

Duror Land Management Plan Summary

Duror LMP area covers 1,762 ha of land ranging from 40 m to 510 m above sea level; the forested area extends through Glen Duror from the Glen floor to 300-350 m. The forest was established for commercial timber, with initial planting commencing in 1921, continuing up to 1971, then subsequent restocking following the first rotation felling in 1967. A small hydro-electric scheme supplying the national grid was built on the River Duror in 1998. Duror LMP was approved on 23/07/2012 and runs for 10 years. A further acquisition of land at Lurignish has been made since the LMP was approved. The LMP area is now 3113 ha. The additional land is largely open hill, which was previously set to agriculture and will be incorporated into an Open Habitat Management Plan for the open ground that links the FLS land holdings in the area.

The forest is a popular recreational resource locally. It is easily accessible from the village of Duror on its western edge; there is a FLS car park, various waymarked trails and access to the "James of the Glen" bothy, almost at its centre. A long distance footpath (core path) through the forest links Duror village to Ballachulish and Glen Creran. A long distance Sustrans cycle route extends to the edge of the forest.

The extensive forested slopes at the mouth of the glen are clearly visible from the A828 but the forest becomes less accessible as it extends eastwards and the steep sided, enclosed glen provides a contrast to the adjacent more open coast and expansive seascape as well as the openness and rugged high tops, which include several Munros.

A key priority is to maintain production of a sustainable supply of timber for local and distant markets, within the context of improving resilience of the forest to climate change, pests and diseases and enhancing landscape quality and amenity. The forest will continue to be redesigned and restructured to reshape the upper margins to better fit landforms and increase species and age diversity during felling and restocking, including management of some areas of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF).

PAWS sites will be restored and broadleaves strengthened in riparian zones and along rides and marginal areas to create native woodland habitat networks. CCF will be consolidated and where possible extended, although stands past the window in which thinning is possible will be clear felled and managed through thinning at an early stage following restocking.

Recreation provision will be maintained, establishing viewpoints from the path where possible during felling / restocking and maintaining open space around the bothy. New forest roads developed to access adjacent coupes in Bealach will provide additional access opportunities for walkers and cyclists.



The primary objectives for the plan area are

- Maintain and where possible extend the area of forest under CCF, including promoting future opportunities to expand CCF through restocking options on accessible, dry ground – to improve carbon sequestration and enhance / protect landscape character
- Maintain and increase sustainable quality timber production through species choice, design of management and restock coupes and focusing production on appropriate areas, avoiding steep slopes and marginal ground
- Continue to increase diversity in age and species structure through phased felling and restocking and planting a diversity of species
- Reshape the external and particularly, the upper, margins to better reflect the landform
- Establish felling coupes that reflect landscape scale, ranging in scale from small coupes along the glen floor to larger coupes to the East and along the upper margins of the forest
- Restore PAWS sites by restocking with native woodland and link these sites through development of native broadleaved woodland in riparian zones
- Where possible, open up views from access routes and increase woodland diversity along access routes, to enhance the informal recreation experience
- Establish a well -designed permanent setting for the 'James of the Glen' Bothy.

Total Plan Area	1,762 hectares (ha)	
	(since extended to 3113 ha following acquisition of	
	Lurignish farm)	

Summary of Land Management Plan Proposals

Species Breakdown	(current)	(end of plan period)
Sitka spruce	769 ha (42%)	688 ha (38%)
Birch and other broadleaves	40 ha (2%)	47 ha (3%)
Scots pine	1 ha (<1%)	1 ha (<1%)
Lodgepole pine	26 ha (1%)	8 ha (< 1%)
Larch and other conifers	86 ha (5%)	133 ha (4%)
Open space	894 ha (49%)	938 ha (52%)



Planned Operations	2012- 2022 plan period
Felling	332 ha
Thinning	
Restocking	
New planting	
Road construction	
Road upgrades	
Significant Environment / Conservation Features	
Designated sites	A small part of Glen Etive and
	Glen Fyne SPA extends into
	the forest along its northern boundary
	The Ben Nevis and Glencoe
	National Scenic Area lies
	North of the forest
Minimum Intervention	
Natural Reserve	
Caledonian Pine Wood	
Priority Species	Golden eagle
	Otter

Critical Success Factors:

- Early thinning of restock in areas identified for thinning or shelterwood felling in future, to retain long term CCF
- Timeous thinning of current CCF, to avoid further stands moving past the window in which they can be thinned
- Avoiding further activity in the vicinity of CCF areas, to avoid windblow
- Deer control to minimize negative deer browsing / grazing impacts

Consultation and Further Information:

Council area and Community Council: Highland Council; Duror and Kentallen Community Council

Consultation: Scoping meeting held 21/09/2011. Emailed comments also received during September and October 2011.

Consultees: Highland Council (Planning and Transport / Access); Scottish Natural Heritage; Forest Conservancy; Historic Scotland; Mountain Bothy Association

For further information on the Plan, please contact:



Location Map

