

Appendix III: Continuous Forestry and Open Space prescriptions

Plan ref and compt range	FCIN 40 Ranking	Reason for selection	Long-term structure* or objective** and expected species	Silvicultural system	CCF: Rotation/ Conversion /Return period (years)	BLVD: Target tree cover (%) – Timescale (years)	Observations (e.g. likely barriers to achieving objective)	Next treatment required	Proposed monitoring
Continuous Cover Prescriptions									
1 Cpts 7227	Moderate	Appropriate mixed species, with SP potentially benefiting in terms of DNB resilience from thinning. Reasonably well drained soils on workable slopes. Reasonable DAMS score. Wide species range and crop within the window for first thinning	Simple progressing to Complex SS/MC Varied forest area with areas of mixed ground, adapt thinning and species selection to emphasise landform.	Uniform shelterwood	70/110 7-10 years for SP stands	20% 50 years	Adapt silviculture to regeneration and windblow outcomes. Crop value from first thinning low. Road construction essential for thinning operation.	Establish access. Moderate intensity line thinning with inter-row selection.	With 5 yearly LMP review

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2 Cpts 7210	Moderate	High Landscape value. Well drained soils on workable slopes. Good DAMS score. Wide range of species with some areas already thinned.	Moderately Complex progressing to complex MC/MB/SS	Irregular Shelterwood An adaptive approach is needed to reflect the varied crop and ground conditions.	70/110 3-5 yrs depending on intensity of thinning	10% 50 years	Ground roughness and age of crop pose problems in some areas. Stability and crown ratio are less than optimal but there is potential for light sensitive thinning to create a significant LISS area. Time critical as crop already late for thinning.	Crown thinning in NS areas, with low thinning in SP areas. Some access racks may need to be cut in places, and the forwarder track network may need to be expanded.	With 5 yearly LMP review

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3 Cpts 7202/ 7203/ 7205/ 7206	Moderate	<p>Moderate Landscape value, Well drained soils on workable slopes. Moderate DAMS score. Main species is SP. Thinning management increases the likelihood of this crop surviving and producing timber.</p> <p>Small areas of DF in 7204 have scope to form stands of specimen trees.</p>	Simple SP evolving to simple SP/SS mixture.	Uniform Shelterwood.	80/120 7-10 yrs for SP	10% 50 years	The growth rates of the SP in these areas may be too low to warrant the long term retention of the crop. SS regeneration under open stands could be expected to be significant, and this may provide a backup crop if SP growth is low. Monitor for growth rate & DNB impacts, consider SS under planting if growth rates very poor.	Intermediate thinning with access racks as required at the earliest opportunity to take advantage of shelter from adjacent LP crop and before thinning window closes.	With 5 yearly LMP review

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4 7207/ 7208/ 7201	Moderate	High landscape and amenity value, with management complicated by powerline, Great Glen Way and A82 public road	Complex ongoing.	Selection system, with scope for management of individual trees along road/path/ powerline and small group fellings.	100/150 5 year return period.	40% 50 years	Very difficult practical problems for site working. Close, constructive working with SSE & Roads dept is essential. Need to balance multi-purpose forestry objectives and very high landscape/ amenity value of current tree cover with powerline and road infrastructure resilience.	This area requires a detailed site plan drawn up in consultation with SSE, Highland council and Transport Scotland.	With 5 yearly LMP review

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Open Space Prescriptions									
Cpts 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225.	N/A	Potential peat bog/moorland habitat of value to raptors and of marginal value to black grouse. Lochans & riparian network add ecological value.	Continuation of current ground cover with some potential to enhance floral diversity by control of deer grazing impacts.	Deer control is the key management technique in these areas.	N/A	Open	Little potential for agricultural grazing due to high fencing/control costs, welfare issues and low productivity. Monitor SS and rhododendron regeneration across open ground areas.	Consider bog restoration in line with peatland policy (2015) prior to felling (beyond current 10 year plan period). Maintain deer control effort. Monitor spread of INNS and rhododendron.	With each 5 yr review of LMP