

Callander Forests LMP Key Features

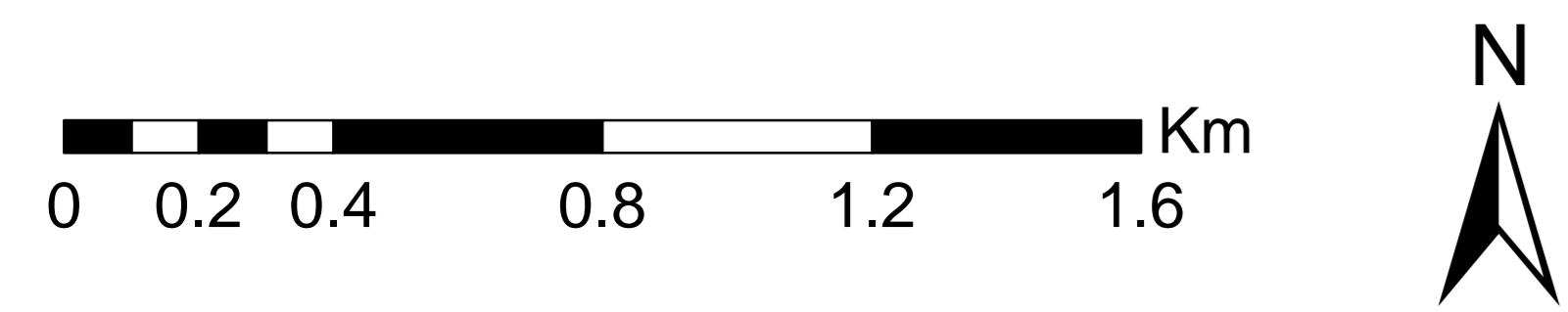
Author: Stewart Towers

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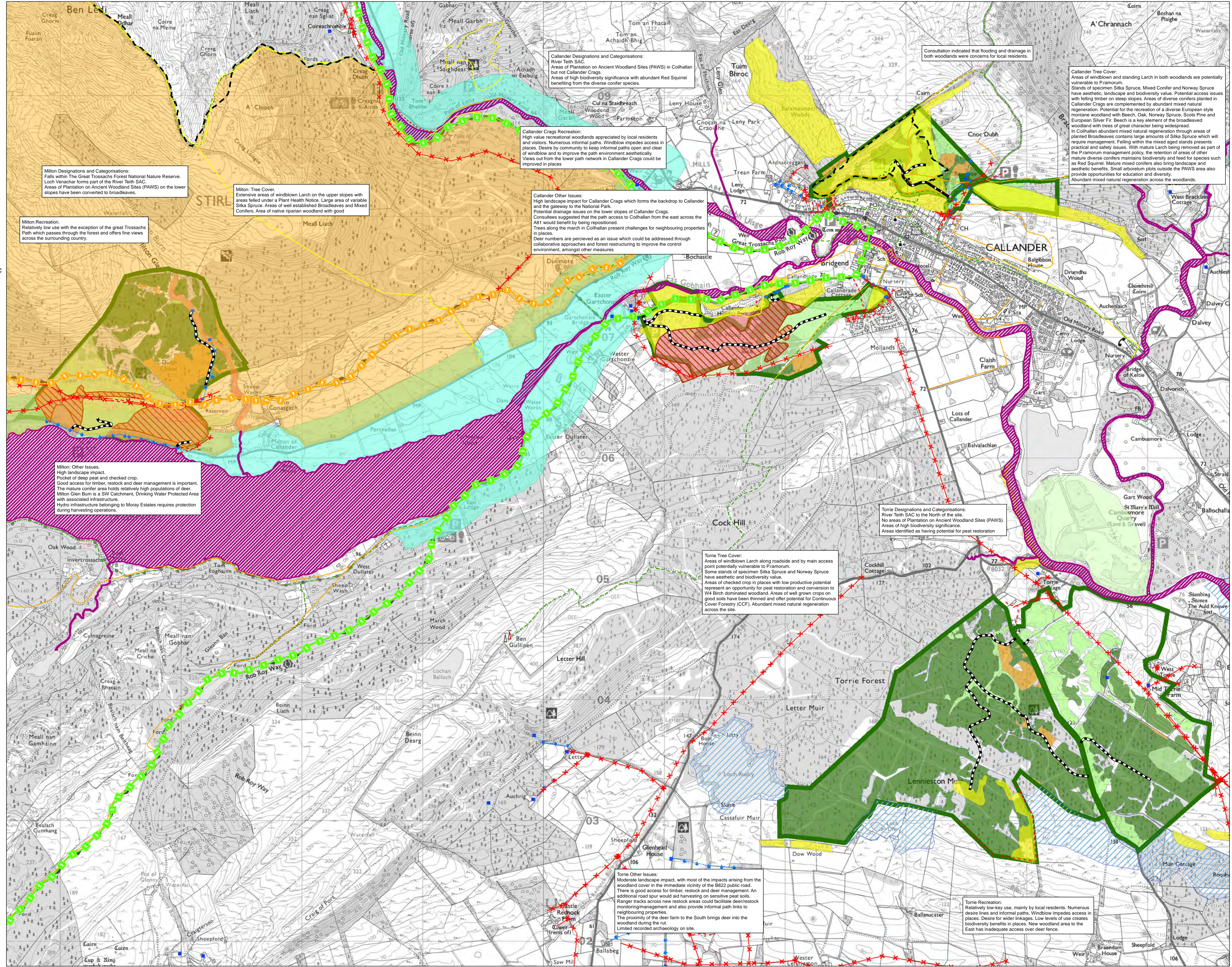
Legend

- LMP Area
- Broadleaves
- Conifers
- Larch
- No Species
- Special Areas of Conservation
- National Nature Reserves
- PAWS
- Ancient (of semi-natural origin)
- Long-Established (of plantation origin)
- Other (on Roy map)
- LLTNP Camping Management Zone
- Rec - Car Parks
- Local Nature Conservation Sites
- Overhead powerline
- Underground powerline
- Gas Pipelines
- Underground telephone or fibreoptic
- Overhead telephone or fibreoptic
- Water Pipelines
- Water Supply Points
- Masts/Aerials
- Core Paths
- Vindicated
- Asserted
- Claimed
- Other Route (Potential RoW)
- Lost
- Easy
- Easy - All Ability (Scotland Only)
- Moderate
- Difficult
- Strenuous (Scotland Only)
- Rec - Miscellaneous Routes
- Long Distance Path
- Rob Roy Way
- The Great Trossachs Path
- roads



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Milton Designations and Categorisations:
Falls within The Great Trossachs Forest National Nature Reserve. Loch Venachar forms part of the River Teith SAC. Areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS) on the lower slopes have been converted to broadleaves.

Milton: Tree Cover:
Extensive areas of windblown Larch on the upper slopes with areas felled under a Plant Health Notice. Large area of variable Sitka Spruce. Areas of well established Broadleaves and Mixed Conifers. Area of native riparian woodland with good

Callander Crags Recreation:
High value recreational woodlands appreciated by local residents and visitors. Numerous informal paths. Windblow impedes access in places. Desire by community to keep informal paths open and clear of windblow and to improve the path environment aesthetically. Views out from the lower path network in Callander Crags could be improved in places.

Callander Other Issues:
High landscape impact for Callander Crags which forms the backdrop to Callander and the gateway to the National Park. Potential drainage issues on the lower slopes of Callander Crags. Consultees suggested that the path access to Colihallan from the east across the A81 would benefit by being repositioned. Trees along the march in Colihallan present challenges for neighbouring properties in places. Deer numbers are perceived as an issue which could be addressed through collaborative approaches and forest restructuring to improve the control environment, amongst other measures.

Consultation indicated that flooding and drainage in both woodlands were concerns for local residents.

Callander Tree Cover:
Areas of windblown and standing Larch in both woodlands are potentially vulnerable to Prunum. Stands of specimen Sitka Spruce, Mixed Conifer and Norway Spruce have aesthetic, landscape and biodiversity value. Potential access issues with felling timber on steep slopes. Areas of diverse conifers planted in Callander Crags are complemented by abundant mixed natural regeneration. Potential for the recreation of a diverse European style montane woodland with Birch, Oak, Norway Spruce, Scots Pine and European Silver Fir. Beech is a key element of the broadleaved woodland with trees of great character being widespread. In Colihallan abundant mixed natural regeneration through areas of planted Broadleaves contains large amounts of Sitka Spruce which will require management. Felling within the mixed aged stands presents practical and safety issues. With mature Larch being removed as part of the Prunum management policy, the retention of areas of other mature diverse conifers maintains biodiversity and feed for species such as Red Squirrel. Mature mixed conifers also bring landscape and aesthetic benefits. Small arboretum plots outside the PAWS area also provide opportunities for education and diversity. Abundant mixed natural regeneration across the woodlands.

Milton: Other Issues:
High landscape impact. Pocket of deep peat and checked crop. Good access for timber, restock and deer management is important. The mature conifer area holds relatively high populations of deer. Milton Glen Burn is a SW Catchment, Drinking Water Protected Area with associated infrastructure. Hydro infrastructure belonging to Moray Estates requires protection during harvesting operations.

Torrie Tree Cover:
Areas of windblown Larch along roadside and by main access point potentially vulnerable to Prunum. Some stands of specimen Sitka Spruce and Norway Spruce have aesthetic and biodiversity value. Areas of checked crop in places with low productive potential represent an opportunity for peat restoration and conversion to W4 Birch dominated woodland. Areas of well grown crops on good soils have been thinned and offer potential for Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF). Abundant mixed natural regeneration across the site.

Torrie Designations and Categorisations:
River Teith SAC to the North of the site. No areas of Plantation on Ancient Woodland Sites (PAWS). Areas of high biodiversity significance. Areas identified as having potential for peat restoration.

Torrie Other Issues:
Moderate landscape impact, with most of the impacts arising from the woodland cover in the immediate vicinity of the B822 public road. There is good access for timber, restock and deer management. An additional road spur would aid harvesting on sensitive peat soils. Ranger tracks across new restock areas could facilitate deer/restock monitoring/management and also provide informal path links to neighbouring properties. The proximity of the deer farm to the South brings deer into the woodland during the rut. Limited recorded archaeology on site.

Torrie Recreation:
Relatively low-key use, mainly by local residents. Numerous desire lines and informal paths. Windblow impedes access in places. Desire for wider linkages. Low levels of use creates biodiversity benefits in places. New woodland area to the East has inadequate access over deer fence.






Callander Forests LMP Concept

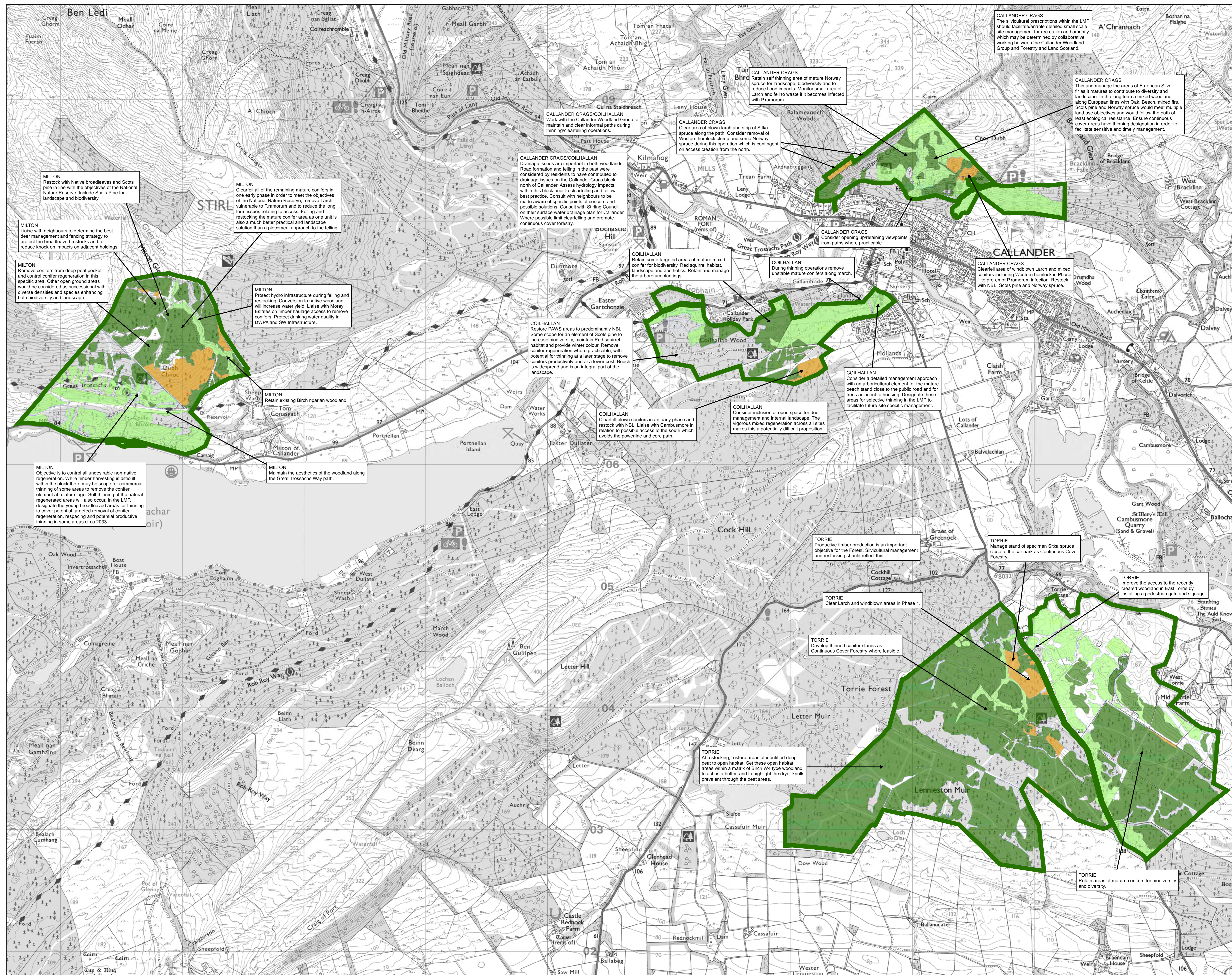
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