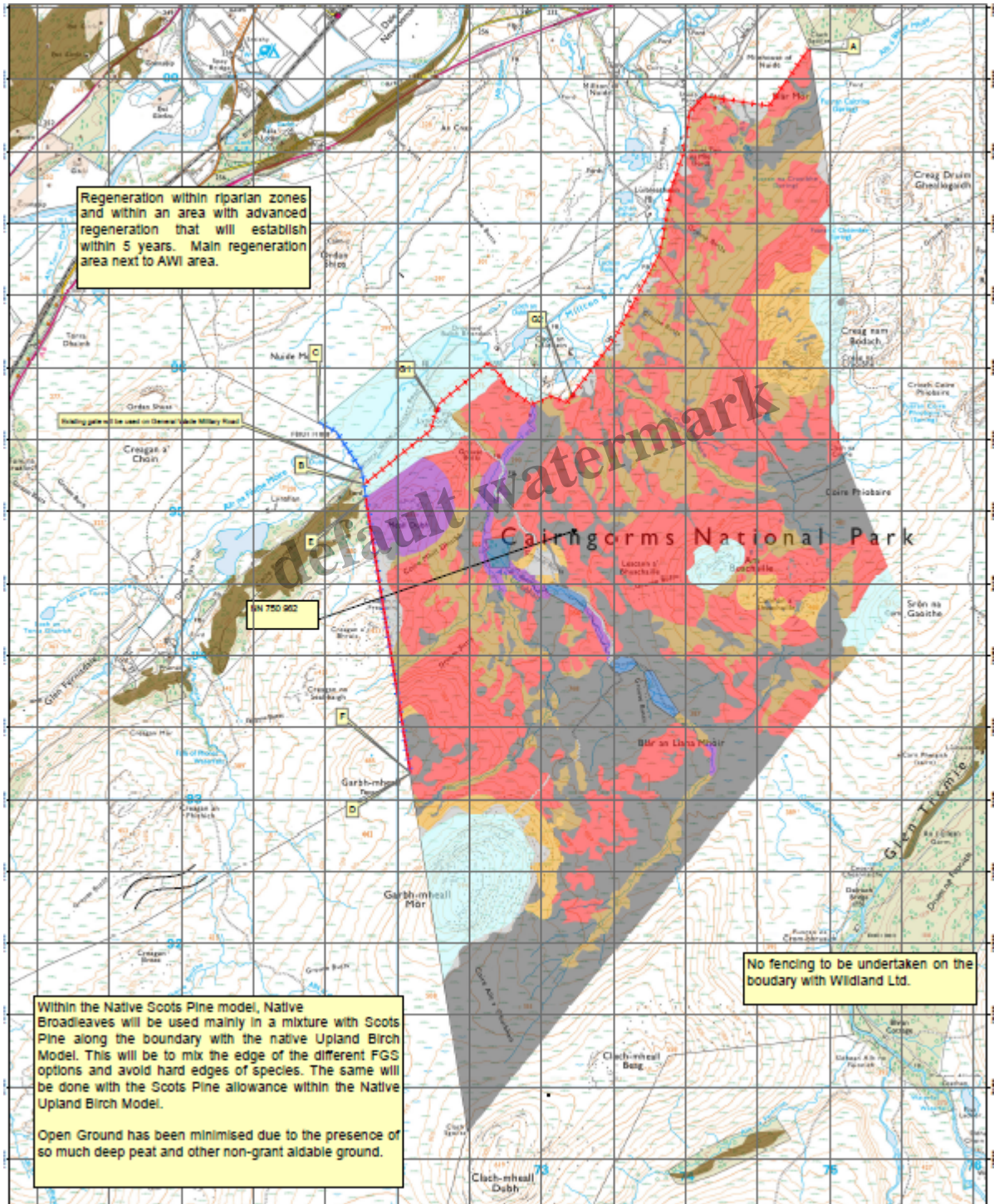


Scottish Forestry awards ABRDN over £2.5m to release more carbon at Far Ralia

Description



Final approved plan: blue = open ground; purple = natural regeneration areas; grey = deep peat; red = Scots pine; brown = upland birch; other brown = other

broadleaves. All trees planted with voleguards

Scottish Forestry has revealed in correspondence that it has awarded £2,559,303.91 (£200k more than I had thought) to Abridn for tree planting at Far Ralia. It also sent a copy of the approved plan (above) which appears the same as that issued for consultation. Scottish Forestry has therefore approved the plans submitted on behalf of Abridn by Akre/SAC consulting without further amendment despite a number of people submitting objections.

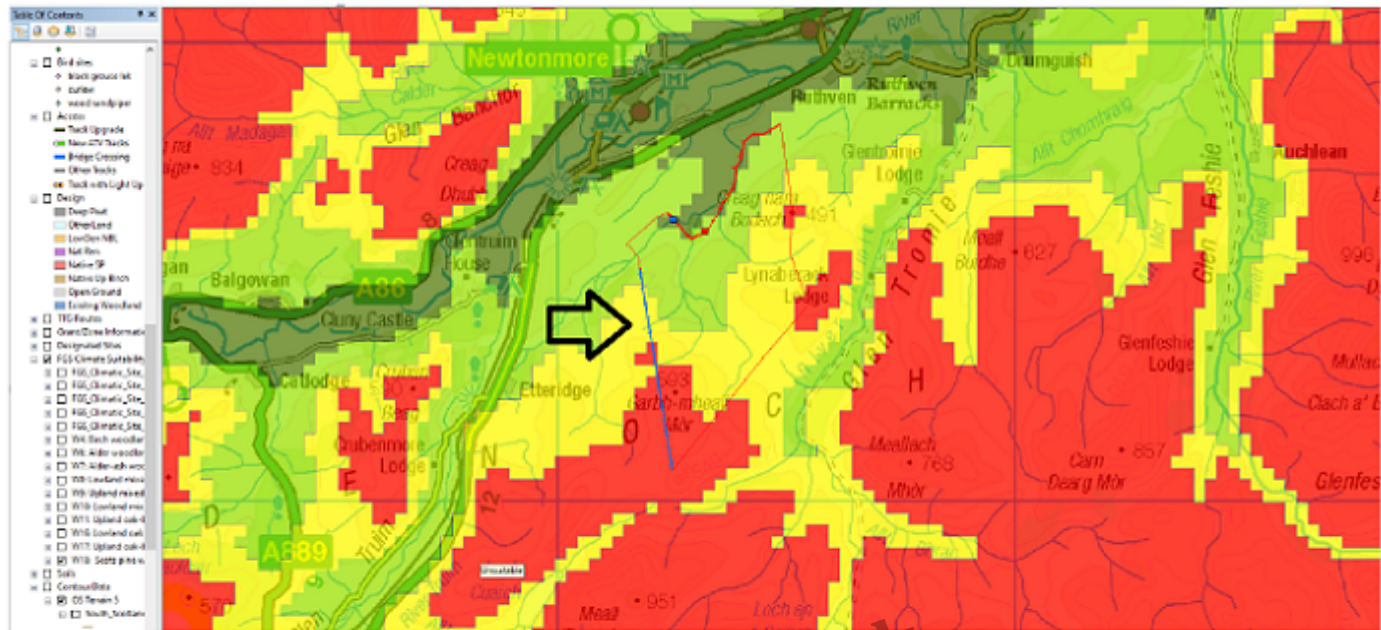
Two weeks ago ([see here](#)) I explained why these plans are an environmental disaster: rather than offsetting carbon they will release it into the atmosphere for the foreseeable future (as a consequence of trees being planted on peat) and result in native tree plantations in areas where trees are regenerating naturally at present and natural woodland would establish itself if given time. Scottish Forestry, ie we the public, are also paying for a duplicate deer fence along the boundary with the Phoinies estate, stock fencing to keep out sheep from the Ralia Estate which sold the land to Abridn and over half a million vole guards.

What I didn't mention in that post was much of the £2,599,303.91 will be spent on land that Scottish Forestry has assessed as being "marginal" for forestry and in ways that are contrary to its own guidance.

Land marginal for forestry

The land at Far Ralia is above 280m in height and is generally wet, hence in part why wet heath and peat bog has developed over much of it.

W18 - FGS Climatic Site Suitability'



Both climatic suitability maps above, show the site is capable of growing the woodland creation models/ species identified as being the most suited from the soil and vegetation surveys carried out.

Extract from the plan submitted to Scottish Forestry with Far Riala comprising the diamond in the centre of the screenshot. The map shows the suitability of the land for W18 woodland, ie Scots Pine and Heather. Red = land unsuitable for planting; yellow = land marginal for planting (when I checked on map view this showed as orange); light green = land suitable for planting; and dark green land = land very suitable for planting.

According to Scottish Forestry's map viewer (link [here](#)) well over half of the land Abrdn bought at Far Riala is either unsuitable (red) or marginal (yellow) for growing trees but despite that they appear to be funding Abrdn to plant 842.54 out of the 1467.40ha. Most of the areas that are not being planted are either over c450m or covered in peat more than 50cm thick.

If you compare the approved plan above with the screenshot below it you can see that Scottish Forestry have approved the planting of significant numbers of Scots Pine in areas which they themselves have classified as being marginal for this species. This is contrary to their own woodland creation guidance for landowners ([see here](#)) which states:

"If the species you intended to plant is not shown as 'very suitable' or 'suitable' in terms of climatic suitability, further investigation would be required by a forestry consultant and it is unlikely that we will approve your application".

The forestry consultants in this case, SAC and Akre, have asserted "the site is capable of growing the woodland creation models". That is not the same as showing it is sensible to site a native tree plantation here. The guidance on climatic suitability is there for a reason. Trees tend to not grow well on elevated wet sites and planted trees are at high risk of being blown over. So why has Scottish

Forestry in this case chosen to ignore those facts and grant Ayr £2.56m?

More examples of Scottish Forestry ignoring its own guidance at Far Ralia

As part of the plans Ayr is proposing to use “approximately 556,500 vole guards to protect the trees it plants. It is not clear whether these are plastic or not but Scottish Forestry’s guidance to land managers on the Woodland Grant Scheme, cited above, states:

“Vole guards should only be used where there are high vole populations on site and can be used in addition to deer fencing”.

Ayr’s woodland grant application form to Scottish Forestry contains no information about the size of the vole populations at Far Ralia but the fact that an area of woodland regenerating naturally without them indicates vole numbers are low. Paying for vole guards therefore fails to meet Scottish Forestry’s own criteria and if they are plastic will cause even more damage to the natural environment.

Scottish Forestry has also had guidance since 2000 on planting on peatland ([see here](#)) which has a section on “Creating and managing a peatland edge woodland”. This appears applicable to Far Ralia where there are large areas of deep peat around which narrow buffer zones are proposed:

“A typical specification for peatland edge woodland would be low density planting comprising 50% planted, 50% open ground. It would be restocked with native species within their natural range, in groups with spacing no greater than 1.5m between stems and no less than 500 stems per gross hectare. Creating a priority native woodland habitat is desirable”.

Comment: the map above includes a statement that the amount of open ground has been minimised to maximise the amount of grant aid; trees at Ralia Ralia will not be planted in groups but plantation style; and scrub woodland species like juniper and willows that would grow naturally on parts of Far Ralia are absent from the proposals. At Far Ralia “Stocking density at the time of planting will be 1750 stems per ha for Native Scots Pine Model”, ie three times the minimum recommended.

The guidance goes on:

“This model of woodland might be achieved by, for example:

- Taking advantage of natural regeneration whenever acceptable results (stocking and species mix) are likely to be achieved within a reasonable timescale.*
- Where planting is necessary, matching locally native tree and shrub species to site conditions. Mimicking natural patterns of plant spacing and distribution will encourage these native stands to become semi-natural in the long-term.*
- Allowing an element of non-native natural regeneration on sites with an internal forest boundary to help secure a positive carbon balance, provided this regeneration does not compromise the growth of native planting on the site.*
- Using minimum cultivation needed to ensure satisfactory establishment, and retaining little or no artificial drainage.*
- Being located where it will provide a gradation from high forest to areas of existing or*

restored peatland, but without transgressing onto associated buffer zones (particularly for designated or high value peatland sites, e.g. those used for wading birds).

- *Maintaining deer populations at less than 5 per square kilometre”*

Little to none of this appears to have been applied at Far Ralia because of Aبردn’s wish to Hoover up as much grant as possible (deer numbers are almost certainly well below 5km because of what Wildland Ltd is doing in Glen Tromie but what Aبردn is proposing to do to help with this is still unknown). I am pleased to say that following my last post the Manager from Aبردn has agreed to meet with myself and others onsite with Renwick Drysdale from Akre Trees some time in September. I look forward to a discussion with them about this guidance and how their proposals fit.

Why is Scottish Forestry ignoring their own guidance and financing destructive forestry?

Scottish Forestry’s decision to approve £2.56m grant for Far Ralia appears to have been determined by planting targets not the science.

At COP 26 the Scottish Government announcement “ambitious” new tree planting targets, upping the target for new woodland from 12,000 to 18,000ha a year and pumping an additional £150m into tree planting including increasing the capacity of nurseries ([see here](#)). These planting targets were set without any consideration of other objectives, such as peatland restoration, or other factors impacting on woodland, most notably muirburn and grazing..

Scottish Forestry has been under pressure from the Scottish Government to meet these targets so a scheme like Far Ralia, which promises to deliver c550,000 out of the annual target of 30m trees and 842ha out of the target 18,000 ha of land planted, is hard to resist. Never mind if it is sensible either in forestry terms (planting on marginal sites) or in carbon terms (planting on peat). Never mind too that the Cairngorms National Park Authority has a presumption in favour of woodland expansion by natural regeneration and the finest example of that happening is just over the watershed on land owned by Wildland Ltd.

In the case of Far Ralia, however, there is also a new tree nursery involved, Akre Trees, which provided an opportunity for a double tick for Scottish Government Ministers.

In April Scottish Forestry issued a license to Akre/Kilree Trees ([see here](#)) to fell 3.67 of native broadleaved woodland to enable Akre to construct a hardening off area for its nursery. The 4.99 ha of compensatory planting will take years to re-absorb the carbon released into the atmosphere, just like Far Ralia.

Akre Trees, as I have previously explained ([see here](#)) is owned and managed by Renwick Drysdale whose father had been or still is a trustee of the Drumochter and Ralia estate which sold the land to Aبردn. According to the felling license the nursery aims is to grow 9 million trees a year so the 550,000 trees being provided to Far Ralia will help meet their targets too.

In June, just a few weeks before Scottish Forestry decided the Far Ralia Woodland Grant application the Scottish Government Minister responsible for forestry, Mairi Gougeon, happened to visit the Akre

tree nursery:



A small point but if Scottish Ministers don't question being asked to wear hi viz jackets in a tree nursery what hope is there of them questioning the whole woodland grant system?

It is not clear whether the visit by Mairi Gougeon was set up by Akre Trees or Scottish Forestry but either way once this visit had happened the decision on Abrdn's woodland grant application appears to have been a foregone conclusion.

What Far Ralia illustrates is how the nature restoration and carbon offsetting agendas have been hijacked by vested interests and we need politicians, advisers and board members who are prepared to challenge this.

Category

1. Cairngorms

Tags

1. carbon
2. climate change
3. CNPA
4. landed estates
5. scottish forestry
6. Scottish Government

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nickkempe

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