



M20: Opportunities & Constraints Inverawe

Legend
 Existing Forest Roads
 Taynuilt Plan Area

- Primary Current Species**
- NBL: Native Broadleaves
 - DF: Douglas Fir
 - L: Larch
 - GF: Grand Fir
 - LC: Lawson Cypress
 - LP: Lodgepole Pine
 - MC: Mixed Conifer
 - MOP: Mountain Pine
 - NF: Noble Fir
 - NS: Norway Spruce
 - RC: Western Red Cedar
 - SP: Scots Pine
 - SS: Sitka Spruce
 - WH: Western Hemlock

Most of the Conifer crop within the SSSI has been felled and much of the PAWS area has begun the restoration process. There are abundant seed sources and a well established woodland flora in the existing native woodland which improves the chances of success in the restoration areas.
 Consistent deer control is required to facilitate NBL regeneration and the area is fenced, but has a number of weak areas due to the shoreline, road access & terrain. Commercial conifers with Sitka Spruce as a key component will continue to be grown outwith the designated site area and this will act as a potential seed source. Removal of SS regeneration has been carried out and will continue periodically as required and budgets allow.

Area of remaining SS within the SSSI requires road construction to access. Felling phases need to relate to road construction to enable harvesting to be economical. The roadline extension has landscape impacts along the steep southern section where it links to the existing road. Once past the shoulder and onto the flatter shelf area the landscape impacts are considerably reduced.

Area of mature mixed conifer below the powerline is difficult to access and plays a positive role in the landscape. The area is classed as Long Established of Plantation Origin and hence mixed conifers are appropriate here. Areas of beech have also been established along the lower slopes and these have a historical context and high landscape value; the SSSI management statement acknowledges this with the caveat that regeneration moving into the SSSI should be controlled.

There is potential for productive management of the mature hardwood areas which contain some high value stems and could benefit from the creation of small clearings to encourage regeneration. Access to these areas is constrained.

Long Term conifer retentions around the Field Archery course allows the Club to invest in infrastructure, and also delivers multiple landscape and ecological benefits.

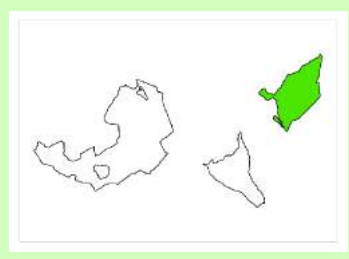
Large and linked Mixed Conifer areas on the lower slopes create some landscape impact due to visual proximity. In order to create more landscape diversity restructuring of age class & areas of linked NBL have the greatest impacts. NBL linkages along burns have a positive impact as it is linked to landform and ties in with the large NBL areas on the Glen floor.

Non invasive conifer species such as Norway Spruce and Douglas Fir can bring landscape and ecological diversity and act as a buffer around the designated areas.

This watercourse if emphasised has the effect of splitting the landscape unit on the upper margin in conflict with landform.

With larch planting constrained by disease concerns, the scope for planting mixed conifers which create significant landscape impact is limited. The current areas of Noble Fir have a limited impact visually. The upper slopes are challenging for any commercial species other than SS.

This watercourse planted with NBL can create visual diversity, linkages and a more interlocked effect with the SS, but this can only be achieved by diverging from the watercourse in places to avoid creating a simple linear feature.



Scale: 1:13,000 @ A3
 17/09/2019