

Foss and Lassintulloch: Key Features and Issues Map

Braes of Foss: Diverse species, well thinned, with good growth and access. Spruce seeding onto adjacent native woodland restoration areas. Larch at risk from Ramorum disease. Areas of deep peat. Fence in poor condition. Powerlines isolating forest areas.

Lassintulloch: Good road access, however difficult to access crop in places due to steep slopes. Planted ancient woodland sites. Restock area to be assessed for open habitat restoration. New native/montane woodland creation opportunity, however high sheep and deer grazing pressure; fencing required.

Aqueduct: No access to west of block, but thinned where accessible. Powerlines isolating forest areas. Mainly flat with wet ground along watercourses. Poor spruce growth in south of block.

Frenich: Prominent location, highly visible from north side of Loch Tummel, with powerlines splitting the block. Planted Ancient Woodland site, mostly Norway spruce; veteran birch have been halo thinned. Good road access, but steep slopes on higher ground. Areas containing windblow. Scheduled monument (Iron Age settlement).

Drumnakyle: Unthinned Sitka spruce on steep slopes with areas of poor growth. Hard edges on mature crop. Areas of deep peat. Difficult access in south: Mine road very steep and condition has deteriorated. Larch at risk of Ramorum disease. Dothistroma needle blight (DNB) in pine.

Kynachan: Difficult access due to powerlines and watercourses. Scheduled monument (Iron Age settlement). High deer grazing pressure; fencing required. Native woodland restoration project on neighbouring land.

Tombreck: New access into block via Kinardochoy substation road. Larch at risk of Ramorum disease. Spruce seeding in developing wet woodland habitat around Loch Kinardochoy. Small pockets of Sitka spruce difficult to access.

Domnaheiche: Potential for woodland creation and peatland restoration. Some tree regeneration below fence line. Difficult access (steep mine road).