





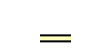


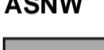



Clunes and east Loch Arkaig

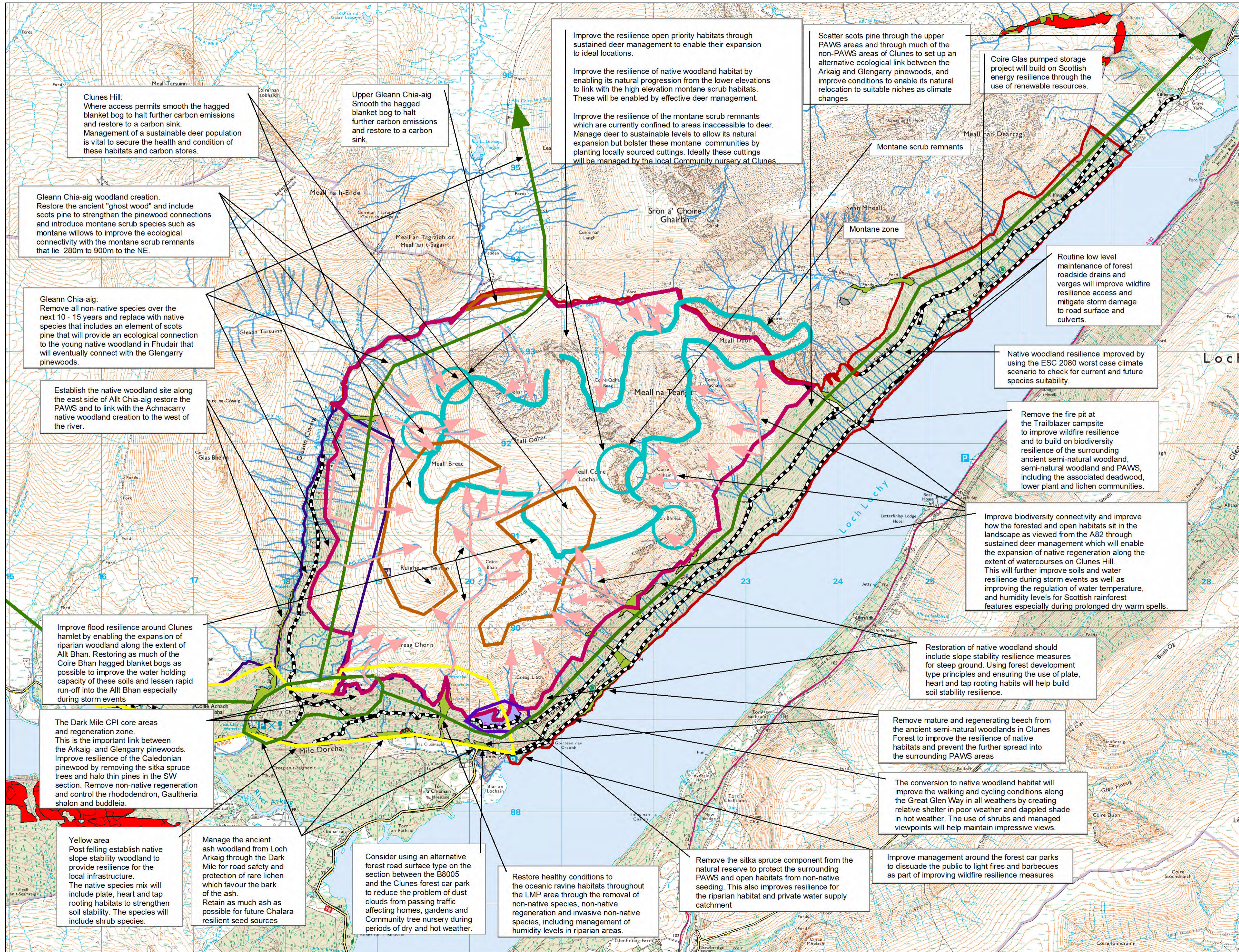
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Scale @ A1: 1:20,000

Date: 18/04/2024

Legend

-  Contour_680m
-  Clunes_Boundary0
- Forest Roads**
-  Forest Roads
- Minor Roads (GB)**
-  Minor Roads (GB)
- Secondary Roads (GB)**
-  Secondary Roads (GB)
- ASNW**
-  Other
-  Yes
-  No
- Blocks**
-  Clunes
-  Loch Arkaig
-  Watercourses



Clunes Hill:
Where access permits smooth the hagged blanket bog to halt further carbon emissions and restore to a carbon sink. Management of a sustainable deer population is vital to secure the health and condition of these habitats and carbon stores.

Upper Gleann Chia-aig
Smooth the hagged blanket bog to halt further carbon emissions and restore to a carbon sink.

Gleann Chia-aig woodland creation.
Restore the ancient "ghost wood" and include scots pine to strengthen the pinewood connections and introduce montane scrub species such as montane willows to improve the ecological connectivity with the montane scrub remnants that lie 280m to 900m to the NE.

Gleann Chia-aig:
Remove all non-native species over the next 10 - 15 years and replace with native species that includes an element of scots pine that will provide an ecological connection to the young native woodland in Fhudair that will eventually connect with the Glengarry pinewoods.

Establish the native woodland site along the east side of Allt Chia-aig restore the PAWS and to link with the Achnacarry native woodland creation to the west of the river.

Improve flood resilience around Clunes hamlet by enabling the expansion of riparian woodland along the extent of Allt Bhan. Restoring as much of the Coire Bhan hagged blanket bogs as possible to improve the water holding capacity of these soils and lessen rapid run-off into the Allt Bhan especially during storm events

The Dark Mile CPI core areas and regeneration zone. This is the important link between the Arkaig- and Glengarry pinewoods. Improve resilience of the Caledonian pinewood by removing the sitka spruce trees and halo thin pines in the SW section. Remove non-native regeneration and control the rhododendron, Gaultheria shalon and buddleia.

Yellow area
Post felling establish native slope stability woodland to provide resilience for the local infrastructure. The native species mix will include plate, heart and tap rooting habits to strengthen soil stability. The species will include shrub species.

Manage the ancient ash woodland from Loch Arkaig through the Dark Mile for road safety and protection of rare lichen and protection of the bark of the ash. Retain as much ash as possible for future Chalara resilient seed sources

Consider using an alternative forest road surface type on the section between the B8005 and the Clunes forest car park to reduce the problem of dust clouds from passing traffic affecting homes, gardens and Community tree nursery during periods of dry and hot weather.

Restore healthy conditions to the oceanic ravine habitats throughout the LMP area through the removal of non-native species, non-native regeneration and invasive non-native species, including management of humidity levels in riparian areas.

Remove the sitka spruce component from the natural reserve to protect the surrounding PAWS and open habitats from non-native seeding. This also improves resilience for the riparian habitat and private water supply catchment

Remove mature and regenerating beech from the ancient semi-natural woodlands in Clunes Forest to improve the resilience of native habitats and prevent the further spread into the surrounding PAWS areas

The conversion to native woodland habitat will improve the walking and cycling conditions along the Great Glen Way in all weathers by creating relative shelter in poor weather and dappled shade in hot weather. The use of shrubs and managed viewpoints will help maintain impressive views.

Restoration of native woodland should include slope stability resilience measures for steep ground. Using forest development type principles and ensuring the use of plate, heart and tap rooting habits will help build soil stability resilience.

Improve biodiversity connectivity and improve how the forested and open habitats sit in the landscape as viewed from the A82 through sustained deer management which will enable the expansion of native regeneration along the extent of watercourses on Clunes Hill. This will further improve soils and water resilience during storm events as well as improving the regulation of water temperature, and humidity levels for Scottish rainforest features especially during prolonged dry warm spells.

Remove the fire pit at the Trailblazer campsite to improve wildfire resilience and to build on biodiversity resilience of the surrounding ancient semi-natural woodland, semi-natural woodland and PAWS, including the associated deadwood, lower plant and lichen communities.

Native woodland resilience improved by using the ESC 2080 worst case climate scenario to check for current and future species suitability.

Routine low level maintenance of forest roadside drains and verges will improve wildfire resilience access and mitigate storm damage to road surface and culverts.

Improve the resilience open priority habitats through sustained deer management to enable their expansion to ideal locations.

Improve the resilience of native woodland habitat by enabling its natural progression from the lower elevations to link with the high elevation montane scrub habitats. These will be enabled by effective deer management.

Improve the resilience of the montane scrub remnants which are currently confined to areas inaccessible to deer. Manage deer to sustainable levels to allow its natural expansion but bolster these montane communities by planting locally sourced cuttings. Ideally these cuttings will be managed by the local Community nursery at Clunes.

Scatter scots pine through the upper PAWS areas and through much of the non-PAWS areas of Clunes to set up an alternative ecological link between the Arkaig and Glengarry pinewoods, and improve conditions to enable its natural relocation to suitable niches as climate changes

Coire Glas pumped storage project will build on Scottish energy resilience through the use of renewable resources.

