Forestry and Land Scotland
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

Duror Land Management Plan Scoping Brief

Planning Team

Mandie Currie – Planning

Chris Tracey – Planning

Alastair Cummings – Programming

Sergey Eydelman – Harvesting and Management

Stuart Findlay – Forest Management and Stewardship

Callum Strong – Environment

George Thorpe – Environment

Anne Goodenough - Environment

Jeff Hancox – Civil Engineering

Douglas Cook - Landscape

Introduction and Description

This Scoping Brief presents the FLS vision for Duror forest; analyses the issues and constraints to be considered for its management and proposes objectives and priorities, short and long term, which will inform the preparation of the Land Management Plan for the next 10 years. The Land Management Plan will review and replace the previous Duror Forest Development Plan, which expires on 31st March 2024. Duror is part of the wider North Argyll forest area and will be covered by the Strategic Plan for the area, which provides overview and context.

The Duror LMP area covers 3,113 hectares and extends over land ranging from 40 to 510 m above sea level, comprising approximately 1,115 ha commercial forest (including internal open space) and 1,998 ha open hill, with small areas of semi-natural and native woodland. The forested area extends through the long west/east aligned Glen Duror, occupying the glen floor and extending up the steep glen sides to about 300-350 metres. (See Map 1: Location map). Lagnaha, a sheep farm that was acquired in 2015, has been added to the original Duror forest Plan area.

The forest lies above the villages of Duror and Kentallen but is also within easy reach of the communities of Ballachullish, Glenachulish and Appin. The extensive, forested slopes at the mouth of the glen are clearly visible from the A828 but the forest becomes progressively less visually accessible as it extends

eastwards. The forest is easily accessed from the village of Duror on its western edge where there is a FLS car park.

The LMP area bounds FLS ground to the South (Bealach) North (Glenachulish) and East (Glen Creran) with a small stretch of boundary shared with private ground to the East at Lagnaha. On the western side, the forest abuts onto the A828 road in places, although part of the seashore is also FLS land; there is also frontage onto part of Duror village. Neighbouring land use is primarily forest, open hill and agricultural ground.

Social Factors

Duror forest lies adjacent to the settlement of Duror, between Glenachulish and Appin. Approximately 1000 people reside within proximity to the forest but tourism increases the population size significantly in the summer months and the A82 and A828 arteries bring high numbers of travellers past the forest.

The glen is used for informal recreation, largely by local walkers and cyclists. There is a FLS car park at the western end, close to the village of Duror and a waymarked access route, which extends for approximately 7 km through the forest. There is a relatively popular access to the 'James of the Glen' bothy, almost at its centre, and a long-distance traditional route through the forest links Duror village to Ballachulish and Glen Creran, adopted by Highland Council as a core path. A Sustrans cycle/ all ability access route extends to the edge of the forest.

The waymarked path, which is largely on forest roads, will be maintained but there are no current plans to extend the access network. Views from paths will be maintained or created where possible during the felling cycle and open space around the James of the Glen Bothy will be maintained. Failure of a bridge has impacted the access loop and limits access South of the river. FLS does not have plans to reinstate the bridge although discussions are underway with the community and Highland Council regarding alternative solutions.

Environmental Factors

Part of the LMP area at Lagnaha (all open hill ground) lies within the Ben Nevis and Glen Coe National Scenic Area.

The Glen Etive and Glen Fyne SPA covers the open hill ground and extends into the forested zones in places, mainly in the NE section of the forest, which was planted in 2004 and 2010. Operations in the upper zones of the forest may impact on priority species on which the designation is based.

A small area of open ground at Lagnaha lies within the Kentallen geological SSSI, which also takes in a very small part of the Glenachulish LMP area. The SSSI management plan will be considered as part of the Duror LMP process (including the area of SSSI in the Glenachulish LMP area) as a major part of the designation sits within Lagnaha.

The River Duror runs through the forest and drains into Loch Linnhe. The river is approximately 9.7 km long, most of which lies within the LMP area. It has good to high classifications for most parameters, other than for overall hydrology and hydromorphology (moderate) and modelled hydrology and hydrology which are poor (medium/ high flows). Loch Linnhe has an overall ecological status of Moderate, with the projected condition improving to Good status by 2027.

Drinking water supplies are taken from within the forest block, with at least three private water supply points present. Parts of the open hill at Lagnaha and South of the forested area are within public water catchment areas. There are also intakes along the river for an hydroelectric scheme.

There are small areas of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) within the forested area, associated with the river and on upper slopes in the SE part of the forested area. Also, more significant areas of Plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) – surveyed in 2022 and found to be of high ecological value along the river but of low value in the South and SE parts of the forest, away from the main river. Duror lies within the Scottish rainforest area and riparian zones are important for oceanic bryophytes, so will be protected during operations.

The current Plan is to restore the PAWS areas to native woodland although the specific area and extent of the PAWS has changed slightly following survey. The LMP revision will review the restocking in these areas, following UKFS, UKWAS and FLS policy on PAW restoration. Overall, at least 85% of PAWs across the Region will be restored, prioritising PAWS of high and medium ecological potential, with enhancement of ancient woodland remnants and native woodland features in the remaining 15% of PAWs sites. The aim is to maintain and enhance features of high conservation value in all PAWS and although landscape-scale restoration to native woodland is a priority, PAWS of high - medium ecological potential will be restored and a precautionary approach will be taken with areas surveyed as low ecological potential. In these areas, some non-invasive, non-native restocking may be appropriate, if remnants are maintained and enhanced; features are buffered; the site is carefully managed and monitored and there is a clear management rationale.

ASNW is more extensive on lower slopes at Lagnaha; also, a scattering of native broadleaves have survived on crags and other inaccessible places. The potential for native woodland expansion in this area has been identified.

Pine marten have been noted through most of the forest. Black grouse, Red grouse, Rock ptarmigan and Golden plover have been recorded on higher slopes. The open ground is SPA for Golden eagle.

Dwarf juniper grow on the slopes on Fraochaidh and a range of priority open habitats are found across the area including upland heath; blanket bog and mires; base rich flushes and minerotrophic springs.

Deer damage is significant in places. Nearest Neighbour survey data (2009-20) indicates an average 50 % conifer deer damage across the DMU / Strategic Plan area (Duror, Appin, Bealach, Glenachulish, Brecklet, Creran). Even higher rates of damage in broadleaves have been indicated by Herbivore Impact Assessments and Natural Regeneration Surveys. Further information can be found in the Deer Management Plan for the Strategic Plan area. Livestock also access the forest and are adding to the grazing and browsing damage. A new boundary livestock fence is required between the neighbouring ground and the FLS land at Glenachulish and Duror; this has already been identified as a priority in the North Argyll Forests Strategic Plan and the Glenachulish LMP.

The Scottish Natural Heritage (now NatureScot) Landscape Assessment classifies part of the area as Rugged Massif and part as Craggy Massif, with Lowland Ridges and Mosses at lower levels. The steep sided enclosed glen provides a contrast to the adjacent more open coast and expansive seascape, as well as the openness and rugged grandeur of the high tops, including several munro summits which overlook the glen from the north.

Forestry - related guidance includes ensuring that forestry does not mask landforms; reducing grazing pressure for natural regeneration; softening woodland edges and maintaining some open land in large-scale plantations.

The geology is complex - granite and diorite dominates to the East and North forming the high ground and at lower levels to the West, the Appin Quartzite formation runs through the forest, stretching from Appin and the western side of Bealach. A mozaic of schists, slates, psammites, pelites and semi pelites, with occasional mudstones and meta mudstones occur across the rest of the LMP area. These are overlain with hummocky glacial deposits (diamicton, sand and gravel) across most of the forested area with occasional alluvial deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel).

Soils are similarly varied, ranging from brown earths and upland brown earths mainly to the West and scattered through the forest, and elsewhere, large areas of ironpans and gleys. There are significant bog and peaty soil types along watercourses and natural flood plains, which need to be investigated for presence of deep peat.

Economic Factors

FLS operations need to be financially self-sustaining at a regional level (FLS is one of a few Government agencies that are required to generate its own income) so continued production of commercial species is a necessity. The Strategic Plan for the North Argyll Forests sets the context for management of the forests in this area, separately and collectively. The Plan identifies commercial forestry as the main focus for Duror, primarily conifers but including some productive broadleaves where feasible. But other objectives are also important, including management of ASNW; restoration of PAWS; development and promotion of broadleaved riparian woodland and provision of visitor services.

Sixty-nine percent of the LMP area (including Lagnaha) is open hill (across the Strategic Plan area, open ground accounts for 62% of the FLS land holding, compared with 33% of FLS land nationally). Only 27% of the land is covered with forestry, including ancient woodland, non-native broadleaves and native broadleaf regeneration:

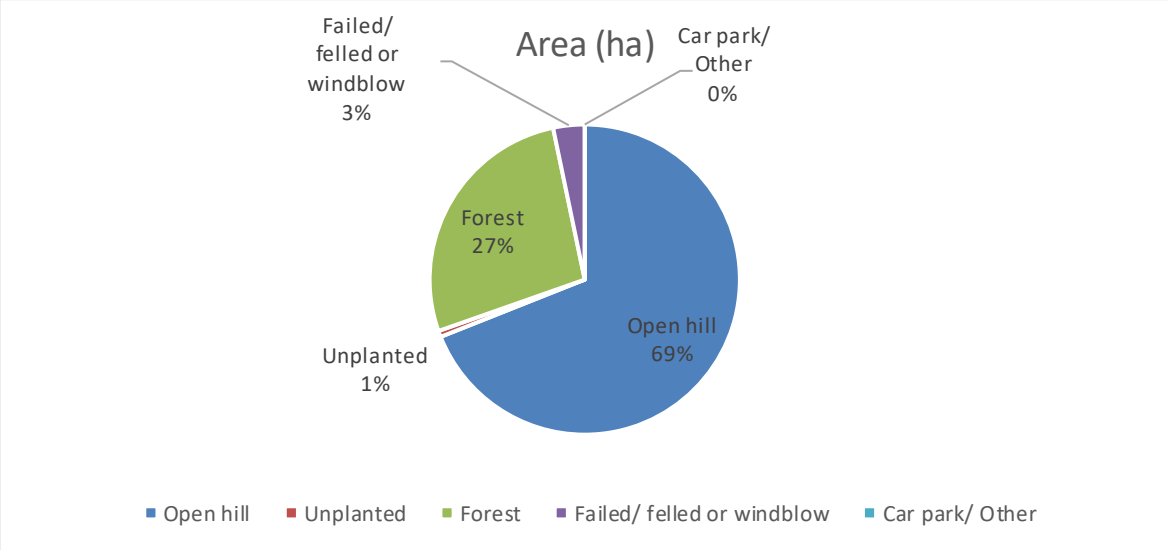

Figure 1: Land use in the Duror LMP area

Excluding the more recently acquired land at Lagnaha, the proportion of open hill reduces to 47% and the relative proportion under forest increases to 46%.

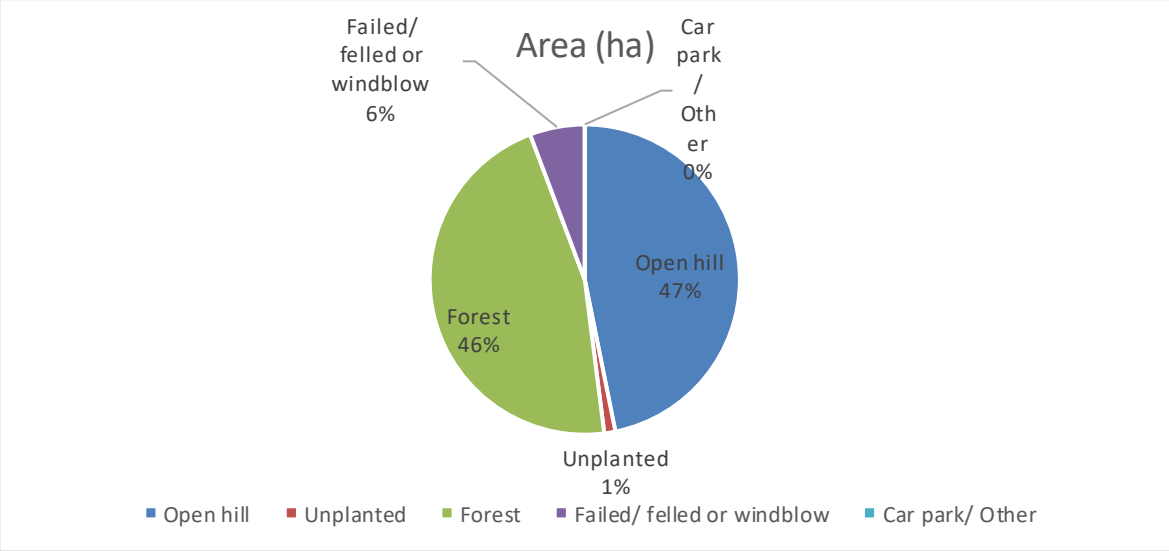

Figure 2 Land use excluding Lagnaha

Sitka spruce dominates the species mix, comprising 79% of all species. Larch is the next most prevalent species, comprising only 6% of the forested area. Removal of larch will be prioritised where possible in the felling programme, in response to the Phytophthora ramorum risk, as per the FLS larch strategy (2022) and in compliance with the Scottish Forestry Action Plan (June 2021). Duror lies within the more vulnerable Priority Action Zone, where the targets are to:

- remove at least 20% of the larch by April 2027 (against an April 2021 baseline and focusing on areas closest to the boundary of the Risk reduction Zone);
- fell the difficult and complex larch coupes by April 2032 (starting with those at most risk of disease and maintaining a balanced annual programme) and
- construct access to at least 80% of all mature larch by April 2027.

Restock will not include larch and alternative species will be selected to create diversity and colour.

A priority will be to diversify the species composition by introducing more alternative conifer species as well as broadleaves, to improve resilience - for example to climate change and the threats of pests and diseases. Climate change models suggest that the general trend will be towards a significantly warmer climate with higher winter rainfall and lower rainfall in the summer leading to a partial soil moisture deficit during the summer months. Although this may have limited impact in the next rotation, in the longer term this may widen the range of species potentially suitable for the site but may reduce the suitability of Sitka spruce as a timber species if significant summer droughts become normal. At the same time, warmer winters and higher average annual temperatures promotes an increase in the type and scale of tree diseases and pests, which increasingly impact species choice and forest management. The increased risk of wildfires also influence the need to increase species and age diversity and establish more open rides.

Native broadleaves comprise less than 7% of the tree species and a further priority will be to increase the proportion of native broadleaves along riparian zones and in the PAWS areas of high-medium ecological potential, as well as protecting ASNW.

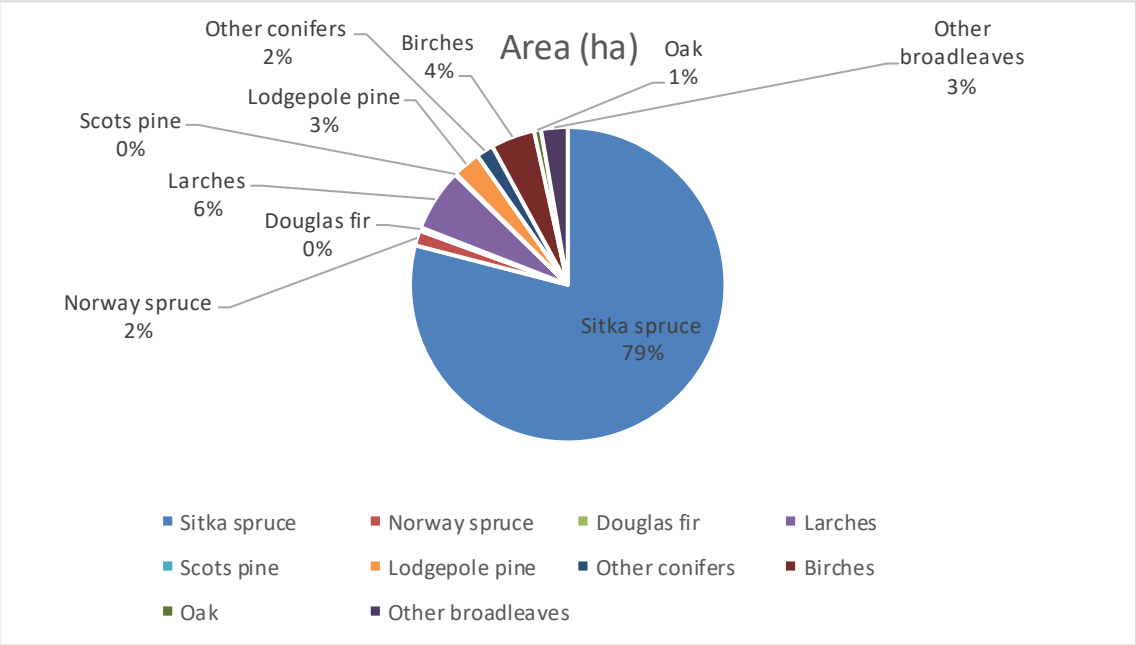

Figure 3 Current tree species composition

Some 85% of the forest cover (conifers and broadleaves) was planted or established in the last 60 years, while 15% of the forest is over 60 years old and only 4% is 80+ years old. 26% of the forest was established in the past 30 years whereas 59% was established between 30 and 60 years ago, reflecting the higher planting rates in the 1960s and the 1980s. A challenge will be to eventually broaden and smooth the age range further, avoiding the predominance of narrow age categories. This will be achieved by allowing a larger proportion of trees to reach over-maturity and old age, while continuing to promote recruitment into the younger age classes.

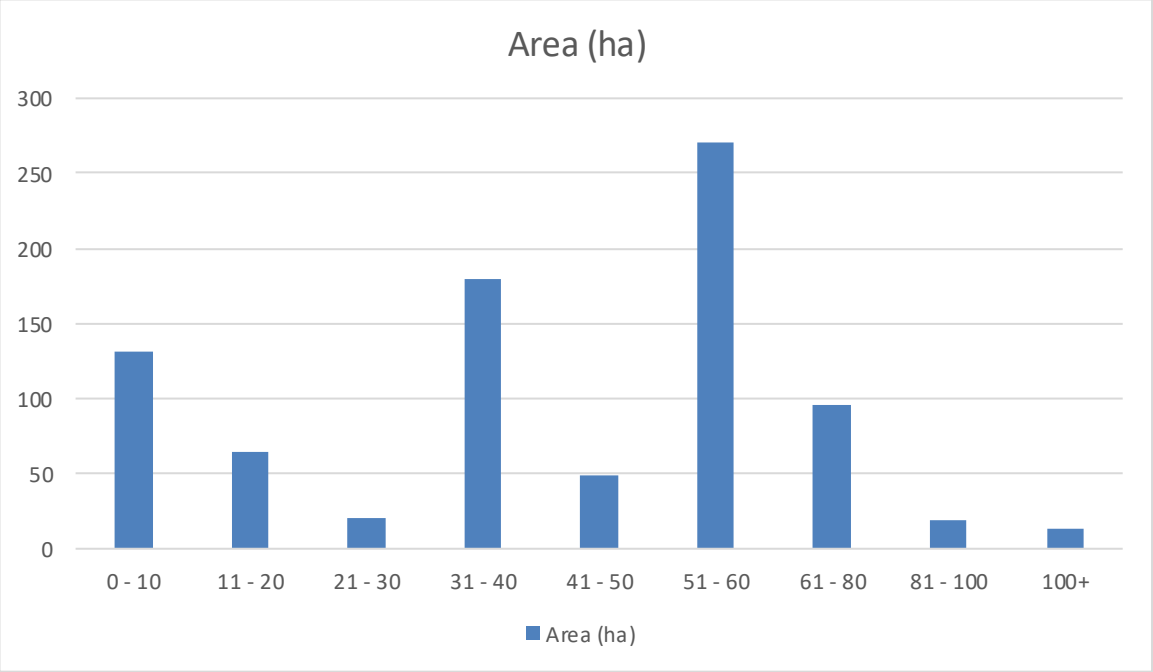

Figure 4 Age structure by all species (ha)

43% of the conifers were planted in the 1950s, with 39% planted in the past 50 years and less than 10% in the past 30 years. There is a lack of older conifers – only 3% are more than 80 years old.

Current (spring 2023) total standing volume is 291,000 m3 across all species (285,000 m3 conifers). Future production volume (including restock) across the whole rotation as per the current FDP is 406,000 m3 across all species, 401,000 m3 of which is accounted for by conifer species. Current standing volume per ha under tree cover (excluding failed, felled and windblown areas) is 372 m3/ha for all conifers and 383 m3 / ha for Sitka spruce. This output is fairly low compared to other blocks in the area (such as Brecklet or Bealach) and reflects significant areas where Yield Class is low. The current FDP /LMP felling and restocking programme predicts highest volume production in the next five years with smaller fluctuations over the following 15 years. However, areas to be felled will be reviewed, including regarding larch removal in response to P. ramorum risks.

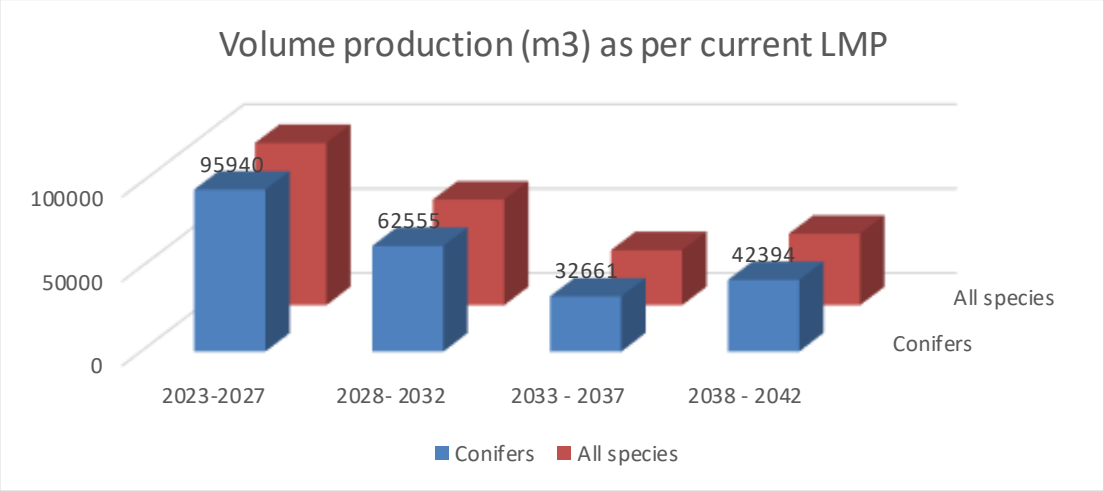

Figure 5 Volume production - current LMP

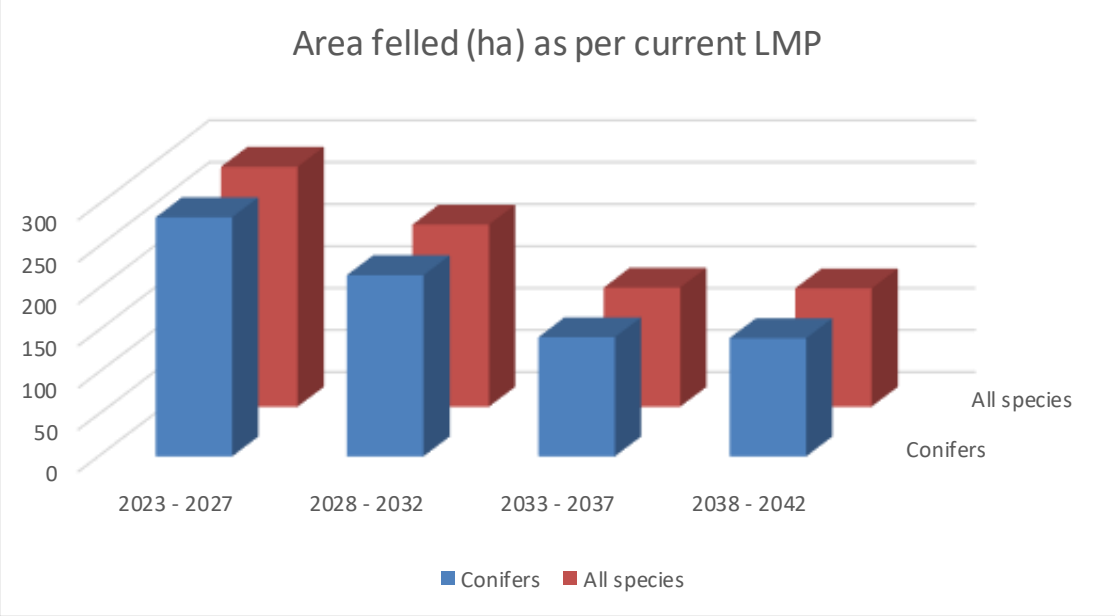

Figure 6 Area felled - current LMP

A 0.69 MW Hydro scheme is sited on the River Duror, developed by H2O Power Generation Ltd and a 0.1 MW extension on a main tributary in the NW part of the forest, by the same developers.

Operational Access

The forest is well roaded, although some roads are no longer suitable for haulage without upgrade. Within the forested area, long distance / core paths run mainly along forest roads.

New ATV tracks may be required at Lagnaha, to facilitate native woodland creation and management and deer control. The requirement for new tracks within the forested area at Duror will become apparent once coupes are harvested.

Silvicultural Potential

Some of the forested area is on steep ground and various areas that remain to be felled may require winch extraction. Yield Classes throughout the forest are variable - mainly high but with some areas with lower YC (surveyed when crops were approximately 30 years old). Much of the forest sits within a fairly sheltered glen, with variable micro-climates across the forest, from sheltered lower slopes to more exposed hill sides.

Soils are variable across the forest block: upland and podzolic brown earths, iron pans and podzols with various surface water gleys (particularly in the eastern and southern sections) and intermittent bogs. Upper slopes are characterised by shallow soils, with rock outcrops and boulders. Predicted higher winter rainfall, lower summer rainfall and significantly warmer climate due to climate change will lead to soil changes. This may be a greater likelihood of soil moisture deficits in the summer months and a trend towards greater podzolisation on drier, free draining soils and perhaps more gleying on wetter soils. Decisions on restocking will need to take account of these predicted changes, as well as the greater potential for increased storm frequency and intensity.

Duror falls within the Blackmount Deer Management Group (DMG). Deer pressure (red and roe) is high and coupes show evidence of significant deer browsing with evidence of livestock in places; restock has failed. Control of browsing by both deer and livestock is essential, to protect young restock and establishment of natural regeneration, working with neighbours and the DMG. Other possible issues causing failure of restock will also be investigated and addressed. A Deer Management Plan has been prepared for the Strategic Plan area.

Achieving National Priorities Locally

The management of Scotland's National Forests and Land is guided by Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019 – 2029 and FLS' Corporate Plan (2022 -2025) and is informed by strategies on a range of topics, including land use, economy, climate change, biodiversity and the historic environment.

The Scottish Government has identified three objectives to deliver over the next 10 years:

- Increase the contribution of forests and woodland to Scotland's sustainable and inclusive economic growth
- Improve the resilience of Scotland's forests and woodland and increase their contribution to a healthy and high quality environment

- Increase the use of Scotland's forest and woodland resources to enable more people to improve their health, wellbeing and life chances

This Land Management Plan will help deliver on these objectives, in line with FLS corporate outcomes, to ensure clear linkages through the planning framework and implementation of national and regional priorities. The Brief is also guided by the National Spatial Overview, which has identified the focus of effort and investment challenges for this area. Key contributions that Duror forest makes to our Priorities, Aims and Objectives are:

- Ecosystem services and additional public benefits – sustainable timber production; public access – resource well-used by local residents and by visitors, particularly on the long- distance routes and accessing munros; contributes to tourism income
- Other national commitments – PAWS restoration; Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS); dealing with the potential impact of P ramorum on larch; carbon reduction and climate change mitigation; forest resilience and peatland restoration; protection of water supplies
- Contribution to financial sustainability – range of softwood; hydro schemes

Draft Land Management Objectives

1. Develop plans for the removal of all the larch from Duror, balancing the risk of disease spread with the needs of sustainable forest management and the safe recovery of the timber
2. Implement timely thinning and manage Low Impact Silviculture Systems (LISS) / Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) where this is feasible and compatible with required larch removal
3. Build resilience by improving diversity of tree species and age categories; increasing the proportion of alternative conifers, as well as native broadleaves
4. Review the restocking in areas with low YC on wet soils and where peat may be present in discrete areas or in a mosaic
5. Grow some productive broadleaves, where this is accessible for management; compatible with safety, slope and soil conservation
6. Restore the Plantations on Ancient and long established Woodland Sites of high-medium ecological potential to native woodland (within the current rotation where appropriate) and protect Ancient Woodland Sites - balancing

the need for economic sustainability with restocking and management of low ecological potential PAWS

7. Strengthen native broadleaves in riparian zones and develop a network of native broadleaved woodland that will eventually link through Duror, from Glenachulish to Bealach and Appin
8. Improve visual amenity and landscape impact of the woodland, with a particular focus on the highly visible frontage to the public roads and settlement
9. Recognise the importance of public access and the involvement of the community in developing the future design
10. Work with neighbours and partners to reduce grazing/browsing pressure from deer and livestock, to protect planted and naturally regenerating trees and to maintain priority open ground habitats in favourable condition
11. Design and manage the forest to deliver sustainable carbon management (adaptation, reduction, capture) throughout the rotation, while balancing productivity with resilience

Key Issues Identified for the LMP

Corporate outcomes relevant to the LMP are:

Outcome 1: Supporting a Sustainable Rural Economy - FLS supports a sustainable rural economy by managing the national forests and land in a way that encourages sustainable business growth, development opportunities, jobs and investments.

Key operational actions relevant to the LMP:

- ensure a sustainable balance between the resilience and productivity of the national forests and land
- provide a sustainable supply of timber
- implement the national restocking strategy
- support Scottish tourism and the visitor economy through provision of visitor attractions
- work proactively with tenants & stakeholders to identify potential added-value opportunities

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
Steep / difficult ground.	Safety of harvesting on complex slopes. Protect slopes and conserve soils during and after harvesting. Mitigate visual impact of felling coupes. Ensure restock is completed timeously and with appropriate species, to protect slope stability and conserve soils. Costs / benefits of harvesting timber on steep and difficult sites.	Plan for the safe harvesting of the current stands of trees while protecting the slope and soils and optimising the return. Design a restocking programme to protect steep slopes and conserve soils.
Maintain sustainable production volumes from the forest, in the context of the wider linked North Argyll forests.	Soils and other growing conditions on lower slopes are suitable for growing productive broadleaves. High yield classes of existing conifer crops on lower slopes	Continue productive woodland management, including some productive broadleaves, where this is compatible with safety, slope and soil conservation.
Evidence of significant browsing pressure on restock and natural regeneration.	Evidence of livestock ingress from adjacent land. Evidence of deer browsing throughout the forest - this is most significant on higher ground.	Work with neighbours and partners to reduce grazing / browsing pressure from deer and livestock, to protect planted and naturally regenerating trees and to maintain priority open ground habitats in favourable condition.

Corporate outcomes relevant to the LMP are:

Outcome 2: Looking after Scotland's national forests and land – Scotland's forests and land are looked after; biodiversity is protected and enhanced; and more environmental services are provided to people.

Key operational actions relevant to the LMP:

- Manage the national forests and land to further the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity
- Collaborate with partners on integrated landscape-scale approaches to habitat management and restoration
- Take specific conservation action for vulnerable priority species
- Supporting forest research and development
- Develop an asset management approach to the historic environment within Scotland's forests and land
- Work with neighbouring land managers to undertake landscape – scale control of Rhododendron to conserve ground flora and improve habitats
- Continue to implement the larch strategy to reduce the rate of expansion of Phytophthora ramorum
- Identify, protect and restore significant areas of peatland, compatible with continued timber production where there are suitable Yield Classes on mosaic soils

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
Phytphthora ramorum in the area. (This is a key priority for the Duror LMP)	Recovery of standing trees on less sites. Some steep slopes – presenting challenges for felling, particularly in the event of a SPHN (important that felling on difficult slopes is pre-planned carefully). On some slopes (particularly on West side) visual impact of emergency felling in the event of a SPHN or if large areas need to be felled for larch removal.	Develop plans for the removal of all the larch from Duror, balancing the risk of disease spread with the needs of sustainable forest management and the safe recovery of the timber.
Areas of PAWS woodland.	Restoration of PAWS of moderate to high ecological value is a priority but browsing pressure and potential for regeneration of SS and other non -native conifers and invasive species present challenges.	Restore the PAWS of med-high ecological potential to native woodland and consider options for future expansion of native woodland on hillsides and in riparian zones.

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
		Deer control to protect young establishing trees.
Presence of ASNW, particularly at Lagnaha.	Browsing pressure is a threat to native woodland regeneration. Opportunities for native woodland expansion with existing seed sources.	Protect ASNW in Duror forest. Protect ASNW at Lagnaha and expand the area of native woodland through natural regeneration and planting appropriate native species of local provenance.
Presence of non-native broadleaves e.g. beech and sycamore.	Non- native broadleaves present that may have been planted in riparian zones and along rides.	Remove non- native species from riparian zones and ASNW/PAWS areas but retain and manage these in commercial crops where they do not impact on priority habitat and where they provide silvicultural or amenity benefits.
High visibility of western side of forest that faces the road.	Coupes on higher slopes in this part of the forest are visible from the surrounding area.	Improve visual amenity and landscape impacts of the woodland through design of felling and restock coupes – and where possible, through management as LISS.
Water flow and quality.	Relatively fast flowing main watercourse and many feed tributaries on steep slopes, potentially impacted by harvesting operations – protection of watercourses during felling. SEPA flood maps identify small flood risk on lower reaches. Opportunities to create buffers around watercourses	Maintain water quality and mitigate against excessive water runoff. Review restock in areas with large numbers of watercourses close together – consider restock with native broadleaves. Design and deliver felling and restocking programmes to protect water supplies and hydro schemes.

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
	and to develop open canopied broadleaved woodland around main watercourses.	
Presence of small areas of peat in mosaic with other soil types.	Small areas of potentially deep peat that have previously been stocked with commercial crop; Yield Class (YC) acceptable for most such areas but s/ome areas with low YC. Peatland related habitats present on open ground.	Restock with conifers where high YC. Where YC is low, assess for potential peatland restoration; otherwise manage as open ground or allow natural regeneration of native broadleaves. Avoid woodland creation on open hill in areas likely to be peatland.
Riparian woodland – large number of watercourses.	Presence of conifers on banks of watercourses and in riparian zones. Advance native regeneration on some watercourses – opportunities to promote natural regeneration of native broadleaves in riparian zones. Opportunity to create woodland habitat network linking from Glenachulish to Appin. Open canopied broadleaf riparian woodland will help protect watercourses and slow run-off.	Strengthen native broadleaves in riparian zones and on upper margins; aim to create habitat linkages. Remove non-native conifers and broadleaves from riparian zones.
Evidence of high levels of browsing / grazing of young trees in mid and higher slopes.	Evidence of high levels of browsing leading to failure of restock and natural regeneration on middle slopes and higher ground.	Work with neighbours and partners to reduce grazing / browsing pressure from deer and livestock, to protect planted and naturally regenerating trees and to maintain priority open ground habitats in favourable condition.

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
Presence of non- native conifer regeneration in PAWS, in riparian zones and above conifer tree line on open hill.	Potentially, opportunities for local community or Conservation Volunteers to remove small non- native regeneration using hand tools.	Develop a plan to control non-native regeneration from key areas. Consider opportunities to work with volunteers.

Corporate outcomes relevant to the LMP are:

Outcome 3: National forests and land for visitors and communities – Everyone can visit and enjoy Scotland's national forests and land to connect with nature, have fun, benefit their health and wellbeing and have the opportunity to engage in our community decision making.

Key operational actions relevant to the LMP:

- Maintain walking and biking trails to promote fun in the outdoors, focussing on improving entry level experiences for everyone to enjoy and gain health benefits
- Continue to remove barriers to ensure that people from all backgrounds can/do access the full range of benefits from the forest and land
- Facilitate renewable energy opportunities, to encourage community benefits
- Continue to engage communities in decisions relating to the management of the national forests and land
- Continue to support community empowerment by enabling communities to make use of the national forests and land to benefit their communities

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
Communities interested in their local forests.	Access through the forest, including to the James O' the Glen Bothy and to the open hill is a key provision for the community and for local tourism. Develop more opportunities for the community to contribute to	Recognise the importance of public access and the involvement of the community in developing the future design. Maintain access routes through the forest and open areas around the Bothy.

Issues	Challenges and Opportunities	Draft Objectives
	the future design and management of the forest. Consideration will be given to future proposals for community projects related to the forest area.	Consider potential community involvement in new foot bridge across river.

Stakeholders and Consultation

Scottish Forestry - Highland Conservancy

NatureScot - South Highland Area Office

Highland Council – Access Officer

Highland Council – Roads

RSPB

Scottish Mountaineering Council

Ramblers Association

Scottish Rights of Way Society

VisitScotland

Scottish Water

Scottish Wild Land Group

Lochaber District Salmon Fisheries Board

Lochaber Fisheries Trust

Duror and Kentallen Community Council

Neighbouring landowners

Confor

Highland Council Archaeologist

Sustrans

H_20 Power Generation Ltd