



The forests dominate much of the landscape around Peebles and Cardrona, and provide a backdrop to local communities. Cademuir borders with Upper Tweeddale NSA, and the LMP sits within Tweed Valley and Tweedsmuir Uplands Local Landscape Areas.

Review the felling coupe design to ensure it reflects the wider landform and the landscape scale within the forest. Continue to develop lower impact silvicultural systems/continuous cover forest management where possible, to maintain and enhance the forest setting.

TVFP forests are capable of growing high quality timber for the timber industry in South Scotland, and timber production remains an important long term management objective.

Use Ecological Site Classification to select tree species that will continue to thrive and adapt to predicted changes in climate. Seek to diversify the range of conifers and reduce the reliance on Sitka spruce, thus mitigating risks associated with climate change and satisfying other management objectives.

Natural reserves with old Scots pine adjacent to other stands of older conifers on steeper ground above Shieldgreen.

Review natural reserve with a view to potential expansion and development of valuable future 'old growth' forest habitat.

Upland Heathland (UK BAP habitat) north east boundary of Glentress, close to black grouse lek sites.

Safeguard existing habitat and seek opportunities to improve forest edge to provide suitable black grouse habitat, including planting patches of scrub woodland.

Six scheduled ancient monuments in Glentress and Cardrona Forests and numerous other historic features throughout the LMP area.

Ensure SAMs are protected and managed in line with SAM management plans. Protect and conserve all historic features in line with FLS best practice

Venlaw Wood is popular for local walkers and forms a backdrop to Peebles. There has been little active management for several years.

Develop plans for thinning and management under CCF, targeting larch for removal. Upgrade forest road access.

Recent new woodland creation project at Nether Horsburgh. Upper field was left unplanted so that planting could tie in with the felling and restock coupe design around Kirn Law, which is a prominent hill top in the landscape.

Aim to improve the longer term landscape by integrating the forest design as far as possible.

Janet's Brae is a long-established wood of plantation origin (LEPO) with a range of native and non-native broadleaf species, and some conifers.

Continue to thin and develop the potential for hardwood timber, under CCF management. Target removal of more invasive conifers such as Sitka spruce.

Glentress Masterplan to re-develop mountain bike and other recreation infrastructure close to Glentress Peel in 2021/22.

Integrate wider forest design with Master Plan and enhance the welcome and interactive visitor zones of what will be the main visitor entrance to the forest. Target larch for early felling/thinning to reduce the risks posed by Phytophthora ramorum disease.

All watercourses feed into River Tweed SSSI/SAC, and some are important for salmon and trout spawning.

All forest operations will be carried out in strict accordance with UKFS Forests and Water Guidelines. Continue to develop a network of broadleaf woodland and open habitat in riparian zones to provide a buffer around watercourses.

Recreation facilities and informal public access are important for the local tourism industry, as well as the general health and well-being of local people and visitors. The 7 Stanes mountain bike centre at Glentress is a particularly important destination, supporting local businesses.

Continue to develop an attractive and diverse forest setting for public access and recreation, through appropriate felling design, silvicultural practice and choice of tree species. Develop a felling and thinning programme that will minimise disruption to recreation facilities.

Extensive areas in all three forests are under CCF management, including 'Anderson Plots' in Glentress, and some are designated as such.

Continue to manage existing CCF areas, and convert other areas to CCF, adapting as necessary to meet future challenges, and ensuring that management objectives are driving this process.

Although numbers are uncertain, and despite the presence of grey squirrels, there appears to be a healthy population of red squirrels in TVFP forests.

Increase the proportion of suitable conifers, in particular Norway spruce and Scots pine, and endeavour to provide connectivity of suitable mature habitat to provide refuge when coupes are clearfelled.

Mature/semi-mature conifers provide important habitat for several raptor species including goshawk, buzzard and owls. On-going clearfelling risks losing too many potential nesting sites in parts of the forest.

Identify suitable coupes as long term retentions, especially in areas where there is a long history of goshawks nesting. Continue to develop LISS areas, safeguard natural reserves, and ensure potential future long term retentions are thinned.

Significant % of larch in all three forests, much of this in welcoming and interactive visitor zones close to mountain bike and other trails.

Phytophthora ramorum poses a significant threat to the larch. Infection will lead to the issue of SPHNS, with subsequent harvesting challenges and disruption to public access and recreation.

To reduce the potential future impacts of infection by phytophthora ramorum, develop a plan to fell and restock areas of larch, prioritising areas where SPHNS would cause the greatest challenges to harvesting and the most disruption to public access and recreation.

Legend

- FLS Trails
- Local Walking Routes
- Forest Roads
- Planned Roads
- Watercourses
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- River Tweed SSSI
- Natural Reserves
- Ancient Woodland
- Upland Heathland
- Larch

Glentress, Cardrona and Cademuir
Land Management Plan
Map 3 Analysis and Concept

Scale @ A0: 1:12,500
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