



Tilhill
Forestry

BSWGROUP member of **binderholz**■

Scoping Information Glas Dhoire LTFP 10-Year Renewal

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This document contains important information from the proposed long-term forest management plan.

Consultees are asked to respond by the **10/7/2026** with any additional comments or currently unidentified key issues which should also be considered to:

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Contents

1. Description of Forest and Plan Outline.
2. Consultees
3. Designations
4. 4 Ecological interests
5. Historical and Cultural Interests
6. Landscape Interests
7. Access
8. Felling and restructuring
9. Summary of Key Issues (Updated following consultation)
10. Appendices

1. Description of Forest and Plan Outline.

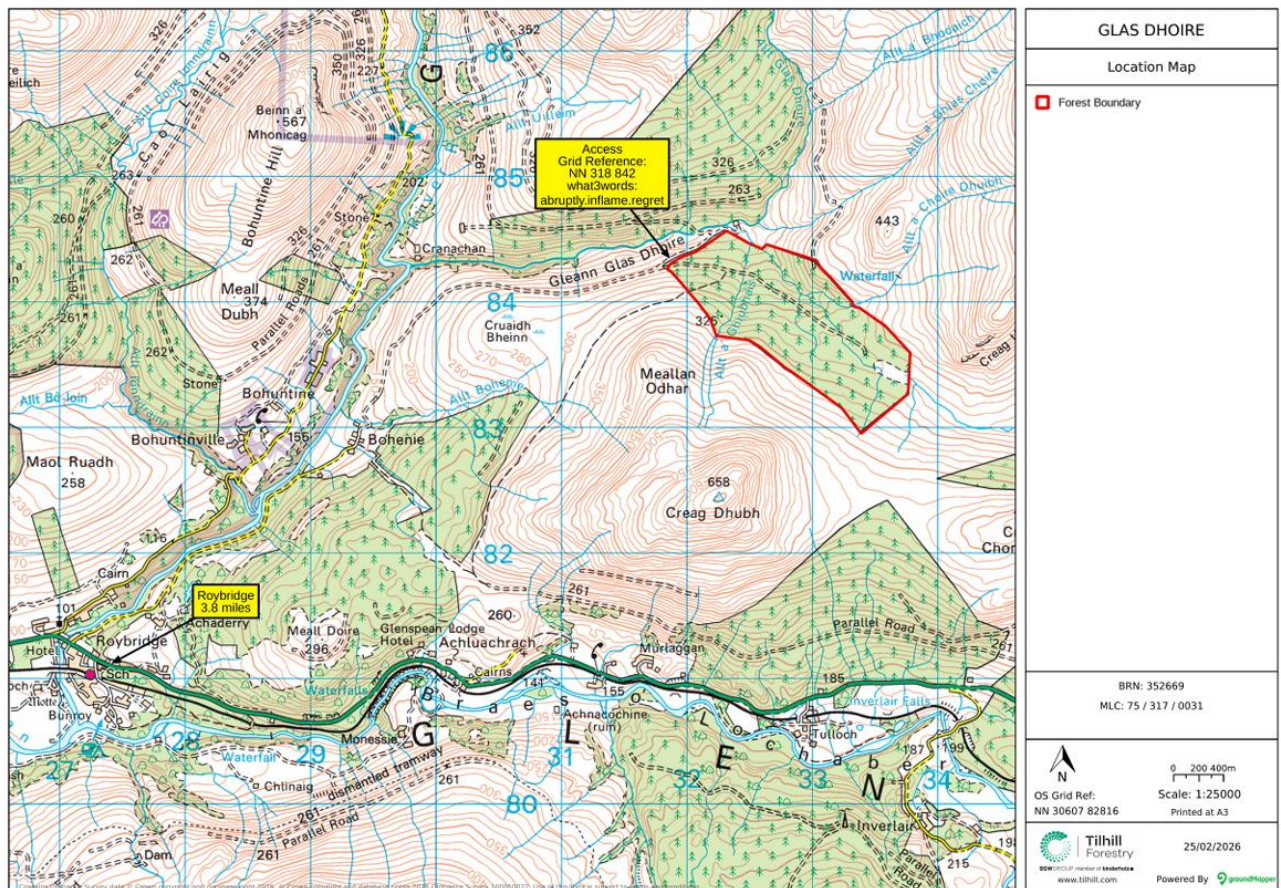


Figure 1: Glas Dhoire Location

Glas Dhoire extends to 144.17 ha and is 3.8 miles Northeast of Roybridge along the A86. The entrance to the property can be found at grid reference **NN 318 842** which is accessible along a tarred road to Bohenie then a farm track across the open hill.

Tilhill Forestry have managed Glas Dhoire on behalf of Gresham House since 2015. A 10-year renewal of the Long-Term Forest Plan (LTFP) is currently being written for this property. The LTFP sets out the planned operations, in accordance with the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS), that are required to continue to meet the owner's objectives of generating income from timber production and adding to and managing the biodiversity and other features within the forest. The Forest Plan will also link to the UK Woodland Assurance Scheme (UKWAS) to allow the production of Certified, sustainably managed timber into the future.

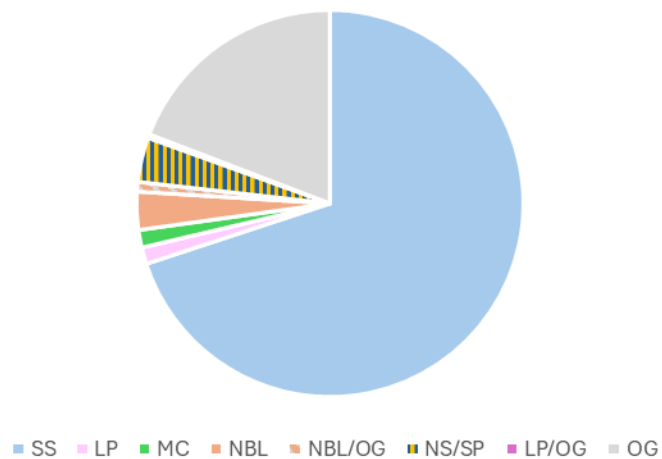
This forest is currently managed under the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and will continue to be so for the next 10 years. The main operations that will be undertaken in the upcoming 10 years of this plan include:

1. Ongoing management and maintenance of restocked forest areas, and areas left as Long-Term Retentions and Natural Reserves.
2. Plan and execute the felling of the remaining commercial timber in phase one.
3. Restock all felled areas as per the updated restock plan.
4. Maintain the existing forest road network.
5. Continue to manage the presence of deer within the forest through a mix of deer fencing and stalking.

Species by Area (2026)

Species	Area (ha)	%
SS	100.84	69.95%
LP	2.00	1.39%
MC	2.13	1.48%
NBL	4.57	3.17%
NBL/OG	1.17	0.81%
NS/SP	5.38	3.73%
LP/OG	0.44	0.31%
OG	27.64	19.17%
Total	144.17	100%

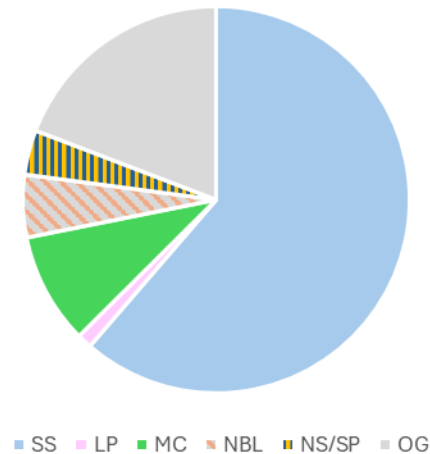
Species Distribution 2026



Species by Area (2045)

Species	Area (ha)	%
SS	88.43	61.34%
LP	1.76	1.22%
MC	13.41	9.30%
NBL	7.55	5.24%
NS/SP	5.38	3.73%
OG	27.64	19.17%
Total	144.17	100%

Species Distribution 2045



The LTFP will set out the planned operations for the next 20 years (from 2026) with the Owner's objectives as follows:

1. To maximise the value of standing crops through adopting suitable silvicultural and management techniques to produce quality timber that is suited to the best prediction of future timber processing requirements.
2. To manage the woodland in line with current United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS).
3. To diversify the age class distribution towards achieving a sustainable programme of harvesting and restocking regime.
4. To maintain and enhance the biodiversity value of the woodlands by on-going sympathetic management of key areas and adoption of practices and systems which minimise damage caused by forest operations and exploit opportunities to enhance the woodland environment which will in turn benefit biodiversity.
5. To maintain and develop the landscape and conservation interests through the sympathetic management of those key landscapes and habitats identified in the Plan, and the progressive inclusion in key areas of a mix of broadleaf and conifer tree species, either by planting or natural regeneration and where appropriate broadleaf and mixed conifer planting.
6. To act on the opportunities provided by restructuring to improve the protection and management of the Designed Landscape, public access and sensitive sites.
7. To enhance the local landscape and provide opportunities for quiet recreation through further diversification of the woodland structure and with particular attention to species composition
8. Control of invasive weed species on compartment-by-compartment basis, where necessary.
9. To maintain a deer management policy which reduces deer numbers to an acceptable level for successful forest establishment.

The main operation that will be undertaken in the upcoming 10 years of the plan include:

- Continuation of beat up and associated maintenance activities.
- Harvesting of last mature conifer block.
- Manage the presence of deer within the forest, with stalking the primary method of control.

Geology and Soils

Leven Schist Formation-Pelite and calcsilicate-rock. These rocks were sedimentary in origin, possibly in a fluvial, palustrine and/or shallow-marine environment. They have subsequently undergone metamorphism. . They all form part of the Appin group which is Dalradian Supergroup. No formal soil survey has been carried out at Glas Dhoire. The soils are extremely localised producing a varied crop – gleys are often seen in hollows producing anaerobic conditions. The majority of the site has a high level of organic matter build up resulting in peaty podzols on sloping ground. This soil type is nutrient rich for conifers however the site tends to have moderate to poor drainage.

Hydrology

There are several watercourses flowing through Glas Dhoire, with the main receptors being the Allt a' Ghiubhais and the Allt a' Choire Dhuibh which flow into the Allt Glas Dhoire before ending up in the River Roy.

The Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) classifies main bodies of water in Scotland

to identify areas to set objectives to improve the water quality. The classifications range

from High (near natural), through Good, Moderate, Poor to Bad (severely damaged)). Only the Allt Glas Dhoire and River Roy have been classified. Both have been classified as good

Given all the water from Glas Dhoire ends up in the Allt Glas Dhoire and ultimately the River Roy, the management of the forest activities must be carried out in a sensitive manner with the goal of maintaining the water quality classifications.

The two potential influences forest operations are likely to have on the water catchment are acidification e.g. through conifer needle deposits and siltation e.g. through heavy machinery movements. Mitigation measures will be fully detailed in the Long-Term Forest Plan following consultation. Risks from pesticide use will be managed through Tilhill Forestry's Integrated Pest Management system and following legal guidance on pesticide use.

Adjacent Land Use

Adjacent land uses consist of individual forest blocks, small built-up areas and open hill farming.

2. Consultees

The Forest Plan process will require consultation with the following Statutory consultees and interested parties:

- Highland Council
- NatureScot
- RSPB
- Scottish Forestry
- Scottish Raptor Study Group
- SEPA
- Transport Scotland
- Timber Transport Forum
- Spean Bridge, Roy Bridge, and Achnacarry Community Council

- Galmore Sheep Club
- Glas Dhoire North
- Bohenie Lodges
- Neighbors

3 Designations

There is a Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering the full extent of the property. The SSSI covering the property is known as the Parallel Roads of Lochaber.

Parallel Roads of Lochaber Citation¹

The SSSI encompasses an area unique in Britain, and which is internationally recognised as a classic locality for Pleistocene ice-dammed lake shorelines (the Parallel Roads) and a remarkable assemblage of landforms and sediments recording geomorphological processes both during and following successive episodes of catastrophic lake drainage. This assemblage includes glacier moraines, stagnant ice deposits, kame terraces, meltwater gorges, lake-floor sediments, fans, deltas, river terraces and landslides. Moreover, spatial variations in the altitudes of individual lake shorelines have provided new and significant information on deformation of the Earth's crust in glaciated areas. Historically, the landforms of the area are also of great significance. In the 19th century, they provided crucial evidence for the former existence of glaciers in Scotland and therefore helped to confirm the Ice Age theory.

4 Ecological interests

Highland Local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Woodland Management Commitments:

- Highland Environment Forum (HEF) will establish a working group to identify additional biodiversity actions that Highland Nature partners can take forward.
- Protect, regenerate and restore native woodland, including the control of Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS), conservation of veteran trees and retention of deadwood
- Partnership working to work at a landscape scale to create woodland networks that improve forest diversity and biodiversity.
- Identify where woodland can be expanded without negative impact on other climate change and biodiversity resources and ensure that new woodlands follow these principles.
- Support incorporation of trees and woods into agricultural systems.
- Identify, conserve, and expand from isolated trees and tiny woodland fragments.
- Continue to run, and create new, native tree nurseries.
- Grants and planning.
- Education and Awareness.
- Support local market for timber and related businesses.

¹ <https://sitelink.nature.scot/site/1272>

The threats to Planted Coniferous Woodland habitat include:

- Wind-throw and fire.
- Uniform age and species composition of forests.
- Damage by pests and disease.
- The impacts of these could include the loss of timber and the reduction of suitable habitat for key species.

To manage these risks:

- Existing woodland has been set aside as long-term retention to improve diversity.
- The forest has been set aside as Nature Reserve to protect environmental and ecological features.
- Felling and restocking over multiple plan periods to create wider age structure
- Monitor progress with re-structuring.

The Long Term Forest Plan for Glas Dhoire will identify and review the ecological threats as they apply to the woodland, and it will set out objectives and work proposals that will mitigate against the impacts resulting from the stated threats and help this woodland meet the biodiversity objectives.

Whilst further surveys may identify other key species that utilise the habitats provided by the woodlands at Glas Dhoire, the following species are known to be present:

1. Red squirrel
2. Lichen
3. Otter
4. Pine marten

If any other species are found within the property, the relevant statutory body will be consulted, and Scottish Forestry Guidance notes (Wildlife and Forest Operations) will be followed for the relevant species. This includes species protected by the EU Habitats and Species Directive 1992.

Deer Management

A deer management plan to protect the restock of trees will be included within the Long-Term Forest Plan.

5 Historical and Cultural Interests

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Listed Buildings/Designed Landscapes within the forest. There is one NMRS sites present within the forest which has been recorded and will be protected during operations.

1. Shielling Hut

Just outside the forest boundary there are 3 further none Scheduled Monuments which could be impacted during operations.

2. Field Boundary

3. Rig and Furrow

4. Shieling Hut

All features of historical and cultural interest will be marked on the Hazards and Constraints map.

All further forestry work will be conducted in a manner that protects, and conserves features of historical and cultural interests, and due diligence undertaken before any forestry work to identify any new features that may still be unidentified.

6 Landscape Interests

The forest lies within an isolated glen which is not easily accessed. There are other conifer plantations with farmland in close proximity, these factors reduce the impact the forest has on the local landscape characteristic.

The forest is mostly hidden from the public road by the local topography and the neighbouring commercial forest (Glas Dhoire North).

The restructuring will continue to be undertaken with sensitivity to the surrounding landscape, using appropriate scale and compartment shapes. Open Ground will be used to create natural edges reducing the impact of the forest edge on the surrounding landscape.

7 Access

Access

There is one main vehicular access point into the forest:

1. NN 318 842

External Access

The Forest Access is from a private shared road that leads up to Bohenie from Roybridge before continuing along a private farm track. The property is located 3.8 Miles north of Roybridge

Public Access

There are no formal Public Rights of Way that run through the wood. The wood may still be accessed by members of the public for recreational purposes through use of a stile located next to the entrance gate along with a dog flap and another to the north of the property allowing access from the Glen.

2. NN 318 842
3. NN 329 843

The review of the Forest Plan will identify current access and whether increased provision could or should be considered. Operations will also be planned in such a way to keep members of the public safe.

The outdoor access code will be applied to the forest throughout the duration of this plan.

Timber Haulage

The Highland Timber Transport Group (HTTG) classifies this route as a consultation route. Prior to timber haulage the Highland council will be consulted.

The road has recently had significant upgrades which include widening areas and construction of new passing places to aid timber transport, this was completed by Highland Council with support from Scottish Timber Transport funds.

8 Felling and restructuring

The last block of mature conifers was planted in 1971. Felling of this block is anticipated to be around 2028 once neighbouring block have reached a height where adjacent crops have achieved 2m in height

All other felling will fall outside the period covered by this management plan.

The objective for all commercially viable forest blocks will primarily be to maximise on the financial value of the timber asset. This will be achieved in compliance with the UKFS and UKWAS standards, which require minimum areas of open ground, native broadleaves, and maximum proportions for single species.

Draft Felling Proposals

Felling Phase	Area (ha)	%
Phase 1	13.09	9.08%
Phase 2	0	0.00%
Phase 3	0	0.00%
Phase 4	0	0.00%
Out with Plan	95.52	66.26%
NR	5.74	3.98%
LTR	2.18	1.51%
OG	27.64	19.17%
Total	144.17	100.00%

Draft Restock Proposals

Species	Current		Year 10		Year 20	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
SS	100.84	0.70%	88.43	61.34%	88.43	61.34%
LP	2.00	0.01%	1.32	0.92%	1.76	1.22%
MC	2.13	0.01%	13.41	9.30%	13.41	9.30%
NBL	4.57	0.03%	7.55	4.43%	7.55	4.43%
NBL/OG	1.17	0.01%	0.00	0.81%	0.00	0.81%
NS/SP	5.38	0.04%	5.38	3.73%	5.38	3.73%
LP/OG	0.44	0.00%	0.44	0.31%	0.00	0.00%
OG	27.64	0.19%	27.64	19.17%	27.64	19.17%
Total	144.17	100.00%	144.17	100%	144.17	100.00%

9 Summary of Key Issues (Updated following consultation)

Individual/ Organisation	Date contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action

10 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Glas Dhoire Location Map

Appendix 2 – Glas Dhoire Compartment Map

Appendix 3 – Glas Dhoire Concept Map

Appendix 4 – Glas Dhoire Internal and Access Roads

Appendix 5 – Glas Dhoire 2026 Species Mix

Appendix 6 – Glas Dhoire 2045 Species Mix

Appendix 7 – Glas Dhoire Felling Phases