FORESTRY CO-OPERATION GRANT
OPPORTUNITY MAPPING FOR NEW WOODLAND CREATION
IN WESTER ROSS
FEBRUARY 2020

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1. PROJECT SUMMARY

The aim of this proposed project is to take a strategic level approach to achieving one of the main objectives of the West Ross Deer Management Group. The project seeks to look across the whole DMG area and create a strategic level map of opportunities for new native woodland creation. The project brings together key datasets already available in the public domain and uses these as the basis for opportunity mapping. A methodology was developed by which the information is distilled to identify those areas that offer a combination of the greatest potential combined with practicality. The criteria used are those of habitat connectivity, preference of location, and accessibility. The majority of the datasets are widely available in the public domain, but hitherto have not been brought together in this fashion or been subject to such analysis. Considered together, the outputs identify a set of sites of prioritised sites offering the greatest potential for new native woodland creation.

Outputs are presented in form of maps GIS layers and tables. It will be for individual partners and estates to decide whether these opportunities are consistent with their own objectives and whether they wish to push them forward. The project offers a filtering system through which heavily constrained or unsuitable sites will be excluded, given a lower score and thus deemed of lower suitability. This report accompanies the dataset and lays out the methodology used, background to the project and stipulates the caveats and limits of use.

The dataset should also be of use to Scottish Forestry Conservancy staff in evaluating the genuine potential for new woodland creation in such areas.

2. INTRODUCTION

The West Ross Deer Management Group (WRDMG) is situated in the north-west Highlands between Loch Broom to the north-east and Loch Maree to the south-west, it extends to over 96,000 ha (238,000 acres). From sea level on the west coast, the area rises to 1,060m at the summit of An Teallach. Members of the DMG acting as part of the proposed project are ten in number, and are responsible for the management of approximately 87,000 hectares of land.

Much of the area is covered by environmental designations. There are 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), three Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), two Special Protection Areas and part of the area is in the Wester Ross National Scenic Area.

Heather moorland (61%) and blanket bog and peatlands (15%) are the main habitats, however the plant community with the greatest conservation value is the Atlantic Oak Woodland. This occurs/

occurs on the north shore of Loch Maree. As well as the trees it is rich in mosses, liverworts, lichens and ferns.

Growing concerns about climate change have led to the recognition of the importance of peatland and woodlands as valuable carbon stores. 6% of the group area is covered by woodland, mainly around the margins. Just over a third of the woodland is considered to be native or nearly native. Over half of the area is considered to be priority peatland, with all or most of the vegetation indicating priority peatland habitats, valuable as a massive carbon store.

The aim of the group is to collaborate on deer management issues and in particular to:

- share a commitment to a sustainable and economically viable Scottish countryside;
- maintain a sporting stag cull and associated socio-economic benefits;
- maintain designated features in favourable condition and work towards favourable/ unfavourable recovering status;
- liaise with SNH to protect all designated features;
- control the spread of non-native deer and other species;
- consider public interest elements relevant to local circumstances;
- **identify native woodland condition and potential woodland expansion;**
- encourage members to undertake skills and training assessment and maintain a record of skills;
- promote awareness of appropriate bio-security measures;
- encourage responsible access via the Outdoor Access Code.

An important objective of the DMG members is to identify the native woodland condition and consider expansion of woodland across the area. The advantages of new woodland creation are to improve the qualities of the landscape and enhance overall habitat quality and connectivity. For deer management purposes there are the added advantages of creating shelter for deer, thereby assisting in management of deer movements and reducing mortality during severe winters.

While this is currently being investigated at the estate level, this has not been considered across the DMG area as a whole.

3. PROJECT OUTCOMES

The principal project outcome is to identify areas that offer the greatest potential for new native woodland creation. This is in the in the form of appropriately scaled maps derived from GIS layers. These are be available to all members of the group. This would be of use not only to the individual estates, but to the DMG as a whole and to Scottish Forestry in potential discussion for future targeting of grants. The project may also form the basis of future projects in other regions as well as promoting the proactive work of this DMG.

4./

4. PROJECT PARTNERS

There are ten participating members of the group, mainly private estates, each with their own management objectives.

REF No.	ESTATE NAME	APPROX. GROSS AREA (HA)
1	DUNDONNELL	13,619
2	EILEAN DARACH, LITTLE GRUINARD AND LARACHANTIVORE	10,669
3	FANNICH	3,761
4	FOICH	3,946
5	GRUINARD, ARCHNEGIE AND FAIN	9,944
6	HEIGHTS OF KINLOCHEWE	7,292
7	INVERBROOM	7,973
8	LETTEREWE	16,412
9	LOCH ROSQUE	12,700
10	STRATHBRAN*	3,675
11	INVEREWE GARDENS NTS	840
	TOTAL AFTER EXCLUSIONS	87,239

* Subsequently withdrawn from this project at owners' request)

West Ross DMG Chair	Mr Randal Wilson
Mobile Number	07831 789505
Email	randalwilson@btconnect.com

West Ross DMG Secretary	Mr Ken Bowlt
Address:	Bowlts Chartered Surveyors Barnhill, Pluscarden, Elgin, IV30 8TZ
Telephone Number	01343 890400
Mobile Number	07768 722557
Email	ken@bowlts.com

Project lead consultant	Dr Ben Lennon M.A., FIC. For., MRICS.
Address:	Bowlts Chartered Surveyors Barnhill, Pluscarden Elgin, IV30 8TZ
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Email	ben@bowlts.com

5./

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology is principally GIS based using datasets available in the public domain. These will be supplemented by licensed datasets such asOrdnance Survey and aerial mapping.

Dataset	Owner
Climate suitability (2014-2020)	Forestry Commission Scotland/ Forest Research
Target Areas (2014-2020)	Forestry Commission Scotland
Soil Map of Scotland	James Hutton institute
Native Woodland Survey of Scotland	Forestry Commission Scotland
Caledonian Pinewood Inventory	Forestry Commission Scotland
Ancient Woodland Inventory	Scottish Natural Heritage
Designations	Various Scottish Government agencies and departments
Highland FWS	The Highland Council
Background mapping	Ordnance Survey
Aerial photography	Get Mapping/Ordnance Survey/etc.

The methodology seeks to consider all of the above layers in GIS format. Starting from a position in which all areas offer some potential, the methodology first eliminates those areas where woodland either exists, the land is physically not suitable or is constrained against the creation of woodland. This may be on the grounds of location, site unsuitability, conflict with designations or other preferred land uses. This is followed by a refinement process of ranking remaining areas with regards to accessibility, connectivity to other woodland and habitats, and preference. The work will necessitate the allocation of subjective, but universally applicable, criteria.

There is a degree of overlap with certain other datasets derived for similar purposes, but the results from this study will be targeted at specific outcomes. For example; the Highland Forest and Woodland Strategy focusses on preferred/less preferred areas for woodland creation, but does not take into account site suitability, access or habitat connectivity. The Forest Research datasets take into account climate suitability, but not soil compatibility, habitat, designations or access.

The process of the data follows two principal steps:-

1. Filtering
2. Scoring

The filtering seeks to remove those areas that are incompatible with woodland creation. By carrying this out initially, large areas are removed from the dataset. The limiting factor is recorded/

recorded as a constraint. This can be a statutory designation (e.g. SSSI), a product of current land use (developed settlement, existing woodland, water), or defined by policy or consensus (deep peats, land over 300m).

The scoring takes the remainder of these polygons which are constrained to a lesser degree and applies a scoring system that seeks to tie grant scoring to practicality to derive a hierarchy of preferability.

The scoring fields use a three tier rating only applying to those polygons that have not been sifted out on other grounds. The 1-3 scores allow these fields to be added cumulatively to provide an overall indication of favourability across the range of criteria.

The basic steps are as follows:-

1. **Filtering.** Remove/discount areas unsuitable, inappropriate or undesirable for woodland creation.

2. **Connectivity score**. Score remaining areas on the basis of connectivity. i.e. distance from existing native woodland.

3. **Quality score**. Score areas based on physical quality of opportunity, with particular reference to soil quality. This is a subjective score based on desk-based study and refined following site visit. Also taken into account are the amount of steep and stony ground.

4. **Accessibility Score**. Score areas based on accessibility in relation to county highways and estate tracks. This is a subjective score based on professional knowledge with regard to accessing sites with machinery and materials.

5. **Total score**. Areas to be given an index scoring being the sum of the three criteria above.

6. **Banding**. Areas to be banded based on the amalgamated scores above. These are as follows

   Low 1-3
   Medium 4-5
   High 6-9

7. **Marginality assessment.** A subjective factor (0-1) applied following rapid site assessment to factor in for unplantable areas. This recognises that not all land within a given polygon will be suitable for establishment This is a multiplication factor to apply to the gross area giving an indication of what might be plantable and subject to grant aid.

The/

The scoring system has been purposely kept simple for use as a strategic tool. A 1-3 categorisation should be sufficient for the major patterns to emerge, the maximum score possible being 9. Using mapping symbology this should provide a basic pattern of where the best opportunities lie. Each area has been subject to a site visit. All outputs are by their nature strategic and subject to further detailed evaluation.

The outputs from the study area give a starting point for further discussions and should not be regarded as representing any form of detailed assessment.

The results with regard to each estate stipulate no compunction or requirement to progress any grant application or woodland creation project.

6. OUTPUTS

The main outputs are as GIS layers for use by DMG member, agents and partner organisations.

The principal dataset provides fields that permit analysis and cumulative scoring to be carried out. The dataset is designed to be presented as a single layer but may also be rendered to present different levels of information in which a more refined view may be required.
Those without GIS capability will be provided with hard copies of both maps and the accompanying report.

7. CAVEATS AND LIMITS OF USE

For the outputs to be of service to the DMG and Scottish Forestry, the sites that score highest should be those that offer the greatest potential for significant areas of woodland creation (generally regarded as being in excess of 50 ha net plantable area, although some smaller areas are included). The aim is to filter out those sites that are heavily constrained or offer little potential and allow estate owners to focus on those sites that provide the greatest opportunities.

The outputs offer no guarantees regarding site suitability or the likelihood of a project being awarded a grant from Scottish Forestry or other government departments. They are merely a starting point for further exploration. In some cases a land owner, Scottish Forestry, or some other agency may object to woodland creation.

The principal layer is derived from estate boundaries as used in the Scottish Government "Land over 2000 hectares" dataset and has been refined based on local knowledge and changes in ownership where appropriate. The dataset is indicative and does not represent any legal boundaries or offer proof of title. Crofted land and common grazings have not been taken into account. Where common grazings and crofted land occur, these are constraints that may potentially be resolved with co-operation and common objectives.

The/

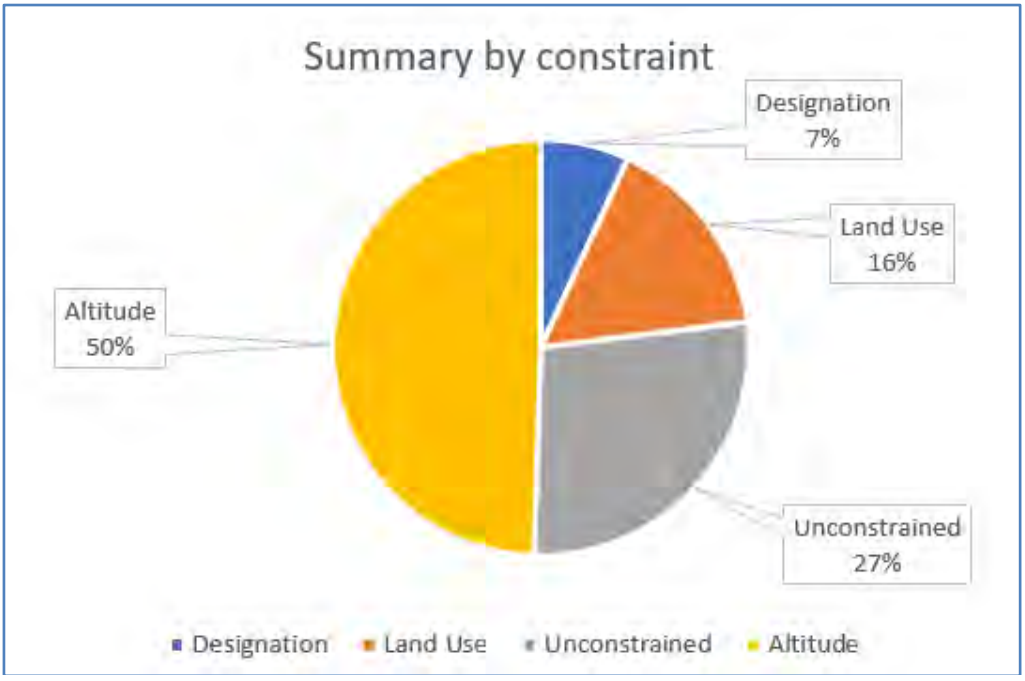
The polygons are by their nature, large. Some areas will be sub-divided for the purposes of practicality. In some cases, a score may be applied on the basis of part of a site fulfilling particular criteria. Whereas reasonable efforts have been made to make pragmatic decisions, a methodology of this nature will inevitably contain a degree of subjectivity. With this in mind, the purpose is to provide a balanced representation of the potential, rather than slavishly adhering to a prescriptive protocol.

Whereas a degree of site verification has been carried out, this is a high-level document with indicative outputs. No site is guaranteed to be suitable for new woodland creation.

Given the geography and location of the landscape, there is a high degree of marginality contained within these sites. Any area identified as offering potential may only contain a proportion of suitable planting land. This may be reduced significantly by factors that are unmappable at the scales in consideration. These might include localised deep peats, bogs, flushes, rock outcrops, water features, powerlines, and so on. The marginality factor has been taken into account to provide a more realistic assessment of planting potential. This is based on professional knowledge and site visits rather than on any structured survey. These are a starting point for potential and should be subject to a more structure habitat survey prior to any grant application.

8. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In total just over 87,000 hectares of land were taken into consideration, this being the sum of the total number of partner estates. Of this, approximately 24,000 hectares (27%) was deemed to be unconstrained. Land considered to be subject to a constraining factor may have included one or more elements such as a designation as well as being over 300m.

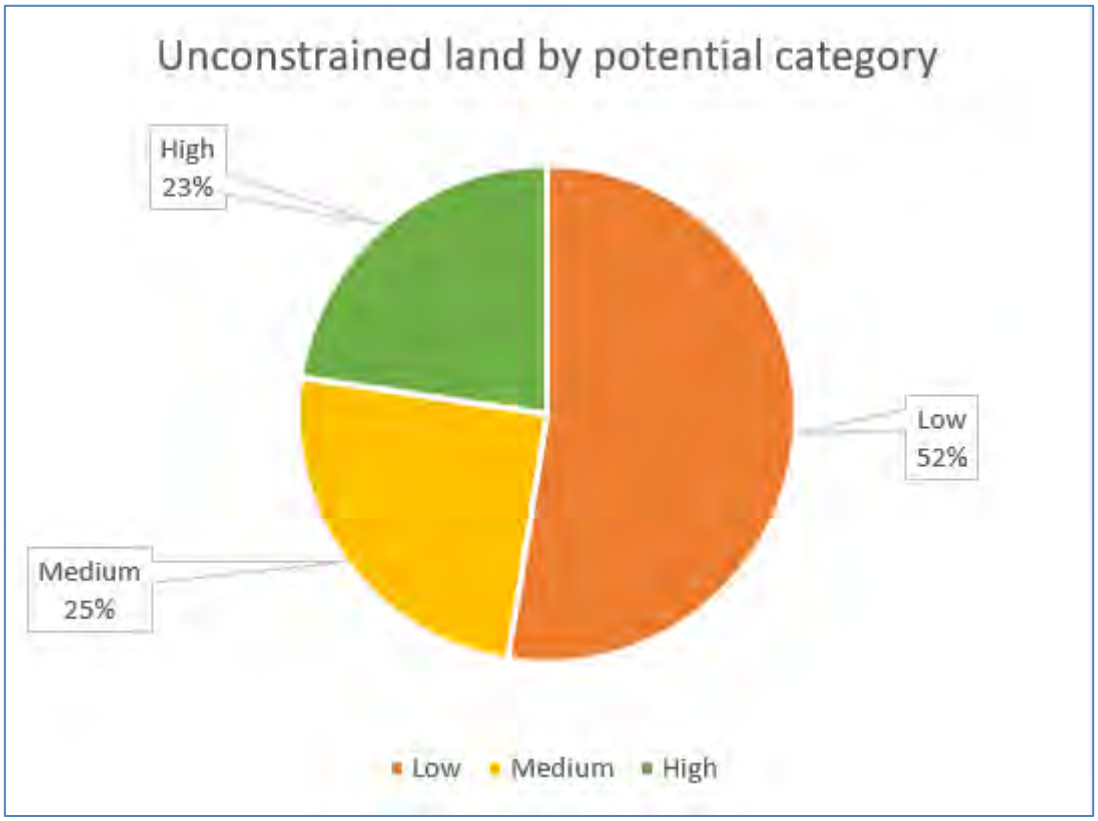


Of the unconstrained 24,000 hectares, approximately 50% attracted a combined subjective scoring of 0-3 and was categorised as having little or no potential for woodland creation. These sites were generally of low land quality and with poor access or were considered too remote to offer pragmatic opportunities.

The remaining 12,000 was relatively evenly distributed between medium and high potential. For each polygon a marginality figure was applied, representing the assumed ratio of plantable land. For the higher scoring land this was generally ranked at 0.5. For the medium category at 0.4.

On conclusion of the calculations it is estimated that there is potential in the study area for 2,650 ha of new native woodland creation in the high category. These are generally accessible sites that offer a reasonable prospect of plantable land and are largely unconstrained. It should be noted that some of these areas may be crofted or subject to other constraints not considered in the study.

Roughly the same amount of land was considered suitable in the medium category. These sites were deemed more challenging in terms of access or amount of plantable area, but still offered some opportunities. Given the nature of the medium sites, it is likely that planning and establishment costs would be higher and thus might be less attractive as a project to either the owner or to Scottish Forestry as the grant aiding body.



WOODLAND CREATION POTENTIAL (Hectares)			
ESTATE NAME	**HIGH (Net)**	**MEDIUM (Net)**	**LOW (Gross)**
DUNDONNELL	982	506	4177
EILEANN DARACH, LITTLE GRUINARD AND LARACHANTIVORE	0	265	3928
FANNICH	0	0	0
FOICH	82	0	0
GRUINARD, ARCHNEGIE AND FAIN	257	214	2355
HEIGHTS OF KINLOCHEWE	210	466	0
INVERBROOM	237	502	0
LETTEREWE	295	255	2235
LOCH ROSQUE	460	555	147
INVEREWE GARDENS NTS	124	98	0
TOTAL	**2647**	**2861**	**12842**

9. NEXT STEPS

Having presented copies of this report to Scottish Forestry the individual partner members the next steps will be to present the information collectively to the West Ross Deer Management Groups.

It will be up to individual owners and managers to decide whether to progress schemes and over what timescale. In doing this they will be invited to pursue with the report author, their own agents or directly with Scottish Forestry.

Having developed the methodology there is the opportunity to roll this out to other Deer Management Groups to see if there is merit in replicating the process elsewhere. The author has indicated willingness to present to other groups as required.

BL/BL/AM 3598
9th March 2020

APPENDIX I

FIELDS AND ABBREVATIONS USED IN GIS DATA

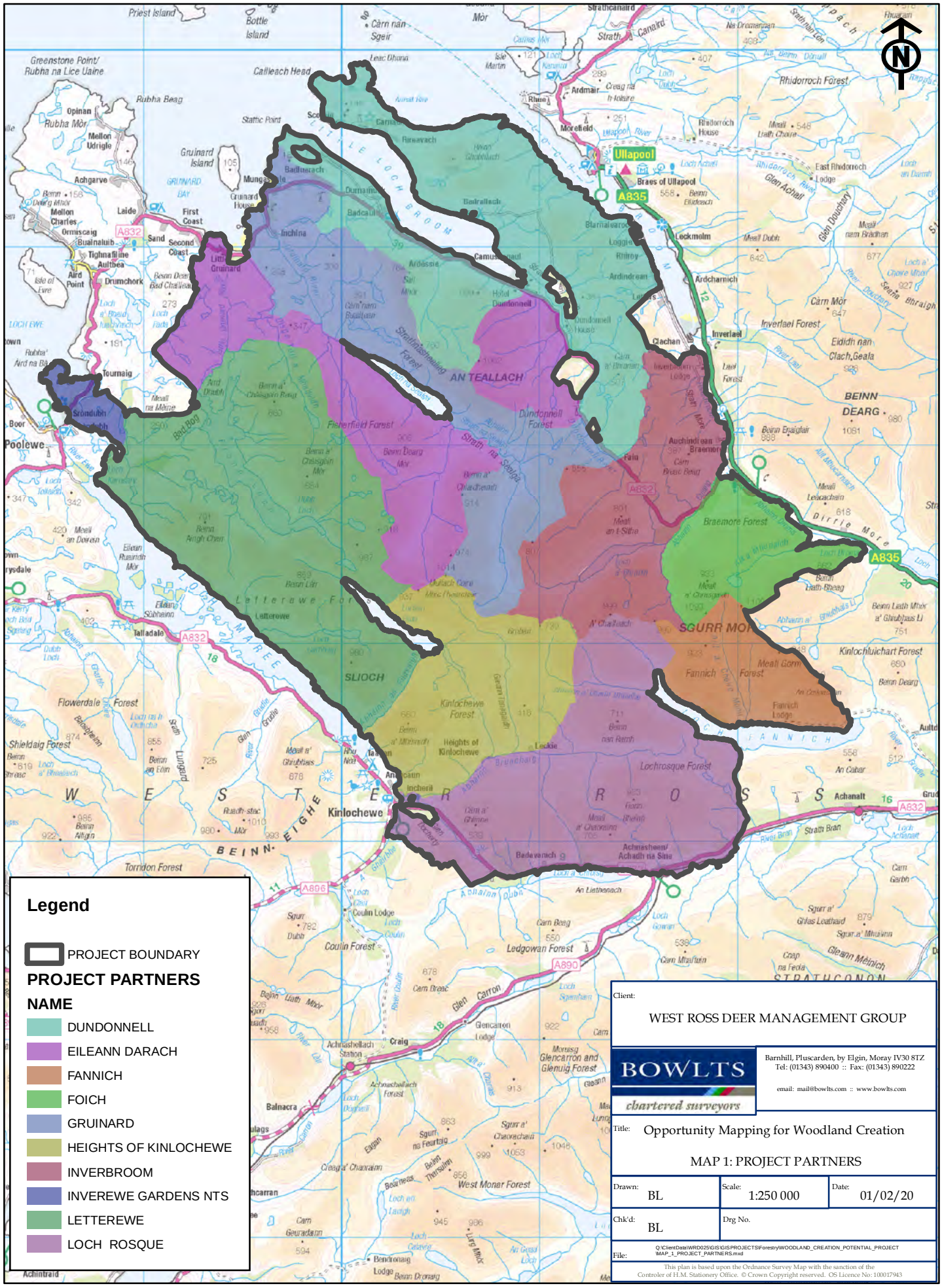
APPENDIX 1: FIELDS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN GIS DATA

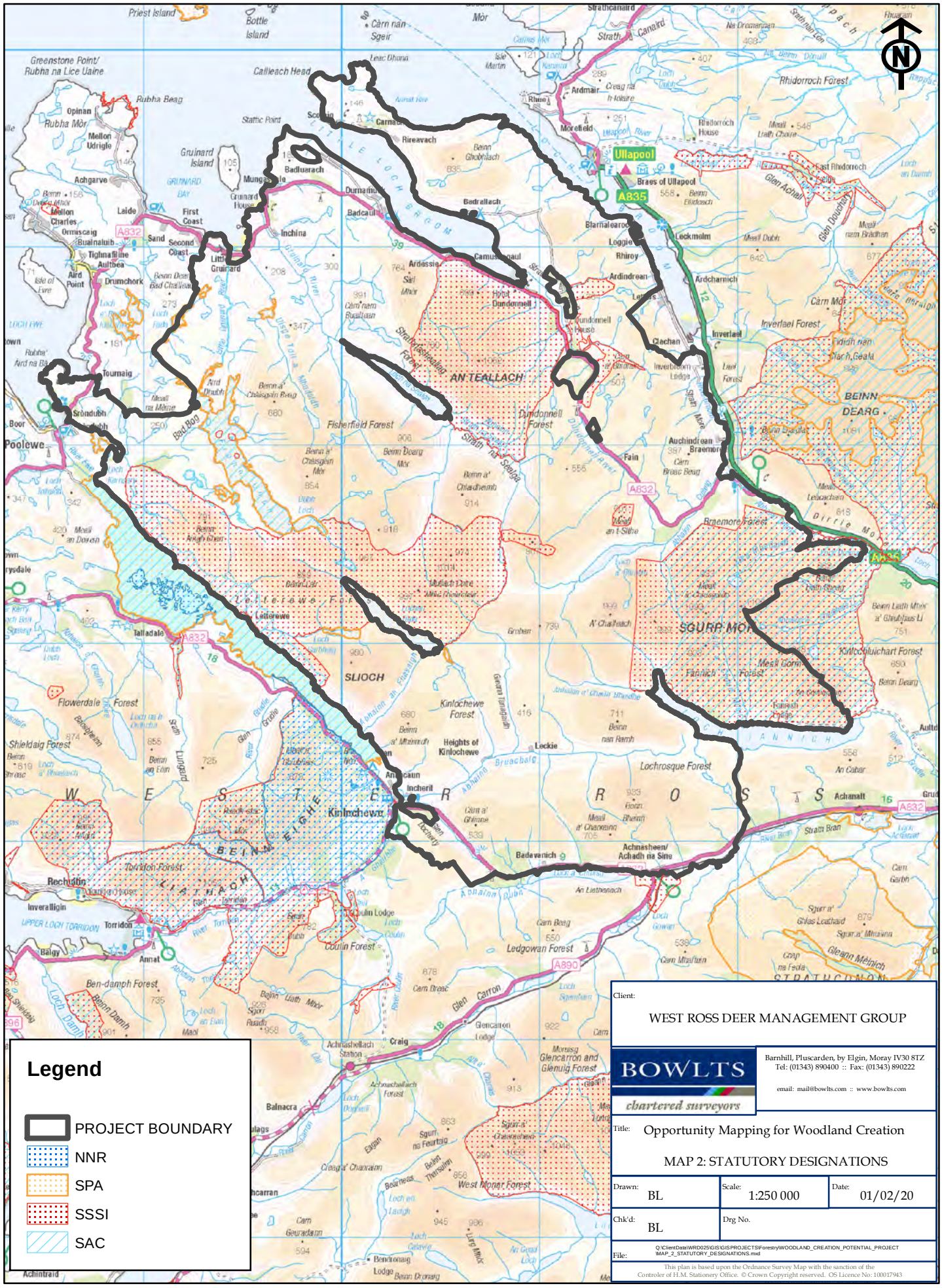
Field Name	Field Description	Attribute	Attribute Description	Notes
LUSE	General Land Use			
		DP	Known areas of Deep Peat	From SNH data
		MO	Mountainous	Land over 400m
		WA	Inland water bodies	
		WO	Existing woodland	
		OL	Other land	Land otherwise constrained (e.g. developed, wayleaves, etc.)
		OG	Open Ground	
CONSTRAINT	Primary Constraint			Constraints may be multiple. These have not been applied hierarchically and several may apply.
		DE	Statutory designation	Statutory designation regarded as being at odds with the activity of woodland creation (SSSI, SAC, etc,)
		ALT	Altitude	Land over 400m
		DE	Developed land	E.g. Settlements, crofts
		LU	Land constrained or excluded on the grounds of current land use	(e.g. deep peat, existing woodlands).
		U	Considered to be open and generally unconstrained.	May include some areas of constrained land considered unmappable for the purposes of this project.
ACCESS	Accessibility	1-3		Score based on assessment of the access to the site for the purposes of woodland establishment.

		1	Site has little, or limited access.	May be remote from public highway or not served by estate tracks and roads.
		2	The site is moderately accessible.	May still offer some constraints or difficulties.
		3	The majority of the site is generally accessible from public highway or from a good quality estate track.	
QUALITY		1	Site is of poor quality and site type.	Site may contain high proportion of unmappable deep peat, shallow skeletal soils or be otherwise degraded.
		2	Site is of moderate quality.	Given the nature of the region many sites will fall into this category at best. Soils likely to contain some mineral content and at least offering a reasonable opportunity for woodland establishment.
		3	Good quality site.	Likely to contain considerable areas of fertile land and mineral soils. Likely to be in cultivated/improved areas.
CONNECTIVITY		1	Poor connectivity.	Remote from existing native woodland (normally over 1000m)
		2	Medium connectivity.	500-1000m from existing native woodland.
		3	Good connectivity.	Well connected to one or more native woodlands.

APPENDIX II

MAPS


Legend
PROJECT BOUNDARY
PROJECT PARTNERS
NAME
DUNDONNELL
EILEANN DARACH
FANNICH
FOICH
GRUINARD
HEIGHTS OF KINLOCHEWE
INVERBROOM
INVEREWE GARDENS NTS
LETTEREWE
LOCH ROSQUE
Client:
WEST ROSS DEER MANAGEMENT GROUP
BOWLTS
chartered surveyors
Barnhill, Pluscarden, by Elgin, Moray IV30 8TZ
Tel: (01343) 890400 :: Fax: (01343) 890222
email: mail@bowlts.com :: www.bowlts.com
Title:
Opportunity Mapping for Woodland Creation
MAP 1: PROJECT PARTNERS
Drawn: BL
Scale: 1:250 000
Date: 01/02/20
Chk'd: BL
Drg No.
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Client: WEST ROSS DEER MANAGEMENT GROUP

BOWLTS chartered surveyors

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Title: Opportunity Mapping for Woodland Creation

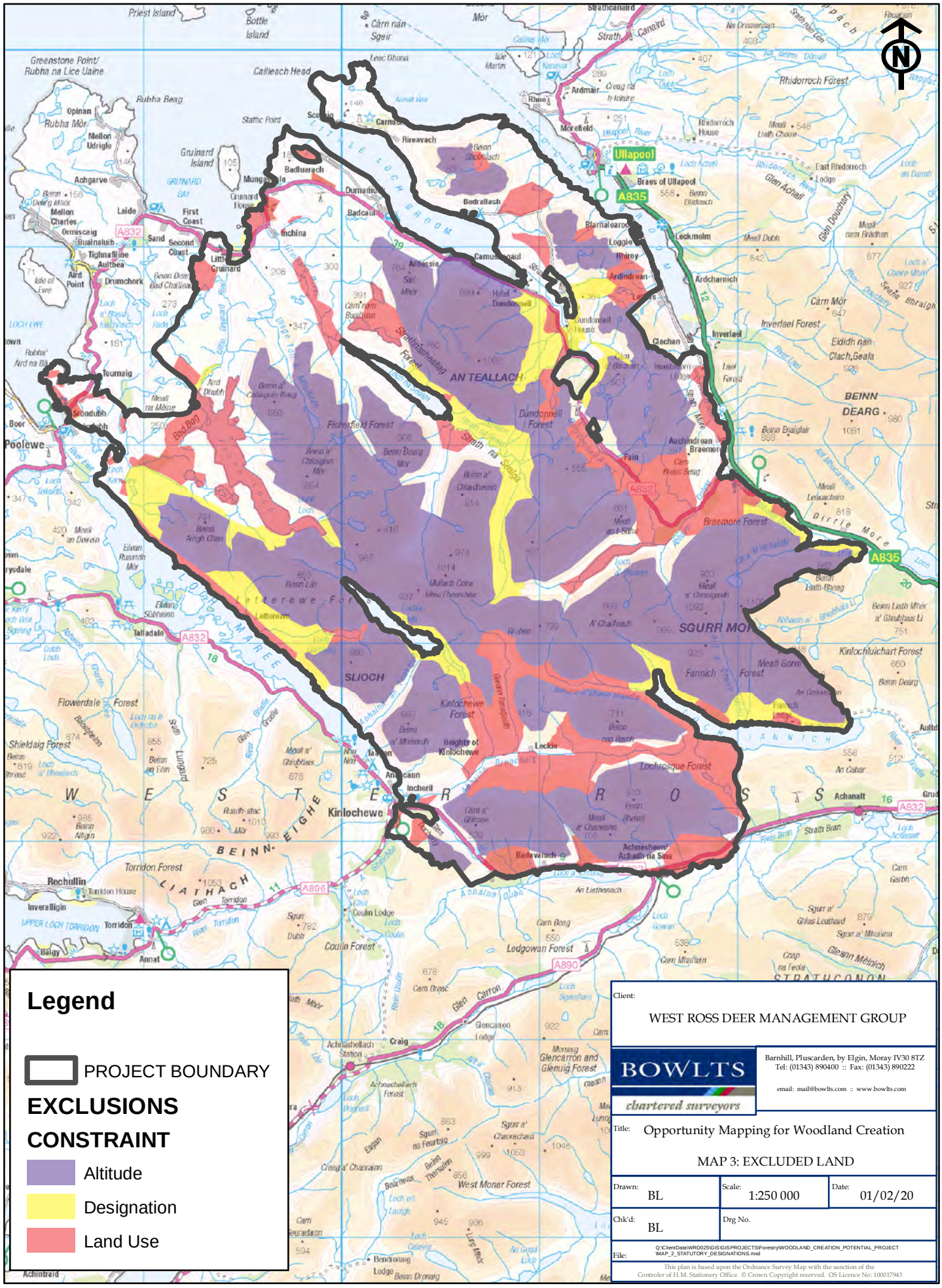
MAP 2: STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

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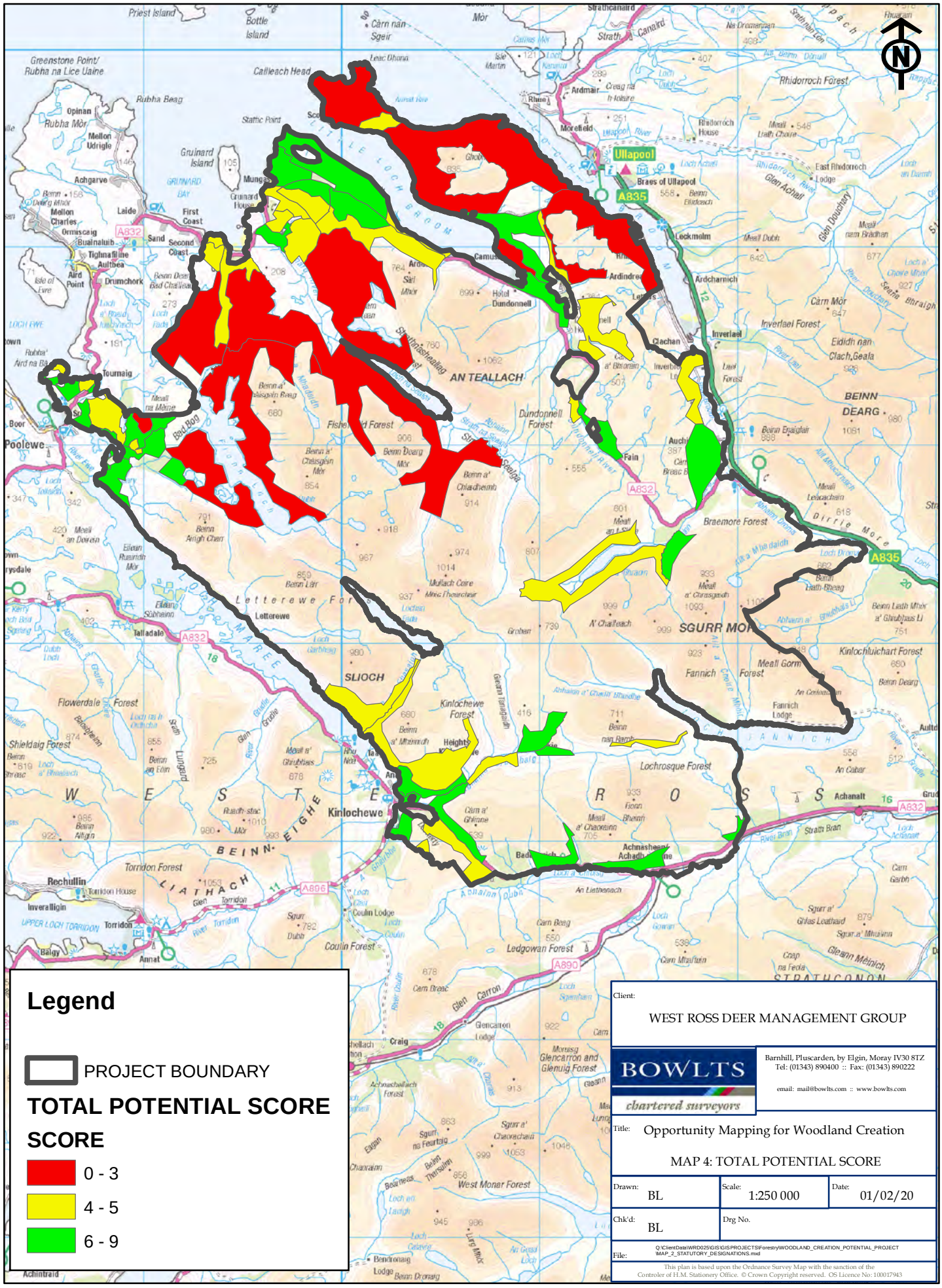
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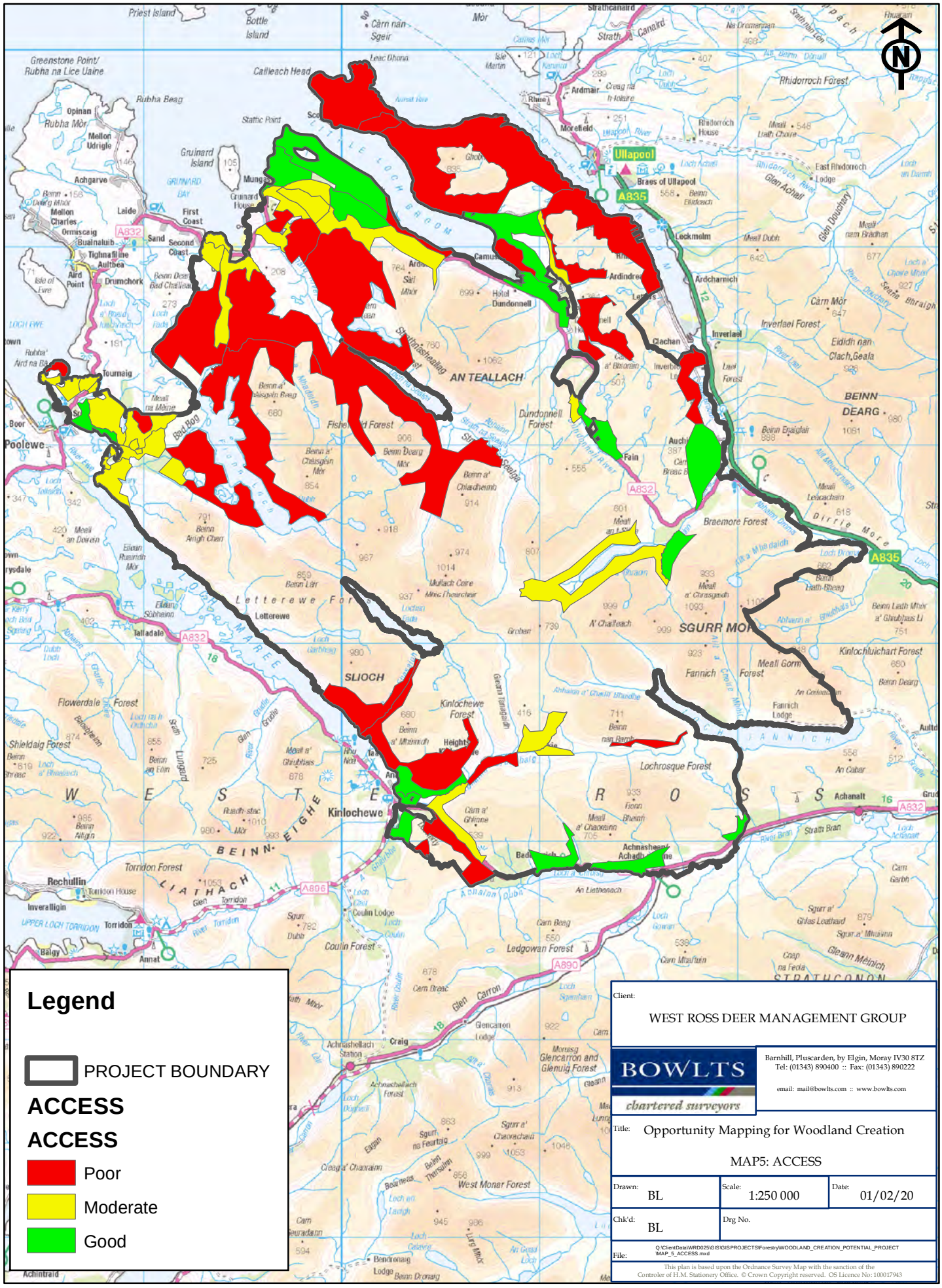
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Client: WEST ROSS DEER MANAGEMENT GROUP

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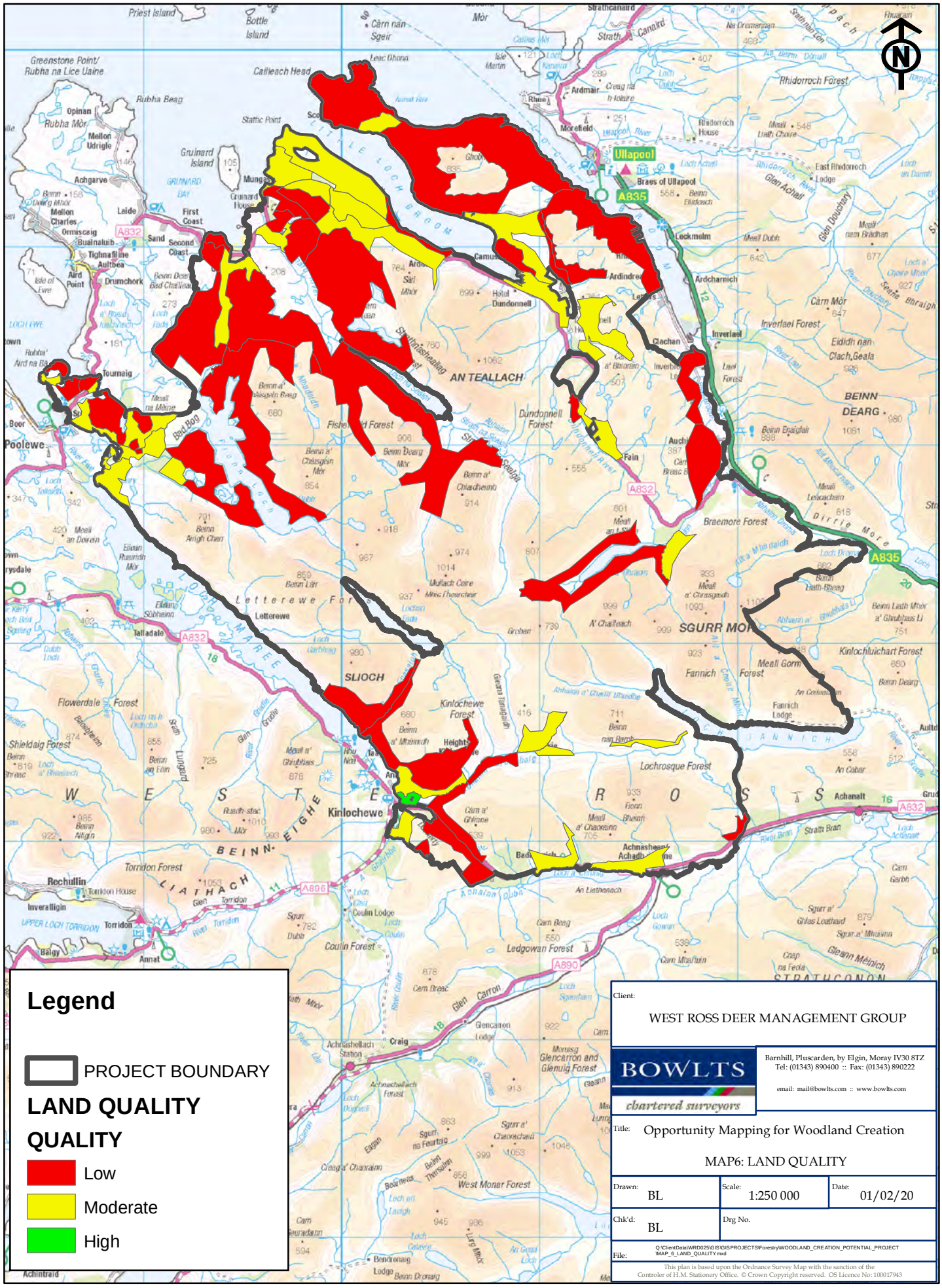
MAP5: ACCESS

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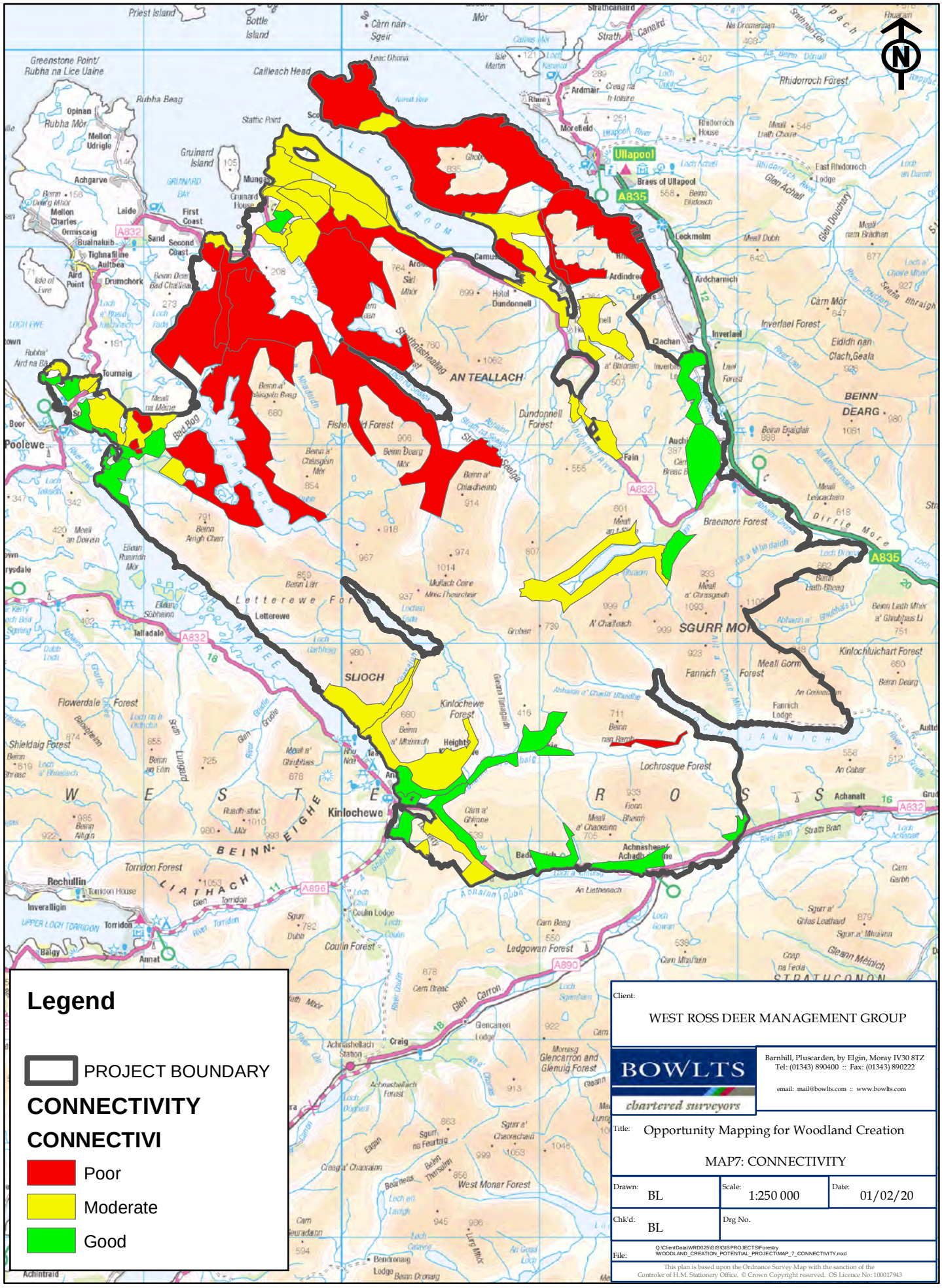
MAP6: LAND QUALITY

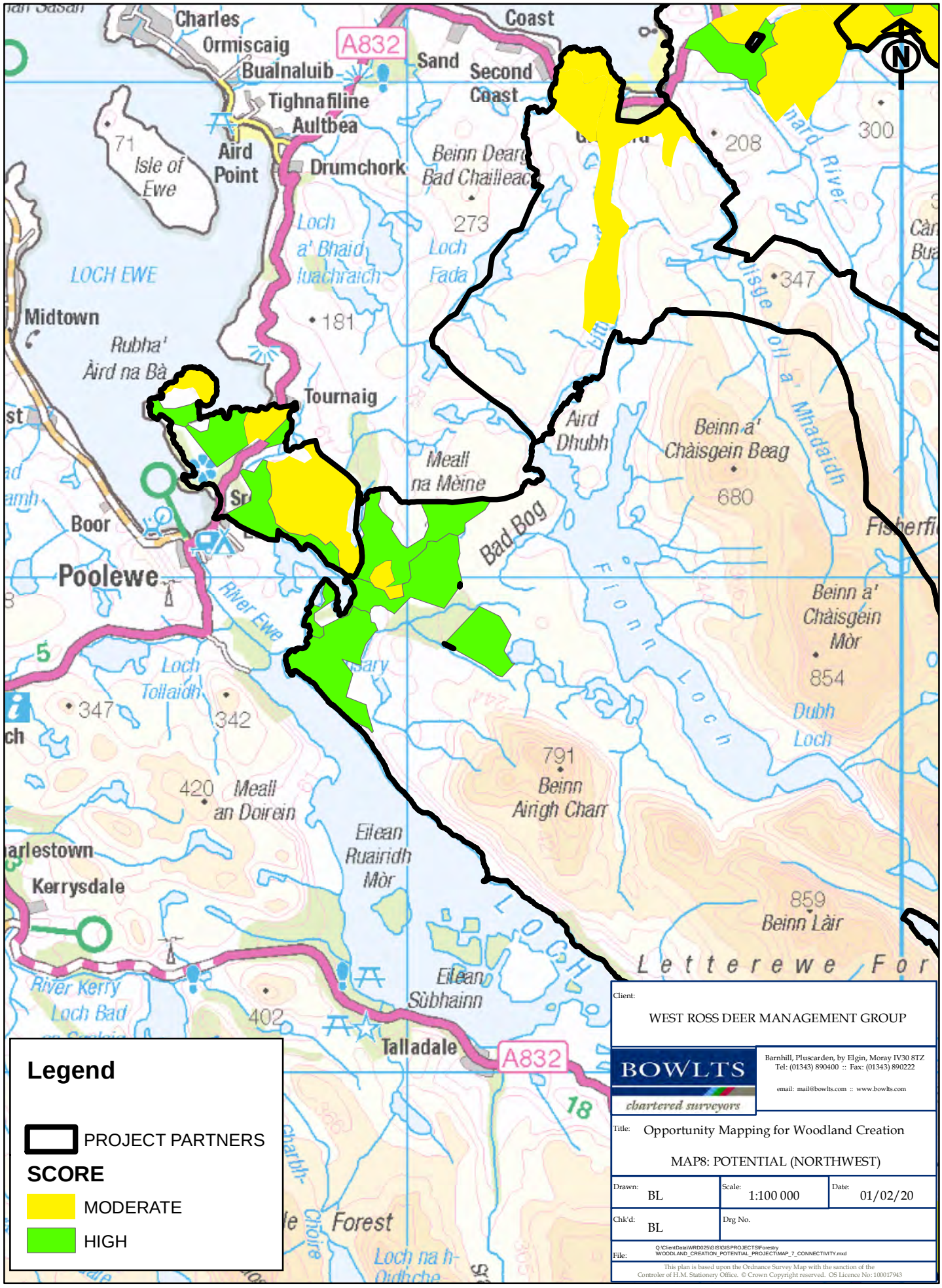
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Legend
PROJECT BOUNDARY
CONNECTIVITY
CONNECTIVI
Poor
Moderate
Good
Client:
WEST ROSS DEER MANAGEMENT GROUP
BOWLTS
chartered surveyors
Barnhill, Pluscarden, by Elgin, Moray IV30 8TZ
Tel: (01343) 890400 :: Fax: (01343) 890222
email: mail@bowlts.com :: www.bowlts.com
Title: Opportunity Mapping for Woodland Creation
MAP7: CONNECTIVITY
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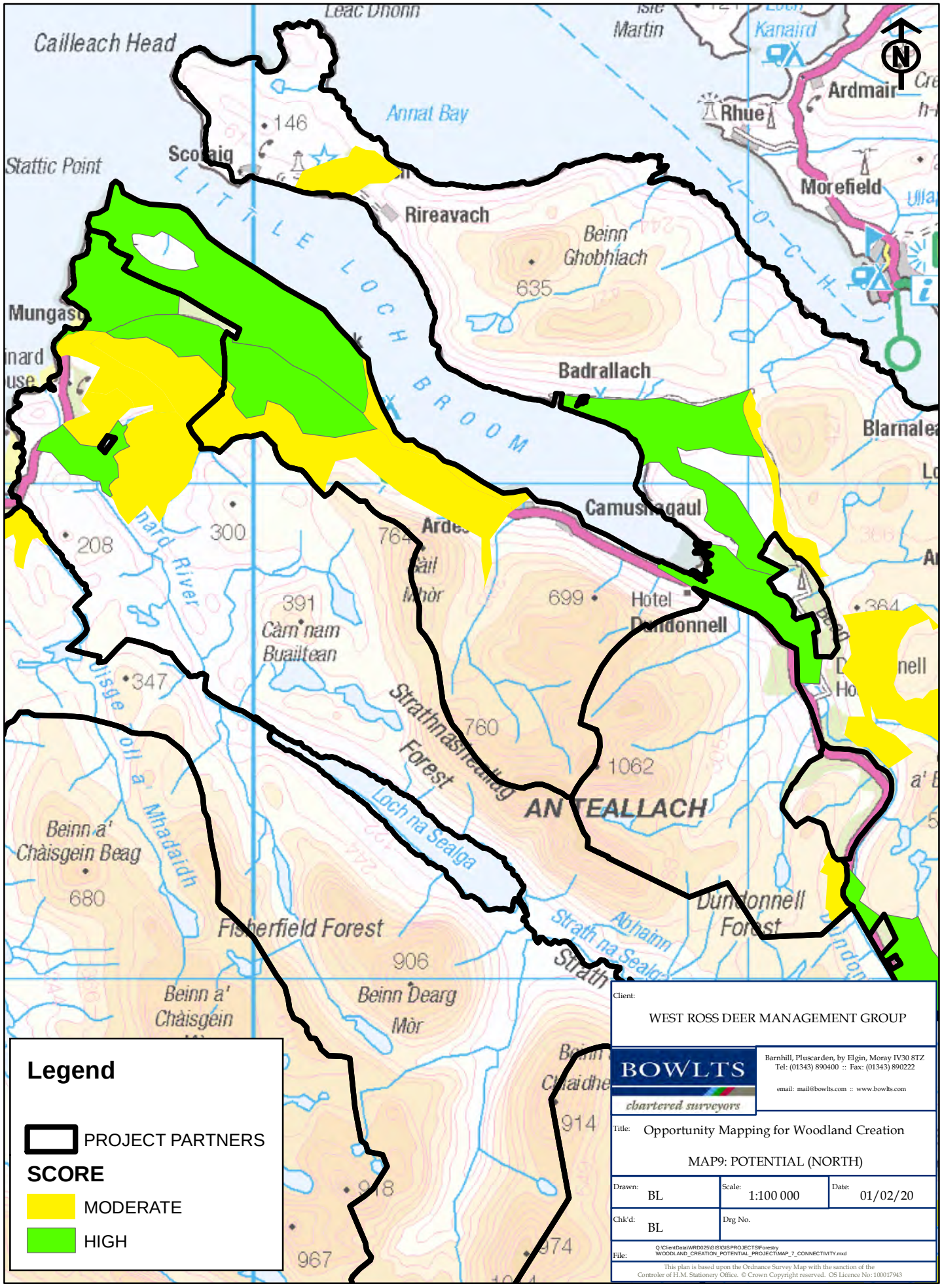
MAP8: POTENTIAL (NORTHWEST)

Drawn:	Scale:	Date:
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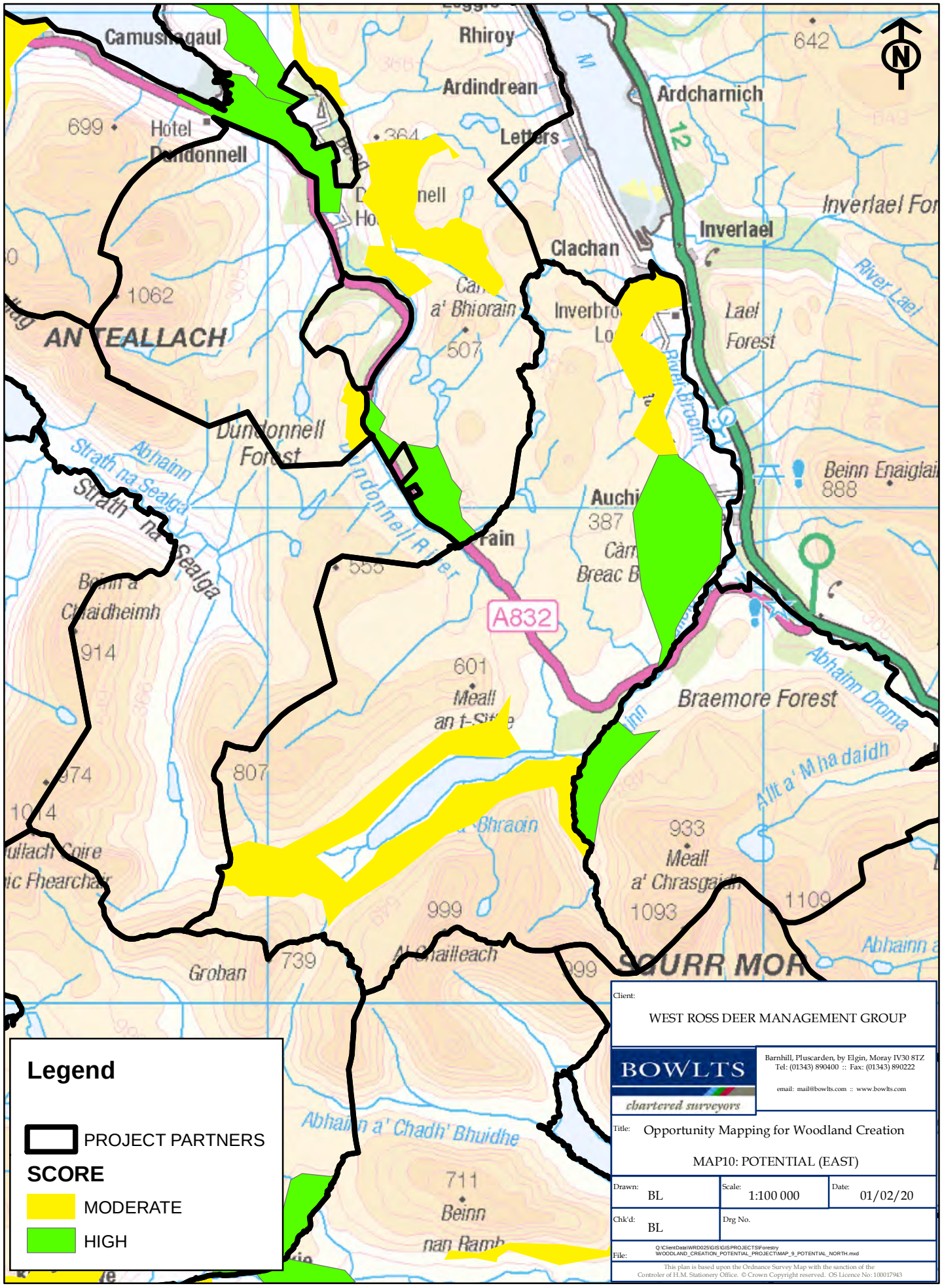
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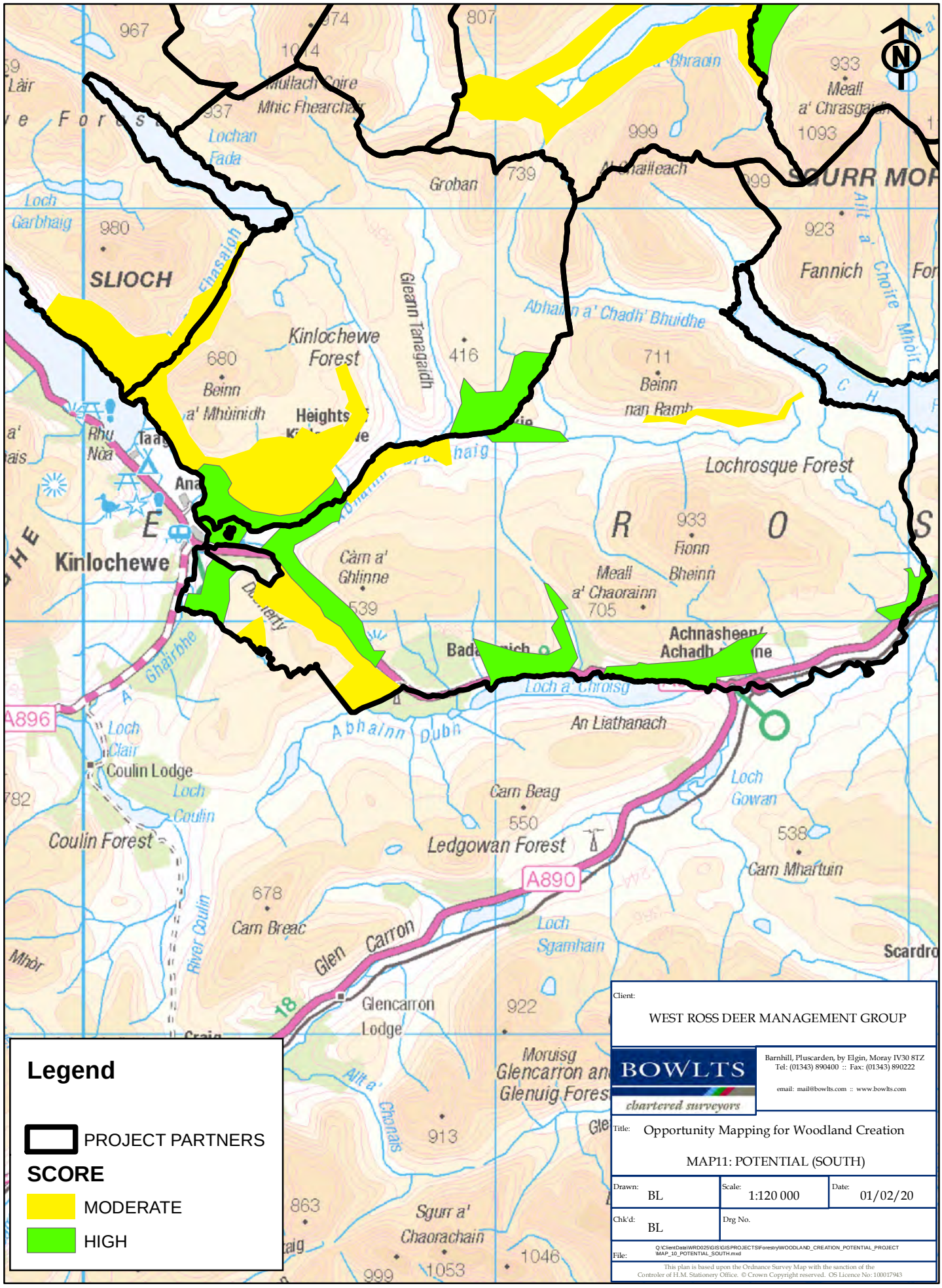
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