

Callendar Wood land management plan




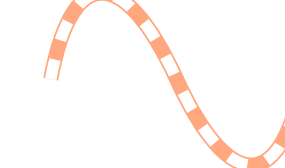
10 year proposals

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Scale @ A1: 1:4,500

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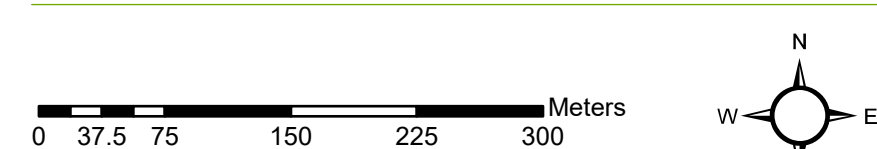
Legend

-  Callendar Wood LMP boundary
-  Main forest operations entrance
-  Existing forest roads
-  Planned forest road upgrade

Proposed operations 2026-2036

-  Plant health felling operations remove spruce, larch & hemlock
-  Low intensity management of native oak woodland
-  Continuous cover broadleaved woodland management
-  Open habitat management

DRAFT



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Scotland's National
Forest Estate is
responsibly
managed to the
UK Woodland
Assurance Standard.

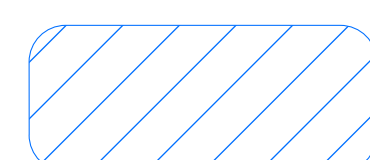


Due to an increased threat from plant pests & disease we're accelerating the transition to primarily native broadleaved woodland. We are therefore proposing to remove the main concentrations of high risk species (spruce & larch) in one intervention (light blue areas). After this, we'll revert back to our intended approach of low intensity management.

During the operations proposed on this map, where feasibly safe to achieve, we intend to:

- (1) retain public access provision.
- (2) retain semi-natural features such as deadwood, natural regeneration & veteran trees.
- (3) protect historical features.

Open habitat management



We'll continue conservation management of this lowland meadow & seek to enhance species richness in remaining grassland on Henry's Hill.

Estimated timber tonnage
hailed from this forest
entrance over next ten
years = 16,980 tonnes

Plant health felling

We propose felling operations to progress the removal of spruce, larch & hemlock which are:

- (1) vulnerable to strategically important forest pests & diseases,
- (2) incompatible with conservation objectives for the woodland.

The proposed felling work would be completed in one operation to minimise disruption to the public & promptly reduce plant health risks within the forest.

Our intention is to retain other tree species present in these zones but some removal will be required to facilitate safe operational access.

Transition to mixed broadleaves following plant health felling

Once we've completed plant health felling operations we'll regenerate these zones with principally native mixed broadleaves. We'll do this by managing natural regeneration & carrying out supplemental planting.

The future woodland composition is shown on draft 'Future Concept' & 'Future Species' maps.

Plant Health Felling: Large dying spruce removal

These large spruce trees are in poor health so will need to be removed for plant health & future safety reasons. We'll try to retain surrounding oak but some will be removed to facilitate safe access. We'll undertake an ecological survey prior to the operation (standard pre-operational planning).

Plant health felling:
Retain light overstorey
Retain some mature
Scots Pine in overstorey.

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Retain light overstorey
Retain some mature
Scots Pine in overstorey.

Continuous cover broadleaf woodland for amenity, conservation & 'niche market' timber production

These are principally broadleaved stands with a conifer component that varies in proportion across the LMP area.

We propose the following operations in this zone:

- (1) selective thinning to remove spruce, larch & hemlock & to promote good stem development for small-scale niche timber production.
- (2) small-scale planting to regenerate the understorey & achieve the desired stand composition (see Future Species map).
- (3) control of invasive non-native species (INNS) such as Rhododendron.

Forest road upgrade

In order to implement these proposals & ensure long term management access, we propose to upgrade one of the central forest roads to allow safe removal of harvested timber. We'll also install a number of operational crossing points to protect existing paths & allow management access to all forest stands. The forest road upgrade is shown on this map:



NOTE: The upgraded forest road will be restricted to operational access for FLS & non-motorised access for the public. Other motorised access will continue to be illegal without FLS permission. Crossing points will be sited closer to the time of operations & form part of 'Public Access Management Plans'.