Tay Forest District

Glen Prosen Forest Plan

Approval date: ***

Plan Reference No: ****

Plan Approval Date: *****

Plan Expiry Date: 2023

CSM 6 Appendix 1b

FOREST ENTERPRISE - Application for Forest Design Plan Approvals in Scotland

Forest Enterprise - Property

Forest District:	Tay Forest District
Woodland or property name:	Glen Prosen
Nearest town, village or locality:	Kirriemuir
OS Grid reference:	NO 290 700
Local Authority district/unitary Authority:	Angus Council

Areas for approval

	Conifer	Broadleaf
Clear felling	166.9 HA	
Restocking	96.9 HA	17.1HA
New planting (complete appendix 4)		

1. I apply for Forest Design Plan approval*/~~amendment approval~~* for the property described above and in the enclosed Forest Design Plan.

2. * I apply for an opinion under the terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (Forestry) (Scotland) Regulations 1999 for afforestation* ~~/deforestation*/ roads*/ quarries* as detailed in my application.~~

3. I confirm that the initial scoping of the plan was carried out with FC staff on

4. I confirm that the proposals contained in this plan comply with the UK Forestry Standard.

5. I confirm that the scoping, carried out and documented in the Consultation Record attached, incorporated those stakeholders which the FC agreed must be included.

6. I confirm that consultation and scoping has been carried out with all relevant stakeholders over the content of the of the design plan. Consideration of all of the issues raised by stakeholders has been included in the process of plan preparation and the outcome recorded on the attached consultation record. I confirm that we have informed all stakeholders about the extent to which we have been able to address their concerns and, where it has not been possible to fully address their concerns, we have reminded them of the opportunity to make further comment during the public consultation process.

7. I undertake to obtain any permissions necessary for the implementation of the approved Plan.

Signed …… Forest District Manager

Signed…… Conservator

District ……

Conservancy……

Date ……

Date of Approval

Summary of Proposals

Timber production

There is a strong focus on timber production due to good conifer growth. In this plan, there is an increase in productive area brought through reducing the scale of open ground in some low elevation coupes. Another significant change is to reclassify two natural reserve coupes into clearfell on account of low biodiversity value and landscape impact. On the forests northern boundary, windblow has occurred on a large enough scale and necessitated inclusion within the clearfell programme.

Conservation & heritage

The main conservation interest at Glen Prosen is developing riparian corridors to enhance water quality and create more diverse habitat. This is being achieved through planned clearfelling and subsequent restocking with a combination of mixed broadleaves and open space. Areas of heathland will be kept as minimal intervention zones.

Heritage features will be maintained and protected following FC Practice Guide "Identifying the historic environment in Scotland's forests and woodlands" (2010) and again ensuring operator awareness during any forest works.

Recreation

The amount of public use at Glen Prosen is low and is mainly focused on walkers accessing near by mountains via internal tracks which lead on to open ground. To enhance the visitor experience, opportunities to apply visitor zone principles should be applied at entrances and strategic points within the forest.

Landscape

While Glen Prosen is locally prominent, on a wider scale its presence is not significant when viewed from the nearest population centre which is Kirriemuir. Specific attention has been made in plan review to redesigning of the forests south eastern boundary which is clearly visible from the glens public road.

5.0 Forest Design Plan Proposals

5.1 Management
5.2 Future habitats and species
5.3 Restructuring
5.4 Future management
5.5 Species tables
5.6 Age structure
5.7 PAWS restoration
5.8 Management of open land
5.9 Critical success factors

Support documents: Maps

- Location map
- Context map
- Features map
- Analysis and concept map
- Management map
- Thinning map
- Future habitats and management

Appendices:

i) Consultation record
ii) Tolerance table
iii) FP brief

Introduction:

1.1 Setting and context

Glen Prosen Forest covers 877 hectares and is located on the south-eastern edge of the Cairngorms National Park. The forest lies in the upper part of Glen Prosen, close to where the public road terminates. There are two access points into the forest, one leading off the public road and the other by an access route at Cramie.

The majority of Glen Prosen is composed of Sitka spruce, Scots pine, larch and lodgepole pine planted between 1961 and 1970. However, there are areas of earlier planting from the 1950s which are composed mainly of Scots pine and larch.

The forest is highly productive with a low presence in the wider landscape and low levels of recreational use. There is good potential to develop riparian woodland zones and to create open space.

1.2 History of plan

This forest plan is a revision of the 2005 – 2015 plan using a revised presentation format. In terms of strategic objectives, the original plan sought to maximise growth rates by selecting the most productive species for the site while significantly improving riparian habitat and the forest edge.

1.3 Planning Context

The management of the Forestry Commission Scotland's national forest estate is guided by Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS) 2006, which sets out seven key themes:-

- **Climate change**
- **Timber**
- **Business development**
- **Community development**
- **Access & Health**
- **Environmental quality**
- **Biodiversity**

Table 1. Relevant issues under the SFS and Tay Forest District Key Themes

SFS Key Themes	Relevant issues identified for Glen Prosen FP
Climate Change	Opportunities for contributing towards national targets for renewable energy via woodfuel. Carbon sequestration levels increased by extending low impact silvicultural systems. Thinning where possible to counter the advance of Dothistroma Needle Blight.
Timber	Continue to grow quality timber sustainably. Good growth rates of Sitka spruce are a feature of Glen Prosen.
Business Development	Through timber harvesting, woodland establishment and maintenance. Continue to consider landscape value within the wider context of the National Park.
Community Development	Encourage communities who wish to become more involved in the management of, or outputs from, their local forest
Access & Health	Informal access routes through use of forest roads and tracks.
Environmental Quality	Continue to work with local archaeologists and Historic Scotland in order to protect the ancient monuments in our care.Watershed management through appropriate scale and sequencing of coupes coupled with adherence to Forest and Water Guidelines. Water quality sensitive species such as fresh water pearl mussel and salmonids are influenced by Forestry Commission activity.
Biodiversity	Continue to increase riparian zone area and manage areas previously opened through establishment of native broadleaves. Work with SNH to protect and enhance locally important sites in our care. Maintain areas of unmanaged heathy ridges as a contrasting feature to the managed moorland which locally predominates.

Table 2. Initial brief and objectives for developing management proposals

Brief	Objectives
Climate change	• where soil stability and rooting depth will not currently allow extended rotations, shorter cycles can be used to supply woodfuel market • utilise resilient species most suited to the site conditions (like Sitka spruce, Scots pine and birch) to provide insurance for the future
Maintain production of quality timber	• carry out continuing programme of thinning and clearfell • restock according to good silvicultural practice for species to site selection at appropriate stocking density • manage any suitable broadleaved woodland areas for timber production • maintain a presumption to thin where possible as a means of timber improvement and a counter to the spread of Dothistroma Needle Blight
Maintain and enhance existing natural habitats	• protect statutory sites and species according to agreed guidelines • extend locally important habitats (birds, butterflies, badgers) as opportunity arises through other forest operations • ensure that water quality is maintained as a viable habitat for fresh water pearl mussel and salmonids
Preserve historic features	• protect all known features which currently consists of one unscheduled monument, a cairn on one of the ridges.
Access and health	• maintain mountain access routes to Dreish • possible use of forest as part of the Pictish Trail and Angus Glen footpath network.
Landscape	• ensure forest design principles are applied - both in relation to views from the surrounding hilltops and any development of the local footpath network

2.0 Analysis of previous plan

Under the 2005 Forest Plan a significant amount of riparian clearance work was completed to create new open space and an element of broadleaf establishment within the forest block. An increased level of broadleaf establishment is required within the areas of open ground as they are currently under represented.

In terms of maintaining the sequenced felling program, this has been achieved within the given tolerances - without any design plan amendments being required.

3.0 Background Description

3.1 Physical site factors

3.1.1 Geology Soils and landform

Glen Prosen is predominately underlain by quartz-mica-schist, grit, slate and phyllite (Upper Dalradian), part of the large group of schists comprising the Dalradian series. Overlying the solid geology there are deposits of fluvioglacial till and shallow drift deposits left by the receding glaciers of the last ice age.

The soils in Glen Prosen are predominately upland brown earth and surface water gleys. In the southern half of the forest, ironpan soils and podzols are more frequent on the higher ground. In the northern half end of the forest there are more gleys and some areas of flushed bog and ironpan soils on the upper margins. These soils suit a reasonable range of upland tree species, particularly Spruce, larch and Scots pine. The most suitable broadleaves are birch, rowan, alder and willow.

3.1.2 Water

The forest is an important component in the local Angus Glen watershed with a number of named burns, Dead Water, Farchal, West, East and Mid Grain joining to form two significant water courses which pass through the forest before entering the Prosen Water which eventually joins the South Esk.

There are two private waters supplies in the forest, one of which is drawn from the Farchal.

3.1.3 Climate

Glen Prosen ranges in elevation from 300 to 580m, which makes it relatively high and subject to cooler conditions than further down the glen.

The average rainfall for the Angus Glens is between 500 and 1000mm per year depending largely on altitude and aspect.

Based on accumulated temperature and moisture deficit maps produced by *Pyatt et al.*, climatic conditions are described as cool wet.

3.2 Biodiversity and environmental designations

Water courses in Glen Prosen form part of the River South Esk Special Area of Conservation (2002) and this forest is located within the Cairgorms National Park.

3.3 The existing forest

3.3.1 Age structure, species and yield class

Age distribution	Species	Yield Class
1957 – 2006	EL	10
1961 – 2003	HL	10
1958 - 1969	JL	10
1959 - 1974	LP	10
1957 – 1970	NF	12
1940 – 1957	NS	12
1900 – 1967	SP	12
1956 – 2006	SS	18
2003	MB	6

3.3.2 Access

Access into Glen Prosen by public road is via a C class road which links with the B955 running out of Kirriemuir.

3.3.3 LISS potential

The potential for LISS under the current plan is restricted to low elevation Scots pine and larch stands planted between 1956 and 1968 and sited on better soils where regeneration of desired species is possible. Expansion of LISS sites beyond current levels remains possible and will be revaluated during the 2023 design plan review.

3.4 Landscape and land use

3.4.1 Landscape character and value

The landscape of Angus glens is of a medium scale, with rolling, relatively gentle hills, running along the Highland Boundary Fault. These hills are the foothills of the Cairngorm massif, dominated by straths and glens.

A history of heavy grazing, historically by sheep and now deer, has limited semi-natural woodlands to the more inaccessible gorges and burnsides. Most of the upland is heather moorland and the low ground a mix of farm and small-scale plantations and shelterbelts.

3.4.2 Visibility

Glen Prosen is not particularly prominent in the wider landscape but is seen from surrounding hilltops. From lower down, only part of it is visible to people travelling on the unclassified public road connecting the glen with Kirriemuir.

3.4.3 Neighbouring landuse

The forest block is encompassed by actively managed grouse moor which extends over most high ground while agriculture is present at lower elevations and mainly consists of upland sheep farming.

3.5 Social factors

3.5.1 Recreation

There is a low level of recreational use at Glen Prosen which is mainly walkers using the forest road network and tracks serving as mountain access for neighbouring mountains like Driesh and Mayar.

3.5.2 Community

In terms of organised community activity in Glen Prosen, there is no local forest user group, which is perhaps a reflection of the forest's relatively remote location and the area's small scattered population. However, this does not mean that there is not interest in what happens with the forests immediate neighbours in terms of harvesting activity and boundary issues. These tend to be dealt with by direct liaison between local staff and neighbours.

3.5.3 Heritage

There is one unscheduled monument within Glen Prosen and numerous other historic features which include stone shooting butts and remains of shielings from previous farming activity.

3.6 Statutory requirements and key external policies

Cairngorms National Park.

River South Esk SAC (2002)

The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 sets out four aims for the park:

- To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area
- To promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area
- To promote understanding and enjoyment
- To promote sustainable economic and social development

4.0 Analysis and Concept

4.1 Analysis of constraints and opportunities

Factor	Opportunity	Constraint	Concept Development
Areas currently designated as Natural Reserve which will become isolated in the landscape following scheduled harvesting	Include coupes categorised as Natural Reserve within clearfell programme in order to avoid future isolation and conflict with surrounding landscape.	Poor quality tree cover and windblow is present in some Natural Reserve coupes. Access to some coupes is difficult on account of terrain conditions and surrounding coupes which have been restocked.	In order to make removal of Natural Reserve areas economically viable. Areas should be merged together in order to over come issues associated with low value crops and harvesting costs.
Occurrence of windblow in a designated continuous cover coupe	Include coupe in scheduled felling programme and remove remaining timber	Low value crops with significant windblow are present in this particular coupe. On account of elevation and soil conditions, restocking for commercial objectives is not viable	Re-designate coupe into a clearfell regime with a specific felling date. Restock with scattered native broadleaves where suitable soil conditions exist to enhance landscape and bio-diversity.
Black Grouse population	Protect and expand population through increase in suitable habitat where possible	Due to climate change, national black grouse populations are in a period of decline. However, at present, this is not the case for Angus – although vigilance must be maintained.	Monitor population, mark fences, time operations to avoid breeding season and safeguard lek sites.

Sporadic and group windthrow occurrences	Opportunity to review coupe design and increase levels of deadwood.	Re-sequencing of design plan to target significant areas of windblow. Costs involved with 'chasing' windblow and effect of removal on remaining crop.	Survey extent of windthrow and where possible include within scheduled harvesting operations. Clear windthrow and establish windfirm boundary within new or existing coupe.
Coupes where thinning cycles have not been applied for significant periods.	Action tariffing within respective coupes and programme into business plan at the nearest opportunity.	As a result of missed thinning cycles, some coupes have gone beyond further interventions and are only suitable for non-thin felling regimes.	Identify non-thin coupes and exclude from future thinning programmes. Update district coupe planner and ensure that thinable coupes have completed Work Plans and are included in current or future business plans
Limited access for future harvesting operations at Watchen Knowe	Construct section of new forest road as a continuation of existing infrastructure to access Watchen Knowe and surrounding coupes.	Work requires planning and funding to be secured to enable construction.	Liaise with civil engineers on general road specification in terms of length etc. Submit planning application to National Park Authority, programme work via district business plan.
Dothistroma needle blight	Widen species range to reduce vulnerable area of pine.	Relatively small number of alternatives.	Monitor and map extent of disease distribution and feed data into operational plans relating to restocking in order to reduce risk.
Landscape	Continue to apply landscape sensitive management interventions through modelling future impacts before actioning operations.	Negative visual impact from poorly designed forest felling coupes.	Create internal and external forest boundaries which complement local and wider landscape. Ensure that consultation with landscape architect is made in all aspects of forest design prior to submission of forest plan for approval

Large open space resulting from previous harvesting operations	Increase level of plantable area for both commercial and bio-diversity purposes.	From aerial photo records, there appears to be the outline of three sheep fanks which restricts planting areas. Sufficient distances as per national guidelines in relation to the water course running through the area. A meaningful amount of open space must also be kept for deer control and landscape purposes.	Include extended restocking proposal with forest design plan review and once approved add to restocking programme.

4.2 Concepts of the plan

From the issues identified in analysis of Glen Prosen (see enclosed maps); the following concepts for the plan review have been identified and summarised below:

- Maintain heathland outwith sporting leases as low management intervention areas
- Address windblown areas by inclusion in sequenced felling programmes
- Convert suitable areas into CCF areas where suitable species and site conditions exist
- Increase of forest cover within specific areas currently classified as open space in order to increase timber production and promote biodiversity through riparian planting
- Utilise felling sequence as an opportunity for removing areas of natural reserve of limited biodiversity value and where poor crop development and windblow are present
- Extend forest road infrastructure in order to access Watchen Knowe for future harvesting operations
- Improve main access points into Glen Prosen by applying visitor zone management principles

5.0 Management Proposals

5.1 Forest stand management

5.1.1 Clear felling

The forest has a predominantly even age structure with the majority of planting having been undertaken between 1961 and 1970. Options for retaining coupes beyond scheduled clearfell dates are limited on account of stability issues which consequently means clearfelling is the primary management option.

5.1.2 Thinning

Despite the concerns over stability at Glen Prosen, there remains a justified requirement for thinning where possible in order to improve the quality of standing timber. As highlighted in the Forest Plan's thinning map, there are significant areas where thinning should be applied.

5.1.3 LISS

Opportunities for LISS are relatively limited - as portrayed in the attached management map. This is a consequence of soil type, elevation and previous thinning history. Under this plan, one coupe previously designated as LISS has been programmed for felling on account of extensive windblow. The remaining LISS area is near the main forest entrance and will be expanded slightly to include some Scots pine areas with potential for development.

5.2 Future habitats and species

Maintaining the mix of conifer species will help to keep a wide potential for good biodiversity, particularly as the trees become more mature. There will also be a significant increase in native broadleaves in the riparian zones.

Deadwood is scarce at present in Glen Prosen but opportunities to increase the amount of deadwood will be taken, particularly in areas where this is going to be of the most benefit to biodiversity.

5.3 Restructuring

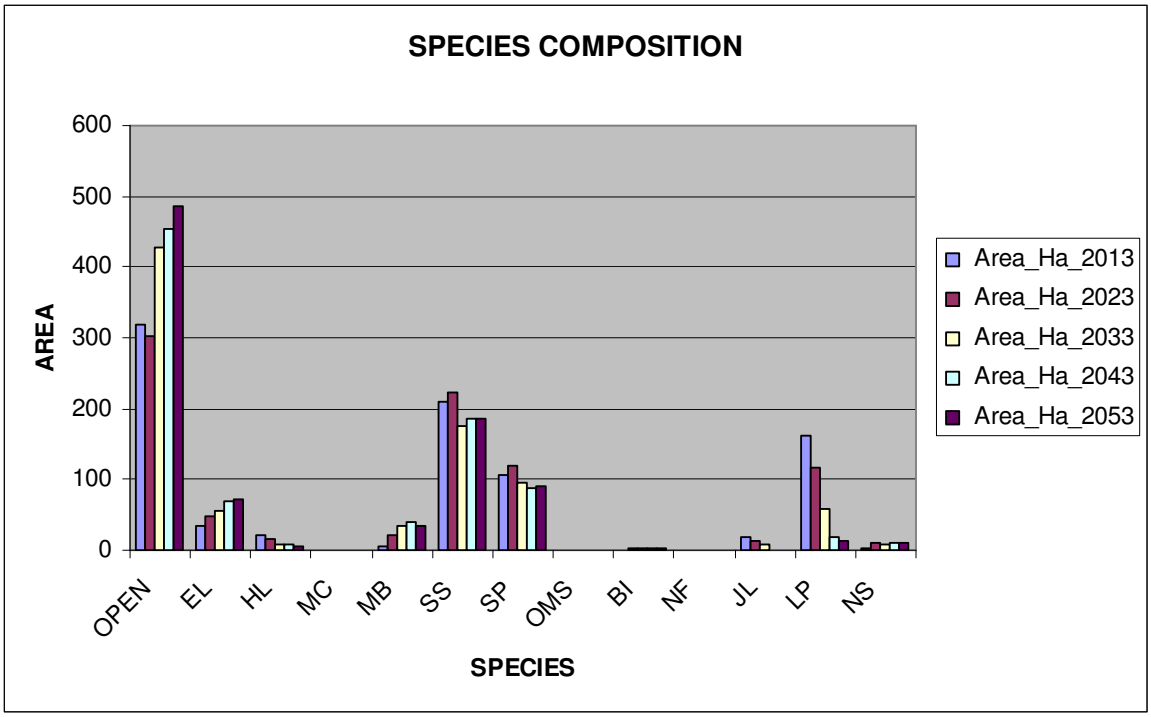
Within the context of this design plan, there are no fundamental changes from the previous plan other than removing areas previously designated as natural reserve and now assessed as less suitable and CCF where windblow has become a critical factor. There is also a notable change with respect to increasing stocking levels within the forest's main riparian areas, which currently do not have enough native broadleaves.

5.4 Future management

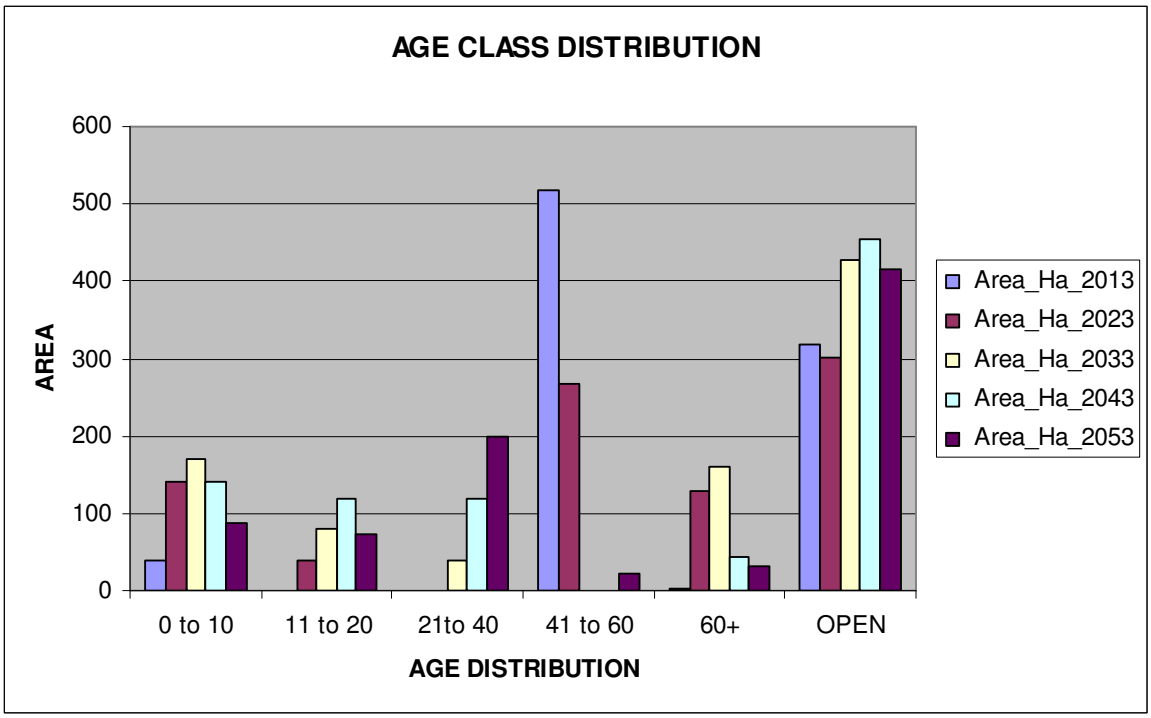
Over the next ten years and beyond, there will be a continuation of clearfelling as depicted in the management map. This felling programme will greatly assist in continuing to develop a more diverse age structure.

In terms of restocking, spruce, larch and Scots pine will be the main productive species – with larch increasing slightly and pine reducing slightly to reflect the disappointing vigour and health of the latter. The location of such species will be matched to site types but the forest margin will be lowered in certain areas to meet landscape requirements.

5.5 Species tables



5.6 Age structure



5.7 Management of open land

Open ground is currently divided between higher elevation, heathy ridges and lower riparian zones. The heath will be managed as open ground with restricted moorland management, to complement the very extensive areas of very actively managed moorland that surrounds this block.

The riparian zones will be treated on a more realistic and biologically significant basis than in previous plans. Enrichment planting with native broad leaves and encouraging natural regeneration will eventually mean that this open ground will be gradually have a greater percentage of native woodland. These areas of woodland will be treated as "candidate" natural reserve.

5.8 PAWS restoration

There is no PAWS (or ASNW) in Glen Prosen.

5.9 Deer management

The predominant deer species is red with a small population of roe. The forest is enclosed with a mix of stock on the lower margins and deer fence to the upper margins. Very high open range densities exist throughout the plan area on the periphery.

The overall will be to continue to monitor deer populations and trends by dung counts and culls to reduce densities to less than 10/100ha. In addition, we will monitor impact of deer on young restocking, areas of natural regeneration and important habitats. All wider deer management issues will be discussed at deer management group level.

The Forest District maintains a Forest Deer Management Strategy for all its forest blocks as a mechanism for identifying deer management issues at both strategic and operational level. Feeding into the strategy is captured data from cull records, boundary fence condition, browsing impacts, and estimated deer population figures within forest blocks and on neighbouring land. This information is collected by local staff and external bodies to give a holistic view of deer dynamics effecting individual forest blocks.

5.10 Critical success factors

For the outputs of this plan to be achieved, the following should be completed:

- Felling coupes are completed as per the time bound parameters given within the design plan
- Internal grazing is at a level which does not impact on restocking and regeneration success
- Thinning practise is maintained within the coupes identified under this forest design plan
- Restocking is undertaken using the site species selection principle coupled with good plant handling practise
- External fences are kept deer and stock proof
- Forest roads are kept in a serviceable condition
- Forest design plan is critically reviewed five years after approval is given

Appendix I: Forest Design Plan Consultation Record

Statutory Consultee	Date contacted	Date response received	Issue raised	Forest District Response

Appendix II: 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	Variation of less than 2 planting seasons from standard restock year, 4 years post-felling	Change within species group, e.g. conifers: native broadleaves	Up to 1.0ha
Approval by exchange of letters and map	0.5ha to 2.0ha or 10% of coupe – which ever is first		Greater than 15% species change	1.0ha 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	Variation of greater than 2 planting seasons from standard restock year, 4 years post-felling	Increased native woodland component. Increase in native broadleaves and open/bog restoration	Greater than 5.0ha in areas of medium to high sensitivity

Appendix III. Design Plan Brief

Glen Prosen Forest Design Plan Brief

Statement of intent

The purpose of this forest design plan (FDP) review is to produce a sustainable ten year plan which takes into account the biological, commercial, visual and community factors which relate to Glen Prosen.

This FDP review will meet the criteria of the 2006 Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS) and act as a working document for managers and as a point of reference for internal & external stakeholders on current and future interventions.

Under the SFS there are seven key objectives:

Theme 1 Climate change
Theme 2 Timber
Theme 3 Business development
Theme 4 Community development
Theme 5 Access & Health
Theme 6 Environment quality
Theme 7 Biodiversity

Themes in the context of the FDP review

Theme 1 Climate change

Opportunities for contributing towards national targets for renewable energy via woodfuel and increased carbon sequestration by extending low impact silvicultural systems such as continuous cover forestry.

Counter the advance of dothistroma needle blight.

Theme 2 Timber

Continue to grow quality timber by applying good silvicultural practice and matching compatible species to restock sites. Seek to supply a range of products to local and national markets with the objective of maximising returns.

Theme 3 Business development

Provide the opportunity for local businesses to compete in supplying a range of forest management services.
Maintain a high commitment to protecting landscape value and maintaining quality recreation facilities for visitors.

Theme 4 Community development

Actively seek to determine community views through engagement in the FDP review process

Theme 5 Access & Health

Engage public awareness of recreational facilities through a range of media designed to welcome the public into the forest.

Maintain and update where required all recreation facilities in order to meet customer demand.

Theme 6 Environment quality

Maintain fabric of landscape by thinning and continuous cover forestry where possible and limiting the scale of clearfell coupes.

Protect known archaeological features through the recording of sites and embedding good operational practice.

A diverse range of habitats and species are found through the forest which characterise a healthy environment typical for its location.

Theme 7 Biodiversity

Management interventions complement natural energy flow by encouraging a varied range of species to exist by using a number of approaches.

FDP key features

STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS (e.g. SSSI, SAM, etc.)

Cairngorms National Park.

South Esk SAC (2002)

The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 sets out four aims for the park:

- To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area
- To promote sustainable use of the natural resources of the area
- To promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public
- To promote sustainable economic and social development of the area's communities

LANDSCAPE

Very little of the forest is seen by the general public. The south-eastern portion is seen from the minor public road in the glen and from the neighbouring houses. Apart from walkers on the higher hills, such as Dreish, very few people venture into the hinterland of the forest – although this will change in the near future (see recreation comments below).

CONSERVATION AND HERITAGE

The main interests are the riparian zone and the unplanted ridges (see Appendix II). Past planting has taken place very close to the sides of the burns, which are important breeding grounds for salmonids, although felling carried out under the previous Forest Plan has opened up significant lengths of burnside. The moorland on the unplanted ridges within the forest are some of the few areas of "unmanaged" heathland in the area. There are no remnants of native woodland in the forest – in fact there are virtually no broadleaves present, apart from those recently planted.

One unscheduled monument known which is a ridge cairn.

Due to the SAC designation, water management is a key issue requiring strict adherence to the forest & water guidelines. Water quality sensitive species like fresh water pearl mussel and populations of salmonids are present within FC land and beyond.

RECREATION

At present this is very limited – hill walkers starting from the forest gate at the end of the public road as a mountain access for Dreish.
Plans are in hand for utilising routes through the forest and some of the forest roads to provide links in the chain of walks being developed across the Angus Glens.

The area might be used as part of the Pictish trail which will link with the Cateran Trail.

TIMBER PRODUCTION

Crops are vulnerable to windblow on the wetter sites. Good quality spruce grows at Glen Prosen on account of suitable soil types; Larch also does well but is much slower growing and markets are more limited.
Scots pine does not grow well in Glen Prosen – survival is poor and it suffers from periodic episodes of catastrophic snowbreak. Areas of LP retention need to be brought into the new plan.

Access on the public road is an issue as it is narrow.

WATER

Two private water supplies are drawn directly from the Eastern side of the forest. The Burn of Farchal is also used as a water supply below the forest but much of its catchment lies within the forest

The Water Frameworks Directive is to be followed in parallel with South Esk SAC (2002)

SERVICES

No issues

Strategic points from previous plan and previous consultees

Category	Relative value	Comments
Landscape	LOW	Although the forest is in the Cairngorms National Park, it is not highly visible.
Conservation/heritage	MODERATE	Although low at present, there is good potential to develop riparian zones of native woodland and open space.
Recreation	LOW	Likely to remain relatively low, even with new developments on cross-glen footpaths.
Timber Production	HIGH	Excellent potential, particularly for spruce. Access has also been improved within the forest in recent years – tempered by the long distance up the narrow public road.

Statutory Consultee	Interest
Bruce Meikle	SEPA
John Burrows	SNH
Catherine Kennedy	FCS
Tom Mcgrath	Angus Council
Will Boyd Wallis	CNPA