revoked at any time, and
- I have read and understand Scottish Forestry's Privacy Notice, a copy of which is available at <https://forestry.gov.scot/privacy-complaints-freedom-of-information-and-requests-for-information>.

Do you give consent for Scottish Forestry to access your land? Delete as appropriate.

YES

You are not obliged to give us consent to enter your land, however if we are denied access to your land, and cannot carry out an assessment because of this, we may reject your application.

This consent is for access to assess this application as well as monitor compliance with any subsequent approval, where applicable

Signed:		Print:		Date:	17/05/24
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A.2 Location and Background

Provide details on the wider context of the LTFP area. Append a 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 map with contours and the grid reference of the main forest entrance. The map should show the estate boundary based on the Business Reference Number (BRN) and the woodland boundary, if different.

Tordarroch forest is located between the hamlets of Bunachton and Tordarroch, approximately 9 miles south of Inverness. The forest comprises 181.49 hectares of predominantly mixed coniferous woodland established between 1984-1986.

A.3 Existing Schemes & Permissions

Provide details on any existing forestry permissions, grants, EIA approvals, previous plans, or cases in progress.

Type (e.g. Felling Permission)	Ref. No.	Details
N/A	N/A	No existing schemes or permissions

A.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Include a summary of the main points from Scoping and where they are addressed in the plan. Append pre- and post- scoping maps, and the full Scoping Report.

Scoping – Main Points	LTFP Reference (section/page):
Timber Haulage	A.6.7 Access page 4
Public Access	C.2.9 Public Access page 20
Unrecorded Archaeology	A.6.8 Historic environment page 4
Unmapped Private Water Supply	B.1 Constraints and Opportunities page 12 & Constraints & Opportunities Map

A.5 Long Term Vision and Management Objectives

Tell us how you intend to manage the forest in the long term and your goals for its development.

Vision

Describe your long term vision for the LTFP area.

To maintain Tordarroch as a productive timber resource, managed in line with UKFS and UKWAS to produce a sustainable source of income for the owner. Restructuring will provide opportunity to enhance diversity within the woodland (age structure, species structure, visual impact).

Management Objectives

Give your objectives of management and also how you will manage the forest area sustainably. Your objectives should be specific and you should also be able to measure their outcomes.

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)	Indicator of objective being met
1	Provide a sustainable resource of timber and maintain/improve the forests economic value.	Records of timber volumes harvested. Capital investment supported by timber income.
2	Diversify current woodland age class and species to increase the variety of habitats for existing potential species of wildlife and flora.	Successful implementation of phased restructuring evidenced by updated maps and compartment records.
3	Continue to allow responsible recreational access to the woodlands in respect of the Scottish Outdoor Access Code (SOAC).	Evidence of continued public use during site visits.
4	Manage the woodland in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS).	Successful implementation of phased felling/restocking in line with industry guidelines.
5	Support the local economy through the use of Highlands based contractors.	Use of approved local contractors for various forest operations throughout LTFP period.

A.6 General Site Description

Provide details under each of the headings below. Append maps if appropriate for each subsection.

A.6.1 Topography

The southern area of Tordarroch is situated on a south facing slope above Strathnairn between elevations of 180m – 302m. The Northern end of the property is flatter, but still falls away towards Loch Bunachton. There is a peak in elevation in the centre of the forest at spot height 302m.

A.6.2 Geology and Soils

Soil

Soils are generally mineral podzols with peaty gleyed podzols in places. It is moderately rocky. The soil moisture regime is generally moist, and soil nutrient regime very poor.

Geology

The underlying geology at Tordarroch is predominantly metamorphosed sandstone – quartzite, psammite and semi-pelite, with drift material derived from schist and gneiss

A.6.3 Climate

Climate summary for the nearest major settlement Inverness:

Mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures are 12.7°C and 5.37°C, with January being the coldest month (avg. max=7.11, min= 1.3°C) and July the warmest (avg. max=18.95°C , min=11.29°C). Average annual rainfall is 755mm, with October being the wettest month (avg. 78.1mm) and April the driest (avg. 40.55mm). There are no local records of windspeeds, but district averages are moderately high with mean monthly speeds of 9.2 – 13.5 knots recorded between 1991-2020.

ESC analysis describes the site as cool, moderately exposed and wet, with a very poor soil nutrient regime.

A.6.4 Hydrology

Watercourses

There is one watercourse within the property – *An Eitigheach* burn – which runs into Loch Bunachton. All forest operations will be managed in accordance with forest and water guidelines. Riparian woodland will feature in restructuring proposals, creating a vegetated buffer zone that will protect against diffuse pollution. Consultation with relevant neighbouring landowners and statutory bodies will also help to guide water management at an operational level.

Private Water Supplies

There are 3 private water supplies within Tordarroch. These will be adequately

buffered (minimum 50m) during any operations in accordance with Forest and Water guidelines. Both the supplies and the buffer zones will be marked out and discussed at pre-commencement meetings so that operators are informed and aware of the locations.

A.6.5 Windthrow

The current crop at Tordarroch has been stable, with no significant areas of windthrow. ESC provides a DAMS score of 12, suggesting the site is sheltered to moderately exposed. Although there have been no issues so far, windthrow has been considered when planning the order of felling coupes.

A.6.6 Adjacent Land Use

Adjacent Land Use

Tordarroch is neighboured to the North and West by conifer plantations of similar age and structure (Bunachton, Duntelchaig & Loch Ashie). Dunlichity trout fishery and the Highland Bee Supplies apiary are both located immediately to the south of the property.

Landscape

Tordarroch is classified as landscape character type 224 (Farmed and wooded foothills) under the SNH landscape character assessment. Management will take place in keeping with this character.

Tordarroch is visible from the unnamed public road and from the hills south of Loch Duntelchaig (Stac na Cathaig) – an area popular for public recreation. Proposed restructuring will provide an opportunity to diversify from the current single age structure and allow enhancement of the visual landscape.

There is a prominent birch fringe surrounding the south and west edges of the property, which provide a bit of softening and gradation into the conifer blocks. This will be retained as natural reserve for the duration of the plan.

A.6.7 Access

Operational Access

Tordarroch is accessed via a forest gate from the U1096 Dunlichity-Bunachton road. The current forest road will require upgrades to facilitate timber haulage. Consultation with neighbouring properties and Highland council will take place to determine any limits on haulage.

Recreational Access

The forest road at Tordarroch is relatively popular with the public, as it can be used as an extension to the 7 lochs trail. Public access will be maintained, and any impact through forest operations will be well signposted.

A.6.8 Historic environment

There are no scheduled monuments within Tordarroch. The only archaeological feature noted by the historic environment record is a possible hut circle located on the property boundary behind Crask (NH 6688 3334). This area has been assigned as natural reserve and will not see any operations during the period of this plan. If any archaeological features are discovered, operations will be stopped, and Historic Environment Scotland will be consulted.

A.6.9 Biodiversity

Tordarroch may host several protected species, including a range of Schedule 1 raptor species. The coniferous woodland habitat may also support populations of protected mammal species such as Badger, Red squirrel, and Pine marten. Bats may also use veteran trees as roost sites.

All sites will be assessed for the presence of protected species prior to any operations taking place and suitable protection measures implemented as per industry guidelines. Where possible, opportunities to support resident protected species through habitat retention/creation will also be sought. Relevant organisations will be contacted to provide further details of species known to be present in the area. Scottish Forestry guidance notes for birds (GN 32), red squirrels (GN 33), bats (GN 35a), otters (GN 35c), and European protected species (GN 34) will be referred to when conducting operations.

A significant population of Sika deer is present within Tordarroch and management will be key to successful re-structuring.

A.6.10 Invasive Species

No known invasive species on site.

A.7 Woodland Description

Provide a brief description of woodland types and any relevant past management. Also complete the Tables below, with reference to Appendix 2 of the Long Term Forest Plan – Applicant's Guidance.

Species Composition

Tordarroch is an even aged forest planted in 1985. It comprises 75% commercial conifer species of Sitka Spruce (41.1%), Scots Pine (22.8%), Hybrid Larch (3.2%), Lodgepole Pine (0.4%) & Mixed Conifer (7.5%) . The mixed conifer component comprises SS,SP & HL. The remainder of the forest comprises Mixed Native Broadleaves, Open Ground and Road lines.

A large portion of the conifer comprises a nurse mixture of Sitka Spruce/Scots Pine (36% of forest area), of which the Pine has largely been outcompeted resulting in these areas being dominated by Spruce.

Growth Rates

Growth rates are fairly uniform across Tordarroch, with SS showing YC 18-20

with the exception of some areas in Compartment 3 & 5 which are YC 8. SP is generally YC 10.

Historic Management

This is the first LTFP for Tordarroch. Thinning has taken place in areas of pure SP. Neighbouring forests Bunachton and Loch Ashie have already begun restructuring.

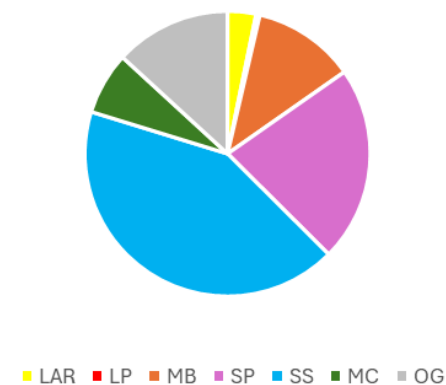
There is a powerline running North-South through the east of the property with a 50m buffer of OG either side. There 8.62Ha of forest to the east of this.

Table 1 - Area by species

Current Species Composition by Mix				
Species Mix	Total Area	Mix Component	% Composition	Mix Area
MB/SS/SP/LAR	7.2	MB	25	1.80
		SS	25	1.80
		SP	25	1.80
		LAR	25	1.80
MB/OG	4.2	MB	50	2.10
		OG	50	2.10
MB/SP	0.9	MB	50	0.45
		SP	50	0.45
OG/SS	0.13	OG	50	0.07
		SS	50	0.07
SP/OG	0.27	SP	50	0.14
		OG	50	0.14
SS/LAR	0.18	SS	75	0.14
		LAR	25	0.05
SS/SP	62.69	SS	75	47.02
		SP	25	15.67
SS	27.72	SS	100	27.72
SP	22.23	SP	100	22.23
MC	12.84	MC	100	12.84
LAR	3.99	LAR	100	3.99
LP	0.77	LP	100	0.77
MB	16.76	MB	100	16.76
OG	21.61	OG	100	21.61
Total				181.49

Current Species Composition		
Species	Area	%
LAR	5.84	3.22
LP	0.77	0.42
MB	21.11	11.63
SP	40.29	22.20
SS	76.74	42.28
MC	12.84	7.07
OG	23.91	13.17
Total	181.49	100

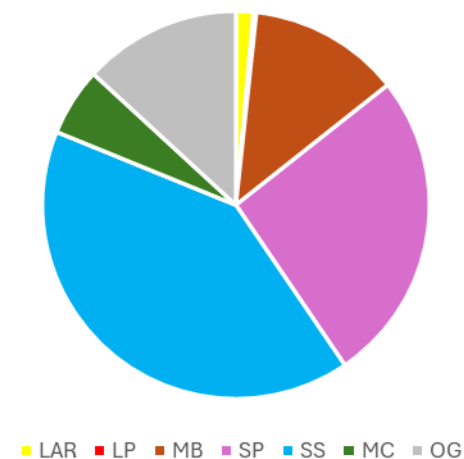
Current Species Composition Area



Yr 10 Species Composition By Mixture				
Species Mix	Total Area	Mix Component	% Composition	Mix Area
MB/SS/SP/LAR	6.82	MB	25	1.71
		SS	25	1.71
		SP	25	1.71
		LAR	25	1.71
MB/OG	4.2	MB	50	2.10
		OG	50	2.10
MB/SP	0.9	MB	50	0.45
		SP	50	0.45
OG/SS	0.13	OG	50	0.07
		SS	50	0.07
SP/OG	0.27	SP	50	0.14
		OG	50	0.14
SS/SP	29.09	SS	75	21.82
		SP	25	7.27
SS	50.22	SS	100	50.22
SP	37.85	SP	100	37.85
MC	10.29	MC	100	10.29
LAR	0.92	LAR	100	0.92
LP	0.45	LP	100	0.45
MB	18.74	MB	100	18.74
OG	21.61	OG	100	21.61
Total				181.49

Yr 10 Species Composition		
Species	Area	%
LAR	2.63	1.45
LP	0.45	0.25
MB	23.00	12.67
SP	47.41	26.12
SS	73.81	40.67
MC	10.29	5.67
OG	23.91	13.17
Total	181.49	100

Yr 10 Species Composition Area



Yr 20 Species Composition By Mixture				
Species Mix	Total Area	Mix Component	% Composition	Mix Area
MB/SS/SP/LAR	6.82	MB	25	1.71
		SS	25	1.71
		SP	25	1.71
		LAR	25	1.71
MB/OG	4.2	MB	50	2.10
		OG	50	2.10
MB/SP	0.9	MB	50	0.45
		SP	50	0.45
OG/SS	0.13	OG	50	0.07
		SS	50	0.07
SS/SP	0.61	SS	75	0.46
		SP	25	0.15
SS	79.93	SS	100	79.93
SP	40.79	SP	100	40.79
MC	1.87	MC	100	1.87
MB	24.63	MB	100	24.63
OG	21.61	OG	100	21.61
Total				181.49

Yr 20 Species Composition		
Species	Area	%
LAR	1.71	0.9
MB	28.89	15.9
SP	43.10	23.7
SS	82.16	45.3
MC	1.87	1.0
OG	23.78	13.1
Total	181.49	100

Yr 20 Species Composition Area

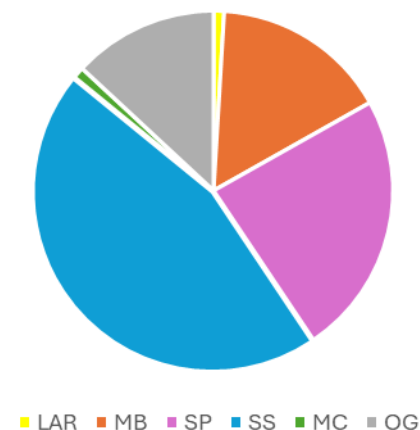
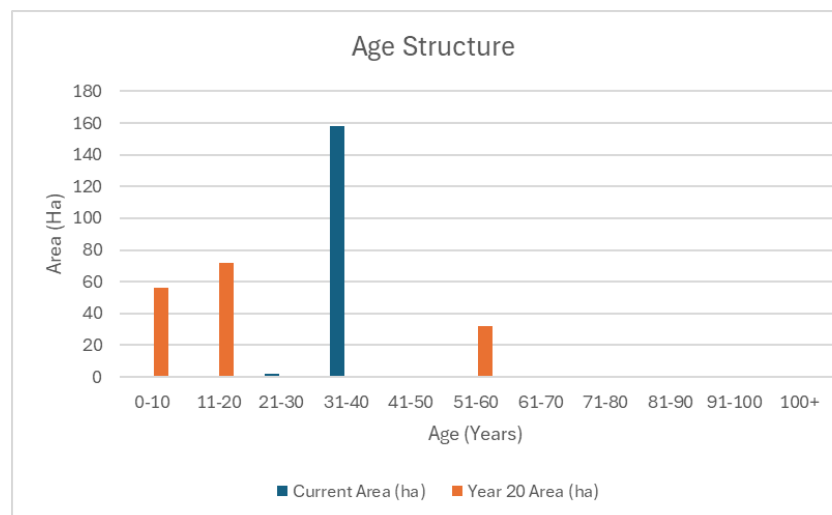


Table 2 – Area by age

This shows the woodland area broken down by age class and will show how well the woodland is distributed across the age classes. This information can be provided as a chart below. Double click on the chart below and paste your area figures into the spreadsheet that appears. Note: This has been updated so that age classes are 10 years, unlike the original Applicant's guidance of 20 years.

Age class (years)	Current Area (ha)	Year 20 Area (ha)
0-10		56.00
11-20		71.97
21-30	1.85	
31-40	158.03	
41-50		
51-60		31.91
61-70		
71-80		
81-90		
91-100		
100+		
Open Ground	21.61	21.61
Total	181.49	181.49



A.8 Plant Health

Provide details on any known plant health issues within the LTFP area and their effect on the forest plan.

There are no known plant health issues within the LTFP area.

B. Analysis of Information

B.1 Constraints and Opportunities

Identify constraints and opportunities. Append maps as appropriate and provide map reference.

Factor	Constraint	Opportunity
Timber Transport	Consultation route U1096 and C1068 will be used for timber haulage. This is will likely have a load limit imposed and is also shared with other forests at the stage of harvesting.	Consultation with Highland council and neighbouring forest managers to avoid any conflict regarding road usage.
Private Water Supplies	Water supplies must be protected from damage and pollution.	Operational work to take PWS into consideration. Restocking will also factor in PWS so that future operations shouldn't impinge on PWS. All work will be in accordance with forest and water guidelines.
Unsuitable ground for productive conifers.	Wet ground not producing quality timber.	Restock with suitable broadleaf species to improve habitat for wildlife.
Protected Species	Various protected species are likely present within the forest.	Protected species will be considered prior to operations and mitigation measures imposed where required. Restructuring will diversify the forest age class, therefore diversifying habitat availability.
Even Aged Forest	Several coupes ready to fell simultaneously creating adjacency issues.	Staggered felling will diversify age structure. Some future coupes could be managed towards LISS where appropriate (assessed at 5 year review).
Public access	Public passing through during operations poses safety risk	Ensure operations are well sign posted. Maintain good access gates suitable for horses.

Outline how you intend to incorporate the constraints and opportunities into the management objectives.		
Buffering Private Water Supplies and managing operations in accordance with forest and water guidelines will meet the objective of managing according to UKFS. Taking consideration of wildlife during operations and restructuring will protect vulnerable species and enhance habitat diversity (age structure, species, deadwood.). Restructuring will diversify the age structure of the forest, spreading out the period of harvesting and therefore the cash flow, altering the economic viability of the forest. Maintaining/enhancing access for walkers, bikes and horses via gate improvements meets our management objective.		

C. Management Proposals

C.1 Silvicultural Practice

Outline silvicultural practice and management prescriptions. Include any past management practice that is relevant and the strategies to address the issues identified during the analysis phase.

This is the first management plan for the forest. The woodland will be restructured through a phased clear felling and restocking programme. Almost all the productive conifer stands are past an adequate stage for thinning, which would increase susceptibility to windthrow.

Growth rate, exposure and location within the forest are all factors influencing the sequence of felling coupes. Harvesting/restocking provides an opportunity to begin restructuring the forest and diversify the age and species composition. Tordarroch will be managed in line with UKFS principals to deliver areas that support conservation/biodiversity objectives.

Most of the MB component of the forest will be retained as natural reserve. Areas of mixed woodland with ecological value have been outlined as long-term retention, with no intention to fell during the period of this plan.

Habitat value and connectivity has been considered when selecting areas of natural reserve and long-term retention.

C.2 Prescriptions

Please provide maps as set out in Appendix 2 of the Forest Plan Applicant's Guidance and complete the associated Tables. Provide any further details required along with the map references.

C.2.1 Felling

The felling sequence has been determined according to relative growth rate, and landscape sensitivity. The accompanying felling phase map provides the indicative felling sequence for the duration of the plan.

The majority of the conifer crop within Tordarroch is mature or approaching maturity, and has been considered for felling accordingly. This will continue to be monitored over the course of the LTFP and adjusted where appropriate. Harvesting will be carried out using a clear fell/restock system principally using mechanised harvester/forwarder combination for felling and extraction. Harvesting operations will be consulted at a local level where necessary to mitigate against any negative impacts on site sensitivities.

Phase 1 (2024-2028)

Phase 1 will be split into 2 coupes. The first coupe (21.27Ha) comprises predominantly SS/SP mixture where the SS is dominant and the pine has self-thinned to some extent. The SS component is YC 16/18. It is anticipated that this will be harvested early in the phase.

The second coupe (24.79Ha) contains areas of SS/SP mixture and areas of pure SP. The SS/SP mixture is similar to the above description. The pure SP is around YC 10, with poor form, and has been previously thinned. We anticipate this will be harvested in late phase 1.

Phase 2 (2029-2033)

Phase 2 (25.32 Ha) largely comprises SS/SP mixture where the SS is dominant and mostly shaded out the SP. It also contains smaller areas of pure SS, MC & LP. The YC of the SS within the mixture varies from YC 18-22, whereas the pure SS is around YC 12. Areas of lower YC must be harvested with this coupe as they would otherwise become stranded and make extraction to roadside difficult. It is anticipated that phase 2 would be taken as a single coupe early in the phase.

Phase 3 (2034-2038)

Phase 3 (33.05Ha) can be split into 2 areas – one predominantly comprising Sitka Spruce (~YC 16) located NW of the track and one of mostly Sitka Spruce/Scots Pine mixture located South of the track. This would be taken as a single coupe late in the phase to minimise adjacency issues with Phase 2. There is an area of poorly performing spruce to the North West of the coupe which has struggled due to wet ground conditions. Although not fully matured, it will be harvested due to practical limitations of access, and will not be restocked with commercial conifers. There is the possibility that conventional harvesting will be

impractical for some of this area due to diffuse pollution risk, if this is the case, areas may be felled to waste or left standing (if windthrow risk is low).

Phase 4 (2039-2043)

Phase 4 (22.53Ha) comprises areas of mixed conifer (SS,SP, HL) of YC 10, and areas of SS/SP mixture. It is proposed to be felled as one coupe.

Adjacency/Phasing

Due to the relative growth rates and topography of the forest it is difficult to order the phases so that there is no adjacency between subsequent coupes and retain practicality. Despite this, phases have been planned in order to keep adjacency to a minimum whilst working within the realms of practicality. An issue may arise between Phases 2 and 3 – therefore harvesting will not commence on phase 3 until the adjoining restocks have a minimum height of 2m. Similarly, harvesting of phase 2 will not commence until phase 1.1 restock is a minimum height of 2m.

Adjacency between phases 1.2 and 2 will only be along a 90m boundary, and is not visible in the landscape.

Review

A review of this forest plan will be undertaken at year 5.

C.2.2 Thinning

No thinning is proposed due to most of the crop being past the stage of thinning.

C.2.3 LISS

No LISS is proposed.

C.2.4 Long Term Retentions (LTR) / Natural Reserves

Areas of Long Term Retention and Natural Reserve are shown in the Felling Phase Map (see Appendix). These features have been selected to support sensitive features, retain valuable habitat, and maintain visual diversity. The LTR comprises open stands of mixed conifer, which should be relatively windfirm. The NR comprises areas of mixed native broadleaves, and is located along edges of the forest. The adjacency between LTR and NR will create a larger area of heterogeneous habitat managed for biodiversity than a more fragmented approach. Standing and fallen deadwood will also be promoted in these areas to create key features for invertebrates, fungi and birds, and a focal point for the target of 20m³/Ha as outlined in UKFS. Restructuring has been designed to further promote these features through the expansion of native broadleaves. The area of low productivity in the NW of Tordarroch may be felled to waste or left as standing deadwood, which would provide a large volume of deadwood reserve.

C.2.5 Restocking Proposals / Natural Regeneration

Productive conifers will comprise the main component of restocking, in line with the primary management objective to produce a source of marketable timber and maintain the forests economic value. Areas of native mixed broadleaves and open ground will also be established to align with UKFS and UKWAS guidelines. Species selection will be chosen with regard to landscape, environmental and ecological sensitivities. Further Ecological Site Classification will be completed prior to species selection of MB species. Restocking will take place in the first planting season after felling, and will be beat up annually until sufficient establishment is achieved. Beat up requirement/establishment will be assessed annually by using plots.

Species Selection

Sitka Spruce – SS will be the primary species for restocking as it has performed well in the first rotation and will help meet the economic objectives of the forest. Where suitable, pure stands of SS will replace nurse mixtures used during the first rotation. The use of improved stock should provide increased yields in the next rotation. SS is classed as suitable using Ecological site classification analysis (see ESC results in appendix).

Scots Pine – Scots pine has grown well in some areas of Tordarroch, both as single species stands and mixtures. There will be an increase of pure SP stands during restocking. SP is classed as very suitable using Ecological site classification analysis (see ESC results in appendix). Trees from seed zone 201 will be used.

Native broadleaf – expansion of mixed native broadleaves (MB) will take place in areas where conifers have performed particularly poorly. This area is wet in places, therefore it is anticipated that NVC type W7 (*Alnus glutinosa*-*Fraxinus excelsior*-*Lysimachia nemorum*) or W3 (Sallow with bottle sedge) would be a suitable habitat to re-establish. Proposed planting species will include a mixture of *Alnus glutinosa*, *Salix cinerea*, *Betula pubescens* and *Acer psuedoplatinus*. Trees from seed zone 201 will be used where available. If 201 is not available 105 or 202 will be used.

An area of 0.92Ha will be restocked with MC (currently stocked with Larch) in felling phase 3. Specific species selection and composition will be determined at a later date after plan review, but could include a mix of the following – Norway spruce, Douglas fir, Scots pine.

Natural Regen – natural regen will not be used for restocking.

Ash, elm and larch will not be planted due to the risk of disease.

Planting Density

Restock planting of conifers will be at 2700 stems per hectare and broadleaf planting at 1600 stems per hectare. Stocking density plots during mounding and planting will ensure correct densities are achieved initially. Beat up assessments in subsequent years will inform of survival rates and beat up requirements so

that the correct density is achieved at establishment.

Ground Cultivation

Restock sites will be prepared using a combination of trench/hinge mounding depending on site conditions. This will create an optimum planting position which is dry, retains heat and is free of brash/weeds. Density plots during mounding will ensure the desired density is achieved.

There will be no mechanised ground cultivation employed for riparian planting. Where necessary, hand screefing will be used.

Where required, v-ditch drainage will be employed to avoid waterlogged planting areas. Any drainage work will be in line with Forest and Water guidelines (UKFS). Where existing drains do not meet forest and water guidelines, they will be altered/disconnected from watercourses as appropriate.

We will make a decision on drainage prior to ground preparation. We won't know extent and location until then, as canopy removal and aspect will have affect. Drainage will be kept to a minimum, but employed where necessary. Looking at the species performance, lack of windblow and extent of current drainage, we do not anticipate extensive drainage.

This shows the scale of felling within the felling phases in the context of the whole Forest Plan. This includes any areas of 'LISS – Fell' (i.e. removal of final overstorey).

SCALE OF PROPOSED FELLING AREAS (including LISS final fell areas)												
Total Forest Plan Area:		181.49		hectares								
Felling	Phase 1	%	Phase 2	%	Phase 3	%	Phase 4	%	Long Term Retention	%	Area out-with 20yr plan period	%
Area (Ha)	46.06	25.37	25.32	13.95	33.05	18.21	22.53	12.41	9.91	5.46	44.62	24.59

This shows the area of thinning over the first 10 years of the Forest Plan.

[illegible]

Table 5 – Restocking

This table provides information on the restocking proposals for the first 10 years of your Forest Plan. Restocking should be listed on a coupe by coupe basis.

Felling Phase	Map Identifier(s)	Species to be planted	Area (ha) to be planted
1.1	1N3-1N5, 1B7	SS	14.27
	2L-2L2, 2M, 2N9, 2F, 2F1		
	1H1, 1L3, 1N1, 1N2, 1N6, 1N7		
	1B8, 1E, 1H2, 1H3	MB	1.03
1.2	CPT 3 – A, C, H, H1, H3, N.	SP	23.02
	CPT 3 – H4, N4	SS	1.77
2	CPT 4 – H1, H2, M, M1, N6	SP	3.62
	CPT 4 – A1, E1, L6, N1-N5, N7	SS	19.8
	CPT 4 – M3, G	MB	0.95
	CPT 4 – M2	MC	0.95
Total Restocking Area			71.38

C.2.6 Protection

Deer Control

Evidence of wallows, tracks and sightings indicate that there is a significant population of Sika deer within the property. This will produce browsing pressure and difficulties in effective crop establishment if left unmanaged. Therefore, a culling regime will take place prior and throughout restructuring so that browsing pressure can be minimised. Nearest neighbour damage assessments will be used to inform of the efficacy of the deer management effort, and cull targets adjusted accordingly.

A target of sub-10% leader damage will be sought through a combination of tenanted stalking and professional deer management where required.

As there is no deer fencing around Tordarroch, the population is transient and Tilhill will work alongside neighbours to achieve sufficient levels of control for restock establishment.

Weeding

Spot treatment of restocked conifers may be required during early establishment to ensure positive early growth against weed competition. Fertile areas of the site are expected to colonise readily with rank vegetation following clear fell. A combination of hand/chemical weeding will be prescribed as required to control competing vegetation such as heather and grasses. Site surveys will be carried out prior to any weeding operations to ensure that chemical usage is targeting worst affected areas. All efforts will be made to minimise chemical use and all applications of pesticide made in accordance with UKFS guidelines and SEPA general binding rules.

Pine weevil

Large pine weevil is likely to pose a threat to transplants for two to four years following felling. To combat this threat larger sized plants will be used (where available), pre-treated with insecticide. Top-up applications of approved pesticide will then be applied as required until the threat has passed. All chemicals will be used in accordance with the product label, industry best practice and forest and water guidelines.

Requirement to use treatment will be based on site monitoring by the Forest Manager: this is to ensure chemical treatment is only undertaken when necessary. Where practical and economically viable alternatives present themselves, they will be explored.

C.2.7 Fence erection / removal

There are currently no plans for fence erection or removal, although this will be monitored over the course of the LTFP.

C.2.8 Road Operations

A phased approach to road upgrading/building will coincide with re-structuring operations. Proposed roading operations are detailed on the appended Constraints/Opportunities Map. Prior notification will be sought from Highland Council before any roading work takes place.

Access for timber haulage will predominantly follow existing routes within the forest, although a new section is required to facilitate extraction for Phase 2.

Consultation with Highland Council will take place with Highland Council and neighbouring forests will take place to ensure safe and effective timber haulage.

Borrow pits

It is anticipated that the stone used for the upgrades will be sourced from within Tordarroch. Borrow pits will be located in the most suitable sites, where visual impact is kept to a minimum and allows for remedial landscaping work upon completion.

All road and track upgrade works will be managed and supervised according to industry standard specification and guidelines. Where appropriate, a civil engineering consultant will be used to oversee works and ensure standards are appropriate to wider reaching industry guidelines relating to the safe construction of un-paved roads and borrow pits.

C.2.9 Public Access

There are no core paths within Tordarroch, although the forest is popular with the public for walking and horse riding, and as an alternative route on the nearby 7 lochs trail. In line with the forest management objectives, public rights in line with the SOAC will be respected.

As highlighted during scoping, public access will be considered when erecting gates (e.g. pass gates rather than kissing gates to allow access for horses).

When operations are active, signage will be used to inform the public of any dangers.

C.2.10 Historic Environment

There are no scheduled monuments within Tordarroch shown on a desk-based analysis of the historic environment record. There is a possible hut circle on the property boundary behind Crask. This is within an area of Natural Reserve and won't be affected by operations.

If any unrecorded archaeological features are found within the forest during operations, they will stop in the nearby area and Historic Environment Scotland will be consulted.

C.2.11 Biodiversity

Long term retention and natural reserve, as well as expansion of native broadleaf habitat within the forest will increase habitat diversity. Establishment of deadwood will also benefit a variety of species (Fungi, invertebrates, birds, bats), with a target of 20m³ /Ha deadwood by the end of the plan.

Protected Species

There is the potential for badger, pine marten, buzzard, goshawk, sparrowhawk, tawny owl, barn owl, bats and various other species to be present in Tordarroch. Walkover checks will take place prior to any operations, with appropriate alterations being made if any sensitivities are found. Relevant organisations will be contacted to provide further details of species known to be present in the area. Scottish Forestry guidance notes for birds (GN 32), red squirrels (GN 33), bats (GN 35a), otters (GN 35c), and European protected species (GN 34) will be referred to when conducting operations.

C.2.12 Tree Health

Forest managers will remain vigilant for signs of *Dothistroma* needle blight and *Phytophthora ramorum* and will act accordingly.

C.2.13 Invasive species

No invasive species have been observed on site.

C.2.14 New Planting

No new planting is proposed for Tordarroch.

C.2.15 Wildfire

A fire plan for Tordarroch is stored electronically via a database that can be accessed by all Inverness based staff in the event of an emergency.

C.2.16 Other:

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C.2.17 Other:

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C.3 Environmental Impact Assessment and Permitted Development Notifications

Please indicate the total area (hectares) for each project type and provide details as requested by sensitive or non-sensitive area.

Type of Project	Sensitive Area		Non-sensitive Area		Total
Afforestation	0%Con	0%BL	0%Con	0%BL	0ha
Deforestation	0%Con	0%BL	0%Con	0%BL	0ha
Forest Roads	0ha		0.45ha		ha
Quarries	0ha		0ha		0ha

Provide further details on your project if required.

A new forest road will be constructed, the location indicatively shown in the constraints and opportunities map. See C.2.8 for more details.

C.4 Tolerance Table

	Map Required (Y/N)	Adjustment to felling period*	Adjustment to felling coupe boundaries**	Timing of Restocking	Changes to Restocking species	Changes to road lines	Designed open ground ***	Windblow Clearance* ***
FC Approval normally not required	N	Fell date can be moved within 5 year period where separation or other constraints are met	Up to 10% of coupe area	Up to 2 planting seasons after felling	Change within species group e.g. evergreen conifers or broadleaves		Increase by up to 5% of coupe area	
Approval by exchange of email and map	Y		Up to 15% of coupe area	Between 2 and 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised		Additional felling of trees not agreed in plan Departures of more than 60m in either direction from centre line of road	Increase by up to 10% Any reduction in open ground within coupe area	Up to 5 ha
Approval by formal plan amendment may be required	Y	Felling delayed into second or later 5 year period Advance felling into current or 2 nd 5 year period	More than 15% of coupe area	More than 5 planting seasons after felling subject to the wider forest and habitat structure not being significantly compromised	Change from specified native species Change between species group	As above, depending on sensitivity	More than 10% of coupe area Colonisation of open areas agreed as critical	More than 5 ha

Note

*Felling sequence must not compromise UKFS in particular felling coupe adjacency. Felling progress and impact will be reviewed against UKFS at 5 year review.

** No more than 1 ha, without consultation with Scottish Forestry, where the location is defined as 'sensitive' within the Forestry (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2017.

*** Tolerance subject to an overriding maximum of 20% designed open ground.

****Where windblow occurs, Scottish Forestry must be informed of extent prior to clearance and consulted on clearance of any standing trees.

D. Production Forecast

Append your production forecast.

Appendices

Provide a list of appendices:

Item number	Title
1	Tordarroch Location & Timber Haulage Map
2	Tordarroch Constraints & Opportunities Map
3	Tordarroch Current Species Map
4	Tordarroch Felling Phase Map
5	Tordarroch Year 20 Species Map
6	Tordarroch Production Forecast
7	Tordarroch Scoping Report
8	Tordarroch ESC Analysis

General Deer Management Plan

You can use this Deer Management Plan (DMP) template to support a Long Term Forest Plan or a Woodland Creation Proposal or if you are applying for the Forestry Grant Scheme [Sustainable Management of Forests \(SMF\) – Reducing Deer Impact](#) option or the SMF – [Low Impact Silvicultural Systems](#) (LISS) or [Native Woodland](#) options (you will also need to complete the supporting information template for each option).

If you have insufficient information to prepare this plan then [grant funding](#) may be available to obtain and prepare data to formulate a Deer Management Plan.

1. General details

BRN:			
Application name:	Tordarroch LTFP		
FGS Application ref:	23FGS7433	Long Term Forest Plan / Management Plan number:	

Main Grid Reference (e.g. NH 234 567):	NH 663 338
Woodland type(s):	Commercial conifer
Deer species present:	Sika

Woodland area (ha):	159.88
Open ground (ha):	21.61
Total area covered by plan (ha):	181.49

Plan Date starts	2024
Plan Date ends	2043

2. Overview

Please provide an overview of the area covered by this DMP. Include a description of the current and proposed deer management and tree protection methods, clarify what trees and habitats are vulnerable to deer impacts, briefly describe what needs to be carried out during the five year duration of the DMP and identify if the DMP area forms part of a wider estate/holding or is included in a wider DMP.

Tordarroch comprises predominantly mature commercial conifer species, with areas of mixed native broadleaves. At present, there is little risk of browsing damage by deer, although bark stripping could become an issue with the main deer species being Sika.

General Deer Management Plan

Once restructuring begins, re-stock sites will become vulnerable to browsing. A pro-active approach to deer control will be taken to ensure establishment will be achieved, by continued cull efforts prior, during and after restocking.

Current deer management is undertaken by a tenant stalker.

Provide details on the habitat types/species diversity within your DMP as listed. Include the name and condition of the habitat as appropriate.

Habitat	Name of site/ Compartment No.	Area	Vulnerable to deer impact?	Comments
Protected site e.g. SSSI, SAC, SPA			N/A	
Important/ priority open habitats			N/A	
Internal Open Ground			No	21.61Ha
Native Woodland and natural regeneration		21.11 Ha	No	Mixed native BL
Broadleaves			N/A	
Palatable Conifers		59.74	No	Mature SP, LP, LAR
Less palatable Conifers		76.74	No	Mature SS
Please tell us any other relevant information to support the DMP.				

Please attach a map(s) which clearly delineate the deer management plan area and the location of vulnerable species or habitats.

2.1 Collaborative/landscape scale deer management

Are you in an active Deer Management Group (DMG) or a local equivalent? If yes, please specify which DMG, confirm if you have spoken to them about your proposals and identify any concerns that have been raised.

We are not part of a deer management group.

You should discuss your management proposals with your neighbours, particularly if they are likely to have impacts on them.

General Deer Management Plan

Have you discussed your management proposals with your neighbours? If yes, specify who and identify any concerns that have been raised.

Proposals outlining a reduction in deer population to achieve restock establishment were included in the LTFP scoping. No responses were received concerning deer management. See Scoping report for list of scopees.

Provide information on any immigration and/or emigration of deer in the DMP area.

There is a porous boundary fence around part of the property. Deer can move freely between Tordarroch and neighbouring land.

Provide details on adjacent land use and how this may impact on the DMP.

Existing and new woodland	Tordarroch shares a boundary with other established forests of productive conifers, which will share a similar interest in deer management to our objectives.
Arable/improved land	Tordarroch also shares a boundary with fields used for grazing stock, which are not at risk from any deer impact.
Open hill/unimproved land	NA
Other (Specify):	

Please provide maps showing neighbours, surrounding land use and any areas where deer emigrate/immigrate.

3. Deer management plan objectives

Please list your objectives for your woodland and deer management. This should include a clear statement of the intended targets for herbivore impact, damage assessment and/or deer density and a timescale for achieving the targets. For example, reducing from an average of medium to low Woodland Herbivore Impact Assessment over the next 5 years or undertaking a compensatory cull before planting starts to ensure there is no increase in deer impact on neighbouring land use.

Please be specific as Scottish Forestry will use these objectives in the future to assess to what extent they have been achieved.

Aim to keep deer browsing damage below 15% on restock sites. Measured using the nearest neighbour method in the 2 years post planting. Cull effort will be

proactive, by increasing effort prior to planting, and adjusted depending on the results of the NNDA.

3.1 Deer management plan constraints

Please list any constraints to delivering your woodland and deer management objectives. For example a lack of resources, such as ladders, equipment or access routes or different management objectives at the landscape scale.
In addition, provide proposed actions to address these constraints.

At present, there is little open ground to allow for effective deer control - this will change once restructuring begins.

4. Deer population

Provide details of the deer species and any other herbivores (e.g. livestock, feral goats, rabbits, hares, feral pigs) that are present within the DMP area. If other herbivores are present provide details and outline if they are having an impact. Give evidence of existing/historical herbivore impacts to the woodland and also any impacts to natural heritage interests. State the method of assessment used (e.g. woodland herbivore impact assessments, nearest neighbour method, transects, drones, fixed plots or visual assessment) and include results of these assessments and a map of monitored areas if appropriate.

Roe, red and sika deer are present within Tordarroch. Brown hare also exist in the forest, but at low population densities not causing significant impact at present.

4.1 Population assessment

Provide any information relating to current deer densities. In the uplands there may be information on local deer populations (for example: estate counts, dung counts, drones or helicopter count information from NatureScot). Ideally we need to know the estimated population densities both within and adjacent to your woodland, including the open hill. The table below can be used to estimate densities.

Please mark the relevant boxes in each of the [Woodland Deer Density Indicators](#) if no count data is available.

Evidence	Low Density (0-6 deer per km ²)	Medium Density (6-12 deer per km ²)	High Density (12+ deer per km ²)
Tracks (for Red, Fallow, Sika)	Difficult to find deer slot marks or defined paths.	Defined paths slot marks easy to find in areas of soft ground.	Many well defined tracks and paths often black with constant use.
	☐	☒	☐
Dung	Difficult to find with just the odd	Pellet groups relatively easy to find, particularly on	Pellet groups very easy to find. Highly

General Deer Management Plan

	isolated pellet group.	woodland edges and good feeding areas.	concentrated on favoured feed areas.
	☐	☒	☐
Browsing of Vegetation	Natural regeneration of broad-leaved trees taking place with no or little damage to current year's incremental growth.	Broadleaved saplings present but showing significant damage.	No seedlings growing above dominant vegetation height. Often well-defined browse lines on established shrubs and plants.
	☐	☒	☐

If you have more detailed information about deer densities e.g deer or dung count data, you can record this in the table below.

	Present	Source of count - NS or Land Holding	Type of count/ estimate- Foot, Helicopter, Drone, Dung count	Year of count	Density in woodland per km2	Density on open hill per km2
Red	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Roe	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Sika	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			
Fallow	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.			

Provide details of when the population data was gathered.

If future population counts/assessments are proposed, detail when these are likely to be undertaken and what methods will be used.

Historical Cull – If this information is available, please provide details of any previous cull data relating to the application area.

[illegible]

Comments / Additional Information

4.2 Protection method

If deer fencing or individual tree protection is to be used, set out the rationale for this decision. A map should be provided showing existing and proposed deer fencing.

1.2m tree shelters will be used for broadleaves to prevent browsing damage. No deer fencing is proposed.

If deer fencing or individual tree protection is to be used what is the proposed inspection and maintenance programme.

Tree shelters will be inspected and maintained annually. They will then be removed and recycled once redundant (after successful establishment).

If deer fencing is proposed provide an assessment and mitigation of the risk from the proposed deer fence location on deer movement and bird strikes. Please complete and append the checklist as per the [Joint Agency Statement on Deer Fencing](#) and [associated guidance](#).

If other herbivores are present (e.g. livestock, feral goats, rabbits, hares, feral pigs) detail how the woodland will be protected from their impacts.

4.3 Cull targets

Compensatory Cull – Where deer are likely to be displaced from an area by fencing then a compensatory cull will be required to avoid negative or increased impacts elsewhere e.g. on other woodlands, public roads, priority woodland and open habitats including peatland and designated

General Deer Management Plan

sites. This cull needs to be agreed with Scottish Forestry, implemented before fencing and will be conditioned in the Scottish Forestry approval.

Provide details of compensatory cull levels in the table below including details of how they were set and the timing of when they will be undertaken.

Year	Male				Female				Juveniles (under 1 year old)				Total
	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	

Provide details of how the cull level was set.

Management Cull – Provide your proposed cull targets. This may need to be adjusted if annual damage/habitat impact assessments indicate that culls are insufficient to reduce impacts/damage and achieve the DMP objectives.

Please detail how the cull targets were set and how they would be adjusted in response to monitoring results. If the area is deer fenced and deer are present within the fence they should all be culled at the earliest legal opportunity having first considered dialogue with neighbours e.g following a break in after a weather event and consideration of other options first e.g moving deer out.

Year	Male				Female				Juveniles (under 1 year old)				Totals
	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	Red	Roe	Sika	Fallow	
2024/25	3	3	4		3	3	4						20

Provide details of how the cull targets were set and how they would be adjusted in response to monitoring results.

Based on the previous years cull return/effort. If target is easily achieved, the following years target will be increased. If damage is deemed to be at an unacceptable level, targets/effort will be increased.

4.4 Nominated controllers

Notify Scottish Forestry if any changes occur.

General Deer Management Plan

	Nominated controller	Owner	Estate Employee*	Contract Stalker	Shooting Tenant
1	David Brown	☐	☐	☐	☒
2		☐	☐	☐	☐
3		☐	☐	☐	☐
4		☐	☐	☐	☐

*Section 26(i) of the deer act clarifies definition of "employee".

	State the Controller's relevant experience and if they have DSC1 or 2.
1	DSC Level 1 & 2
2	
3	
4	

5. Monitoring and response

Describe the method(s) you will use to assess the delivery of your stated objectives (e.g. woodland herbivore impact assessments, nearest neighbour method, drones, transects or fixed plots) and the frequency of assessment.

It is important that monitoring is undertaken prior to the commencement of the plan (as a baseline) and then usually annually to ensure there is a formal record of what is taking place and to understand whether the measures set out in the plan are being effective in the delivery of the objectives.

Records should be kept including results of assessments and a map of monitored areas if appropriate. You must agree what method and frequency of monitoring will be used with Scottish Forestry.

Nearest neighbour damage assessments will be conducted annually in the 2 years after restock planting.

Set out clearly the proposed response, actions and timescales should monitoring show that the intended target herbivore impact, damage assessment and/or deer density are not being met. For example, increased culls, an application for night shooting, out of season culling.

If the level of damage exceeds targets, cull efforts will be increased.

6. Information checklist

Please list the maps or any other documents that you will be uploading with your DMP:

☒ Map(s) showing the deer management plan area and the location of vulnerable species or habitats.



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☐ *Map(s) showing neighbours, surrounding land use and any areas where deer emigrate/immigrate.*

☐ *Map(s) showing monitoring areas.*

☐ *Map(s) showing existing and proposed deer fencing.*

☐ *Joint agency fencing assessment checklist.*

7. Record keeping

If you have a Forestry Grant Scheme Contract with certain Sustainable Management of Forest (SMF) options, monitoring must be done annually and submitted with a supporting map to Scottish Forestry to enable grant payment of those options.

Monitoring, assessment of effectiveness of current DMP and proposed changes to DMP for next 5 years should be provided as part of woodland creation and forest plan progress and compliance report - 5 Year Review.

All landowners and occupiers asked to do so must provide information to NatureScot about all of the deer they have shot that year. Each April NatureScot write to request these details along with a form to complete. You must return your completed form within 36 days. Your annual cull return should record for each individual landholding the number and sex of each species of deer culled from 1 April to 31 March. Contact NatureScot if you cull deer in Scotland and haven't previously received a letter requesting an annual cull return. This annual return should be made available to Scottish Forestry if requested.



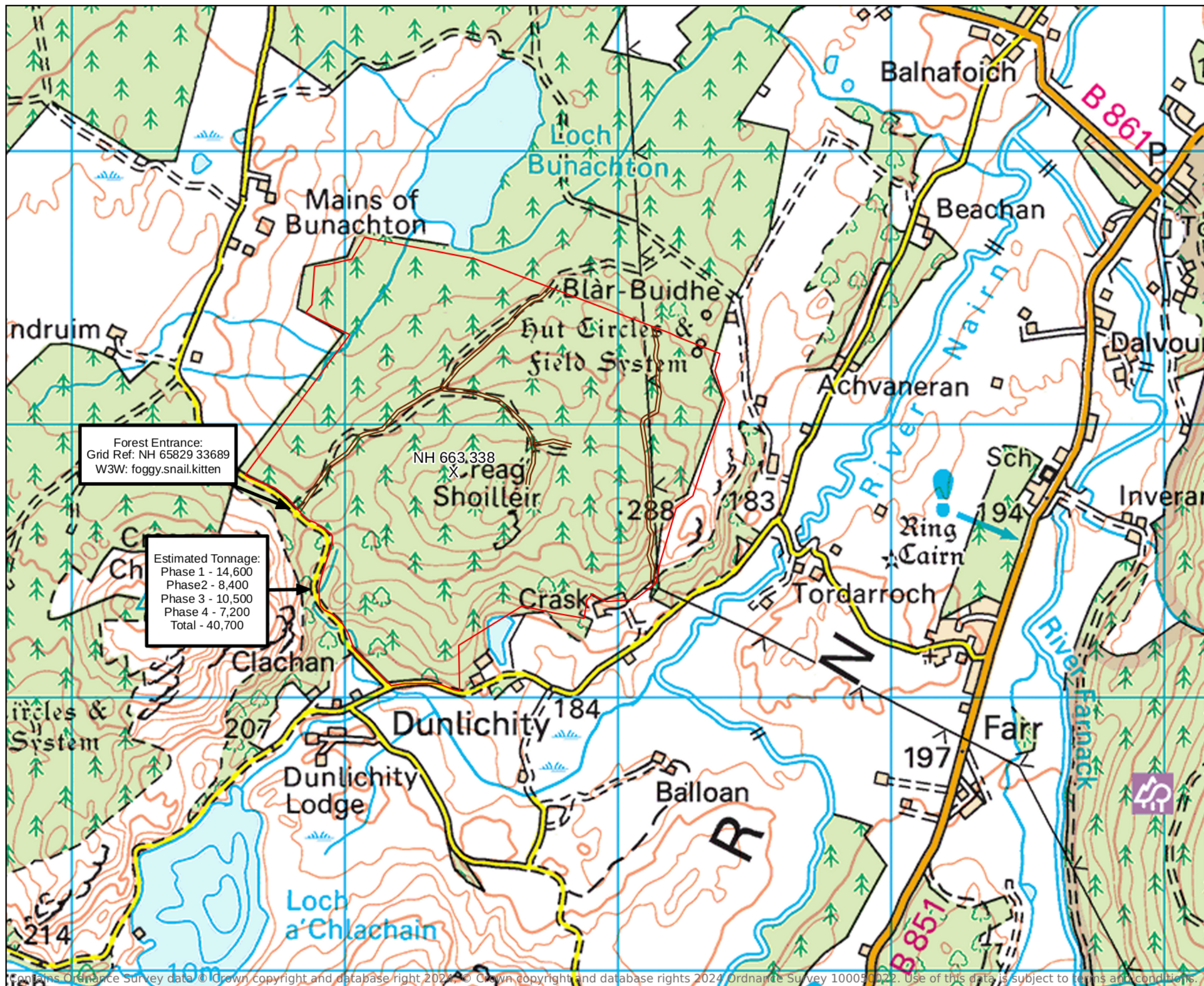
Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
gov.scot



The European Agricultural Fund
for Rural Development
Europe investing in rural areas



Scottish Rural
Development
Programme



Forest Boundary



Road



MLC: 79/447/0031

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Tordarroch

Constraints & Opportunities Map

- Tordarroch Boundary
- Tordarroch Forest Road
- Indicative Road Line
- Private Water Supply

Area

- 10 Year Felling/Re-structuring
- Long Term Retention
- Natural Reserve

MLC: 79/447/0031

Central GR: NH 663 338

1:10,000



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Roading Works

The existing forest road will need to be upgraded to allow timber haulage. Stone will be won from borrow pits within the forest. Prior notification will be sought from Highland Council before the commencement of any works.

Historic Environment

There are several unscheduled features within the property. Highland HER will be consulted prior to any operations, and the features adequately buffered to avoid damage or degradation.

Water

All forest operations will be managed in line with Forest and Water guidelines to ensure suitable protection measures are implemented. Private water supplies have been identified, and will be adequately buffered during operations to avoid contamination.

Wildlife Management

The deer numbers will be reduced through culling in order to facilitate restock establishment and maintain a healthy population.

Protected Species

All forest operations will be undertaken in accordance with FC Guidance Notes 32 (birds), 35a (Bats) 35c (otters), and best practice followed when operating around badger setts.

Windblow

There is currently no areas of windthrow although it will be considered when planning harvesting coupes. Windfirm edges will be retained where possible to reduce the risk of windblow.

Landscape

Improvements to landscape design and increased structural diversity will take place during restocking.

Biodiversity

Areas of poor conifer production will be converted to native broadleaves where appropriate, enhancing biodiversity and structural diversity.

Roading Works

A new road is required for Phase 2 timber extraction. This line is indicative and may be subject to change.

Access Gate:
NH 65838 33684

Biodiversity

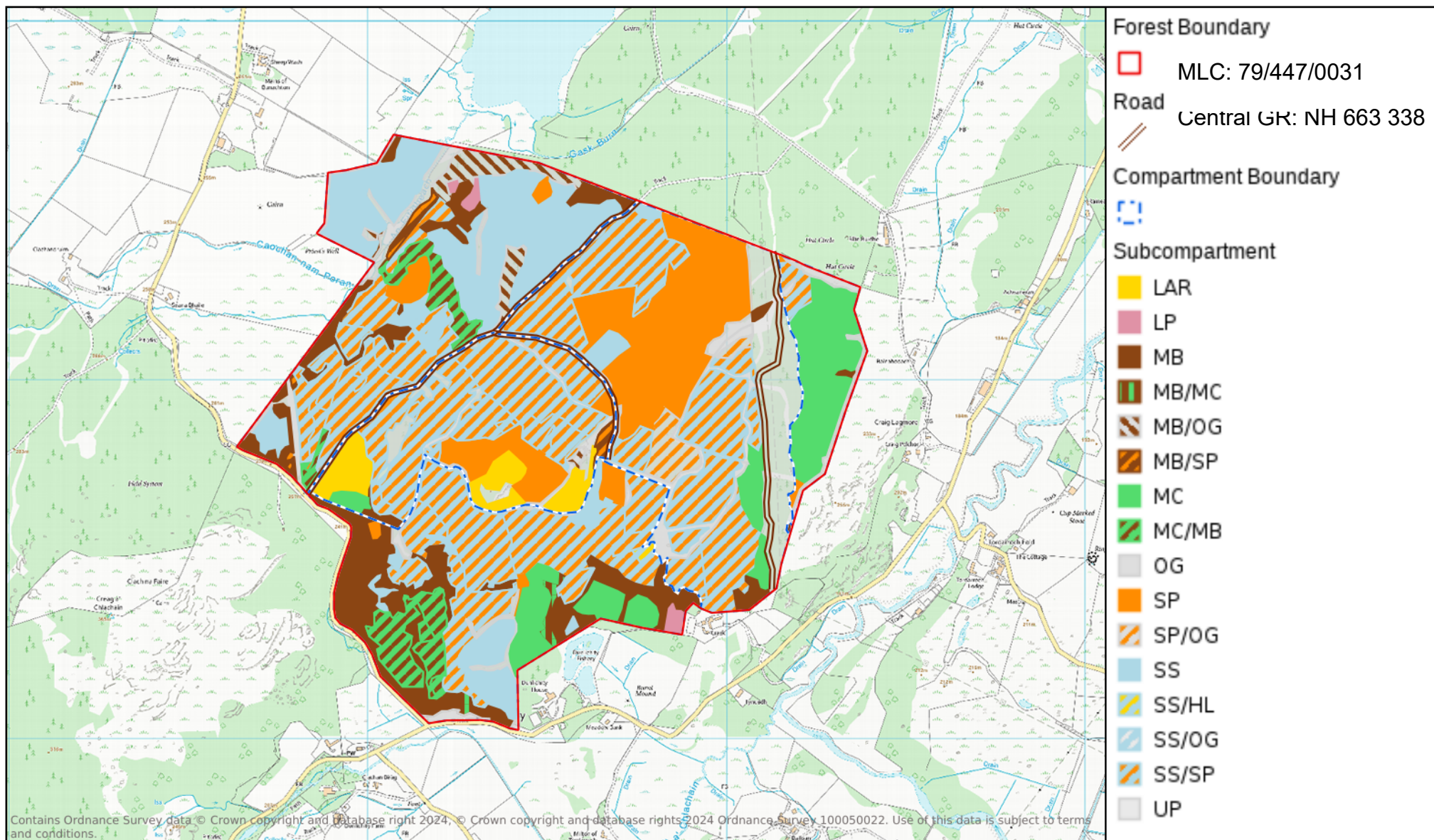
Native broadleaves will be retained and incorporated into the 'natural reserve' of the forest, in order to promote biodiversity.

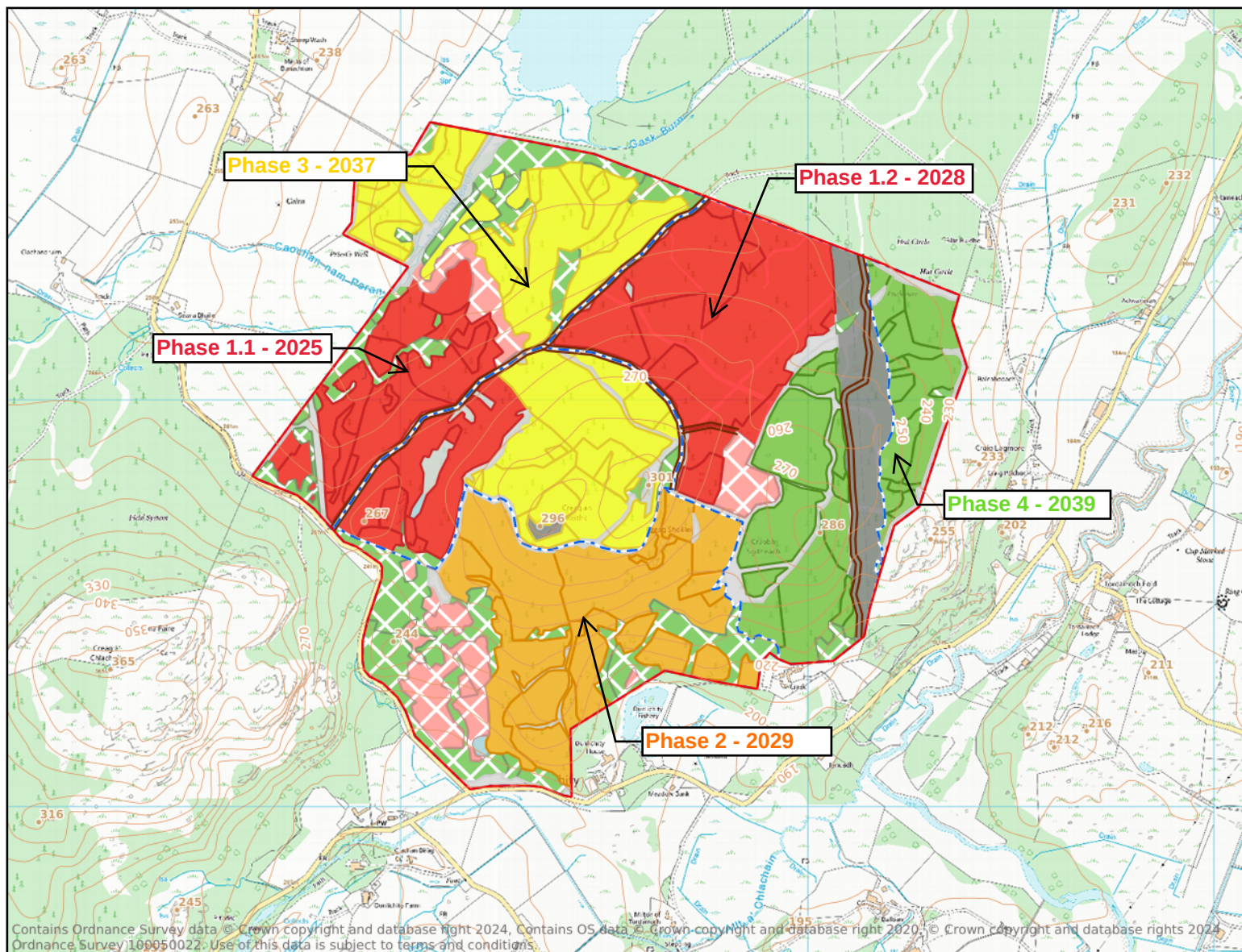
Biodiversity

Long term retentions of mixed conifer adjacent to the broadleaved NR will create a varied habitat network and improve visual diversity of the landscape.

Timber Transport

Timber haulage via the U1096 'consultation route'. Consultation with Highland council will take place prior to commencement of any haulage.





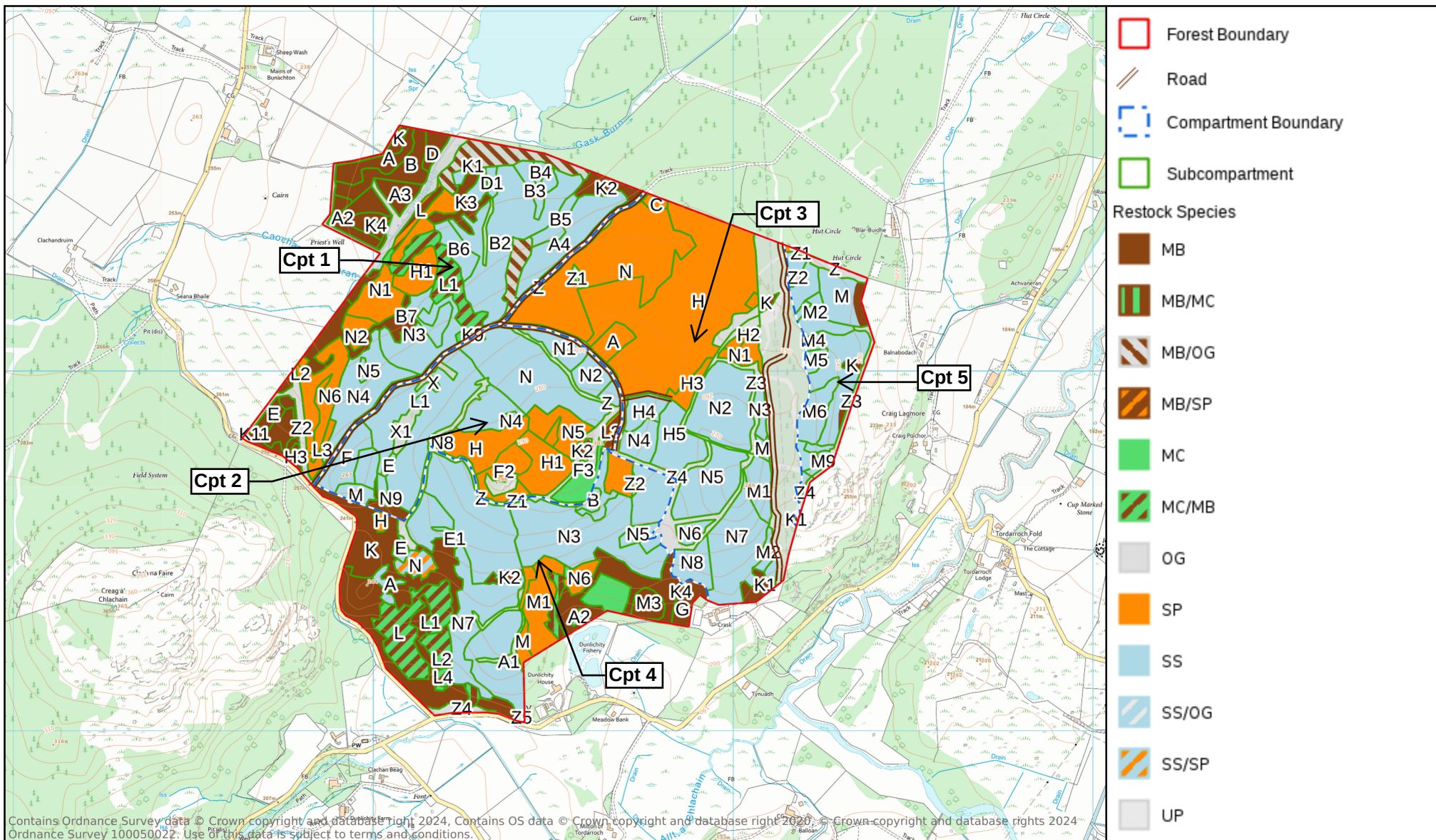
- Forest Boundary**
- MLC: 79/447/0031
- Road** Central GR: NH 663 338
- Compartment Boundary**
- Subcompartment**
- Phase 1
 - Phase 2
 - Phase 3
 - Phase 4
 - Mid-rotation
 - LTR
 - Natural Reserve
 - OG
 - UP

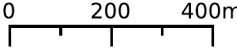
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Central GR: NH 663 338

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