Callander Landscape Partnership
Landscape Conservation Action Plan
Contents

Acknowledgements 6
Executive Summary 7

1. Introduction 11
   1.1. Landscape Partnerships 12
   1.2. Callander Landscape Partnership 13
   1.3. Introducing the Callander Landscape Partnership Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) 14
   1.4. How to use the LCAP 15
   1.5. Callander Landscape Partnership LCAP Next Steps 16

2. Callander’s Landscape and its Heritage 17
   2.1. Callander Landscape Designation 18
   2.2. Character of the Landscape 21
   2.3. Landscape Character Assessment & Decision Making 27
   2.4. Community Consultation 27
   2.5. Overall Boundary Rationale 28
      2.5.1. Rationale – Partial Inclusion of Lochs Lubnaig and Venachar 28
      2.5.2. Rationale – Communities 29
      2.5.3. Rationale – Landscape Character 29
      2.5.4. Rationale – Biodiversity 30
      2.5.5. Rationale – History and Cultural Heritage 31
   2.6. Callander Landscape Heritage Priorities 31
      2.6.1. Natural Heritage Landscape Priorities – Overview 32
      2.6.2. Habitats – Meadows 32
      2.6.3. Habitats – Parkland – Designed Landscape of the 20th and 21st Century 33
      2.6.4. Habitats – Rivers 34
      2.6.5. Habitats – Woodlands 36
      2.6.6. Habitats – Peatlands 38
      2.6.7. Species – Black Grouse 38
      2.6.8. Species – Red squirrel 39
      2.6.9. Species – Salmon & Lamprey and other fish species 40
      2.6.10. Landscape – Geodiversity 41
      2.6.11. Landscape – Views, Intervisibility and Dark Skies 42
   2.7. Cultural Heritage Landscape Features 44
      2.7.1. Cultural Heritage - Overview 44
      2.7.2. Pre-history Neolithic Including Dark Skies 45
      2.7.3. Roman 46
      2.7.4. Medieval 46
      2.7.5. 17th and 18th Century 47
      2.7.6. Victorian 47
      2.7.7. Contemporary Heritage 49
      2.7.8. Intangible Heritage – Language and the Landscape 49
      2.7.9. Land-use Changes and Patterns over Time 50
      2.7.10. Land Ownership Historically and in the Modern Era 51
### 3. Callander’s Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1</td>
<td>The Heritage Lottery Fund, People and Communities</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2</td>
<td>Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme, People and Communities</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3</td>
<td>Introducing Chapter 3 ‘Callander’s Communities’</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Understanding Callander Landscape’s Audiences</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.1</td>
<td>Our Partners, People, and Communities</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>Callander Community Action Review 2017</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2</td>
<td>Callander Community Action plan 2017 Review Process and Findings</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3</td>
<td>Community Consultation and the Landscape Character Assessment</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4</td>
<td>LLCA Consultation Strategy - how did we achieve our objectives?</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Visitor Research</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1</td>
<td>Key Finding of the Callander Landscape Partnership Visitor Survey Report</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Non-Visitor Research</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Callander Landscape Partnership Audiences</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Management Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Layout of Information</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1</td>
<td>Natural Designations</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2</td>
<td>Landscape Priorities</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage Designations</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Summary of Heritage Design</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Development Sites</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Overview of the Mapping Process and User Guide</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Callander Landscape Partnership HLF Chapter 4 – Core Interactive Maps</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.1</td>
<td>Natural Designations</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.2</td>
<td>Cultural Designations</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.3</td>
<td>Community</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.4</td>
<td>Development Sites</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.5</td>
<td>Projects</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Statement of Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Shared Community Vision for the Landscape</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>A Destination Closer to Home</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>A Place to Escape and Find Adventure</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Extensive Woodlands</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Continuous Waterscapes</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Landscape Rich in History</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Threats and Opportunities

6.1. Researching Threats and Opportunities

6.2. Threats and Opportunities in detail
   6.2.1 Landscape
   6.2.2 Habitats and Species
   6.2.3 Cultural Heritage
   6.2.4 Communities

6.3 Summary Table of Threats and Opportunities
   6.3.1 Threats and Opportunities Summary Table: Natural Heritage
   6.3.2 Threats and Opportunities Summary Table: Cultural Heritage

7. Our Vision for the Landscape

7.1 Developing the Callander Landscape Partnership’s Vision, Aims and Outcomes
7.2 Callander Landscape Partnership Vision and Aims
   7.2.1 Vision
   7.2.2 Aims
7.3 Callander Landscape Partnership Outcomes
7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation
7.5 Callander Landscape Partnership Final Report

8. Callander’s Landscape Legacy Statement

8.0. Callander’s Outdoor Capital Aspiration
8.1. The Eco-museum
8.2. Callander Landscape Partnership Legacy Project in Development
8.3. Callander Landscape Partnership Legacy Project in Delivery
   8.3.1. Connecting with Callander
   8.3.2. Legacy Project Action Plan
   8.3.3. CLP Legacy Group & Callander Landscape New Company
8.4. Adoption and Review

9. Scheme Delivery

9.0. Delivery of the Callander Landscape Partnership Schemes
9.1. General Scheme Delivery: Geographic Focused Delivery and Heritage Hubs
9.2. Programme/Project Management Overview
9.3. Governance Structure and Accountabilities
9.4. CLPS Programme/Project Plans
9.5. Individual project plans
9.6. Risk Management
9.7. Change Control
9.8. Handover, Project Closure and Lessons Learned
9.9. Fundraising Strategy
9.10. Finance and Procurement
10. **Project Summaries**

   - Restore 144
   - Explore 146
   - Research 149
   - Engage 151

**Index** 156

11. **Sources of Information**

   - Delivery Timeline
   - Budget Summary
   - CLP Fundraising Strategy
   - CLP Outcomes Framework

**Detailed Project Plans**

   - Individual Detailed Project Plans and Supporting Information

**Appendices**

1. Local Landscape Character Assessment
2. CLP Boundary Discussion Papers 1 and 2
3. CLP LCA Community Survey and Table of Results
4. CLP Visitor Survey Report
5. CLP Focus Group Report
6. Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2016
7. Natural Heritage Volunteer Engagement Activity and Training Plan – LL&TTCT; Natural Heritage Volunteer Engagement Activity and Training Plan GANTT Chart – LL&TTCT; Natural Heritage Volunteer Engagement Activity and Training Spreadsheet
8. CLP Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Volunteer Engagement GANTT; Cultural Heritage Training and Volunteering Report; Volunteer Engagement Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
9. Central Belt Towns and Deprivation Maps
10. CLP Communications Plan April 2018-March 2021
11. Legacy Action Plan
12. Agreements and Consents Register
Acknowledgements

The preparation of this LCAP has been a significant piece of work which has involved the contributions from too many people to list individually. It really has been a journey for all those involved and justifiably very much a real celebration of the area’s heritage and its potential to be opened up for all. It is indeed the culmination of many years of work by the Callander community – its community groups, landowners and businesses - with support from the staff of numerous public bodies.
Executive Summary
Landscape is a series of layers; layers intricately connected and formed over time by different influences. Physical processes and human interaction govern the land that we see today, with the past, present and future reflected in the identity, patterns and features of a place.

The European Landscape Convention (ELC) ratified by the UK in 2007, defines landscape as a complete entity with people, nature and culture creating the layers that comprise landscape.

Communities of both place and interest have a stake in how landscapes are managed and our landscape partnership, the Callander Landscape Partnership, is testimony to the powerful effect that people have when working collectively to create positive change at landscape level.
Callander’s Landscape has been shaped by the Highland Boundary Fault, which cuts through Scotland from north-east to south-west, influencing a vast area of The Highlands. This influence is particularly evident within the landscape, as remnants of the past appear scattered across the hills, glens and strath of Callander, here as a result of the indomitable influence of this nationally significant geological force. The narrow Pass of Leny, or ‘Callander’s Pass’ as it is known locally, was created by a glacier carving its way through the fault 11,500 years ago and forming a ‘gap’ between the highlands and lowlands of Scotland.

Successive settlers claimed and defended the ‘pass’, leading to a wealth of heritage from the Neolithic Period, Iron Age and Roman times through to the Victorian period, when the landscape drew the dwellers of recently industrialised Glasgow.

Found within Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park and Stirling, the Callander Landscape centres on the town of Callander a settlement with a fascinating history and a modern population of 3077\(^1\). The town is set in a stunning location dominated by nature.

Callander Crags rise dramatically from the town centre, cloaked in woodland with a myriad of hidden routes radiating out into the surrounding landscape and providing access to places of extreme natural beauty, such as the renowned Bracklinn Falls.

Looking towards The Highlands from the town, Leny Woods sits as a ‘marker’ above Callander’s Pass, a lower wooded hill set against the back drop of higher ground beyond the pass with the designed landscape Leny Parkland in the foreground. West of the town Coilhallan Woods and Ben Gullipen are different in character again, providing access to a range of incredible views.

\(^1\) National Records Scotland: 2011 : population of the Locality of Callander, the built area of the town excluding Kilmahog and the surrounding countryside
The River Teith begins at the confluence of the Garbh Uisge and the Eas Gobhain, the banks of which host a series of meadows and the popular Meadows amenity ground where the Corbett Ben Ledi can be admired. The Garbh Uisge or ‘rough waters’ flows toward this confluence through the Pass, where the dramatic Falls of Leny have impressed visitors for centuries. Further north still is peaceful Loch Lubnaig, a place where people come to swim, wander and paddle. It is often considered to be a Highland arrival point; with destinations further north reflected in its waters and steep-sided glens.

To the east and looking toward Stirling, sits a landscape rich in archaeology and cultural heritage where cairns, some chambered and shielings lie like hidden time capsules engulfed by vegetation. From here onwards towards the Forth, the River Teith changes character to become a meandering and somewhat gentler presence in the landscape.

Together our Partnership seeks to restore this landscape; undertaking more research to help us understand and interpret the past, reconnecting with our intangible heritage; engage more people in the landscape through an array of exciting opportunities, and encourage greater sustainable exploration of this special place.
Chapter 1

Introduction
1.1 Landscape Partnerships

Landscape Partnerships are integral to the Heritage Lottery Fund’s (HLF) vision to support the conservation of the UK’s landscapes. Grant-aid in excess of £220 million has been awarded to Landscape Partnerships since 2003 and encourages people from both communities of interest and place, to come together to wholly address the issues affecting their designated landscape.

Landscape Partnership Schemes (LPS) are the output of Landscape Partnerships and LPS usually undergo a three stage application process. An initial ‘expression of interest’ is made, opening dialogue between the HLF and the Landscape Partnership and is followed shortly afterwards by a stage one application, requesting funding for a development stage. Development stages provide the Landscape Partnership with a HLF funded opportunity to fully explore aspirations and meticulously plan the next phase, delivery.

HLF built the concept of Landscape Partnerships in response to the European Landscape Convention (ELC), which was ratified in the UK in 2007. The ELC defines landscape as follows:

‘Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and /or human factors.’

In development, Landscape Partnerships are required to prepare a Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP); this is a document that serves as the mainstay of a stage two application to the HLF and is a culmination of the research, consultation and planning carried out during the development stage. The LCAP sets out what a LPS will achieve during the delivery phase and is the final stage in the application process. If the LCAP is acceptable to the HLF the delivery stage will commence.

The HLF is the majority funder of LPS, but there is also a requirement to further fundraise to match-fund the HLF contribution. Securing sufficient match funding is an important element of the development stage, but work to fundraise continues through to the end of the LPS.
1.2 Callander Landscape Partnership

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) is a group of 15 partners, who have together led the development of the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) from early discussion through to the submission of the CLPS LCAP our ‘road-map’ to delivery. Beyond this the CLP will remain as the custodians of the future delivery of the CLPS.

The CLP is:

- Callander Community Council,
- Callander Community Development Trust,
- Callander’s Countryside,
- Callander Heritage and District Society,
- Callander Ramblers,
- Callander Youth Project,
- Drumardoch Estate,
- Facilitating Access Breaking Barriers (FABB),
- Forestry Commission Scotland,
- Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Authority,
- McLaren Leisure Centre,
- River Forth Fisheries Trust,
- Scottish Natural Heritage,
- Scottish Wildlife Trust (Callander),
- Stirling Council

The CLP lead partner is Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority (LLTNPA), which along with Scottish Natural Heritage co-funded the CLP development stage. The CLP signed a ‘partnership agreement’ on the 29th August 2017, ratifying the Callander Landscape Partnership’s Landscape Conservation Action Plan (CLP LCAP) which was written during an eighteen month long development stage.

The CLP Board and four themed working groups (Restore, Engage, Explore and Research) advised and steered the development of the CLPS. The CLP Board and working groups worked closely during the development stage, liaising with a number of other local and agency partners. A great deal of time was provided by the partners during the development stage, much of which was given on a voluntary basis by members of the community.

Each partner organisation has a place on the CLP Board. All members play an active role, both representing their own organisation and working closely as a team, overseeing and contributing to working groups. Community partner organisations chaired each of the working groups, which had a mixture of public agency, non-government organisation, and voluntary organisations representation.
1.3 Introducing the Callander Landscape Partnership
Landscape Conservation Action Plan

This document, the CLPS LCAP, represents the Landscape Partnership Scheme that we are committed to delivering and sets out our plans from 1st May 2018 onwards; the proposed start date and at time of writing a practical, and conservative estimation. The CLPS LCAP was produced by lead partner LLTNPA, but is very much a collective effort and all partners have made a contribution.

The CLPS LCAP has a number of audiences and has primarily been written to be accessible to the local community, who have offered a great deal of support to the CLP during the development stage and wait in anticipation to see what the final CLPS will look like.

We therefore used the following guiding principles when writing the CLPS LCAP:

- The CLPS LCAP is our ‘road map’ setting out what we want to achieve and how we plan to do it, but this document represents an initial draft that we will continually amend as the CLPS progresses and therefore we consider the CLPS LCAP to be a ‘living document’;
- Our LCAP has an emphasis on accessibility, because it is valued by the community of Callander and therefore should be seen as ‘top-layer’ setting out the culmination of the development stage, with all additional documents e.g. communication plan, fundraising plan and monitoring and evaluation framework appended to the main document;
- The next phase of the CLPS LCAP will take a geographical approach rather than thematic, based on the needs of our audiences and in particular visitors that came through during development stage research;
- The CLPS LCAP and hence the CLPS sit within a much wider community structure and at key points our delivery will require support from other groups and projects currently being delivered in Callander, however we have taken great care to avoid overlapping with other projects particularly in terms of funding and an explanation of why key projects have been left out of the CLPS can be found in Chapter 2 Callander Landscape and it’s Heritage;
- We have actively looked for innovative ways to present information such as Chapter 4 ‘How the Callander Landscape is Managed’, which has been designed as a series of interactive maps that will ultimately become the basis of a GIS enabled Story Map as set out in Chapter 10 Project Summaries;
- The vast majority of the photographs included in the CLPS LCAP have been taken by local community volunteers to ensure that the true beauty of the Callander Landscape is reflected in the document;

CLPS LCAP audiences are: The Heritage Lottery Fund, Callander Landscape Partnership, Callander’s community including residents, visitors, landowners and land managers, other funders including Forth Valley and Lomond LEADER, agencies such as Transport Scotland and Scottish Government.
1.4 How to use the Callander Landscape Partnership Landscape Conservation Action Plan

Although we have attempted to produce an accessible LCAP, this is still a complex document and in this section an introduction to the layout and content is given to ensure that readers can readily find information of interest. The overall document comprises two sections the main CLPS LCAP, complete with appendices this is part one and a second section that contains the CLPS project plans. The project plans are included in Part Two in-line with the HLF guidelines because the plans contain sensitive information and details of partners and are therefore considered confidential.

Chapter 2 ‘Callander’s Landscape and its Heritage’ introduces our landscape, its character and explains how and why we chose the final area. Broadly, the Callander Landscape can be divided into four areas: Upland/Highland, Strath/Lowland, Transitional Hills East and Transitional Hills West and an overview of these four broad landscape types is provided. During the development stage we commissioned consultants Craignish Design to undertake a Landscape Character Assessment and the value of this is explained within the context of the Callander Landscape. The second chapter of the CLPS LCAP goes on to set out our ‘heritage priorities’ in other words the features and characteristics of the Callander Landscape that are intrinsic to the landscape. Here, we also explore why some key features have been omitted from the CLPS.

Chapter 3 ‘Callander’s Communities’ introduces the communities of interest and place associated with Callander, describing how and why people connect with the Callander Landscape. Later, the third chapter shares the findings of our work to establish the audience and introduces the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme’s Volunteering and Activity Plan.

Chapter 4 ‘Management Information’ shares what we know about how the landscape is managed today. Presented as a series of five interactive maps, the fourth chapter is the culmination of work undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team of professionals and provides a route to understand the key designations, mechanisms and projects that currently protect and/or affect the Callander Landscape.

Chapter 5 ‘Statement of Significance’ justifies the Callander Landscape as a designated entity and sets out a series of ‘special qualities’. The Callander Landscape Special Qualities were crafted by the partnership using all of the information generated during the development stage. We have bought together technical studies of the landscape, our consultation, research and sense of place to present a statement of significance that is emotive and meaningful to our audiences.

Chapter 6 ‘Threats and Opportunities’ is the most comprehensive chapter, reflecting the vast diversity of the Callander Landscape and therefore the myriad of threats and opportunities associated with the area. The contents presents the findings of the LCAP, alongside additional professional opinions derived from specialists in archaeology, built heritage, spatial planning, conservation and land-use.

Chapter 7 ‘Our Vision for the Callander Landscape’ threads together the vision and aims of the CLP, with the scheme’s outcomes and our approach to performance management. The seventh chapter breaks down and presents the different ways we intend to measure success through the Outcomes Framework and the CLP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Here, the scheme’s baseline data is referenced providing links between key project delivery and the wealth of information that already exists or has been created during the development phase.
Chapter 8 ‘Callander’s Landscape Legacy Statement’ explains what we intend to leave as legacy and how we intend to develop our legacy project during the delivery stage. Here, we summarise the discussions that took place during the development stage and present the conclusions reached in terms of the role of ‘eco-museum’ and how we plan to use this tried and tested, but little known approach to structure the CLPS legacy project.

Chapter 9 ‘Scheme Delivery’ establishes how the lead partner Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority intends to deliver the scheme on behalf of and in partnership with the CLP. This chapter outlines important subjects including financial management, project timeline and fundraising.

Chapter 10 ‘Project Summaries’ provides a summary overview of the twenty projects that will be delivered through the CLPS. Full project plans are included in the Detailed Project plans section of the CLPS LCAP and are at this stage confidential.

Chapter 11 ‘Sources of Information’ is included at the request of the HLF and presents the most important documents required to fully understand the detail of the CLPS. These documents are: Delivery Timeline, Budget Summary, CLP Fundraising Strategy, CLP Outcomes Framework.

A series of documents are appended to the main CLPS LCAP document. The appendices contain all of the information referred to and referenced through the main document.

1.5 Callander Landscape Partnership Landscape Conservation Action Plan Next Steps

Later in 2018, the CLP will receive communication from the HLF confirming whether or not the CLPS can move into the next phase. With a positive response from the HLF a second slimmer and condensed version of the CLPS LCAP will be produced, providing the community with an overview of the next phase. This shorter document will also form the template for the CLPS website, where we plan to share the ‘nuts and bolts’ of the CLPS alongside the interpretative web-based media that we plan to use. The website will be designed and launched early in the delivery stage. In the shorter term the full and complete version of this document will be available on the LLTNPA website.
Chapter 2
Callander’s Landscape and its Heritage
2.1 Callander Landscape Designation

The Callander Landscape was officially designated and adopted by the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) in August 2017 (see Map 1) and continues to be a reflection of the community’s vision to elevate the status of, and celebrate the Highland Boundary Fault or Callander’s Pass. The basis for this landscape designation is the underlying geology of the landscape and the geomorphic processes that have shaped the area.

However, it is the project’s location at this specific point along the Highland Boundary Fault that is particularly unique. It offers many opportunities for intervisibility with views to the south and the lowland strath and carse beyond which transitions into parallel ridges of rolling hills that finally erupt into iconic Highland peaks. It is the position within this rich and varied landscape which creates a special and significant sense of place and time.

This extract from the CLP’s stage one application to the HLF sets out why the key determinates of the Callander Landscape as designated are geology and geomorphology:

‘The Callander Landscape Partnership area is a unique and distinctive landscape, where the Scottish Highlands meet the lowlands across the Highland Boundary Fault. This major zone cuts across Scotland like a geological knife, north-east to south-west from coast to coast. This narrow Pass of Leny [Callander’s Pass] was created by a glacier carving its way through the fault 11,500 years ago, forming the main artery between the lowlands and highlands. It is an area of dramatic contrast created by ancient geological forces; a combination of steep-sided hills and valleys, whose shape and location made it an ideal defensive position.’
Map 1 Callander's Landscape
Map 2 Callander Landscape at Stage One
2.2. Character of the Landscape

Undertaking a Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) is an essential part of the development of a landscape partnership and is required by the HLF. However, in 2009 and in 2015 a LCA was carried out across Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. The LCA work gave a broad ‘high-level’ assessment of the National Park area; a much more detailed and local analysis of Callander’s Landscape was required during the CLP’s development stage. Craignish Design analysed the Callander Landscape and produced a Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA).

Scottish Natural Heritage’s (SNH) guidance on LLCA states:\(^2\):

"Is an aid to decision-making - a tool to help understand what the landscape is like today, how it came to be like that, and how it may change in the future. Its role is to help ensure that change and development does not undermine whatever is characteristic or valued about any particular landscape, and that ways of improving the character of a place can be considered"

SNH identify a hierarchy of scale of LLCA from the regional to the local, in other words the smaller the area the greater the detail. Regional Landscape Character Types follow a set lexicon overseen in Scotland by SNH, whilst an LLCA will identify Local Landscape Character Areas, these are:

"…single, unique areas and are the discrete geographical areas of a particular landscape type."\(^3\)

Each has its own individual character and identity, even though it shares the same characteristics with other areas of the same Landscape Character Type. This distinction is reflected in the naming of types and areas: Landscape Character Types have generic names such as “moorland plateau” and “river valley”. Map 3 provides our Local Landscape Character Areas, colour coded to show spatially Landscape Character Types across the Callander Landscape.

---


\(^3\) SNH &The Countryside Agency: “Landscape Character Assessment Guidance for England and Scotland” 2002
Local Landscape Character Areas take on the names of specific places and our LLCA follows this convention. A full list of areas, their names and individual landscape summaries can be found in LLCA Appendix 1.

At a broader, less formal level the Craignish Design team divided the Callander Landscape into three Landscape Zones designed to aid public understanding and engagement. These are shown in Map 4 below. To provide context to the CLP LLCA an introduction to and overview of the geomorphology of each Landscape Zone is shown below, as extracts from the CLP LLCA.
Map 4 Callander Landscape Zones

A: Highland
B: Transitional
C: Lowland
A. Highland

These are the hills and glens north of Kilmahog, including the Ben Ledi massif to the west and the lower, rounded hills to the east, as shown by Area ‘A’ on the preceding map.

The zone is divided by the long narrow glen of Loch Lubnaig and the Pass of Leny. This is the southern edge of the Highlands, visible across the Forth lowlands as an enticing line of blue hills. The transition from upland to lowland perfectly performed by the dramatic Pass of Leny.

Geomorphology

Landform results from the geology of hard metamorphic rocks and the effects of repeated glacial advances and subsequent weathering. Land-cover is the result of the combination of topography, soils, climate and historic land management. The great forest that would have established across the area after the last ice-age, where glaciers extended into the strath below the Pass of Leny, was progressively removed as people settled the landscape and cleared the woodland for fuel, timber, charcoal and tannin and to create land for grazing, initially for cattle and then sheep and deer.
B. Transitional

These are the rounded hills and hillsides that stand to each side of Callander, lower and less dramatic than the Uplands to the west and in places incised by small glens. The landscape zones are shown as area ‘B’ on Map 4. The Transitional Zone is divided into two parts: East and West and here there is a description of the geomorphology of the landscape to the South East of Callander.

**Geomorphology**

These are generally low, rounded hills of sandstones and conglomerates, south of the Highland Fault Boundary. The hills were originally moulded by earlier ice-ages, but were ice free during the last glacial advance and have been subject to weathering and river erosion. The Keltie Water has formed a notable tributary glen to the north of Callander.

West of the town Ben Gullipen forms a strong moorland ridge, running south west to north east, above largely forested lower slopes, part of an area known as the ‘Parallel Ridges’. A track provides easy access to the summit from Callander and the hill provides an accessible taster of the higher and more remote hills to the north, with superb panoramic views over the Trossachs, Ben Ledi and Loch Lubnaig, over Callander and the lowland strath, extending to the Forth lowlands.

East of Callander the distinctive wooded Callander Crags dominate the town. Prominent across the Strath and a favourite of the Victorian tourists, now providing a plethora of diverse paths through mixed woodland close to and accessible from the town centre. Beyond the crags, rounded moorland ridges rise to distant hills, dissected by the steep sided Brackland Glen, a discrete wooded gorge with a fast flowing river passing over the dramatic Bracklinn Falls, a locally valued landscape feature now crossed by an iconic and dramatic bridge and easily accessed from Callander.

The hills that extend to the east of Callander are generally undistinctive rolling moorland on the lower slopes of Uamh Bheag, above a patchwork of west facing in-bye pasture. The area is rarely visited and a working landscape, but nonetheless an attractive area and including small gorges and local niches of diversity and containing clusters of important and relatively little known pre-historic funeral sites.
This is a gently undulating strath within the Midland Valley, lying immediately south of the Highland Fault and at the edge of the Highlands, shown as ‘C’ on the preceding map.

Callander sits at a narrowing of the strath floor, between the River Teith to the south west and the steep Callander Crags to the north east. North and west of Callander, the strath is at the edge of the Highlands and influenced by the dominance of the surrounding hillsides. South east of Callander the landscape is comparatively lowland in character.

**Geomorphology**

Contained by the uplands to the north and low rounded hills to east and west, the strath lies within relatively soft sandstone rocks and was originally formed by glaciers spreading from the uplands. The strath floor was subsequently modified by deposition and weathering to form a flat alluvial plain. This was the southern extent of the last glacial advance and there are notable and distinctive drumlins and eskers south east of Callander.

The Garbh Uisge, flowing out of the Pass of Leny and Loch Lubnaig, and the Eas Gobhain, flowing out of Loch Venachar, join to form the River Teith just above the town. The Teith flows on from here to the River Forth just west of Stirling. The rivers shape and dominate the landscape and man’s use of the land. Flooding is a defining feature of the landscape upstream from Callander.
2.3. Landscape Character Assessment & Decision Making
The CLP LLCA has helped the CLP to make important decisions about the individual projects that comprise the CLPS. Whilst the CLP LLCA in its entirety has become an important reference document for partners, there are key sections that have significantly underpinned the development of the CLPS and subsequently the LCAP, these are:

- Number and diversity of Local Landscape Character Areas
- Detailed descriptions of natural, cultural and intangible heritage
- Sensitivities, pressures and opportunities
- Recommendations

2.4. Community Consultation
The CLPS grew directly from the Callander community and to ensure that local people continued to be at the heart of the CLP, we consulted both ‘communities of interest’ and ‘communities of place’ to underpin the LLCA process. The survey questions and results are explored in chapter 3 Callander’s Communities.

The evidence gathered underlines the close relationship that people have with the Callander Landscape, strength of voice in terms of advocacy, and coherence between individuals in terms of landscape values. The success of this survey provided a foundation of information which allowed the CLP to draft a set of special qualities to attach to the Callander Landscape that embed local landscape values in the CLPS. Our special qualities reflect what our communities prize most about the Callander Landscape; a description of what makes our area unique. The Callander Landscape Special Qualities are introduced in Chapter 5 Callander Landscape Statement of Significance.

Commonality between the recommendations of the CLP LLCA and landscape features valued by local people enabled us to prioritise key heritage features, which are outlined in the next section.
2.5. Overall Boundary Rationale

During the development stage the boundary of the Callander Landscape, as previously proposed to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF), was rigorously tested due to its unconventional nature. The boundary cuts through two bodies of water; lochs that would usually be seen as complete Landscape Character Areas. Despite concerns that the Callander Landscape boundary does not follow a conventional approach to landscape characterisation, the CLP were compelled to ratify the boundary with only a few minor changes. The basis for this landscape designation is the underlying geology of the landscape and the geomorphic processes that have shaped the area.

Craignish Design carried out the CLP Local Landscape Character Assessment (see below) and analysed the Callander Landscape boundary, in consultation with the CLP Board and the Callander and District Heritage Society.

The team at Craignish Design saw the importance of retaining the essence of the original boundary, shown at map 2. The overall focus on Callander and its community has been retained; minor changes include:

- Expansion to the east of the town to encompass a number of pre-historic sites which are inextricably linked to both the Callander Landscape and Callander’s Pass;
- Key skylines were retained as the boundaries, with expansion to the east of Loch Lubnaig to take in additional prominent peaks;
- The corner of Loch Lubnaig, below Ardnadave Hill, was retained as the northern boundary;
- In other areas there were minor variations to tie in with recognisable boundaries on the ground, such as field or woodland edges and roads.

Discussion papers prepared to help the CLP and the HLF explore the Callander Landscape’s boundary are included at Appendix 2 and provide more detailed information.

2.5.1 Rationale – Partial Inclusion of Lochs Lubnaig and Venachar

Lochs Lubnaig and Venachar are extremely important to Callander in contemporary terms and to the character of the Callander Landscape generally. However, their partial inclusion reflects the geological terms by which this landscape boundary was designed. In geological terms water has only been present in these two depressions for 11,000 and 250 years respectively.

*Loch Lubnaig and Ardnandave Hill, by Keith Wilson*
2.5.2 Rationale - Communities
The Callander Landscape’s northern boundary cuts through Loch Lubnaig just north of the ‘crook’ or ‘turn’ of the Loch. This crook, after which the loch is named, marks the historical boundary between the districts of Callander and Balquhidder; Callander a planned Victorian Town, the settlements of Strathyre and Balquhidder highland villages; whilst the change in landscape and particularly the views is significant. It was extremely important that the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme retained its focus on the community of Callander, as at the time of the boundary review, consultation had already been undertaken and a number of grass-roots community groups had developed the scope and content of the CLP scheme.

The current northern boundary follows as closely as possible the local landscape character areas from the northern and southern shore of Loch Lubnaig and beyond to the summits that are connected to the geomorphological activity, that created the Highland Boundary Fault or Callander’s Pass. This means that a very small and remote area of the Balquhidder Community Council area is included, with only one property that falls outwith the administration of the Callander Community Council. In a number of places the CLP boundary takes in small parcels of ground that lie within other constituencies, but mostly where there is wild open land and little, or no settlement.

2.5.3 Rationale - Landscape Character
If the LLCA were to cover all of Loch Lubnaig it would be divided into north and south, with the dividing line at the current proposed CLP boundary. This reflects that the two halves, north and south, are distinct from each other and have different characteristics and different activity on their shorelines and hinterland. The south relates to the Pass of Leny, Ben Ledi and Callander, whilst the north towards Strathyre, Balquhidder and the Highlands beyond. The abrupt turn in the loch at Ardchullarie means that there is no intervisibility between the two. This point is clearly the dividing point because:

- The underlying geology constricted the glaciers with igneous outcrops on either side of the loch resisting the force of the ice, hence turning their direction. Harder rock forms imposing crags on each side of the loch, accentuating a gateway effect;
- Post-glacial superficial deposition at Ardchullarie and opposite at Dail an Dubh Shruith further narrowed the loch here at this point to under 200m, whereas the rest of the loch’s width is between 400m and 500m;
- Travel corridors here (road and cycle route) are restricted and turn here with the landscape.
2.5.4 Rationale - Biodiversity

The Highland Boundary fault is significant in terms of biodiversity and in particular conservation and the CLP boundary position attempts to respect habitat designation as well as possible, without compromising the overall theme of the scheme.

The whole of the Teith and its tributaries, including Loch Lubnaig and Loch Venachar is a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) designated for the presence of Atlantic salmon, brook lamprey, sea lamprey and river lamprey. However CLP partners are mostly concerned with the health of the river system from the head of the Teith, with the River Leny or Garbh Uisge and Eas Gobhain plus associated tributaries being in more favourable condition, than the whole of the River Teith and in particular its tributaries. The River Teith begins where the Garbh Uisge and Eas Gobhain converge in Callander. It would not be possible to take into account the whole SAC at Landscape Partnership level; instead the CLP intends to focus on the first real area of concern within the Teith system, recognising that the Highland Boundary Fault marks the start of the agricultural lowlands and therefore management practices that affect the health of our rivers.

Loch Lubnaig is a typical oligotrophic highland loch. Loch Venachar is a reservoir. Both are part of the River Teith Special Area of Conservation that extends from its downstream boundary at the limit of saline influence in Stirling all the way upstream to the head waters at Inverlochlarig and the Achray Water. The River Teith SAC is designated for Atlantic salmon and three species of lamprey. Loch Lubnaig and Lochs Voil and Doine upstream of it also host populations of Arctic char. In times of flood, the three lochs become linked into a single hydrological unit, nick-named Loch Occasional. There would be no strong ecological rationale for incorporating the whole of Loch Venachar or Loch Lubnaig in the CLP. It would not encompass the whole set of Arctic char populations in the Teith catchment. Nor would it incorporate the whole of the River Teith SAC.

Red squirrels are hugely important to both local people and visitors, with the chance of sightings drawing people of all ages and backgrounds. However, once widespread the species has undergone a catastrophic decline mainly due to competition from the non-native invasive American Grey squirrel. Our partner the Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) recognises the River Teith Corridor and the geographical relationship it has with the Highland Boundary Fault as a key strategic point in the fight to secure healthy populations of Red squirrels and eradicate Greys. See section 2.6.8 below.

In terms of woodlands the hillsides south of Ardcullarie contain an interesting mix of woodland, whereas north of Ardcullarie there is largely conifer. On the west side, beyond Ardnadave Hill the hillside is largely a monoculture of conifer stretching over extensive areas. The Ardcullarie area provides a natural transition within the CLP, retaining maximum diversity and avoiding the inclusion of large areas of densely planted conifer woodland.
2.5.5 Rationale - History and Cultural Heritage

After much discussion the eastern extreme of Loch Venachar was included to reflect the cultural significance of the sluice gates and dam of the (former) Glasgow Corporation Water Works and the crannog at Portnellan Island on Loch Venacher; two features with a demonstrable connection to the rest of the Callander Landscape. Otherwise the remainder of Loch Venachar has been excluded as it is very much synonymous with The Trossachs and would therefore draw the focus away from Callander’s Pass.

Loch Venachar dam, by Sheila Winstone

2.6 Callander Landscape Heritage Priorities

Research undertaken during the CLPS development stage has uncovered a landscape with a wealth of heritage, some of which was known to the CLP before, some newly discovered. The complexity of Callander Landscape’s heritage means that it is impossible to detail every feature within this document and therefore the CLP has prioritised heritage features that we have chosen to focus on during the next stage of the CLPS. The information provided is still extensive and far-reaching; the CLP LLCA provides a record of all heritage known at this time and can be found at Appendix 1 Callander Landscape Heritage priorities are the most important features of the landscape and are based on our LLCA, audience development work, boundary review, collation of existing information and input from specialist partners and other supporters of the CLPS. Priority features are presented below within two sections: natural heritage and cultural heritage, each section with an overview. Our third features category is local community and is covered in the next chapter.
2.6.1 Natural Heritage Landscape Priorities - Overview

The geology, landscape and ecology of the Callander Landscape combine to emphasise that this is a location that is a transition between the highlands and the lowlands. The fast flowing Garbh Uisge and the Eas Gobhain descend from oligotrophic (nutrient low, but oxygen rich waters) Lochs Lubnaig and Venachar, dominated by ancient, acidic, hard-wearing metamorphic rocks of the highland zone to become the essentially lowland River Teith flowing across the old red sandstone and fertile soils of the Carse of Stirling. Migratory salmon, trout and lampreys thrive on the clear, oxygen rich waters and the clean spawning gravels where fine sediment cannot accumulate due to the speed of the water flow. The low-lying alluvial and fluvioglacial deposits, together with dynamic river processes and climate, form the basis for the wet meadow habitat.

Vegetation cover reflects this transition too. The contrast between the largely natural acidic moorland mosaics on the flanks of the hills and the cultivated fertile fields of the low ground brings these very different ecosystems tantalisingly close together. These moorlands are home to black grouse and other upland birds and have a wilder and more open feel with many more panoramic views than the low ground round the town.

The gravel deposits of the glacial moraines deposited on the Carse round Callander buck the trend of transition. They provide ideal growing conditions for conifer plantations that are similar in planting mix to those on Ben Ledi and the Callander Crags. Kettle holes left in the gravel by long melted blocks of ice have filled in with millennia of plant material, creating an intact timeline of pollen and other partly preserved vegetative remains that tell of plant communities and climatic conditions that prevailed in successive generations since the ice sheets retreated.

Red squirrels are thriving in the area partly due to these extensive conifer plantations where they can compete more readily with invasive grey squirrels. The native oak and ash-dominated woods of the river valleys and the Pass of Leny provide examples of the ecologically rich western acidic oak woodlands with their diverse assemblages of flowering plants, mosses, lichens, invertebrates and woodland birds.

2.6.2. Habitats – Meadows

Grasslands

Grassland in the area is predominantly improved pasture for sheep or cattle grazing, but pockets of flower-rich grassland remain scattered in areas of low-lying land, and along roadside verges and riverbanks.

Much of the species-rich grassland exists in areas not subjected to fertilisers or intensive management, and is usually small in extent in comparison to the larger agriculturally improved fields for silage or hay production or grazing pasture. There are also areas of flower-rich grassland in the upland areas which do not experience intensive grazing.

One of the larger areas of flower-rich land lies on the floodplain of the River Leny, and is bisected by the Callander-Strathyre cycle route. The larger field is of a type unusually rare in Scotland, known as an upland hay meadow, and supports a distinctive assemblage of wild flowers and grasses.

Lack of management in the past has resulted in a decline in the diversity of plants characteristic of this increasingly rare type of meadow, and conservation management through cattle grazing has been reinstated to increase its biodiversity value.
2.6.3 Habitats - Parkland - *Designed Landscape of the 20th and 21st Century*

Designed landscapes are extensive and highly visible in the Callander landscape. The patterns and characteristics of relict designed landscapes are visible as policy and formal plantings, estate boundaries, entrance features, lodges and estate cottages such as at Kilmahog (a planned estate village).

The defining characteristics of designed landscapes play a significant role in the setting of the town as the prominent features associated with them contribute to the quality of the landscape experience on the gateways to the town.

Map 5 Leny Parkland
2.6.4 Habitats – Rivers

Callander is situated in an upland setting with high mountains and hills surrounding it. This characteristic has played an important role in forming the physical characteristics of the River Teith as it travels through the landscape. To the north of the project, Loch Lubnaig sits nestled between Ben Ledi and Beinn Bhreac. This loch was formed during the glacial period, when the glaciers moved down the hills from Inverlochlarig, gouging the landscape making the deep depression which is now the loch. There is then a dramatic step change within the landscape as the river is confined through the pass of Leny, where it enters a gorge before emerging next to Kilmahog where it flattens out, becoming a wide, meandering river.

There are three main tributaries which enter the rivers main stem within the landscape; the Leny burn, Kelty Burn and the Eas Gobhain. The Leny and Kelty burns originating from the hills north of Callander, whilst the Eas Gobhain is a highly-impacted river flowing from the highly controlled Loch Venachar. The loch was created as a compensation reservoir for the River Teith due to water from Loch Katrine and Loch Finglas being diverted and used to supply drinking water to Glasgow.
People have used the river throughout time including mills being built along its banks. To power the mills, weirs were built to harness the river’s energy and divert water along lades to power water wheels. One remnant of a weir on the river can still be seen at Kilmahog where the main flow of water is still diverted along the lade to this day. The weir has substantially deteriorated and it no longer causes an issue for wildlife such as migratory fish.

The river hosts substantial salmon fisheries with many estates in the surrounding area using the river for this purpose. Prior to 1868, salmon fishing was unregulated and many estates paid workers in salmon and fishing. This is one of the many reasons the District Salmon Fishery Boards were created and a levy placed on salmon fishing so that employers would pay estate workers with money rather than fish. Freshwater Pearl mussels were once found in the Teith, as reflected in the name Pearl Street in Callander. However, these disappeared due to overfishing long ago. Nowadays, salmon fishing still plays a major part in people’s enjoyment of the river. New sports such as canoeing and kayaking also take place on the river. The variety of uses can sometimes be a source of conflict between the varying user groups.
2.6.5 Habitats – Woodlands

One of the key landscape features of the area is the diverse woodlands present which form a backdrop to the town and surrounding area. The woodlands types vary from riparian edge broad leaves, mixed woodland, productive conifer plantation and low density native woodlands. The woodland diversity provides habitat for priority species as well as an environ for active recreation as well as some potential for provisioning woodland products.

The CLP’s own research also demonstrates that Callander Crags and Coilhallan Woods in particular are the most cherished places locally. These two woodland areas are the subject of a community acquisition feasibility study; this underlines the value of the woodlands to the local visitor economy.

The woodland within the Callander Landscape area is owned mostly by public bodies, (National Forest Estate and Stirling Council) and private owners (Cambusmore Estate to the south and Drumardoch Estate to the north). The hugely popular Callander Crags woodland is split in terms of ownership, with Stirling Council owning the Lower Crags Woodland and National Forest Estate owning the Upper Crags Woodland.

Where forest management plans are in place objectives are to manage the woodlands to maintain tree cover and enhance the biodiversity. Tree cover on National Forest Estate and Stirling Council ground will be established with mixed species mainly through natural regeneration. The woodland areas of particular significance to the CLPS are Callander Crags, Coilhallan and Leny see the map below. For a detailed description of each woodland, see Appendix 1, CLP LLCA pages B-Transitional, Forested and Wooded hillside 9.6, 9.3, A-Highland, Forested and Wooded Glenside, 2.7.
Map 7 Woodlands of Callander
2.6.6 Habitats – Peatlands

Important peatlands form about 6.5% of the Callander Landscape area in the form of blanket bog on the surrounding hills. These areas contribute much more than the dramatic scenery. As stores of carbon they are supremely important in helping to tackle climate change; as homes for nature they are special and unique; and as the raw ingredient of rural farming, tourism and crofting they are vital. At the head of many river catchments they can help moderate river flow and improve water quality. Healthy peatlands provide many benefits to us all. An eroding peatland releases the thousands of years of carbon stored within it to the air, contributing to global warming, clogs up rivers with particles of peat, is of no value to wildlife, and increases the risk of flooding further downstream.

The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority has a Project Officer to help deliver practical peatland restoration in partnership with Peatland Action and restore damaged peat habitats across the National Park. Supported by SNH Peatland ACTION, the project officer is able to provide advice and guidance on peatland restoration and help land managers restore their peatlands by applying for grant aid and managing contractors to do restoration works on the ground.

2.6.7 Species – Black Grouse

Black grouse are a species of high conservation concern and are ‘Red-Listed’, recognised as a species of principle importance for biodiversity conservation and are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) ‘Priority Species’ with its own Species Action Plan.

Within the National Park, Black grouse are recognised as an important indicator of the natural health of key, threatened upland habitats. The species is a focus to help engage people with the natural environment and the benefits this bring. This is recognised in Wild Park 2020, the biodiversity action plan for the National Park where black grouse is one of five priorities, see Chapter 4 Management Information Wild Park 2020.

Within close proximity to the Callander landscape area, five leks were known to be active in 2010, with a total of between 13 to 17 lekking males. However, both the number of active leks and the number of birds present are much lower than they were even 10 to 15 years ago.

In 2015 the number of active leks had declined to only 4 with a total number of only 6 lekking males recorded. Significant conservation work has been carried out within the east of the Callander landscape area since 2012, funded through the Scottish Government agri-environment scheme. Within this time the rapid decline in black grouse numbers has been slowed and if black grouse numbers are to recover, further targeted funding will be required.
2.6.8 Species – Red Squirrel

Red squirrels are a priority species in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and are afforded the highest level of protection under UK law in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Once spread across the UK the red squirrel can now predominantly be found only in Scotland. The National Park is a gateway to many of Scotland’s strongholds. National Park Authority’s Wild Park 2020 prioritises red squirrels. See Chapter 4 Management Information Wild Park 2020.

Callander sits on the ‘front line’ between the native red squirrels that still thrive in the conifer forests north and west of Callander’s Pass and the invasive non-native North American grey squirrels that have come to dominate the central lowlands of Scotland. A natural corridor enables grey squirrels to relocate into the park from the Stirling area and as a result this is expected to be an important route that populations of grey squirrels can use to travel further northwards. The larger greys out-compete the reds for food and carry a squirrelpox virus that is invariably lethal to reds.

Targeted control of grey squirrels has kept Strathyre beyond Callander’s Pass free from greys but Callander itself still hosts many greys in and to the south of the village. Continued and increased control of greys is required if they are to be removed from the CLP project area to allow the native reds to thrive. The Saving Scotland’s Red Squirrels project has been successfully working alongside local landowners and volunteers to help reduce the number of grey squirrels within this area in order to protect important red squirrel strongholds locally and further north and west.
The River Teith and its tributaries flowing through the middle of the CLP area are home to internationally important populations of Atlantic salmon and all three species of native lamprey. Maintaining and improving the ecological condition of the rivers, be it retaining natural banks and river bed, avoiding diffuse pollution and removing artificial barriers to the natural movement of fish are all important management techniques required to secure habitats for protected species.

Although the salmon and river and brook lampreys are all in ‘favourable condition’ as features of the SAC, there are long term data for the river as a whole for salmon indicating a decline and recent local surveys indicating declines in lamprey. Sea lampreys are the rarest of the three lamprey species and they are now classified by SNH as being in unfavourable condition. The Falls of Leny are generally believed to be the upstream limit of sea lamprey in the Teith system, being a natural barrier to their upstream migration as they are relatively weak swimmers compared to salmon.

There are also good populations of native trout, mainly in brown trout form though the migratory sea trout form also occurs.

Two very small populations of very old and possibly now infertile ‘functionally extinct’ pearl mussels are known to remain further up the catchment in deep pools upstream of Loch Lubnaig. Although still present, they were so few that they were believed not to be present at all when the river was designated as an SAC. As the science of pearl mussel conservation proceeds, it is possible that population restoration work may be attempted on the Teith in the future as part of a national programme.

The Arctic char populations in Lochs Lubnaig, Voil and Doine are the subjects of current scientific studies and they exhibit a range of morphological and genetic variations, appearing to exist as quite separate stocks, despite being in one more or less interconnected water body. This is of interest as a study into the processes that can drive the creation of new species.
2.6.10 Landscape – Geodiversity

Bringing together two contrasting areas of geological history and landscape, the Highland Boundary Fault is the defining feature of the Callander area, where Highland adjoins Lowland across a transition zone of fringing hills. Geodiversity contributes to the area’s special landscape qualities, defining a sense of place and a perception of wildness. It provides a range of habitats for the area’s rich biodiversity, ideal terrain for outdoor recreation and learning, and it drives economic potential through tourism.

Two specific localities highlight geodiversity’s role in education, activity and development, while protecting and enhancing the natural environment:

- The Falls of Leny, scenic centrepiece of the Callander landscape, cascade through a faulted transition zone between the metamorphic Ben Ledi and Keltie Water Grit formations, and peat covered river terrace deposits close to the Highland Boundary Fault (BGS, Aberfoyle Map, 2004), through the narrow glacially-carved valley. Interpretative signage and a new bridge connecting existing path networks to the Sustrans National Route 7 and the long distance walking trail, the Rob Roy Way will re-establish the falls as a key visitor attraction (HLF phase 1 application);

- Auchenlaich Moraine is positioned on the outskirts of Callander in an area set for development (Local Dev Plan 2017 to 2021). The low arcuate ridge marks the furthest extent of the last glacial advance, some 11,500 years before present (BGS, 2005). Associated glacial features are a nearby distinctive esker, kettle-holes and drumlins. The moraine, within the wider context interconnected landscape features and sedimentary markers, provide a valuable record of the response of environmental systems in Scotland to rapid climate change. This gateway feature to the National Park is of national importance.
The Callander area's wealth of iconic vistas, world class views and intervisibility are attributable to the rich geodiversity created by its range of highland, transitional and lowland geology and geomorphology. These views and vistas have been influenced by climatic and anthropogenic forces creating a rich and varied landscape.

For people this area offers unique sequential experiences with opportunities for a diverse range of views including the experience of intervisibility between landforms and a gateway experience.

It is a landscape that has an inherent legibility meaning that people, whether they realise it or not, perceive it through ‘reading’ it and gain some level of understanding that there is significant change and a threshold has been reached. This experience of the landscape has enabled people to orientate themselves, seek potential areas of prospect and opportunities for long views over the area.

It is fascinating to consider how people have ‘seen’ and interpreted this landscape over time and how it has had considerable influence on defensive strategies, settlement and land-use pattern.

For example during the Neolithic period many landforms had different meanings and interrelationships between features of sacred origin and what was intervisible from where had a different spiritual meaning. In Roman times this took new meaning as the forts were not located randomly but to afford lookout.
The iconic peaks, crags and landmarks surrounding Callander and their key views and role in defining the Callander Project area have been fully described in the Local Landscape Character Assessment. Key views combine the richness of geodiversity, landform and character of the intervening lowland strath with its rivers, lochs, designed landscapes, open and wooded lower hills at Leny, Balmenach, Kilmahog, Coilantogle, Corrie Crombie and Bochastle Hill amongst others and contribute individually and in combination as key to settings, sense of place and quality of intervisibility.

It is the main routes in and out of the area, by road, cycle and foot that offer unique sequential experiences and the iconic views and vistas such as;

- from the east and south the iconic peak of Ben Ledi being the most important focus of views almost constantly visible from within the town itself and as a notable landmark at a distance across the Carse of Stirling;
- from the west and south the ridges of the western and eastern hills; Ben Gullipen and the omnipresent Callander Crags both of which offer magnificent panoramic and distant views and share intervisibility between them and towards Ben Ledi;
- from the north travelling down Loch Lubnaig and the experience of the key turning point with landmark features and a dramatic entry to the lower loch enclosed by landmarks such as; Creag an Gheata, Meall Ghoblach, Creag Dubh and Ardnave Hill.

The reconnection of people today to these landmarks and views across and to rich landscapes, used in the past for ceremonies and celestial orientation, is important to the people of Callander and wider public. This is important as the understanding of the benefits of nature and landscape experience, including that of the night sky, and being outdoors for health and wellbeing is being realised. The people of Callander aspire to enhance and share their visual landscape resource with others through access with opportunities for Dark Sky viewing and interpretation including Gaelic toponyms.
2.7 Cultural Heritage Landscape Features

2.7.1 Cultural Heritage - Overview
The Callander Landscape is charged with stories, natural, historical and cultural, which may now be interpreted by local people to increase both their own and visitors’ appreciation of the tales to be told. Like so much of Scotland, the spectacular topography of Callander, blending geology and water, has shaped its environmental and human history. The mountains of Ben Ledi, Ben Gullipen, Stuc Dubh, Bochastle Hill, Callander Crag, and the rivers Eas Gobhain, Garbh Uisge and Teith, and Lochs Venacher and Lubnaig, have combined to restrict and define the settlement pattern into an interlinked series of narrow, relatively level areas.

The cultural overlay of place names, associations and significance has shaped how local inhabitants have interacted, managed, and cherished the landscape. The Callander Landscape LLC has attempted to examine this invisible/intangible cultural asset which ties both residents and travellers to the spectacular landforms within which Callander, Kilmahog and their associated settlements are nestled. These constituent natural, historical and cultural elements are inter-dependent, and combine to form the deep sense of place bestowed on Callander by the bens, passes, river valleys and lochs of its ancient setting. In time, the Callander Landscape boundary, the CLP’s legacy, and other modern investigations will become heritage assets in their own right, to be revisited in coming decades. The changes yet to be wrought by climate change, further settlement expansion and future agricultural interventions will provide a contrast with the past and continuation of the cultural story.
2.7.2 Pre-history Neolithic Including Dark Skies

The depth of settlement history in the Callander Landscape is reflected in several unique monuments. These have been included within the study area, to bring both its landscape and cultural boundaries into alignment.

The small hill-forts and duns such as Dunmore and those at Mid & Wester Torrie are typical of sites found elsewhere in Scotland, which accumulate their own mythology over time. The names ‘Auld Knowe’ and ‘Dunmore’ (Scots and Gaelic respectively) could form a starting point for the investigation of their history, and how locals relate to, and considered the evidence of their forebears. The strategic importance, and high status implied by an elevated position, could also be a basis for further interpretation of such sites.

Due to their national importance, several of the area’s pre-historic structures have been designated by Historic Environment Scotland as Scheduled Monuments, such as the Dalvey Cairnfield and the Auchenlaich Long Cairn. The Statement of National Importance for Auchenlaich says that ‘This is by far the longest long cairn so far known in Scotland and is long even by the standards of the longest long barrows of northern Europe’ [http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/SM5589].
It is understood that during the Neolithic period many landforms had different meanings and that interrelationships between features of sacred origin and what was intervisible from where had a different spiritual meaning. In addition it is thought that tombs were orientated in certain alignments to the solstice, certain stars or different constellations. They are also believed to have been early telescopes; their passages having windows to the stars and used to monitor, orientate and inspire communities. The colour of the sky and the appearance of constellations or rising of certain stars would have meaning in terms of timings for communities e.g. moving cattle to higher pasture.

The future research potential for such monuments is obviously high, and they may also form the basis of community engagement in archaeological projects. The possible preservation of old ground surfaces beneath such features could also reveal details of prehistoric agriculture, land-use or settlement.

2.7.3 Roman
The Romans and the Highlands may seem, in popular perception, directly opposed, but Bochastle Roman fort was subject to extensive geophysical survey in 2006, which in fact revealed that the underlying temporary camp was from an earlier period, [http://canmore.org.uk/site/24337]. The siting of the fort, beside the later disused railway embankment, shows the enduring importance of the same few route-ways, and the purpose of the fort being to control movement at the convergence of three such trails or tracks, running north, east and west. The interior of the ‘glen blocking’ this strategically positioned fort at the head of the Pass is largely unexcavated, preserving it for future generations of researchers.

2.7.4 Medieval
The medieval Scotland popularised by stirring tales of clans and fortresses is, as ever, slightly less glamorous on the ground. The submerged crannog, or artificial island of Portnellan is possibly early medieval, although it could be even older [http://canmore.org.uk/site/24017] but the area is especially rich in traces of early Christian chapels, indicating foci for centuries of ritual or cultural activity. This focus continues today. The place names interweave with physical sites (they are still burial grounds or spiritual sanctuaries) thus providing places of visit and purpose that can be interpreted in many ways. While other areas have promoted their local saints and ‘sacred landscapes’, (even in densely urbanised locations as Govan in Glasgow), Callander has not yet done so.
2.7.5 17th and 18th Century
Although this period has been heavily fictionalised by modern romantic novels such as Sir Walter Scott, and ‘Outlander’, some of the necessary, subsistence activities of ordinary people’s lives can also be identified in the landscape with more confidence than for previous centuries.

The Historic Land Use Assessment maps of Historic Environment Scotland [http://hlamap.org.uk/] show much of the CLP area for the 17th and 18th centuries covered with ‘managed woodland’ of broad leaved and native pine species. This was harvested by coppicing or other traditional means, (HLA 2012, p49) Past activities such as charcoal burning, saw-pits for hand sawing, timber for house and ship building, and other myriad uses in the absence of any artificial substitutes, is an excellent entry point for further study for schools. This would also show the economic contribution that the managed landscape (which is often now thought of as “natural”, rather than manmade) has made over time. [http://hlamap.org.uk/types/12/woodland-and-forestry/managed-woodland].

Charcoal burning, limekilns and quarrying to extract building stone took place within the area during this period. This further reflects the exploitation of every available resource (HLA 2013, p51). Lime as fertiliser was mainly an 18th century innovation, but it was difficult to transport in bulk. Therefore, until the road and rail network developed and improved, this was extracted and used very locally, principally on larger farms and estates.

2.7.6 Victorian

The Victorian walkway at the Falls of Leny
The building of the railway transformed Callander again, by making it accessible to wealthy seasonal commuters, who had businesses elsewhere, but could now construct mansions in spectacular but safely-domesticated scenery. The first station opened in 1858, but was succeeded in 1870 by a larger one further west, to the north of the Dreadnought Hotel, which itself was enlarged to cope with the additional passengers.

Callander boomed as a tourist destination in Victorian times due, in part, to the railway and improved transport links bringing, amongst others the writers, artists and photographers of the time. This lyrical and poetic promotion of the area helped encourage tourists towards the landscape surrounding Callander and to visiting its nearby natural attractions such as Callander Crags, Bracklinn Falls and the very popular Falls of Leny.

The major Glasgow Corporation Water Works undertaken between 1856-9 to supply clean water and hydraulic power for Glasgow’s industrial expansion are still famed among civil engineers, and were one of the world’s largest water-projects at the time. The first scheme, designed by the renowned engineer J F Bateman, drew water from Loch Katrine, and was later expanded from 1885-1914. Katrine was preferred over Loch Lubnaig, although Loch Venachar (located within the Callander Landscape, was also utilised. The masonry dam, sluice house and fish ladder at Loch Venachar show Bateman’s Classical styling, and innovative use of massive cast iron plates [http://canmore.org.uk/site/167689].

Royal Collection Trust/© Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II 2017

The painting shows a herd of Highland cattle in the Pass of Leny which is about three miles north of Callander on the road to Lochearnhead in Scotland. The painting is stated to record a scene which had attracted Queen Victoria when she had driven through the Pass with Prince Albert. On a later occasion when she went through the Pass she noted that she had seen ‘endless droves of wild-looking, and for the most part extremely small, shaggy Highland cattle with their drovers and dogs – most wild and picturesque’.

There is a preliminary sketch for the two calves in the foreground (RCIN 404116). Signed and dated: Gourlay Steell. RSA 1876. Provenance - Painted for Queen Victoria.
2.7.7 Contemporary Heritage
In the years before and after the Second World War, the town continued as a favoured destination for day trips and coach tours from the urban central belt despite the train station closing in 1965. It may even have functioned as an inland equivalent of trips ‘doon the watter’ of the River Clyde, which are still proverbial among older Glaswegians. The Forestry plantations of the later 20th century have had a significant visual and economic impact on the terrain. Some of the larger country houses (Cambusmore, Leny) were transformed into caravan, holiday chalets and leisure parks in the later 20th century, despite the decline of tourism due to cheaper foreign air travel.

In the 1960s, Callander became enshrined (or fossilised) as ‘Tannochbrae’, the 1930s idea of a ‘couthy’ country town in the BBC series Dr Findlay’s Casebook based on memoirs by the Cardross born author A J Cronin. This image for Callander has persisted in popular perception.

In recent times more attention has been invested in ‘active’ tourism, outdoor activities with walks and cycle routes, and an appreciation of the geological and ecological ‘green’ and sustainable possibilities offered by the natural, and managed landscape. This has revisited, in some way, the Victorian appreciation and enjoyment of the area’s natural attractions.

2.7.8 Intangible Heritage – Language and the Landscape
The Highland Boundary Fault not only defines a transition zone between contrasting areas of geology and topography, but it also demarcates a cultural and linguistic frontier. For centuries the Highland line divided the Gaelic-speaking clanship-based culture in the Highlands from Scots-speaking farming and urban centres in the Lowlands. The Pass of Leny was a route-way between the two distinct, yet interacting, societies. This is evident in the many Gaelic place names in the area; Na Troiseachan, the Trossachs, means ‘the places lying athwart (across)’ (National Park Authority Gaelic leaflet).

The HLF and the CLP were keen to augment and improve the CLPS by searching for opportunities to explore the Callander Landscape’s intangible heritage; by this we mean heritage that cannot be seen or held, but is an intrinsic feature of the landscape we see today. During the development stage we pinpointed language and in particular Gaelic as the ‘language of the Highland landscape’ as our preferred focus. The project ‘Gaelic and the Callander Landscape’ has been included and a summary of the project can be seen in Detailed Project Plans.
The landscape we are accustomed to today around Callander is largely man made with agriculture having exerted a significant influence e.g. extensively managed and unenclosed farm and estate land and enclosed improved in bye farmland. Traditionally the unenclosed hill ground above Callander has been used primarily for sheep and cattle grazing with deer stalking and driven grouse shooting having been carried out by some estates. In recent years a reduction in grouse numbers has resulted in the cessation of driven grouse shooting.

Recent changes in the farmed landscape have been as a result of Common Agricultural Policy objectives of agricultural intensification. Improvements aimed at boosting productivity have included improved drainage, plus liming and reseeding of unimproved in bye land. In many places traditional farmland boundary features such as drystone dykes have been replaced by fences, with many traditional field boundary features such as old hedges and dry stone walls being lost.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform in 2005 has resulted in a decrease in livestock numbers across the area leading to localised abandonment in some places. This has led to a loss in important habitats in the area. Some less productive marginal areas have been planted with commercial forestry which is now reaching maturity. In recent years some native tree planting has also taken place in some less productive locations.

The surficial landscape we are accustomed to today around Callander is largely man made with agriculture having exerted a significant influence e.g. clearance of woodland. Extensively managed and unenclosed farm and estate land and enclose improved farm and estate lands are important cultural landscapes.
Land ownership is a mix of public and private, with much of the protected land belonging to private land owners. Much of the privately owned land was historically larger estates, such as Drummond, Cambusmore, Leny, Kier and Moray Estates. In more recent years, ownership has fragmented and there are some smaller farms in amongst the larger holdings, such as West Bracklinn, Claish Farm and Braes of Greenock. There is more diversity of ownership in the valley bottoms with the larger estates, historically, taking the hill ground for sporting purposes and tenanting out the lower ground.
Chapter 3

Callander’s Communities
3.1 Introduction

Chapter 3 ‘Callander’s Communities’ explores the communities of interest and place associated with the Callander Landscape, explains how the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) engaged with people during the development stage, sets out the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme’s (CLPS) key audiences and presents our plan to develop our audiences from April 2018 onwards.

3.1.1 The Heritage Lottery Fund, People and Communities

The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) is the CLPS key funder and will provide around 70% of the overall projects income. Landscape Partnership Schemes are the mechanism that the HLF use to direct National Lottery income to whole landscape restoration and recovery. The HLF recognises that people and their communities have an important part to play in landscape initiatives and six of the nine HLF outcomes are concerned with people and/or communities:

- People will have developed skills;
- People will have learnt about heritage,
- People will have volunteered time,
- Communities will have reduced environmental impacts,
- More people and a wider range of people will have engaged with heritage,
- Communities will have a better place to work, live and visit.

The final CLPS presented in this document, the Callander Landscape Partnership Landscape Conservation Action Plan (CLP LCAP), has been developed with the HLF outcomes at the heart of our proposed project delivery. The six outcomes outlined above are the foundation of this chapter and our work to develop the CLPS audiences is routed here. The CLP LCAP, this chapter and twenty projects are designed to mirror the HLF’s understanding that people are an intrinsic element of a landscape and must be placed at the centre of a Landscape Partnership Scheme.
3.1.2 Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme, People and Communities

The CLP grew directly from within the community and the ambition to improve the Callander landscape began during the 2011 Callander Charrette, where the idea of Callander as the ‘outdoor capital’ of the National Nark was first voiced. With direction from lead partner Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority the community of Callander pulled together to explore and plan an approach to the HLF, with a view to delivering a Landscape Partnership Scheme. Subsequent consultation with the community, through the Community Action Plan review and CLPS research, has further underlined the drive to restore, conserve and further understand Callander’s Landscape. We have interpreted this drive as representative of the true connection felt between people and the landscape here; after all we know from our research that the landscape is the main reason why people visit and a factor in why people chose to live here.

The CLPS vision, aims and outcomes take into account the connection people feel with Callander.

People are at the heart of the CLP vision:

Through the Callander Landscape Partnership we will change the way our landscape set within both the highlands and the lowlands is managed, understood, celebrated and linked to our town. Local people and visitors of all ages will enjoy and appreciate the important cultural, historical and natural features that surround us. We will leave a legacy that supports the town’s drive to become the outdoor capital of the National Park.

The CLP’s second and third aim focus on people:

- Make the most significant contribution to Callander’s outdoor capital aspiration, by recover and restore the rich cultural and natural heritage and providing physical and intellectual access to the Callander landscape.
- Engage more people in the landscape and heritage, invigorating the local economy, improving lives and sustaining the community.

Engaging people and communities are woven through the CLPS outcomes and every outcome connects with at least one of our audiences; see Table 3.1 where key words that demonstrate these connections are highlighted.
Table 3.1 How Our Outcomes Connect with People and Communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural heritage will be better understood, connected and managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital investment will improve infrastructure and broaden the visitor offer, facilitating greater access to the landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural, built and intangible heritage along with archaeological sites will be recorded, revealed and managed to help understand and interpret Callander's past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A rich resource of information will be available, detailing the archaeological, natural, built and living heritage of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People and particularly young people will have developed a wider range of heritage skills, knowledge and understanding; connections will be made to national accreditation schemes wherever possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More people and a wider range of people will have volunteered their time with a broader range of opportunities on offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future direction will be set at landscape level, with stakeholders knowing more about the area's heritage features; decisions will be better informed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More people and a wider range of people will visit Callander, with visitor stay encouraged by a diversified and exciting heritage destination offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working together with Callander's Active Travel team, we will support residents and visitors alike to explore the landscape sustainably, with an emphasis on cycling and walking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.3 Introducing Chapter 3 ‘Callander’s Communities’

Audience development is an important part of the LCAP and this chapter is structured in such a way to present both the background and the research that has underpinned the final look and feel of the CLPS, in terms of audience development. The format of this chapter follows a logical set of questions that have given structure to our audience development process:

- What we know about people who live in, work in and visit Callander?
- How do people currently relate to Callander landscape heritage?
- Do people want to learn more about our heritage?
- What is the potential for audience development and what are the barriers to engagement?
- What physical and intellectual infrastructure is in place and what do we need deliver to engage more people?

Partners and wider stakeholders have inputted their knowledge and understanding, some of which has been informally offered and much of which, particularly at community level is anecdotal. This document recognises this information, alongside data and research that is either available nationally or has been commissioned directly by the CLP.
3.2 Understanding Callander Landscape’s Audiences

In this section we set out what we now know and understand about the communities already connected to Callander and about our nearest urban neighbours, who could potentially represent new audiences. This section draws on a number of key pieces of research, documents and maps, which are either provided as hyperlinks (see below) or included as appendices towards the back of the CLP LCAP and listed here for ease of reference:

- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Outdoor Recreation Plan 2013 - 2017
- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority Partnership Plan 2018 -2023
- Scottish Natural Heritage Business Plan 2016-2017

Community Survey and table of results (Appendix 3)
- Callander Landscape Partnership 2017 Visitor Survey Report (Appendix 4)
- Callander Landscape Partnership 2017 Focus Group Report (Appendix 5)
- Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2016 (Appendix 6)
- Callander Landscape Partnership Volunteering and Activity Plan – Natural Heritage (Appendix 7)
- Callander Landscape Partnership Volunteering and Activity Plan – Cultural Heritage & Archaeology (Appendix 8)

3.2.1 Our Partners, People and Communities

Analysis of audience always begins by looking into existing data sources and information available. Later in this section we look at communities spatially, but here we explore the people and/or community focused aims and strategies that key partners already have in place.

The CLP has a number of agency partners, working alongside grassroots community groups, charitable trusts, key figures from the Local Development Trust and Community Council. This provides a clear advantage in terms of audience development as Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority, Forestry Commission for Scotland and Scottish Natural Heritage have clear strategies in terms of outreach, engagement, education and visitor development/management. Stirling Council, another CLP partner, plays a role in both the lives of local residents and the destination management project for the district, which provides a route into Stirling’s development as a world-class visitor destination.

Locally in Callander the Callander Partnership and Callander Enterprise, also with clear ambitions around tourism and Callander, are connected to the CLP through the Scheme’s Legacy Project and the Board. These more local stakeholders have helped shape the CLPS through informal advice and anecdotal evidence and have been the key driver of the ‘outdoor capital’ aspirations (see Chapter 8, Legacy) connection to the CLPS.
Below our partners commitment to audience development is shared on behalf of:

- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority,
- Forestry Commission for Scotland,
- Scottish Natural Heritage,
- Stirling Council,
- Callander Community Council and Callander Community Development Trust,
- Callander and District Heritage Society.

Reviewing partners’ aspirations for wider engagement with people, establishes common themes that continue throughout this chapter and indeed the wider CLPS. This information provided a focus and starting point for our audience development work.

CLP’s partner’s audience policy and strategy has been analysed and summarised below, ensuring that the audience development provides the CLPS with a clear structure and finds commonality and focus in terms of engagement across the scheme. However, a number of the grassroots community groups and organisations involved may not have clearly identified audiences with which to engage; in this case those organisations have adopted the CLP LCAP and therefore the audiences as presented in this chapter.

**LOCH LOMOND AND THE TROSSACHS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY**

Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority (National Park Authority) is leading the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) and was established in 2001 in response to the designation of Scotland’s first National Park. The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 sets out four aims:

- To conserve and enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the area;
- To promote the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area;
- To promote understanding and enjoyment (including enjoyment in the form of recreation) of the special qualities of the area by the public;
- To promote sustainable social and economic development of the area’s communities.

The National Park Authority has a number of documents which are pertinent to audience development and have either a very clear connection to the Callander Landscape, or provide guiding principles. Due to volume of information the two more prominent National Park Authority plans have informed the CLP’s audience development work: The National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) and The Outdoor Recreation Plan (ORP).
National Park Partnership Plan or NPPP

The National Park Authority NNPP sets out how the Park Authority and partners will look after enhance and manage the National Park from 2018 through to 2023. The plan sets outcomes based around three themes and audience engagement falls under the theme - visitor experience:

‘The national park provides high quality, authentic experiences for visitors from all backgrounds. There are many opportunities to enjoy recreation activities and appreciate the area’s outstanding natural and cultural heritage within an internationally renowned landscape.’

The CLP’s significance for the Authority is recognised within the priorities outlined in the draft Partnership Plan. It is a significant commitment from the Park Authority in terms of resources and staff time, recognising the many benefits the CLP will bring for the community, visitors and the area’s natural and cultural heritage building on our work with the community and partner to date.

Visitor experience outcomes 1, 3 and 5 are all relevant to the CLP’s audience development work and are:

- **(VE 1)** The National Park has a wide variety of well promoted and managed outdoor recreation opportunities providing for a wide variety of abilities and interests.
- **(VE3)** The Park’s visitor economy is thriving with more visitors working together to create a world-class destination.
- **(VE5)** People from a wider range of backgrounds are enjoying, valuing and helping the National Park. It is used more as a place for people to realise the personal health and wellbeing benefits of connecting with nature.

The NPPP provides an over-arching framework within which audience development can take place, with the themes set by the visitor experience outcomes running through CLPS.

Outdoor Recreation Plan or ORP

The ORP is essentially an action plan, coordinated by the National Park Authority and outlines commitments and aspirations held by stakeholders that will enhance outdoor recreation opportunities in the National Park. The ORP aims to increase and widen recreational participation across the National Park. The ORP is a key foundation of the CLP’s audience development work because it sets out themes, actions and aspirations that can be drawn upon to inform and validate the direction of the CLP in terms of audience and activity planning. Major stakeholders include Callander Community Council, Callander Community Development Trust, Landowners, Stirling Council and Forestry Commission for Scotland and the table below at Table 3.2 shows which actions are pertinent to the CLPS, with support from which partners.

The ORP also draws on the National Park Authority’s Tourism Strategy 2012-2017 demonstrating where connection or overlap exists and provides a future focused framework within which businesses, agencies and communities can seek to grow tourism and the visitor economy.

Mapping is used to set out the high, medium and low priorities of the ORP across the National Park and below are the priorities set for the CLP Scheme Area.
Many of the priorities focus on improving infrastructure and destinations, however when seen collectively it demonstrates the National Park’s ambition in terms of recreation for Callander:

1. A walking hub and a place where heritage features such as Ben Ledi and the Falls of Leny are accessible to all;
2. A community where local people can improve health and wellbeing through activity.
SCOTTISH NATURAL HERITAGE
Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) is investing in the concept of improving the lives of people through greater engagement with green-space and the natural world. SNH is a key CLPS partner, match-funding both the development and delivery stages of the scheme. The commitment to the CLPS is in part driven by the aim to reach new or under-represented audiences; in other words groups of people under-represented in terms of engagement with the nature and green-space.

This quote from the SNH CLP Board Member summarise SNH’s commitment to people and communities:

‘One of SNH’s Corporate Priorities is enriching people’s lives, we aim is to improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities by creating better places for people and nature and helping a wider range of people to experience, enjoy and help look after nature and landscapes. We will do this by helping a wider range of people participate in outdoor recreation and physical activity. We will focus on opportunities for young people, people on low incomes, people in poor health and people who are experiencing exclusion; and in areas where people are less likely to experience nature and landscapes first hand.’

SNH’s Business Plan 2016-2017 sets the following target groups for delivery, under the sub-heading Enriching People’s Lives:

- young people,
- those living in areas of multiple deprivation - i.e. SIMD 15% most deprived data zones
- people with poor health,
- people experiencing exclusion.

Later in this chapter when our chosen audiences are presented, the priorities of SNH resonate.
STIRLING COUNCIL

Stirling Council is committed to ensuring the best possible outcomes for everyone who lives, works and visits the Stirling area. We do this through our key priorities which, in turn, reflect the national priorities set by the Scottish Government, the Concordat and the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA).

One of Stirling Council’s stated key priorities is to “Adopt a pragmatic approach to sustainability that protects and enhances the local environment”. Underpinning this pragmatic approach is a commitment to consider innovative and alternative ways of delivering local services which better reflect the priorities of communities. As such, the Council is delighted to be a key partner in the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLPS) which we feel is a best practice example of a community-driven approach to co-production and enhancement of the local environment.

Stirling Council and its partners are also embarking on an exciting transformational change agenda, the City Region Deal, which aims to realise Stirling’s potential to be an economic and cultural powerhouse. Stirling’s landscape is a fundamental aspect which sets Stirling aside as a region in the UK.

This unique outdoors environment in Stirling offers a great opportunity to create a very attractive family friendly network of places to live, work and visit. It provides an unrivalled opportunity to make the link between history, nature and innovation in Scotland, such as:

- Finance  
- Health  
- Business Services  
- Digital Services  
- Food & Drink  
- Sustainability  
- Heritage  
- Arts

The CLPS provides an opportunity for the Council to work with like-minded community groups and other partners to convert these opportunities into reality.

CALLANDER COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND CALLANDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Callander Community Council, supported by Stirling Council undertakes the Community Council function for the town. It is an active organisation working for the benefit of the town’s residents. The Chair of the Community Council also chairs the Callander Partnership, a key forum for the town in ensuring good working and communication between the main public bodies and community organisations. This includes Callander Community Development Trust (CCDT), Callander Enterprise, Callander Youth Project, the National Park Authority, Stirling Council and Rural Stirling Housing Association.

Callander Community Development Trust is a charitable organisation of volunteers, set up in 2003. Through its membership, it undertakes practical projects for the benefit of Callander community. The Trust is managed by a Board of nine Directors elected at the Annual General Meeting from the membership, and eight Directors representing a cross-section of local interests: young people, churches, heritage, environment, businesses, community council and schools. Organisations represented on the Board include Callander and District Heritage Society, Callander Community Council, Council of Churches, Callander Ramblers, Callander Enterprise, Callander Youth Project, Callander's Countryside and the schools.

The Trust is a key community partner on the CLP. It has a track record of successful delivery of projects; most notably one of the first community hydro schemes in Scotland which is generated funds that is available for community projects through a Hydro Fund. It employs a ‘town co-ordinator’ to support community groups and led on the preparation of the Community Action Plan.
CALLANDER AND DISTRICT HERITAGE SOCIETY

Callander and District Heritage Society (CDHS) is undergoing an amazing transformation, having almost folding in 2015. The CDHS lost a number of key members and reached a critical point, before a group of new volunteers stepped in and re-established the status of the society as a local and district voice for Callander’s heritage. Membership of the society has risen recently to more than forty, mainly in response to the fascinating series of talks, which has seen respected figures from the heritage world share their stories. Although one of the smaller organisational members of the CLPS and despite having no paid officers, the C&DHS will be one of the key delivery partners during the next stage of the CLPS.

C&DHS aims to:

- Safeguard and protect the area’s heritage;
- Discover more about heritage through sharing information and collaborative working;
- Invest in systems to meet the demand in requests for historical information; and
- Provide hands-on practical activities to engage volunteers.

Audiences that C&DHS wants to engage are:

- Professional team and students at Glasgow University,
- Professional team and students at Stirling University,
- Owners of local archives including landowners, schools and churches,
- Professional team at Stirling Council i.e. archivists and archaeologists,
- Local residents as potential volunteers, and
- Older people, as a rich source of landscape information.

Target audiences of the C&DHS have influenced the final list of priority audiences that are presented later in this chapter. Additionally, the CLP Communications Plan and Cultural Heritage & Archaeology Volunteer and Activity Plan connect back to the aims of the C&DHS.

At stage one the Callander Landscape Partnership committed to a number of project ideas that would engage people in the scheme. During the CLP Development Stage, these ideas were explored further using an audience development approach to check suggested target audiences, whilst thinking about how best to engage key groups.
3.3 Community Consultation

3.3.1 Callander Community Action Plan Review 2017

Context
The CLP grew directly from within the community and the ambition to improve the Callander landscape began during the 2011 Callander Charrette (see Callander Community Action Plan 2017 Review Process and Findings below), where the idea of Callander as the ‘outdoor capital’ of the national park was first voiced. Subsequent consultation and action planning with the community has further underlined the drive to re-position Callander as a quality visitor destination.

Through the process of community planning the community of Callander has developed a shared ambition to become the outdoor capital of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park. The rationale for this is firstly the town’s proximity to Scotland’s densely populated urban area known as the ‘central belt’, and secondly the wealth of natural and cultural heritage, readily available from Callander.

Callander, once a thriving visitor destination, has suffered losses in the number of people who visit. The outdoor capital ambition has at its core the need to rebuild the visitor economy by drawing in the much needed investment to secure Callander again as a destination of choice.

The Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) is one of a number of programs of activity that will collectively drive forward the outdoor capital ambition; however this will only become a reality if the surrounding landscape is the most significant asset that Callander has and it needs to be better managed and more accessible both physically and intellectually, if the visitor economy is to grow.

3.3.2 Callander Community Action Plan 2017 Review Process and Findings

In 2009, the Callander Partnership was formed bringing together community representatives and organisations in the area and in 2011 the community undertook a Charrette and community action planning process, leading to the Community Action Plan 2012-17 (CAP 2012). The Charrette Masterplan described a spatial plan for Callander which envisaged development of the town to the south of the river and also suggested development in three main areas:

- The promotion of Callander as the “Outdoor Capital of the Trossachs”, later described in the CAP as the Outdoor Capital of the National Park;
- How community organisations could work more effectively together and engage more effectively with agencies and;
- How the concerns of young people in Callander could be better served and how young people could inform the future of the town and the wider area.

All three of these areas have informed the community development of Callander over the last 5 years. Callander as the Outdoor Capital of the National Park was resoundingly supported in the community action planning process in 2017. A Town Coordinator was appointed to allow better communication, supported by income from the successful community hydro scheme developed since 2011 and, what was described as “support for the development of the Callander Youth Project” in the 2012 CAP, has led to one of the most successful youth projects and social enterprises in Scotland.
The Callander Landscape Partnership grew out of the energy and vision of the people of Callander supported by the National Park Authority. It was set up to deliver a range of projects including new and improved path networks, interpretation of natural and cultural features and improved signage to the paths network. It also represents the ability of a small community to work towards a vision for the future in an exemplary way.

People in Callander love the landscape and the access that the town provides to the beauty of the Trossachs. In the 2017 community action planning process, the scenery and natural environment, together with the access to outdoor pursuits of all kinds, far outweighed all other things that people liked about Callander (around 40%).

The community is aware that the landscape and cultural heritage of the area is its best and most important asset and the growth of tourism which capitalises on this, the key driver of economic prosperity. The continued aspiration to brand Callander as the Outdoor Capital was overwhelmingly supported in the CAP process in 2017 with 92% of respondents responding positively to a specific question on whether this should remain. Nor was the need for a coordinated approach to this lost on respondents; to achieve this will require “positive leadership and sensible support from local and national government” as one respondent commented. The few people who did not agree all commented that they did not think it was achievable, not that it was undesirable.

The Callander Landscape Partnership is very positively viewed by all involved in civic society in the area and is seen as a pivotal organisation, both in its management of the Heritage Lottery projects going forward and in the coordination of the future development of the Outdoor Capital concept. The HLF application provides a welcome opportunity for investment in infrastructure and support for the heritage of Callander. Similarly, the structure established by the CLP allows key stakeholders, including Forest Enterprise, local landowners and land managers, local businesses, public sector agencies, local organisations, civic leaders and residents to come together in common purpose.

In summer 2016, the community began the community action plan process with a household survey and a comprehensive series of engagement events and interviews. This included direct engagement with young people, both in McLaren High School and Callander Primary. In all around 500 people contributed to the CAP, including 220 young people who contributed through a separate engagement process supported by the Callander Youth Project and the Community Partnership. Separate events were held for the business community, hosted by Callander Enterprise and facilitated by the Community Partnership and the CCDT. The CAP was launched late in 2017.

The CAP has 5 themes: Callander Community; Green Callander; Prosperous Callander; Connected Callander and: The Outdoor Capital of the National Park. Support for the CLPS is an explicit priority in the Green Callander theme and, as well as the CLP partners, names a range of other stakeholders as champions of this. The CLP is also named as a champion for the Marketing and Branding priority under the Prosperous Callander theme.

The CLP is named as the first partner for all three priorities of the Outdoor Capital themes: Providing and maintaining outdoor activities; Marketing and information and; Tourism. As outlined in Chapter 3, the structures and partnership arrangements established by the CLP will be the key delivery mechanism for this theme.
3.3.3 Community Consultation and the Local Landscape Character Assessment

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) draws on the European Landscape Convention's (ELC) definition of landscape, which puts people at the heart of place:

‘Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors’

The CLPS structure and delivery plan reflects the ELC’s definition, with people secured both in the process of designing and delivering the scheme, and benefitting from the scheme’s outcomes. During the development stage we wrote and implemented a Community Consultation Plan that aimed to put people at the heart of the Callander Landscape Partnership Local Landscape Character Assessment (CLP LLCA), included at Appendix 1. Early in the development stage Craignish Design, landscape architects, were contracted to produce the CLP LLCA. The Craignish team were asked to review the CLP boundary; to identify local landscape character areas; and to provide a baseline overview of each area. The CLP LLCA describes the status of the landscape, includes key characteristics, provides an historical overview and identifies threats and opportunities. A series of fixed photography points were established and monitored, from which we can mark progress moving forward were also collected (see Callander Photographer’s section below).

What the team from Craignish could not do, was give local insight into the area or provide information on how the communities of Callander feel about the landscape. The plan set out how we could involve communities in the development of the CLP LLCA.

The plan was written with support from SNH and based on their Landscape Topic Papers, which explore the concept of engaging and consulting ‘communities of interest and place’.

**LLCA Consultation objectives – what did we want to achieve?**

- A sense of how local people feel about the Callander Landscape and how they connect with the places/heritage within it.
- A greater awareness of what’s important to local people.
- More local people engaged in the CLP through an opportunity to influence the LLCA
- Greater understanding of the role the landscape plays to the people of Callander and others.
- An understanding of local place names and the language used locally to describe the landscape.
3.3.4 LLCA Consultation Strategy – how did we achieve our objectives?

a. Our audiences
Scottish Natural Heritage sets out guidelines in their publication ‘Topic paper 3: Landscape Character Assessment – how stakeholders can help. Stakeholders are described as a ‘constituency of individuals or groups who have an interest in a subject or a place’. This ‘constituency’ can then be sub-divided into communities of interest and communities of place; our approach has been based on this classification of audience. Each audience has a different interest in the Callander Landscape as described below in Fig 3.3, along with the various methods of consultation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Method of Consultation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities of Place – Callander Residents</td>
<td>Callander is their home</td>
<td>Ben Ledi View Community Presentations Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities of Place - Callander Visitors/Non-Visitors</td>
<td>Connection with Callander as a visitor destination</td>
<td>Visitor Survey Focus group with non-visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities of Interest – Local groups &amp; organisations</td>
<td>Enthusiasm for a particular aspect of the Callander Landscape</td>
<td>Community Workshop Photographic Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities of Interest - Professionals</td>
<td>Professional interest in a particular aspect of the Callander Landscape</td>
<td>CLP Board Meeting Email questionnaire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Our Approach
Landscape Character Assessment is a technical process that requires a qualified landscape architect to classify places and landscape types. The process can seem complicated and impenetrable. To facilitate a greater understanding the Callander Landscape was divided into three Broad Character Types: The Highlands/Uplands, Transitional Hills (sub-divided into East and West if required) and Lowland/ Strath. The Broad Character Types formed the basis of our consultation with all audiences, with the possible exception of ‘professional communities of interest’ (see below).

c. Consultation Methods
The aim of the consultation project was to gather input from as many local people as possible. The team at Callander’s community newspaper, the Ben Ledi View, provided the CLP with a double page spread in the October 2016 edition and the article explained the history and structure of the CLP.

A series of talks and presentations were given at community open-evenings and as many people as possible were surveyed through a simple questionnaire. Information gathered through questionnaires will help us to understand how local people and visitors feel about Callander. A copy of the questionnaire is included at Appendix 3 along with the data collected.
Callander Photography Group supported this project by creating a series of online albums and galleries using Flickr. Albums showcase images taken from within each of the four Landscape Types and technical photographs taken seasonally from a variety of fixed viewpoints. The images will be available for the public to view on the Callander Landscapes Flickr page and as a range of attractive postcards. These photographs have also been used in this document and the CLP LLCA.

A series of workshops were delivered working with key interest groups from Callander. A standard workshop has been devised that allows members of community groups and organisations to share their feelings about the Callander Landscape through discussion, mapping activities and creative description.

Callander is a hub for conservation and heritage focused activity and therefore has a wide and varied professional community of interest, many of whom are CLP Board members. A version of the workshop described previously was delivered during a CLP Board meeting. Results are recorded and shown at Appendix 3. The professional community of interest were also asked consider the ways in which change could be managed to protect and/or enhance the landscape and to enrich a positive sense of place. The detractive elements of the landscape were also discussed, both existing features and future trends.

d. How we used the information
The consultation was fed into the LLCA process, providing an invaluable insight into how communities view the Callander Landscape. Through the consultation process people were encouraged to consider what is special about the landscape. This helped us to identifying local landscape value as an additional layer to the traditional ‘high-level’ and distant measurement through designations. A series of special qualities specific to the Callander Landscape were drawn from this work; checked back with the CLP Board and can be seen in Chapter 5 of this document ‘Statement of Significance’.

Later in the process a group of local people were asked to name the Local Landscape Character Areas identified by Craighnish Design. Wherever possible we used mapped names, reflecting landscape features, but many of the other names are relevant to the community, at a local level.

3.4 Visitor Research

The National Park Authority Commissioned Nicki Souter Associates to carry out a visitor survey, during the summer 2017 season, on behalf of the CLP. Previously, visitor surveys have been carried out across the National Park but not with a specific focus on Callander. Given that the CLPS Legacy Project (see Chapter 8 ‘Legacy’) focuses on a rebrand of the Callander Landscape as a place to experience world-class heritage, understanding our existing visitor audiences was an important step in developing the CLPS.

The visitor survey methodology is explained in the Callander Landscape Partnership Visitor Survey Report at Appendix 4 Three locations were chosen designed to capture a cross section of Callander’s visitor profile; with town centre locations complimented by locations more popular with walkers. Carried out over six days in early summer, the results of the visitor survey were informative and a number of key points have been extracted from the report, to provide a high-level narrative overview of what we now know about our visitors.
3.4.1 Key Findings of the Callander Landscape Partnership Visitor Survey Report

- Approximately 90% of all visitors completing a survey were over 45, with 63.7% aged 60 and over. This information tells us that our current visitor base is less likely to include younger people. However, it must be noted that a 2018 repeat visitor survey is required during the school summer break to fully confirm this. In the short term though, it has enabled the CLP to consider how to add value to Callander’s Landscape for this visitor segment and was a fundamental driver in establishing both the ‘heritage hub’ concept and repositioning our delivery geographically, see Chapter 9 ‘Scheme delivery’.

- The visitor survey confirmed that the majority of visitors, at least during the early summer, are from the UK at 87%. Of these 58.9% described themselves as Scottish, with a further 26% describing themselves as English and only 2.1% telling us that they are from Wales. A further 13% were from overseas and half of these considered themselves to be American and a quarter Australian. The relatively low number of international visitors helped inform the Callander and District Heritage Society’s digital archive project and the National Park Authority’s story-map project. We want to provide people with Scottish heritage with direct connections to history, heritage and ancestry. It is understood that this represents a growing market and is considered locally, to be an option to support the CLPS Legacy Project financially as it moves forward.

- 81.5% of those surveyed are repeat visitors to Callander, with 59.6% describing themselves as day visitors to Callander. The Callander day visitor market is extremely valuable locally. This information provided the CLPS with an opportunity to consider how visitors already connected to Callander could be encouraged to deepen their connection, with Callander’s Landscape. Projects that add direct value to visitors in terms of access to heritage include the Aquatic Conservation and Education Centre, Little Leny Meadow Heritage Hub, the Falls of Leny visitor destination and the all abilities trail in Coilhallen Woods.

- The Falls of Leny featured highly as a place of interest amongst visitors with a third of people surveyed having visited in the past and keen to see the falls accessible again. For more information see Project Plan Ex4 Falls of Leny Visitor Destination.

- A further third of those surveyed had visited Callander Crags and/or Bracklinn Falls and rated their experience as either ‘good’ or ‘very good’. However, access was raised as an issue within the Callander Crags site.

- Callander’s Meadows amenity area is currently the most popular place to visit, with more than 50% of those surveyed describing positive experiences there. The CLP has interpreted this as an opportunity to disperse visitors, again using the ‘heritage hub’ approach, along with our communications planning to encourage people to see more and do more in Callander.

- Natural beauty and heritage featured highly as reasons to visit Callander and information derived through the visitor survey contributed to the selection of the Callander Landscape Special Qualities as set out in Chapter 5 ‘Statement of Significance’.

- At key locations within the town centre, a large number of visitors approached declined to take part in the questionnaire, as they were part of a coach tour and therefore only had a short time in Callander. Researchers from Nicki Souter Associates reported anecdotally that in the case of one coach tour, visitors were only in Callander for twenty minutes. Interestingly, local people perceive that coach tourism could contribute a lot more to Callander if matched with infrastructure locally to warrant a longer stay.

The CLP view the 2017 visitor survey as a baseline and through our monitoring and evaluation plan we will roll out a series of repeat surveys. Repeat surveys will help inform the CLPS as it moves forward into the three year delivery stage. Ongoing survey work will help us to understand the complexities surrounding visitor motivation and behaviour and also adding to the ‘scene set’ during 2017. We want to know more about the visitors that come to Callander during the school summer break and those who continue to visit during the winter months.
3.5 Non-Visitor Research

For a number of CLP partners non-visitors or under-represented groups are an important driver for involvement. For more than a decade now the environment sector in the UK has recognised that there are many people, who do not know that the natural environment is available as a place to escape to, understand and explore. Barriers to engagement are complex and the CLP accepts that there are large numbers of people from nearby deprived communities that do not or cannot access Callander’s Landscape.

Outreach to engage groups of people currently considered as ‘non-visitors’ is a key aspiration of the CLP. Audience development work has really helped the CLP understand the steps that can be taken to begin to build a more diverse visitor profile locally.

In order to know the 10% most deprived communities relatively close to Callander a map was created by our volunteer data analyst that matched the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) with travel time of a few hours to Callander. For more information see the 2016 SIMD report included at Appendix 6.

Figure 3.1 below shows an area that we consider is approximately within two hours’ of the Callander’s Landscape. Much of ‘Scotland’s Central belt’ is included, but also looking north to Perth and Dundee. The map that follows, Figure 3.2 overlays the Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation deciles onto the first map, with the darkest areas amongst the most deprived communities in Scotland. Figure 3.2 also shows the most deprived localities that we have chosen to target, see the list below on page 70.

Figure 3.1 Area considered to be within two hours from Callander’s Landscape
The next step was to find a focus from a large and populated area. Using the SMID map and in consultation with the National Park Authority a series of urban populations, within relatively easy reach of Callander’s Landscape were identified and ranked in order of accessibility by public transport i.e. bus and rail combination:

- Stirling
- Falkirk
- Cumbernauld
- Kilsyth
- Kirkintilloch
- Perth

At this stage cost of public transport was not considered. Each city/town has an individual map, included in Appendix 9 and showing at closer range the specific areas of deprivation within each place.

The closest area considered to be within the 10% most deprived communities in Scotland is Raploch in Stirling. The National Park Authority Commissioned Nicki Souter Associates to carry out focus groups, during the CLPS development stage, on behalf of the CLP. The Callander Landscape Partnership Focus group Report 2017 is included at Appendix 5 and shaped considerably the development of both the CLPS and in particular the CLPS Volunteer and Activities Plans, included at Appendix 7.
The focus group methodology is described within the report, as are the findings of the group work. A number of key points have been extracted from the report, to provide a high-level narrative overview of what we now know about our non-visitors, and how we have developed the Volunteer and Activities Plans to match input.

• Lack of visitor information and/or availability of visitor information were seen as a significant barrier to visiting, leading to a lack of knowledge about what there is to do and what amenities are available on arrival. The CLPS Communications Plan and the Volunteer and Activities Plans set out the ways in which we attempt to make positive change, through secondary partner intervention and better provision of information to our near neighbours.

• Prohibitive cost of public transport was a major barrier and not uncommon as a barrier to visitors accessing the UK’s National parks. In response we grew the CLPS volunteer budget to help contribute partially, but not completely to the cost of rail / bus travel for active volunteers.

• Suggestion that more festivals or events should be offered as ‘taster days’ for people more unlikely to visit Callander without something specific to do upon arrival. Inclusions of celebratory events that focus on natural heritage and history have been included through the following projects: dark skies, heritage audit, survey and excavation, rivers, woodlands and events.

• Bonuses for volunteers were suggested and examples given were mainly focused on adventurous activity days, such as kayaking and/or climbing. The CLPS has considered this together with the specialists who developed the Volunteer and Activities Plans, however it was deemed likely to contravene the National Park Authority’s volunteering policies, as rewards of this nature can be seen as payment. Instead the Volunteer and Activities Plans set out ways in which activities and volunteering can be networked, encouraging participants to move between the two. See project plan E2 Volunteering and Activities.

In the shorter term the CLPS is set to deliver some outreach work to bring new audiences into contact with Callander’s heritage, this commitment is reflected in our outcomes and monitoring and evaluation framework, see Chapter 7 ‘Our Vision for the Landscape’. During 2018 and 2019 the CLP will continue to fundraise with a view to expanding our work with under-represented groups and will adjust our output system in accordance with any successful grant funding we receive for this particular strand of delivery.
3.6 Callander Landscape Partnership Audiences

By developing new audiences and securing existing ones we will encourage more people to visit and stay in Callander; creating better understanding amongst the wider population of why the Callander Landscape is so unique and significant within a Scotland context.

A great deal of information about people already exists within the partnership. The agencies and trusts have clearly defined target audiences plus the strategies in place to increase participation, whilst the grassroots community organisation's also have clear drivers in terms of who they are set to engage and/or serve. Add to this our own extensive consultation and research and we are in a strong position to present a series of audiences as follows:

- Local people i.e. living within the Callander Landscape area
- Day Visitors to Callander with a view to ‘adding value /extending their stay’
- Non-visitors i.e. new visitor markets
- Under-represented groups i.e. in our current visitor profile from (and in priority order) Stirling, Falkirk, Cumbernauld, Kilsyth, Kirkintilloch and Perth.
Chapter 4

Management Information
4.1 Introduction

In this chapter we present detail of the way in which the Callander Landscape is already managed; we have chosen do this as a series of interactive maps and as a PDF version for inclusion in any paper copies of this document the Callander Landscape Partnership Landscape Conservation Action Plan (CLP LCAP). We have chosen to present information in this way for two reasons:

- Our commitment to producing an accessible LCAP in-line with the needs of the community of Callander;
- This chapter provides the baseline information required to begin to design the various web application planned during the delivery phase of the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS).

The presentation of this management information is based on a compilation of interactive mapping and linked data sources. The principle behind the format is to enhance ease of use and access to the many layers of management information supporting the project. Within Callander’s Landscape there are a wide range of management mechanism and designations and it is most appropriate to present this information as a series of maps.

A multi-disciplinary team from Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority led the development of this chapter, working closely with the in-house GIS Team to provide an accurate and relevant picture of how the Callander Landscape is managed.

We very much encourage users to view this information online; however a PDF of the mapping program has been included in all printed versions of the CLP LCAP, as a hard copy.
4.2 Layout of Information

The information is structured so that user-access is based on high level ‘layers’, the first three of which are Designations – Natural, Cultural and Community.

By Designations we mean areas that have been defined, by the appropriate authority, as being sites that contain special qualities or interest. Designations may cover a wide range of characteristics but largely relate to sites that contain specific natural, landscape or heritage interests of recognised national, regional or local value. They may have ‘statutory’ legal status afforded by specific legislation but may also have ‘non-statutory’ or ‘informal’ status which, although not afforded legal protection, are still of local interest and afforded protection through policy.

Each of the three designations has a map and within the map, further relevant information is shown. The first three maps are structured as follows:

4.2.1 Natural Designations

- Priority Habitats – e.g. woodland,
- Priority Species – e.g. Red squirrel

4.2.2 Landscape Priorities

- Dark Skies,
- Geodiversity,
- SAC River Teith catchment area,
- The Great Trossachs Forest,
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest,
- Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park,
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments,
- Ancient Woodland,
- Townscape Conservation Area,
- Core Paths,
- Forest Estates,
- Tree Preservation Orders,
- Inventory of Designed Landscapes,
- Listed Buildings (Outside the town envelope)

4.2.3 Cultural Heritage Designations

- Listed Buildings out with Callander,
- Dark Skies,
- Core paths,
- Tree Preservation Orders.
4.3 Summary of Heritage Designations

The Callander Conservation Area is focused on the townscape of Callander and is designated for its special architectural or historic interest which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

The Roman Camp Inventory Historic Garden & Designed Landscape for example is a good example of Arts and Crafts style gardens created on a riverside site, to the south of side of the town at the turn of the 20th century

Leny House Non-Inventory Historic Garden & Designed Landscape. A further relict designed landscape exists around the site of Callander Castle at Old Manse.

There are 18 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) – from West to East: St Brides Chapel, Portnellan Crannog, Bochastle Hill & Roman Forts; Tom na Chisaig motte; Claish Farm enclosures; Wester & East Torrie Forts; Auchenlaich Long Cairn & Fort; West Bracklin Cairn & Dalvet Cairns.

42 listed buildings contained within the Callander Conservation Area & 24 outwith. Notable listed buildings in the area are Ardcullarie Lodge, Leny House, Anie Farmhouse and their policies at the north of the CP area. The various bridges crossing the significant rivers coursing through Callander’s Landscape such as Gartchonzie Bridge over East Gobhain, Kilmahog Bridge over the Garbh Uisge & Callander Bridge over the River Teith. The former mills at Kilmahog, The infrastructure supporting Glasgow’s water supply at Loch Venachar Dam. The current settlements at former fort sites at Bochastle Farm and West Torrie. To the east of the town Gart House & Cambusmore. Within the townscape of Callander there are many fine examples listed for their own special architectural or historic interest of note are Callander Kirk & St Kessogs in the centre of Callander, and the likes of Robertson House & Trean House in the Leny Feus area & Roman Camp Hotel in the east part of the town.

4.4 Community

The 2012 – 2017 Callander Community Action Plan is sourced through the Community Partnership Website –  

The new CAP for 2017 – 2022 can be accessed here:  

Community Council Boundary showing the statutory area of council and link the Stirling Council

Two additional maps have been included to help manage the quantity of information and to highlight two important factors raised as risks and opportunities within the CLP LLCA: Callander's development sites and other projects.
4.5 Development Sites

Callander as one of the largest towns within the National Park and containing the greatest range of existing public services, employment, facilities and transport and path networks, has a number of development sites allocated for development in the National Park Local Development Plan over the next 20 years. This will be a mix of housing development, leisure and tourism development with associated investment in the supporting services and infrastructure. The focus of most new development is to a large mixed use development to the south of Callander which will have new homes, land for business, a riverside park and a new hotel.

To ensure that new development will maintain the character of the overall setting of Callander and also protect the special landscape qualities it was recognised that a master planned approach would be required. Therefore, the National Park has developed Supplementary Guidance called the Callander South Masterplan Framework. The purpose of this document is to guide and co-ordinate future planning applications and highlight to developers the key assets which must be protected as well as giving guidance on how future planning applications should be assessed in the area. Developers will be required to follow the principles set out in the document and demonstrate how they are protecting and responding to the surrounding natural heritage assets described in the Masterplan Framework as part of their planning application.

The current site areas and information of Claish Farm, Cambusmore and Auchenlaich are mapped in this section to show how the land to the south of Callander may be developed.

4.6 Projects

Although Callander is currently a ‘hive of activity’ in terms of other projects, four projects are shown on the map that are out with the CLPS, but relevant in terms of addressing CLP priorities and features and further details can be found in chapter 9:

- Saving the Red Squirrel Project
- Venachar Dam - Fish Pass
- Invasive Non-native Species
- Graveyard Restoration
4.7 Overview of the Mapping Process and User Guide

After a number of workshops to determine a list of relevant management information, a series of data sources were compiled that ultimately underpin the maps presented within the CLP LCAP. To enable understanding of the management information, data sources were stored in such a way to ensure that data is readily available and that presentation is supporting by enhanced interpretation.

Using the maps interactively is really straightforward, user-friendly and self-explanatory. However a very brief overview of how to use the mapping system is provided below.

Each map comprises a series of layers; layers can be accessed via a 'layers' button. The user is in control of the amount of information 'layered' within each map as any time by ticking or checking the boxes labelled according to a system outlining the management information relevant to each map. For example Sites of Special Scientific Interest are listed as a checkable box as SSSI. By selecting and ticking the boxes the user can select a composite variety of data information.

To access the next level of data, i.e. drilling down to the specific information relating to a particular designation, double click on the area on the map defined by the legend e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest to find out more. Furthermore by clicking on icons on the maps 'pop-ups' information is provided relevant to the topic that is displayed. Further still these 'pop-ups' are linked to associated information sources, for more in depth information.
4.8 Callander Landscape Partnership HLF Chapter 4 – Core Interactive maps:

4.8.1 Natural Designations

Click here to view an interactive map
4.8.2 Cultural Designations

Click [here](#) to view an interactive map.

4.8.3 Community

[Interactive map image]
4.8.4 Development Sites

Click [here](#) to view an interactive map

4.8.5 Projects

Click [here](#) to view an interactive map
Chapter 5
Statement of significance
The significance of Callander's Landscape to both communities of interest and place has become increasingly apparent as the Callander Landscape Partnership has developed. Consultation with local people, visitors, professionals and our nearest urban neighbours in Stirling has underscored the value people place in Callander’s setting; a setting now locally recognised as a designation, known as the Callander Landscape.

In this chapter the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) sets out a series of special qualities, drawn from the wealth of information gathered through consultation during the Landscape Partnership development stage. Callander’s Landscape special qualities are a collection of descriptions which when drawn together provide a statement of significance, which underpins our landscape partnership area. The thread which runs through this chapter and indeed the entire scheme is the transitional nature of the Callander Landscape. As discussed in Chapter 2 ‘Callander’s Landscape and its Heritage’ our landscape is centred on the boundary between The Highlands and the lowlands of Scotland. The resultant landscape is both beautiful and rich in heritage and wildlife.

The communities invested in Callander are so because of the landscape too, whether their interest is as a heritage professional, local resident, those who live nearby or visitor the connection is based on the same premise driven by the geology and geomorphology of Callander’s Landscape. However, we understand that many people are not aware of what has created this place and through the promotion of Callander Landscape’s special qualities we hope to build greater understanding across all our audiences.

The depth and variety of the Callander Landscape, demonstrated in the Callander Landscape Partnership’s Local Landscape Character Assessment at Appendix 1, leads to an array of special qualities and therefore a long list. However, we have prioritised a set of special qualities that take into account what people have told us about ‘their’ Callander Landscape.
5.1 Shared Community Vision for the Landscape

The Callander Landscape Partnership has grown directly from the community, but is only one of a number of exciting projects that as a collection are set to dramatically change the locality within the next decade. Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme has received only positive attention, with a palpable excitement within the local community and frequent visitors when the project is showcased. It has become a great good practice model for community engagement, as well as an integral element of the ambition to secure a better future for Callander.

Concern for the landscape of Callander is rooted in an understanding at community level that if in better condition, the landscape holds the key to positive change. We have chosen not to set out our Landscape Conservation Action Plan within a formal framework of the eco-system approach; however the value of the eco-system services that support Callander resonated during every consultation session. Value to health, wellbeing, spirituality and culture came through strongly in our consultation, alongside importance of a healthy eco-system for valuable habitats, wildlife, climate change mitigation i.e. flooding and support for a healthy visitor economy.

The collective voice for the landscape will ensure that our delivery stage is met with the same level of energy and enthusiasm as the development stage, carrying through to a strong and sustainable legacy and undoubtedly greater efforts to conserve protect and enhance Callander’s Landscape.
5.2 A Destination Closer to Home

Callander is defined as a visitor destination by its landscape; the first real taste of The Highlands when travelling north from Scotland’s Central Belt and England. Prior to arrival in Callander, travellers arrive in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park passing a threshold sign set against a backdrop of Ben Ledi. Callander presents a destination that is easy to access by car, offers many amenities and is situated within the national park; these factors combine to ensure Callander’s enduring popularity. However, whilst Callander’s townscape presents a traditional Victorian town and a wide variety of shops and cafes, it is the town’s position on the banks of the River Teith, with a skyline dominated by Callander’s Crags and Ben Ledi that really draws visitors.

Travelling north on the motorway the hills surrounding Callander are amongst the first visible from the road, along with BenLomond, Ben Venue and Ben Ledi This imposing physical boundary sets the scene for visitors approaching Callander; with the intricate detail of the landscape becoming more apparent on the approach to Callander from Stirling.

On arriving in the town views continue to be an important aspect of Callander’s appeal, a series of easy to access views of the surrounding landscape ensures that key locations such as Callander Meadows, Bracklinn Falls and the Red Bridge are almost always busy. Framed photographs of Callander’s iconic views adorn the walls of the cafes strung along Callander’s Main Street, providing access to the landscape on bad weather days and visitors with souvenirs.
Callander’s accessibility and natural beauty go hand in hand and this positions the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme as the local lead for Callander’s Landscape, as the town’s development as the outdoor capital of the National Park gets underway.
5.3  A Place to Escape and Find Adventure

Callander is a hub for many outdoor activities; paddlers, wild swimmers, walkers, climbers and cyclists have long since known that Callander’s landscape has more than meets the eye in terms of adventure. Local people and visitors alike reference the wealth of opportunity available here as a reason to stay and visit and the community’s bid to become the outdoor capital of the National Park reflects this appreciation.

Alongside a growing number of adventurous outdoor recreation opportunities, Callander can offer a gentler range of leisure opportunities with a number of tranquil locations within reach of the town centre. Wandering alongside the river at Callander Meadows or along National Cycleway 7 to The Falls of Leny are the perhaps lower key activities, which remain a key ingredient of Callander’s hidden magic.

Families represent a growing audience too, despite issues with Callander’s paths network parents arrive ready to introduce their children to the outdoors in a place where amenities are never too far away. The leisure centre and play parks provide a ‘back-up plan’ alongside gentle walks and safe natural environments to play and explore.
5.4 Extensive Woodlands

Callander is flanked by woodland, mixed-woodland of value in different ways to different people. Commercial forestry does still define the wider extremes of the Callander Landscape and has a significant role in the lives of local people and an impact on the character of the landscape. However, it is the woodland close to the town that has the clearest impact on Callander’s communities. Some woodland have conservation value, others a recreational or cultural heritage value. Callander’s woodlands are frequently referenced when communities are asked to describe what is special about the Callander Landscape. Callander Crags, Coilhallen Wood, Leny Woods and other smaller pockets of woodland give Callander a backdrop of woodland that provides an aesthetic layer to the surrounding landscape. The presence of woodland in and around Callander is contributes to the sense of arrival in The Highlands.

The professional communities linked to conservation and land management within the Callander Landscape are invested in the restoration of Callander’s woodlands that are in public ownership, understanding the value of these places to people. Enhancing habitats, increasing the proportion of native woodland and removing non-native regeneration all feature as Callander Landscape project work. Contributing to a more attractive environment for woodland users is certainly a key driver for woodland project work, but also the enhancement of woodland biodiversity.

Callander’s woodlands are already a very special quality of the landscape, treasured by people. Knowing this we seek to encourage greater engagement with woodland bringing together the love of Callander’s woodlands locally with a host of activities to further nurture connection between people and place.
5.5 Continuous Waterscapes

Rivers are iconic throughout Scotland and are intrinsically linked to its image. In the Callander Landscape Project area the river is a key feature.

The River Teith and its tributaries run through the Callander Landscape; ever present as both a defining feature of place and a force of nature that has sculpted the landscape and dictated settlement patterns for millennia. The Teith is part of the River Forth system, the origins of which lie to the far north of Callander’s landscape. The crook in Loch Lubnaig below Ardnandave Hill, marks the northern extreme of the Callander Landscape and from here onwards the river travels in a south easterly direction. The river is a continuous feature of our landscape that runs the entire length of the Callander Landscape.

Loch Lubnaig means ‘crooked loch’ and the sharp turn in the loch is one of the defining features of Callander’s Landscape. The narrow expanse of water south of the crook is accessible from both sides of the loch and is growing in popularity as a place to wild swim, paddle and picnic. The atmosphere of Loch Lubnaig on any given day dictates the experience of those visiting it. At times the water is so calm and still that the surrounding landscape is perfectly reflected, providing a sense of tranquillity. At other times the water is rough and more in keeping with the river that flows from the southern end of the loch, called Garbh Uisge meaning ‘rough waters’.

The crook or bend in the Loch marking the edge of the Callander Landscape looks to the historic parish boundary, which in turn responds largely to landform and community. The people of Callander have a sense of ownership of the southern half of the loch, which follows centuries of delineation at the crook, separating the communities of Callander from Balquhidder.

From Loch Lubnaig in the North the Garbh Uisge flows to the south east through Callander’s Pass, crossing the Highland Boundary Fault at the impressive Falls of Leny. From Loch Venachar to the west and through the historic sluice system, the Eas Gobhain flows into Callander and the confluence of these rivers is close to Callander’s town centre. Beyond the confluence at Little Leny Meadow, the river changes character, widening and meandering through the distinctively more lowland environment. The river is omnipresent and central to life in Callander embraced as a place to connect with nature, but also watched constantly for the rises in water level that cause Callander to flood.
The Meadows is Callander is prone to flooding, a major concern to those who live in Callander, by Keith Wilson

The Teith Special Area of Conservation is of national and international importance and has been designated for lamprey and Atlantic salmon. The conservation importance of the River Teith is increased by the fact that, unlike many British rivers, it supports populations of all three lamprey species. The river is therefore perceived as a nationally significant area of habitat for all these species by the governing body SNH and ratified in law by the Scottish Government and European Union. In additional to lamprey and Atlantic salmon, the river also supports other protected species, otter, eel and fresh water pearl mussel. Fresh water pearl mussel and European eel are considered endangered on the international IUCN Red List, with the latter critically endangered.

Scotland is considered a highly prestigious place to come and fish for Atlantic salmon and the River Teith is a renowned river for fishing within the central belt of Scotland. People come far and wide from across the world to fish the river for salmon and sea trout. This is just one of many activities which the river is used for and has been documented in the area since the formation of the Forth District Salmon Fishery Board (FDSFB) in 1868.
Callander’s location is just as significant in history as it is to people now, as a gateway to The Highlands. Callander is believed to have been a hinterland between tribes, a Roman Army glen-blocker and an important gathering place of ceremony. We know that Callander became a premier destination during the Victorian era; a place where people would come to escape the industrialised City of Glasgow. The beginnings of modern tourism and the infrastructure built by the Victorians has endured with Callander booming as a destination during the 50’s and 60’s. This long history, dictated by the Highland Boundary Fault is a special quality in itself, however added to this is the depth of understanding of Callander’s history and heritage that is held locally.

A community of heritage enthusiasts and professional archaeologists and historians means that information relating to the many pieces of the landscape’s history are swapped, discussed, explored and ordered. The wealth of information held informally is testimony to the long standing relationships that are rooted in this fascinating place.

Members of the Callander & District Heritage Society learn alongside professional archaeologists how to conduct a walk over survey at nearby Inversnaid, by Emma Martin.
Built heritage is scattered across the Callander Landscape, as are a number of archaeological sites many of which are hidden from view. Graveyards and burial grounds, forts and chambered cairns are amongst the more visible historical features in the landscape. A Victorian Walkway at the Falls of Leny stands as testament to the connection felt between the Victorians and the Callander Landscape. As a complete and coherent collection these places link together, inviting people to explore the ages of Callander through a series of treasures left in the landscape that reach back in time.

Graveyard Tom na Chisaig in Callander’s town centre, by Sheila Winstone
Chapter 6

Threats and opportunities
The diverse character of the Callander Landscape is reflected in the broad range of threats facing our area and the many opportunities for positive change that these present. In this chapter we set out how we uncovered threats and revealed opportunities; detail the most serious threats to the Callander Landscape, and most exciting opportunities thematically; summarise all of our findings and provide an overview of how threats and opportunities link back to the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS).

6.1 Researching Threats and Opportunities

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) development stage gave partners, specialists and local people an opportunity to analyse closely the Callander Landscape. Together, we produced a conclusive and long list of threats and opportunities.

As the current custodians of the local landscape stakeholders answered the following questions:

- What threatens the local landscape?
- What opportunities are presented by and within the Callander Landscape?
- What challenges do we face as the people entrusted to initiate positive change through HLF investment?
We explored these questions in a number of ways:

- We commissioned a Landscape Architect to provide a professional opinion on local sensitivities, pressures and opportunities and a summary of findings by Craignish which is included at Appendix 1 Local Landscape Character Assessment;
- We consulted communities of place and of interest, asking specific questions about the threats facing the area and opportunities presented by the Callander Landscape. The data collected can be accessed via Chapter 3;
- We presented our outline findings to landowners to consult this community of place, asking them to ratify our conclusions as the group most able to facilitate the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) during the delivery stage;
- Within each of the four themed working groups we linked the threats and the opportunities to the CLPS delivery stage, with each working group chair quantifying individual projects within the framework of our research;
- We asked for support from the many specialists and supporters of the CLP to expand on the long list of sensitivities, pressures and opportunities set out below; therefore providing further detail in key areas, see section below, Sensitivities, Pressures and Opportunities (tables 6.3.1 & 6.3.2).

6.2 Threats and opportunities in detail

Threats and opportunities are described in detail below under the following headings:

Landscape
- Landscape character
- Intervisibility and views
- Geodiversity

Habitats and species
- Meadow
- Parkland and designed landscapes
- Rivers
- Woodland
- Peatlands
- Black grouse
- Red squirrels
- Salmon and other aquatic species

Cultural heritage
- Built heritage
- Archaeology
- Contemporary heritage
- Intangible heritage

Communities
The Callander Landscape is defined by its relationship with ‘Callander’s Pass’. Our area centres on the pass with a boundary drawn to showcase the myriad of cultural and natural features, which have happened as a result of this geological phenomenon. The intricate and complex character of the Callander Landscape, alongside its high value both locally, nationally and internationally means that a great deal is at risk, in terms of the future preservation of this amazing place. Threats to Callander’s Landscape are organised within the three sub-headings set out as landscape priorities in chapter 2: landscape character; intervisibility, views and dark skies; and geodiversity.
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

As explained in chapter two, the character of the Callander Landscape is unique because it centres on a geological boundary that separates the Highlands and lowlands of Scotland, drawing together both places within one designated area. The sheer number of local landscape character areas sets the scene for layers of diversity: natural and cultural features are all intricately connected through time, space and process to create a place that awakens the senses through detail, colour and light. Add to this the human relationship with this land over millennia and overlay the intangible heritage where language, art, spirituality and culture meet; then the depth to the Callander Landscape is both as surprising as it is intriguing.

Threats

• The development of Callander will result in a substantial change in character and potential impacts could include new buildings in the landscape, impacts on views across the landscape, impacts on pre-historic and historic sites, loss of landscape patterns and loss of habitats.
• Similarly expansion of sand and gravel working with the impacts associated with new workings and the associated infrastructure.
• Invasive non-native species especially on the river corridor and loch margins.
• Intensification of access, recreation and tourism as Callander’s ambition as the outdoor capital of the national park comes to fruition; need for more accommodation and activities in particular intensive recreational activities.
• Both commercial afforestation and broadleaf woodland planting could begin to significantly alter the look of the landscape over time, as changes occur incrementally and without a planned approach.
• Loss of existing broadleaf trees due to natural ageing and lack of regeneration or risk of disease such as ash-die back.

Opportunities

• Improve and enhance local landscape character areas through the promotion of the Local Landscape Character Assessment document; a comprehensive reference document shared and owned by the CLP.
• Use the number and diversity of local landscape character areas within our landscape and the depth of understanding this provides, as a mechanism to plan for greater engagement with visitors and as a catalyst for greater ownership of the area by local people.
• Work in partnership with other projects and organisations beyond the CLP to design creative solutions and improve protection and access of the historic environment.
• Explore the intangible heritage associated with the Highland boundary Fault or Callander’s Pass, as a way to unite local people behind the concept of the Callander Landscape.
The Callander Landscape is brimming with world-class views seen from the high points that encircle the Callander Landscape Area. Stirling Castle, The National Wallace Monument and the Forth Bridges can be seen to the south east; whilst looking north and west the Highlands unfold with views of a series of Munros seemingly stretching as far as the eye can see. Callander Crags and Ben Gullipen rise dramatically from the strath floor, providing a magnificent backdrop for Callander. Callander’s Pass is visible too from parts of the town, with the wooded peak of Tom Bheithe rising above the Falls of Leny and the awesome Ben Ledi rising to the east of the Garbh Uisge. North of Callander’s Pass a series of hills (described as ‘blue’ when seen from afar) rise from the shores of Loch Lubnaig. The Callander Landscape’s most northern point is the dramatic ‘crook of the loch’ where Creag a Gheata and Ardnandave Hill appear as two giant gateways, through which the waters of Loch Lubnaig is squeezed and the loch reaches its narrowest point. The strath floor and transitional zone of our landscape is a place replete with archaeological and historic features, all set amongst farmland, woodland and meadows.

**Threats**

- As climate change continues to affect the Callander Landscape, the impact on views as seen today is likely to be significant. Erosion as a result of rain deluge, more afforestation to alleviate flooding, loss of vegetation and changes in upland management will affect the way landscapes appear both from within and looking beyond the Callander Landscape.
- Loss of parkland features such as trees and walls as pressure on landowners and land managers increases.
- Key historic and archaeological features in the landscape are lost as unmanaged vegetation and in particular bracken and woodland, engulf important elements of views.
- As the town of Callander develops and expands local landscape character areas will be altered as well as views into the strath from above.
- Areas within the Callander Landscape offer a balance of good access and dark skies at night; development within the town could erode the quality of darkness as more municipal and domestic street lighting is required.
- The local path network is challenged with many paths falling into disrepair or being lost altogether as a result of economic pressures facing land managers and landowners. Connections to key viewpoints are in some places at risk of being lost or at best, are exclusive in terms of access due to the difficult nature and state of the paths.

**Opportunities**

- The Callander Landscape, when seen as one coherent place offers an array of prominent features associated with Callander’s Pass that contribute to splendid views. The CLPS provides a forum to plan collectively to ensure that these views and intervisibility are in a condition that supports the community’s outdoor capital aspiration.
- Funding opportunities mean that Callander’s parklands (which coincidentally act as gateways to the town) could be in better condition, with walls repaired, fences replaced with dry-stane dykes and more trees planted.
- Traditional building methods such as dry-stane dyking and hand-built paths will be passed to new generations through the Heritage Skills program and Volunteer and Activity Plan, securing skills within the Callander’s communities.
- The sense of darkness within parts of the Callander Landscape offer access to dark skies in close proximity to urban areas such as Stirling and Falkirk; offering a new landscape engagement opportunity to visitors and an engaging project to local people.
GEODIVERSITY

Geodiversity contributes to the area’s special qualities, defining a sense of place and a perception of wildness. It provides a range of habitats for the area’s rich biodiversity, ideal terrain for outdoor recreation and learning, and it drives economic potential through tourism. The range of geological and geomorphological features in the Callander Landscape area cover 500 million years of time, forming the earliest and most fundamental layer of the area’s rich natural and cultural heritage. The underlying rock formations define topography, the position of archaeological sites and set the scene for history, folklore and cultural heritage (LLTNPA Special Qualities, 2006). Bringing together two contrasting areas of geological history and landscape, The Highland Boundary Fault Zone is the area’s defining feature, across which older metamorphic rocks of the Highlands meet the younger sedimentary rocks of the lowlands. Glacial and fluvial processes have further defined the landscape, carving, shaping and depositing. Geomorphological processes, climatic forces and land-management decisions continue to shape the landscape today.

**Threats**

- The area’s geodiversity could be threatened from the expansion of mineral extraction, gravel, a valuable mineral resource, is currently extracted from opencast pits near Callander.
- Increasing visitor numbers can put pressure on the environment, through erosion and damage to fragile geodiversity sites.
- Climate change could have a profound impact on the natural environment, threaten fragile geomorphological features and possibly lead to geohazards. Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall can exacerbate erosion, increase the likelihood of landslides and rockfall. Landslide deposits already exist on the slopes above Loch Lubnaig and on the far side of Ben Ledi.

**Opportunities**

- A vision of access to and interpretation of the landscape facilitated through developing new pathways to connect existing walking trails and cycle-ways is planned. Interpretative information, accessible online and onsite through leaflets and signage, will help make geodiversity accessible. The Callander area’s geodiversity gives an iconic landscape for outdoor learning, activity and creative inspiration, benefiting both local residents and visitors, helping to drive sustainable development through tourism.
- The potential of geodiversity for enhancing the local community, through outdoor activity and education, as well as a driver for sustainability is evident. Residents can engage in all the outdoor activity and learning opportunities offered to visitors, but also economically benefit from tourism largely based on the area’s geodiversity: adventure tourism and outdoor learning can create a demand for out-door instructors and skilled local guides: a need for training in traditional rural skills, inspiration and opportunities for artists, commercial openings for local produce that can be sustainably harvested from the unique landscape.
- Raising awareness of the area’s rich geoheritage will enrich the experience of visitors and residents. Geodiversity can be accessed by an interlinked network of pathways connecting key localities, heritage hubs and scenic view points and facilitated by interpretation of the natural environment.
- The Callander area’s rich geological and geomorphological heritage provides: an iconic landscape, for outdoor activities which enhance health and well-being and can be used as a key asset in driving sustainable development, particularly through tourism.
6.2.2 Habitats and Species

The rivers, woodlands, meadows and parklands that lie within the Callander landscape are important features and vital habitats for wildlife, supporting priority species including salmon, black grouse and red squirrel. However, these key landscape features also play a part in the economy of Callander, the town’s regeneration as an ‘outdoor capital’ and as the key reason that local people choose to live and stay in Callander.

MEADOW
Meadows are an important habitat and flood meadows in particular are rare. Their rarity in Scotland is due to agricultural improvements in the late 18th century. Prior to this Scotland was largely a beef-cattle economy where due to the lengthy winter and the amount of fodder required to sustain them, animals were sold and slaughtered in the autumn. The change to sheep, which can remain on the land throughout the winter led to changes in meadow plant species and the loss of the rich and unique flora of wet meadows. The area to the west of Callander is classed as a wet hay meadow, one of only a few in Central Scotland.

**Threats**
- The condition of the meadows has declined due to a lack of management; this has allowed coarse vegetation to grow, which has restricted the growth of the wet meadow flora and therefore the overall biodiversity and habitat richness.
- Climate change and changing water levels have also had an effect on the overall condition and will continue to have a detrimental impact without ongoing management.
- Japanese Knotweed has been found in proximity to Little Leny Meadow and along with other invasive non-native species poses a risk to local biodiversity.

**Opportunities**
- An improved management regime for the meadow habitat would include removal of invasive non-native species, including Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed, the creation of scrapes and ponds for wading birds, and an annual regime of mowing or grazing. Due to the nature of a wet hay meadow mowing the site may be difficult as wet soil conditions might not allow access with machinery and flexibility with the grazing regime will be required. These measures would improve the condition of the meadows, restoring this rare habitat.
- By improving the access to this area, there is great potential to use the site as an educational tool for the community to learn about the habitat and the Buchanan Burial Ground.
PARKLAND - DESIGNED LANDSCAPES OF THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY

Designed landscapes make a strong contribution to the landscape character of Callander and add to the enjoyment of the area by locals and visitors. The patterns and defining characteristics of the designed landscapes play a significant role in the setting between Callander and Kilmahog. The formal avenues of trees surrounded by mature parkland planting, estate boundaries, entrance features, lodges and estate cottages all contribute to the special qualities of the low lying pastoral strath.

Threats

• Several important features within this designed landscape continue to be under threat. Many boundary features including drystane dykes have been lost and some are in a poor state of repair; skilled contractors are in shortage and there is a lack of traditional building skills generally within the local community in terms of traditional techniques. Many parkland trees have been lost due to storm damage over many years, as well as the effects of Dutch elm disease. The ongoing threat of Ash die back is likely to deplete the extent of parkland and boundary trees even further.

Opportunities

• There is the potential for the restoration and reinstatement of historical estate boundary features including drystane dykes and estate fencing. Further parkland tree planting would enhance the landscape quality, along with the removal of invasive non-native plants including Japanese knotweed and Rhododendron Ponticum.

• There is great potential to use the restoration of some of the parkland and boundary features as an educational and training tool for the community to learn new skills in practical countryside management.
RIVERS

The River Teith is generally a healthy river system. SEPA classify the river as being of ‘Good’ ecological status and the river is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Habitats Directives due to its population of Atlantic salmon and three species of lamprey. Although its water quality is ‘Good’ pressures including diffuse and point-source pollution have been identified. Localised diffuse pollution effects have been detected in some tributaries in the CLP project area, including from livestock in the parkland fields adjacent to the Leny Burn.

The river is relatively unmodified although there are historic impacts such as the dam at Loch Venachar, some stretches of engineered river bank in Callander and canalised tributaries including the Leny Burn. Steps to improve habitat quality on modified stretches and opportunities to avoid any increase in the extent of hard engineering need to be pursued. This includes natural river bank erosion in the Leny meadows area that has been exacerbated by loss of riparian woodland and other vegetation through previous grazing regimes. Soft techniques such as riparian planting and fencing to exclude grazing could be used to address these issues in an ecologically sustainable way.

Management steps for improving the ecological value of the river need to be considered alongside conservation management of the designed Leny parkland and the meadows as features of value in their own right. In particular there is benefit in progressing this through a community-led project as it promotes engagement and understanding of the conservation benefits of soft engineering amongst a wider circle of people.

Riparian invasive non-native species can spread along watercourses and lead to a reduction in biodiversity within catchments. One way invasive non-native species can impact on water quality is an increase in sediment entering the river from bare banks leading to an increase in diffuse pollution. This pollution can impact macro invertebrates along with fish eggs which are buried in the gravel.

Invasive non-native species which are water based such as floating pennywort would have a bigger impact on lochs and slow moving water bodies as they can continue to grow until they overtake the whole water body. This can decrease light getting to the bottom of the river. Water quality can be impacted when the plant dies back adding increased nutrients in the water which are not absorbed by other plants because the INNS has outcompeted them. However, at time of writing the only invasive non-native species in the National Park are terrestrial.

The only effective method of eradicating these is to target the entire catchment and systematically remove the plants. This requires a strategic and coordinated plan and significant resources over many years. See opportunities below.

**Threats**
- Climate change will increase the frequency and severity of flooding events. These will lead to increase bank erosion and subsequent sediment pollution.
- Hard engineering flood defences can be unsympathetic to the rural landscape and expensive to build and maintain.
- Spread of riparian invasive non-native species and consequent reduction in biodiversity.

**Opportunities**
- Coordinated riparian planting will improve the habitat for Atlantic salmon spawning areas and other fish species. Riparian planting also has a role in river bank stabilisation and reduces the risk of erosion and subsequent sediment pollution.
- Coordinated removal of riparian invasive non-native species is being dealt with through a partnership project between the River Forth Fisheries Trust, National Park Authority and a number of other bodies. A catchment level strategy is in place. Therefore an isolated piece of work included within the CLPS is not required. However, as new opportunities for the control of riparian invasive non-native species arise the CLP will endeavour to support the catchment strategy through project E2 Volunteering and Activity.
WOODLANDS

Woodlands in Callander are key wildlife habitats which provide habitat networks that link the lowland central belt with the Highlands. Woodlands are vital to the town's prosperity as a visitor destination and important for the community. Woodlands locally face challenges, but also provide a wealth of opportunity. A more coherent approach to local woodland management is a clear headline opportunity. Some woodlands within the Callander landscape area are in management, but plans are owned by different organisations and estates and are therefore working to different timescales and different drivers; mainly commercial forestry, conservation and/or recreation.

The CLP scheme aims to support partners to use the CLP as an opportunity for a more strategic and ‘joined-up’ approach to heritage management, including woodland management. Forestry Commission Scotland, Forest Enterprise, Drumardoch Estates, Stirling Council and Callander Community Development Trust are all woodland stakeholders and CLP partners. Other key woodlands are owned by Cambusmore Estates; a stakeholder in the CLPS River Restoration project.

Invasive species are present in many of the woodlands around Callander, which form a constraint to the development of a wide range of natural ecosystems, which should be present in the wider landscape. Individual action plans are in place to deal with invasive non-native species, although not necessarily resourced due to the breadth and scale of the problem. The Forestry Commission for Scotland and Stirling Council have included plans to remove invasive non-native species from two key amenity woodland sites Callander Crags and Leny Woods, using contractors and where possible volunteers.

Callander’s community has invested in the area’s woodlands and in response to the Community Empowerment Act the Callander Community Development Trust (CCDT) is planning to acquire two woodlands, Callander Crags Lower Wood and Coilhallan Woods. This is part of a wider move to improve the town’s public spaces, including; Callander Meadows and car park, Station Road car park and public toilets, and Camp Place play area.

In 2013 a CCDT sub-group proposed constructing a high quality network of mountain bike trails in Coilhallan Wood. There is already a similar scheme in operation in the Scottish Borders. The group completed a feasibility study and had been awarded £100,000 from the Active Places Legacy 2014 fund. Plans include a low-level all-abilities trail in collaboration with FABB Scotland (a charity) who owns the Trossachs Tryst Hostel to the west of the wood and the Callander Landscape Partnership, this is the subject of CLPS sub-project Ex3. Coilhallan Wood is owned by Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) and whilst supportive of the community has stipulated that the wood needs to be owned or leased by the CCDT before the scheme can go ahead. CCDT see this community acquisition bid as having a number of advantages. The community would gain control of important leisure facilities; have significant influence over parking policy; and ensure the provision of public toilets.

Financially, the income from the car parks and toilets would cover the running costs of the whole portfolio. Grants would potentially be available for development. CCDT’s recently completed Community Hydro Scheme both demonstrates the existence of the requisite managerial competence in the community and provides financial back-up. The CLP scheme is also set to provide mechanisms for better management of Callander Crags Lower Wood in partnership with the CCDT and Stirling Council.
CCDT has set up an Asset Transfer sub-group to manage the transfer of these various assets to community ownership. CCDT envisages that it would own these various assets via a wholly-owned subsidiary company, Callander Community Assets Ltd, mirroring its other subsidiary, Callander Community Hydro Ltd.

**Threats**
- Uncoordinated management of woodlands will miss opportunities to maximise the creation of wildlife corridors and habitat networks.
- Invasive non-native species continue to consolidate and spread within existing woodlands, and colonise previously unaffected areas.
- Uncoordinated management of woodlands could lead to adverse landscape impacts due to felling/replanting cycles working on different and uncoordinated timescales.

**Opportunities**
- Coordinated management of woodlands to maximise opportunities for habitat improvements and the creation of ecological networks.
- Coordinated strategic removal of invasive non-native species, focussing on most vulnerable areas, to safeguard existing fragile habitats and restoring natural ecosystems.
- Build a greater understanding amongst Callander’s communities and stakeholders as to the threat presented by invasive non-native species and provide safe opportunities to train apprentices and volunteers to tackle the problem first-hand.
- Community ownership of open spaces and associated assets ensuring that the community and the local economy through tourism benefits from the assets under its control.
- A high-quality visitor destination at Coihallan Wood, supporting the community’s aspiration to be the ‘Outdoor Capital’ of the National Park.

**PEATLANDS**
Peatlands cover 20% of Scotland and are an important habitat for many rare plants and animals. They also regulate the water table by slowing the flow of runoff from rainwater and by purifying water. They store millions of tonnes of carbon, preserve a historical record of plant life and habitats and create a rich landscape for people to enjoy. However, they have been exploited, abused, and ignored and now 80% of the UK’s peatlands are damaged leading to degraded habitats and landscapes. Draining for forestry and agriculture, cutting for fuel, harvesting for gardens and unsympathetic modification for sporting interests have all contributed to the degradation of these areas. This has led to an increase in the release of greenhouse gases into the air, poor water quality in rivers, increased runoff and associated soil erosion and sediment pollution, a loss of usable land, and a loss of habitats and wildlife.

**Threats**
- Peatlands are susceptible to damage from overgrazing. This changes the vegetation of the peatland and high numbers of herbivores trampling in fragile areas lead to loss of vegetation and erosion of the peat.
- Drainage of peatlands for forestry plantations. Tree growth on deep peat is not financially successful but previous grant aids have led to large areas drained for wildlife poor, impenetrable, poorly productive conifer woodland blocks.
- Lack of management: without intervention and changing management regimes the current problems will continue.

**Opportunities**
- Actively restored and healthy peatlands provide a clean water supply, regulates flow in the streams and rivers, which helps prevent downstream flooding events, and makes the catchment area more resilient to drought.
- Carbon sink – growing peat traps carbon dioxide and locks it into the landscape helping counter reduce the impact of climate change.
- Restored peatlands help enhance landscapes by removing bare peat scars, and encouraging wildlife making the area a better place for recreation and sporting interests.
- Peatland restoration is still a fast developing industry and provides opportunities for rural skills development and employment by learning restoration techniques.
BLACK GROUSE
The population of Black grouse in Scotland has reduced dramatically over the past 100 years. There has been a catastrophic drop in numbers over the last 20 years, with the number of birds now disappearing at rates of between 10% and 40% a year in some areas. Black grouse are a species of high conservation concern and are IUCN ‘Red-Listed’, recognised as a species of principle importance for biodiversity conservation and are a UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) ‘Priority Species’ with their own Species Action Plan.

Recent agricultural improvements have substantially changed the upland habitat which black grouse require. Intensive grazing by sheep encouraged by production subsidies, and the ploughing and re-seeding of moorland has resulted in the loss of heather, blaeberry and other dwarf shrubs species which black grouse require for food, shelter and cover from predators. Increased drainage has resulted in the loss of wet flushes rich in invertebrates which are vital to black grouse chicks in their first few weeks of life. Deer fences erected to protect forestry plantations has also been a significant cause of adult mortality in many areas. Because of the complexity of problems faced by the black grouse, no single action is expected to produce a wide-scale recovery. Habitat management needs to involve whole, integrated landscapes rather than single habitats. Reduction in grazing intensity, marking or removal of deer fencing, moorland ditch blocking and the restructuring of plantation forests with native woodland will benefit black grouse.

Threats
- Continued decline of Black grouse due to uncoordinated land management, due to the complexity of managing different habitats often over several landholdings.
- Lack of understanding amongst the general public in terms of the plight of the Black grouse; a species with a lower profile when compared to red squirrel for example.

Opportunities
- Increasing populations of Black grouse due to the coordinated management by land managers working to improve habitats, reduce grazing pressure etc.
- Opportunity to promote Black Grouse restoration work and the species in general through communications channels and new interpretation.

RED SQUIRRELS
Callander has a healthy population of red squirrels with stronghold populations to the north and west. These are closely monitored by the Scottish Wildlife Trust’s Saving Scotland’s Red Squirrels (SSRS) project which includes recording public sightings and targeted surveys. Callander is also home to the invasive non-native North American grey squirrel which competes with our native red squirrel and carries the lethal squirrel pox virus.

Callander is a key area for the SSRS project because it forms a natural corridor that potentially allows grey squirrels to relocate into the National Park from the south. It is therefore crucial to maintain a healthy red squirrel population and continue to control the numbers of grey squirrels to prevent them becoming established. Plans to increase native woodland in the area by the CLPS, will assist the resident red squirrels by providing feeding stations. Other plans to collaborate with the SSRS project on grey squirrel control, will also contribute. Callander could contribute to red squirrel conservation by ensuring current red populations thrive and their spread continues both throughout the National Park and its surrounds.

Threats
- North American Grey squirrels become established in the Callander area by displacing the native Reds and are able to migrate into the National Park.

Opportunities
- Red squirrels continue to thrive and migrate south into Stirlingshire to displace grey squirrels and re-colonise their former range.
SALMON, LAMPREY AND OTHER AQUATIC SPECIES

Atlantic salmon and to a lesser extent trout populations of the River Teith support an active fishery. The River is classified by SEPA as being of ‘Good’ ecological status and the river is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the EU Habitats Directives due to its population of Atlantic salmon and three species of lamprey. Whilst the salmon population is healthy, the sea lampreys are in ‘unfavourable condition’. There is scope to improve areas of habitat in the project area for the benefit of all of these species. Retaining and enhancing the naturalness of river banks is a key opportunity. Establishing new areas of riparian woodland would improve bank stability as well as providing shade to moderate increasing summer temperatures and increasing shelter from predators.

A long established risk to Brown trout is the traditional propensity for fishery managers to import trout eggs from other catchments. As well as the risk of importing diseases, this creates a threat to localised genetic distinctiveness with unknown consequences for local populations. The genetic and physiological triggers that make some young trout develop as sea trout are not well understood and imported genes could interfere with this balance. There is therefore a benefit from establishing a local hatchery, a functional element of the Rest3 sub-project’s Aquatic Conservation and Learning Centre that could ensure that eggs are sourced and managed locally for any population restoration work needed.

Although the Teith is widely recognised for its salmon, and lamprey, many other species are present. Notably freshwater pearl mussels are found in the wider catchment. Freshwater pearl mussel numbers have declined significantly across Europe due to illegal harvesting and Scotland remains a stronghold for the species. The national conservation programme for freshwater pearl mussels is currently focused on retaining existing viable populations and piloting restoration in selected locations elsewhere in Scotland. There is a possibility of extending this programme to the River Teith in the future. Measures to safeguard or improve the conservation condition of the Teith and to establish a local hatchery that could also cater for juvenile mussels, would be a step towards such work in this area in future. A hatchery could also form the basis of an engagement tool for educational work and training and employment opportunities. A range of species could benefit and could include freshwater pearl mussels and Arctic charr.

Threats
• Reduction in water quality could lead to a less productive fishery or potentially to fish kills from pollution. A key source of pollution is from sediments from eroding river banks. A coordinated programme of riparian planting would help to reduce the risk of this.
• There is a risk of genetic pollution from trout eggs imported from other catchments with their own genetic identity. The establishment of a local hatchery would avoid this.

Opportunities
• Establishing new areas of riparian woodland would improve bank stability and reduce the risk of sediment pollution as well as providing shade to moderate increasing summer temperatures due to climate change.
• The establishment of a local fish hatchery would benefit a range of species including Brown trout, freshwater pearl mussels and Arctic charr. The hatchery, or Aquatic Learning and Conservation Centre would provide an employment and training opportunity for local people and an education resource for local schools and colleges. It would also provide an opportunity for engaging the public and visitors and could form a tourist attraction its own right.
6.2.3 Cultural Heritage

BUILT HERITAGE
Callander has a wealth of traditional buildings and other visible built heritage such as mills, bridges, dams, graveyards and boundary features which create a rich and evident sense of place to Callander Landscape. These buildings are an asset to local tourism and wellbeing and so the promotion and understanding of this heritage can have a strong socio-economic effect whilst acting as a catalyst for positive environmental improvement. 33% of the building industry’s annual £9.6 billion turnover comes from the repair and maintenance of traditional buildings (amounting to an estimated £0.6 billion spend each year (Scottish Government, Our Place in Time, 2014).

However, the condition of this built heritage varies across the Callander Landscape where some are being well maintained and others require some intervention and care. An important factor in the loss or deterioration of the fabric of this heritage is a lack of understanding of this valuable resource and how to maintain it. In addition the lack of readily available conservation skills is a threat to their continued repair. There is an opportunity to develop community capacity and skills further through engaging volunteers in traditional building skills that will assist in the repair and restoration. This also aids the creation of local employment. People generally value these buildings within their community and they also enhance visitor experience but there is an opportunity to strengthen these connections.

Threats
• Some of these features are in poor condition and deteriorating due to environmental effects, natural processes, lack of maintenance, lack of understanding and long-term management.
• There is a limited resource of traditional and specialist conservation building skills, making it more difficult to repair the built heritage to the standard required using compatible traditional materials.
• There is a lack of access to sites and this can reduce the extent they are valued and appreciated.

Opportunities
• There is an opportunity to increase understanding of these buildings and their place within the history and development of the Callander Landscape.
• There is an opportunity to improve and enhance the condition of these buildings through an increased awareness of their social and economic value.
• Opportunity to strengthen and reverse the trend of reduction of traditional skills, through Modern Apprenticeships, to increase conservation specialist skills in local area and create conditions to retain young people in local employment.
• Overall the enhancement of built heritage and the engagement with people will act as an asset to Callander Landscape.
ARCHEOLOGY
Callander has a long history of settlement stretching from Neolithic, Roman, Medieval to 17th/18th Century historical periods and to more contemporary and modern times. This has left a wealth of remains and presents an opportunity to develop a greater understanding of how rooted Callander’s present is rooted in the past. Those historic sites that are visible are at risk of being lost within the landscape due to natural processes and certain modern land management practices and others remain to be revealed and discovered. Many, but not all of these sites have legal protection through statutory designation.

Irrespective of this protection there is a key role for land owners and land managers to ensure that these sites are maintained and responsible access provided for future benefit. Working alongside owners there is an opportunity to tap into the enthusiastic energy of local volunteers who can contribute to the survey and recording of these sites. This co-operative approach to heritage management presents an opportunity to increase the understanding and recording the findings within a single online resource.

Threats
• There is a continuing threat to the integrity of these historic sites from a combination of environmental issues such as impact from tree root systems, Invasive Non-Native Species, bracken, mosses and a general natural deterioration through more localised factors of weathering and poor drainage.
• Expansion of managed forest plantation and unmanaged woodland has had an effect on the views towards and from these sites resulting in a loss of awareness of these historic features and their place in the history of human settlement in the area.
• Although the modern development of sites has the potential to result in archaeological excavation and uncovering of artefacts and features, expansion of towns can also put the potential for intervisibility of these features under pressure.

Opportunities
• Visitor pressure and unmanaged access, which can result in damage of these sites can be reversed to an extent by improved access management.
• A lack of understanding and knowledge of the history uncovered and beneath our feet can be improved by involving people through volunteering in the site investigation work
• Overall enhancement of the management and understanding of sites and engagement with people will act as an asset to Callander Landscape
CONTEMPORARY HERITAGE

The Victorian influence on Callander’s Landscape was extensive, from the introduction and expansion of the railway, and the resultant effect this had on the development of tourism in Callander, to the design and planning of estate gardens and designed landscapes and their lasting contribution to the surrounding landscape setting and also the industrial heritage of bridges and dams (such as at Loch Venachar). Some of these connections to the physical and cultural identity of the recent past have been eroded and there is an opportunity to strengthen this through engagement, enhancement and improved access.

Threats

- Access to some of these sites (i.e. Leny Falls) is restricted.
- Modern development and the removal of infrastructure has either altered or partly obscured the physical and intangible connections with these sites.
- An understanding of the contemporary heritage of the area is at risk of being lost by current and future generations.

Opportunities

- There is an opportunity to increase access to some of these sites (Leny Falls Destination/Victorian Walkway) and involve the community through volunteering and engagement.
- There is an opportunity for the enhancement of some of the parkland areas that provide such an important contextual setting for Callander Landscape.
- This will increase an appreciation of the contemporary heritage of the Callander Landscape and its value as a tourism and economic asset.
- The loss of the connections with this recent history is at risk as time proceeds and this can be halted with the introduction of a digital resource that will provide a single point for engaging continued research and education.
- Overall enhancement of the management and understanding of sites and engagement with people will act as an asset to Callander Landscape.
INTANGIBLE HERITAGE
The stories and language of the past are important to the cultural understanding and appreciation of the present and future generations. However, this intangible heritage can so easily be lost through time if not recorded, shared and enjoyed. As important to the stories and language is the understanding of the roles of places and the history of the people’s lives and work within the Callander Landscape. There is an opportunity, not only to record the past but to bring it alive in the form of a digital resource (story-map) that can spark a dormant interest in the present generations and act as a legacy for the future stewardship of this heritage. The benefit of this collective sharing is creation of a strong cultural sense of place and identity.

Threats
- Loss, in people’s consciousness, of the varied tapestry of Callander Landscape’s cultural history that contributes equally to the heritage of the area, as much as the physical building and historic remains left by the past.
- Loss of the history due to ageing population.
- Lack of interest in the younger generation to keep stories and traditions alive.

Opportunities
- There is an opportunity to involve people within the area and the local heritage society to research, record, map and archive these local oral histories as a single digital online of information that can bring this alive and be of benefit to current and future generations.
- There is an opportunity to build on the interest and enthusiasm through the creation of creative words, music and art
- The interest in Gaelic place names, typonyms and descriptors of the natural world can be brought to life.
- Opportunity to celebrate, explore and communicate a language so intricately connected to the landscape
- There is a role for physical heritage hubs and trails that can enable people to interpret the stories and place names whilst being present within the Callander Landscape.
- This opportunity of cataloguing the wealth of intangible heritage will involve both the existing community of interest and also, through volunteering opportunities engender new participants in this community.
- This will bring the history that exists in minds and hearts into a living resource that can be a legacy for Callander Landscape
6.2.4 Communities

Callander experiences the challenges typical of small rural towns across central Scotland, although there are a number of advantages with its location. It is has the benefit of a high quality landscape, recreational opportunities and the connectivity and business benefits of being on one of the main trunk roads connecting to the central belt of Scotland to the Highlands – the A84. The draw of larger towns and cities for their services, shopping, education and employment opportunities means that young people mainly leave after their secondary education.

The last census confirmed that the population of the area was pretty much static and projections show that the population will dramatically age and also decline. The attractive environment within the National Park means the demand for housing is high from those who can commute for work elsewhere in central Scotland or wish to retire, in turn this makes property expensive. With a long history of tourism in the town, this still dominates business activity and means many employment opportunities are seasonal and can be low skill and low pay.

This part of the National Park benefits from being within a strong wider rural economy within the hinterland of Stirling. Research in recent years has found that the rural economy delivers strongly on food and drink/tourism, professional services and food production.

With the town being popular with those nearing retirement, or have retired, means that there is a very active network of community groups. With well-educated or professional backgrounds there is a wealth of knowledge and experience in willing volunteers to work for the benefit of the community. The town has over 70 community groups.

**Threats**
- Loss of young people
- Loss of working age people
- Vacant shops
- Traditional skills in decline
- Limited opportunities for employment
- Tourism businesses struggling – seasonal trade isn’t extended. Hotel accommodation is limited in Callander

**Opportunities**
- Proactive community – strong volunteer base
- High quality built heritage, environment and landscape
- Accessibility – close to Stirling and on the A84
- Community Action Plan
- Callander Partnership – active engagement and collaboration between community and public bodies
- Callander Enterprise – business forum
- Callander South growth area for mixed use development
6.3 Summary Table of Threats and Opportunities

The expertise provided by the Callander Landscape LLCA and the CLP Partners is one of the greatest attributes of our Landscape Partnership Scheme. As the CLPS moves from development into delivery it is important to set out the Callander Landscape’s threats and opportunities as a baseline, or ‘snapshot’, recorded in our Landscape Conservation Action Plan as a line in the sand from which to begin to instigate change.

The tables below give a summary of threats and opportunities at time of writing in summer 2017. The information is presented following the three main Callander Landscape sub-headings of; natural heritage, cultural heritage and communities, with each of our priorities listed within the three headings. Threats and opportunities are set against a standard PESTLE analysis approach.

Table 6.3.1 Threats & Opportunities Summary Table: Natural Heritage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Heritage THREATS</th>
<th>Policy &amp; Legislation</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Technological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadows</td>
<td>Changes to farming policy post-Brexit</td>
<td>On-going management made difficult by site conditions</td>
<td>Recreational use of meadows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Weather causing more wind blow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>Loss of European SAC status – River Teith &amp; tributaries</td>
<td>Acidification of watercourses and loch from forestry; Invasive non-native species along river and loch margins; Loch edge erosion; Invasive non-native fish species</td>
<td>Wild camping on loch margins; Recreational use of lochs; Residential development in loch fringes;</td>
<td>Hard edge engineering to safeguards infrastructure; Diffuse pollution from farmland, forestry, or inadequate sewerage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlands</td>
<td>Forest Enterprise national policy and priority;</td>
<td>Tree Disease - Leny Woods; Invasive non-native species -area wide; Pressure of deer grazing restricting vegetation and succession; Wind-throw and impacts of clear fell;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deforestation in Highland Zone;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Grouse</td>
<td>Continued loss of habitat – woodland/upland fringe particularly Transitional Zones;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALLANDER LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP | LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Heritage THREATS</th>
<th>Policy &amp; Legislation</th>
<th>Environmental Threats</th>
<th>Social Threats</th>
<th>Economic Threats</th>
<th>Technological Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red squirrel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited suitable habitat and encroachment of the grey squirrel through a natural corridor from the Stirling area. Increase in native tree species can provide a more sustainable food source, allowing the red squirrel population to increase. Control of grey populations will also greatly assist red squirrel conservation efforts</td>
<td>Engagement opportunity locally through interpretation plan Volunteer opportunities – with SSRS project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon/Lamprey &amp; other aquatic species</td>
<td>Loss of European SAC status – River Teith &amp; tributaries;</td>
<td>Declines in native populations</td>
<td>Introductions of non-native fish species or non-local genes, (e.g. imported brown trout eggs)</td>
<td>Diffuse pollution from farmland, forestry, inadequate sewerage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Landscape**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape Character</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Callander’s extension south – change to LLCA boundaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of hydro schemes increase – temporary and permanent alteration of landscape character</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geodiversity</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Callander’s extension south – potential loss of Auchenlaich Moraine</td>
<td>Key sites of value are overgrown with vegetation and in need of management. Expansion of sand and gravel working, with impacts of new workings and associated infrastructure</td>
<td>Climate change could have a profound impact on the natural environment, threaten fragile geomorphological features and possibly lead to geohazards. Increased frequency and intensity of rainfall, can exacerbate erosion, increase the likelihood of landslides and rockfall.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage THREATS</td>
<td>Policy &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Technological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/Intervisibility</td>
<td>Callander’s extension south – key views are altered</td>
<td>Further afforestation; Forest management and felling; Hydro schemes; Upland tracks, drainage, deer fences</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Skies</td>
<td>Stirling Council Street Lighting Policy – increased light pollution &amp; disrupts wildlife on main / residential corridors</td>
<td>Aspiration to ‘light-up’ The Crags – increased light pollution &amp; disrupts wildlife close to town</td>
<td>Disconnection from night sky – loss of wonderment &amp; associated wellbeing benefits</td>
<td>Loss of dark skies impacts on feeling of ‘wildness’ and hence negative impact on visitor economy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Heritage OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>Policy &amp; Legislation</th>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Technological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadows</td>
<td></td>
<td>Improvement of biodiversity of wet hay meadow – Little Leny Meadow &amp; Callander Meadows;</td>
<td>Improved walking access – Little Leny Meadow; Development of accessible ‘heritage hubs’ – Little Leny Meadow ;</td>
<td>Contributes to Callander as Outdoor Capital - Little Leny Meadow Heritage Hub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Initiatives to protect and enhance the historic designed landscapes – Leny Parkland;</td>
<td>Volunteering &amp; training opportunities – Leny Parkland</td>
<td>Improved ‘gateways’ – Leny Parkland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduction in upland run-off; Peat bog protection and enhancement Re-wilding of some lowland areas, such as wetland and river margins – across Callander Landscape ;</td>
<td>Volunteering &amp; training opportunities – Teith catchment within Callander Landscape</td>
<td>Improved angling environment contributes to Callander as Outdoor Capital – Leny Falls to Meadows Improved recreational access across the landscape, particularly utilising the river. Using soft engineering to reduce any impacts on other assets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage OPPORTUNITIES</td>
<td>Policy &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Technological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlands</td>
<td></td>
<td>Native woodland regeneration – Callander Crags &amp; Leny Woods;</td>
<td>Social forestry &amp; wellbeing projects – Callander Crags; Improved walking access – Callander Crags, Leny Woods, Coihallan; Development of accessible ‘heritage hubs’ – Callander Crags, Leny Woods, Coihallan</td>
<td>Visitor survey / consultation with residents shows woodland is highly valued in Callander – key driver for visitor economy &amp; population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Grouse</td>
<td>Extend black grouse project – Highland/Transitional Zones</td>
<td>Engagement opportunity locally through interpretation plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red squirrel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon/Lamprey &amp; other aquatic species</td>
<td>Ongoing implementation of River basin management Plans</td>
<td>Habitat enhancement to boost populations; Local hatchery to negate any desire to import brown trout; Potential freshwater peal mussel reinforcement in medium to long term.</td>
<td>Engagement opportunity locally through interpretation plan Volunteer opportunities - with SSRS project</td>
<td>Improved angling environment contributes to Callander as Outdoor Capital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Character</td>
<td>Creation of a high-quality, landmark new built settlement;</td>
<td>Creating a new town edge on the southern approach, offering opportunities for protecting and enhancing town identity;</td>
<td>Diversification of farm-habitats to protect and create diverse landscapes;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Heritage OPPORTUNITIES</td>
<td>Policy &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Technological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodiversity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Management plans for key sites</td>
<td>Residents can engage in all the outdoor activity and learning opportunities offered gaining a better understanding of the local geodiversity. Wider understanding of geodiversity can greatly enhance the Callander area’s future legacy</td>
<td>benefit from tourism largely based the area’s geodiversity: adventure tourism and outdoor learning can create a demand for outdoor instructors and skilled local guides: a need for training in rural skills, inspiration and opportunities for artists, commercial openings for local produce that can be sustainably harvested from the unique landscape.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View/ Intervisibility</td>
<td></td>
<td>Re-afforestation and/or house building/development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Skies</td>
<td></td>
<td>House building and/or road lighting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Threats</td>
<td>Policy &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
<td>Social</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Technological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Built Heritage</strong></td>
<td>Expansion of town to south and future expansion east</td>
<td>Climate Change and natural processes resulting in deterioration of built heritage, including graveyard sites</td>
<td>Risk of loss of connection with historic sites through inappropriate change (former mills used as retail) Appreciation and care for built heritage at risk of being reduced/lost resulting in deterioration and disrepair</td>
<td>Shortage of appreciation of the economic value that a repaired/restored built heritage can contribute to local economy and community pride and be viewed as an asset</td>
<td>Loss of traditional building skills – not being developed in younger generation of apprentices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Archaeology</strong></td>
<td>Expansion of town to south and future expansion east</td>
<td>Tree &amp; scrub cover / lack of woodland management affecting views to/from and setting of fort sites. Decay of historic resources through natural forces – INNS, bracken, underground dwelling fauna. Natural deterioration of historic graveyards Changes in water levels can have an effect on lochside and underwater historic sites – i.e. crannog and flooding can affect hydrology and remains of other sites</td>
<td>Visitor pressure or unmanaged access to sites can result in unintended damage. Improved understanding and appreciation of the area’s Neolithic and Roman heritage</td>
<td>Future expansion of settlement which can uncover finds but also potentially impact on intervisibility and setting</td>
<td>Shortage of detailed survey, audit and review of sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contemporary Heritage</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Climate Change and natural processes resulting in deterioration of sites of contemporary heritage</td>
<td>Loss of knowledge of contemporary Victorian heritage and access to these sites</td>
<td>Shortage of appreciation of the economic value that a well communicated story of the Victorian heritage of the area can contribute to local economy and community pride and be viewed as an asset</td>
<td>Lack of single online resource for learning and expanding knowledge of this history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Threats</td>
<td>Policy &amp; Legislation</td>
<td>Environmental Threats</td>
<td>Social Threats</td>
<td>Economic Threats</td>
<td>Technological Threats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible Heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of knowledge of function and history of pre-historic enclosures and roman fort sites</td>
<td>Reduction in knowledge of Gaelic place names and toponyms. Risk of loss of ‘intangible heritage’ as a result of loss of history/heritage stories</td>
<td>Lack of capitalisation on the heritage interest around Gaelic</td>
<td>Lack of skills community’s youth in the promotion and economic asset of cultural heritage. Lack of central resource for CLP cataloguing (digitally) the rich heritage stories and archives of heritage relating to Callander Landscape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Threat and Opportunities – Communities**


1 Local Landscape Character Areas
2 Scottish Wildlife Trusts Saving Scotland’s Red Squirrels project
Chapter 7
Our Vision for the Landscape
7.1 Developing the Callander Landscape Partnership’s Vision, Aims and Outcomes

In this chapter we explore the vision for the Callander Landscape; during both the funded phase of the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) and beyond into legacy. The CLP’s approach to performance management follows a standard approach, sometimes referred to as the ‘golden thread’ that aims to connect the monitoring and evaluation of project deliverables with the vision, aims and outcomes of the programme. Therefore later in this chapter the CLP’s monitoring and evaluation system is presented, complete with an overview of project spend associate with this area of work.

The CLP vision, aims and outcomes grew during the development stage to take account of the community’s ‘outdoor capital’ aspiration; which has gained significant momentum in the intervening time between the preparations of the CLP’s first stage application and writing the Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP).

The 2011 Callander Charrette established the longer term Vision for the town – the ‘outdoor capital of the National Park’ and the actions needed to achieve this. Actions covered the physical development, organisational development of the community and a community action planning process, which was refreshed in 2016. The Callander Community Action Plan is developed using a range of consultation techniques including resident survey, workshops and targeted consultation, in this case a survey of young people in Callander. The survey demonstrated again that local people value the Callander Landscape in many ways and recognise the economic value of the landscape in terms of tourism and recreational benefits on offer to local people. The community reiterated the key elements contributing to the surrounding natural beauty as woodlands, rivers, mountains and wildlife; along with newly emerging themes around healthy lifestyle and feelings of remoteness e.g. dark skies (see Chapter 3 Our Audiences).
The National Park’s Local Development Plan, adopted in December 2016, reflects the Charrette’s Vision for Callander as a successful sustainable community with an increase in land for new homes, businesses, tourism and community facilities. This all centres on the growth of Callander as a visitor destination, which requires investment in the town’s infrastructure to enable growth to the south and with a regenerated town centre.

In parallel Callander Enterprise, a local umbrella organisation and forum for local businesses, is working with Visit Scotland, Stirling Council and the National Park Authority to raise the profile of Callander as a quality visitor destination. With potential marketing campaigns around Callander as a base to explore The Trossachs and the ‘Stirling Heritage Triangle’ (i.e. Wallace Monument, Stirling Castle and Bannockburn Battlefield), whilst using the natural assets of the Callander Landscape as the consistent draw card for visitors along with the improved visitor facilities, accommodation and infrastructure which is set out in the charrette and the Local Development Plan. The CLP will make a significant contribution to the development of Callander as an outdoor-focused destination through the legacy of the scheme (see chapter 8 Legacy). Support from the town’s businesses will be integral in building the Callander heritage resource; part of the process will be networking heritage features with visitor infrastructure such as cafes, shops and accommodation providers. The CLP will enhance and improve the visitor offer that attracts visitors to spend time and money in the town’s businesses.

The UK and Scottish Governments announced support for the Stirling and Clackmannanshire City Deal in November 2016. Hailed by Stirling Council as a ‘once in a generation opportunity’, the deal secures a series of large-scale economic regeneration projects, one of which will bring about positive benefits to Callander in opening up land for future growth of the town. A key project with direct connections to the CLP is better active travel links to Stirling. This project is at an early stage at time of writing, but further underlines the need for a landscape where heritage is networked and accessible. It is complemented by emerging proposals for active travel and streetscape improvements within Callander and the existing National Cycle Route 7.

Developing amidst such positive community activity, the CLP is positioned as a major contributor to the realignment of Callander as an amazing place to live, work and visit. The scheme’s vision, aims and outcomes reflect these exciting times.
7.2 Callander Landscape Partnership Vision and Aims

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) had an established and highly credible vision at stage one. However, during the CLP development stage the need to communicate more widely grew and it was agreed that the vision needed to more succinct. The CLP Board and wider stakeholders felt that they would benefit from one clear and concise vision statement that could ultimately underpin a communications plan (see appendix 10). Therefore earlier in the development stage the CLP vision was rewritten, distilled into one simple but descriptive statement, reflective of the innovative nature of the scheme and the inspiration provided by the place.

The renewed vision statement expresses our collective goals and the primary reason for the CLP’s existence. Our vision now connects with a series of aims that shows how the CLP plans to realise goals and visions by identifying at a high-level audiences and values.

7.2.1 Vision

Initially at the outset of the development stage the Callander Landscape Partnership vision was:

- A landscape where the natural, cultural and historical wealth of the boundary between lowland and highland is revealed, enhanced and made accessible to both residents and visitors;
- Where our important historical and natural landscape features will be in good condition, within a landscape better able to accommodate change; and
- By engaging visitors in the landscape and heritage, we will help re-invigorate the local economy and sustain the Callander community.

The vision has been condensed to make it more accessible and easier to communicate, but still contains the essence of the original vision.

The CLP vision is:

Through the Callander Landscape Partnership we will change the way our landscape set within both the highlands and the lowlands is managed, understood, celebrated and linked to our town. Local people and visitors of all ages will enjoy and appreciate the important cultural, historical and natural features that surround us. We will leave a legacy that supports the town’s drive to become the outdoor capital of the National Park.

7.2.2 Aims

The CLP has three aims that, alongside our vision to provide the general public with a clear and communicable understanding of the role and purpose of the scheme. The CLP aims to:

- Improve the setting of Callander through much needed investment in the surrounding landscape; building momentum through a partnership minded to address the issues surrounding Callander’s key heritage.
- Make the most significant contribution to Callander’s outdoor capital aspiration, by recovering and restoring the rich cultural and natural heritage and providing physical and intellectual access to the Callander landscape.
- Engage more people in the landscape and heritage, invigorating the local economy, improving lives and sustaining the community.
### 7.3 Callander Landscape Partnership Outcomes

The CLP outcomes represent our commitment to the Callander landscape and its heritage and the detail behind the Partnership’s aims and vision. The CLP outcomes provide a framework within which the scheme can be delivered. With nine in total, our outcomes demonstrate the breadth and scale of the CLP whilst connecting our scheme to the Heritage Lottery Fund outcomes. Within each outcome there are outputs; our ‘counting’ mechanism that will demonstrate progress through delivery phase of the CLP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 1:</th>
<th>Natural heritage will be better understood, connected and managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2:</td>
<td>Capital investment will improve infrastructure and broaden the visitor offer; facilitating greater access to the landscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3:</td>
<td>Cultural, built and intangible heritage, along with archaeological sites will be recorded, revealed and managed to help us understand and interpret Callander’s past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 4:</td>
<td>A rich resource of information will be available, detailing the archaeological, natural, built and living heritage of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 5:</td>
<td>People and particularly young people will have developed a wider range of heritage skills, knowledge and understanding; connections will be made to national accreditation schemes wherever possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 6:</td>
<td>More people and a wider range of people will have volunteered their time with a broad range of opportunities on offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 7:</td>
<td>Future direction will be set at landscape area level, with stakeholders knowing more about the area’s heritage features, decisions will be better informed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 8:</td>
<td>More people and a wider range of people will visit Callander, with visitor stay encouraged by a diversified and exciting heritage destination offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 9:</td>
<td>Working together with Callander’s Active Travel Team, we will support residents and visitors alike to explore the landscape sustainably, with an emphasis on cycling and walking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Achieving balance across all of the HLF outcomes is an important factor of Landscape Partnership Schemes and the CLP Outcomes Framework included in Chapter 11 ‘Sources of Information’ demonstrates how the CLP intends to realise this, setting out how we will meet the HLF outcomes during the CLP delivery phase.

Our outcomes are long-term in nature and were written specifically to ensure that they span both the delivery phase of the CLP and beyond into legacy. A review of the outcomes will take place towards the end of the delivery phase, checking that they are still relevant as the scheme moves into legacy.
7.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Demonstrating progress and success is an important element of any project and is particularly important when a complex program of work is being delivered. The CLP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, pulls together the various strands of the scheme; threading together the HLF outcomes, our outcomes, projects, baseline information and the expected outputs of each project. The framework has been established within an Excel spreadsheet to allow the CLP Core Team and lead partner to record achievements and, inevitably understand where we have under achieved. A review of the monitoring and evaluation system will take place at the end of each delivery year in May 2019, 2020 and 2021 (date will be confirmed once ‘permission to start’ is granted).

Below is a glossary of terms used in the CLP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and CLP Outcomes Framework, this is included to ensure that funders and the CLP have a shared understanding of approach:

- **Outcomes** are the difference our scheme will make.
- **Focus** demonstrates what we hope to achieve 2018-2021 whilst acknowledging there will be more to do later in legacy.
- **Projects** the individual projects that collectively make up the CLP delivery stage
- **Outputs** will measure the detail of delivery providing evidence, the majority of which will be numeric / quantitative, of the scheme’s successes and challenges.
- **Targets** what we aim to achieve within each given output
- **Target Breakdown** demonstrates the component parts of each target
- **Baseline and Evidence of Baseline** the information we have used to demonstrate our starting position
- **Out-turn** at what point in the scheme we intend to gather data relating to each individual output.

7.5 Callander Landscape Partnership Final Report

Funding has been allocated to ensure that a robust final report can be produced, which will satisfy lead funder the HLF and other funders. Our final report will be based on the LCAP and will present a sum of all activity over the three years delivery phase, pulling together reports, surveys, photographs and other evidence that demonstrates the overall progress of the CLP. The final report will be written at the same time that the CLP is finalising the legacy plan, ensuring the next phase of the CLP is as well informed as the delivery stage.

Please also see sub-project plan M&E, included in the Detailed Project plans section of this document.
Chapter 8

Callander’s Landscape Legacy Statement
8.0 Callander’s Outdoor Capital Aspiration

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) legacy project has many connections with other projects within the proactive community of Callander.

The CLP legacy focuses on the Callander landscape, acknowledging that visitors to and residents of Callander are drawn to the surrounding natural beauty and in particular the high country that rises from the strath floor where the town is located. Callander aspires to be the ‘Outdoor Capital’ of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and has the landscape and infrastructure to build a reputation as a place synonymous with outdoor experiences, rich heritage and recreational opportunity.

8.1 The Eco-Museum

The CLP’s legacy is driven by an aspiration to create something special and unique using the concept and structure of the highly successful European Eco-Museum model. Beneath this lies a series of conversations and decisions around sustainability, access and ownership. This chapter explains the concept of the CLP Eco-Museum, how this fits with the wider ‘Outdoor Capital’ aspiration and the mechanics of the CLP legacy, such as governance and asset management; underpinning the scheme and enabling Partners to drive plans forward.

Eco-Museum is an established principle that has had great success within Continental Europe, but is not widely known in the UK yet. Eco-museums’ are defined by what they do, rather than what they are, seeking to establish and market a set of community heritage assets to bring about positive change. Great examples in the rest of Europe have grown visitor stay/spend, training, jobs and healthy activity. Callander provides the perfect setting for an eco-museum, the town’s proximity to the Highland Boundary Fault and the heritage assets crammed into this geological line in the sand, make for a visitor destination brimming with natural and cultural heritage. An example closer to home is the Skye Eco-museum, which draws together cultural and natural heritage as a trail, seen here or http://www.skyecomuseum.co.uk
8.2 Callander Landscape Partnership Legacy Project in Development

The CLP Board explored the Eco-Museum concept by first identifying assets, focusing initially on what is valued in, or about the Callander landscape. This wasn’t a difficult exercise given that the partners had already identified a clear focus on a series of heritage assets, whilst developing their first approach to the Heritage Lottery Fund. It was however challenging to use ‘eco-museum’ to describe the CLP’s legacy ambitions, with partners concerned about this somewhat niche and little known title. Instead, CLP partners agreed to adopt Callander Landscape Partnership Legacy Project (abbreviated to CLP Legacy Project); still using the eco-museum concept as a model, but communicating the CLP Legacy Project as a contributor to the locally understood concept of Callander as outdoor capital of the National Park.

Legacy discussions began with an activity designed to identify the existing assets found within the Callander landscape:

- A large number of Local Landscape Character Areas, number demonstrates variety within the landscape
- Layers of heritage: archaeology e.g. hill forts, chambered cairns, Roman, Victorian
- Hills and especially Ben Ledi
- Proximity to the Highlands and several Munroe’s
- Rivers and waterfalls: Leny Falls and Bracklinn Falls
- Woodlands and especially Callander Crags
- Wildlife
- Gaelic language and especially the relationship with the landscape
- Proximity to the Central Belt with good vehicular and cycle access routes in
- Proximity to major national attractions e.g. Stirling Castle, Bannockburn Battlefield, Glengoyne Distillery and Edinburgh

Development stage consultation with Callander’s residents confirmed this list with a few very specific additions including Keltie Water, Ben Gullipen, Meadows, Braeleny and Loch Lubnaig.
Next, partners listed other things valued about Callander, this time with a clear focus on the features, products and services available in Callander relevant to visitors:

- Food and drink including cafes and local brands such as Mohr, Campbell’s Shortbread and McQueen’s Gin
- Shops which are quirky and offer speciality products
- Recreational opportunities e.g. walking and cycling, including cycle hire
- McLaren Leisure Community Centre
- Festivals
- CoilhAllan Wood and the burgeoning potential visitor facility based there
- Variety of offer and focus on day visitor market
- Growing market in all-ability access

Our development stage visitor survey carried out in May 2017 confirmed this list does reflect the views of Callander’s visitors, with the following additions (for a full report see Appendix 4 Visitor Survey Report and Appendix 5 Focus Group Report).

It is important to recognise that CLP partners and the local community know, understand and appreciate Callander in ways that transcend published data and special designations. We wanted to capture this ‘sense of ownership’, feeling that it played an important role in the scheme and its legacy. Values, connections and emotions of local people, in terms of the Callander Landscape were captured as a set of special qualities that we will base the next stage of the CLP on.

Agreed by the CLP Board on behalf of the wider community, the special qualities explain why this landscape is unique and why it has become recognised as a designated place as a result of the Landscape Partnership. (For Callander’s Special Qualities see LCAP Chapter 5 Statement of Significance.) Special qualities will be reviewed and tested towards the end of the scheme and in-line with the progression of our legacy.

Using the information generated during the development and delivery stages of the CLP heritage assets considered wholly and will be woven together, laying the foundations for the future and clear direction as we move forward (please see CLP Legacy Project Plan for a full description).
8.3 Callander Landscape Partnership
Legacy Project in Delivery

Moving the CLP Legacy Project from development into delivery will require discussion around organisation, communication and governance. In this section we set out how we plan to put our legacy plan into action and crucially, how the partners intend to manage the CLP Legacy Project in the future.

8.3.1 Connecting with Callander
The CLP is one of several projects grown from the 2011 Charrette and subsequent Community Action Plan (CAP), which include Callander’s Streetscape, Callander Active Travel, Trossachs Mobility and Callander Enterprise. We know that the key to the longer-term success of the CLP legacy is ensuring that connections are made with other projects, groups and organisations as the scheme develops.

During the delivery stage the CLP’s role is focused on the heritage found in the Callander landscape, the physical improvement of the townscape is out with this phase, notwithstanding obvious cross-overs with the town’s regeneration e.g. signposting, new access routes and interpretation. Therefore the CLP partners used legacy planning sessions to carefully identify links, connections and common themes with other local plans and strategies. To ensure good communication a representative of the CLP now permanently attends the local umbrella group ‘Callander Partnership’, organised and facilitated by Callander Community Council.

8.3.2 Legacy Project Action Plan
Our Legacy Action Plan, which can be seen at Appendix 11, is comprised of two parts; the first part is concerned with the scheme’s ‘headline’ legacy project; and secondly the implications for each individual project’s legacy, which in many cases ties in with the overarching legacy, but may still require a separate action. NB the second part of the action plan is a working progress.

8.3.3 CLP Legacy Group & Callander Landscape New Company
During the development phase we established a separate forum designed to give partners and stakeholders the time and space to explore the issues associated with taking forward the CLP’s assets. The CLP Legacy Group sits within the wider governance structure (see 8.4 Adoption and Review below) and is tasked with solving issues surrounding the ongoing management and maintenance of the CLP’s assets including paths, printed material, bridges and the website.

During the delivery stage a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation will be established. A Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation or SCIO is now the most popular form of new start charity and is unique to Scotland. The SCIO is a body corporate just like a company limited by guarantee and functions in the same way. However, a SCIO is only subject to the requirements of charity law, not company law. The SCIO is set up through the Office of the Scottish Charities Regulator and is issued with its own charity number; it is not registered with Companies House and will therefore not have a company number.
Further to this the SCIO is not subject to any requirements of the Companies Act and is therefore easier to administer. The purpose of the SCIO which will be incorporated by the CLP, referred to here as the Callander Landscape New Organisation (CLNO), will be to maintain and manage the infrastructure left through CLP investment, providing reassurance to our funders, the community, landowners and partners that assets will be well managed in the future.

A SCIO must have a minimum number of members, who may also be the charity trustees and once established should have a minimum of at least three trustees. When established we envisage that the CLNO will have representation from the following members:

- Callander Community Development Trust
- Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority
- Scottish Natural Heritage
- Stirling Council

At a later date a decision will be made as to whether it is appropriate for Drumardoch Estate and Forestry Commission for Scotland, as the two major landowners in terms of CLPS projects, to become members.

Members will have all the usual rights to vote on key decisions such as the appointment and removal of trustees and changes to the constitution; however the CLNO will remain within the wider governance of the CLP Board. The SCIO constitution will be very similar to a memorandum and articles of association of a company limited by guarantee and in due course the draft constitution will provide detail of the CLNO structure and roles/responsibilities of both trustees and/or members.

CLNO will lead the scheme forward into legacy, providing the connection between the funded delivery stage of the CLP and the future. Innovative fundraising techniques will be considered as we update the CLP Fundraising Strategy with a focus on the CLNO and the CLP assets. Potential income sources could include crowd-funding and visitor payback, looking to other similar visitor destinations around the UK and Europe for good practice. The company would initially hold and distribute any funding left in legacy to the scheme, using this as ‘seed-corn’ funding to generate sufficient income to fund the company’s insurance, accountancy and audit needs. Income generated from CLP assets such as sale of printed material, merchandise and car park charges would be managed by CLNO and used to maintain and manage the legacy of the CLP. A full business plan will be prepared ahead of the establishment of the CLNO; this work falls within R5 Legacy and details of how and when this would be tackled is included in the R5 project plan, located in LCAP Part Three.

Other solutions may become available to the CLP in terms of legacy arrangements, with the possibility that the need for the CLNO is superseded by other projects in development. The Callander Community Development Trust (CCDT) is currently exploring the viability of asset transfer for community benefit, with a number of land parcels across Callander being ‘optioned’. CCDT could establish an asset owning arm in order to acquire land from public agencies and this new branch of the CCDT could take the assets from the CLNO. There are no limits on a SCIO such as the CLNO making transfers of all or part of their property to another body, provided that it is a charity, normally with compatible charitable purposes. Once into the CLP delivery stage these options will be explored by the CLP Board and key stakeholders.
8.4 Adoption and Review

This Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) sets out in detail how the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) will deliver their vision:

Through the Callander Landscape Partnership we will change the way our landscape set within both the highlands and the lowlands is managed, understood, celebrated and linked to our town. Local people and visitors of all ages will enjoy and appreciate the important cultural, historical and natural features that surround us. We will leave a legacy that supports the town’s drive to become the outdoor capital of the National Park.

To oversee this commitment and delivery to the best of its ability the CLP’s lead partner Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority (LLTNPA) recommended a governance structure that was accepted formally by partners, prior to the submission of this second draft document to the Heritage Lottery Fund.

From 1st September 2017, or post submission to the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) the CLP Board/Steering Group comprises representatives from each of the CLP’s partner organisations. The CLP Board/Steering Group provides overall strategic direction to the Landscape Partnership Scheme, whilst a series of working groups organised based on the geographical foci of the CLP. The structure of the CLP is explored further in Chapter 9 Scheme Delivery.

The CLP Board/Steering group formally adopted this LCAP on 29th August 2017 (and until such time the LCAP is still considered a draft), which included signing the CLP Partnership Agreement.

A condensed version of the CLP LCAP will be available on the scheme website from year one of the delivery stage onwards and until then unabridged hard copies of the plan will be held by the National Park Authority at their Callander Office and at Headquarters. Scottish Natural Heritage will also be provided with full copies of the LCAP and other partners as required. The CLP Communications Plan (see Appendix 10) sets out how this complex document will be shared with the public as a glossy booklet, to be produced to correspond with the beginning of the CLP in summer 2018.

The CLP LCAP will be reviewed at the end of year one and year two of the delivery stage, planned to correspond with the publication of a detailed delivery plan for years two and three, respectively. Reviews will centre on the Callander Landscape vision, aims, outcomes, milestones and special qualities ensuring that the CLP retains focus and meets the commitments as set out in this LCAP. The outline monitoring and evaluation plan is included in M&E Sub Project Plan and will be further developed at the outset of the CLP's delivery stage by the Core CLP Team.

A halfway review is scheduled to take place from 1st October 2019, concluding at the end of 2019 and at this point visitor surveys and resident consultation will be commissioned and/or delivered by the core CLP team. Here the Partners will be in a position to continue with the delivery of the second part of the scheme and look towards the legacy phase with confidence.

Ultimately, the LCAP is a collaboratively designed ‘road map’ that will take the aspirations of partners from concept to delivery, as the scheme’s key document and ‘handbook’. As the CLP evolves, so will this document and any changes made will be shared with partners via a ‘standing agenda item’ at CLP Board meetings. The master LCAP will be the electronic version shared through the schemes web pages, with an updated hard copy printed and circulated as required annually, at year end.
Chapter 9
Scheme Delivery
9.0 Delivery of the Callander Landscape Partnership Schemes

Landscape Partnership Schemes are, by their nature, complex programmes of work requiring that robust project and financial management systems are in place.

In this chapter we explain how Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority, as a lead partner in the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) are proposing to manage the delivery of the scheme.

In terms of programme/project management the Park Authority is proposing to implement a programme/project management approach that is already commonplace for delivering similarly, broad, and complex projects in the Park Authority. This will be backed by the application of our operating policies and procedures. The Park Authority is an experienced organisation with a track record of delivering complex, multi-disciplinary programmes of capital work and project activity. The Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) will be delivered according to these approaches using a combination of key systems, procedures and documents to ensure the commitment made in this Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP) is fully delivered.

Partners support this approach and in fact, the processes described here have already been used and/or introduced during the CLPS development stage, meaning that partners are familiar with methods and systems used by the Park Authority.

Delivery of the Callander Landscape Partnership

- Geographic Focused Delivery and Heritage Hubs
- Changes to the Callander Landscape Partnership: Round 1 to Round 2
- Project Management Overview
- Governance Structure and Accountabilities
- CLPS Programme/Project Plans
- Individual project plans
- Risk Management
- Change Control
- Project Reviews and Reporting
- Project Handover
- Fundraising Strategy
- Finance and Procurement
9.1 General scheme delivery: Geographic Focused Delivery and Heritage Hubs

The CLP development stage was structured around four key themes: Restore, Explore, Engage and Research. This was extremely helpful as it enabled the key partners and stakeholders to work productively and collaboratively in teams to develop the scheme. However, as our thoughts turned to practical delivery and in particular how the CLPS should respond to public opinion, it was agreed that the CLPS delivery timeline should be based on a geographic approach, rather than a thematic one. This responds to community consultation, focus group interviews and a visitor survey carried out during the development stage.

Local residents are concerned about the poor quality of path signage, lack of connectivity and at times a perceived confusing approach to information provision. In response to this, the CLP agreed to deliver projects in geographic order, beginning with projects close to the town centre in year one, radiating outwards in subsequent delivery years. This will ensure that our path improvement work, sign posting and provision of information will follow a logical approach i.e. beginning with the locations, close to the town centre that people are most likely to visit and later adding other destinations to the Callander offer. This approach will also dictate how we communicate with the public and allows us the opportunity to ‘phase’ our approach to volunteering and wider engagement.

We know that visitors to Callander are attracted to places that offer a number of interesting attractions and don’t necessarily Recognise delineation between different types of heritage. We also know that many of our visitors tend to stay close to the town centre, using places that are considered to be accessible. Large numbers of people already visit Callander and as one of our key audiences, need to be engaged in the CLPS from the summer season in 2018 onwards. The concept of creating a series of interconnected ‘heritage hubs’ grew from the information gathered through our research. Heritage Hubs will be places that can be easily and sustainably reached from Callander and therefore will rely on a coherent network of paths, signage and information. These places will be mini-destinations that bring together tangible and intangible heritage, showcasing the vast amount of work that the CLPS will deliver.

Combining the concepts of Heritage Hubs and geographic focused delivery has allowed the CLP to plan a highly structured approach to our delivery stage, which essentially will bring together the needs of the landscape and its communities seamlessly and in order of priority. See map 9.1.1 below.
Map 9.1.1

CLPS geographical delivery approach
Changes to the Callander Landscape Partnership: Round 1 to Round 2

The CLP team and working groups collaborated closely and with wider partners and initiatives, with advice from HLF grants officer and mentor throughout the Development Phase 2016-2018 as projects first identified at Round 1 evolved.

This section details the changes to the CLPS made as a result of the development phase; and the correlation between the projects proposed in rounds 1 and 2.

1. Three sub-projects were lost:
   A. Callander Meadows
   B. Heritage Grants
   C. Routes to Roots (key path links project)

2. Two projects were merged into one:
   A. Heritage Skills
   B. Heritage Apprenticeship

3. Three projects were added:
   A. Gaelic and the Callander Landscape
   B. Black Grouse
   C. Dark Skies

4. And significant changes to the CLPS funding raising strategy were made as a result of a series of factors:
   A. Progress of the land acquisition project and mountain bike facility at Coilhallan Wood led by Callander Community Development Trust was behind schedule;
   B. A period of inactivity of key European funding streams e.g. LEADER, Improving Public Access and Scottish Rural Development Programme and their inevitable impact on viability of projects.
   C. The Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park Authority VAT status being incorrectly registered in the Round 1 application process.
1. Three sub-projects were lost

1A Callander Meadows
This sub project was removed from the CLPS programme. Callander Meadows was a natural heritage focused project, included within the ‘Restore’ theme and aimed to improve a range of habitats within the popular Callander Meadows site, which is currently owned by Stirling Council. However, the site is contentious locally, with many residents feeling that the primary focus for Callander Meadows is amenity, not nature conservation. The site is often flooded, particularly in the winter months but remains one of the most popular spots for visitors as shown through our visitor survey report included in Appendix 4. Callander Meadows is currently the subject of a community land acquisition project with Callander Community Development Trust seeking to acquire a number of land parcels from Stirling Council. Early in the development stage the decision was taken to remove the Callander Meadows project from the CLPS, due to a combination of factors including local opinion on site usage, the ongoing nature of the land acquisition project and the issues associated with flooding on site.

1B Heritage Grants
Originally the CLPS included a sub-project called Heritage Grants. This project was originally intended to be allocating devolved HLF grant to groups and individuals through an open grants scheme. However, elements of the core programme remained short of funding as a result of the misunderstanding surrounding VAT.

Advice from HLF was to allocate funding as required, rather than tie potential grant up within the grants scheme. This led to £50,000 of the £100,000 budget being moved to the Falls of Leny Visitor destination project, specifically to the restoration of the Victorian Walkway. Other key built heritage features, highlighted as important throughout the development phase were also drawn out to ensure delivery e.g. designed landscape feature in the Parklands Project, and graveyard elements of the Leny Meadows project. Rather than naming specific archaeological features at Round 1, with advice and support from specialists we also realised the need to carry out a broader exercise, hence the development of R3, Heritage Audit, Survey and Excavation. Funding this Historic Environment Audit will boost the legacy project and support the small groups in the community who are keen to develop archaeological, built heritage, survey and research skills. The CLP has received advice and support from Historic Environment Scotland to support this legacy planning work that will also open the door to future funding for projects.

1C Routes to Roots
With the extensive work carried out by Craignish Design throughout the Development Phase, and with working alongside access professionals from agency partners in the CLP, and organisations leading projects such as the Active Travel programme led by Sustrans we have carefully redefined the achievable priority path projects that will complement other initiatives to improve access across Callander.
2. Two projects ‘merged’

2A Heritage Skills and 2B Heritage Apprenticeships merged into: E1 Heritage Skills
During the development stage the decision was made to merge Heritage Skills and Heritage Apprenticeships into one coherent project, which has become separate to E2 Volunteering and Activities. This decision was driven by needs within the CLP scheme and risk mitigation.

Operationally the delivery and activities covered by projects E1 and E2 are vast, requiring a number of different specialised skills. These projects are crucial to the success of the CLP and need to be underpinned by a sound operational approach. Recruitment to the Volunteering and Activities post here is a potential risk and by dividing this area into two projects, the CLP is looking to mitigate the risks surrounding recruitment and achieving high-quality delivery.

Callander Youth Project’s main focus is on young people local to the Callander area. However, in delivering the Heritage Apprenticeships CYP will be procuring and managing many of the skills development opportunities that will be required by the beneficiaries of E2. This decision is therefore also linked to cost and ensuring that the HLF grant is spent well. The Volunteering and Activities post will work with CYPT to ensure that skills training and accreditation opportunities are delivered to both apprentices and volunteers wherever possible. This has the added benefit of building inter-generational relationships between young people and volunteers.

- Engagement projects: communications, web development and events were also merged into one project as they sat more comfortably together see project plan E4 : Communications, Web , Events.

3. Three projects have emerged through the Development Phase to be priorities to be added:

3A Gaelic and the Callander Landscape
This project was not originally in the programme at all. Gaelic and the Callander Landscape is an addition to the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP), included in response to the community’s overwhelming interest in Gaelic place names, typonyms and descriptors of the natural world, that emerged through the community consultation carried out for the Local Landscape Character Assessment. This is our chance to celebrate, explore and communicate a language so intricately connected to the landscape that both the Callander landscape as mapped and understood locally is described, if not widely understood, through the medium of Gaelic. This project brings another dimension to the programme and complements wider strategic plans to increase the understanding of Gaelic and linguistic links to our past and the landscape.

3B Black Grouse
The Callander Landscape Partnership’s Black Grouse Project builds on the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority’s project; a collaboration by six farms and estates to look after black grouse over a 8000 hectare area from Callander to Loch Earn. This is a key project in the delivery of the Park’s biodiversity strategy: Wild Park 2020. The second stage of the project seeks to secure a greater number of black grouse within the Callander landscape. Specifically within the CLP project we will plant a crucial area of native woodland to provide essential habit for Black Grouse at a core site.

3C Dark Skies
The Dark Skies project recognises the connection between Callander’s Neolithic heritage, the present-day conservation of the night sky and the opportunities to use astronomy as an engagement tool. This project has emerged through the local Callander Astronomy Group and other local residents enthusiasm, and the community aspiration to be the ‘Outdoor Capital’ of the National Park through new ways to engage and promoting healthy activity and recreation, alongside agency partner interest.
9.2 Programme/Project Management Overview

The CLPS delivery will be managed closely through processes established and agreed prior to submission of the Stage 2 application with the main systems/control documents in place are:

Project controls

- Overall scheme delivery plan (Gantt and summary table)
- Individual project plans (Gantt or other means of visual scheduling aids, such as Excel and summary table)
- Scheme- and project-level task list
- Scheme- and project-level risk registers
- Scheme- and project-level Issues and Change Control log
- Scheme- and project-level Opportunity log
- Handover and Project closure
- Scheme- and project-level Lessons learned log with lessons learned workshop and report
- Scheme and project-level ‘end of project’ reporting
9.3 Governance Structure and Accountabilities

The proposed overall CLPS governance structure is as follows:

**GOVERNANCE**

- **HLF**

  **CLPS/Partnership Board**
  - Chair
  - Vice chair
  - (NPA as Accountable Body overseeing LCAP delivery)

  **NPA INTERNAL PROJECT BOARD – if necessary**
  - Chair: NPA Executive member

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT (DELIVERY) GROUP**

- **Chair**
- **Vice chair**

  **FUNDRAISING GROUP**
  - Lead body: Stirling Council

  **LEGACY GROUP (later SCIO)**
  - Lead body: Scottish Natural Heritage

- **Y1 Delivery and development of Y2-3 projects**
- **Y2 Delivery and development of Y3 projects**
- **Y3 Delivery**
CLPS governance structure

Relationships, responsibilities and accountabilities between various members of the CLPS are set out and agreed within the following documents:

Memorandum of Understanding (Partnership Agreement):

- CLPS Board and Project Management Group (PMG)
- Park Authority with regard to relations to CLP (MOU)
- Individual ownership agreements

Terms of Reference

- Park Authority Project Board
- Individual project teams

9.4 CLPS Programme/Project Plans

This overarching planning document provides the overall programme of work and includes high-level tasks, timelines and milestones as required by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) and other funders. The CLPS overall scheme delivery timetable is represented as a Gantt chart (see Chapter 11 CLPS Scheme Delivery Timetable). For individual projects see ‘Detailed Project Plans.’

9.5 Individual Project Plans

Individual detailed project plans (Detailed Project Plans section of LCAP) have been produced by project leads with support from the core CLPS team and Park Authority’s Project Development Officer and will set out in detail the tasks, timelines, milestones and outputs associated with individual project delivery. Each project will be subject to frequent changes, reviews and updates, therefore representing the day to day delivery of the CLPS. These documents will be linked to the CLP scheme delivery plan and the annual delivery plan, whilst changes will be recorded and managed through the existing Change Control System (section 9.8. below) and all other project control documents listed in section 9.2 above.

9.6 Risk Management

By their nature all projects are risky; therefore the management of risks (both threats and opportunities) are an integral part of the programme/project management system implemented by the Park Authority.

The CLP therefore will use risk management processes that are currently routinely implemented by Park Authority through identifying, assessing, response planning and response implementation by using risk registers/opportunity logs for each projects delivered by the Authority and therefore these have been introduced and implemented in the delivery phase of the CLP too.
Risk Management entails the following:

- Qualitative and quantitative scoring methods
- Risk register with regular agreed updates (on a monthly basis and if and when necessary i.e. new risks are identified)

We will regularly monitor and update a scheme level risk register and separate individual project risk registers with these aligned to the scheme level risk register. The former will look at the scheme as a whole and is intended to identify high-level risks whilst the individual project risk registers will be project specific and more detailed, both with risk identification, pre- and post-mitigation risk analysis, mitigation plans with quarterly and monthly updates, respectively. The regular maintenance of the risk registers will be the responsibility of individual project teams involved in delivery as they are the closest ones to be able to identify, assess and manage risks, whilst the overall scheme risk register will be owned by the Programme Manager, all with support from the Park Authority Project Support Officer. It is recommended that risk registers will be updated on a monthly basis or whenever new risks arise. Risks identified will also be monitored and overseen by CLP’s Project Management Group, CLP Board, senior managers at the Park Authority and shared with HLF regularly.

To ensure partner buy-in for the maintenance of risk registers it is recommended to hold a Risk Workshop at an early stage of delivery to inform delivery partners of the importance of these documents and to include this responsibility in the partnership agreements.

The CLPS scheme level and project level risk registers are included in Projects’

9.7 Change Control

In a project context a change is defined as when an event occurs that requires or causes a change to be made to the project plan in terms of scope, cost, time or quality.

The change control is a process by which all changes are identified and evaluated and then a decision made on whether they are approved, rejected or deferred. The Park Authority will use the Issue and Change Control log to record issues that will need to be addressed throughout project lifecycles providing full audit trail and ensures that unplanned or unauthorised changes won’t happen and through this keeping projects under control.

9.8 Handover, Project Closure and Lessons learned

Project handover is a formal process that ensures the formal transfer of responsibilities and ownership from the project team. Handover arrangements will be put in place to ensure smooth transition of CLP projects from the current delivery framework to the Callander landscape New Company ‘CLNCo’.

Following this the project(s) have to be closed out in a consistent and organised manner including project documentation, financial accounting, staff demobilisation, closeout meetings and post project review (lessons learned). Throughout the programme lifecycle these details will be worked out and agreed with relevant partners.
9.9 Fundraising Strategy

The Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) has committed to raising match-funding and our fundraising strategy sets out the principles, methodology and approach that the partners will adopt moving forward. The breadth of the scheme means that there are many options available to the CLP, with natural and cultural heritage, capital projects, access improvements, archaeology and engagement all balanced, in terms of deliverables and outcomes.

The key objective of our Fundraising Strategy is to present the best options available to facilitate success and draw in sufficient resource to meet all the CLP’s aspirations and ambitions. The CLPS Fundraising Strategy is included in Chapter 11. Income includes volunteer time, in-kind contributions and match-funding. We will record all partner input regardless of whether it can be included for accountancy purposes or not. This has been agreed by the CLP in response to concerns surrounding time and input that isn’t accounted for i.e. agency time and additional input from charitable trusts so that the true support for the programme can be valued.

9.10 Finance and Procurement

Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Authority has a well-established Procurement Policy, (see chapter 11 for Statement and Register for CLP Procurement) that follows European Community and Scottish Government rules and advice on best practice. All partners will be required to adhere to this, adopting for all projects delivered through the CLP.

Specifically, for the ‘Rivers’ project, on advice from the HLF we will procure services through a ‘single tender process’ informed by the Business Plan produced by the River Forth Fisheries Trust who are leading partner for this project. Further details in Chapter 11.

Project cash flow. It is intended that claims will be made to the HLF on a quarterly basis, and this is reflected in the project cash flow in Chapter 11, Sources of information.

For further information please see Chapter 11: Statement and Register for CLP Procurement.
Chapter 10

Project Summaries
The Callander Landscape Partnership is a program of heritage focused work with more than twenty smaller ‘sub-projects’ that have been organised within four themes (see Fig 1.0).

**Restore** focuses on conservation and land-based projects such as dry-stone walling, fencing and habitat restoration, as well the largest capital project included in the scheme – the bridge at Leny Falls. New path installation, upgrades to existing paths, improved recreational opportunities and healthy activity is the focus of **Explore.** **Research** covers all sub-projects with an archaeological, historical or heritage theme, whilst **Engage** looks at projects with connections to people such as volunteering and activities. The project themes are now subject to a geographical approach in delivery; see Chapter 9 ‘Scheme Delivery’.

**Fig 1.0 CLP Themes and Sub-Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESTORE</th>
<th>EXPLORE</th>
<th>RESEARCH</th>
<th>ENGAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meadows</td>
<td>Callander Crags</td>
<td>Oral History</td>
<td>Heritage Skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>Paths</td>
<td>Archive Digitisation</td>
<td>Volunteering and Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>Little Leny</td>
<td>Heritage Audit, Survey &amp; Excavation</td>
<td>Paths Signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Grouse</td>
<td>Meadow Path</td>
<td>Gaelic in the Callander Landscape</td>
<td>Communications -Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlands</td>
<td>Coilhallan All-Ability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Development &amp; Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Skies</td>
<td>Trail</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Falls of Leny Visitor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALLANDER LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP | LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION ACTION PLAN 145


**Restore**

**Rest1 Meadows**

Wet hay meadows are an important habitat for wildlife and are found less frequently in Scotland, than in England. Nationally, hay meadows are declining and communities across Scotland and England are working together to secure this species rich habitat. Locally, in Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park there are thought to be only a handful of wet hay meadows and one, Little Leny Meadows is found within the Callander Landscape area. The meadows are situated on either side of Rob Roy Way, between Eas Gobhain and Garbh Uisage Rivers (see Rest1 on the Sub-Project map) are easy to access from Callander Meadows, adding additional significance to the site in terms of volunteering, engagement and education.

Little Leny Meadow was traditionally a wet hay meadow but has been undermanaged for a long period of time. In addition the area is a designated Special Area of Conservation (SAC) due to its importance for salmon. Extensive plant species surveys have been carried out over the last 10 years and show 173 species including 14 key meadow indicator species are present. A recent baseline botanical survey, carried out in Summer 2016 by Plantlife, confirmed the rich nature of the site in terms of species and helped to inform a management plan, written in consultation with Scottish Natural Heritage who are match-funding this project through the Scottish Rural Development Program (SRDP).

A management regime will be established to enhance wildflower growth, involving annual haymaking and light winter grazing across drier areas of the southern field. Wetter areas of the southern field will be left uncut making the site an ideal place for wading birds. Woodland management, boundary work and control of non-native invasive species will add further biodiversity value to this site.

As the land is close to the centre of Callander it has great potential for public access. Our ambition is to create a ‘wildlife hub’ with support from CLP partner The Scottish Wildlife Trust, where the community can enjoy and learn about meadow habitats.

The Buchannan graveyard is located here and attracts the public due to its peaceful riverside setting within the meadow. The graveyard needs to be restored and will be audited through the Research sub-project R3 Heritage Audit, Survey and Excavation. This site will be a feature of the Callander Landscape Partnership’s Legacy Project and a key location for interpretation.

**Rest2 Parklands**

Callander’s designed landscapes, or parklands are an integral element of the area’s landscape character and are identified within the Callander Landscape’s Local Character Assessment as an important natural and cultural feature. This project aims to improve an expansive area of parkland on the northern edges of Callander, bringing together natural and cultural heritage restoration and a number of opportunities for skills development and volunteering.

Leny Parkland is key to the character of the landscape of Callander, situated on the northern edge of the town where all road traffic from the north (A84) and west (A821) via the popular ‘Dukes Pass Drive’ arrives at Kilmahog. For those travelling north or west on National Cycleway Seven this is another very visible entry point to the town of Callander. Currently the parkland surrounding Leny House requires significant restoration. Known locally as Leny Parkland, for which much restorative work is planned and includes tree planting, woodland edge restructuring, dry-stone dyke repairs and the restoration of an old military bridge.
Rest3 Rivers

Abhainn bheatha: Calasraid (RiverLife: Callander) - The River Teith is at the heart of the Callander Landscape and the restoration of the river physically and with its communities is vitally important. The work will benefit the wildlife which lives within the ecosystem as well the communities which line their banks. The River Restore project will not only carry out several sub projects to improve river habitats for aquatic wildlife in the Callander Landscape Partnership area but also aim to reconnect the communities and visitors to the river environment. Projects include reducing impacts from land use actions through fencing and riparian management, using green techniques to reduce river bank erosion, provide engagement opportunities for volunteers and target audiences and a fish/aquatic education centre to engage audiences about the life stages of fish and other aquatic wildlife.

The beneficiaries of the project will be the river and river wildlife, improving habitat quality for protected species such as Atlantic salmon, sea trout, lamprey and fresh water pearl mussel, as well as communities and target audiences set out by the Callander Landscape Partnership enabling them to learn about rivers and river wildlife and how they benefit their lives.

Rest4 Black Grouse

The Callander Landscape Partnership’s Black Grouse Project builds on the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority’s project; a collaboration by six farms and estates to look after black grouse over a 8000 hectare area from Callander to Loch Earn. This is a key project in the delivery of the Park’s biodiversity strategy: Wild Park 2020. The second stage of the project seeks to secure a greater number of black grouse within the Callander landscape.

Objectives include maintaining a grazing regime that support diversity of habitat types and varied vegetation structure to support black grouse feeding, monitoring numbers and interpreting the conservation of the species to the general public.

Specifically within the CLP project we will plant a crucial area of native woodland to provide essential habit for Black Grouse at a core site.

Rest5 Woodlands

The project will improve the woodlands in Leny and Callander Crags by enhancing existing habitats, increasing the proportion of native woodland, removing non-native regeneration, and providing a more attractive environment for recreational activities. Forest users, visitors to the area and the natural environment will all benefit from this project.

Partners will include Forest Enterprise Scotland, Stirling Council, Callander Youth Project Trust and the Core Callander Landscape Partnership Team.

This project sits within the Restore theme (natural heritage) connects with Ex4 Falls of Leny Visitor Destination, E1 Heritage Skills, E2 Volunteering and Activities, E3 Paths Signage, E4d Interpretation and Ex1 Callander Crags Paths.

Callander is surrounded by woodlands, some with conservation value, others with recreational and/or heritage value. Callander’s woodlands are frequently referenced when communities are asked to describe what is special about the Callander landscape. This project focuses on Callander Crags Woodland and Leny Woods, both of which are strategically important to the longer-term legacy of the outdoor capital aspiration.
Leny Woods will be restored as native woodland, with the removal of exotic species, realignment of the hard conifer edges at the extremes of the site and replanting of native species. Through connected projects key archaeological sites will be uncovered and interpreted, whilst within other projects paths will improve and the car park on site will be reinstated.

Callander Crags Woodland is a well-used site within easy reach of Callander town centre. Improved management using a social forestry approach will secure community interest and improvements to this site.

Also see the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) Paths Report for proposed path development at Callander Crags and Leny Woods. This document is included in the CLP Landscape Conservation Action Plan.

**Rest6 Dark Skies**
The Dark Skies project recognises the connection between Callander’s Neolithic heritage, the present-day conservation of the night sky and the opportunities to use astronomy as an engagement tool. The Callander landscape potentially offers a number of Dark Sky sites, where low levels of light pollution combine with good, safe access. Working with the local Callander Astronomy Group and other local residents and drawing on the existing experience of Dark Sky analysis held within the partnership, we will deliver four outputs:

1. Audit the sky light quality and lightscape (light pollution) within the area at key locations. This would include gathering information about light sources that might benefit from future management as part of the potential legacy project for improving the dark skies resource.
3. Develop the promotion of those with suitable access as places ‘dark skies discovery sites’ to which visitors can be directed safely.
4. Gauge and report on the level of interest and support for developing Callander as a ‘dark skies community’. If there is sufficient support, a formal application could be pursued as a legacy project after the CLP programme period.

This project connects with E2 Volunteering and Activities as it will provide active volunteer activities as the community is mobilised to audit darkness and access. Learning opportunities will be provided to new audiences both resident and visitor. It also connects with the Events Programme (included in E4 Communications and Engagement), which sets out an aspiration to design and pilot an event that celebrates the night sky and recreates the celestial oriented rituals of our Neolithic ancestors.

Our Dark Skies project will contribute to the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme’s (CLPS) legacy, both physically through better access and astronomical interpretation and through the development of active learning/engagement opportunities. We anticipate that this project will provide an opportunity to ‘extend the season’ in terms of visitors, encouraging people to embrace the cold and dark of the winter months in order to explore the night sky on guided walks offered in conjunction with the Callander Youth Hostel and other accommodation providers.
Explore

Explore 1 Callander Crags Paths

Callander Crags, rising immediately north of Callander town centre, is a dramatic landmark and a key element in the town’s identity. Strategically, the Crags are important to the Callander Landscape Partnership as a site that will benefit people and natural heritage in equal measure.

The Crags are an important local resource to residents and tourists alike. However, access is restricted by steep topography, poor surfaces and lack of way-marking. Without management, path condition, signage and improved furniture the network will continue to deteriorate.

Ex1 is one of a series of projects that aims to address a number of issues within Callander Crags. Improvements to existing paths and new links are required, along with appropriate signage to facilitate better access to the Crags and beyond to other important destinations and path networks namely Bracklinn Falls and the renowned Bracklinn Bridge.

The site is owned by two organisations. Forestry Commission for Scotland own the Upper Crags, the largest land parcel within the woodland. Stirling Council owns the Lower Woods, which is the closest to the town. Through the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme the two organisations have taken the opportunity to work closely together in planning projects for this site.

Explore 2 Little Leny Meadow Paths

This project will provide access from the National Cycle Path 7 west of The Meadows, to Little Leny Meadow and the Buchanan of Leny burial ground located at the confluence of the Eas Gobhain and Garbh Usige. Little Leny Meadow is close to Callander town-centre and the public open space at The Meadows. Little Leny Meadow is a key location for the Callander Landscape Partnership with natural heritage and engagement projects also planned on site. A place of tranquility, Little Leny Meadow offers beautiful views of the area looking towards the hills Ben Ledi and Callander Crags.

Just over the river from the busy and well-used Callander Meadows amenity area, Little Leny Meadows is within a 10 minute walk of Callander’s Main Street. However, access is currently difficult with a steep slope from National Cycle Path 7 as the main access point to the site. There is an existing desire line path through the Meadow to the burial ground, but the ground is rough and wet. This project will address the difficult access by building a profiled ‘zig-zag’ path from National Cycle Path 7 into Little Leny Meadow, install a high quality path across the meadow to the burial ground and add a circular path around the exterior of the burial ground. Sign posting will be installed too.
Explore 3 Coilhallow all ability trail

Coilhallen Woods border directly on the southwest boundary of Callander, they are low lying mixed mature conifer and broadleaf woodland. Development of the FABB (Facilitating Access Breaking Barriers) accommodation and accessible bike centre at the Inver Trossachs centre next to the Eastern car parking has raised aspirations locally with regards to greater access to the woods. Access to the woodland is facilitated through promoted routes both on the National Cycle Network 7 (NCN7) and Callander town trail network important for both tourism and local community access. The woods are accessible and popular for running, walking (with & without dogs), cycling and horse riding.

A current deficit in the area is trails suitable for easy access with specific design to facilitate all ability access and the locally available bikes from the FABB centre.

Ex3 aims to address the need for an accessible trail within the woodland suitable for both wider access and visitors of the FABB centre.

Explore 4 Falls of Leny Visitor Destination

The Falls of Leny Visitor Destination is the centrepiece of the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) and represents the local community’s aspiration to reinstate this historically important destination.

Callander first developed a tourist destination during the Victorian era when, the city of Glasgow like many British cities had become heavily industrialised. Its wealthier residents were keen to escape the polluted and rapidly urbanising city, looking to The Trossachs as a place to experience clean air and beautiful vistas. Often considered as Callander’s tourism boom time, villas began to spring up and the wealth generated in Glasgow and other major industrialised heartlands was poured into second homes, hotels and other infrastructure.

The Falls of Leny was a key visitor draw; relatively accessible and dramatic the falls attracted investment and minor development including what is now locally referred to as The Victorian Walkway. Overtime the walkway and path network has fallen into a state of disrepair and recently has been closed to visitors. However, people know about the falls and continue to find ways to access the views. This project seeks to reinstate and regenerate the Falls of Leny Visitor Destination with support from Heritage Lottery Fund, Callander Community Development Trust and Forth Valley and Lomond LEADER.
Research

R1 Oral History
This project will involve interviewing local people about their memories of Callander, with a specific focus on the landscape they have lived and worked in. Aiming to safeguard memories of a place shaped by the surrounding landscape; memories that are at risk of getting lost. Interviews will be recorded, transcribed and made accessible online most likely as a ‘layer’ of the Callander Landscape GIS enabled Story Map. The Story Map will support the legacy project and audio recordings will be linked directly to places within the Callander Landscape.

This project will be led by the Callander & District Heritage Society (CDHS), with support from the CLP Team and Stirling Council Archives. The project will focus on living memory history/heritage linked to the Callander Landscape and will connect with R2 Archive Digitisation, R4 Gaelic and the Callander Landscape, R5 Legacy Project, E2 Volunteering and Engagement and E4 Communications (the ESRI Arc Story Map specifically).

R2 Archive Digitisation
This project will be led by the Callander and District Heritage Society (CDHS) with support from the CLP Team and Stirling Council Archives. Currently the Callander Community Archive is at risk and needs to be safeguarded; this project seeks to do this. This project will catalogue and digitise the archive of photographs, postcards and documents that have been collected by Callander & District Heritage Society. We will make the catalogue and digital images available for all to search and view online. This new digital archive will support future additions.

Eventually the archive will be rehomed, once damaging materials have been removed and much of the archive has been digitised. The Callander Landscape Partnership generally is likely to generate donations of items to the local archive and discussion with local estates and organisations, which also hold archived information, is already underway. New information will be assessed, understood and digitally archived wherever possible.

This is a challenging and time consuming process, but an essential step forward with the ultimate goal of rehoming the Callander archive within premises locally and/or within Stirling Council Archives.

This project connects directly with E4 Web Development and E2 Volunteering and Activities. It is the vision of the CLP to have a GIS enabled ‘Story-map’ to support the legacy project and visitors to Callander; archive digitisation is a key step in the development of this area of work. The project is closely connected to R1 Oral History and R3 Heritage Audit, Survey and Excavation projects as all output within the Research theme will need to be collated, stored, managed and openly accessible.

R3 Heritage Audit, Survey & Excavation
We will undertake an audit of the landscape heritage of the entire Callander Landscape Partnership area, situating it within a wider landscape, historical and research context, and providing opportunities for community participation and training. This will include:
• An audit and review of existing archaeology, built heritage and historic environment records including HLA data;
• Creation of a Geographical Information System (GIS) project for the area, returning enhanced information to existing databases
• A synthesis of previous archaeological, historical and place-name research and any other relevant research work such as palaeo-environmental evidence;
• A condition survey of selected sites in the Landscape Partnership area.
• An in-depth survey of Leny Wood and the Pass of Leny
• Archaeological excavation of key sites identified in the survey
• Provision of a structured programme of training in skills including:
  a) Desk-based heritage research skills;
  b) Local history research;
  c) Place name analysis and interpretation; Archaeological field survey methods;
  d) Archaeological excavation methods and techniques;
  e) Post-excavation and reporting.

This sub-project connects directly with the wider scheme web development, sub-project E4. It is the vision of the CLP to have a GIS enabled ‘Story-Map’ to support the legacy eco-museum concept and visitors to Callander; archive digitisation is a key step in the development of this area of work.

R4 Gaelic and the Callander Landscape

Gaelic and the Callander Landscape is an addition to the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP), included in response to the community’s overwhelming interest in Gaelic place names, typonyms and descriptors of the natural world. This is our chance to celebrate, explore and communicate a language so intricately connected to the landscape that both the Callander landscape as mapped and understood locally is described, if not widely understood, through the medium of Gaelic.

Building on community consultation and the Local Landscape Character Assessment, this project will collate a community Gaelic Word Hoard with a focus on the landscape. Expertise to support community learning will be bought in and a comprehensive program of learning opportunities will be provided including classroom based learning, engaging guided walks and practical sessions matching maps to the ground – all in search of a greater understanding of the connections between the language and the landscape.

The community Gaelic Word Hoard will be used as a basis for a community arts project, through which local people will be supported to develop the artistic skills required to produce illustrative maps. The commissioned artist will work towards one significant piece of art that draws on the creativity of the community to produce a large-scale Gaelic and the Callander Landscape map, which will be showcased through events and reproduced as printed material and on the CLP website.

R5 Legacy

The legacy associated with the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) has been a very significant driver during the development stage. At the outset the CLPS legacy was badged as an eco-museum, but over time it has become clear to the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) that ‘eco-museum’ as a title and brand does not work for Callander’s Landscape, however the process that underpins an eco-museum certainly does.

Therefore the CLPS Legacy Project is rooted in the tried and tested European eco-museum concept, but as far as communication is concerned the resulting legacy will be branded in line with the CLP and the Callander ‘outdoor capital’ aspiration.

Overseen by the CLPS Legacy Working Group, convened during the latter stages of the development stage, the CLPS Legacy Project will bring together other elements of Callander’s communities namely business and nearby visitor destinations. We will work with existing and new stakeholders to provide visitors with a fully connected network of heritage attractions, underpinned by information and interpreted via the CLPS story-map.

This project plan maps out the steps required to establish the Callander Landscape New Organisation, a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation, which is explained in Chapter 8 of the Landscape Conservation Action Plan.
Engage

E1 Heritage Skills

Heritage Skills aims to plug the heritage skills gaps locally and regionally, bringing people from all walks of life into contact with the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) through skills development opportunities. Heritage Skills will be led by Callander Youth Project Trust (CYPT), with support from the partnership and beyond to urban based secondary partners.

This project links to E2 ‘Volunteering and Activities’ and the Volunteering Officer (VO) will work closely with CYPT to ensure that skills development and accreditation are at the heart of the CLP delivery.

Callander’s decline in tourism in recent times presents the town with a set of challenges, which the CLP will help to address. Re-focusing Callander as the ‘Outdoor Capital’ of the National Park is a key aim of the scheme; resulting in a healthier local economy through better promotion and use of Callander’s landscape and heritage assets. Central to this is a need to up skill the community’s young people, equipping them with knowledge and understanding of the heritage that draws people to Callander and the opportunities it presents.

Six Modern Apprenticeships will be delivered, offering young people paid employment combined with the opportunity to train for jobs in areas that fit with the CLP legacy. The CLP will secure both a team of employable heritage-focused young people, whilst piloting schemes that will be offered to others in the future.

Further accreditation options will be available to the CLP’s volunteer base including informal routes such as John Muir Award, as well as more formal accreditation routes that tie in with regional and national providers.

E2 Volunteering

Our Volunteering and Activity project underpins everything else that the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS) will deliver; providing a wide range of activities across all CLP audiences. Coordinated by a Volunteering Officer (VO), a range of volunteering opportunities and activities, set out in the CLP Volunteering and Activity Plans ensuring that people from a range of backgrounds can directly access The Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS).

Using a ‘ladder of participation’ approach we will secure a new Callander audience, whilst providing the existing Callander audiences with more to do and, in terms of visitors more reasons to stay.

This approach uses a structure that connects each type of opportunity and activity to others; always seeking to deepen an individual’s connection with the Callander Landscape. Within this project that means supporting beneficiaries of an activity to move onto a volunteer project. Beyond this project it means supporting a volunteer to join one of the charitable or community organisations, undertake skills training and/or consider a wider role either voluntary or other with one the CLP’s partners or contacts e.g. The Mountains and The People or Loch Lomond & the Trossachs National Park Authority Volunteer Ranger Service.
**E3 Paths Signage**

Callander is a popular destination synonymous with walking and access to beautiful places. However, poor quality signage is a significant barrier to visitors wanting to explore Callander's landscape on foot. This project seeks to address the issues surrounding signage.

We will use the Callander Landscape Partnership's (CLP) signage strategy written during the development stage as a basis from which to deliver a coherent signage system. This will connect with E4 Communications and any visitor media generated through the scheme.

The signage project will be delivered by the CLP delivery team with support and guidance from the Callander Community Development Trust (CCDT). Installation, where possible will be delivered through other CLP projects E1 Heritage Skills and/or E2 Volunteering and Activities.

The recent refresh of the Callander Community Action Plan consultation highlighted again, as in 2012, that confusing and inconsistent path signage is a key issue within the town. Knowing this was an issue, the Callander Landscape Partnership (CLP) commissioned a signage strategy during the development stage and will deliver a phase one signage system. This project will ensure that signage is coherent, matches with printed visitor information and connected to the CLP’s interpretation plan.

The signage strategy will focus on the most popular and accessible paths within the CLP scheme area organised as primary and secondary destinations; drawing on key heritage sites to secure the right paths network for the CLP eco-museum legacy.

**E4 Communications/Web Development/Events**

This project will be led by Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority (NPA) using expertise from within the organisation’s Communications and GIS teams. Web development encompasses the need to have a stand-alone website for the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme (CLPS), interpretative web-based publications such as ESRI Story Maps, and the creation of an online digital data archive which will serve as a content management system for the website and Story Maps and also provide an accessible, searchable archive of the information collected as part of the project.

The stand-alone website will share information with our audiences about the CLPS and will be developed early in the delivery phase, with an operational lifespan that corresponds with the three years of delivery and through into the legacy phase. Within two years of the CLPS delivery phase concluding, our web presence will be reviewed and most likely removed. Information that is still relevant will migrate to the Community Development Trust website. A coherent plan for this process will be the responsibility of the Legacy Working Group, which was convened during the development phase and is chaired by partner Scottish Natural Heritage.

The digital archive is a key aspiration of partner Callander and District Heritage Society (CDHS) and is a vital element of the CLPS because the physical archive is at risk of being lost. By delivering a content management system via this project (rather than any research project), the NPA can ensure that the vital connection is made between the digital archive, the story maps and website content. Siting the digital archive and content management system (CMS) in the cloud will minimise the ecological footprint of the archive whilst maximising its accessibility and availability to a wide range of external and community based organisations.

Story-mapping is a growing area of technology that fits well with the CLP’s legacy of a landscape connected eco museum, providing an opportunity to tell the story of the area linked to interactive maps which reveal layers of history and heritage and provide links through to other sources of information e.g. historical evidence, information and interpretation. The story maps will initially be developed by the NPA GIS team with an aim to migrating the content and management to one of the community based partners by the end of the three year delivery phase.
A range of printed materials will be designed and distributed too, acknowledging that for many printed information is still relevant. Photographs collecting during the development stage by our volunteers will be used in all promotional information.

Through Callander’s existing and exciting calendar of events we will seek opportunities to promote the Callander Landscape Partnership and a small budget exists to fund any equipment that may be required to join an event such as Summerfest or Callander Highland Games.

**E4d Interpretation**

The Callander Landscape Partnership’s vision for interpretation is to provide intellectual access to the wealth of heritage found within the Callander landscape, drawing on the area’s past and in particular Callander’s Pass as an explanation for the unique character of this place. The audience for interpretation is broad; covering all three groups i.e. residents, visitors and under-represented groups as set out in the Chapter 3 of the Landscape Conservation Action Plan.

Our interpretation project will be delivered in a series of stages. Firstly, during the development stage the key themes, or ‘what’ we want to interpret plus a definition of interpretation was developed:

The two key themes are: People (cultural history), Nature and Landscape (natural history). Our interpretative stories are about how the Callander’s Pass was formed (geology – Highland Boundary Fault, geomorphology - glacial processes), and how this has influenced the lives of people who settled here, and the nature that thrives here.

Interpretation is defined here as: *Engaging, revealing and explaining the special qualities of Callander’s Landscape*.

The Special Qualities, also developed during the development stage, underpin our interpretation project and are included in chapter 5 of the CLP’s Landscape Conservation Action Plan (LCAP). Gaelic features strongly in the names in the landscape and the use of Gaelic will underpin interpretation. The CLP’s Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) begins to collate a collection of Gaelic place names. Project R4 Gaelic and the Callander Landscape is a community engagement project that seeks to involve people in the creation of a ‘Gaelic language word-hoard’; this will inform our final interpretative themes and interpretation plan.

We will commission an interpretation professional to help us grow the stories that we will tell through our interpretation, adding greater depth to the ‘what’. This will feed into our interpretation plan. The LLCA recommendations for interpretation will inform this work.

We will commission an interpretation professional to help us establish ‘how’ best to interpret the landscape in terms of ‘how’ i.e. web, physical and/or human. Crucially, we will monitor and evaluate the impact of our interpretation, before planning for the future through the legacy project. This will complete our interpretation plan.

We will work to implement the plan over the three years of the Callander Landscape Partnership Scheme, fitting into timelines of capital projects such as paths and archaeological survey/excavation. This will ensure that we embed interpretation in all that we do. We also plan to assume a role as ‘influencer’ locally, encouraging other projects both current and in development to adopt the Callander Landscape approach to interpretation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Page reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th &amp; century</td>
<td>47, 100, 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>9, 13, 25, 43, 54, 55, 56, 64, 68, 69, 74, 75, 78, 85, 97, 98, 99, 100, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 117, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventurous (active) activities</td>
<td>71, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural intensification</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aims</td>
<td>54, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 103, 120, 121, 123, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient woodland</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprentices</td>
<td>104, 107, 117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Conservation and Learning Centre</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic species</td>
<td>95, 106, 113, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeological sites</td>
<td>55, 92, 99, 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>10, 15, 56, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archive</td>
<td>62, 68, 110, 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic Charr</td>
<td>30, 40, 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardnandave Hill</td>
<td>28, 89, 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ash-die back</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic salmon</td>
<td>30, 40, 90, 102, 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenlaich</td>
<td>41, 44, 45, 76, 77, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auchenlaich moraine</td>
<td>41, 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audience development</td>
<td>31, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balquhidder</td>
<td>29, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Gullipen</td>
<td>9, 25, 43, 44, 98, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Ledi</td>
<td>9, 10, 24, 25, 29, 32, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 5159, 66, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Ledi View</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Lomond</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Venue</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>30, 32, 36, 39, 41, 88, 99, 100, 102, 105, 114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Grouse</td>
<td>32, 38, 95, 105, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bochastle Hill</td>
<td>43, 44, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracklinn Falls</td>
<td>9, 25, 48, 68, 85, 86, 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brook lamprey</td>
<td>30, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan of Leny Burial Ground</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built heritage</td>
<td>15,92,95,107,111,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander and District Heritage Society</td>
<td>28,57,61,62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Charrette 2011</td>
<td>54,63,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Community Assets Ltd</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Community Council</td>
<td>13,29,57,58,61,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Community Development Trust</td>
<td>13, 57, 58, 61, 103, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Community Hydro Scheme</td>
<td>61,63,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Conservation Area</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Cra[j][g][s]</td>
<td>9,25,26,32,36,43,44,48,68,87,88,98,103,115,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Enterprise</td>
<td>56,61,64,111,121,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Landscape Heritage Priorities</td>
<td>31,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Landscape New Organisation</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Meadows</td>
<td>85,86,87,89,103,114,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Partnership</td>
<td>56,61,63,111,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Photographers</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Primary School</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander South Masterplan Framework</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callander Youth Project</td>
<td>13,61,63,64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambusmore Estate</td>
<td>36,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carse of Stirling</td>
<td>32,43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambered cairn</td>
<td>92,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian chapels</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Region Deal</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>38,41,44,84,98,99,100,102,104,106,113,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing, climbers</td>
<td>71,87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coi lhallan</td>
<td>9,36,103,104,115,128,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial forestry</td>
<td>50,88,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Agricultural Policy</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Action Plan</td>
<td>54,56,61,63,64,76,111,118,120,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Consultation</td>
<td>27,63,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Empowerment</td>
<td>Act 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Partnership</td>
<td>64,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
<td>8,12,15,27,29,32,46,53,54,55,56,58,60,61,65,66,67,69,70,83,88,89,95,98,104,111,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifer</td>
<td>30,32,36,39,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>12,13,15,30,32,38,40,53,67,68,74,75,76,84,88,90,102,103,105,106,107,113,137,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultation</td>
<td>12,15,27,28,29,54,63,65,66,67,70,72,83,84,115,120,127,131,134,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary heritage</td>
<td>49,95,109,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Paths</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creag an Gheata</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creag Dubh</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural heritage</td>
<td>10,31,44,56,57,58,62,63,64,75,88,95,99,107,112,117,118,126,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Volunteering and Activity Plan</td>
<td>15,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbernauld</td>
<td>70,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling, cyclists</td>
<td>55,59,87,123,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalvery Cairnfield</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark skies</td>
<td>42,45,71,75,96,98,114,116,120,136,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation community</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation cultural</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designation natural</td>
<td>75,79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed landscapes</td>
<td>33,43,75,95,101,109,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development sites</td>
<td>76,77,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diffuse pollution</td>
<td>40,102,112,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Salmon Fisheries Board</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dreadnought Hotel</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumardoch Estate</td>
<td>13,36,103,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumlin</td>
<td>26,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drummond Estate</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry-stane dyking</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drystone dykes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunmore Fort</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch elm disease</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eas Gobhain</td>
<td>10,26,30,32,34,44,86,89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecomuseum</td>
<td>16,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>21,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>25,98,99,102,104,112,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esker</td>
<td>26,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European eel</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Landscape Convention</td>
<td>8,12,65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excavation</td>
<td>71,108,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkirk</td>
<td>70,72,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls of Leny</td>
<td>10,40,41,47,48,59,68,87,89,92,98,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmland</td>
<td>26,50,98,112,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field boundaries</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final report</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flickr</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, flooding</td>
<td>26,30,32,38,84,89,90,98,100,102,104,114,117,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus group</td>
<td>56,66,70,71,128,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Estates</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry Commission for Scotland</td>
<td>56,57,58,103,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forth Bridges</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forth District Salmon Fishery Board</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forts</td>
<td>42,45,76,92,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater Pearl Mussels</td>
<td>35,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaelic</td>
<td>43,45,49,110,118,127,136,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbh Uisge (River Leny)</td>
<td>10,26,30,32,44,76,86,89,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geodiversity</td>
<td>41,42,43,75,95,96,99,113,116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>18,24,28,29,32,42,44,49,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geomorphology</td>
<td>18,22,24,25,26,42,83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacial processes</td>
<td>24,25,26,29,32,34,41,99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Corporation Water Works</td>
<td>31,48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>126,129,130,131,133,140,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>77,92,107,117,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveyard Restoration Project (Stirling Council)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Trossachs Forest</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td>32,33,34,36,38,40,41,50,75,84,88,95,97,99,100,102,103,104,105,106,112,114,115,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and wellbeing</td>
<td>43,58,59,60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage hubs</td>
<td>99,110,114,115,133,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage Lottery Fund</td>
<td>12,14,28,53,123,127,131,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Boundary Fault</td>
<td>9,18,29,30,41,49,89,91,97,99,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands (The)</td>
<td>9,18,24,26,29,32,46,49,54,66,83,85,88,91,97,98,99,103,111,122,127,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic environment</td>
<td>45,47,97,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Environment Scotland</td>
<td>45,47,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpretation</td>
<td>43,45,64,78,99,105,113,115,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervisibility, views</td>
<td>9,18,25,29,32,42,43,64,85,86,95,96,97,98,108,114,116,117,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasive Non-native Species Project</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory of Designed Landscapes</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUCN Red List</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese knotweed</td>
<td>100,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayaking</td>
<td>35,71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keltie Water Grit Formation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelty Burn</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kettle hole</td>
<td>32,41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilmahog</td>
<td>9,24,33,35,43,44,59,76,101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilsyth</td>
<td>70,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkintilloch</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamprey</td>
<td>30,32,40,90,102,106,113,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land managers</td>
<td>14,38,64,98,105,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land ownership</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use</td>
<td>15,42,46,47,50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landowners</td>
<td>6,14,39,58,59,62,64,95,98,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Character Assessment</td>
<td>15,21,27,28,43,56,65,66,83,95,97,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landslides</td>
<td>99,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaflets</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacy</td>
<td>16,44,54,56,67,68,84,103,110,116,120-124,126,127-131,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>13,49,61,77,87,103,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leny Burn</td>
<td>34,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed Buildings</td>
<td>75,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Leny Meadow</td>
<td>68,89,91,100,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Development Plan</td>
<td>77,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Landscape Character Assessment</td>
<td>21,28,43,56,65,83,95,97,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Katrine</td>
<td>34,48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park</td>
<td>13,16,21,38,54,56,57,63,74,85,126,130,131,133,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Lubnaig</td>
<td>10,24-26,28-30,34,40,43,48,88,89,98,99,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Occasional</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch Venachar</td>
<td>26,30,31,34,42,48,76,89,90,102,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland(s)</td>
<td>15,18,23,24,25,26,30,32,39,41,42,43,49,54,66,83,89,97,99,103,114,122,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance</td>
<td>107,129,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Information</td>
<td>15,38,39,74,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaren High School</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meadows</td>
<td>10,32,68,85-87,89,90,98,100,102,103,112,114,127,136,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meall Ghoblach</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medieval</td>
<td>46,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral extraction</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>68,120,124,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation framework</td>
<td>14,15,71,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monuments</td>
<td>45,46,75,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moorland</td>
<td>21,25,32,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moray Estate</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National cycle route (Sustrans)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest Estate</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park Partnership Plan</td>
<td>57-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native woodland</td>
<td>36,88,105,115,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>42,45,46,108,117,138,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-visitor research</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Grey Squirrel</td>
<td>39,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunities</td>
<td>10,15,18,27,42,43,49,55,58,60,61,65,76,87,94,95,97,98-102,104-118,123,128,138,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral histories</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other projects</td>
<td>14,76,77,97,110,126,129,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>15,16,53-55,58,61,65,71,90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Capital</td>
<td>54,56,63,64,86,87,97,98,100,104,114,115,120,122,126,127,131,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Recreation Plan</td>
<td>56-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parklands</td>
<td>98,100,112,114,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass of Leny</td>
<td>9,18,24,26,29,32,34,48,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paths</td>
<td>25,59,64,75,87,98,129,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peatlands</td>
<td>38,95,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance management</td>
<td>15,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perth</td>
<td>69,70,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place names</td>
<td>44,46,49,65,110,118,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point source pollution</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop-ups</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portnellan Island</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority habitat</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority species</td>
<td>36,38,39,75,100,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>70,71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Victoria</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway</td>
<td>46,48,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreation</td>
<td>36,41,56 - 60, 87,88,97,99,103,104,111,112,114,120,126,128,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bridge</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Squirrel</td>
<td>30,32,39,75,77,95,100,105,113,115,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhododendron ponticum</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riparian</td>
<td>36,102,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Forth</td>
<td>13,26,34,89,102,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River lamprey</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Teith</td>
<td>10,26,30,32,34,40,49,75,76,85,89,90,102,106,112,113,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivers</td>
<td>26,30,34,35,38,40,43,44,71,76,89,90,95,100,102,104,112,114,120,127,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>28,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Roy Way</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Camp</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romans</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson's Stone</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving Scotland's Red Squirrel Project</td>
<td>39,105,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</td>
<td>75,76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled monuments</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland's Central Belt</td>
<td>69,85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scots</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Government</td>
<td>14,38,61,90,107,143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation, SCIO</td>
<td>129,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation</td>
<td>56,69,70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Natural Heritage</td>
<td>13,56,57,60,66,130,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottish Wildlife Trust</td>
<td>13,30,40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea lamprey</td>
<td>30,40,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sediment pollution</td>
<td>102,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Page Numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEPA</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage</td>
<td>41,59,64,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites of Special Scientific Interest</td>
<td>75,78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills</td>
<td>53,55,98,99,101,104,107,111,117,123,137,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</td>
<td>30,102,106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Qualities</td>
<td>15,27,57,67,68,75,83,99,101,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>30,36,38,40,47,77,90,95,97,100,102,103,104,105,106,108,112,113,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squirrel pox virus</td>
<td>39,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statement of Significance</td>
<td>15,27,67,68,83,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station</td>
<td>48,49,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling</td>
<td>9,10,13,26,30,32,36,39,43,56,57,58,59,61,62,70,72,76,83,85,98,103,111,113,121,127,130,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling Castle</td>
<td>98,121,127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirling Council</td>
<td>13,36,56,57,58,59,61,62,76,103,114,121,130,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Story-map</td>
<td>68,110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strathyre</td>
<td>29,32,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street lighting</td>
<td>98,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuc Dubh</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Wallace Monument</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>threats and opportunities</td>
<td>15,65,94,95,112,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Bheithe</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>38,41,49,56,58,64,68,77,91,97,99,104,107,109,111,116,120,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townscape Conservation Area</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traditional building skills</td>
<td>101,107,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional rural skills</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional</td>
<td>15,23,25,36,42,66,83,98,112,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Preservation Orders</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</td>
<td>38,39,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>under-represented groups</td>
<td>69,71,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unmanaged woodland</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uplands</td>
<td>24,25,26,66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victorian</td>
<td>9,25,29,47,48,49,85,91,92,109,117,127,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewpoints</td>
<td>67,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Views</td>
<td>9,18,25,29,32,42,43,85,86,95,96,97,98,108,114,117,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vision</td>
<td>12,15,18,54,64,71,84,99,120,121,122,123,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Scotland</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor research</td>
<td>67,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitors</td>
<td>10,14,30,44,54,58,66,67,68,69,72,83,84,85,87,97,98,99,101,106,121,122,123,126,128,131,134,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walkers</td>
<td>67,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Callander Landscape Partnership
Landscape Conservation Action Plan

Loch Lomond & The Trossachs
National Park Authority
Carrochann
20 Carrochann Road
Balloch
G83 8EG