

Glen Finglas

(Plan period – 2025 to 2030)



WOODLAND
TRUST

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

The Public Management Plan

Location and Access

Introduction to the Woodland Trust Estate

The Woodland Trust owns and cares for well over 1,250 sites covering almost 30,000 hectares (ha) across the UK. This includes more than 4,000ha of ancient semi-natural woodland and almost 4,000ha of non-native plantations on ancient woodland sites and we have created over 5,000ha of new native woodland. We also manage other valuable habitats such as flower-rich grasslands, heaths, ponds/lakes and moorland.

Our Vision is:

“A UK rich in native woods and trees for people and wildlife.”

To realise all the environmental, social and economic benefits woods and trees bring to society, we:

- **Create Woodland** – championing the need to hugely increase the UK’s native woodland and trees.
- **Protect Woodland** – fighting to defend native woodland, especially irreplaceable ancient woodland and veteran trees; there should be no loss of ancient woodland
- **Restore Woodland** – ensuring the sensitive restoration of all damaged ancient woodland and the re-creation of native wooded landscapes.

Management of the Woodland Trust Estate

All our sites have a management plan which is freely accessible via our website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

Our woods are managed to the UK Woodland Assurance Standard (UKWAS) and are certified with the Forest Stewardship Council® (FSC®) under licence FSC-C009406 and through independent audit.

The following principles provide an overarching framework to guide the management of all our sites but we recognise that all woods are different and that their management also needs to reflect their local landscape, history and where appropriate support local projects and initiatives.

1. Our woods are managed to maintain their intrinsic key features of value and to reflect those of the surrounding landscape. We intervene in our woods when there is evidence that it is necessary to maintain or improve biodiversity, safety and to further the development of more resilient woods and landscapes.
2. We establish new native woodland for all the positive reasons set out in our Conservation Principles, preferably using natural regeneration but often by planting trees, particularly when there are opportunities for involving people.
3. We provide free public access to woods for quiet, informal recreation and our woods are managed to make them accessible, welcoming and safe. Where possible, we pro-actively engage with people to help them appreciate the value of woods and trees.
4. The long term vision for all our ancient woodland sites is to restore them to predominantly native species composition and semi-natural structure, a vision that equally applies to our secondary woods.
5. Existing semi-natural open ground and freshwater habitats are restored and maintained wherever their management can be sustained and new open ground habitats created where appropriate.
6. The natural and cultural heritage value of sites is taken into account in our management and in particular, our ancient trees are retained for as long as possible.
7. Land and woods can generate income both from the sustainable harvesting of wood products and the delivery of other services. We therefore consider the appropriateness of opportunities to generate income from our Estate to help support our aims.
8. We work with neighbours, local people, organisations and other stakeholders in developing the management of our woods. We recognise the benefits of local community woodland ownership and management. Where appropriate we encourage our woods to be used for local woodland, conservation, education and access initiatives.
9. We use and offer the Estate where appropriate, for the purpose of demonstration, evidence gathering and research associated with the conservation, recreational and sustainable management of woodlands. We maintain a network of sites for long-term monitoring and trials leading to reductions in plastics and pesticides.
10. Any activities we undertake are in line with our wider Conservation Principles, conform to sustainable forest management practices, are appropriate for the site and balanced with our primary objectives of enhancing the biodiversity and recreational value of our woods and the wider landscapes.

The Public Management Plan

This public management plan describes the site and sets out the long term aims for our management and lists the Key Features which drive our management actions. The Key Features are specific to this site – their significance is outlined together with our long, 50 years and beyond, and our short, the next 5 years, term objectives for the management and enhancement of these features. The short term objectives are complemented by an outline Work Programme for the period of this management plan aimed at delivering our management aims.

Detailed compartment descriptions are listed in the appendices which include any major management constraints and designations. Any legally confidential or sensitive species information about this site is not included in this version of the plan.

There is a formal review of this plan every 5 years and we continually monitor our sites to assess the success of our management, therefore this printed version may quickly become out of date, particularly in relation to the planned work programme.

Please either consult The Woodland Trust website

www.woodlandtrust.org.uk

or contact the Woodland Trust

operations@woodlandtrust.org.uk

to confirm details of the current management programme.

A short glossary of technical terms can be found at the end of the plan.

Location and Access

Location maps and directions for how to find and access our woods, including this site, can be found by using the following link to the Woodland Trust web-site which contains information on accessible woodlands across the UK

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/find-woods/>

In Scotland access to our sites is in accordance with the Land Reform Act (of Scotland) 2003 and the Scottish Outdoor Access Code.

In England, Wales and NI, with the exception of designated Public Rights of Ways, all routes across our sites are permissive in nature and where we have specific access provision for horse riders and/or cyclists this will be noted in the management plan.

The Management Plan

1. Site Details
2. Site Description
3. Long Term Policy
4. Key Features

4.1 F1 Wood Pasture

4.2 F2 Connecting People with woods & trees

4.3 f3 Veteran Trees

5. Work Programme

Appendix 1 : Compartment Descriptions

GLOSSARY

1. SITE DETAILS

Glen Finglas

Location:	Brig o'Turk Grid reference: NN521108 OS 1:50,000 Sheet No. 57
Area:	4874.22 hectares (12044.46 acres)
External Designations:	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, Ben More-Ben Ledi designated Wild Land Area, comprising all of Glen Finglas, Gleann Meann, Glean Casaig and Milton Glen., National Park, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Site of Special Scientific Interest
Internal Designations:	Welcoming Sites Programme

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

Glen Finglas Estate is the Woodland Trust's largest site, an upland landscape of mountains, glens, forests and lochs situated in the heart of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. The core estate was purchased in 1996 and since then other areas have been acquired by purchase or on long term lease to form a contiguous unit extending to nearly 5000ha.

The land is well wooded, with areas of ancient woodland on the lower ground and a landscape of upland wood pasture in the glens consisting of scattered ancient and veteran trees at varying densities. There has been a programme of new native woodland creation over the years and woodland cover is now expanding through natural regeneration in many areas.

There are many other valuable habitats on the estate including species rich grasslands, wetlands, heathland and moorland, as well as improved agricultural land, all offering opportunities for a great diversity of wildlife.

The estate is situated in the Trossachs, a popular tourist area on the southern edge of the Highlands renowned for its mountain, loch and woodland scenery. The Woodland Trust is part of the Great Trossachs Forest Partnership, a collaborative project with Forestry and Land Scotland (FLS) and RSPB, working together to restore nature over a huge landscape scale area of 160km² and in 2015 the area gained National Nature Reserve status.

The Eastern boundary of the estate is 1.5 miles from the town of Callander. The southern boundary of the land lies on the north shore of Loch Venachar, at 80m above sea level, and the northern boundary is the watershed with Balquhider Glen, with the highest point of 879m at the summit of Ben Ledi. The western part of the estate surrounds the small village of Brig o' Turk.

The estate includes a working farm, with Luing cattle and blackface sheep used for conservation grazing on the ancient wood pasture and to manage the other open ground habitats in a sustainable way.

Buildings on the estate include five houses, the estate office, the Visitor Gateway building and various agricultural buildings. There is also a 500MW hydro scheme in Gleann Casaig with a turbine house close to Glen Finglas Reservoir.

LAND SUMMARY

Glen Finglas Owned since 1996 Area 4096.0ha

Bochastle Owned since 2006 Area 23.2ha

Milton Glen Leased since 2004 Area 755.5ha

Milton Lochside Leased since 2022 Area 74.86ha

Whole Estate 4949.56ha of which 2553.83 is above 400m

DESIGNATIONS

Site of Special Scientific Interest

Blackwater Marshes is designated for its wetland plants but also a good area for overwintering birds. SNH advised that a footpath should not be continued along the loch shore. Otters and beavers have been seen in this area.

Designation in ref file. Parts of the loch shore water margin in the Druim were fenced in 2023 under an AECS scheme agreement.

Site of Special Scientific Interest

Brig o'Turk Mires is one of the best valley mires in Central Scotland. The SSSI includes part of the Mires Park and art of the Heifers Park, and is managed under an AECS agreement with NS. Boardwalk replaced in 2020 with consent from NS.

Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

Ancient Woodland Site

See NVC survey & 1866 1st edition OS maps

Archaeological Site

See Archaeological Survey carried out by Headland Archaeology for the Woodland Grant Scheme Environmental Impact Statement and Milton Environmental statement

Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance

Loch shore at Venachar from Druim to Bull Park, see SWT NVC Phase 1 survey and site description in reference file

Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance

Lochan nan Corps, see SWT's NVC Phase 1 survey in reference file

National Park

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park

Special Area of Conservation

River Teith SAC, covers Eas Gobhain, all of Loch Venachar and the River Turk up to the Glen Finglas dam

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Dunmore Hill Fort. archaeological survey and dig carried out in 2020 as part of Callander Landscape Project. Results in archaeology file in reference folder.

Scheduled Ancient Monument

Portnellan crannog lies just offshore of the WT boundary in Loch Venachar but is accessible from the shore when the water levels are low.

Other

Ben More-Ben Ledi designated Wild Land Area, includes all of Glen Finglas, Gleann Meann, Glean Casaig and Milton Glen.

PUBLIC ACCESS INFORMATION

Glen Finglas offers great facilities for public access and the opportunity for visitors to connect with nature and learn about the work of the Woodland Trust. Since its acquisition, the Trust has created and improved over 22 miles (35km) of footpaths in addition to the 15.5 miles (25km) of existing tracks on the estate. These trails offer walks and cycling routes for every ability from the gentle walks around the village of Brig o'Turk to the children's play trail in Little Druim Wood, and from the long-distance route of the Great Trossachs Path to the challenging Meall loop connecting Glen Finglas and Gleann Meann.

Glen Finglas is easily accessible from the town of Callander and only 20 miles from the city of Stirling, 35 miles from Glasgow and 55 miles from Edinburgh.

Ample parking is available on site at various locations:

- Lendrick Hill Car Park – 40 spaces. The place to start when visiting for the first time. Here you'll find the Visitor Gateway building, open all year from 10am – 4pm with maps, trail guides and lots of interactive interpretation to help you get the most out of your visit. There is also an accessible toilet in the building.
- Little Druim wood – 12 spaces. Map board and leaflets available. Children's Play trail and Loch Venachar viewpoint.
- Dam Road car park – 6 spaces. In the village of Brig o'Turk, this is the best place for access to the upper glens. Map board and leaflets available.
- Bochastle car park (FLS owned and managed) 20 cars – Access to the eastern side of the estate, Samsons Stone and Dunmore Hillfort paths, and Milton Glen and Ben Ledi

Cycling is a great way to access Glen Finglas. You can cycle to Brig o' Turk from Callander on the Great Trossachs Path or National Cycle Network 7 along the south side of Loch Venachar.

Public transport is more limited, with trains to Stirling giving access to the 59 bus service to Callander. In 2024 the National Park subsidised a pilot bus service, the 'Trossachs Explorer', between Callander and Aberfoyle giving good access to Glen Finglas. Despite being very popular, funding for its future is uncertain – check the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park website for information.

Summary of access routes:

Claimed Public Rights of Way

Balquhiddier Hill Path The path follows the Glen Finglas Road up alongside the reservoir, forking right at the waymarked junction into Gleann Meann and over the pass into Balquidder Glen

River Turk Path A path in Brig o'Turk village following the river at the edge of the Brig Field

Ben Ledi south ridge Path The path runs north from the A821 through Coilantogle Steading, crossing the Great Trossachs Path and continuing northwest to the summit of Ben Ledi.

Core Paths in Loch Lomond & Trossachs National Park Core Path Network

Lendrick Path From the Lendrick Hill car park, heading north up the hill through Drippan, turning west at the junction to meet the Glen Road above the dam.

Little Druim Wood A small section of the path running from the Little Drum Wood Car Park into the heart of the wood.

Brig o'Turk Path Path running parallel to the A821 from the Lendrick Hill Car Park to the village, Brig o'Turk. It crosses the road at the entrance to the Mires.

Glen Road Tarmac Road running from the village, Brig o'Turk, up the hill to meet with the Meall track.

Meall Track Circular route on estate tracks linking Glen Finglas and Gleann Meann over the Meall

Mires Path Path across the Brig o'Turk Mires SSSI over the boardwalk and on to meet Glen Finglas Road in the village.

Long Distance Routes

The Great Trossachs Path Path beginning at Callander, entering the estate at the eastern boundary at Bochastle, passing through FLS Milton plantation and continuing to descend the hill to Lendrick Hill car park before heading west towards the Village of Brig o'Turk , where it leaves the estate.

Facilities available:

Woodland Trust car park at site Yes

Parking nearby Yes

Local parking difficult No

Good views Yes
Waymarked walk Yes
Information board Yes
Free leaflet available Yes
Well worth a visit Yes

3. LONG TERM POLICY

LONG TERM VISION

Glen Finglas estate will develop as a dynamic ecosystem of woodland and open ground managed as a wood pasture system. The wide variety of habitats present will thrive within a mosaic of semi-natural native woodland and scattered open-grown trees. The system will be dynamic, with woodland cover and open ground being allowed to expand and contract over time in response to natural processes, providing that the overall value of Key Features is maintained.

The habitats within the estate, particularly the woodland habitats, link with the wider landscape making an important contribution to the forest habitat network within Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. Glen Finglas is also a substantial component of the Great Trossachs Forest National Nature Reserve, which covers 16,600 ha and includes Glen Finglas, Katrine (FLS) and Inversnaid (RSPB), all part of a landscape scale native woodland restoration programme.

A spatially explicit or species centred approach to the management of the site will not be taken but instead broad 'limits of acceptable change' have been identified. Those for the medium to long term (2050+) are summarised below:

- 50%-70% (i.e. more than 1,200 ha) of the land below 400m altitude is to be established with trees and shrubs. This will comprise varying densities from 5 trees/ha to 100% canopy cover, with at least 30% of the total wooded area being fairly open i.e. <20% canopy cover and blending into montane scrub at the tree line that extends further up the hills. This will ensure that the landscape and visual qualities of the upper glens is maintained and enhanced as a mosaic of open ground, woodland and scattered trees.
- SSSIs will be maintained in favourable condition.
- Animal welfare is a primary consideration when managing the conservation grazing.
- Key viewpoints from paths will be maintained.
- The 'intimate' mosaic landscape of open ground and woodland on the lower ground, particularly on both sides of the A821 will be maintained.
- A number of archaeological sites will be maintained free of any tree growth.

A table of the limits of acceptable change at stages until 2050+ is given in Appendix III.

MANAGEMENT APPROACH

These limits of acceptable change will be achieved primarily by the management of grazing by wild deer and domestic livestock. Tree planting and other direct interventions will be undertaken only where necessary, where the long-term objectives are not being delivered. Grazing will be managed to achieve conservation objectives, with agricultural productivity a potential by-product of this activity. Ultimately it is anticipated that this will involve year-round grazing with livestock being allowed to roam at will over most of the estate.

Priorities for grazing will be first deer, as the natural wild herbivores and second cattle, as the grazing animals most appropriate to encourage a diverse sward and stimulate tree regeneration.

Development since 1996.

Soon after acquisition grazing pressure across the estate was reduced dramatically, with all sheep removed from the upper glens, whilst maintaining extensive grazing by cattle and the wild deer. Various compartments with reasonable densities of existing trees as a seed source were stock fenced in the hope of encouraging natural regeneration.

A long-term monitoring programme with tree plots and transects was established to gauge the level of natural regeneration in various areas in the upper glens. This monitoring programme showed continued browsing was still suppressing tree recruitment in many areas. Data from deer culls and counts show the difficulty of consistently reducing the deer population due to high levels of immigration from neighbouring properties and the favourable microclimate of the estate's sheltered, well wooded glens bringing large groups of deer in for short periods of time, especially in bad weather, continually suppressing tree regeneration.

In order to achieve the objective of increasing tree cover various blocks have been deer fenced and planted. Between 1998 and 2016 a total of 1,600 hectares of land in 10 separate compartments has been protected from all grazing by deer fencing, and supplementary planting in open ground between the existing trees carried out under forestry grant schemes. All these areas now have successful tree establishment, although some of the older deer fences are reaching the end of their useful life, and there are plans for a programme of removal over the coming years.

Apart from woodland there are other habitats that have been degraded by a long history of intensive grazing, particularly montane woodland, upland heath and peatland. Ongoing monitoring of dwarf shrub communities as part of the moorland management agri-environment schemes has shown a slow recovery, but still consistent medium to high levels of herbivore impact. Montane scrub is all but absent from the land above 400m, with very occasional willow, birch and rowan recorded. Many areas of deep peat are severely eroded, having been historically drained and sheep grazed.

In the last plan period, detailed drone surveys of the grips and hags were carried out along with peat depth surveys. This information was used to inform a programme of peatland restoration, blocking grips and reprofiling peat hags over approximately 300ha of the worst affected areas, preventing the continued erosion of the peat and loss of significant volumes of carbon from the system. It is intended to continue this programme in the next plan period.

Future management

The landscape of the Glen Finglas Estate has been transformed since 1996, and the return of the forest, along with sensitive management of the variety of open ground habitats has allowed a great diversity of wildlife to thrive. The main priority for the next plan period is increasing connectivity of the woodland habitats, largely by strengthening the links between existing woodland and new woodland creation areas, particularly along watercourses, and also allowing the woodland to expand further up the hill, ultimately blending into montane scrub on the hill tops. It is not practical, or beneficial to open habitats to deer fence all these areas.

DEER

The key to achieving the long-term vision for Glen Finglas is herbivore management. It has been demonstrated that deer pressure is still suppressing recruitment of tree regeneration in many areas of the estate, especially at higher altitude and in areas closer to the northern boundary. Deer population modelling shows significant immigration from neighbouring properties has prevented the cull from reducing populations enough to achieve our objectives. Helicopter counts in the wider Deer Management Group area and observations on the ground show large, mobile herds which cause significant damage in short periods of time.

In 2023 the Balquhiddier Deer Management Group undertook a review of the group management plan which concluded that most members in the southern part of the group, including the Great Trossachs Forest area, will benefit from a reduction cull. This was ratified in 2024 and there are plans in place to reduce the population to below 5 deer/km² over the next plan period. This collaborative landscape scale approach will unlock significant

benefits to commercial forestry and native woodland schemes in the area as well as benefitting the recovery of upland habitats including restored peatland.

DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK

Cattle grazing levels across the estate have been slightly reduced in the last plan period by the removal of the bullocks that were outwintered in the ancient wood pasture in Glen Finglas. This has been done by agreement with NatureScot in the agri-environment scheme grazing management plan for wood pasture. The upper glens are now only grazed by cows and calves from mid-May to mid-November.

Also in the last plan period NoFence cattle collars have been introduced, with one for every cow out at summer grazing. The collars work as a virtual fence enabling the cattle to be excluded from certain areas, and this has been used to keep them off the peatland restoration areas on the hill tops. They have also proved useful for keeping cattle away from footpaths on the lower ground, and for mob grazing young stock on areas of dense bracken. The collars provide detailed data about cattle movements and this will contribute to the analysis of the tree regeneration monitoring programme.

The sheep flock has been retained at the same level of around 250 breeding ewes, which are still contained in the designated hill parks and in other areas on the inbye land. They continue to be used for stocking the long-term experiment in the James Hutton Institute grazing plots. The mixed grazing in certain areas contributes to maintaining a diverse sward with areas of close-cropped grass of benefit to some wildlife, including black grouse.

Although all the estate's sheep were removed from the hill ground some years ago there remains a problem with stray sheep coming into the upland areas and exacerbating the pressure on dwarf shrub recovery and upland tree regeneration already browsed by the deer. In the last plan period, 50-60 feral sheep were removed from Ben Ledi in collaboration with FLS. However, regular incursion of tagged sheep roaming over the boundary from neighbouring properties is a regular occurrence, with more than 50 gathered from Gleann Meann and Glen Finglas in 2024. This will be monitored in coming years to inform a decision on stock fencing some of the boundary.

MILTON LOCHSIDE

The acquisition of 75ha of agricultural land at Milton Lochside in 2022 provides an exciting opportunity to restore a variety of habitats in a heavily grazed area, and to develop a demonstration of integrating trees into the farmed environment. The land gives the estate more flexibility with grazing plans, particularly for the sheep flock, and enables the repurposing of some of the livestock holding areas alongside Glen Finglas reservoir on the owned part of the estate for woodland expansion. The detailed surveys and plans are currently underway and will be delivered this plan period.

CONNECTING PEOPLE

Glen Finglas Estate will continue to provide a welcoming and diverse landscape, renowned for an extensive variety of thriving habitats and species as part of a dynamic wood pasture ecosystem. The estate will support the local community with economic, environmental and social opportunities. Visitors will have access to a range of well-maintained, inclusive and accessible recreational opportunities, and will have a greater understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the site, as well as the work of the Woodland Trust. This will lead to an increase in WT supporters, through one-off donations, long-term memberships, dedications and volunteering.

4. KEY FEATURES

4.1 F1 Wood Pasture

Description
<p>Wood pasture is a system of managing a mosaic of woodland and open ground habitats by grazing. Extensive parts of Glen Finglas, mainly on the middle slopes of the upper glens, comprise an intimate mosaic of woodland, open grown trees and a variety of open ground habitats which have been grazed over many centuries. This has allowed many ancient and veteran trees to develop whilst the open character and continued grazing maintains diversity on the open habitats.</p> <p>The higher ground (over 400m) has been grazed contiguously with the woodland but here only scattered trees and shrubs have survived in cliff areas mainly due to continued high grazing pressure over a long period.</p> <p>The lower ground comprises areas of birch or oak woodland, grazed together with areas of unimproved and semi-improved grassland.</p> <p>The 1600ha of deer fenced woodland creation areas have all been designed to be managed as wood pasture and these will be opened up to grazing as they become mature enough to withstand the pressure.</p> <p>The Wood Pasture key feature is considered to encompass most of the land on the estate, including open ground, closed canopy woodland, new native woodlands and scattered individual trees.</p>
Significance
<p>Glen Finglas has been identified as one of the most important and extensive upland wood pasture sites in Scotland. It is estimated that there is a total of between 8,000 and 17,000ha lowland and upland woodland pasture in Scotland, of which about 600ha are at Glen Finglas.</p> <p>Ancient wood pasture and its associated veteran trees is of international importance for its wildlife value and due to this and its vulnerability is the subject of a UK priority habitat action plan and the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Biodiversity Action Plan (NPBAP). In addition to its biodiversity value, wood pasture is also of enormous cultural importance.</p> <p>Woodland Component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wet woodland and Upland oak woodland are priority UK BAP habitats and both these and Upland Birch woodland are considered to be important habitats in the NPBAP.• Species associated with wood pasture and present on the site such as juniper, european otter, pipistrelle bat, spotted flycatcher and black grouse are priority UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP) species. <p>Open ground component:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acid grassland is ubiquitous in Scotland. This habitat within Glen Finglas and some other parts of Stirling, have base rich flushes and tend to be floristically richer than many other parts of the uplands of Scotland.• Calcareous grassland is protected under the European Commission habitats directive and is both a UK BAP priority habitat, supporting a diverse flora and a priority habitat under the NPBAP. There are patches of calcareous grassland on the south west facing slopes of the Meall in Glen Finglas and some larger areas on the upper slopes.

- Marshy grassland and upland heath occur frequently in patches in the mosaic of open ground habitats across the estate. They are priority UK BAP habitats, with upland heath being included as a priority habitat in the NPBAP.
- Ancient pasture, as indicated by the presence of waxcap fungi, are of conservation importance. These areas are more prevalent on the lower parts of the wood pasture and on many of the semi-improved inbye fields in the southern part of the estate.
- The upland open ground is an important habitat for upland moorland birds, which are in decline in Britain. It is in turn important for the raptors, which prey on them. A number of Schedule One bird species are known to either breed or use the upper parts of the estate.
- The mosaic of rush pasture or marshy grassland and drier acid grassland is an important habitat for wading birds, which are in decline throughout Scotland.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

- Improvement of habitat. Effective management the grazing by deer and domestic livestock will allow the continued recovery of overgrazed components of the system and enhance their biodiversity value
- Expansion of habitat. Reduction of the upland red deer population in this plan period will allow the expansion of the wood pasture habitat by natural regeneration over the medium to long term.
- Expansion of habitat: Removing deer fences from established areas of woodland creation and allowing deer and livestock to graze will also expand the area of wood pasture and improve open habitats in these areas that have lost diversity through lack of grazing whilst deer fenced.
- Linking of habitat. Strategic stock fencing will allow tree regeneration along watercourses and strengthen the links between isolated areas of wood pasture in the upper glens. Partnership working with neighbours will allow habitat restoration beyond our boundary.
- Demonstration. Effective large scale habitat restoration can continue to be used as an inspiration and demonstration to other land managers, policy makers, funders and the public.
- Research. The site continues to attract regular external research requests which are now better managed and focussed by the Woodland Trust Conservation Team to help build the body of evidence for the value of trees in the landscape.

Constraints

- High grazing pressure in the upland areas by deer and sheep evidenced by habitat impact assessments prevents recruitment of tree regeneration and expansion of the habitat.
- Bracken encroachment may limit tree regeneration and value of open ground habitats.
- Altitude may limit the expansion of the habitat.
- Farming activities may limit opportunities for expansion of the habitat in some inbye areas – sacrificial land is needed for wintering, calving and lambing, and hay/silage production.

Factors Causing Change

- Uncontrolled grazing by deer or domestic livestock
- Bracken encroachment
- Wildfire
- Landslips and erosion
- Climate change effects – extreme weather events

- Invasive non-native species – Spruce commonly colonises most areas of the estate from legacy seed source of the Lendrick Plantation and from neighbouring FLS commercial forestry. Rhododendron and Japanese Knotweed require continued vigilance to prevent re-establishment. Persicaria (lesser knotweed) has escaped gardens and established colonies around Brig o’Turk and Lendrick which have become invasive.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

The long term vision for the Glen Finglas estate is to provide a dynamic ecosystem of woodland and open ground managed as a wood pasture system. This will have a wide variety of habitats, including important open ground habitats such as mires and calcareous grassland, within a mosaic of semi-natural native woodland and scattered open-grown trees. The system will be dynamic with woodland cover and open ground being allowed to expand and contract over time in response to natural processes, providing that the overall value of Key Features is maintained.

A spatially explicit or species centred approach to the management of the site will not be taken but instead broad ‘limits of acceptable change’ have been identified. Those for the medium to long term (2050+) are summarised below:-

- 50%-70% of the land below 400m asl is to be established with trees and shrubs. This will comprise varying densities from 5trees/ha to 100% canopy cover, with at least 30% of the total wooded area being fairly open i.e. <20% canopy cover and a montane scrub at the tree line.
- SSSIs will be maintained in favourable condition
- The intimate mosaic landscape of open ground and woodland on the lower ground, particularly on both sides of the A821 will be maintained.
- A number of archaeological sites in the upper glens (including possible funeral cairn on Meall Park) will be maintained free of any tree growth and interpretation improved.
- To continue an INNS programme of eradication for sitka, rhododendron. JK and persicaria.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

- Increase connectivity of woodland habitats by creating linking corridors between the isolated wood pasture and woodland creation areas in the upper glens and the woodland on the lower ground in the south of the estate. This woodland expansion will aim to achieve the STO of at least 50% of the land below 400m being established with trees and shrubs.

Contract let in 2025 to develop woodland expansion plans in the following areas:

- o Glen Finglas, Gleann Meann and Gleann Casaig – estimated 60ha
- o Milton Glen – estimated 60ha
- o Milton Lochside – estimated 10ha plus hedgerows, riparian buffers and infield trees.

Planning complete 2025

Planting phased over 3 seasons and complete by 2028.

- Remove deer fence from established woodland in West Gleann Meann, allow grazing animals free access to 230ha of wood pasture. 7500m fence to remove by end 2026.
- Remove remaining vole guards from maturing woodland creation areas – Bochastle and Milton. Phased project with volunteers to be complete by end 2030
- Collaborate in delivery landscape scale reduction in deer population according to the Balquhiddier Deer Management

Group deer management plan. Aim to reduce deer to < 5/km² by 2030 as described in the deer management plan 2024-2029.

- Continue Sitka spruce control – Lendrick and River Turk ravines project in 2025
- Continue Rhododendron, Japanese Knotweed and persicaria control programme annually.
- Establish new methodology for monitoring limits of acceptable change building on baseline data. Design new monitoring plan with WT conservation and evidence team by end of 2025.

See the Limits of Acceptable Change Table in Appendix IV for the current situation and the short, medium and long term objectives.

At 2025 the area of deer fenced land and existing woodland is 67% of the land below 400m. All these deer fenced areas are or have been in grant aided schemes for a combination of planting, natural regeneration, existing woodland protection as well as grant aided integral and other open ground. The 50% target represents a goal of achieving establishment of all previously or currently grant aided woodland planting or regeneration (as well as protecting and maintaining the existing woodland within these fences). This target area of 50% includes the integral open ground that typically comprises 20% of planting and would have been included as grant aidable land. In some cases, this open ground is likely to develop some sparse woodland cover, as will other open land within the fences that comprises the remaining 17% of land protected from deer browsing.

It is recognised that new methodology is needed to accurately measure overall tree cover along with other habitats including bracken. Aerial or drone survey techniques will be investigated in this plan period.

4.2 F2 Connecting People with woods & trees

Description

Access infrastructure:

Glen Finglas offers great facilities for public access and the opportunity for visitors to connect with nature and learn about the work of the Woodland Trust. Ample parking is available on site at various locations:

- Lendrick Hill Car Park – 40 spaces. The place to start when visiting for the first time. Here you'll find the Visitor Gateway building, open all year from 10am – 4pm with maps, trail guides and lots of interactive interpretation to help you get the most out of your visit. There is also an accessible toilet in the building.
- Little Druim wood – 12 spaces. Map board and leaflets available. Children's Play trail and Loch Venachar viewpoint.
- Dam Road car park – 6 spaces. In the village of Brig o'Turk, this is the best place for access to the upper glens. Map board and leaflets available.
- Bochastle car park (FLS owned and managed) 20 cars – Access to the eastern side of the estate, Samsons Stone and Dunmore Hillfort paths, and Milton Glen and Ben Ledi

Since its acquisition, the Trust has created and improved over 22 miles (35km) of footpaths in addition to the 15.5 miles (25km) of existing tracks on the estate. The site has 10 waymarked trails to suit a range of abilities and means of access. Due to topographical and natural factors across the site, there is currently no trail that is fully accessible to users with limited mobility.

The Visitor Gateway is open year-round and staffed by Engagement Volunteers. Within the building there is interactive interpretation, local information, trail guides and an accessible toilet.

The site signage consists of roadside tourist signs from adjacent villages to direct visitors to the different car parks with Woodland Trust branded welcome signage and ladder boards.

The Great Trossachs Path, which is included as one of the site's waymarked trails, links Glen Finglas to The West Highland Way, The Rob Roy Way, Route 7 of the National Cycle Network, the Old Drover's Road/Balquidder Hill Path

and the Three Bridges Walk (from Callander). The nearest Woodland Trust owned sites are Glen Devon Woodlands (Perthshire) and Whinny Hill (West Dumbartonshire).

Engagement:

Glen Finglas Estate is situated in the Trossachs within the Loch Lomond and Trossachs national Park (LLTNP), on the southern edge of the Highlands and is part of the Great Trossachs Forest National Nature Reserve. It is a popular destination for local and international visitors. Brig o' Turk village (population 134) is central to the estate. Other local settlements are Aberfoyle (population 1000), Callander (population 3,080) and Stirling (population 92600)

The natural features associated with Glen Finglas include: native bluebells, ancient woodland and wood pasture, water courses, the Corbetts Ben Ledi & Ben Vane and associated glens, which create a quiet wild country sense of place.

Significant cultural landmarks include the Royal Hunting Forest in the upper glens, Samson Stone, Dunmore Iron Age hillfort, Ruskin Viewpoint and the remains of farmsteads and shielings.

The estate interpretation consists of information panels at each car park featuring an orientation map and a range of information/trail leaflets. The Visitor Gateway contains permanent interpretation panels which engage visitors with the work of the wider estate and is supplemented by the presence of Engagement Volunteers between March and October. Glen Finglas estate is also surrounded by other visitor attractions including LLTNP; Forestry & Land Scotland's Forest Lodge Visitor Centre and Queen Elizabeth Forest Park; Loch Katrine; RSPB Inversnaid Reserve. The estate is also promoted by local businesses, accommodation providers and Visitor Information centres via ongoing engagement with the Glen Finglas Estate Ranger and provision of site-specific leaflets.

The surrounding population, up to 20 minutes' drive radius from Glen Finglas, consist of approx. 5,500 people from more than 2,000 households. Around 80% of Scotland's population (incl. Glasgow & Edinburgh) lie within a 60-90 minute drive of the estate. There are around 4 million visitors to the LLTNP annually.

The Estate Ranger produces and promotes a site-specific and seasonal event programme for visitors. These are delivered both directly by the Ranger and through external providers/organisations. Glen Finglas is also regularly featured in The Woodland Trust marketing activity, particularly seasonal specific content. The Ranger also manages the Glen Finglas social media.

Other site-specific engagement includes:

- Private events to support woodland learning for schools, youth groups and in partnership with LLTNP.
- Educational site visits for colleges/universities/other research-focussed groups.
- Corporate volunteering for Woodland Trust partner organisations.
- Networking and skill sharing opportunities for Woodland Trust staff/volunteers and external organisations.

Local and national third-party charities/organisations also hold annual events at Glen Finglas, with many making donations to the Woodland Trust for use of the site.

Beyond recreational visits Glen Finglas estate also offers a valuable demonstration resource, showing how woodland expansion, conservation, productive farming and visitor access can all work together. The estate team regularly host visits from politicians, civil servants, funders, land managers and organisations, showcasing the achievements of the Trust and the Great Trossachs Forest partnership.

Visitor Statistics & Demographics:

In 2016 the visitor counters were calibrated, and a visitor survey was conducted amongst visitors to the Visitor Gateway building. The following information was collected:

- Annual site visits approx. 35000
- 84% adults with 40% from outside the UK, 30% local day visitors, 30% UK tourists staying in the local area
- Most popular activity is walking followed by cycling
- The lower estate paths are generally more popular than the upper glen paths
- Visits decline between November and March, as well as in July and September

Volunteering:

There are currently 26 Glen Finglas volunteers covering the following roles:

- Engagement volunteers
- Woodland Working Group Member
- Woodland Working Group Leader
- Guided Walk Leader
- Environment Monitor

Some volunteers are also Adopt A Path volunteer monitors with Outdoor Access Trust Scotland, and Seed-Collecting Volunteers with Trees for Life, and carry out the activities associated with these roles on the Estate.

Significance

Glen Finglas' location within LLTNP, as part of the Great Trossachs Forest NNR and within a 90-minute drive from Glasgow and Edinburgh makes it a popular visitor attraction. It is unique within the Woodland Trust's landholdings and boasts a vast expanse of hills, woodland, water and open heathland. It can be described as having a 'wild' and 'natural' sense of place, which is being further enhanced by the increasing tree cover throughout the whole estate, and particularly in the upper glens. It offers ample opportunities for enjoying and understanding woodlands both during onsite visits as well as online via the WT website and social media platforms.

The estate offers one of the finest examples of upland wood pasture in the country which appeals to both specialist audiences and the public as an attractive landscape of interest. Interesting natural and cultural heritage is present across the whole site which further attracts a range of audiences of varying demographics.

Opportunities & Constraints**Access/Infrastructure****• Opportunities:**

- o To maintain/improve existing infrastructure to ensure and improve the visitor experience
- o Continue working with The Great Trossachs Forest Project Coordinator and partners to maintain, promote and develop use of the Great Trossachs Path.
- o Engage with new and more diverse audiences
- o Develop and promote an accessible path network at Milton Lochside
- o Improve facilities for managing campervans and generating income for parking
- o Create new walking/mountain bike route in Glen Casaig
- o Promote Visitor Gateway as a flexible space for education groups, local community meetings, etc

• Constraints:

- o Access provision needs to be balanced with protecting natural heritage
- o Potential conflict between new routes and livestock requirements
- o Topography reduces the opportunity for all-abilities routes
- o Poor public transport links limit visitor access
- o Manage impact of local congestion in Brig o' Turk at weekends and bank holidays as visitor numbers increase
- o Ongoing positive engagement with local residents to mediate concerns over increased visitor numbers

Engagement**• Opportunities:**

- o Increase engagement with local communities to attract local audiences
- o Increase/improve diversity of visitors through working with specialist groups
- o Continue working with The Great Trossachs Forest Project Coordinator and partners to improve/update TGTF-specific

interpretation.

- o Develop and deliver seasonal programme of activities/events
- o Continue to build and maintain links with LLTNP, FLS and RSPB to engage with shared audiences
- o Continue to work with external organisations to provide/support events
- o Attend local festivals (e.g McLaren High School Careers Fair) to promote the estate, events programme and WT membership
- o Promote the use of the estate to education groups for educational/research site visits
- o Investigate and develop more community investment in the site through community woods, wood lots, wood fuel, etc
- o Investigate opportunities for local enterprises to better utilise the site, potentially processing and marketing to products from the estate including wood products, venison and farm produce.

- Constraints:

- o Limited capacity and workload of the Estate Ranger
- o Challenges of engaging with groups already using the site
- o Weekend availability of estate and wider WT staff
- o Budget constraints of target audiences to support transport to site
- o Limited active interest from the local community

Visitor Statistics & Demographics

- Opportunities:

- o Increase diversity of visitors and community engagement
- o Continue to promote Glen Finglas across wider WT channels
- o Develop fully accessible path routes and adapt current paths where possible

- Constraints:

- o Funding and staff time associated with development of new paths and engagement with new groups

Volunteers

- Opportunities:

- o Increase numbers and roles - develop & extend volunteering roles to support our conservation and engagement ambitions
- o Investigate feasibility of providing weekend volunteer sessions to attract new audiences
- o Develop a youth volunteering group, either independently or in partnership with LLTNP, Duke of Edinburgh groups, McLaren High School or other relevant organisations.

- Constraints:

- o Travel to site can be challenging for some volunteers
- o General challenges associated with recruiting 16-25 age group, full-time workers, those from lower income backgrounds

Factors Causing Change

- Increased visitor numbers impact condition of path network requiring more regular maintenance and associated cost of this
- Availability of future capital funding to support additional projects
- Cost of living crisis may impact visitors' ability to access the site, donate and become/maintain membership
- Increased interest and use of campervans impacting car park infrastructure
- Local infrastructure developments (e.g. residential and holiday housing developments) could lead to unsustainable increase in visitors
- Climate change impacting resilience of habitats through extended periods of unseasonal weather; increase of non-

native species, including 'natural' introduction of species not native to the local area; higher possibility of instances of flood and wildfire.

Long term Objective (50 years+)

Glen Finglas Estate will provide a welcoming and diverse landscape, renowned for an extensive variety of thriving habitats and species as part of a dynamic wood pasture ecosystem. The estate will support the local community with economic, environmental and social opportunities. Visitors will have access to a range of well-maintained, inclusive and accessible recreational opportunities, and will have a greater understanding and appreciation of the natural and cultural heritage of the site, as well as the work of the Woodland Trust. This will lead to an increase in WT supporters, through one-off donations, long-term memberships, dedications and volunteering.

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

Access/infrastructure:

- Continue to improve accessibility of existing path network from 2025 – 2030 by mapping opportunities to upgrade current infrastructure that currently reduces accessibility e.g. steps, gate design, burn crossings etc. This will improve the facilities provided to locals and visitors and help in diversifying our visitor demographic.
- Develop and implement new accessible path through Milton Lochside by 2027 to formalise access to this area of the Estate and improve accessibility. This will improve the facilities provided to locals and visitors and help in diversifying our visitor demographic.
- Develop and implement new walking/biking trail in Glen Casaig by 2030 to increase provision of upland paths and improve links to other popular routes e.g. Ben Ledi.
- Develop and install additional signage encouraging parking donations and monitor usage via Bookerstudio by 2025. This will increase level of supporters, site income and awareness of Woodland Trust's management of site.

Engagement:

- Continue to develop and deliver seasonal events programme, with a minimum of 6 events per year. This will be delivered by Estate Ranger, volunteers or third-party organisations and encourage focussed engagement with specific features of the site.
- Review/update TGTF interpretation in partnership with TGTF Project Coordinator and partners, in particular the Art & Literature trail, by 2027. This ensures interpretation is kept up to date and maintains the facilities provided to visitors.
- Improve visitor diversity through online promotion (Facebook) of Glen Finglas and engagement with at least 3 target groups from 2025-2030, linking into wider WT Diversity & Inclusion strategies.
- Develop relationships with Callander Primary and McLaren High School and other youth groups e.g. Scout/Girlguiding groups from 2025-2030 to promote the site and engage young people with Glen Finglas and the Woodland Trust, linking into wider WT Engagement and Communications strategies.
- Maintain existing relationships with external organisations and event providers throughout the plan period. These organisations/providers bring new audiences to the site and donate to the Woodland Trust for use of the site.

Visitor Statistics & Demographics:

- Work with WTS Development Team to develop a 1-3 methods of capturing visitor data by 2025-2030, which will help inform actions for future management plans and ways to achieve targets for wider Woodland Trust strategies relating to engagement, access and diversity.

Volunteers:

- Maintain current volunteer relationships through provision of weekly Woodland Working Group sessions and season opportunities for Engagement Volunteers throughout the course of this plan.
- Investigate the feasibility of new volunteering opportunities to attract a new audience such as volunteer sessions for

under 18 year olds with the aim of having Youth Volunteer sessions set up for 2026.

- Hold annual induction, evaluation and training events for volunteers to keep them up to date with policy, estate activities, the work of the wider Woodland Trust and to celebrate their achievements and dedication to Glen Finglas.

4.3 f3 Veteran Trees

Description

Glen Finglas has a rich heritage of ancient and veteran trees across the whole estate.

The area of primary interest is in the ancient wood pasture and former royal hunting forest of Glenfinglass. The numerous single stemmed hazel in Meall Wood are of particular interest. Many of the low pollards have girths between 1.0m and 1.8m and some estimated to be more than 300 years old. There are also widespread alder trees, the largest with girths over 4.0m and also some extraordinary specimens of ash, bird cherry, birch and rowan, as well as a single native crab apple.

Gleann Meann was also part of the medieval royal forest, but fewer ancient trees have survived in this glen. However it still has some important relics of wood pasture, notably alder, many in advanced states of decline but hosting a rich diversity of epiphytes and characteristically, many 'flying rowans' growing in the boles of the old pollards, their aerial roots becoming exposed as the host tree gradually decays.

Gleann Casaig was not part of the royal forest but has a steep sided ravine containing ancient woodland with a collection of ancient and veteran alder, birch, rowan and hazel.

The southern and western sides of Lendrick Hill, along the River Turk and the low ground east of Brig o'Turk, have scattered ancient trees, particularly close to watercourses and in some of the steeper ravines. Here oak and ash feature strongly and in the Druim there are numerous very ancient juniper.

Milton Glen and the lower ground to the A821 also have scattered ancient and veteran trees. Much like Lendrick Hill, they are generally associated with the watercourses. South of the main road, Milton Lochside has some notable ash trees as infield trees and boundary features, as well as several very large oaks along the banks of Eas Gobhain.

Significance

The upper glens contain the relic of a large and systematically managed pasture woodland in which pollarding was important and which demonstrates the type of management which may have been widespread in the Highlands before the coming of sheep. It is a historic landscape which has links back to the Neolithic and is a reminder that connections between people and woodland are very old and have produced habitats and landscapes of great diversity and beauty. Examination of the trees in the wood pasture indicates many originate from the late 17th century or even earlier. The largest girths recorded are hazel 1.83m, alder 4.82m, ash 4.19m and birch 4.63m.

The ecological value of the ancient and veteran trees grows with their age, hosting diverse communities of epiphytes, fungi and invertebrates and providing habitat for numerous other species. Surveys of the ancient woodland epiphytic lichen flora in Glen Finglas indicate it is a site of national importance.

Opportunities & Constraints

Opportunities:

- Record more of the ancient and veteran trees on the Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI)
- Revisit a sample of trees on the ATI to monitor change over time

- Repeat past surveys, particularly lichens, to monitor change over time
- Manage the grazing in the wood pasture areas to benefit the ancient and veteran trees, maintaining the balance between recruitment of the next generation of young trees whilst preventing dense stands of natural regeneration from impacting the habitat of the ancient trees by shading and competition

Constraints

- Remote location and challenging terrain make surveying difficult
- Lack of resource to survey and monitor large numbers of individual trees
- Missing generation of trees due to long period of intensive grazing with little regeneration
- Security of in-hand farming operation to effectively manage the grazing

Factors Causing Change

Factors Causing Change

- Grazing by deer and domestic livestock preventing recruitment of new trees to maintain long-term continuity of the habitat
- Lack of grazing by deer and domestic livestock resulting in dense regeneration affecting the existing ancient and veteran trees by competition and shading
- Severe weather events – high winds causing physical damage; intense rain causing erosion and landslips; drought threatening the survival of the trees

Long term Objective (50 years+)

- To have all ancient and veteran trees recorded on the ATI
- To have an established programme of revisiting records to monitor change
- To have younger trees maturing and naturally developing veteran characteristics
- To continue an adaptive management regime regulating the grazing intensity in wood pasture areas to benefit ancient and veteran trees

Short term management Objectives for the plan period (5 years)

- To have 100 additional trees on the AWI (20 per year for the next 5 years)
- To repeat a lichen survey to establish whether the habitat value is being maintained for this important group of epiphytes
- Continue to record grazing pressure by domestic livestock annually as under the current agri-environment schemes and correlate this data with tree regeneration surveys to inform future livestock management decisions
- Undertake a reduction cull of deer across the estate to reduce the habitat impact on tree regeneration. Woodland HIA baselines taken in 2025 and monitored annually aiming for 'low' impact by the end of the plan period

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2019	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	December
2019	NWH - Grazing Work	Works associated with the maintenance of grazing of a non-woodland habitat to protect and enhance its conservation value – grazier costs, fence repairs, water supply costs etc	December
2020	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		June
2020	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	June
2020	Livestock Farming Equipment		August
2020	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	August
2020	SL - Tree Safety Works - Zone A	Work associated with planned tree safety works alongside areas such as car parks, roadsides and boundaries	September
2020	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	September
2020	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		September
2020	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		September
2020	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	October
2020	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	October
2020	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2020	Utilities - Biomass Fuel		November
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2020	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		December
2020	AW - Management Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of management access infrastructure and tracks Such as repairs to vehicle entrance points, maintaining vehicle bridges and repairing / reinstating surfaced management access routes.	December
2020	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	December
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		December
2020	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		December
2021	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		March
2021	WMM - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the on-going management of invasive plants– such a repeat cutting and control treatments	April
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		May
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		July
2021	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		July
2021	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		July
2021	Site Rent		July
2021	Utilities - Electricity		August
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		August
2021	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		August
2021	Utilities - Electricity		August

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2021	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	August
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		September
2021	Utilities - Electricity		September
2021	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	September
2021	HF - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the control of invasive plants / vegetation posing a threat to a historical or cultural feature/ building or area – such as Japanese knotweed	September
2021	WC - Tree / Seed Supply	The supply of trees/seeds for woodland creation sites	September
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		October
2021	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	October
2021	Utilities - Electricity		October
2021	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		October
2021	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		November
2021	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	November
2021	SL - Tree Safety Emergency Work	Work associated with unplanned emergency tree safety works – such as clearance of fallen trees/branches and associated repairs	November
2021	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	November
2021	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	November

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2021	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2021	Venue Hire (non staff events)		December
2021	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	December
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		December
2021	Site Rent		December
2021	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		December
2021	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	Utilities - Biomass Fuel		February
2022	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		February
2022	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		February
2022	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	March
2022	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	March
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	March
2022	Management Fees - Site		March
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		March
2022	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	March
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		April
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	April
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	April
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	April
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	April

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	PE - Volunteer on site activity	Support for activities at the site of visiting volunteer groups, such as corporate partners, local groups. Support could include tools, external trainers or materials for work parties	April
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	April
2022	AW - Visitor Access Maintenance	Works associated with the maintenance of existing visitor access infrastructure and paths. Work could include items such as repairing pot-holes and path surfaces, mowing grass paths, path widening, maintaining footbridges and steps, cleaning signage etc,	April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2021	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		April
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	May
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2022	Subscriptions & Affiliations		May
2022	Rates		May
2022	Rates		May

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	Rates		May
2022	Rates		May
2022	Rates		May
2022	Rates		May
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	May
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		May
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		June
2022	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	June
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		June
2022	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	June
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		July
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		July
2022	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		July
2022	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		July
2022	AW - Visitor Access Infrastructure	Works associated with the construction of a new or extension to existing car parking facilities.	July
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	July

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		July
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	July
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	July
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		August
2022	PE - Events - Contractor/Provider	The provision of an external event provider or contractor to support events/activities/guided walks	August
2022	WMM - General Site Management	Works associated with maintaining conservation and physical features within the sites such as boundary ditches, fences and walls, hedges,	August
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		August
2022	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	September
2022	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	September
2022	PE - Interpretation & Signage	Works associated with the provision of visitor signage, waymarking, interpretation features and leaflets	September
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	September
2022	SL - Safety Inspections / Reports	The provision of external consultants/contractors to provide specialist advice / inspections undertaken to assess safety and/or legal obligations of features such as bridges, walls, mineshafts and other site infrastructure	September
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		September
2022	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	September
2022	WMI - Invasive Plant Control	Works associated with the initial phase of invasive plant control – such as rhododendron felling and mulching	October

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		October
2022	Building Maintenance - Waste Disposal		October
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	November
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		November
2022	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	November
2022	WC - Fencing	Works associated with fencing to protect planting areas	November
2022	CS - Visitor Survey & Assessment	Use of external consultants to support the provision of visitor surveys and public consultations	November
2022	Ops Equipment Repairs & Maintenance		November
2022	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	November
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		November
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	December
2022	SL - Tree Safety Silviculture Work	Retrieving data. Wait a few seconds and try to cut or copy again.	December
2022	Site Rent		December

Year	Type Of Work	Description	Due Date
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	December
2022	Building - Repairs & Maintenance		December
2022	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	December
2022	Building Maintenance - Cleaning		December
2022	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	December
2022	PC - Other Pest / Animal Control	Works associated with wildlife control outside of deer / rabbits / squirrel	December
2022	CS - General Consultancy	Use of external consultant to support Woodland Trust site management	December
2022	NWH - Initial Restoration Work	Works associated with the initial restoration or significant reinvestment works of existing non-woodland habitats to improve or protect their conservation value	December
2022	Utilities - Biomass Fuel		December
2023	PC - Deer Control - Shooting	Works associated with deer management by shooting – such as stalker costs, high seats, signage, maintenance of tracks and open ground provided specifically for deer management etc	January

APPENDIX 1 : COMPARTMENT DESCRIPTIONS

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
1a	18.33	NULL	1996	Wood pasture		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Archeological Site, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance
<p>Lendrick Parks</p> <p>Five fields between the A821 and the north shore of Loch Venachar and Venachar Cottage and farmstead, the main focus of livestock management activities on the estate.</p> <p>Loch Venachar forms part of the River Teith SAC, designated for its lamprey and Atlantic salmon populations. The semi-natural woodland and unimproved open ground habitats in Compartments 1 and 2 were designated as a local wildlife site, Lendrick Woods, by the Scottish Wildlife Trust in 1998.</p> <p>This compartment is an important holding area for livestock, with cattle handling facilities in the yard and winter housing for young stock. Most of the cows are brought to this area in late winter for calving. The grazed fields are historically improved, and some areas were cut for silage pre 2015. Some of the grassland is old pasture and there are areas of wetland and rushy grassland. Semi-natural woodland follows the roadside and watercourses, oak occurs in clumps on the rocky knolls and there is an area of willow carr along the loch shore. Relatively extensive grazing is allowing some tree regeneration within this compartment. Rushes are beginning to spread into the improved grassland.</p> <p>A watermill (18th - 19th century), mill dam and a possible clamp immediately east of the building, have been recorded at the top of Venachar Field.</p> <p>The entire compartment is included within the LLTNP Camping Management Zone which means that camping is prohibited from 1st March to 30th September. Anglers periodically fish along Loch Venachar shore and there are some instances of litter and fires. A footpath runs along the roadside linking the car park in Little Druim Wood with the path up Lendrick Hill via the Royal Mail Grove. A tarmac management road leads down to Venachar Steading. Venachar Cottage is occupied by the farming contractor. There are three agricultural sheds used for a workshop, storage of animal feed, vehicles and livestock housing. The deer larder is also located in the steading.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The narrow strips of mainly W7 riparian woodland will be maintained as high forest. In 2023 all the water margin along the loch was fenced to manage grazing under an AECS scheme. It is anticipated that in the medium term (10-20 years) stock will continue to graze most of the wooded areas. The improved fields and the semi-improved pasture will all be managed by grazing. The buildings will be well maintained to support the livestock operation.</p>						
2a	45.32	Oak (pedunculate)		Wood pasture		Ancient Semi Natural Woodland,

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						National Park, Site of Local Nature Conservation Importance, Site of Special Scientific Interest

Little Druim Wood and the Druim

This compartment lies to the south of the A821 and north of Loch Venachar between Venachar Steading and the village of Brig o' Turk. Little Druim Wood is dominated by a large knoll, with shallow soils on steep slopes. There are also flat, wet, flushed areas, the largest being to the north of the knoll. Drier ground is dominated by dense stands of healthy, young maturing birch with oak. Wetter ground is dominated by a mix of birch and grey willow or by stunted open stands of downy birch. There are a number of old oak trees which are thought to have been planted, or their growth favoured when part of the area was enclosed around 1800. In more recent times the area was grazed by sheep and cattle until 1998 when a stock fence was erected as part of a Woodland Grant Scheme. Roe deer and occasionally red deer frequent the wood. Regeneration is limited, however this is not considered a threat as the woodland is relatively young and healthy. A shrub layer has begun to develop in the years since sheep and cattle have been excluded. The Druim (An Druim - the ridge) comprises the formerly agricultural land of the Offrans township, open heathland and marshy grassland with a smaller area of previously enclosed oak woodland, contiguous with Little Druim Wood. A large swathe of what was once open ground has been colonised by woodland over the past 100 years. This woodland is dominated by healthy, maturing even-aged stands of dense birch, becoming more variable and open towards the western end. There are occasional mature oaks and scattered juniper, some very old and senescent, but some younger healthy regeneration on the open ground to the north. Birch and/or grey willow occur on the wetter boggy ground. Bracken is dense in places both within the woodland and also on the edges. There is scattered tree regeneration throughout the compartment, even in the grazed areas. The varied mosaic of woodland and unimproved open ground habitats is of local importance and the area has been designated as a local wildlife site.

Little Druim Wood car park holds 12 cars and was constructed in the north eastern corner in 1999. In the car park there is an orientation map and information board with leaflet holders. There are two picnic tables adjacent to the car park and four log or oak plank seats at viewpoints within the wood. A surfaced, loop path has been created within the wood including two viewpoints overlooking the new native woodland on Lendrick Hill to the north. The section of this path, from the car park to the start of the loop, is part of the Core Path network. A sculpture and play trail was incorporated into the path loop in 2014, starting from the Visitor Gateway in the Lendrick Hill car park and is popular with families. An extension to the path continues to a seat at the Loch Venachar viewpoint. This follows the route of one of the old tracks to Brig o' Turk. Another branch of the path following the route of an old path from Lendrick Lodge into The Druim has been repaired to form part of the Brig o' Turk Loop Walk. Sections of stone pitched path were constructed in 2002-03 and extended in 2019 to cross the wettest areas. To the west of the Druim the path continues through a narrow strip of woodland owned by the Trust. In order to create a safe link into the village of Brig o' Turk, the Trust has entered into access agreements with several private landowners and created a gravel surfaced path along the top of the roadside field. This continues into the village as a tarmac footpath along the A821. These last sections of path form part of the Brig o' Turk Core Path. Several old tracks between Brig o' Turk

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>and Lendrick, including the main Strathgartney Road, can be seen and the path partly follows two of these. There is a stone and turf dyke former enclosure in the middle of the Druim, which was part of the Offrans township. Bird boxes in the wood and are managed by the British Trust for Ornithology as part of the BTO recording scheme. Part of the loch shore in this compartment is in the Black Water Marshes SSSI and a variety of wildfowl and wetland birds use this area. Otter and beaver are also present. Loch Venachar is part of the River Teith SAC. Important open ground habitats adjacent to the woodland include mires (with the rare sedge <i>Carex magellanica</i> found occasionally), swamp vegetation and neutral grassland. The entire compartment is included within the LLTNP Camping Management Zone and camping is prohibited from 1st March to 30th September.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to maintain as high forest with minimum intervention. Domestic livestock will continue to be excluded from Little Druim Wood. The partially stone pitched paths on the Druim require ongoing monitoring and maintenance, and some additional wetter sections of path may need to be upgraded. Important open ground habitats and historical features are to be maintained within the Limits of Acceptable Change.</p>						
3a	7.32	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>The Brig Field</p> <p>This area is situated north of the A821 adjacent to the village of Brig o' Turk. It is one of the few large areas of improved grassland on the estate and is used for grazing and formerly cut for silage. There is also a very wet area of marshy grassland dominated by rushes which are encroaching into the improved grassland and an area of bracken on the ungrazed area to the west. A narrow band of riparian woodland runs along the River Turk comprising mainly alder and occasional ash. The woodland has been fenced off to exclude livestock, protecting the riverbank and the path.</p> <p>A public right of way follows the River Turk and this is also part of the Core Path network. This has been extended alongside the A821 with a stone surfaced path as far as the Byre Inn where walkers can join the tarmac roadside path back to the village.</p> <p>The old Strathgartney Road passed through the area crossing the River Turk via the old bridge 230m north of the present one and there is evidence of a building adjacent to the river. There is also evidence of a "probable clamp" (survey by Headland Archaeology Ltd, 15/1/1997).</p> <p>The entire compartment is included within the LLTNP Camping Management Zone and camping is prohibited from 1st March to 30th September.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to continue to manage the field along with the surrounding unimproved grassland for grazing. The riparian woodland is to be maintained along at least a third of the River Turk.</p>						
4a	20.01	Oak (pedunculate)		Wood pasture	Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>Wester</p> <p>This area, known as Wester, lies in the south-western corner of the estate bounded by FLS land on three sides. Two privately owned houses, Wester and Ben More are situated in the middle of the Wester field with a right of access over the Trust's track. The land comprises a mosaic of woodland and marshy grassland/mire with a strip of improved grassland on drier ground to the east, previously cut for silage. The woodland comprises large areas of uniform semi-mature birch plus scattered birch trees on wetter ground and some remnant oak woodland. Much of the area is shown as partially enclosed woodland on the 1866 OS map but the woodland appears to have extended into the formerly open ground to the east since then. The cattle graze throughout the area.</p> <p>The River Turk is included in the Teith SAC. The old Strathgartney Road passed through the area and the remains of the settlement and field system of North Bridge of Turk are still evident. The road and the settlement remains are of local archaeological importance .</p> <p>The entire compartment is included within the LLTNP Camping Management Zone and camping is prohibited from 1st March to 30th September.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to manage this woodland / open ground mosaic with periodic grazing of cattle. The woodland is to be gradually regenerated as W11/17 predominantly birch woodland in which the proportion of oak may increase. The river is to be kept free from a build-up of large logs, which may damage the old stone road bridge. In 2023 the water margin of the River Turk was fenced to exclude livestock and allow further development of the riparian woodland corridor. At the same time the failed boundary deer fence was removed and a new stock fence erected. In places this was re-aligned excluding stock from some of the woodland edge, with the intention that the woodland will expand by natural regeneration.</p>						
5a	8.99	Oak (pedunculate)		Wood pasture	Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Lendrick Parks E</p> <p>This compartment is to the north of the A821, east of Lendrick Lodge and consists of two fields of semi-improved, old pasture in an intimate mosaic with unimproved acid grassland and small patches of scattered woodland. It is grazed by cattle and contains a feed stance accessed by a stone track off the road. The compartment is bounded by the Lendrick Burn to the west, but the fenceline is set back some distance from the burn protecting the water margin from grazing. There is a disused sheep fank and dip (now filled in) with old stone dyke pens and a wooden building. This too has been excluded from the grazing area along with the lower section of the footpath.</p> <p>A number of locally important archaeological sites lie within this area including part of the townships of Drepan (Drippen) and Lendrick, the Strathgartney Road and a watermill and dam.</p> <p>A gravel surfaced path has been constructed from a gate on the A821, passing the old sheep fank then steeply upwards along the route of an old pony path from Lendrick Lodge (a former shooting lodge) and through the deer fence into the Lendrick Hill woodland creation area. An informal path following the old pony path uses a bridge, (owned and managed by Lendrick Lodge) to cross the Lendrick Burn and then join the surfaced path.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: Long-term the aim is to manage the open ground habitats and scattered woodland through grazing within the Limits of Acceptable Change. The path and other public access facilities will be maintained.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
6a	3.3	Oak (pedunculate)		Non-wood habitat	Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Lendrick</p> <p>This small compartment situated to the north of the A821 is the focal point for welcoming the general public. It includes Lendrick Steading, the estate office converted from an old byre in 2003 and the attached Lendrick Farmhouse, currently occupied by a member of staff. These are accessed via a stone surfaced track and a tarmac road from the A821.</p> <p>The Lendrick Hill car park was constructed in 2005 and linked via a stone surfaced footpath to Lendrick Steading. In 2014 the Visitor Gateway was built as part of the Great Trossachs Forest project, funded by HLF. The building provides a hub for visitors offering an accessible toilet, maps, trail guides and interactive interpretation to help people get the most out of their visit. In 2016 the extension car park was added to double the capacity to 40 cars. This is the main public access point for the estate including into the upper glens, avoiding congestion in the village. There is a map board and leaflets in the car park, as well as picnic tables and signage. The entire compartment is included within the LLTNP Camping Management Zone and camping is prohibited from 1st March to 30th September.</p> <p>The surrounding land is a mosaic of small areas of woodland and marshy grassland and a small field of semi-improved pasture, now dominated by rushes. The woods include a narrow band of riparian woodland, mainly alder, along the Lendrick Burn and a knoll to the east of the car park with a stand of mature oak, which was formerly enclosed and probably managed for tanbark. The riparian woodland is currently unfenced but half of the oak wood has been stock fenced to protect the woodland and the new path. Naturally regenerated birch has established to thicket stage on the west side of the knoll as a result of this fencing. There is also a narrow strip of wet woodland and drier young birch wood running adjacent to the road.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: This area will be managed as the focal point for visitors and organised events. It will also continue to provide a meeting place for the many professional visitors who come to the property. The Visitor Gateway will welcome, orientate and inform visitors and assist with the Trust objective of engaging with people and gaining supporters and members. The areas through which the paths run will remain fenced off from livestock. The scattered small woods will be managed as high forest and will be gradually regenerated as W11/7 woodland.</p>						
7a	50.44	Oak (pedunculate)		Wood pasture	Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park, Site of Special Scientific Interest
<p>Heifers Park, Mires, School Park</p> <p>This compartment is situated to the east of the Glen Finglas Road and north of the A821, neighbouring the village of Brig o' Turk. Much of this land was formerly cultivated and the archaeological remains of the field systems and buildings of the former townships of Coshambie and Duncraggan are still evident. Now it is divided into 3 separate</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>grazing blocks by stock fencing and formed of an intimate mosaic of semi-natural open ground habitats and semi-natural birch woodland.</p> <p>The Brig o' Turk Mires SSSI is considered to be one of the best valley mires in Central Scotland. The SSSI includes the birch woodland and pasture above the actual mire, as this forms part of its catchment and any alteration to the hydrology is potentially damaging. Historically the mire was dammed and used as the village curling pond. The SSSI is managed under a grazing agreement with NatureScot with the aim of preventing tree regeneration in the mire habitat. Much of the woodland comprises large uniform areas of maturing birch, together with occasional areas of even-aged, mature oak and a narrow strip of gorge woodland along the Lendrick Burn. The open ground includes semi-improved grassland, with a variety of species, mire vegetation particularly to the west of the area and bracken is common throughout. A stone surfaced track leads to concrete feed stance on the edge of the SSSI.</p> <p>The path and boardwalk around the northern margin of the Mires is part of the Brig o' Turk Loop path which is also a Core Path. The boardwalk was rebuilt and slightly realigned in 2020. A wide variety of interesting flora can be viewed from the path including large horsetails (<i>Equisetum fluvatile</i>) and orchids. The area is also a good habitat for damselflies, dragonflies, newts, frogs and toads. The path continues as a partly unsurfaced and, in wetter areas, gravel surfaced path through the School Park to exit at Glen Finglas Road. A path connecting the Mires to the Lendrick Hill Car Park was constructed in 2010 along the north side of the A821. This forms part of the Brig o'Turk Core Path.</p> <p>Shepherd's Cottage, a Trust owned and tenanted property is located to the south of the area and is accessed via a stone surfaced track.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to manage the area as part of one large unit above the A821 once Lendrick Hill has been opened up to deer and livestock. It will be managed by grazing within the "Limits of Acceptable Change". The mires are to be kept free of significant tree and shrub growth. The public access facilities will be maintained in good order.</p>						
8a	624.45	Mixed native broadleaves	2005	Wood establishment	No/poor vehicular access to the site, No/poor vehicular access within the site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, Ancient Woodland Site, National Park
<p>Lendrick Hill</p> <p>Lendrick Hill is the upland area immediately north of the Woodland Trust office, the main car park and Visitor Gateway. It comprises areas of semi-natural woodland along its southern and western edges. Some of these are of ancient origin and others are more recent. The latter are mainly birch and alder woods growing on former agricultural land, which in the past formed part of the townships of Drepan, Lendrick and Duart.</p> <p>Some of these existing woods were enclosed with a deer fence in 1998 as part of the Woodland Grant Scheme to establish a large area of new native woodland by natural regeneration and planting within a 558.2ha enclosure. At</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						<p>least 20 ha of bracken, some quite dense, is found in the south east of Lendrick Hill, within the deer fence. The woods to the east of Lendrick Plantation are very scattered, mainly following the burns, with predominantly alder lower down and birch further up the hill. There are also some larger areas of even aged oak, some of which are shown on the 1866 OS map. The broadleaved woodland remaining in the former Lendrick Plantation is predominantly even-aged, mature oak at the foot of the hill. This and the birch woodland following the Lendrick Burn up the hill is ancient woodland. The woodland flora beneath the oak is mainly acid grassland and bluebells. The wooded gorge of the Lendrick Burn has a rich bryophyte flora.</p> <p>To the west of Lendrick Plantation the mature woodland stretches from the steep gorge of the Finglas Water to form almost 22.8ha continuous woodland cover up to the deer fence and then tends to follow the burns up onto the hill. Most of this is birch and alder woodland over acid and marshy grassland. The area is shown as a "Roy" site on the ASNW inventory. From the 1866 OS map some of the area appears as very open wood pasture and scattered open grown, veteran trees of alder, oak and birch have survived within the more recent woodland. This area was within the former Glenfinlas Forest, a royal hunting forest in medieval times. There are dense stands of bracken within this area but also areas of bluebell and flushed banks supporting primroses and other wild flowers.</p> <p>The deer fence encloses a large native woodland creation area established under a Woodland Grant Scheme. All open ground within 50m of any seed trees has been left to regenerate naturally. Areas further than 50m from a seed source were planted in 1998-99 with native broadleaves and some areas of Scots pine of local Caledonian pinewood origin. Many thousands of these trees have been dedicated under various Woodland Trust commemorative schemes.</p> <p>A large fire swept through the young woodland in Spring 2003 and destroyed much of it. The planting design was amended and 427ha (including associated open ground) was replanted in 2005 and 2006. See the amendment to WGS 033001332 for further details. The planted areas and open ground were determined from an NVC survey of the existing vegetation and this was also used to predict the appropriate woodland type. In 2011 supplementary mounding and planting was undertaken to increase tree stocking densities in planted areas on the upper slopes. This work has not been entirely successful, and whilst the WGS has now been signed off by the Forestry Commission, large areas of planted woodland on the upper slopes are establishing slowly or have failed. The lower slopes show much better development of both planted and naturally regenerated new native woodland.</p> <p>Black grouse lek in the area, but as the woodland expands their behaviour has changed, and rather than one main lek site they tend to be more mobile and multiple lek sites occur, but the population remains stable.</p> <p>Lendrick Plantation, a former conifer plantation is included in the heart of this compartment. This was clear-felled of all the conifers except small stands of Scots pine in 2003-04. This area has regenerated well with dense birch and is merging with the new woodland on the open hill. Sitka spruce regeneration has been regularly managed removed over large areas of the compartment. The clumps of Scots pine have been affected by windblow but this has contributed deadwood habitat, both standing and fallen within the new woodland.</p> <p>Large areas of important heathland and bog have been left as open ground including the upper ridge leading up to Stuc Odhar maintaining the heathland, bog and acid grassland habitats and this landscape feature. On the eastern side of the hill the Lendrick Hill path goes from Little Druim car park up to a viewpoint next to the Royal Mail Grove within the deer fence on Lendrick Hill. From here there is a good view of Loch Venachar. This path extends further up the hill and links with the new paths constructed through Lendrick Plantation. An unsurfaced, partially indistinct, but waymarked hill route has been created through the woodland creation area to allow access for hillwalkers to reach the summit of Stuc Odhar or to traverse and drop down to the Hogg Shed by Duart. A gravel-surfaced multi-purpose path has been constructed through Lendrick Plantation partly following the routes of old paths and this</p>

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>then contours around the hill to link the Lendrick Hill Car Park (Compartment 6) and the main access road into the property, thereby by-passing the village. There is a small car parking area (Dam Road Car Park) for 6 cars at the foot of the tarmac main Glen Finglas access road with signage, an information panel and leaflet dispensers. About half way up the tarmac access road there is a small dry-stone dyke seating area at a viewpoint overlooking Glen Finglas reservoir.</p> <p>At the Dam Road, an orientation panel points the way to the Ruskin viewpoint. A footpath has been built from the tarmac road down to the site where the 19th century painter, Millais, painted the portrait of John Ruskin, author and social thinker. A viewing platform and interpretation panel are located just above this site. The path, platform and panel are part of the Great Trossachs Forest Art & Literature Trail.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The aim is to maintain the existing predominantly oak and birch (W11) and alder (W7) woodland with small areas of W4 woodland and to extend it up onto Lendrick Hill. In the long-term the semi-natural woodland and open ground habitats, including important heathland will be managed by extensive grazing along with most of the land to the north of the A821. The new semi-natural woodland, created by both natural regeneration and planting extends from the existing woodland. The upper slopes will gradually increase in woodland cover over the course of time, but the exposure and effect of altitude will limit spread, and the woodland will blend into montane scrub habitat.</p> <p>In the short-term the deer fence will be maintained as long as possible and continued effort made manage the numbers of deer inside the fence, which has become more difficult as the woodland develops. However, some cattle will be grazed within the fence from time to time to aid with bracken control and reduction of fire risk. Important viewpoints from the public access routes will be kept open and the Stuc Odhar route will have waymarking maintained.</p>						
9a	70.9	NULL		Non-wood habitat	Management factors (eg grazing etc), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Lochside parks</p> <p>This compartment lies immediately to the east of Scottish Water's Glen Finglas reservoir. It includes the Upper Farm Parks and is the focal point for livestock handling in the upper part of the estate. There are small areas of mature semi-natural birch and alder woodland forming narrow bands along the burnsides. The lower part of the Casaig Burn is fenced to exclude livestock from the steep ravine and contains ancient semi-natural woodland with a wide variety of herbs and is rich in fern species. This is particularly so of the richer, ash dominated, W9 woodland, which lies at the south-west end of the gorge on Scottish Water land. Currently the adjacent fields are subjected to fairly short periods of slightly higher levels of grazing as they are used as holding areas for livestock.</p> <p>Most of the area is acid grassland with some heathland, marshy grassland and bracken. Extensive archaeological remains of the field systems of the former settlement of Duart are visible and are considered to be of local importance.</p> <p>There are a number of buildings within the area accessed via the tarmac access road through Compartment 8. These</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>are "Duart" (let), "Ben Ledi Cottage" (occupied by staff), the hogg shed, the main sheep fank (including the main cattle handling facility) and the Ben Ledi shed used for storage. All these buildings were repaired or upgraded in 1998-2003. There are two tracks through the area - a tarmac track leading out to glens Finglas and Meann and a stone surfaced track heading up Glen Casaig. In 2016 the turbine house for the Glen Casaig hydro scheme was constructed on the west side of the Casaig burn adjacent to the main access track. .</p> <p>Public access through this area is mainly on the estate tracks but some people do venture across the fields down to the reservoir and across Ach-na-hard to gain access to the Ben Vane ridge. There is a viewpoint with sandblasted stone orientation feature on a knoll beside the track which is a good place to get a feel for the scale of the estate..</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: Long-term the aim is to manage this as part of an extensive grazing regime across the whole of the estate, above the A821, in order to allow open wood pasture to develop. In this area some fences will be retained even in the long-term, with the gates being left open for the majority of the time but leaving the ability to shut livestock in for short periods when they required. The current open ground habitats support a reasonable population of wetland and other birds despite the periodic heavier grazing and trampling pressure and provided sufficient open ground is maintained this should continue. In this plan period it is intended to stock fence some areas in this compartment along the burns to extend the woodland corridors.</p>						
10a	772.83	Mixed native broadleaves	2014	Wood establishment	Gullies/Deep Valleys/Uneven/Rocky ground, Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Services & wayleaves	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Casaig</p> <p>The whole of the upper Casaig Glen is included in this compartment, extending from the burn at 210m above sea level up to 850m, just below the summit of Ben Ledi. Casaig has a sharp V-shaped valley at the bottom of the U-shaped glen where the burn (Allt Ghleann Casaig) is still cutting through large deposits of soft moraine material. The steep sides of this channel are actively eroding and very prone to landslips. However, this has not prevented the development of a diverse ancient semi-natural woodland in the steep sided valley where it has largely been protected from high grazing pressure by its topography. The wooded area comprises is dominated by alder with occasional patches of more mixed woodland of birch, hazel and the occasional ash and wych elm. There are scattered veteran trees, which have been high cut/pollarded and the area appears as wood pasture on the 1866 OS map. In 2001, most of the woodland and surrounding open ground (48.7ha) was fenced with a stock fence with deer fence height strainers, as detailed in WGS 033001332. This did not result in significant regeneration establishing due to deer browsing pressure. In 2014 under an SRDP scheme the stock fence was upgraded to deer height and approximately 11 hectares of planting was carried out on the west side of the glen and the upper slopes on the east side in spring 2015. The planted trees and regeneration have been slow to establish. Beat-up was carried out in 2018 and much of the young trees are now getting away.</p> <p>Most of the open ground on the west side of the glen is upland acid grassland with small areas of mire and heather towards the top of the ridge. On the east, in addition to mainly acid grassland, there are large areas of heather moorland, which is an LBAP priority habitat and is protected under Annex 1 of the EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). This is an important habitat for birds such as black grouse, hen harrier and peregrine all of which have been recorded on the estate. A black grouse lek is , with up to 12 displaying males.</p> <p>There is extensive deep peat on much of the ridge of this compartment, from Mulach Bidhe on the east ridge near</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>Ben Ledi, around the head of the glen to Craig na h-Airighe in the west. Much of this peatland is showing signs of severe erosion, with peat hags common and some areas of bare peat.</p> <p>Red deer frequent the whole of the area and roe deer are often present on the lower part of the glen, occasionally finding their way into the deer fenced area. Periodically there are incursions of relatively high numbers of red deer into this glen, particularly during the rut.</p> <p>There are 5 main groups of archaeological remains situated between the Casaig Burn and the hill track running roughly parallel with it to the east. They are thought to be clusters of sheiling huts. One of the groups (46 in the Headland Archaeological Report) is particularly well preserved and as such, shall be actively kept clear of woody vegetation. To the north of the bottom end of the Casaig Burn is a large area showing the remains of field systems and a building which were once part of the settlement of Achnahard.</p> <p>Some hillwalkers walk cross country up to Ben Ledi and Ben Vane approaching via the Glen Finglas access road or in greater numbers from outwith the estate, from Balquhiddier for Ben Vane and from south of Strathgryre for Ben Ledi. All the routes are described in the Scottish Mountaineering Council guidebook. There is a stone surfaced access track suitable for vehicles up to the main ford and hydro scheme intake at the top of the glen. From here a track cuts diagonally across the slope up onto the ridge.</p> <p>In 2016 a run of river 500kW hydro scheme was constructed taking with a 2km pipe from the intake weir to the turbine house at the bottom of the glen with an outfall to the reservoir. A new path was constructed over the top of the pipe. This path is not yet promoted and is currently not in an ideal state for use having variable surface quality and some steep slopes.</p> <p>In 2021 a peatland restoration project was carried out reprofiling more than 19km of eroding peat hags along with creating peat dams and bunds and stabilising areas of bare peat. This work was carried out along much of the ridgeline in this cpt and extending into cpt 11 bringing 133ha of deep peat on the route to recovery. The work was done in partnership with LLTNP and funded by Peatland Action.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to manage this compartment in a wood pasture system, as part of the extensive grazing regime across the whole of the estate. In the shorter term it is intended to establish woodland by a combination of natural regeneration and planting within the 49 ha enclosure under the current approved SRDP scheme. Once regeneration and planting is established, the deer fencing will be removed. The woodland component will vary in extent and density as per the "Limits of Acceptable Change". It is planned to upgrade the walkers' path over the hydro pipeline to create a promoted circular path within the glen.</p>						
11a	1286.84	Mixed native broadleaves	2000	Wood establishment	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Glen Meann</p> <p>This compartment includes the whole of Gleann nam Meann (glen of the young roes) which extends from the shore of Glen Finglas Reservoir at 160m altitude, up to the estate march at 810m, almost at the summit of Benvane. This glen is a U-shaped glacial valley with a wide base and fairly smooth, steep sides. Most of the land comprises upland</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>open ground habitats but there are scattered fragments of ancient woodland. Much of this glen formed part of Glenfinlas Forest - a royal hunting forest in medieval times. There is a narrow band of riparian woodland, mainly alder running intermittently up the Glen Meann Burn, with more mixed woodland to the south. At the northern end there is a small gorge of mixed woodland including birch, alder, willow and hazel with elm and guelder rose and a varied field layer of woodland species. On another northern tributary there is the only group of aspen on the property. The rest of the woodland tends to be in small, scattered patches often closely associated with the minor watercourses running up the hillsides. A large number of the trees are veteran or ancient, high cut/pollarded alder with some notable ash and hazel specimens. There are an estimated 2,300 existing trees in Glen Meann (excluding the new planting). Of these it is estimated that 1,380 can be classified as "veteran" and 19 as "ancient".</p> <p>Most of the land is acid grassland with extensive areas of marshy grassland and some scattered bracken. There is also heathland and bog on the northern plateau and along the march. A significant area of upland calcareous grassland occurs just below the rocky upper ridge of Meall Cala (The Meall) along with numerous flushed areas showing neutral vegetation. There are extensive areas of deep peat, most notably on the Moine nan Each (bog of the horse), a saddle between glen Meann and Glen Finglas (extending into cpt 12), but also continuing onto the ridge of the Meall and to the east on the ridge between Benvane and Craig na h-Airighe (extending into cpt 10). 229.7ha on the west side of the glen was deer fenced in 2000 and in this enclosure areas within 50m of existing trees have been left to regenerate naturally. Beyond the 50m zone, most of the hillside has been planted (147ha, including 86ha over 400m) as new native broadleaved woodland with some juniper. The planting is mainly on the drier ridges leaving the wet flushes open, although these may become in-filled with natural regeneration in due course. The planting goes up to 500m but above 350m there is a noticeable reduction in tree growth and survival. See WGS 033001332. A somewhat mobile black grouse lek (approx. 2 to 4 males) has established at the northern end of the area within and outwith the deer fence although in recent years they seem to be moving more into the establishing woodland on the west of the glen to display. The Glen Meann (West) enclosure now has extensive areas of planting and natural regeneration well established, and the WGS establishment obligations have been closed off by the Forestry Commission. Cattle were introduced into the Glen Meann (West) new native woodland area in May 2014 for the first time and approximately 30 to 35 steers were grazed in the area over the summers of 2014 to 2016. In 2017 this practice was temporarily discontinued as after deer break ins, it was judged that browsing levels were excessive.</p> <p>In 2014 under an SRDP scheme the east side of Glen Meann was deer fenced over 120 hectares to enclose the majority of the remnant woodland on this side of the glen. Within this approximately 32 hectares of ground was planted, with natural regeneration to be accepted elsewhere. This was planted at the same time as the woodland in Gleann Casaig (cpt 11), but in contrast has established very well, with the higher growth rates reflecting the better soils and microclimate.</p> <p>The James Hutton Institute established a long term grazing experiment on the estate in 2002 looking at the effects of different grazing regimes on biodiversity. Two of the survey areas lie within Glen Meann.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021 peatland restoration projects extended into parts of the upland areas of this compartment, reprofiling eroding peat hags, blocking old drainage grips and stabilising areas of bare peat. (See descriptions in Cpts 10 and 12)</p> <p>Red deer are frequently observed on all the upland areas in this compartment and bad weather often drives them to the lower altitudes. Meall Cala is a traditional stag wintering ground and to date little tree regeneration has emerged above the Glen Meann West deer fence, although natural regeneration is thriving lower down the glen. There are numerous archaeological remains of buildings and field systems still visible within the lower part of the</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>glen. At Tom a Phearsan within the Meall Park there is a site, thought to be funerary cairns, which, although undesigned, is considered to be of national importance. A large area on the western slope of the Ben Vane ridge is of great interest to quaternary geologists being a text-book example of a rock slope fault. It is designated as the Ben Vane Geological Conservation Review site.</p> <p>There is a track running up the entire length of the glen and this that continues up onto the plateau above the Meall, returning through Glen Finglas. In historical times there was a drovers' route through Glen Meann which continued over the Beallach and down into Balquhiddy to the north. This is a public right of way and is still well used, by walkers, as is the "Meall Trail" around the hill track, which is used by both walkers and mountain bikers. Two bridges suitable for ATVs and pedestrians and a large culvert have been constructed across the Glen Meann Burn to allow this to be crossed when in spate.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The long-term aim is to manage this glen as wood pasture, as part of one single unit, including most of the estate north of the A821. The extent and density of the woodland will be within the "Limits of Acceptable Change". In the short term it is proposed that the and Glen Meann (East) enclosure is maintained as far as possible deer-proof to allow the new native woodland areas to establish, but the planting on the west of the glen from 2000 is now secure and it is planned to remove the deer fence in this plan period. Around 30 breeding female cattle will be grazed in the summer only.</p> <p>The access tracks will be maintained for management access and for public access for mountain bikers and walkers. The funeral cairns in the Meall Park shall be maintained free of woody vegetation and mechanical damage.</p>						
12a	1187.11	Common alder		Wood pasture	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	Ancient Semi Natural Woodland, National Park
<p>Glen Finglas</p> <p>This compartment covers the whole of the upper Finglas Glen from the reservoir, at 160m, to the top of the Grodaich (565m) on the western march, and the summit of Meall Cala (674m) to the east. The Gaelic translation of Glen Finglas or Gleann Fionnghlais is either glen of the white water or fair and green glen - both apt descriptions of this attractive upland glen. The glen has the distinct U shape formed by glaciation, with numerous moraines and erratics scattered on the wide floor of the glen and steep, fairly smooth slopes either side.</p> <p>The vegetation is mainly acid and marshy grassland with some areas of neutral or calcareous grassland, particularly on the north east side. Bracken occurs in some areas but its extent is largely limited by the soil type. Unusually for such an upland Scottish glen it is still relatively well covered with semi-natural woodland. The whole glen was part of Glenfinlas Forest, a medieval royal hunting forest. There are extensive areas of deep peat, most notably on the Moine nan Each (bog of the horse), a saddle between Glen Finglas and Glean Meann (extending into cpt 11), but also continuing on the ridgeline to the west and south and over into the neighbouring FLS land.</p> <p>The main tree species are birch and alder with frequent rowan on both sides of the glen but within the Meall Wood on the eastern side there are areas dominated by hazel and the occasional ash and bird cherry are present. On the slopes the woodland varies from closed canopy to very scattered open grown trees. It is estimated that there are</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
						<p>about 7,700 established trees within this glen, of which over 50 are "ancient" and a further 1,900 can be classified as "veterans". Occasional specimens are enormous and many exhibit old growth features such as the presence of "bird trees", particularly rowan, established when the tree seed becomes lodged in crevices in the host tree and then grows as an epiphyte. There are also many layered or phoenix trees, produced when an old tree falls over and its branches grow up to form one or more "new" trees.</p> <p>Within the Meall Wood there are two areas, of 1-2ha, with a very high proportion of hazel. These have an unusual single stemmed form and appear to have been high cut/pollarded at approximately 1-1.5m. Many of the other trees of alder, ash and birch also appear to have been pollarded at this height. This area has been wood pasture for many centuries and the continuity of land use coupled with the retention of so many ancient and veteran trees results in a very diverse flora and fauna. Lichens are well represented and are a good indicator of biodiversity in such habitats. There is extensive tree regeneration in places, most commonly alder on areas covered by gravel brought down in flash floods, which occur from time to time. Other species including hazel have established to above deer browsing height. On the upper slopes and above the denser woodland a scatter of individual hawthorns are establishing, some of these sheltering young ash, alder and rowan.</p> <p>The glen floor is more open rush pasture but has ribbons of woodland, mainly alder, along the Finglas Water and its tributaries linking each side of the glen. There are archaeological remains of old settlements, including 14 stone buildings and associated cultivation remains.</p> <p>Grazing was maintained in this compartment year round to manage the wood pasture. In 2000 265ha on the south west side of the glen (The Grodaich) was stock fenced to exclude cattle from the area to encourage more natural regeneration. Over 2012 to 2014 this enclosure had winter seasonal grazing by cattle and ground preparation through application of asulox to control bracken. In 2015 the Grodaich stock fence was upgraded to deer height and the enclosure enlarged under an SRDP for new native woodland by natural regeneration. New deer fencing was erected to link with existing Forestry Commission deer fences above Loch Katrine to enclose Primrose Hill, a total area of 525ha, 305ha of which is on Glen Finglas Estate. In the winter of 2016/17 areas of montane woodland were planted across both ownerships over the tops</p> <p>On the north east side, another stock fence was erected in 2000, enclosing 296ha of wood pasture to manage the grazing by livestock. However this area has since had an 'open gate' policy under agri-environment scheme agreements with NatureScot. Until 2021 a herd of around 20 bullocks were kept to graze the wood pasture through the winter with an exclusion period from Mid-April to the end of May. Since 2021, by agreement with NatureScot, the grazing in this glen has now switched to mid-May to mid-November by around 30 cows with calves at foot, similar to the regime in cpt 11.</p> <p>In 2021, 2022 and 2023 peatland restoration projects have been carried out reprofiling eroding peat hags, blocking old drainage grips, creating peat dams and bunds and stabilising areas of bare peat. This work was carried out along much of the ridgeline in this cpt with extending into cpt 11. In total these projects have blocked nearly 7.5km of grips with more than 1,500 dams, repaired over 30km of peat hags and brought 262ha of deep peat on the route to recovery. The work was done in partnership with LLTNP and funded by Peatland Action.</p> <p>A third series of JHI long term grazing experiment plots are in this compartment (See compartment 11).</p> <p>The Meall loop track which is well used by walkers and mountain bikers passes through the glen.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: In the long-term this glen, along with the majority of the estate above the A821, will be managed as one unit as a wood pasture system through extensive year-round grazing. The extent and density of the woodland and other characteristics will be kept within the "Limits of Acceptable Change". Once regeneration within the Grodaich enclosure has been established, the deer fencing will be removed.</p>

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>Around 35 breeding cows will be grazed through the summer to manage the wood pasture as per the agri-environment scheme agreement. Tree regeneration will continue to be monitored and the grazing pressure adjusted as required. No Fence collar will be used to monitor the areas favoured by the domestic livestock and correlated with the tree regeneration surveys. The collars will also be used to exclude the livestock from the restored peatland areas.</p> <p>All existing stock fences will be removed, except the Meal Park fence and the hill fence separating the upper glens from cpt 9.</p> <p>There are still some areas of badly eroded deep peat on the south west ridge of this compartment and it is intended to address these areas in this plan period.</p>						
13a	49.74	Birch (downy/silver)		Wood pasture	Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Milton Lower (Coilantogle to Milton of Callander)</p> <p>This compartment, together with compartment 14, is on a lease from Moray Estates which commenced on 1st January 2004. Since acquiring compartment 16, the Milton Lochside area, in 2022 the lease was re-negotiated and all areas are now on a 99 year lease.</p> <p>Sub compartment 13a lies to the north of the A821 from the ruins of Coilantogle in the East to Milton of Callander in the West. It is mostly fairly flat, crossed by burns and old drainage ditches, but rises to the north where there is some drier land. This area is a rich habitat mosaic of wetland, heathland, acid grassland and rushy grassland with patches of gorse scrub and willow developing into birch woodland. It provides habitat for many bird species and has potential for wader habitat, but only snipe have been recorded breeding in recent years.</p> <p>It is managed by grazing under a NatureScot approved agri-environment scheme agreement, maintaining the value of the open habitats but still allowing natural regeneration of trees. Currently up to 30 heifers are grazed there with an exclusion period during the ground nesting bird season (April to June).</p> <p>15 archaeological sites have been identified, details of which can be found in the Milton Environmental Statement (January 2005).</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The potential wader habitat, forming subcompartment a, shall be managed by extensive grazing with Luining cattle.</p>						
13b	150.63	Mixed native broadleaves	2016	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Milton Lower (Dunmore to Milton FLS)</p> <p>This compartment, together with compartment 14, is on a lease from Moray Estates which commenced on 1st January 2004. Since acquiring compartment 16, the Milton Lochside area, in 2022 the lease was re-negotiated and all areas are now on a 99 year lease.</p> <p>Sub compartment b is an intimate mosaic of open ground habitats, scrub and trees but is generally drier than the lower lying area of subcpt a. It is grazed by Luining cattle allowed to roam freely, between subcpt. a and the west of subcpt b. Bracken and gorse cover increase towards the east of the sub compartment. Existing tree cover in this sub-</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>compartment is patchy with scattered trees and small wooded clumps. Natural regeneration is establishing well and tree cover is increasing, totalling approximately 14ha at the start of this plan period (not including the deer fenced woodland creation area). Oak dominates at the western edge of the sub compartment, with some evidence of past coppice management, and areas of ancient woodland mapped on the Milton Burn. The remaining woodland is largely birch and rowan, with willow in the wetter areas and occasional oak. There is ash associated with wet flushes on and below the crag, south of Dunmore Fort. There are occasional older mature trees, some with ancient/veteran characteristics.</p> <p>34 archaeological sites have been identified (one of these is shared with compartment 14), details of which can be found in the survey report, contained within the Milton Environmental Statement (January 2005). There is also a scheduled ancient monument, Dunmore iron age hillfort, located on the eastern edge of the sub compartment.</p> <p>The eastern end of the Great Trossachs Path was built in 2008 linking to the Bochart FLS park, east of compartment 15, through Bochart (comp 15) and down to the layby at Gartchowie, opposite the Inverrossachs turnoff. In 2014 the Great Trossachs Path was extended and linked to the west through Milton FLS land to compartment 8. There is a loop path to the summit of Dunmore Hillfort leading off the great Trossachs Path. A right of way runs north from Coilantogle Steading, beginning as the management access track, it becomes a footpath just before exiting the compartment and heading up to the summit of Ben Ledi through cpt 14.</p> <p>In 2016 an area of 50 hectares was deer fenced under a Forestry Grant Scheme, linking with the existing deer fence on the southern boundary of Compartment 14. Within this approximately 35 hectares was planted with new native woodland, This has established very successfully and also has extensive natural regeneration occurring.</p> <p>In 2016 Moray Estates constructed a hydro scheme at the western end of the sub-compartment, and the pipe between the intake on FCS land and the turbine house on Moray Estate land passes through the area, visible where it crosses the Milton burn.</p> <p>There is a Scottish Water covered reservoir and water treatment plant at the western end of this compartment just off the Great Trossachs Path.</p> <p>Two high voltage overhead power lines run the length of this compartment, with spurs coming off at various locations.</p> <p>FLS, Scottish Water and Moray Estates all share vehicle access on the track from Milton of Callander, across the Milton Burn and through to the FLS forestry block. There are plans for the Milton Burn bridge on this access route to be upgraded to accommodate SW's requirement for water tanker access and FLS's planned forestry operations.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: The woodland creation area will be established and ultimately the deer fence removed. Luing cattle will continue to graze the site extensively. The ramparts and earthworks of the fort shall be maintained free of mechanical damage and excessive encroachment by trees and scrub</p>						
14a	555.31	Mixed native broadleaves	2008	Wood establishment	Mostly wet ground/exposed site, No/poor vehicular access to the site,	National Park

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
					No/poor vehicular access within the site, Very steep slope/cliff/quarry/mine shafts/sink holes etc	
<p>Milton Glen</p> <p>This compartment, together with compartment 14, is on a lease from Moray Estates which commenced on 1st January 2004. Since acquiring compartment 16, the Milton Lochside area, in 2022 the lease was re-negotiated and all areas are now on a 99 year lease.</p> <p>Milton glen is a remote upland area with difficult access. The compartment extends from an altitude of 150m at the boundary with cpt 13b up to the summit of Ben Ledi at 879m. The vegetation is a matrix of upland habitats dominated by acid grassland, dry heath and wet heath with some extensive areas of bracken. It was previously grazed intensively with sheep, but is now occasionally grazed with cattle in the upper glen.</p> <p>Red deer are frequent and regularly move through from adjacent FLS ground in Strathyre and Milton Plantation. The glen is very well used during the rut due to its remote and undisturbed nature.</p> <p>The Milton Burn has scattered remnants of native woodland in its lower reaches but elsewhere there are very few trees present.</p> <p>Three deer fenced upland woodland creation areas have been established since acquisition:</p> <p>Upper Milton, 147ha at the southern end of the compartment adjacent to cpt 13b.</p> <p>Milton Glen SW, 20ha extending the Lendrick Hill woodland in cpt 8.</p> <p>Milton Glen NE, 30ha along the Milton Burn, unconnected to any other woodland areas.</p> <p>All were planted in 2008 with a mixture of native broad leaves and some Scots pine, leaving 20% open ground in each fenced section. Establishment has been varied due to the altitude, poor soils and regular deer incursions, but all now have trees getting away.</p> <p>There are 3 archaeological sites (one of these is shared with compartment 13B), details of which can be found in the Milton Environmental Statement (January 2005).</p> <p>An ATV track runs along the western boundary with FLS Milton Plantation with an ATV bridge across Milton Burn, towards the northern end of the track. A right of way runs north from compartment 13b and then along the eastern edge of this compartment to the summit of Ben Ledi. One overhead power line runs through a small part of the compartment at the southern end.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: In the long-term this glen, along with the majority of the estate above the A821, will be managed as a single unit wood pasture system through extensive low intensity grazing, all year round. The extent and density of the woodland and other characteristics will be kept within the "Limits of Acceptable Change". Once regeneration and planted trees have established, the deer fencing will be removed.</p> <p>It is intended to extend and link the woodland creation areas in this plan period connecting the isolated NE deer fenced area to the other SW and S blocks. A WGS will be submitted in 2025 and planting is planned for 2026/7.</p>						
15a	23.26	Mixed native broadleaves	2010	Wood establishment	Services & wayleaves	National Park

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>Bochastle</p> <p>This small compartment on the eastern edge of the estate was purchased in 2006 giving the opportunity to connect the access routes through to the NCR7 and the Rob Roy Way. It borders the FLS Strathyre woodlands to the northwest and the A821 to the southeast. It is a small hill topped by a notable glacial erratic, Samson's Stone, formerly rough grazing with a good display of bluebells in the spring. In 2010 it was deer fenced and planted with 13ha of mixed native broadleaves which have established well.</p> <p>A multipurpose track was built in 2008 from the FLS car park to the east of the site, along the southern edge to the Gartchonzie Layby (comp 13b), and this is now incorporated as part of the Great Trossachs Path. An unsurfaced loop path provides access to Samson's Stone with good views over Callander.</p> <p>The remains of a stone and earth field boundary bank (not fully intact) lie at the west of the site.</p> <p>Two overhead power cables run through the compartment.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: In the long-term this compartment, along with the majority of the estate above the A821, will be managed as a single unit wood pasture system through extensive low intensity grazing. The extent and density of the woodland and other characteristics will be kept within the "Limits of Acceptable Change".</p> <p>In this plan period the deer fencing along the road will be removed but the compartment will remain stock proof.</p> <p>There is potential to introduce low level cattle grazing for short periods, managed by cattle collars to avoid conflict with the high levels of public access.</p>						
16a	75.04	NULL	2022	Non-wood habitat	Management factors (eg grazing etc), Sensitive habitats/species on or adjacent to site, Services & wayleaves	National Park
<p>Milton Lochside</p> <p>This compartment was acquired in 2022 on a 99 year lease from Moray Estates. It is an area of sheep grazed farmland south of the A821 and bordering the Eas Gobhain and Loch Venachar. It is largely neutral grassland, much of it historically improved and managed for silage until recently, but reverting to become species rich in some places. The land is crossed by numerous burns flowing down to the loch and there are areas of wetland and species poor rushy grassland along with patches of bracken on drier areas. It is crossed by the Gartchonzie Bridge road to the east and divided by the land around Portnellan Cottage, although a right of access is retained along the loch shore.</p> <p>There is a patchy strip of riparian woodland along the Eas Gobhain containing mature oak along with birch, hazel and hawthorn. The lochside has very few trees, but there are occasional alder, hawthorn and patches of willow in places. East of Portnellan infield and boundary ash trees are a feature with some very large mature trees along the roadside. These were pruned significantly in 2023 to manage roadside safety in the face of ash dieback effects. The land west of Portnellan is rockier and rougher and has more gorse and bramble scrub which has allowed some tree regeneration, mainly willow, birch and rowan.</p> <p>There is evidence of at least three old ponds, now largely silted up, but two of which retain some water throughout the year and have breeding amphibians.</p> <p>A survey by BTO in 2022 recorded snipe, oystercatcher, curlew and sandpiper and this area of open farmland offers potential breeding habitat along with cpt 13a to the north of the road.</p>						

Cpt No.	Area (ha)	Main Species	Year	Management Regime	Major Management Constraints	Designations
<p>A full archaeological survey has yet to be carried out, but the land is in close proximity to Portnellan Island, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, just offshore in Loch Venachar. There are the remains of old boundary features – hedge banks and drystane dykes, and the ruins of a boathouse at the far western boundary.</p> <p>There are powerlines and telecoms overhead lines crossing the land in two places along field boundaries.</p> <p>There has historically been no public access to this area, but there is the opportunity to develop some attractive walking routes along the river and lochside and potentially link to the Great Trossachs path in some locations creating new circular routes. There would also be scope to create a new parking area off the A821. The fishing on the Eas Gobhain is managed by a local syndicate.</p> <p>In 2024 one small field was planted as a native wild apple seed orchard, with the trees protected from grazing with tree cages.</p> <p>In 2025 one of the old ponds was restored by excavating the accumulated silt and allowing it to naturally fill with groundwater. This is located in the 'Orchard field'.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT REGIME: This land is separated from the rest of the estate by the A821 so cannot be run as part of the wider long-term vision for a contiguous wood pasture grazing unit. However, it does offer good opportunity for holding livestock at certain times of the year and potentially making hay and silage to contribute to the sustainability of the farming operation. The long-term vision is to use this land as a demonstration of integrating trees on farms while retaining productivity and enhancing other habitats.</p> <p>It is intended to increase tree cover without compromising the productivity of the land or the management of the valuable open habitats and the potential for breeding farmland waders. The opportunity will be boundary features, infield trees, restoring old hedge banks and creating wooded riparian buffers. This will be investigated in this plan period and some small-scale tree planting carried out.</p> <p>Also in this plan period the potential for creating a multi-user accessible path along some of the river and lochside will be investigated, and developed according to results of feasibility.</p>						

Ancient Woodland

Ancient woods are defined as those where there has been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD. In Scotland ancient woods are defined strictly as sites shown as semi-natural woodland on the 'Roy' maps (a military survey carried out in 1750 AD, which is the best source of historical map evidence) and as woodland all subsequent maps. However, they have been combined with long-established woods of semi-natural origin (originating from between 1750 and 1860) into a single category of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland to take account of uncertainties in their identification. Ancient woods include Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland and plantations on Ancient Woodland Sites (see below). May support many species that are only found in ancient woodland.

Ancient Semi - Natural Woodland

Stands in ancient woods defined as those consisting predominantly of native trees and shrubs that have not obviously been planted, which have arisen from natural regeneration or coppice regrowth.

Ancient Woodland Site

Stands in ancient woods that have been converted to plantations, of coniferous, broadleaved or mixed species, usually for timber production, including plantations of native species planted so closely together that any semi-natural elements of the understorey have been suppressed.

Beating Up

Replacing any newly planted trees that have died in the first few years after planting.

Broadleaf

A tree having broad leaves (such as oak) rather than needles found on conifers (such as Scots pine).

Canopy

The uppermost layer of vegetation in a woodland, or the upper foliage and branches of an individual tree.

Clearfell

Felling of all trees within a defined area.

Compartment

Permanent management division of a woodland, usually defined on site by permanent features such as roads. See Sub-compartments.

Conifer

A tree having needles, rather than broadleaves, and typically bearing cones.

Continuous Cover forestry

A term used for managing woods to ensure that there are groups or individual trees of different ages scattered over the whole wood and that some mature tree cover is always maintained. Management is by repeated thinning and no large areas are ever completely felled all at once.

Coppice

Trees which are cut back to ground levels at regular intervals (3-25 years).

Exotic (non-native) Species

Species originating from other countries (or other parts of the UK) that have been introduced by humans, deliberately or accidentally.

Field Layer

Layer of small, non-woody herbaceous plants such as bluebells.

Group Fell

The felling of a small group of trees, often to promote natural regeneration or allow planting.

Long Term Retention

Discrete groups of trees (or in some cases single trees) that are retained significantly past their economic felling age. Operations may still be carried out within them and thinning is often necessary to maintain stability.

Minimum Intervention

Areas where no operations (such as thinning) will take place other than to protect public safety or possibly to control invasive exotic species.

Mixed Woodland

Woodland made up of broadleaved and coniferous trees.

National vegetation classification (NVC)

A classification scheme that allows an area of vegetation to be assigned to the standardised type that best matches the combination of plant species that it contains. All woodlands in the UK can be described as being one of 18 main woodland types (W1 - W18), which principally reflect soil and climatic conditions. For example, Upland Oakwoods are type W11, and normally occur on well drained infertile soils in the cooler and wetter north and west of Britain. Each main type can be subdivided into numerous subtypes. Most real woods contain more than one type or sub-type and inevitably some woods are intermediate in character and can't be properly described by any sub type.

Native Species

Species that arrived in Britain without human assistance.

Natural Regeneration

Naturally grown trees from seeds falling from mature trees. Also regeneration from coppicing and suckering.

Origin & Provenance

The provenance of a tree or seed is the place where seed was collected to grow the tree or plant. The origin is the geographical location within the natural range of a species from where seeds/tree originally derives. Thus an acorn collected from a Turkey oak in Edinburgh would have an Edinburgh provenance and a southern European origin.

Re-Stocking

Re-planting an area of woodland, after it has been felled.

Shrub Layer

Formed by woody plants 1-10m tall.

Silviculture

The growing and care of trees in woodlands.

Stand

Trees of one type or species, grouped together within a woodland.

Sub-Compartment

Temporary management division of a compartment, which may change between management plan periods.

Thinning

The felling of a proportion of individual trees within a given area. The remaining trees grow to fill in the space created.

Tubex or Grow or Tuley Tubes

Tubes placed over newly planted trees or natural regeneration that promote growth and provide protection from animals such as rabbits and deer.

Weeding

The control of vegetation immediately around newly planted trees or natural regeneration to promote tree growth until they become established.

Windblow/Windthrow

Trees or groups of trees blown over (usually uprooted) by strong winds and gales.

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