

# Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park

Pàirc Nàiseanta Loch Laomainn  
is nan Tròisichean



## An Evaluation of the Special Qualities of Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park

Technical appendix to the National Park Plan  
Submitted to Scottish Ministers 2006

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## SPECIAL QUALITIES

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## INTRODUCTION

This document provides the detailed analysis of Special Qualities which has informed preparation of the Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Plan 2007. It is a technical appendix to the Park Plan, providing further detailed background to the chapter on Special Qualities.

This appendix describes the origins of the concept of Special Qualities and the methodology that has been used to identify important heritage features and evaluate these and their contribution to the Special Qualities within the National Park. It also describes ways in which the understanding of Special Qualities could develop further in the future, and how the results of the analysis could be used in a wide range of applications across the National Park.

The technical appendix is made up of the following sections:

- **this introduction and explanation of how the Special Qualities were identified including:**
  - background
  - methodology for identifying the National Park’s Special Qualities and the features which contribute to these qualities
  - how to use this document
  - future development of the Special Qualities analysis
  - application of the Special Qualities analysis
- sections dealing with nine character zones of the National Park, each including maps showing information on landscape character, historic land uses and biodiversity designations together with matrices setting out the analysis underpinning identification of the Special Qualities, and an ‘easy-read’ summary.

### Status

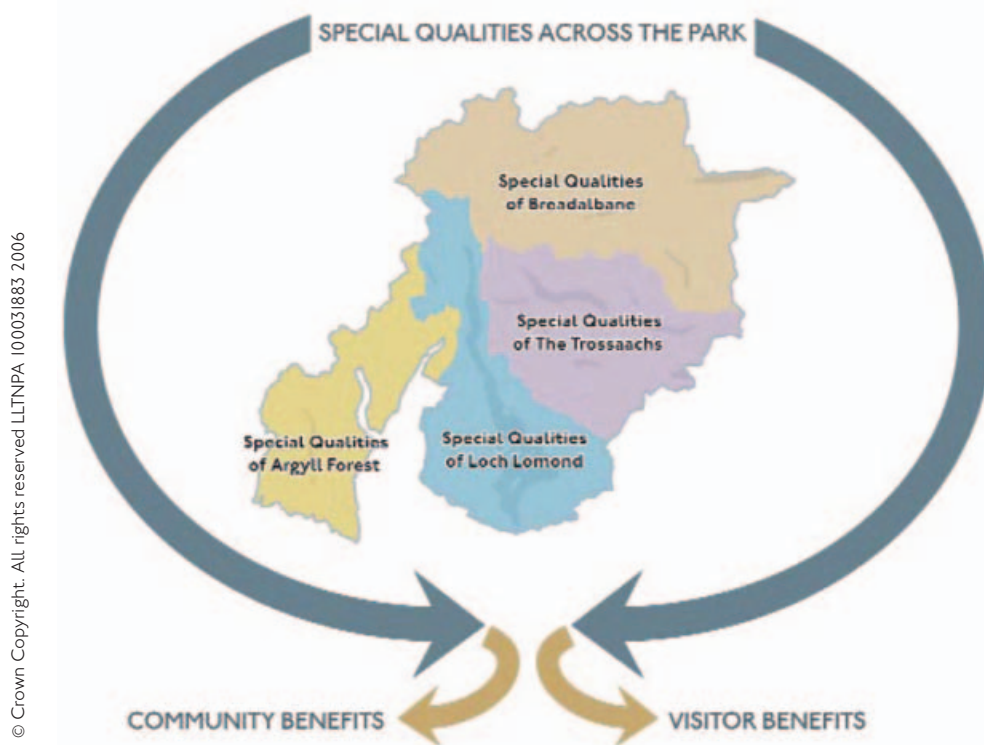
This document is not a policy document in its own right. It is intended as a tool to inform decision making and to ensure that policies, projects and decisions reflect and contribute to the enhancement of the National Park’s Special Qualities.

The document has been prepared using the information available at the time. It is recognised that in some areas detailed information is not currently available and it is hoped that this can be addressed and improved upon over time and with the help of partners. Particularly, it is hoped that detailed information on biodiversity will become available through the National Park’s ongoing work to develop a Biodiversity Action Plan.

## BACKGROUND

The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 introduced the concept of Special Qualities and places a duty on National Park Authorities to promote their enjoyment and understanding by the public. The National Park is celebrated for the scenic quality of its landscapes and highly valued for its rich natural and cultural heritage. The National Park's first aim is to conserve and enhance this heritage. Recognising this role, and the links between Special Qualities and the four statutory aims for National Parks in Scotland, the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority has placed the protection and enhancement of these Special Qualities at the centre of the National Park Plan.

A key task at the start of the plan preparation process was to develop a method that could be used to define the Special Qualities of the National Park as a whole and, equally importantly, the diversity which exists within its constituent parts. In recognition of locally distinctive characteristics which exist, the National Park is considered to comprise four areas each distinguished by its own characteristics and qualities: Argyll Forest, Breadalbane, The Trossachs and Loch Lomond.



The National Park Authority had access to a number of datasets relating to biodiversity, cultural heritage and the landscape. Although covering different disciplines, it was immediately clear that there was considerable overlap between these different datasets. Woodland on Loch Lomondside, for example, is judged to be of importance not only because of its designation as a European Special Area of Conservation, but also because it is the product of many centuries of woodland management (supplying early industries with timber and fuel, for example), and makes a significant contribution to the scenic qualities of the loch.

It became clear that what was needed was a method that could bring different datasets together to provide an integrated analysis of those features and qualities that make a significant contribution to the character of the National Park. In addition to information on designated sites (such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Sites of Special Scientific Interest), the National Park has been the subject of three recent surveys, covering landscape, historic land use and the built environment:

- The Loch Lomond and The Trossachs **Landscape Character Assessment 2005** was commissioned by SNH. The LCA is currently being revised and it is important to mention that the maps and content of this Technical Appendix refer to the earlier 2005 version of the LCA. The LCA divides the National Park into Landscape Character Types (LCTs), reflecting variations in landform and topography, patterns of vegetation and land use and settlement and describes the forces for change in those.

The Appendix should also be read and considered alongside the revised Landscape Character Assessment. It is intended to further develop the Special Qualities work using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) which will allow the data to be viewed and analysed alongside the revised LCA.

- Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland are developing the **Historic Landuse Assessment (HLA)** as a way of mapping the extent of past and present land uses and exploring the historic development of the landscape. The HLA comprises a series of maps describing the pattern of land use, the historic era in which each element originated, and the existence of any 'relict' features relating to former land uses (for example the remains of abandoned settlements). Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park was one of the first parts of Scotland covered by the HLA, reflecting the importance of ensuring that planning and management policies and strategies are informed by an understanding of the historic component of the landscape.
- In 2003 the National Park Authority commissioned a **Built Environment Survey** of the National Park. The survey was undertaken by the University of Strathclyde. It looks at the building materials in the Park and provides a survey of the Park's built environment up to the present day. The findings of the survey have not as yet been published. The survey has been used to inform Annex A to this report which is a Schedule of Settlement and Local Sense of Place. This provides a brief summary of diversity of settlement types within the Park and summarises their key characteristics. Historic Scotland has recently resurveyed the Listed Buildings in the National Park and this has provided far more detailed information on the historic environment than previously existed. It is hoped that this will contribute to the future development of the Special Qualities work and understanding of the National Park's built heritage.

Each of these studies has been used to inform the evaluation of the special qualities set out in this Technical Appendix. The diagram overleaf illustrates the relationship between the three studies, the Special Qualities Technical Appendix and the National Park Plan.

## SPECIAL QUALITIES



Work carried out for the four English environmental agencies (Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency) had developed an approach known as 'Quality of Life Capital'. Central to this approach was the recognition that 'features' (e.g. woodlands, historic buildings, wetlands) are valued, not in their own right, but for the benefits (e.g. biodiversity, scenic quality, historic significance) that they provide us with. Furthermore, by understanding the nature of such 'benefits' and their relative importance, it would be possible to develop more tailored policies. The Quality of Life Capital methodology offered potential to develop policies focused on those benefits that were identified as being of most significance. It also meant that policies could promote integrated management. This would help avoid potential conflicts between, for example, management to maximise biodiversity value and management to conserve historic features.

The Quality of Life Capital methodology is described in more detail on the Countryside Agency website:

 [www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/Quality/index.asp](http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/Quality/index.asp)

It comprises a series of steps, including:

- Identifying important features
- Identifying the key benefits provided by each feature (e.g. describing biodiversity, historic and landscape benefits)
- Considering how important these benefits are (e.g. of local, regional, national or international importance)
- Considering any information on trends and targets (e.g. is the benefit becoming increasingly scarce at the scale defined above?)

The aim is to provide a fuller understanding of what is important and why.

Significantly, it considers a number of aspects of a given feature at the same time and begins to point to ways in which important features and benefits should be managed in the future.

The National Park Authority identified the Quality of Life Capital approach as a potential means of drawing together the different datasets to identify what is important about the National Park (its Special Qualities) and to provide the basis for Park Plan policies. The approach would also provide a consistent and transparent way of identifying the Special Qualities. Recognising the potential scale and complexity of the task, it was decided to adopt an adapted version of the Quality of Life Capital Approach. This would focus on the natural and cultural heritage benefits of the Park and does not seek to consider or quantify socio-economic or recreation benefits as part of this assessment. The approach is described opposite.



## METHODOLOGY

Identification of the National Park's Special Qualities focused on the area's natural and cultural heritage. It was based on an analysis of the following datasets:

SUBJECT AREA	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Sense of place, scenic qualities	Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)
Cultural heritage	Historic Landuse Assessment (HLA) Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) Listed Buildings Loch Lomond & The Trossachs National Park Draft Built Environment Survey
Biodiversity	Biodiversity Audits Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation Records (SAC)
Geology	Geological SSSI Records
Associations	Range of literary sources, Community Futures profiles, Listed Buildings records

Some of this information provided comprehensive coverage of the National Park (e.g. the Historic Landuse Assessment). Others related to specific areas or points (e.g. SSSIs). Furthermore, some information included an evaluation of significance (e.g. Scheduled Ancient Monuments are judged to be of national importance) while others were simply descriptive and provided no evaluation (e.g. the Historic Landuse Assessment describes the occurrence of historic elements in the wider landscape but does not indicate which areas are of most importance).

It was therefore recognised that the analysis of Special Qualities would need to be undertaken with the involvement of organisations with expertise and knowledge relating to each dataset. A key aim of the process would be to develop and apply a common framework for evaluation. The following organisations were involved in the evaluation of Special Qualities information:

- Landscape, biodiversity and geology – SNH, Land Use Consultants and Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park Authority;
- Historic environment - Stirling Council Archaeologist, the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, Historic Scotland, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, National Trust for Scotland, and the National Park Authority.
- Associations – National Park Authority and others
- The process was facilitated by the National Park Authority with the assistance of Land Use Consultants.

## SPECIAL QUALITIES

### STEP 1

The first task was to divide the National Park into nine large Character Zones.

### STEP 2

Having identified these nine broad areas, they were broken down into manageable units, based on landscape character types.

### STEP 3

The next task was to consider the types of 'benefit' provided by these features or qualities. Four main categories of benefit were analysed.

### STEP 4

The importance of each type of benefit was evaluated.

### STEP 5


The next step was to consider how the feature and benefit have been (or may be) affected by past (or future) trends

**1 LOCH LOMOND SOUTH**

**LCT: FORESTED PARALLEL RIDGES**

Ridgeline landscape reflecting geological activity along Highland Boundary Faultline. Ben Bowie, to the west of the loch is heavily forested with predominantly coniferous forestry.

HLA: Forested parallel ridges are mainly 20th century woodland and forestry with some 18th – 20th century woodland and forestry and a small amount of 18th -19th century fields and farming.



BENEFITS	CONTRIBUTION TO BENEFIT?	EVALUATION OF IMPORTANCE	TRENDS, PRESSURES & TARGETS
<b>Sense of place</b>	Ridgeline landform delineating the Highland Boundary Fault zone. Ben Bowie to the west of the loch is afforested and forms a wooded backdrop to the valley farmland on the western side of the loch. <b>3</b>	The forested parallel ridges provide a frame to the landscape with their dense plantations contributing to the context and backdrop to surrounding farmland. The area is visible, and poor forest design can detract from scenic qualities. The ridged landform is largely obscured by dense forestry planting in this area. Ben Bowie offers an excellent panorama to Ben Lomond, over the south of Loch Lomond and down the Leven Valley. The eye is drawn along the loch islands to Conic Hill, along the Highland Boundary Fault, which is clearly expressed in the topography. Unfortunately the access to this view is low profile and somewhat obscured by forestry.	Past patterns of coniferous forestry are now recognised as having a negative landscape impact. The forests are being improved as they are felled and restocked.
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	The plantations are largely 20th century in origin, though some on lower ground date from the 18/19th century.	No geology recorded. <b>4</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Some of the coniferous forestry is on ancient woodland inventory sites. Protected species may include goshawk, badger and capercaillie.	Of low to medium biodiversity importance	The coniferous commercial forestry is being reduced in extent to incorporate a larger element of native broadleaf woodland.
<b>Geology</b>	The parallel ridges are associated with geological movements along the Highland Boundary Fault Zone.	Important to specialists, visitors, local people, by defining the physical, landscape, ecological and cultural transition between highland and lowland. Very high geological importance.	Scenic and management may obscure the features from view. <b>5</b>

**6 MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

- The landscape could be enhanced through restructuring with a move towards woodland types that fit into the landscape more comfortably.
- A general reduction of plantation would expose the distinctive geological landform of the area.
- Woodland restructuring such as over Ben Bowie could have great visual benefits by opening out more opportunities for views from the slopes and summits, particularly in relation to the summits path.
- Woodland restructuring and more open space at Ben Bowie is likely to be more sympathetic to plant communities including woodland ground flora, than the existing plantation.
- Woodland restructuring is likely to reduce the commercial plantations, restoring native woodland species to ancient woodland sites. Open areas resulting from restructuring is likely to encourage black grouse and some raptors.

### STEP 6

The results of the analysis were reviewed and broad opportunities for management were identified. These were used to identify policies and actions in the Park Plan to conserve and enhance the specific special qualities.

## STEP 1

The first task was to divide the National Park into nine large Character Zones, based on broad variations in landscape character. This was designed to reflect key differences between, for example, the southern part of Loch Lomond, Argyll Forest and parts of the Trossachs. Such variations in character are recognised as an important dimension of the National Park. The nine Character Zones are listed below and shown on the Overview Map on page 18.

ARGYLL FOREST
BEN LUI, GLEN FALLOCH AND GLEN DOCHART
BRAES OF BALQUHIDDER
STRATHYRE AND LOCH EARN
ABERFOYLE AND CALLANDER RIDGES
STRATH GARTNEY, ACHRAY AND LOCH ARD FORESTS
LOCH LOMOND NORTH
LOCH LOMOND SOUTH
LUSS HILLS

## STEP 2

Having identified these nine broad areas, the next task was to break each down into more manageable units, based on key variations in their natural and cultural heritage. It was agreed to use 'landscape character types' (LCT) identified within the Landscape Character Assessment as the unit of analysis at this level, but to record systematically for each the occurrence of historic landuse types and periods, together with the presence of any relict land use elements identified within the Historic Landuse Assessment and key features and qualities. It should be noted that the Special Qualities work is based on LCTs identified within an earlier 2005 version of the LCA.

## STEP 3

The types of 'benefit' provided by these features or qualities was then considered. Five main categories of benefit were analysed, namely:

- **Sense of place** (relating to landscape and scenic qualities and the way in which the feature contributes to the distinctiveness of the area in);
- **Cultural heritage** (relating the way in which the feature contributes to the historic environment);
- **Biodiversity** (to the way in which the feature contributes to flora and fauna within the Park and more widely);
- **Geology** (relating to important geological features);
- **Associations** (noting any key literary, historic or other cultural associations linked to the feature in question).

It was recognised that there are other important benefits associated with the natural and cultural heritage, including recreation and economic activity. These benefits were not included in the analysis at this stage of the Special Qualities work, as these were developed through other Park Plan processes.

## SPECIAL QUALITIES

### STEP 4

The next step was to consider the importance of each type of benefit. A programme of three workshops was held with key stakeholders to discuss how to assign value to landscapes, to agree criteria against which the benefits could be evaluated and to discuss management responses. The stakeholders included representatives from the main organisations responsible for producing the LCA and HLA and also included specialists in archaeology, landscape and biodiversity. In addition, workshops were held with local communities in the four areas of the Park to discuss what they valued about the landscape and why. The qualities valued by local communities are set out at the end of each of the summaries of evaluation.

The evaluation had to be carried out on the basis of existing information about the Park and no additional survey work was commissioned. This was a particular issue for biodiversity where other than in designated sites the information available was not sufficiently precise to link species distribution definitively or comprehensively to the Character Zones and LCTs. There has also been no detailed survey of the experiential qualities of landscape such as tranquillity and only a small percentage of the Park's area has been subject to detailed archaeological survey.

As part of the evaluation carried out by specialists and stakeholders three questions were considered:

- **Who is the benefit important to? For example, is it of interest to specialists such as archaeologists and ecologists, the local community or visitors to the area?**
- **What is the level of importance? Is the benefit important locally, Park-wide, nationally or even internationally?**
- **Why is the benefit important? The benefit was assessed against a series of criteria set out below. For example, does a particularly rare species of fish occur in a loch, or does the historic character of a township survive particularly well?**

Distinctiveness	Quality and condition	Rarity
Vulnerability	Representativeness	Setting/context
Historic continuity	Accessibility	Popularity

Associations were described but not evaluated. There is a huge volume of information held by local communities and other organisations and this is an area meriting further development in the future.

## STEP 5

The next step was to consider how the feature and benefit have been (or may be) affected by past or future trends. An important, but declining benefit will be a greater priority for conservation than an equally important, but growing benefit. This task therefore involved reviewing past trends and anticipated future pressures that could affect the benefit in question. Where possible, this analysis drew on information about trends and any targets that had been established to guide future policy (e.g. National or Local Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats or species). In practice, little quantitative information on past trends was available and few relevant targets have been set. As a result, this part of the analysis was based on informed professional judgement. It is anticipated that State of the Park reporting and monitoring will help inform this part of the analysis in the future.

## STEP 6

The results of the analysis were reviewed to identify ways in which it should be reflected in policy and other actions within the National Park. This involved looking at the relative importance of each type of benefit, and the pressures being experienced by each. The policies and actions given the highest priority were those that addressed features of high importance that are subject to, or have been or are likely to be subject to, the greatest losses or pressures.

Management opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of the benefits were then identified by the key stakeholders and these were used to inform policies and key initiatives in the Park Plan. The management opportunities principally link to the following policies in the Park Plan:

Benefit	Link to National Park Plan
All	Policy SQ I, LM1 to LM5, DQ1 to DQ2 and WM1
Sense of Place	Policies LS1 to LS3, Schedule 1
Cultural Heritage	Policy BH1 and Schedule 7
Biodiversity	Policies BD1 to BD2 and FM1
Geology	Policy G1
Associations	Policy PCC2

## STEP 7

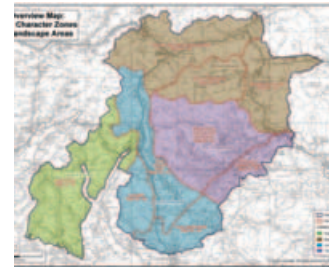
The final step was to provide a written summary of the Special Qualities associated with each Park Character Zone. These are included at the beginning of each section and include community inputs resulting from a series of workshops held across the Park.

## HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

This document can be used in a number of different ways. Many people will want to explore the Special Qualities found in different parts of the National Park. Summaries at the beginning of the sections covering the Park Character Zones provide an overview of the Special Qualities associated with different parts of the National Park, including those Special Qualities identified by communities during consultation across the Park.

It is also possible to look in more detail at specific areas or sites:

- The first step is to find out within which of the nine Character Zones the area of interest is located. The overview map preceding the tables shows these nine Character Zones on page 18.
- The second step is to go to the section of the Appendix covering the zone in question to find out within which landscape character type the area of interest is located in. Each zone has a series of more detailed maps, the first of which shows landscape character types.
- The third step is to look at the section of the tables covering the landscape character type in question. The table provides a summary description of the natural and cultural heritage features present within each landscape character type and a description and evaluation of the sense of place, cultural heritage and biodiversity benefits, together with key management opportunities.



Some people may be more interested in a particular discipline, such as cultural heritage or biodiversity. Each Park Character Zone section includes detailed maps showing landscape character, historic landuse (landuse and relict landuse) and biodiversity designations. These maps will help locate different types of natural or cultural heritage resources (perhaps abandoned settlement sites or European nature conservation sites), allowing the reader to find the relevant sections of the tables. The tables themselves include a description of relevant landscape, cultural heritage and biodiversity features in the first column, together with evaluation of the associated sense of place, cultural heritage and biodiversity benefits.

Others may be more concerned with the delivery of particular management measures such as woodland management or the provision of design guidance. The Special Qualities tables could be used, for example, to identify areas where there is a need to improve management of historic landscapes, provide additional information and interpretation for visitors, improve specific habitats or prepare design guidance for villages and other settlements. The tables will help ensure that management measures focused on particular types of benefit (such as biodiversity) take full account of the other natural and cultural heritage benefits in a given part of the National Park.

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPECIAL QUALITIES ANALYSIS

The analysis reported in this document provides a starting point in developing our understanding of the National Park's Special Qualities. It is anticipated that future survey, analysis and monitoring work will inform and help to broaden the base of the analysis by including additional topic areas and filling key gaps in our existing knowledge. For some disciplines, for example archaeology, our knowledge is always likely to be partial in nature, with new surveys and finds continually adding to our understanding of the historic environment.

It is intended to develop the Special Qualities work further using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to capture and analyse data. This will allow the Special Qualities data to sit alongside the revised LCA and will assist in making the data more accessible.

There is also potential to increase the range of benefits that are included in the analysis of Special Qualities. As previously noted, the natural and cultural heritage of the National Park provides important recreational benefits, and directly and indirectly contributes to local economic development and employment. There is also potential to include analysis of the way in which people experience the landscape of the National Park, drawing on the National Park Authority's recent work in this area.

There is also significant potential to apply the approach at a more detailed level, for example working with local communities to identify and evaluate the Special Qualities associated with a particular village or town. This will help bring community perspectives more fully into the analysis and could be used as a means of informing local planning policies, design guidance to reinforce local distinctiveness, management priorities or development control decisions.

# APPLICATION OF THE SPECIAL QUALITIES ANALYSIS

The main focus of the Special Qualities analysis to date has been the preparation of the National Park Plan. It is anticipated, however, that the work will also help to inform a wide range of other plans, strategies and decisions within the National Park, including:

- The development of Local Plan policies, helping to guide future development in a way that conserves or contributes to Special Qualities;
- The development control process, helping to minimise impacts and maximise the potential benefits of new developments. The analysis of Special Qualities should help inform pre-application discussions and may be reflected in Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to specific development opportunities or broader issues such as design guidance;
- The development of other plans and strategies including the National Park's Landscape Strategy, Access Plan and Core Paths Plan;
- Priorities for land management or biodiversity initiatives such as land management contracts, habitat networks or future forestry schemes;
- Information, interpretation and education. The identification of the National Park's Special Qualities provides a firm basis for the development of interpretational information for visitors and local communities, helping to meet one of the National Park's four statutory aims.

One of the main purposes of the Special Qualities work has been to facilitate more informed decision-making at all levels and across a range of development types.

For example, the Special Qualities analysis could be used to inform the process of siting, designing and evaluating proposals for development:

- At a broad scale, the Special Qualities work can help inform the site selection process. By reference to the relevant sections of the Special Qualities tables, it would be possible to identify the landscape character types falling within each potential development site. The tables would provide an integrated view of the landscape, historic and biodiversity importance of each area. By comparing the likely effects of development on the Special Qualities of the different sites, it would be possible to determine whether (a) it is possible to accommodate the proposed development without significantly affecting the National Park's Special Qualities; and (b) which area could accommodate the development with least impact.
- At a detailed level, the Special Qualities work can highlight the specific requirement for development affecting designed landscapes such as historic parks and gardens to conserve and manage key characteristic features including specimen trees, estate walls, shelter belts and avenues. It can also highlight the importance of these areas' biodiversity in terms of particular species of plant or animal and could highlight the potential to increase public awareness and understanding of these important historic sites. In essence, the Special Qualities analysis would help define design criteria which, if met by a proposed development, would help ensure that the overall character of the National Park is conserved and enhanced.



- Reference to the Special Qualities work (supplemented where necessary by more detailed information and evaluation) throughout the design process will help ensure that potential impacts are minimised and potential benefits are maximised. Discussions with the National Park Authority prior to submission of a planning application will provide an opportunity to explore the Special Qualities as they relate to the site and proposal in more detail.
- The National Park Authority will draw on the analysis of Special Qualities set out in this appendix in exercising its Development Control function. Planning decisions will include consideration of the extent to which proposed developments positively or negatively affect the National Park's Special Qualities. However, it is recognised that the Special Qualities work can never be comprehensive and omissions of a particular quality does not imply it is of no interest.

Special Qualities will also be relevant to other kinds of landscape change including habitat management and the expansion of native woodland. Special Qualities analysis should also provide a starting point in developing project proposals, providing a clear indication of qualities (and features) that should be retained or enhanced by the proposal.

- Local Biodiversity Action Plans and the National Park's Local Forestry and Woodland Framework, for example, prioritise the creation of forest habitat networks as a means of linking fragmented areas of native woodland and allowing animal and plant species to move more easily across the area. The Special Qualities work provides a means of setting such initiatives within the wider context. Whilst such woodland expansion brings positive biodiversity and other benefits it could potentially have a negative impact on the historic environment, for example by damaging relict settlement sites, or eighteenth and nineteenth century field systems. The analysis of Special Qualities will assist in identifying these potential sensitivities.
- An understanding of Special Qualities will help guide the choice of woodland planting so that it does not conflict with those Special Qualities based on sense of place or cultural heritage. In lowland parts of the Park, the creation of shelterbelts, allied to tree avenues, hedges and hedgerow trees might be more appropriate. In upland areas, semi-natural native woodland, including a transition to dwarf woodland in more elevated areas might be more appropriate where compatible with known or potential cultural heritage benefits.
- The evaluation may also help identify areas where Special Qualities could be enhanced, for example by restructuring coniferous forestry to include a higher proportion of native broadleaves to create a habitat corridor, or where new woodlands can accommodate increased access and recreation.

# OVERVIEW MAP

## PARK CHARACTER ZONES AND LANDSCAPE AREAS

