

2026

Perth and Kinross Forest and Woodland Strategy Review: SEA Scoping Report Appendix C

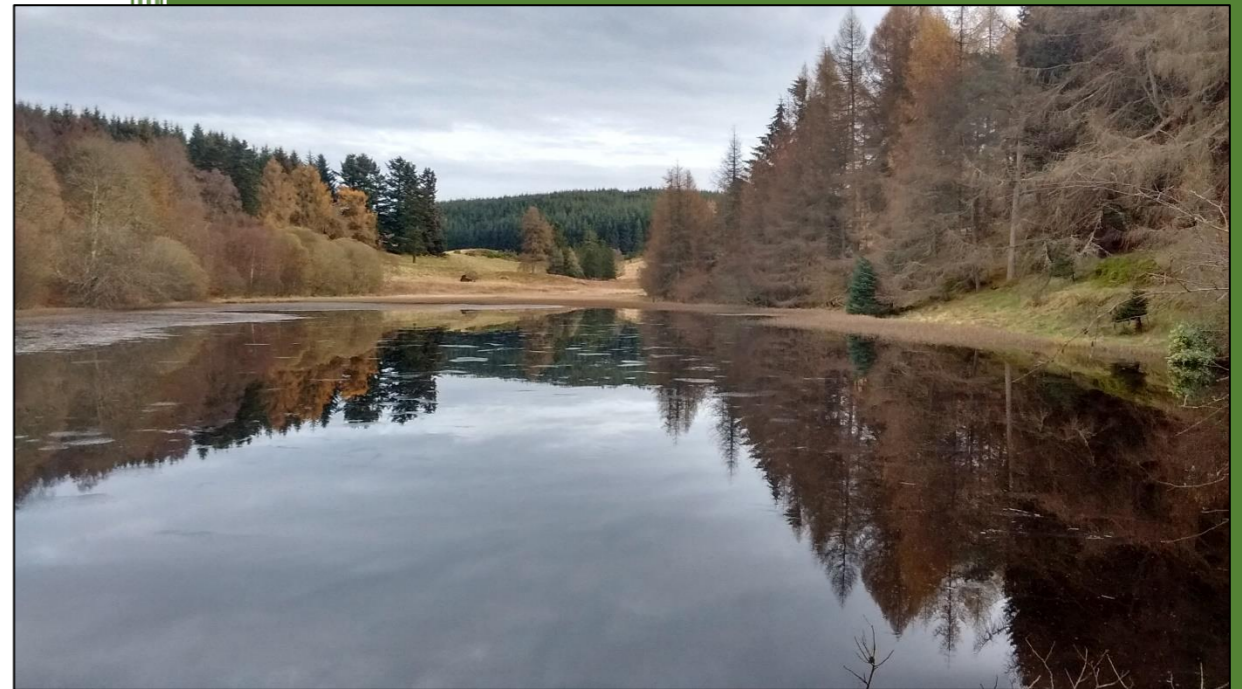


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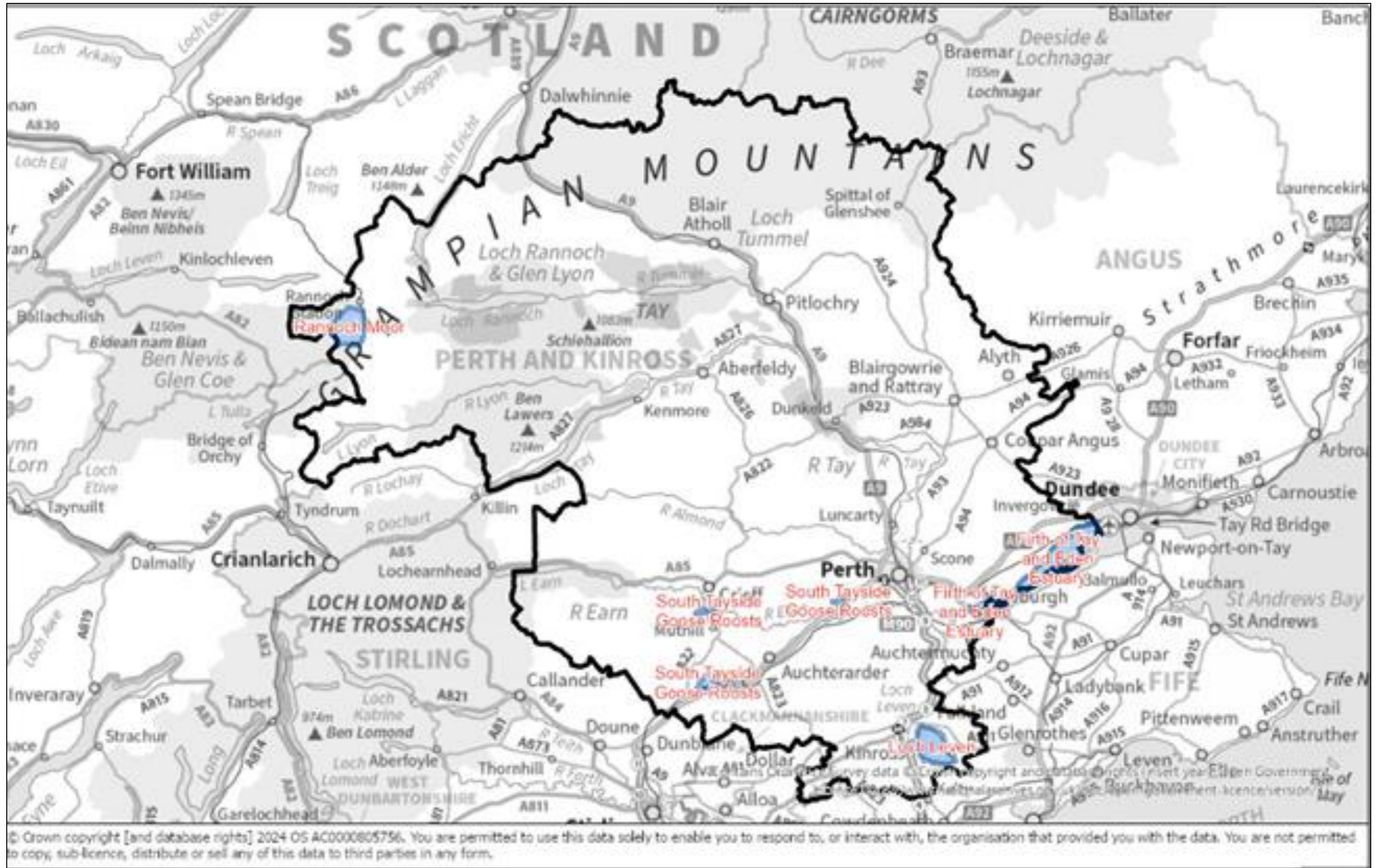
## Appendix C – Environmental Baseline Maps and Data

## Appendix C1 – Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna



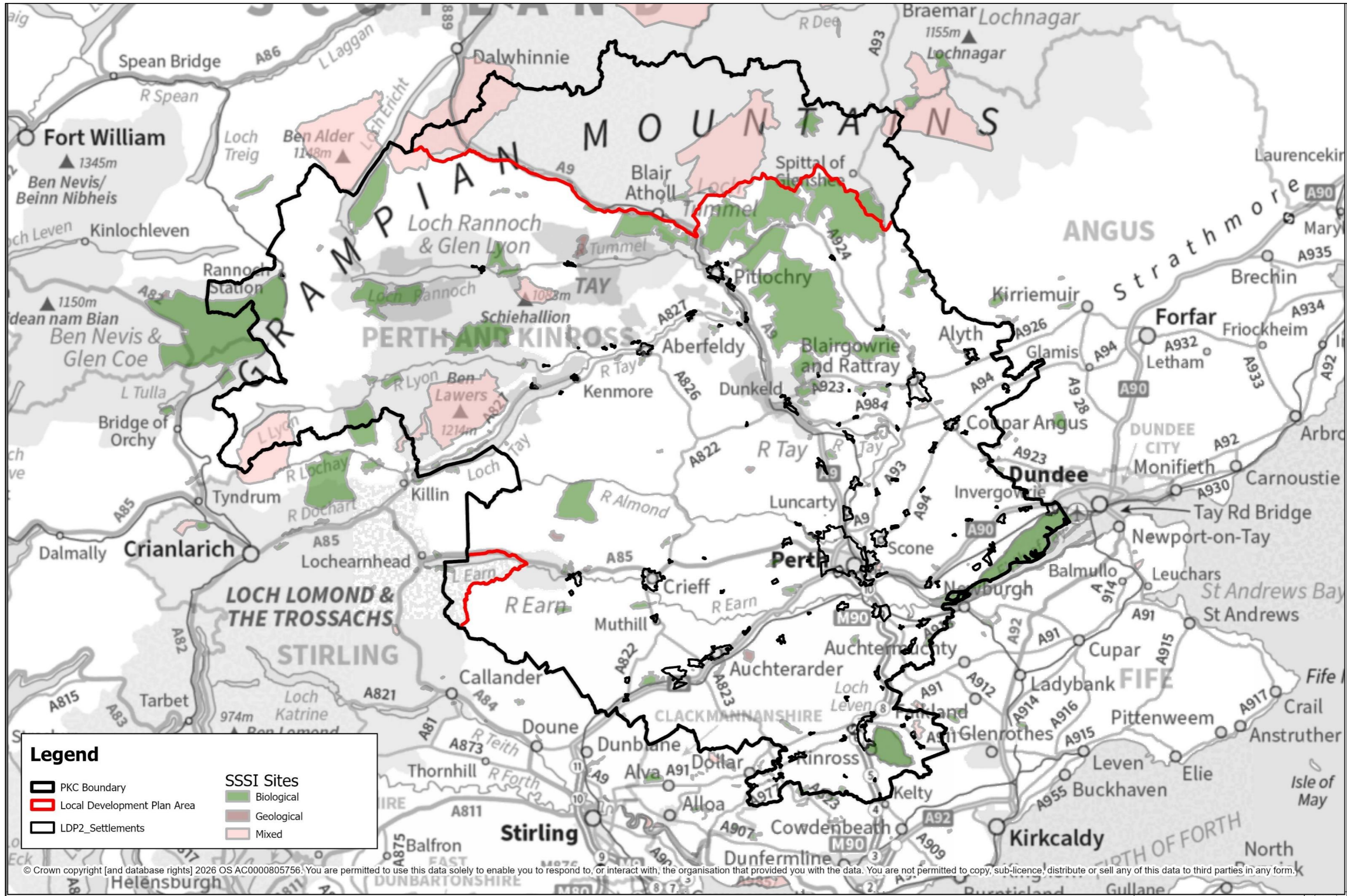


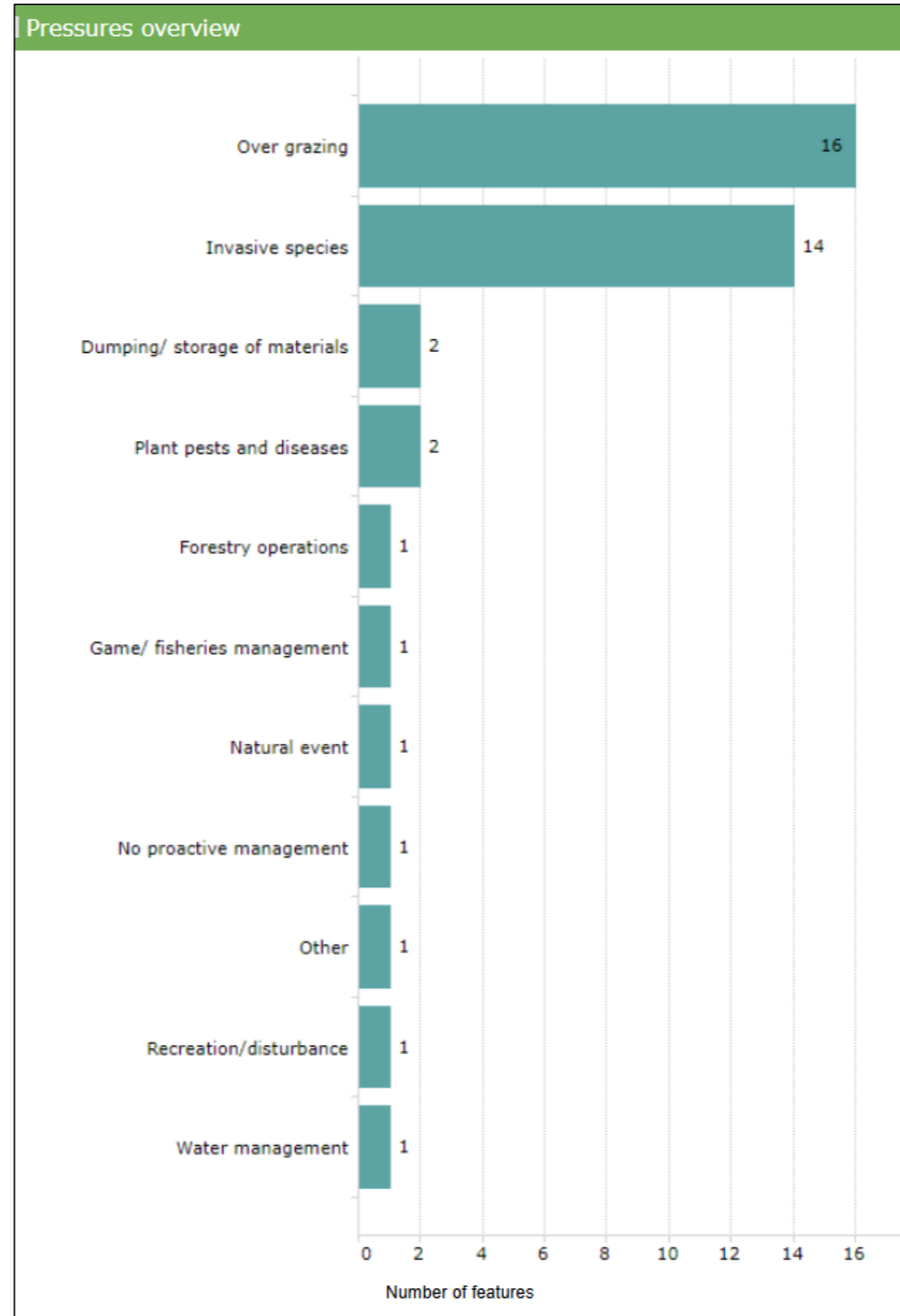
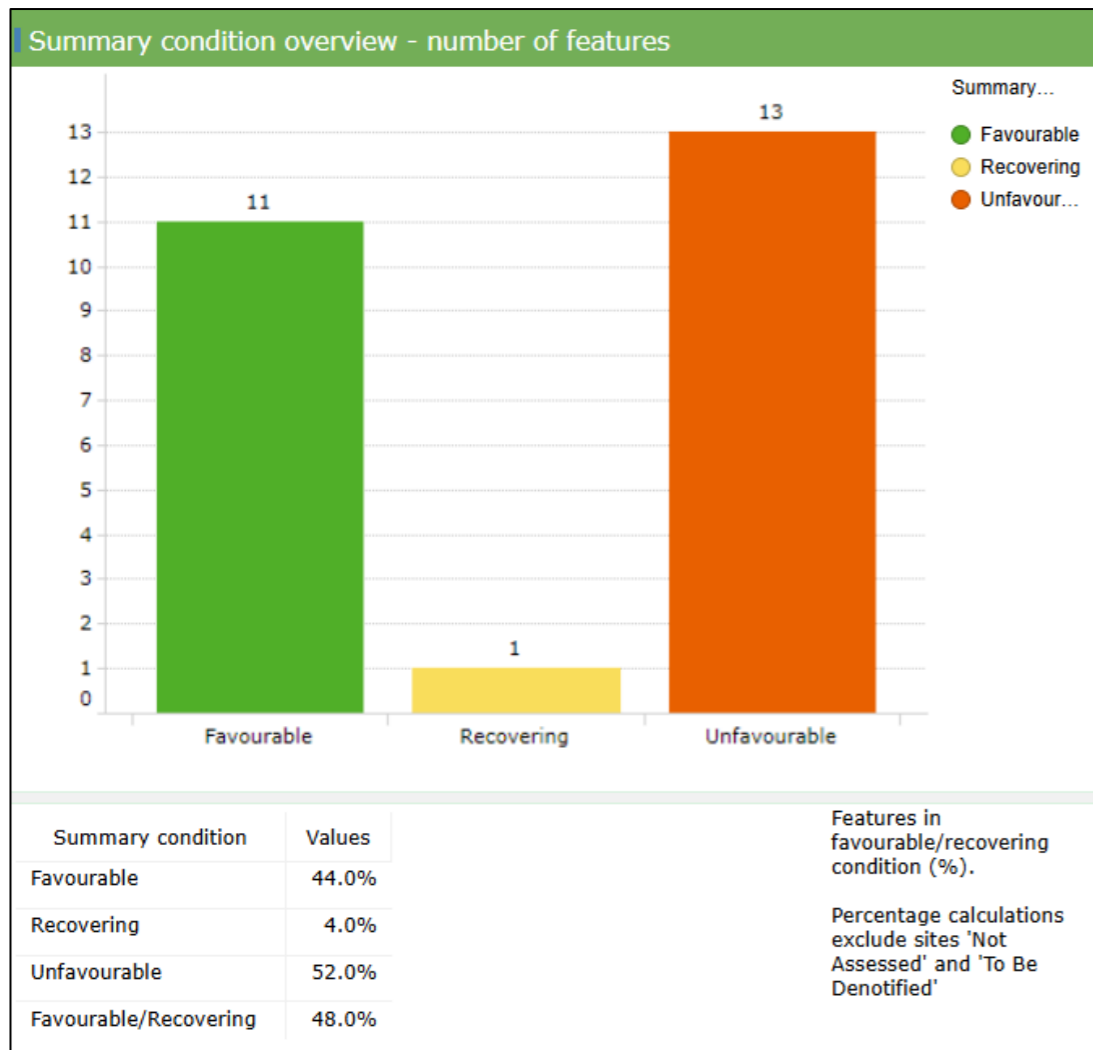
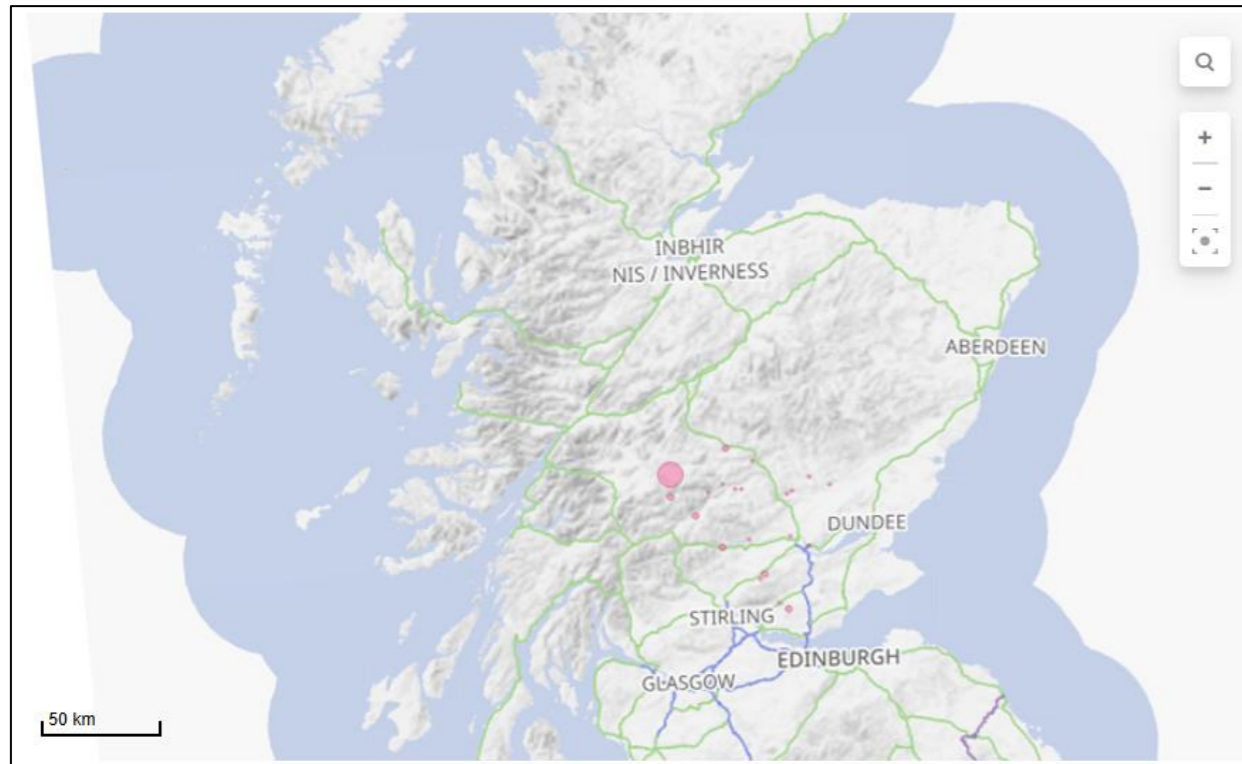
Spatial Distribution of RAMSAR Sites



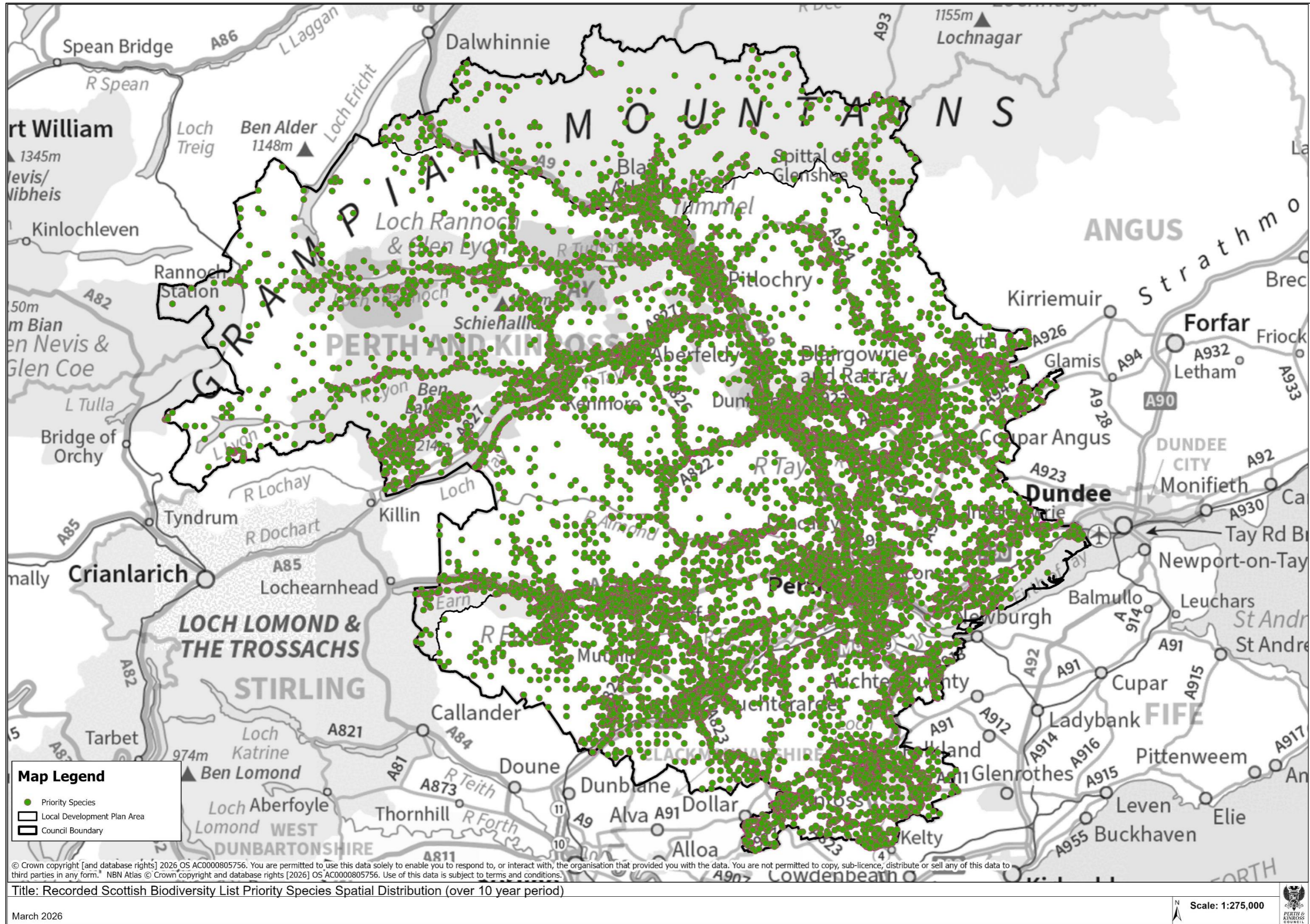
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Spatial Distribution of Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – Biological, Geological and Mixed

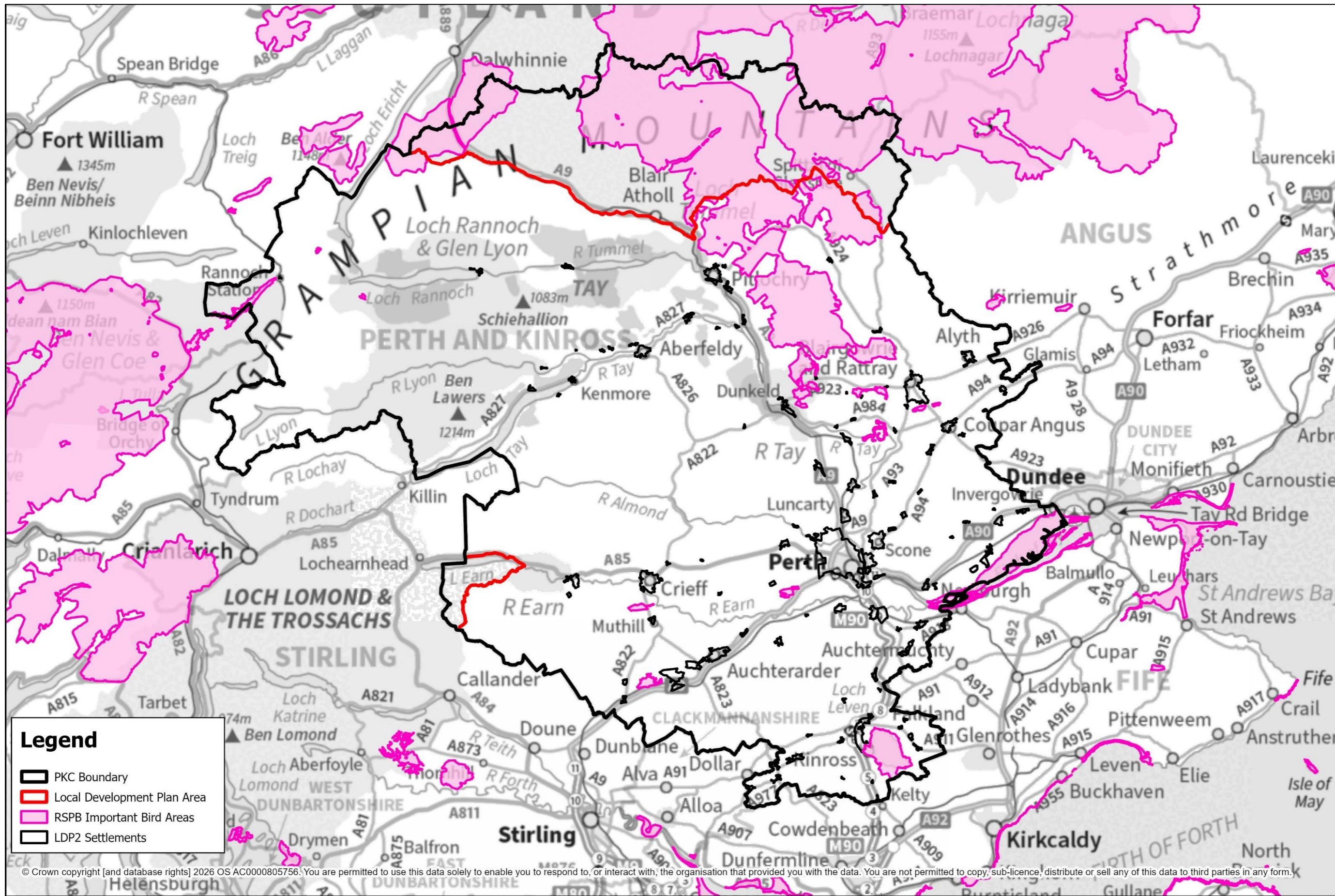




Spatial Distribution of Recorded Protected Species (Scottish Biodiversity Species List)



Location of RSPB Important Bird Areas



As reported on [NatureScot’s website](#), the official statistics for Scotland tell us that:

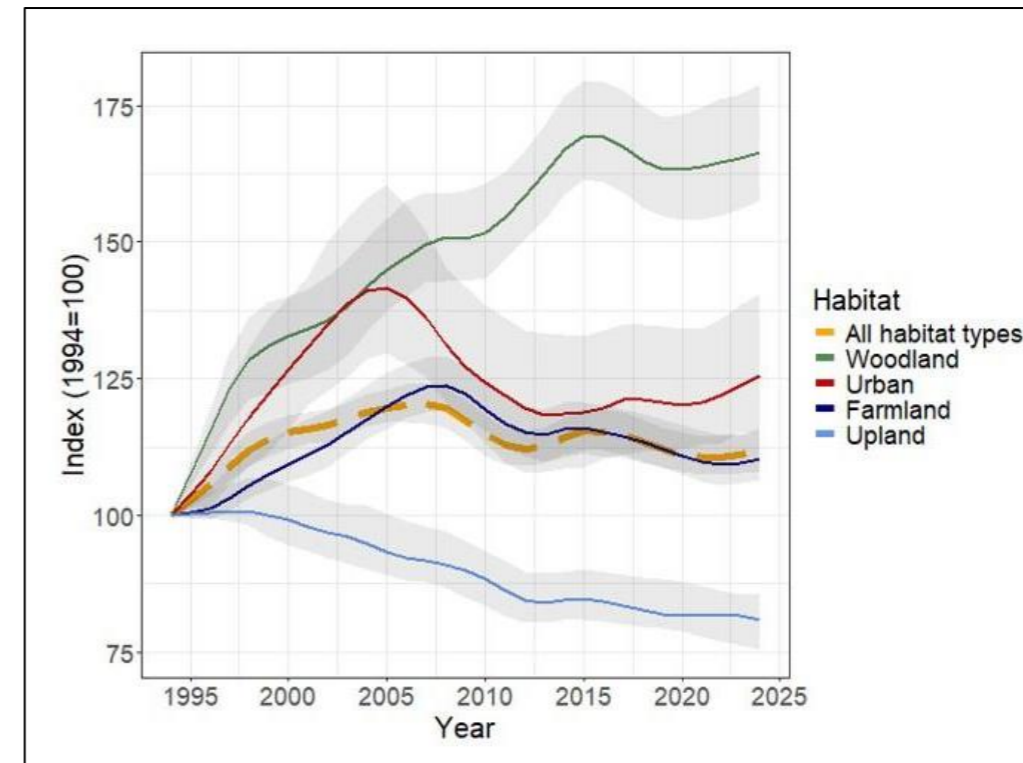
**Overview**

- Over half the species measured have increased in abundance since 1994.
- The index for all species has remained stable since 2014.
- Woodland birds have had the biggest increase.
- Upland birds have been declining consistently since 1994 and have the most reduced abundance of bird species of all the habitat types.
- Urban birds are increasing in abundance.
- Farmland birds have declined over the past 10 years, with decreased in all farmland habitat types.
- Farmland birds have been less than those recorded in 1994 for the past 4 years, and all farmland habitat types (arable, pastoral, wet-farmland, wooded-farmland) have decreased for the past 10 years.

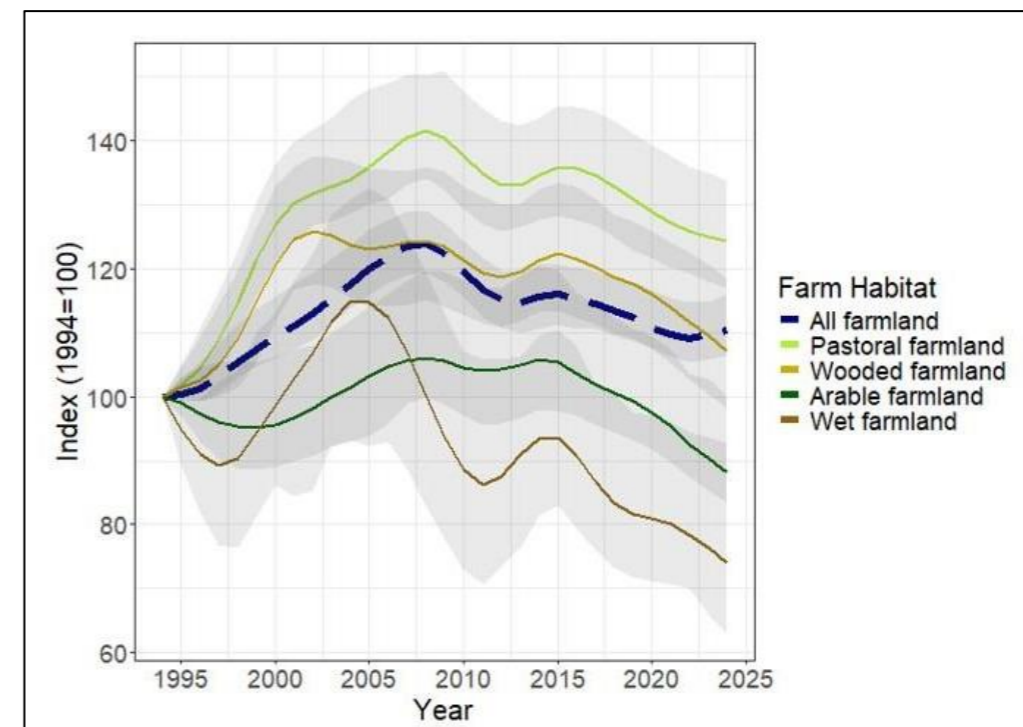
**Key Findings**

- Of the 66 species measured 39 species increased and 27 decreased in abundance since 1994.
- After major increases from 1994 to mid-2000s, most birds have stabilised or began to decrease in the past 15-20 years.
- The index for all species (smoothed) was highest in the mid-2000s. Since then, the index has decreased and over the past 10 years has remained stable (i.e. has not changed more than 5%) at 12% above the 1994 index.
- The **woodland bird index** has had major increase since 1994 (+66%), but the woodland bird index has remained stable over the past 10 years (i.e. has not changed more than 5% since 2014).
- The **urban bird index** had a major increase from 1994 to the mid-2000s (+42% in 2005), potentially due to an increase in bird feeders, before decreasing, potentially due to the increased risk of disease associated with bird feeders. Now the urban bird index is still higher than 1994 (+26%) but has increased less rapidly over the past 10 years (+6% since 2014)
- The **upland bird index** has consistently declined since 1994 (-19%) and has the biggest decline of all the habitat types but has been stable (i.e. not changed more than 5%) since 2014.
- The **farmland bird index** had a large increase from 1994 to the mid-2000s (+24% in 2008) before decreasing. It is currently 10% above the 1994 index and has decline by 5% since 2014. Pastoral and woodland farmland indices have increased since 1994 (+24% and +7% respectively), but the arable and wet farmland indices are currently below the 1994 index (-12% and -26%, respectively). It is worth noting that all the farmland bird indices have decreased over the past 10 years (arable: -17%, pastoral: -8%, wet-farmland: -21%, wooded-farmland: -12%).
- Climate change and land use change may be having the strongest impact on bird populations (Burns et al., 2021<sup>1</sup>). The unsmoothed indices for all species, woodland and farmland bird indices all have a relationship with Scotland’s annual mean temperature, and the urban bird index is related to Scotland’s annual maximum temperature. The only index with no relationship to temperature is the upland bird index.

Extract from NatureScot’s Website: Change in Scottish Terrestrial Bird Index of Abundance, 1994-2024

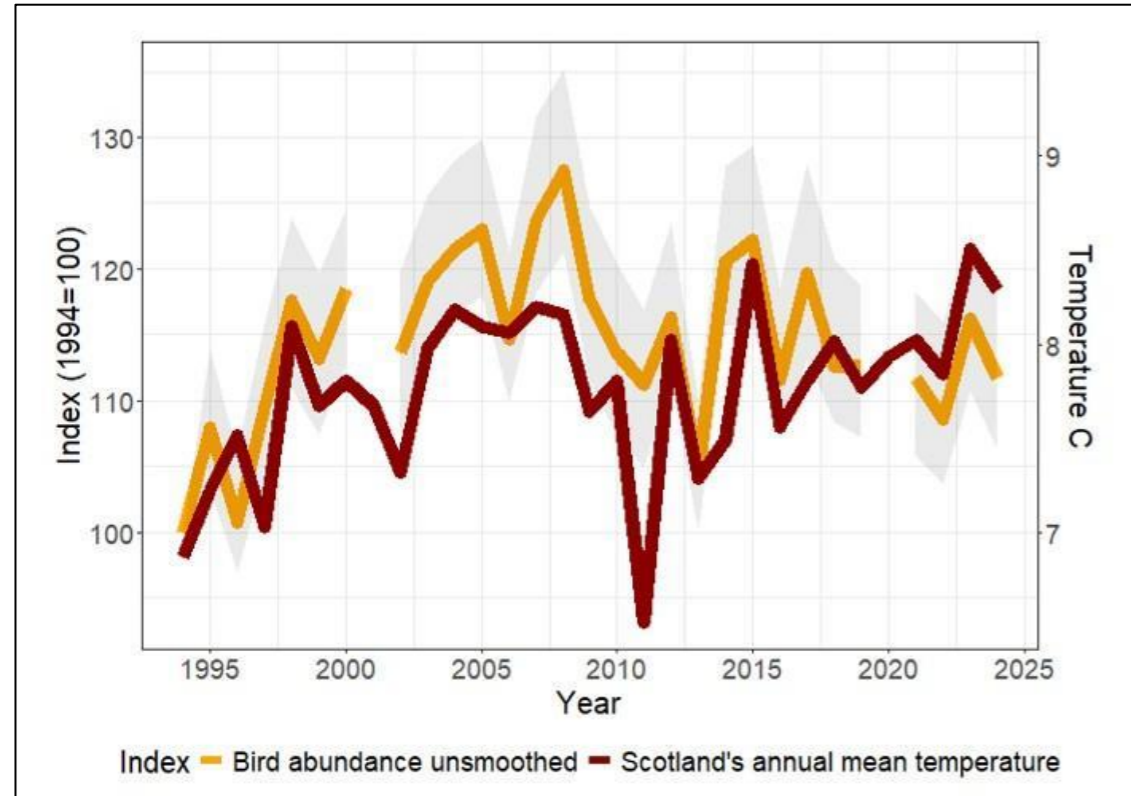


Extract from NatureScot’s Website: Change in Scottish Bird Index of Abundance for Farmland Habitat Types, 1994-2024



<sup>1</sup> Burns et al., (December 2021), Abundance decline in the avifauna of European Union reveal cross-continental similarities in biodiversity change, Ecology and Evolution, Vol. 11 (Issue 23), Pages 16647-16660

**Extract from NatureScot's Website: Scottish Terrestrial Bird Index of Abundance for All-Species and the Mean Annual Scottish Temperature**



**Woodland Habitats**

- 23 of the bird species surveyed are associated with the woodlands.
- These bird species have increased in abundance by 66% since 1994, with the trends levelling out since 2014 (not changed more than 5%).
- The woodland bird index has a relationship with Scotland's annual max. temperature – one of the many factors which could be contributing to the increase in these birds.
- Major woodland expansion (from 5% of Scotland's land area in 1990 to 17% by the early 21<sup>st</sup> Century) is more likely to be a cause of the increase in the woodland bird index species.
- Scottish Government annual woodland creation targets will also build on this.
- An increase in summer rainfall, linked to climate change, may be increasing the number of invertebrates and therefore feeding birds in woodland areas (Eggleton et al., 2009<sup>2</sup>; Martay et al., 2018<sup>3</sup>).
- An increase in woodland bird abundance in Scotland is in contrast with a decrease in woodland birds in England. However, some birds in Scotland's woods are declining due to diseases e.g. the Chaffinch.
- Decline in Capercaillie numbers in Scotland have been linked to a number of factors, including death from collisions with fences, loss of woody cover, low productivity due to predation, as well as climate change impacts.

<sup>2</sup> Eggleton et al., (April 2024), Global contribution of invertebrates to forest litter decomposition, Ecology Letters, Vol. 27 (Issue 4)

**Urban Habitats**

- 18 of the bird species surveyed are linked to urban environments.
- There has been a 26% increase in abundance of these species since 1994 but have rapidly increased since 2014 (+6% between 2014-2024).
- No evidence that the urban bird index has a relationship with Scotland's mean and minimum temperatures. Due to the "heat island effect" Scottish city birds will be exposed to the highest temperatures in the country.
- An increase in bird abundance in cities could be a result of increased garden bird feeding, but there is potential for this to also cause a decline in other species and increase the risk of the spreading of diseases, such as trichomoniasis.
- Loss of green space is also another driver of urban bird decline.
- Swifts have been in decline for a number of years, which could be attributed to wetter summers, and a reduction in nest sites on buildings. Other threats they experience during migration or on their wintering grounds could also be contributing to their decline.

**Upland Habitats**

- 17 of the species surveyed are associated with upland habitats.
- Since 1994, these species have decreased in abundance by 19%.
- Curlew, Lapwing, Oystercatcher along with upland riverine birds such as Dipper, Grey Wagtail and Common Sandpiper are all decreasing in population size.
- There doesn't seem to be a relationship between temperature and the upland bird index.
- Factors causing declines in upland bird populations are land-use change, stream management, forest expansion, climate change and increased nest predation.
- Golden Plovers are being affected by climate change, as increasing temperatures are negatively impacting on crane-fly populations, which are an important feeding source during breeding season.
- The restoration of peatland in the uplands is creating wetter habitats which, in time, should be beneficial to crane-fly populations and in turn Golden Plovers.
- Curlew populations may be realising benefits from higher summer rainfall but are still adversely affected by warmer temperatures, land use change and predation.

<sup>3</sup> Martay et al., (March 2018), Using data from schools to model variation in soil invertebrates across the UK: The importance of weather, climate, season and habitat, Pedobiologia, Vol. 67, Pages 1-9

### **Farmland**

- 27 of the species surveyed are associated with farmland.
- Since 1994 these species have increased in abundance by 10%, however, since 2014 they have decreased by 5%.
- There is a relationship between the farmland bird index and Scotland's annual mean temperature.
- Long-term changes in populations of farmland birds in Scotland, and across the UK, are due to a number of factors, including agricultural intensification, reduced diversity of crop types at the within-farm scale, and reductions in spring-sown crops.
- Agri-environment schemes, aimed at reversing historical farmland bird population decline through enhancing habitat quality and biodiversity, have been in place in Scotland for 20+ years. These schemes may have had a positive or mitigating impact on farmland bird populations, but in more recent years, either these benefits have reduced, or other factors have had greater influence.

### **Arable Farmland**

- 23 of the bird species surveyed are associated with arable farmland. These species have decreased in abundance by 12% since 1994, and by 17% since 2014.
- This decline in abundance would suggest that agri-environment schemes for arable land (e.g. wild bird seed mixes, winter stubble, infield plots) have failed to reverse the declines in species occupying these habitats, so far. This could be a result of insufficient scale or quality in delivery. However, increases in some species e.g. Skylark and Song Thrush, suggests that targeted management may be effective. There has been a continued long-term decline in farmland specialist species, like Lapwing and Oystercatcher, but it is unlikely to be linked to the agri-environmental schemes.

### **Pastoral Farmland**

- 26 of the bird species surveyed are associated with pastoral farmland. These species have increased in abundance by 24% since 1994 but decreased by 8% since 2014.
- Pastoral farmland shows the strongest long-term increase in bird abundance of all the farmland habitats, which would suggest real ecological improvement. This is demonstrated via increased populations of Linnet and Red Bunting. However, other bird species, including Lapwing, Skylark and Yellowhammer continue to decline.

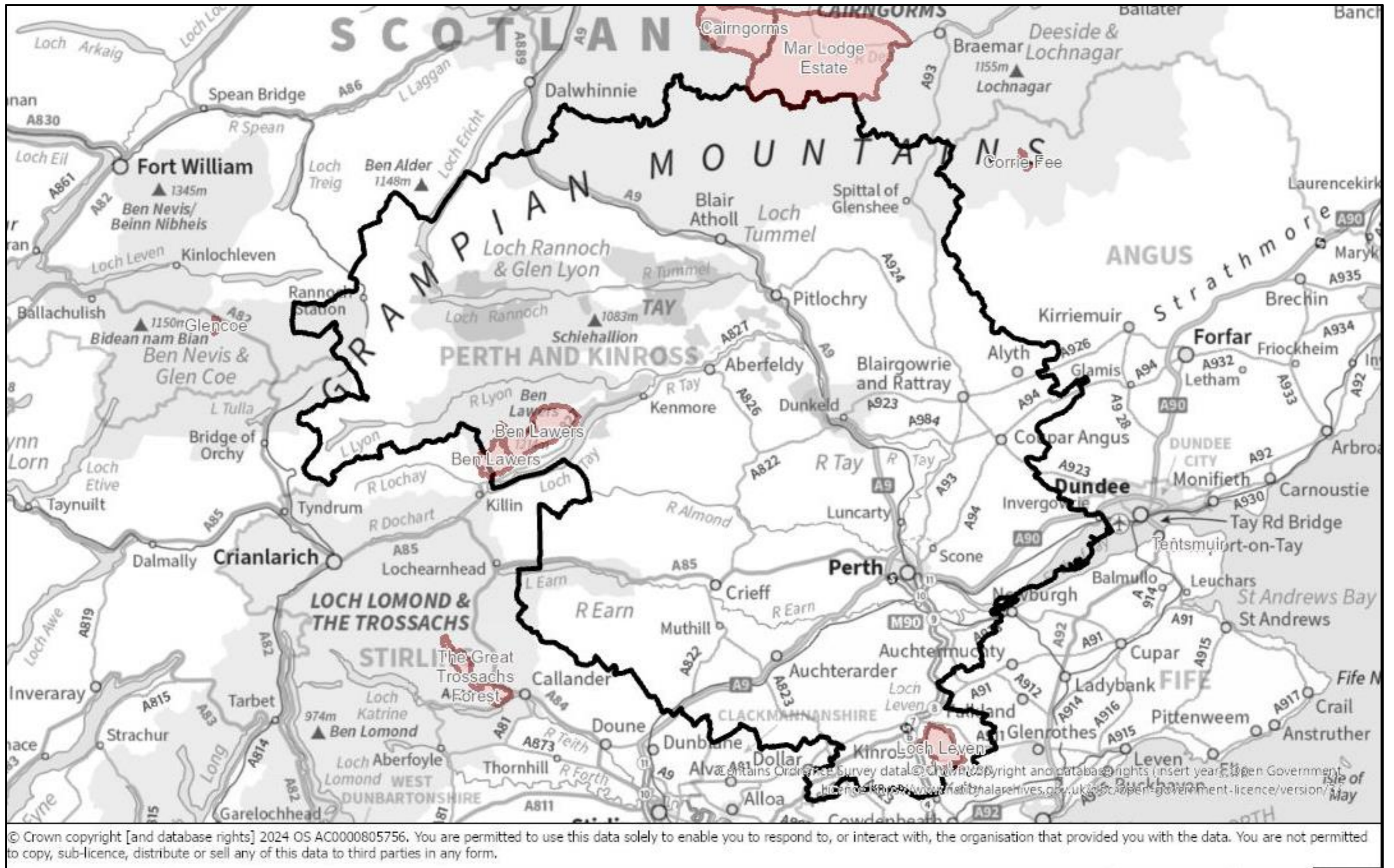
### **Wet-Farmland**

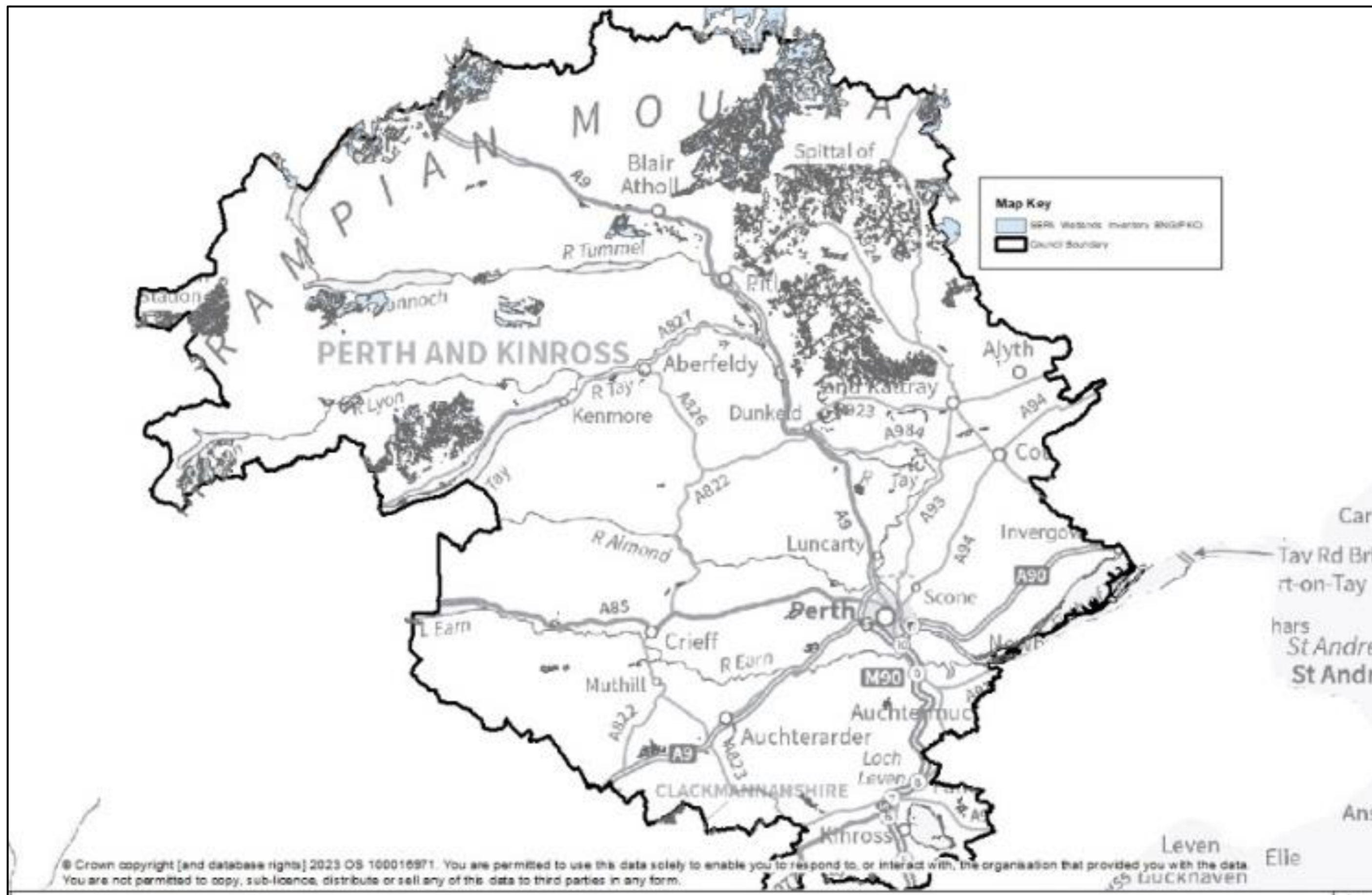
- Includes 11 of the bird species surveyed, which have decreased in abundance by 26% since 1994, and by 21% since 2014.
- The wet-farmland indicator shows the steepest decline, which suggests that habitat loss and drainage are not being sufficiently mitigated through current conservation measures.
- There are no bird species with long-term population increases in this habitat.

### **Wooded-Farmland**

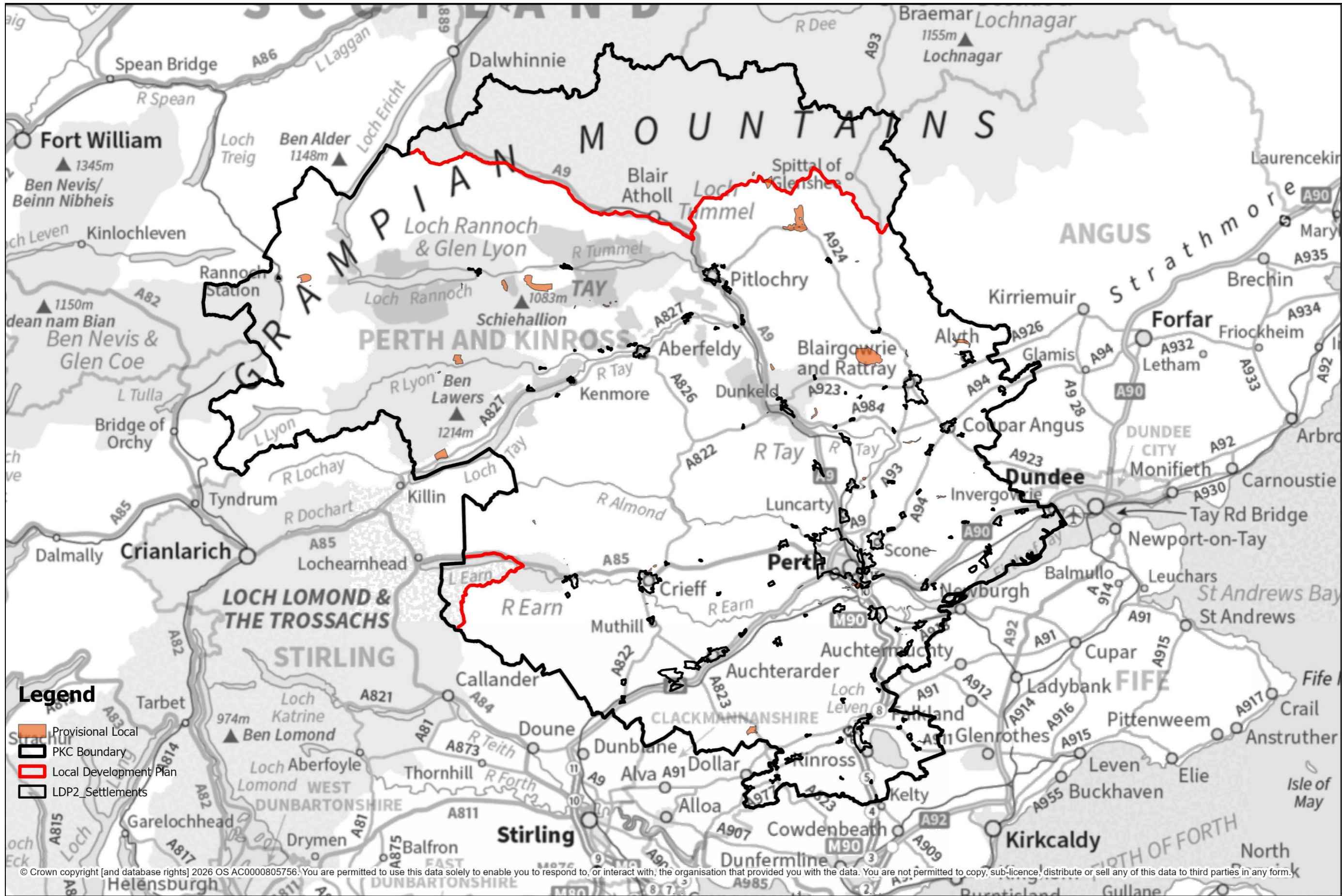
- This includes 23 of the bird species surveyed. These species have increased in abundance by 7% since 1994 but decreased by 12% since 2014.
- The decline in species specialised to this habitat (e.g. Linnet, Yellowhammer) and increase in more generalist species (e.g. Goldfinch and Great Tit), is driving the medium-term decline in wooded-farmland bird species.
- The impact of pressures to these bird species is negatively affecting both specialists and generalists populations.

National Nature Reserve Sites





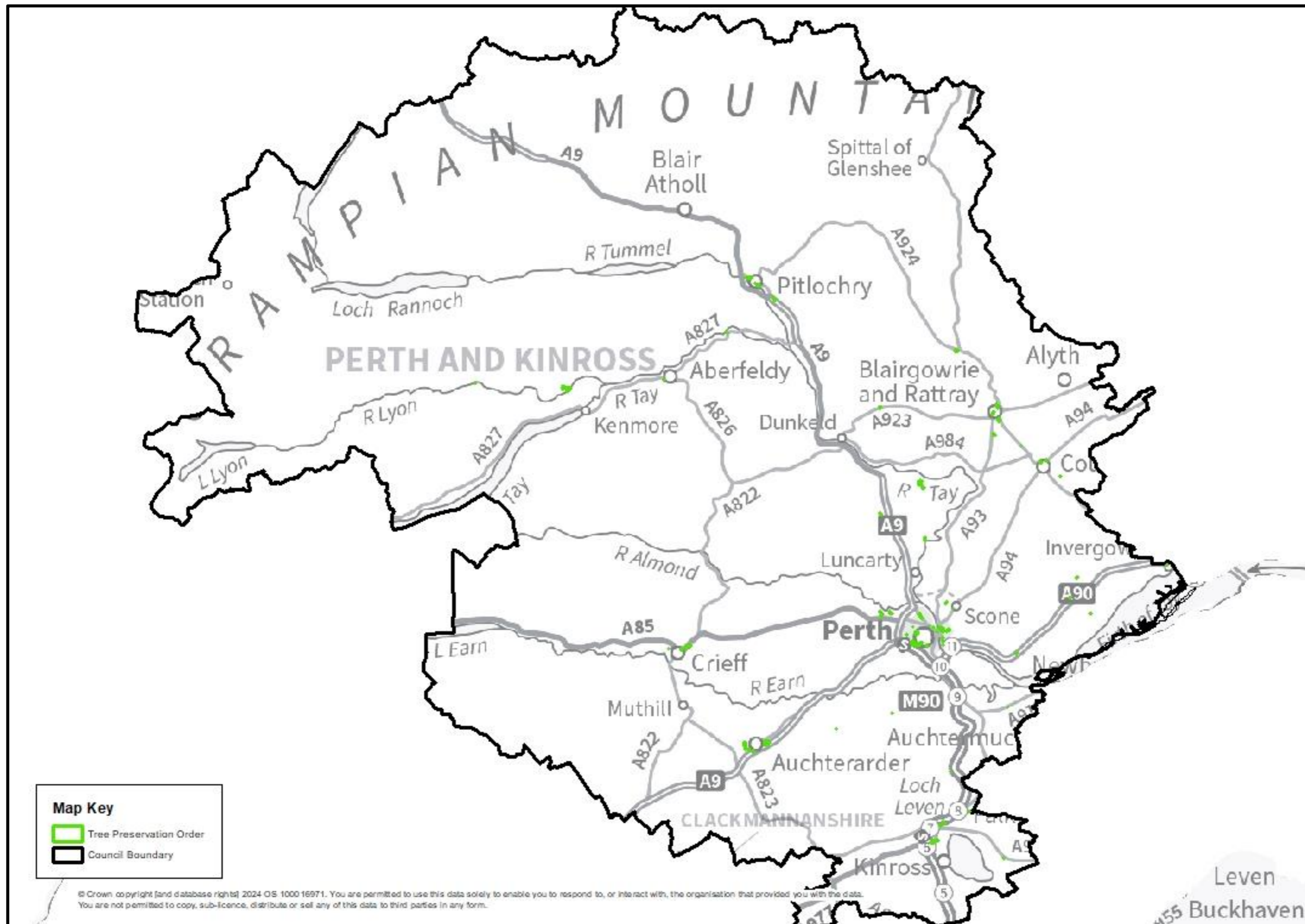
Spatial Distribution of Provisional Local Biodiversity Sites



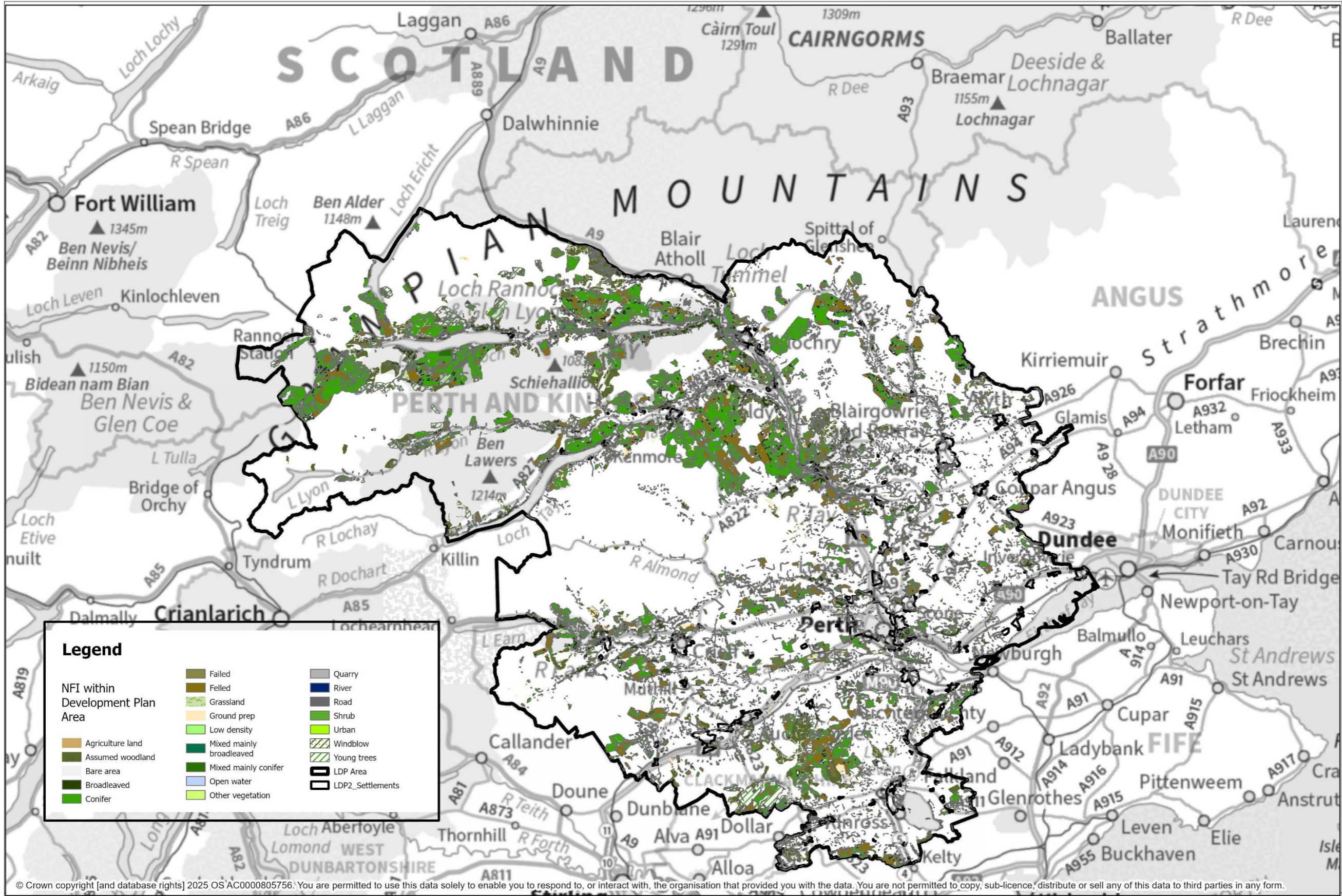
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Location of Tree Preservations Orders (TPOs) within Perth and Kinross



National Forestry Inventory (NFI) (2025 update) within the Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan Area



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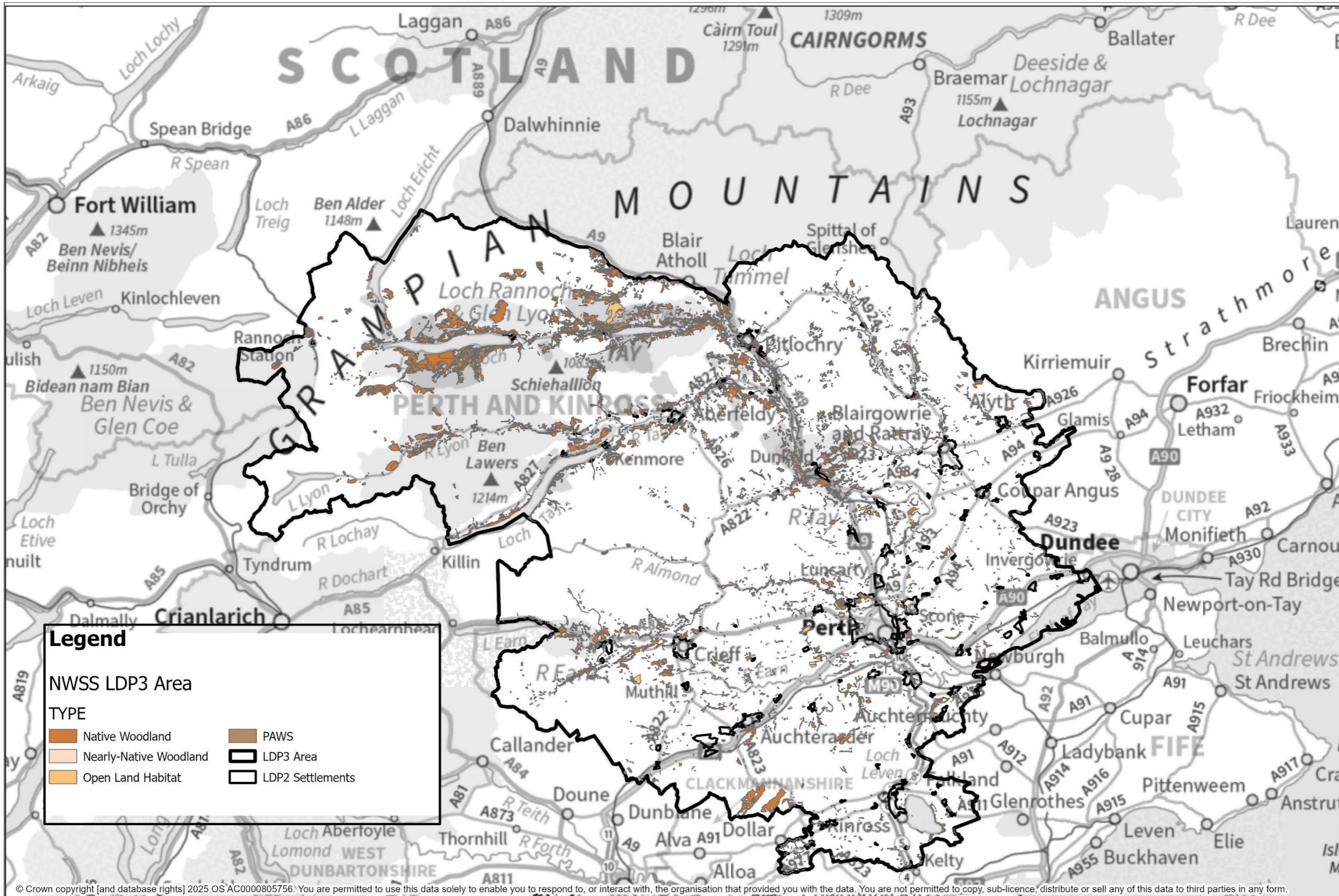
National Forestry Inventory - Perth and Kinross LDP3 Area

November 2025

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Scale:  
1: 400,000



Native Woodland Survey of Scotland (NWSS) within the Perth and Kinross Local Development Plan Area



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Native Woodland Survey of Scotland - Perth and Kinross LDP3 Area

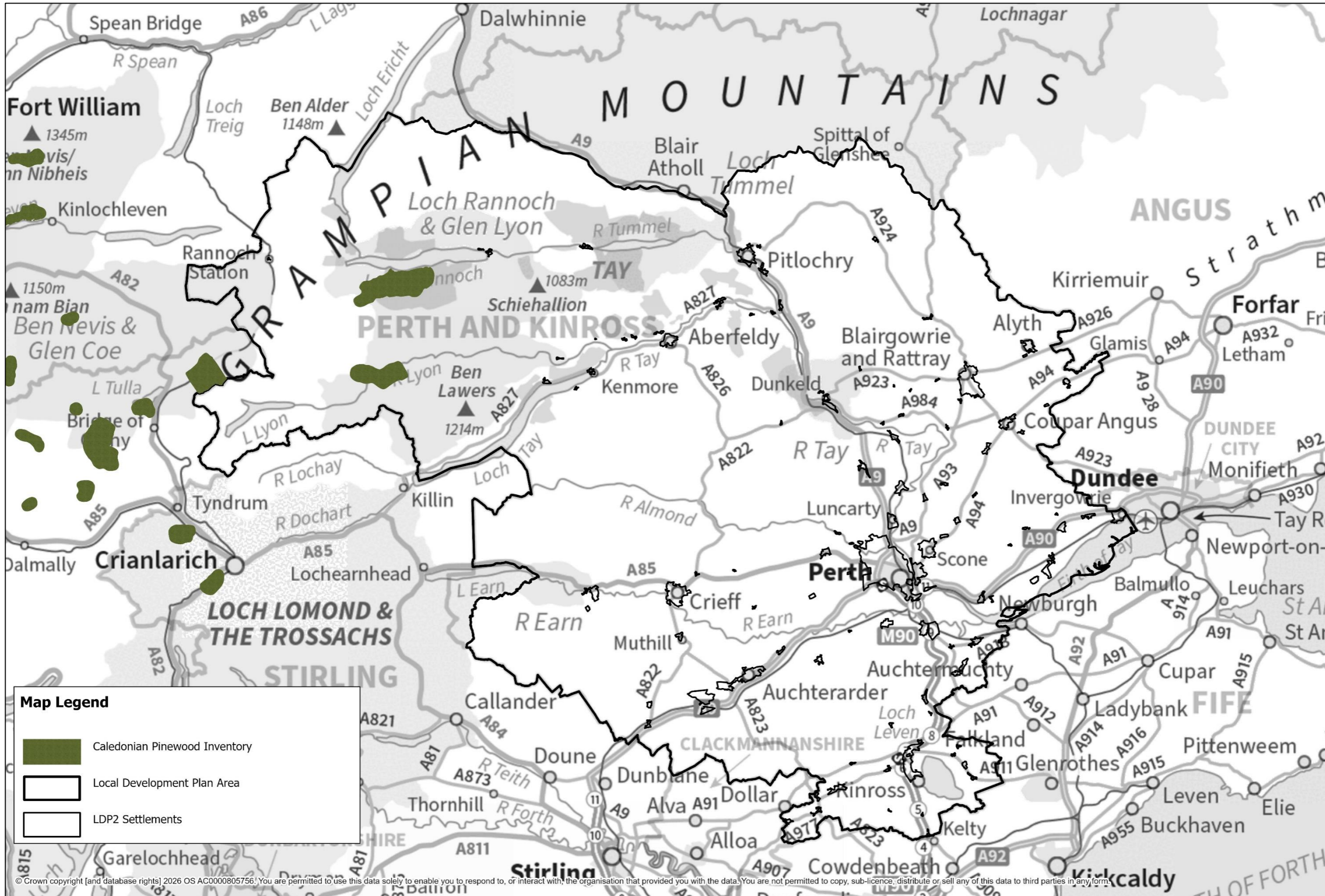
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Caledonian Pinewood Inventory



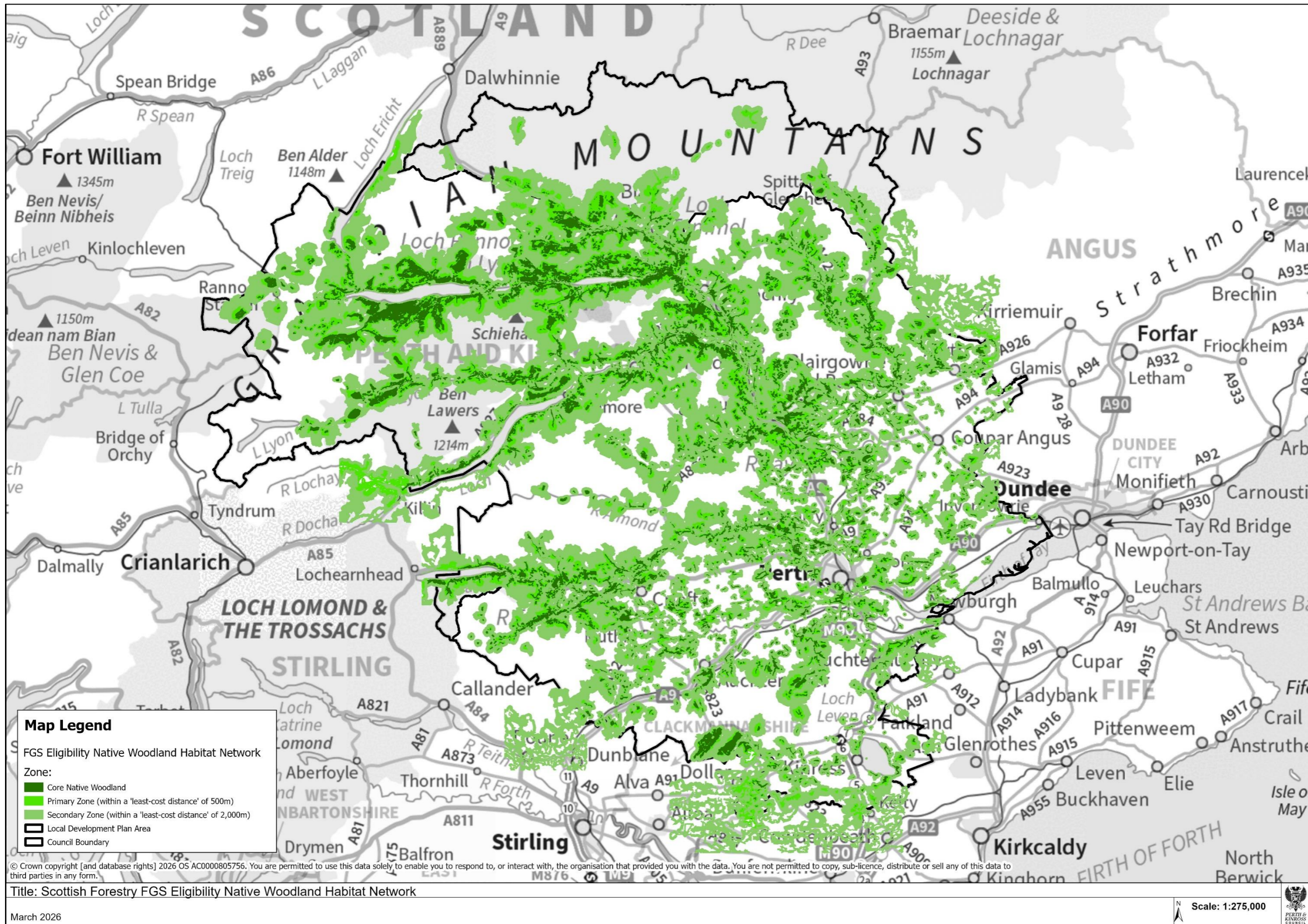
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Title: Caledonian Pinewood Inventory

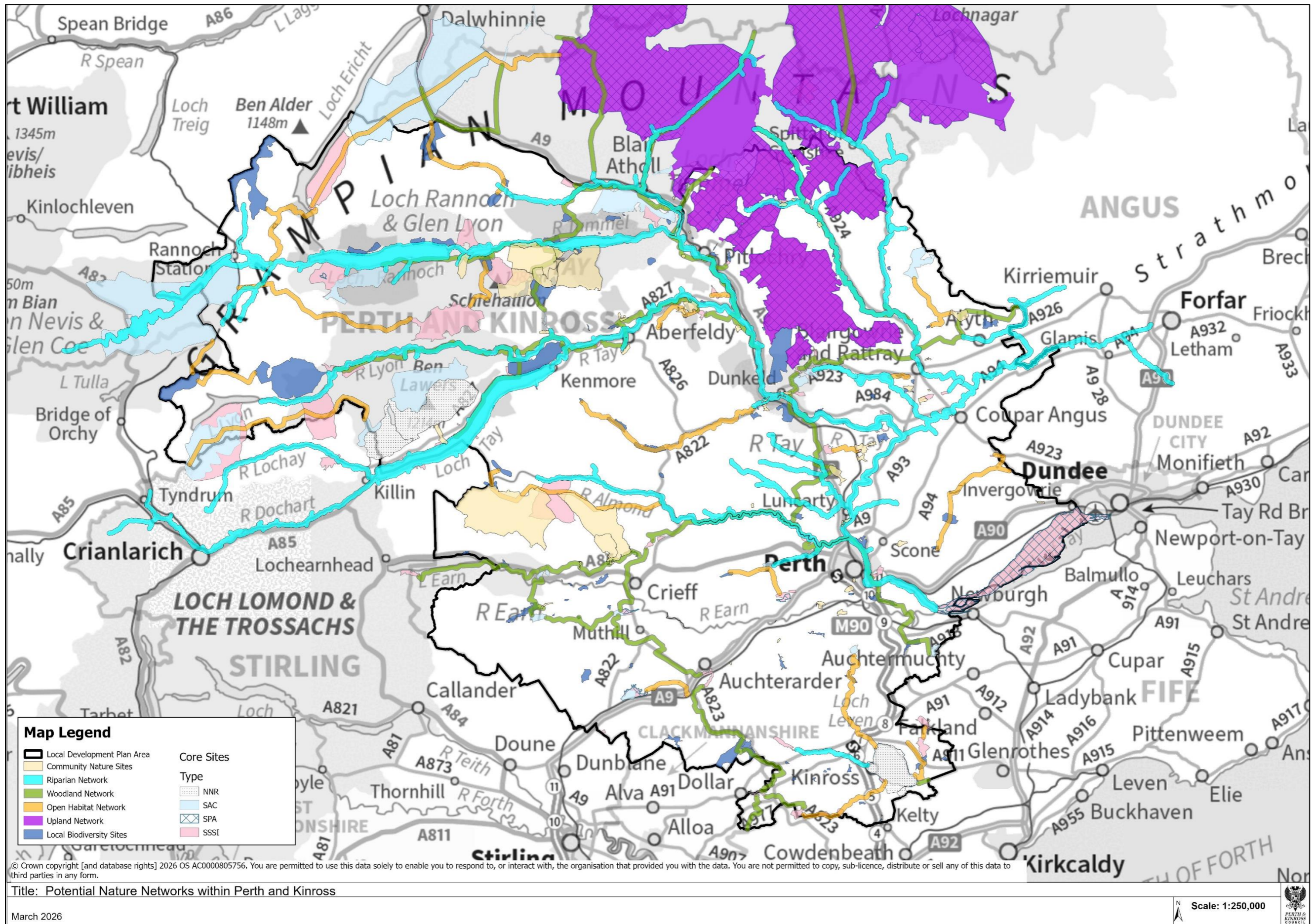
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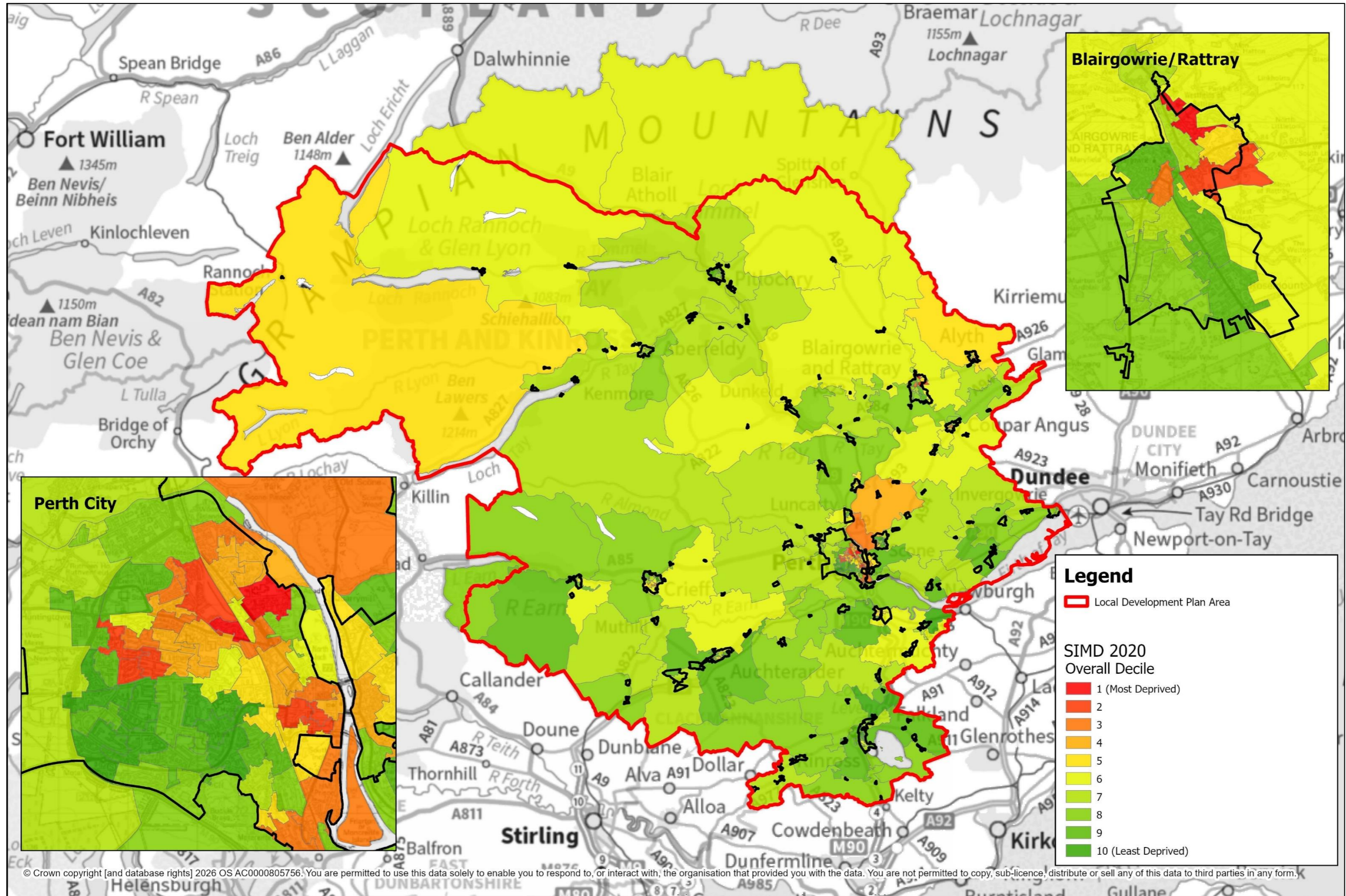


Potential Nature Networks within Perth and Kinross



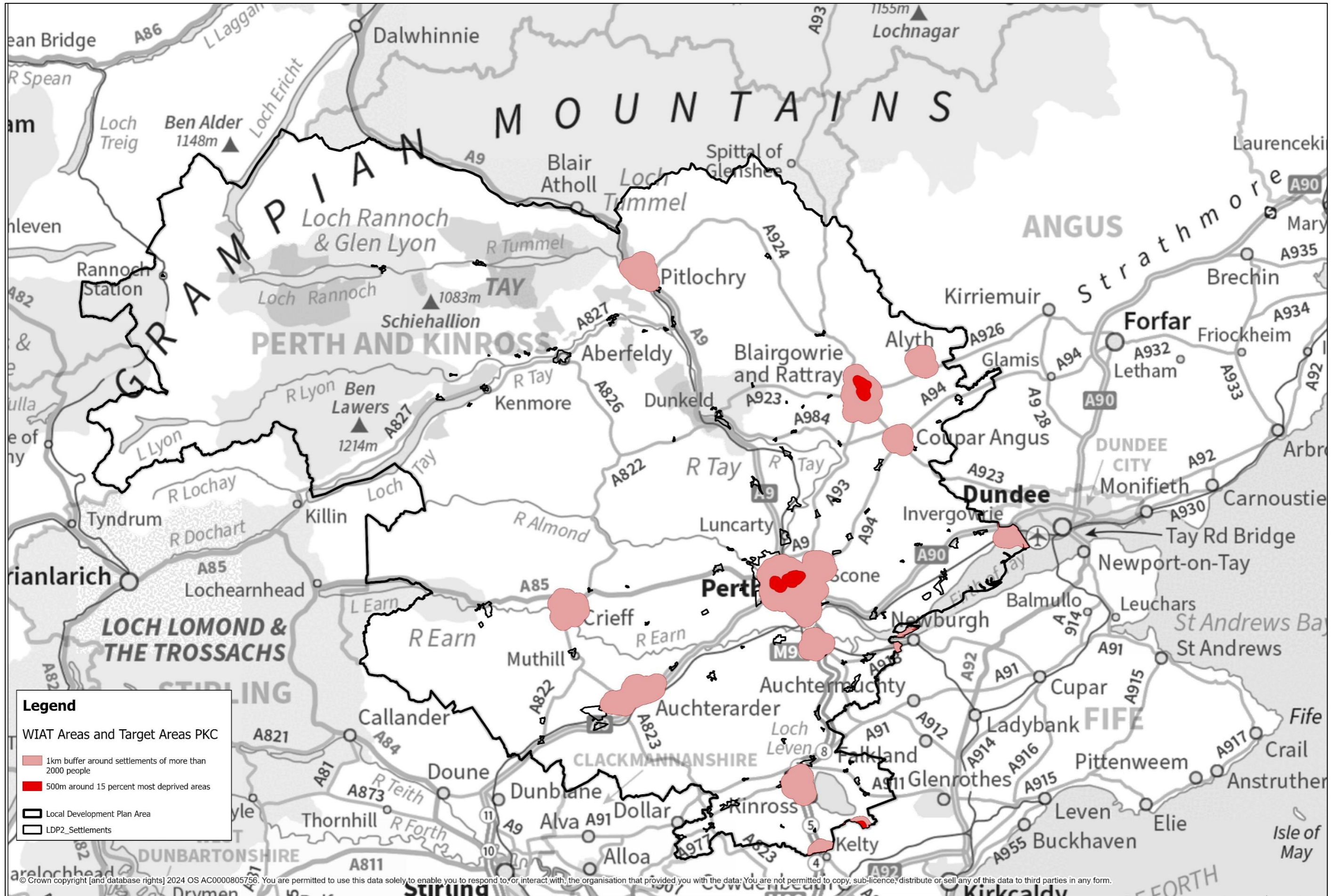
## Appendix C2 – Population and Human Health

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation – Overall Deciles, Perth and Kinross

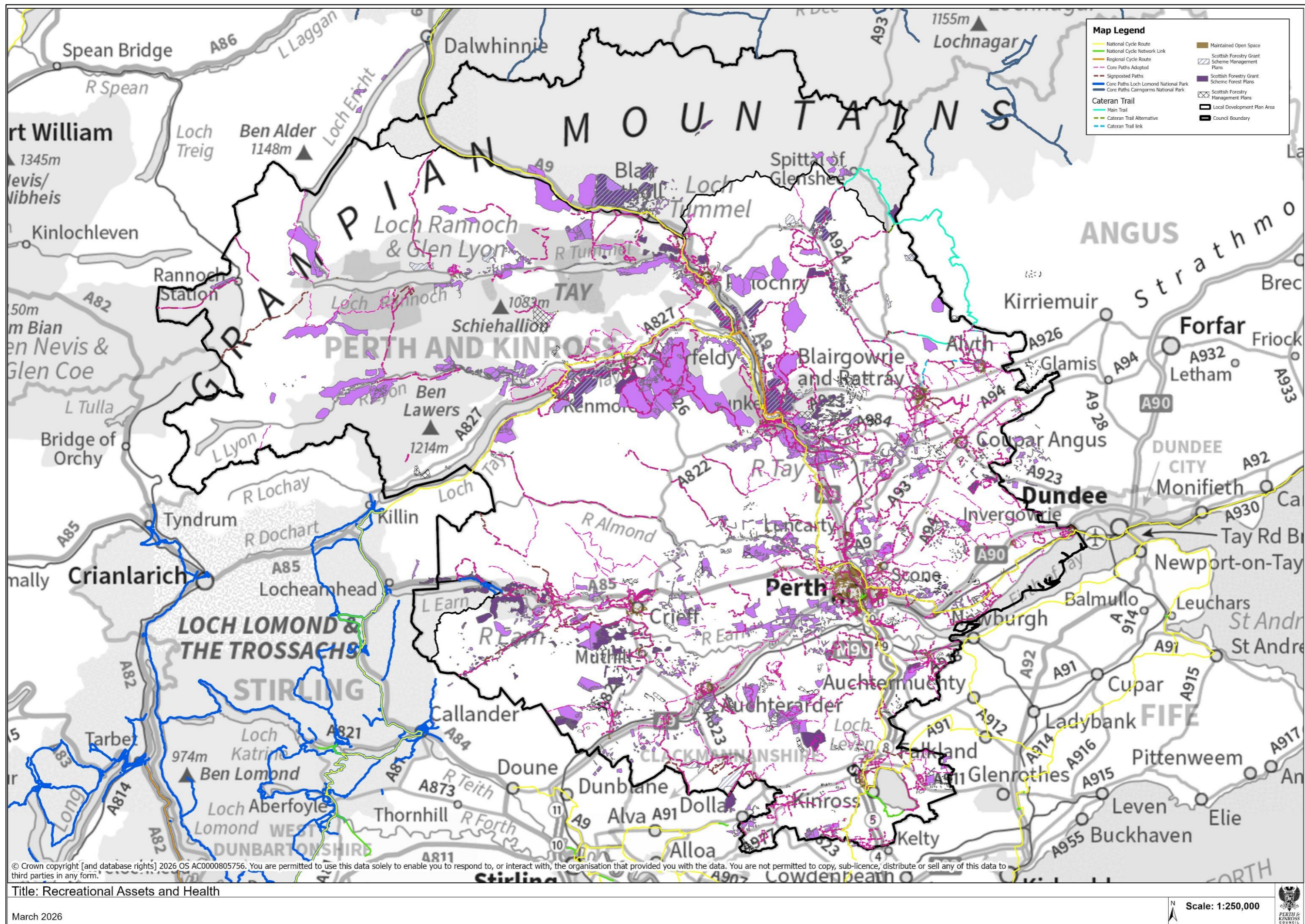


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Woodland In and Around Towns (WIAT) and Priority WIAT Areas, Perth and Kinross



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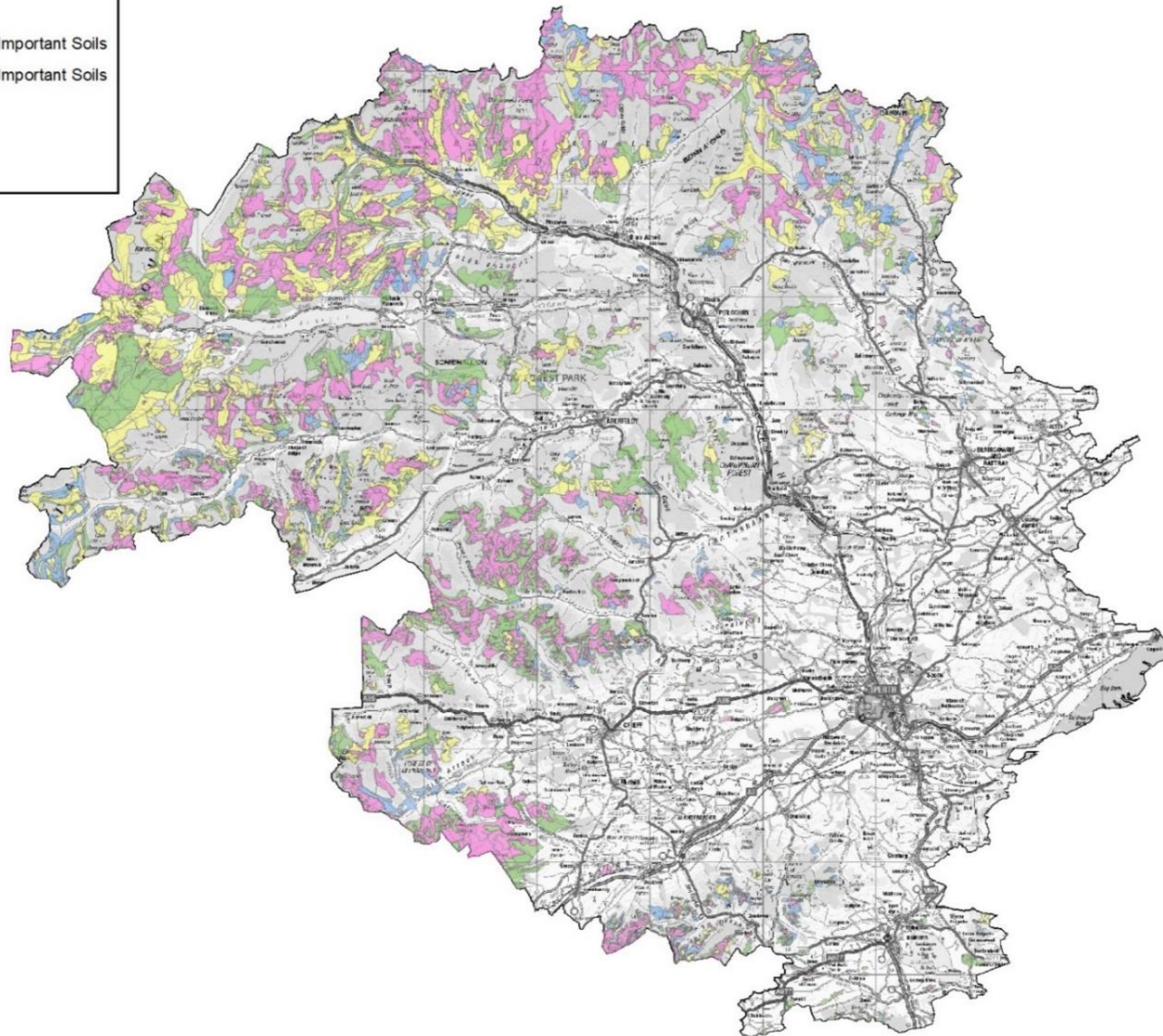


## Appendix C3 – Soil, Water and Air

Nationally Important Soils (Classes 1, 2 and 5)

Map Key

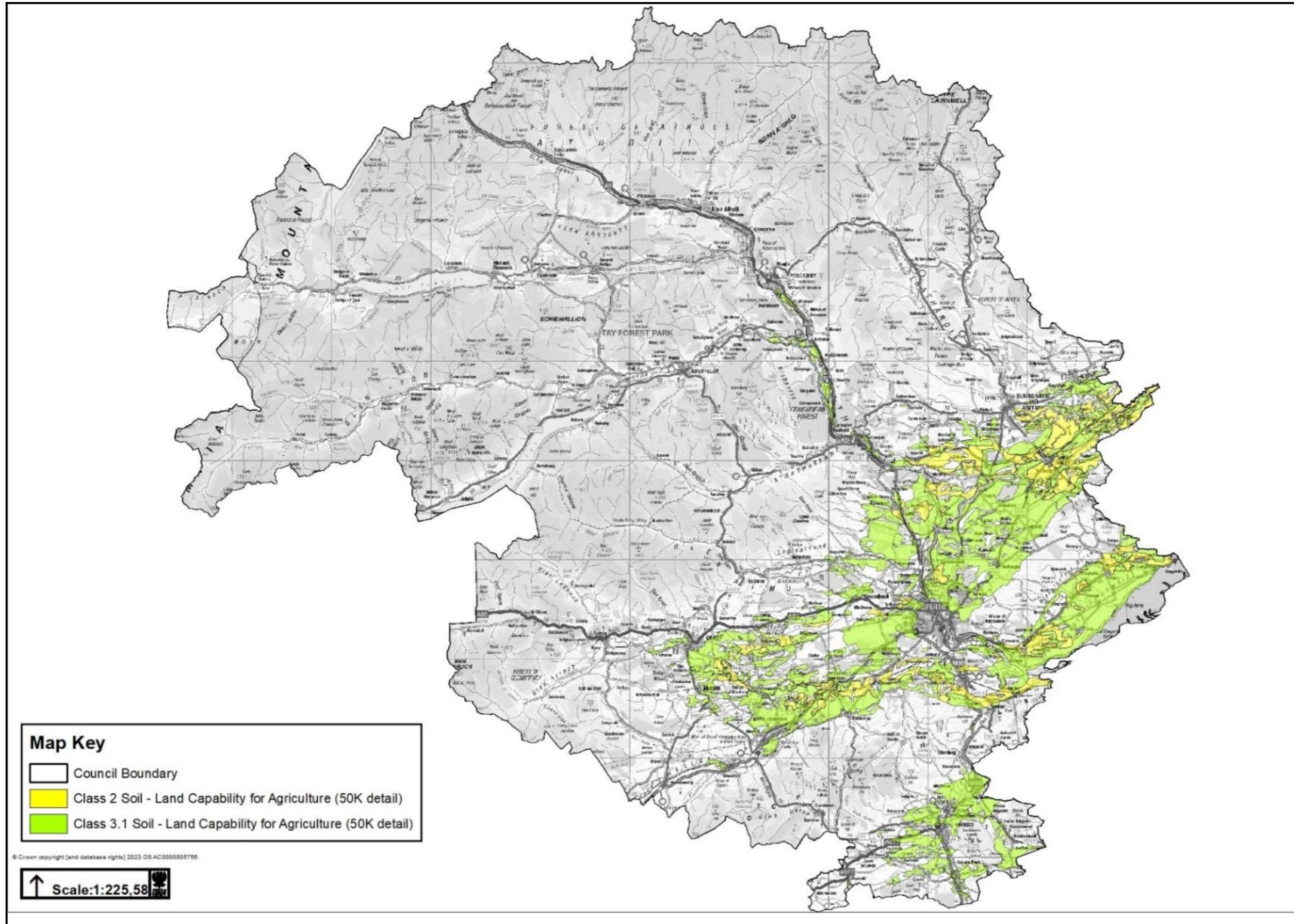
- Class 1 - Nationally Important Soils
- Class 2 - Nationally Important Soils
- Class 3 Soils
- Class 5 Soils
- Council Boundary



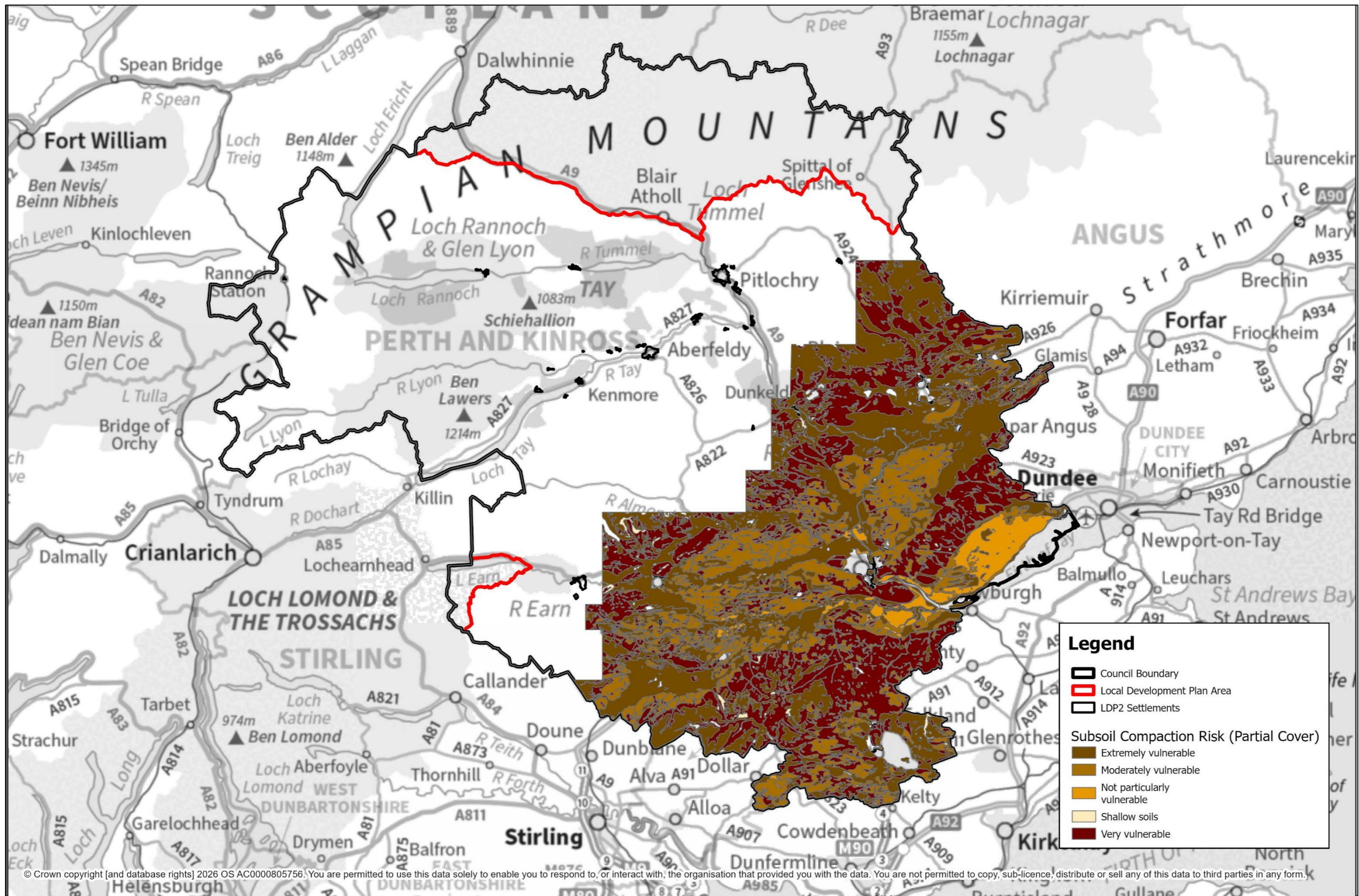
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Prime Agricultural Land (Classes 2 and 3.1) – Overview for the Perth and Kinross Area



Soils Risks Map – Subsoil Compaction Risk (Partial Cover)



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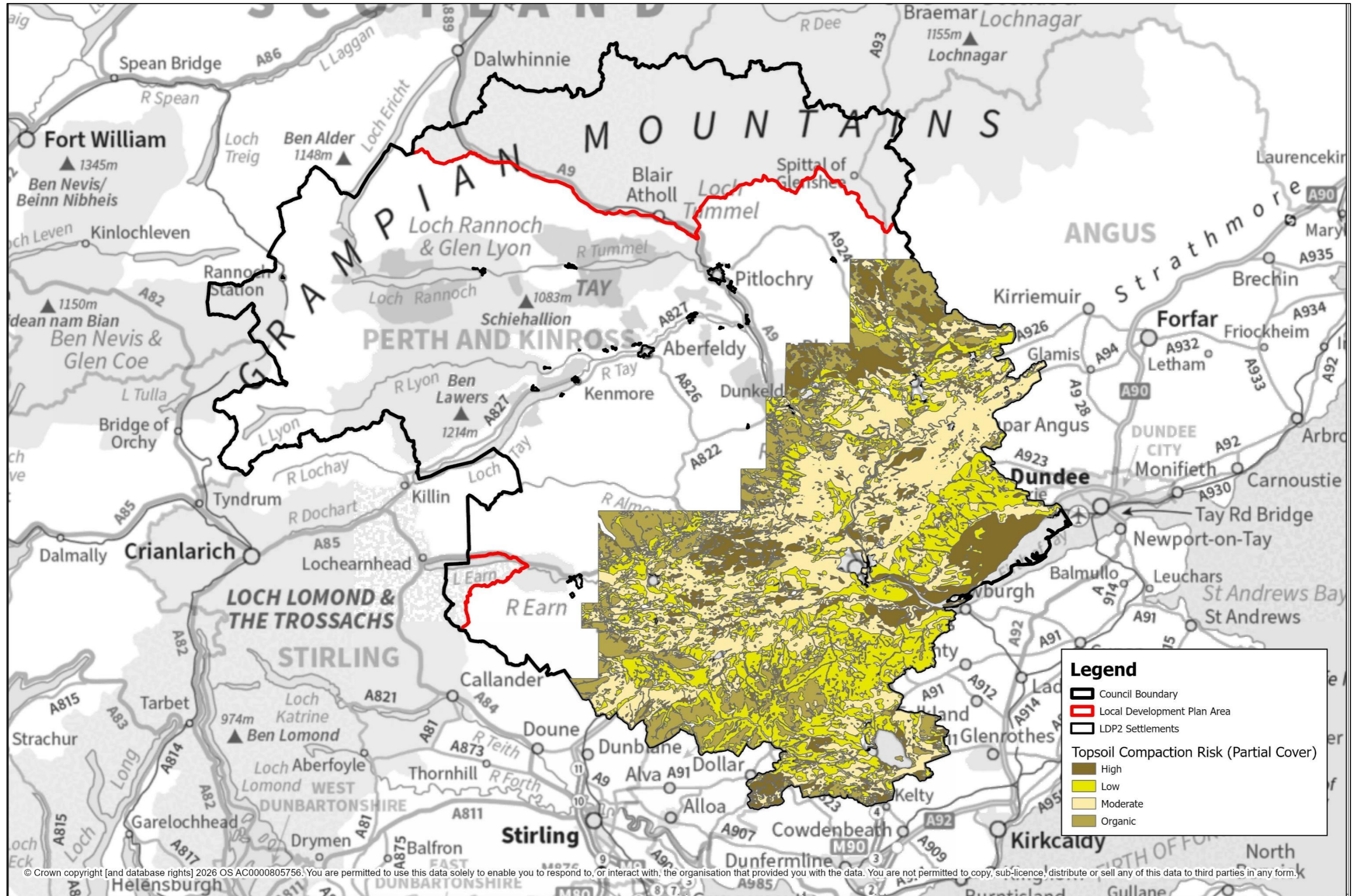
National Soil Map - Subsoil Compaction Risk Map (Partial Cover)



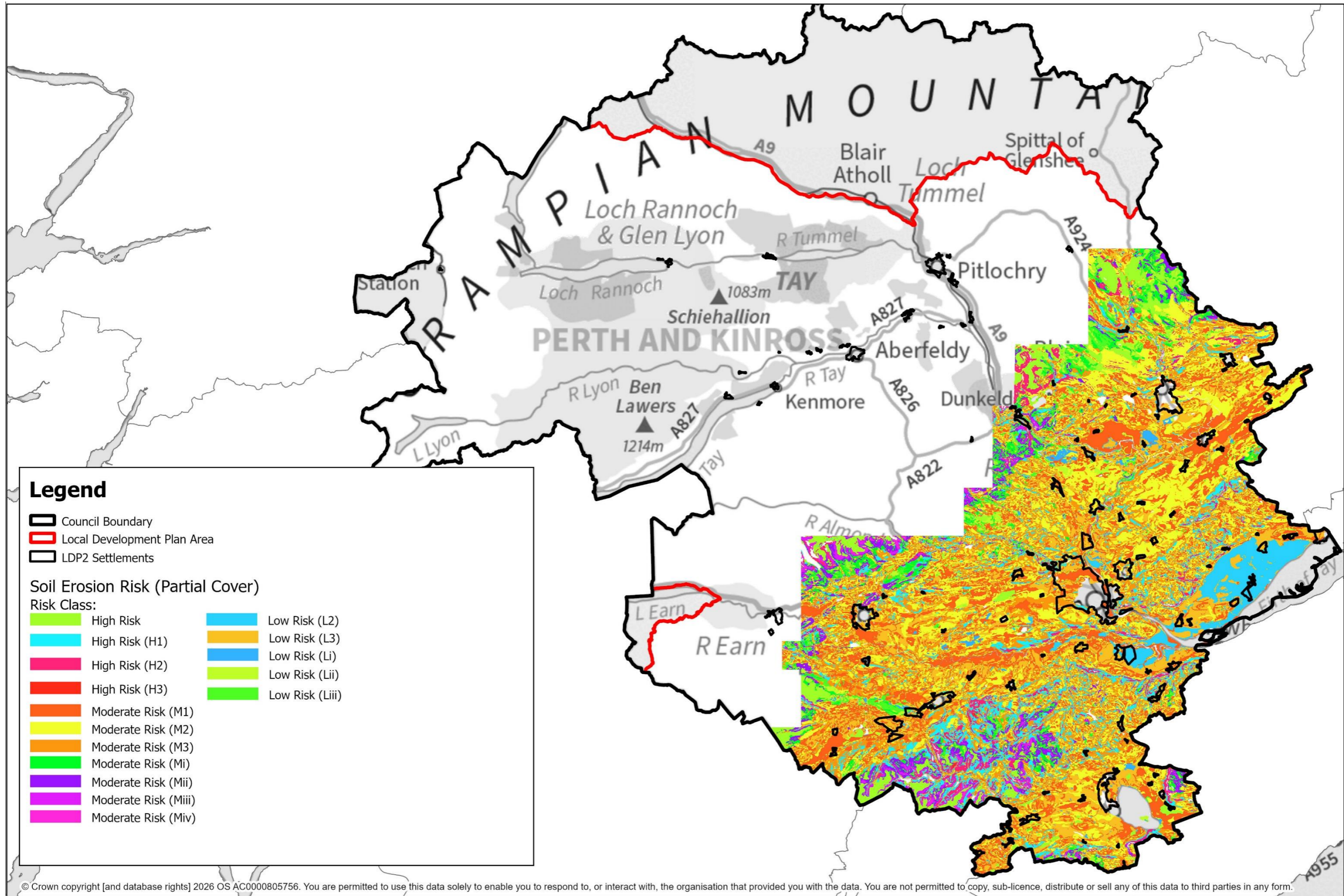
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Soils Risks Map – Topsoil Compaction Risk (Partial Cover)



Soils Risk Map – Soil Erosion Risk (Partial Cover)



**Legend**

- Council Boundary
- Local Development Plan Area
- LDP2 Settlements

**Soil Erosion Risk (Partial Cover)**

Risk Class:

High Risk	Low Risk (L2)
High Risk (H1)	Low Risk (L3)
High Risk (H2)	Low Risk (Li)
High Risk (H3)	Low Risk (Lii)
Moderate Risk (M1)	Low Risk (Liii)
Moderate Risk (M2)	
Moderate Risk (M3)	
Moderate Risk (Mi)	
Moderate Risk (Mii)	
Moderate Risk (Miii)	
Moderate Risk (Miv)	

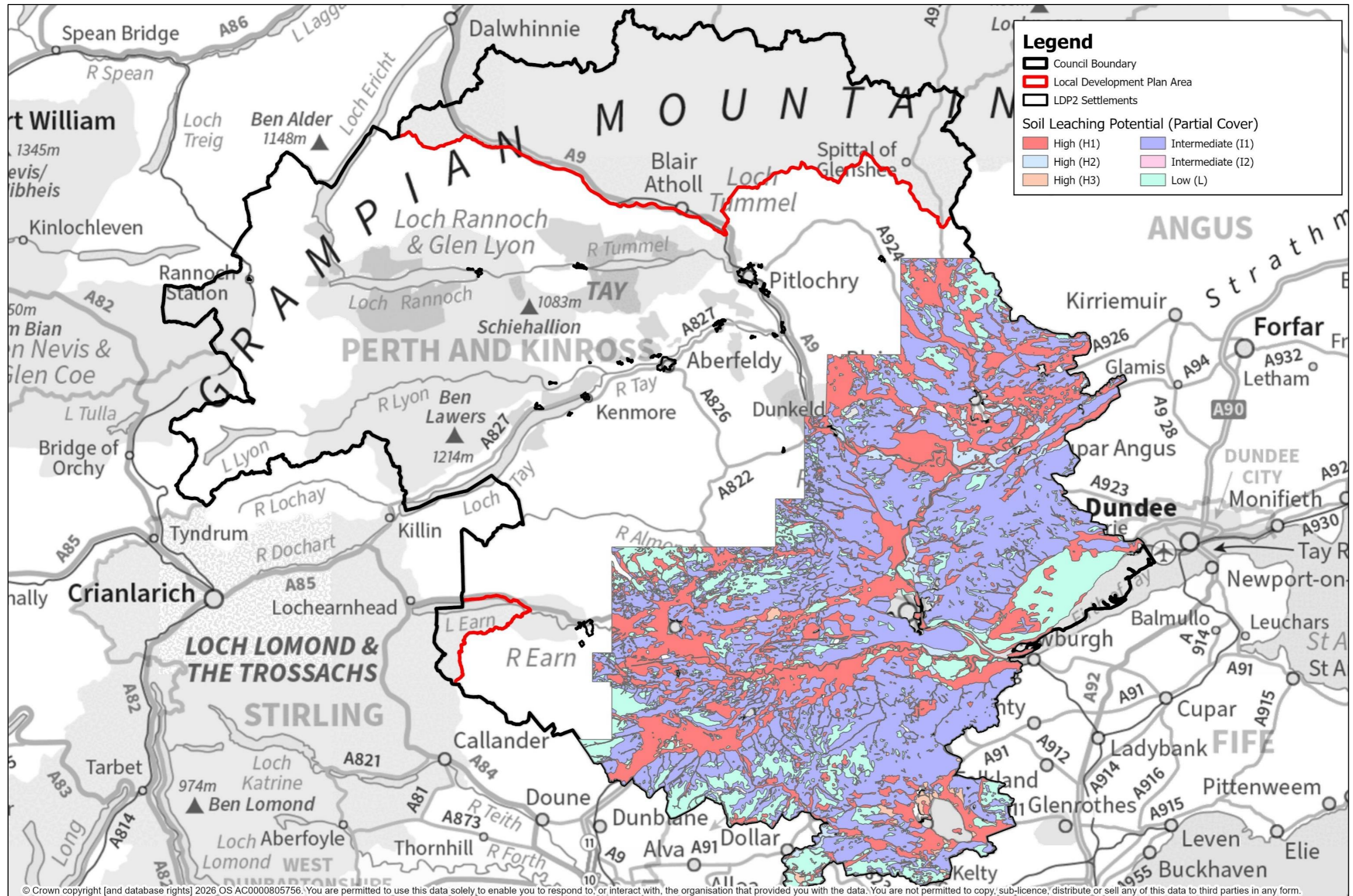
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National Soil Map - Soil Erosion Risk Map (Partial Cover)

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Soils Risk Map – Soil Leaching Potential (Partial Cover)



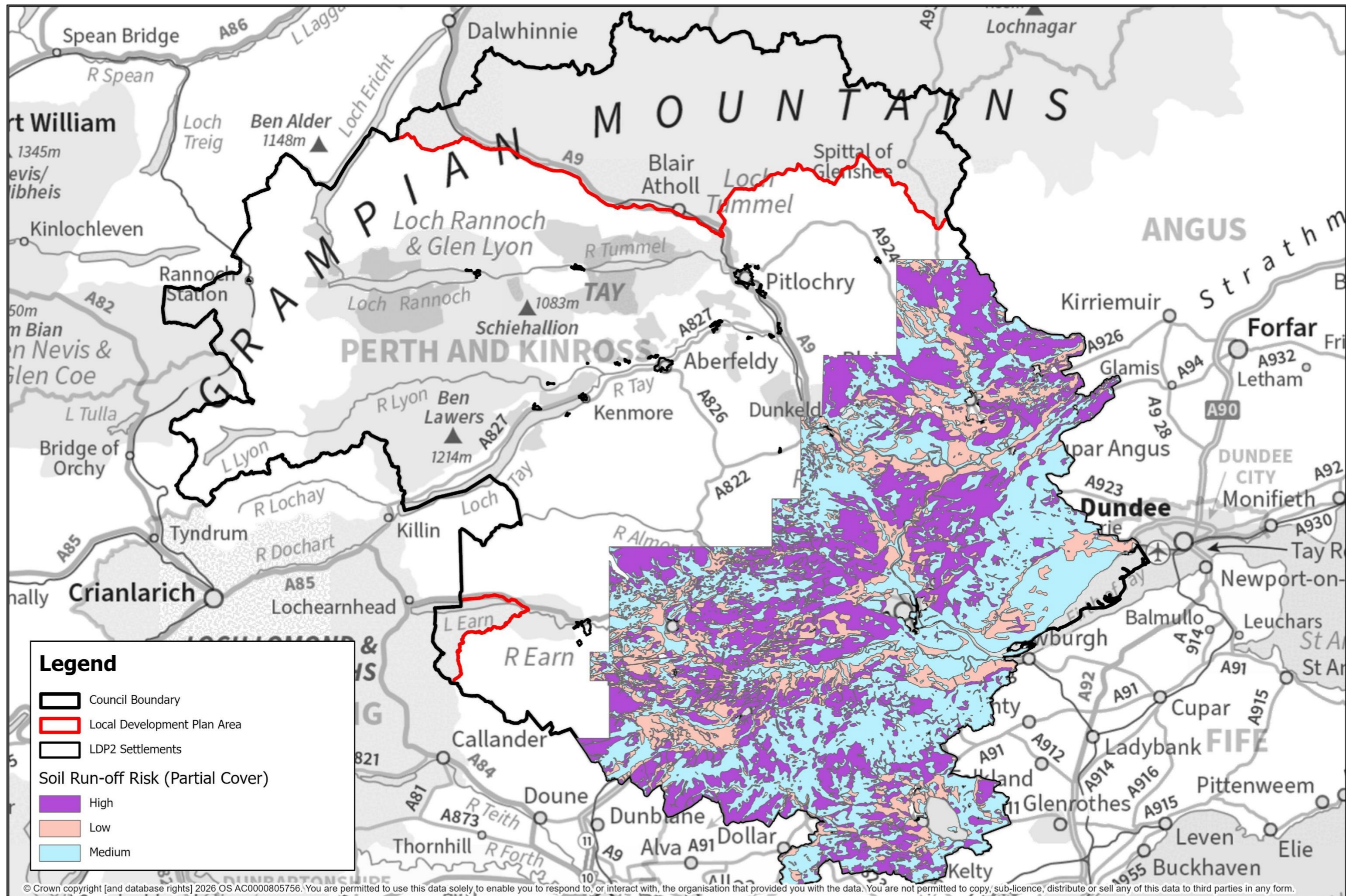
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National Soil Map - Soil Leaching Potential Map (Partial Cover)

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Scale:  
1: 350,000



Soils Risk Map – Soil Run-off Risk (Partial Cover)



**Legend**

- Council Boundary
- Local Development Plan Area
- LDP2 Settlements

Soil Run-off Risk (Partial Cover)

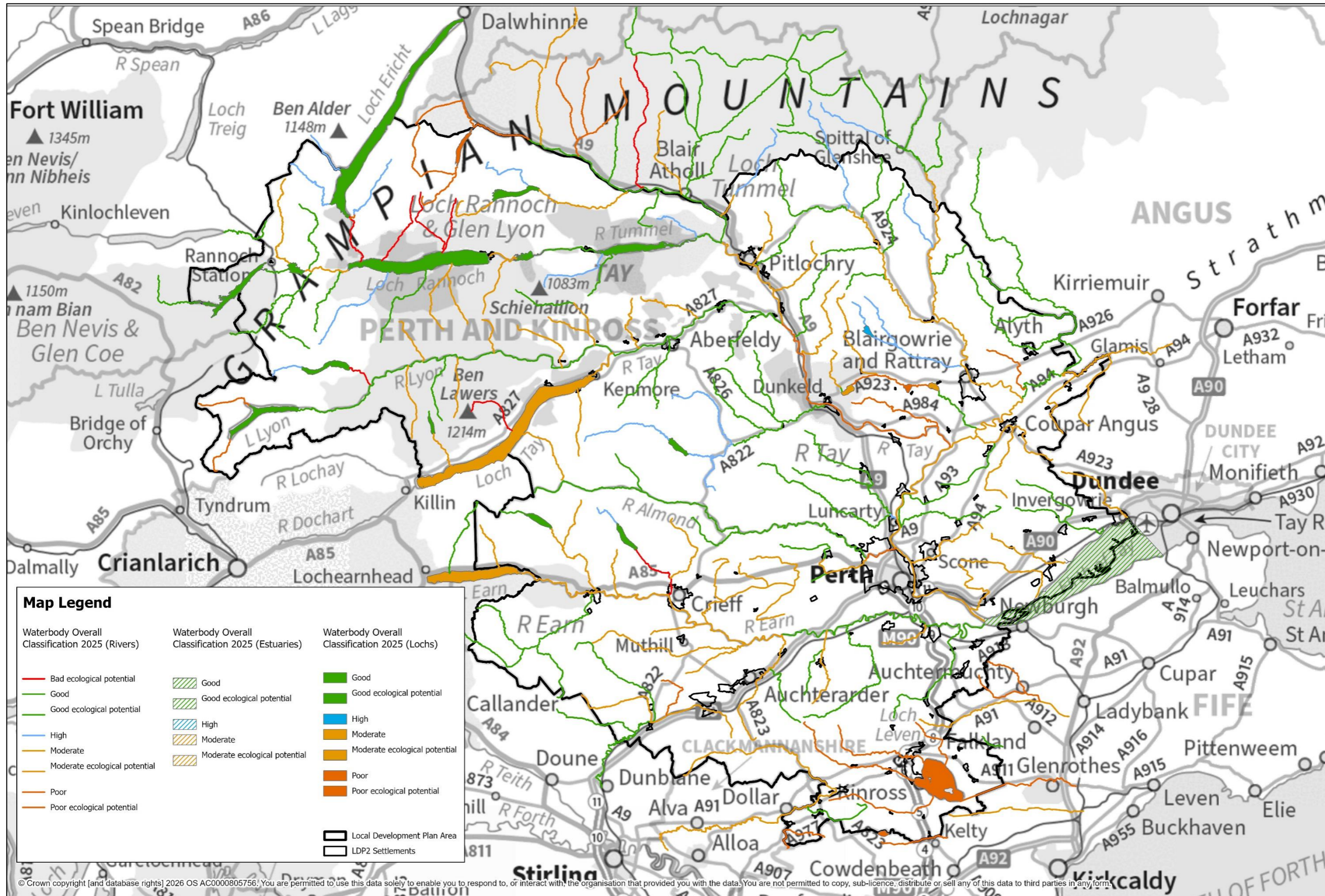
- High
- Low
- Medium

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National Soil Map - Soil Run-off Risk Map (Partial Cover)

N Scale: 1: 350,000

SEPA Waterbody Overall Classification – Rivers, Lochs and Estuaries



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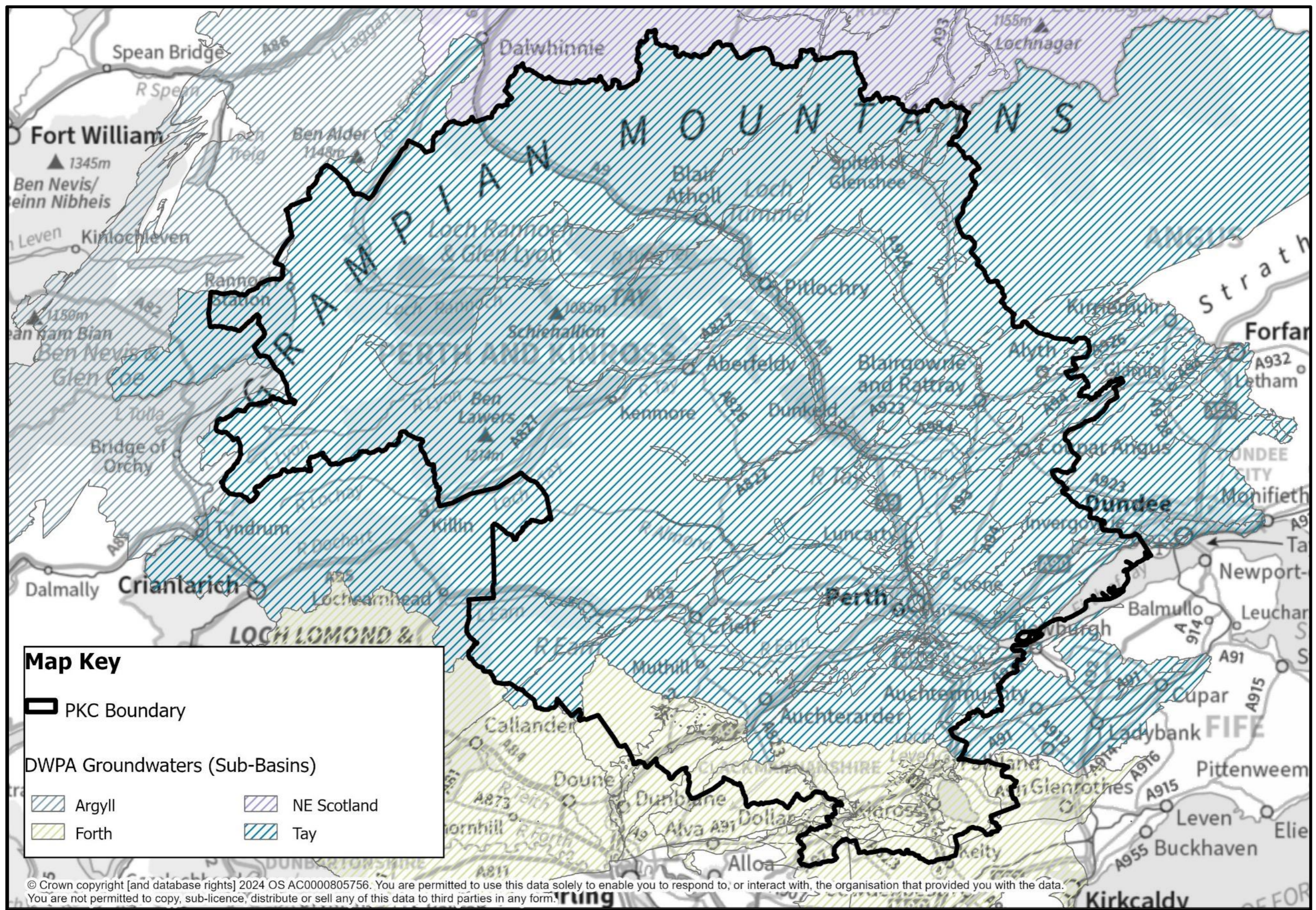
Title: SEPA Waterbody Overall Classification - Rivers, Lochs and Estuaries

March 2026

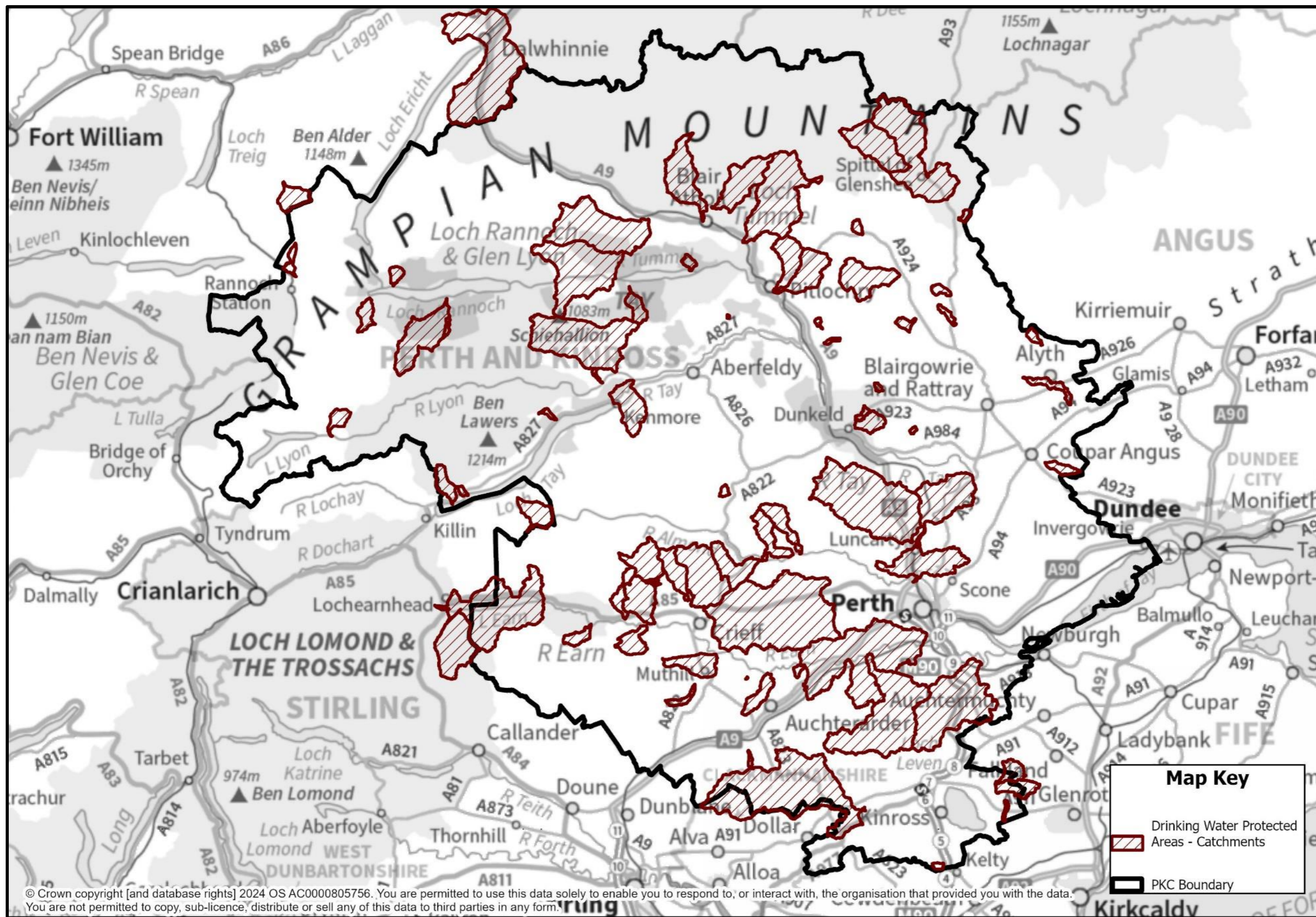
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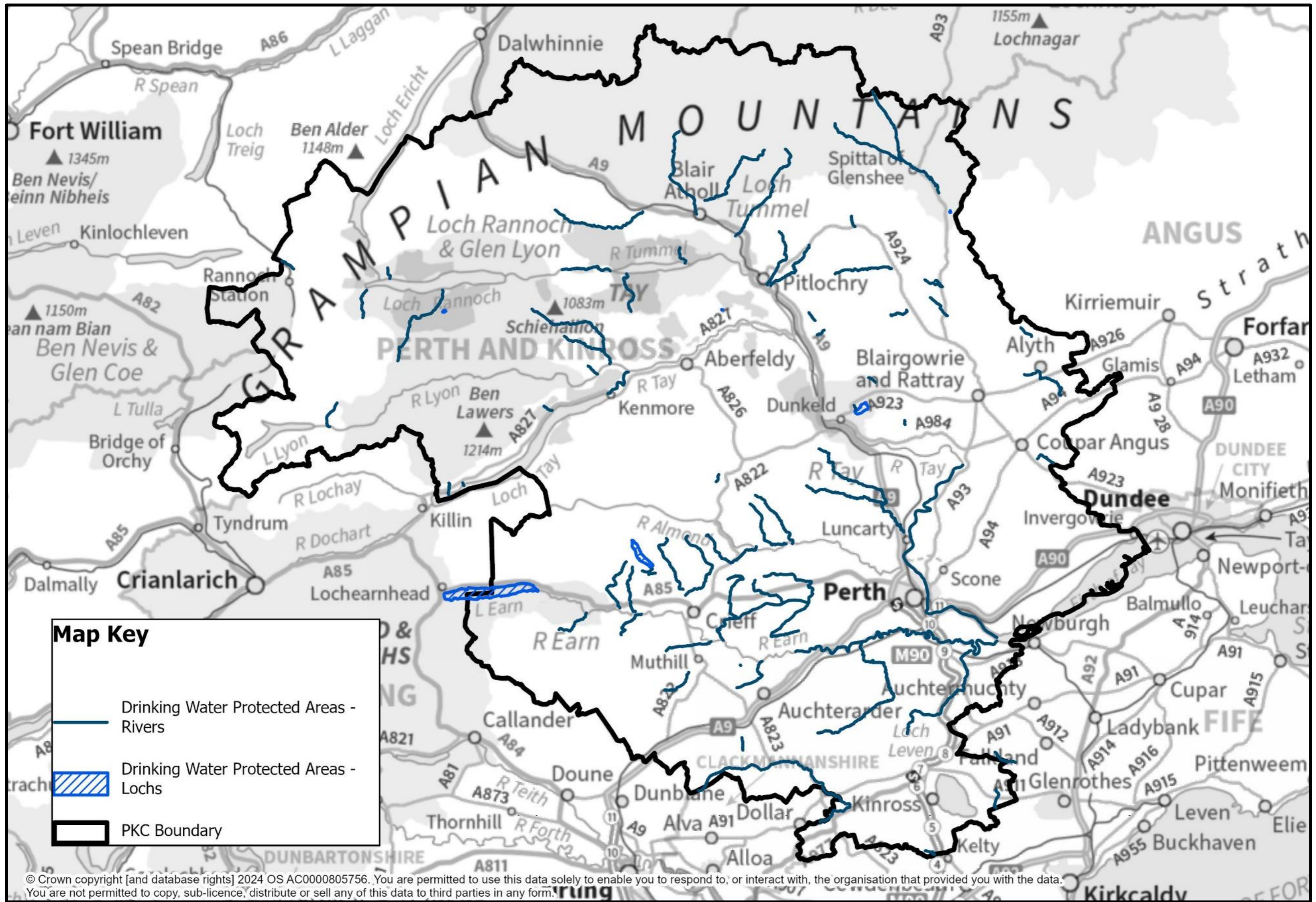
Scottish Water Drinking Water Protected Areas (Groundwater)



Scottish Water Drinking Water Protected Areas (Catchments)

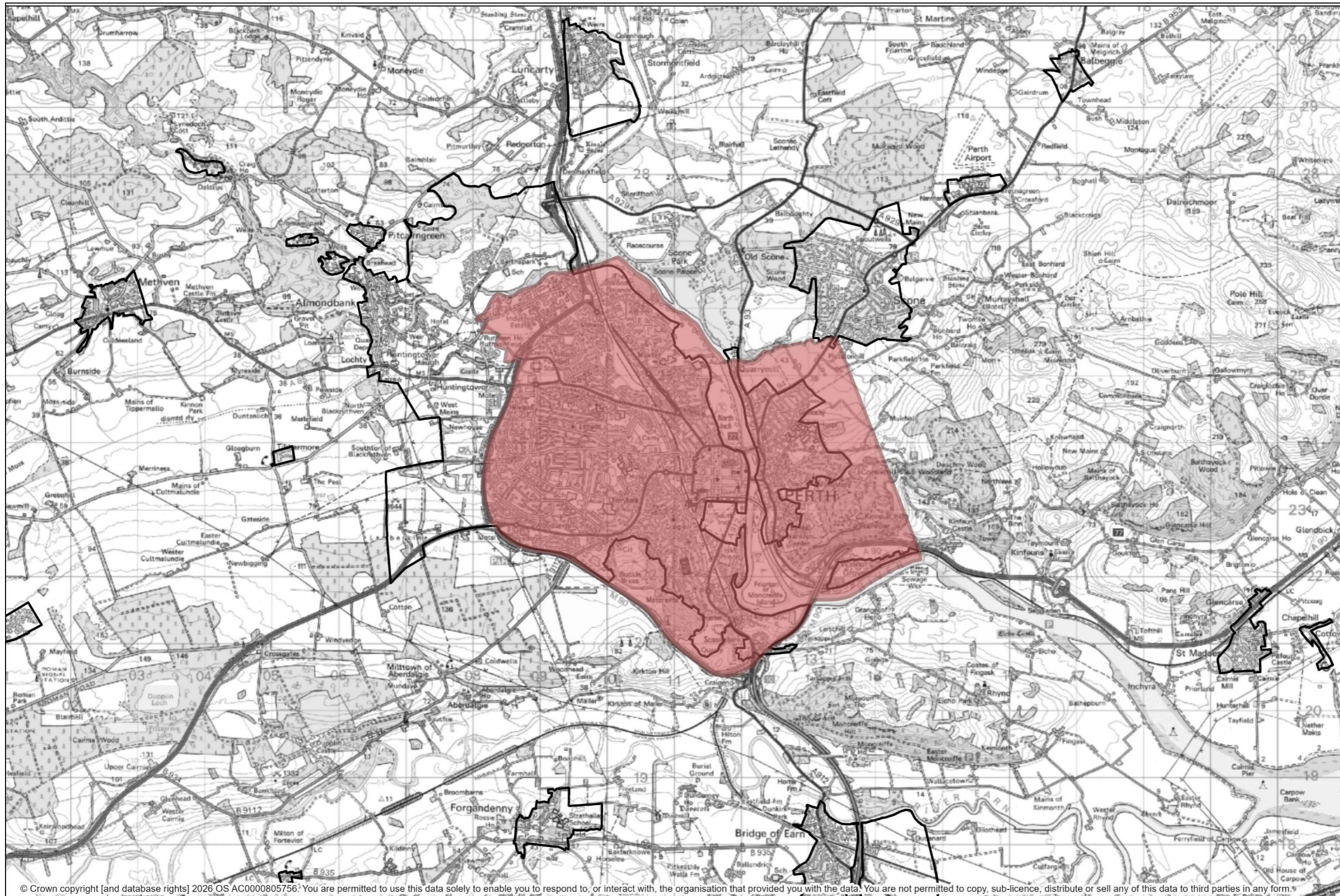


Scottish Water Drinking Water Protected Areas (Rivers and Lochs)





Perth Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)



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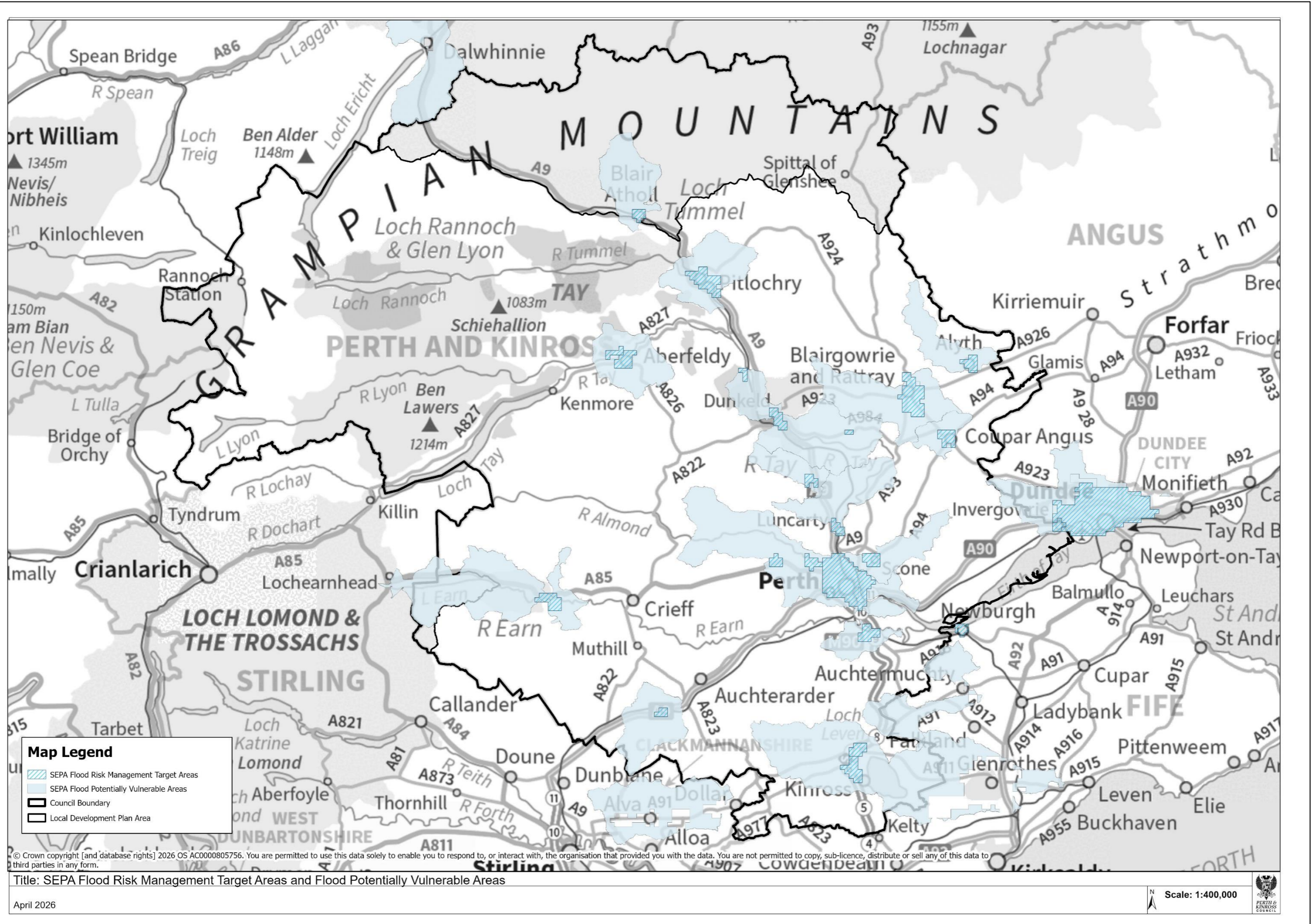
Perth Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

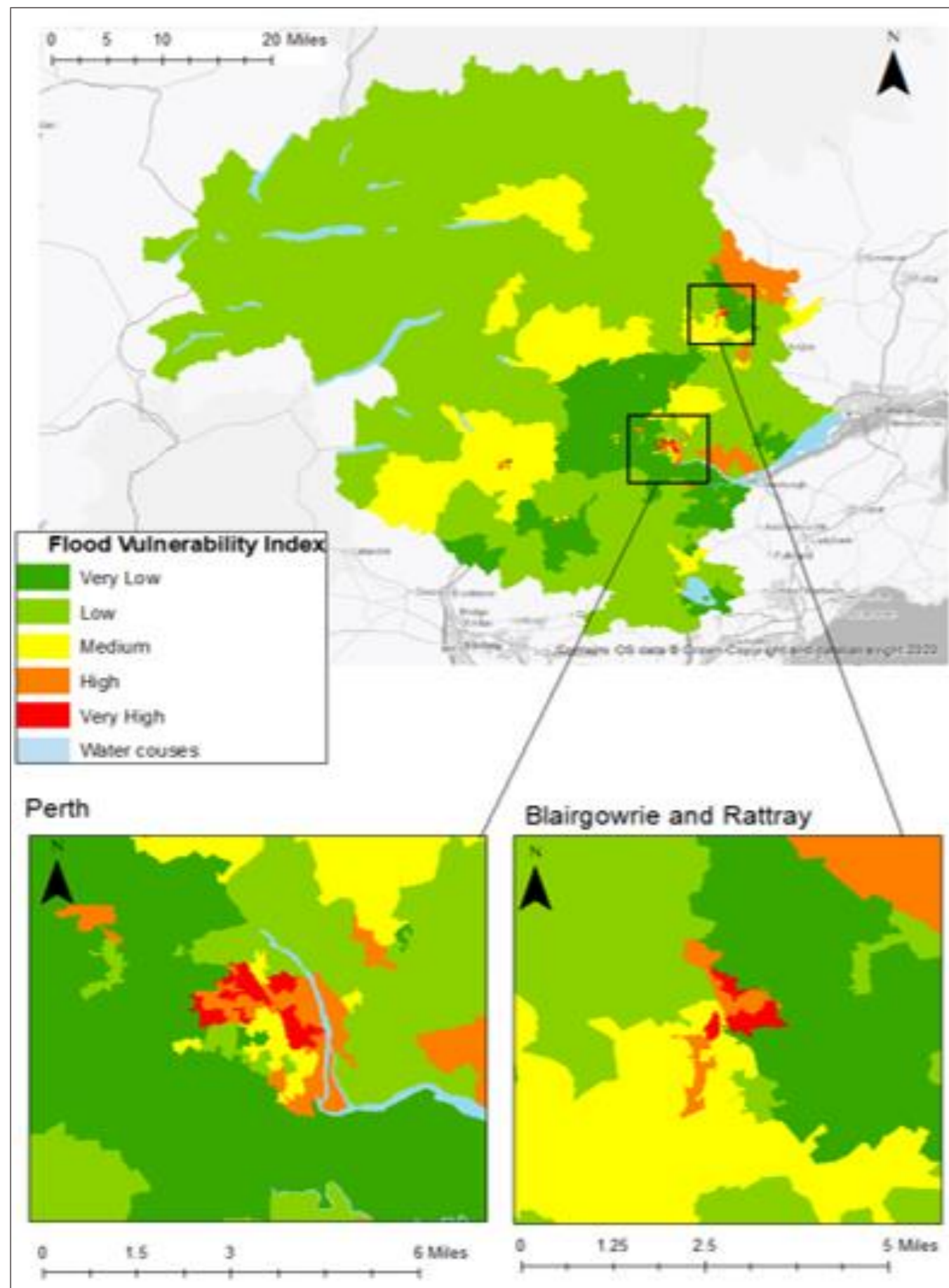


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## Appendix C4 – Climatic Factors

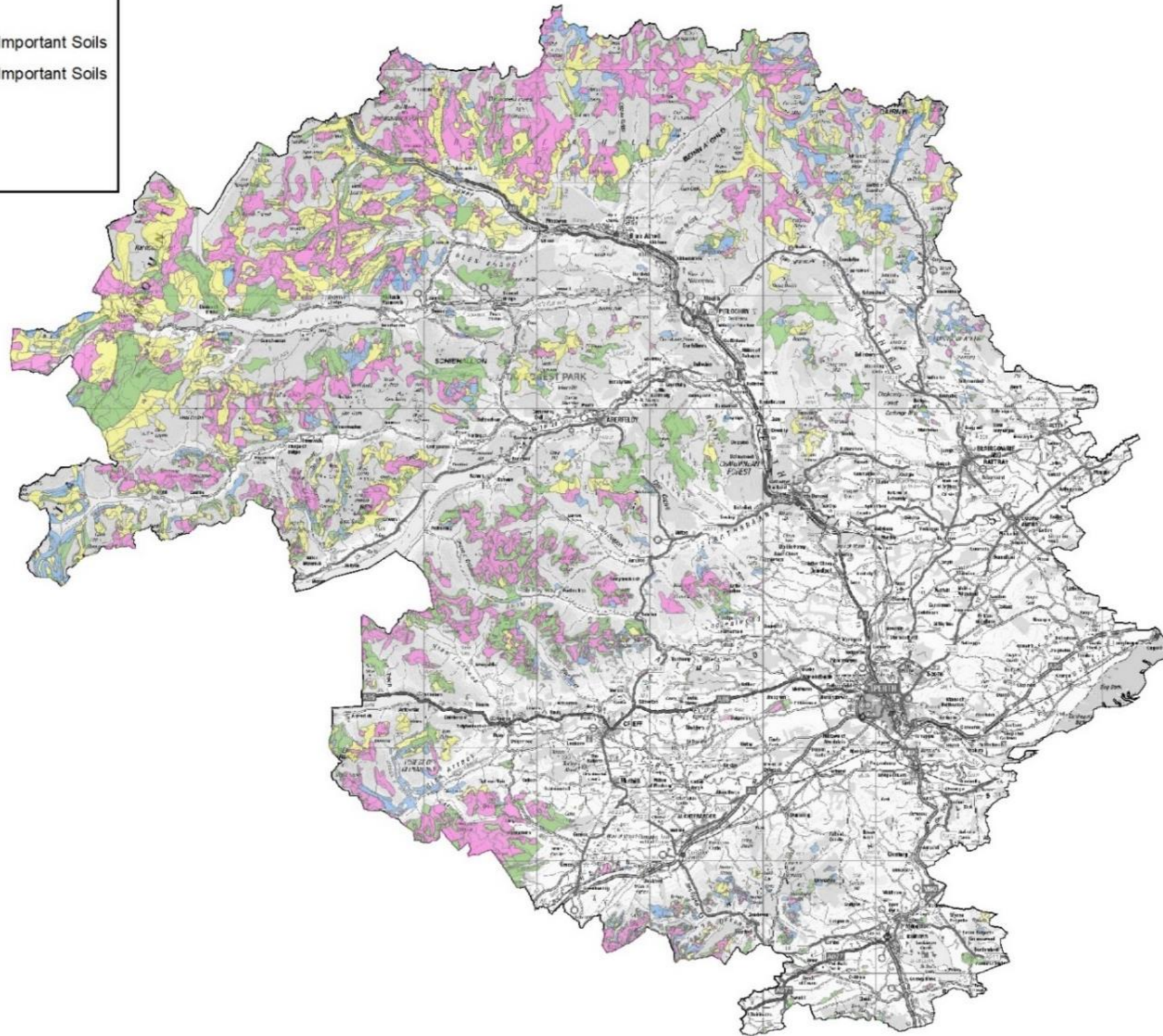




Nationally Important Soils (Classes 1, 2 and 5)

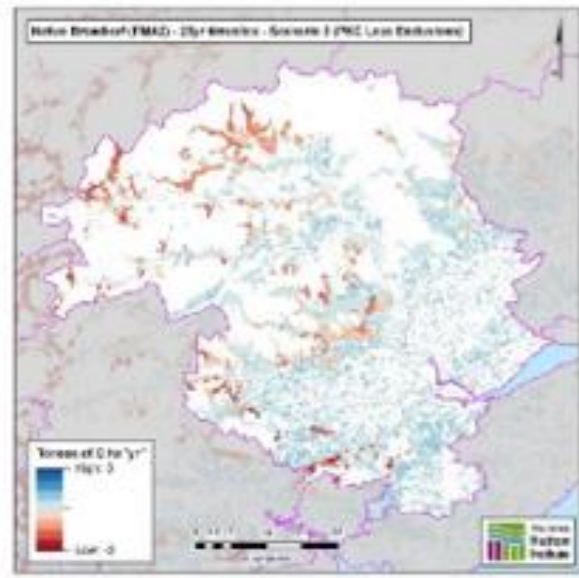
**Map Key**

- Class 1 - Nationally Important Soils
- Class 2 - Nationally Important Soils
- Class 3 Soils
- Class 5 Soils
- Council Boundary

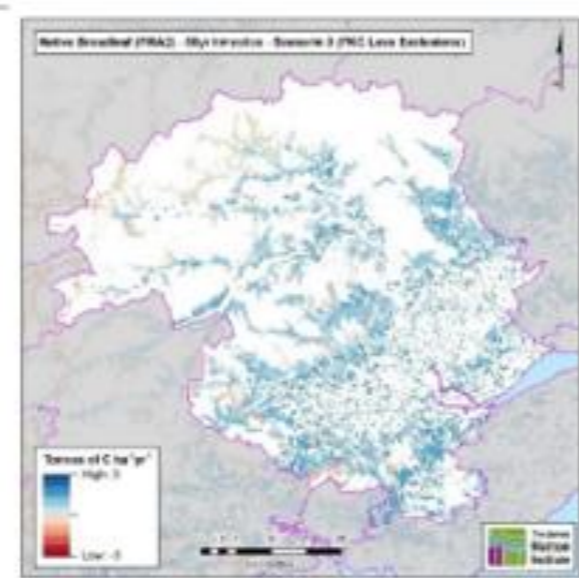


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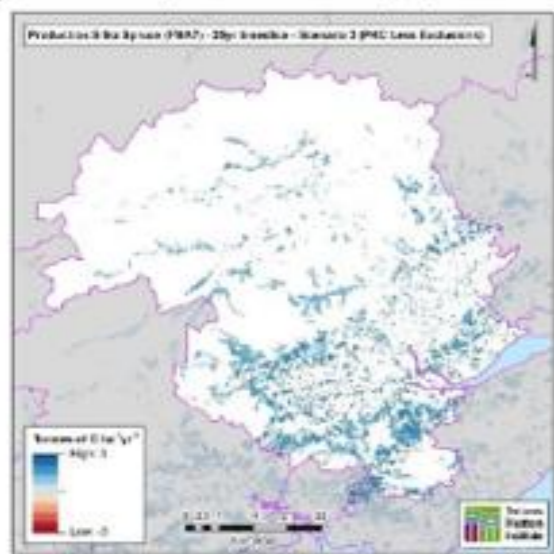
↑ Scale: 1:250,000



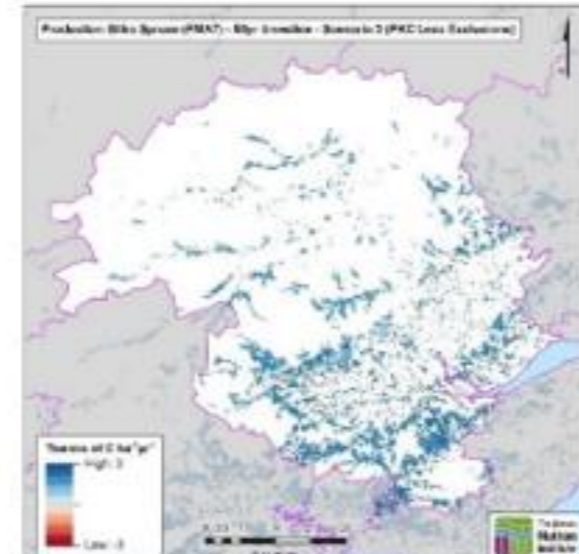
**Figure 25 (a).** Potential carbon sequestration under Scenario 3 of forest management alternative of native broadleaf, 25 years after planting, excluding designated areas, and arable and peat soils \* (value in  $t C ha^{-1} y^{-1}$ ).



**Figure 25 (b).** Potential carbon sequestration under Scenario 3 forest management alternative of native broadleaf, 50 years after planting, excluding designated areas, and arable and peat soils \* (value in  $t C ha^{-1} y^{-1}$ ).



**Figure 25 (c).** Potential carbon sequestration under Scenario 3 forest management alternative of Sitka Spruce, 25 years after planting, excluding designated areas, and arable and peat soils \* (value in  $t C ha^{-1} y^{-1}$ ).

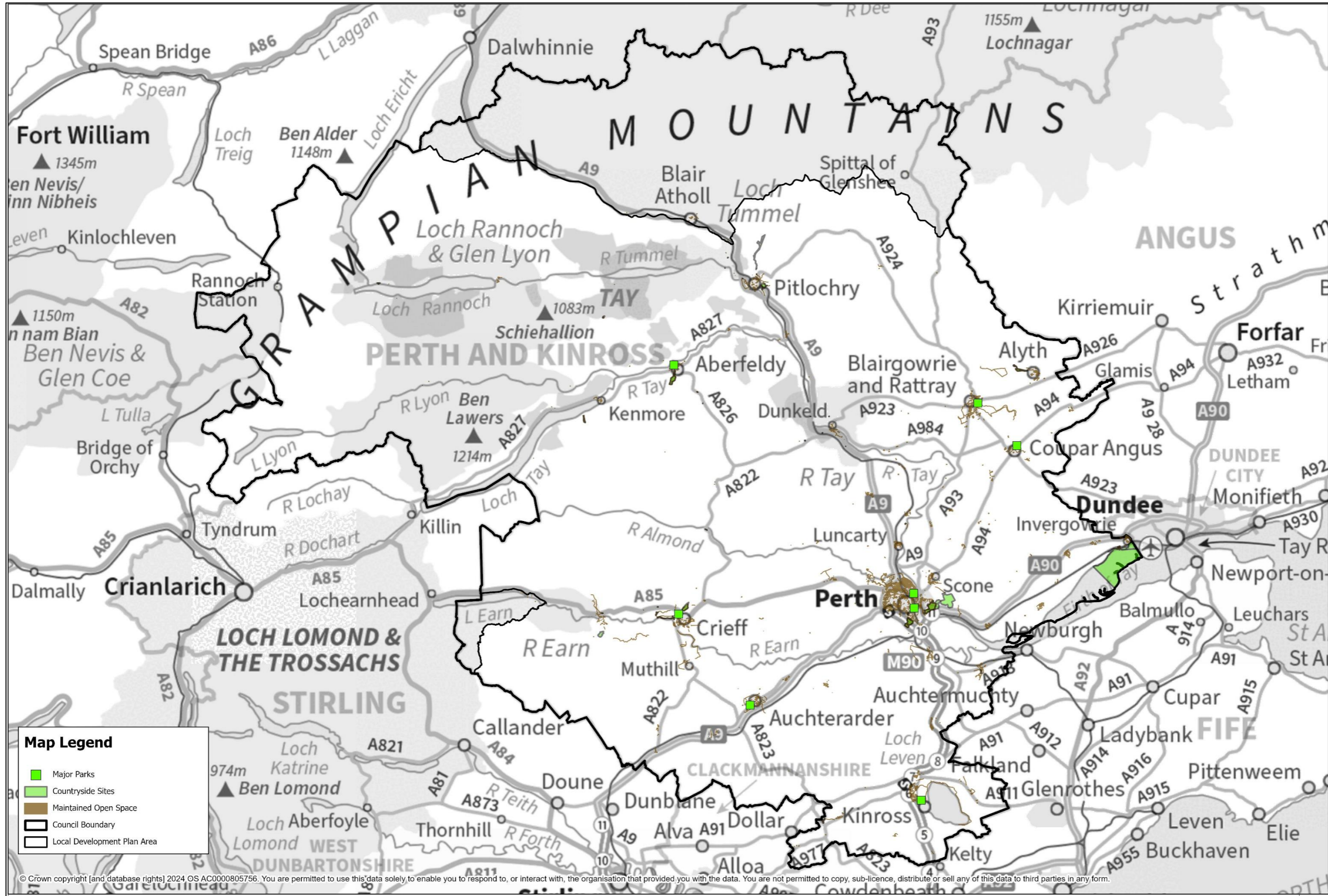


**Figure 25 (d).** Potential carbon sequestration under Scenario 3 forest management alternative of Sitka Spruce, 50 years after planting, excluding designated areas, and arable and peat soils\* (value in  $t C ha^{-1} y^{-1}$ ).

\*Designations excluded are: RAMSAR sites, SPAs, SACs, MMRs, LNRs, SSSIs, and Proposed Perth and Kinross Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity sites.

## Appendix C5 – Material Assets

Major Parks, Maintained Open Space and Countryside Sites within Perth and Kinross



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Title: Major Parks, Countryside Sites, and Maintained Open Space

Date: April 2026

Scale: 1:250,000





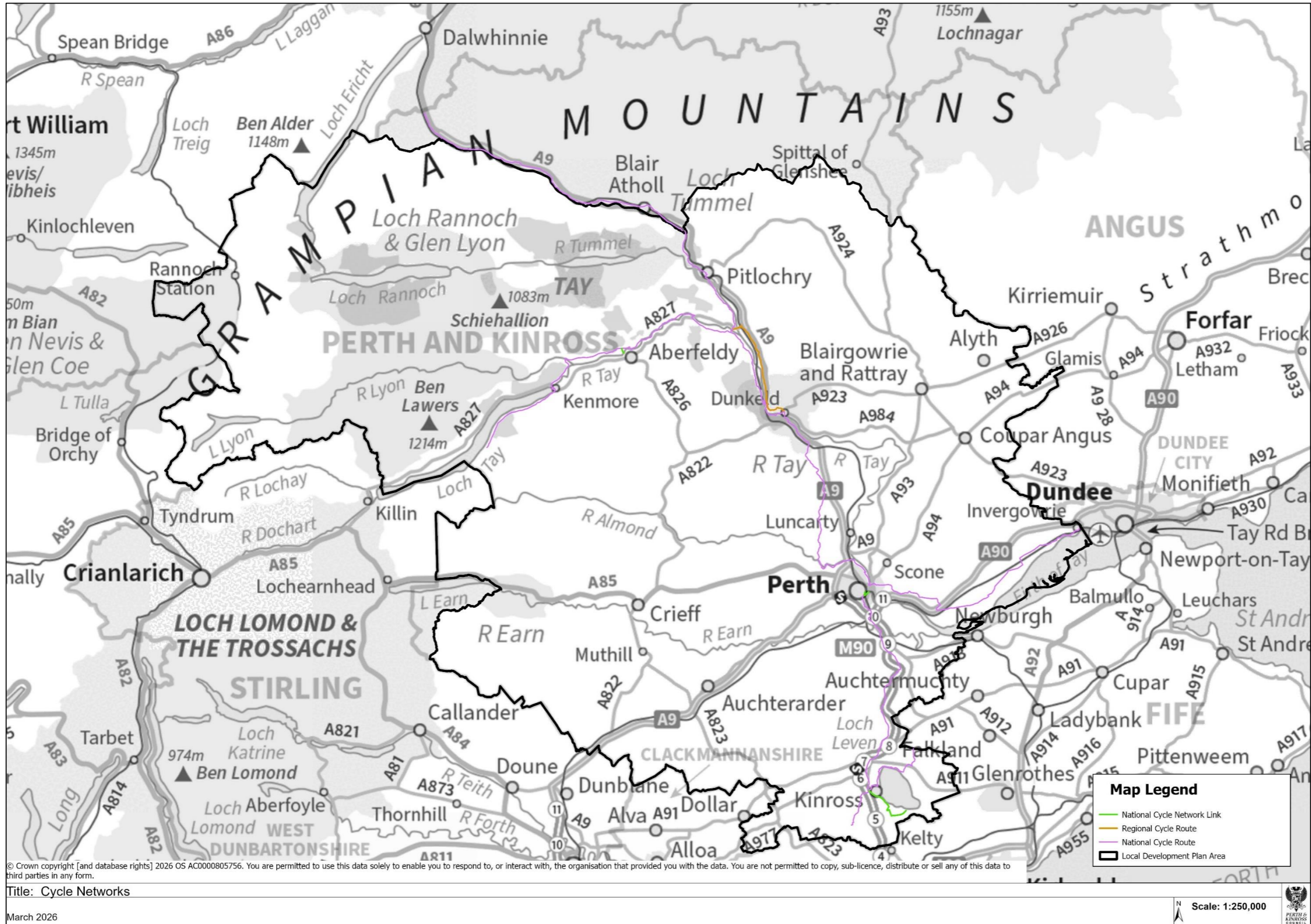
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Title: Path Networks

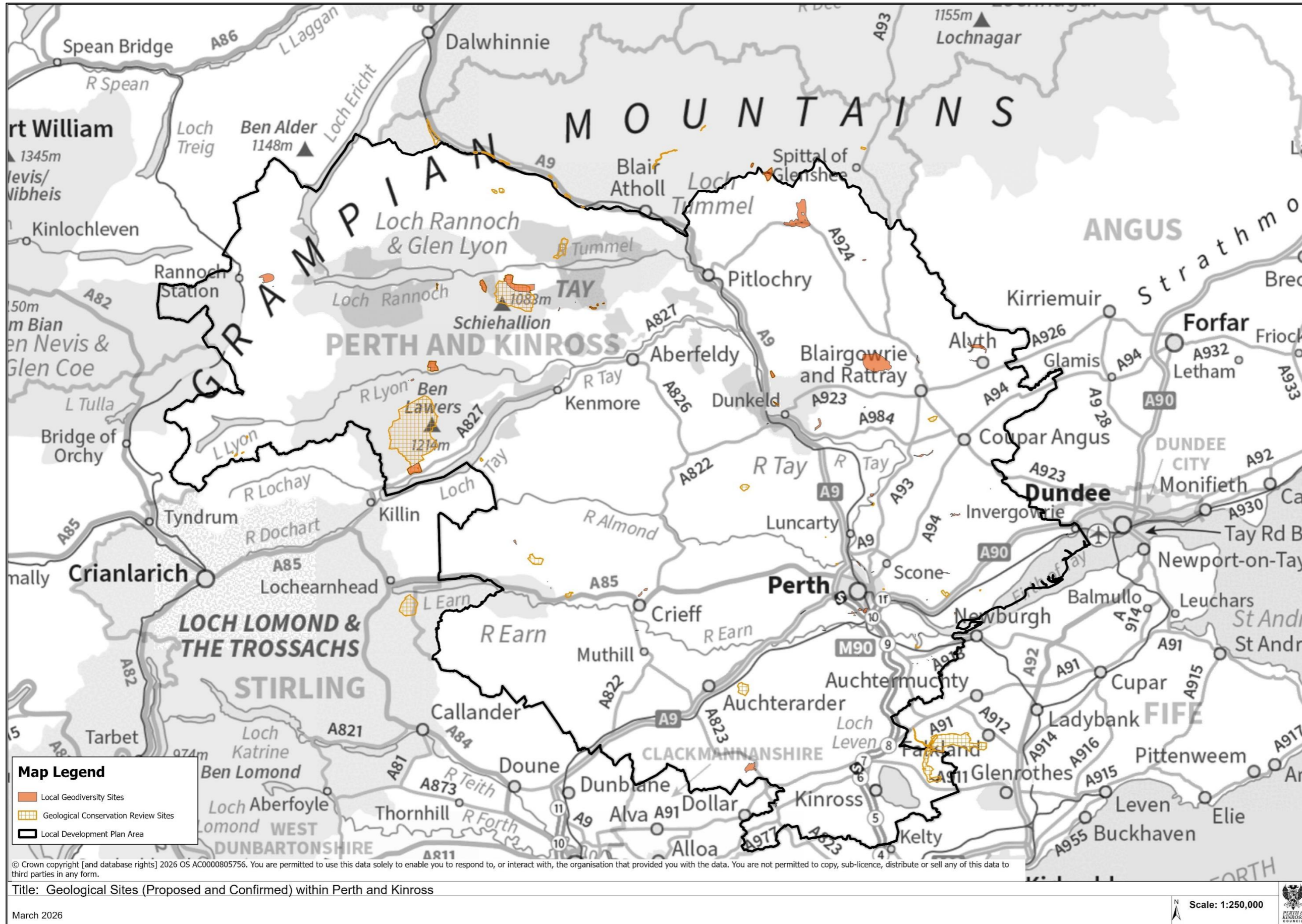
March 2026

Scale: 1:250,000

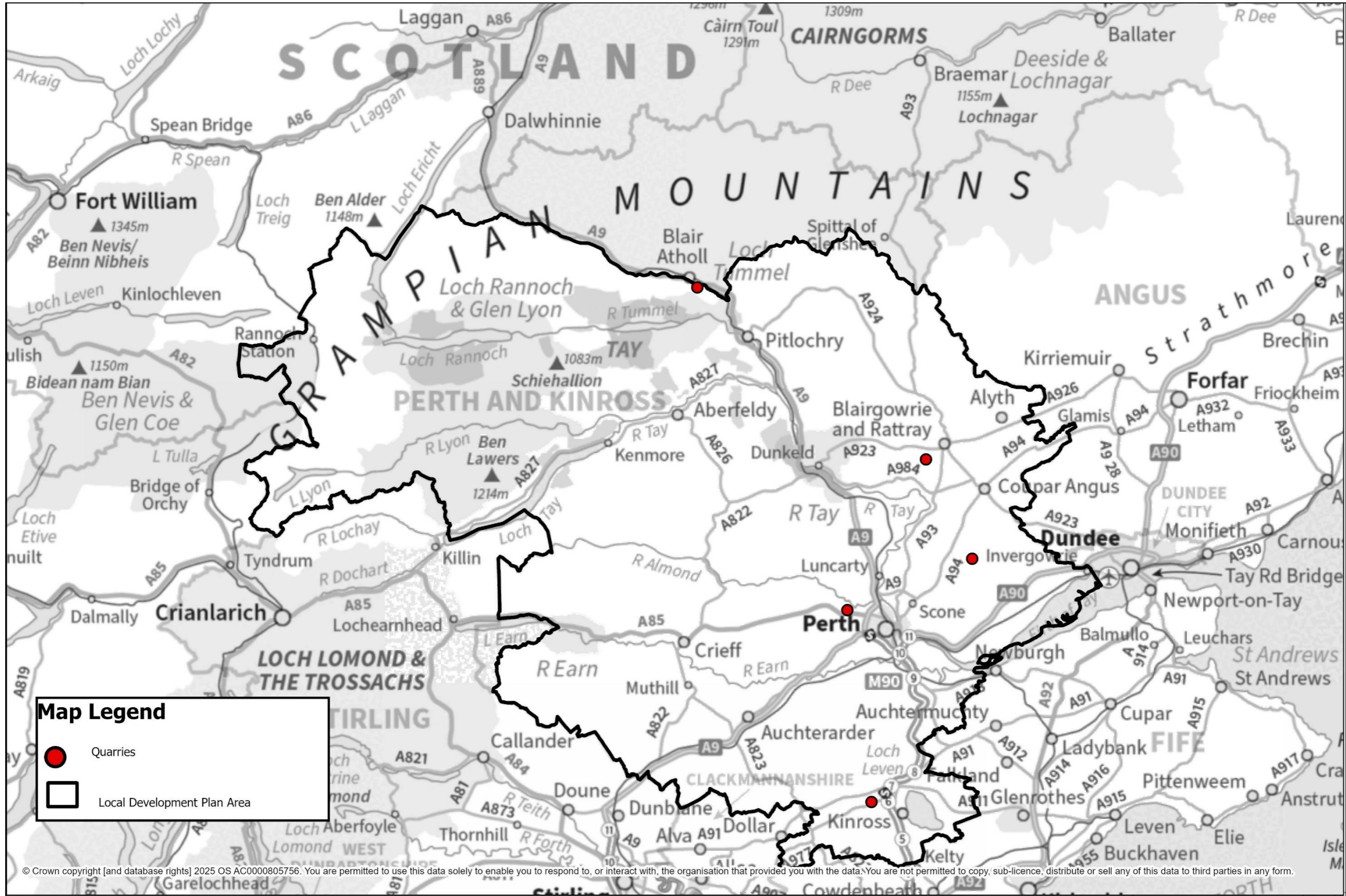




Local Geological Sites (Proposed and Confirmed) and Geological Conservation Review (GCR) Sites within Perth and Kinross



Spatial Distribution of Active Mineral Sites within Perth and Kinross



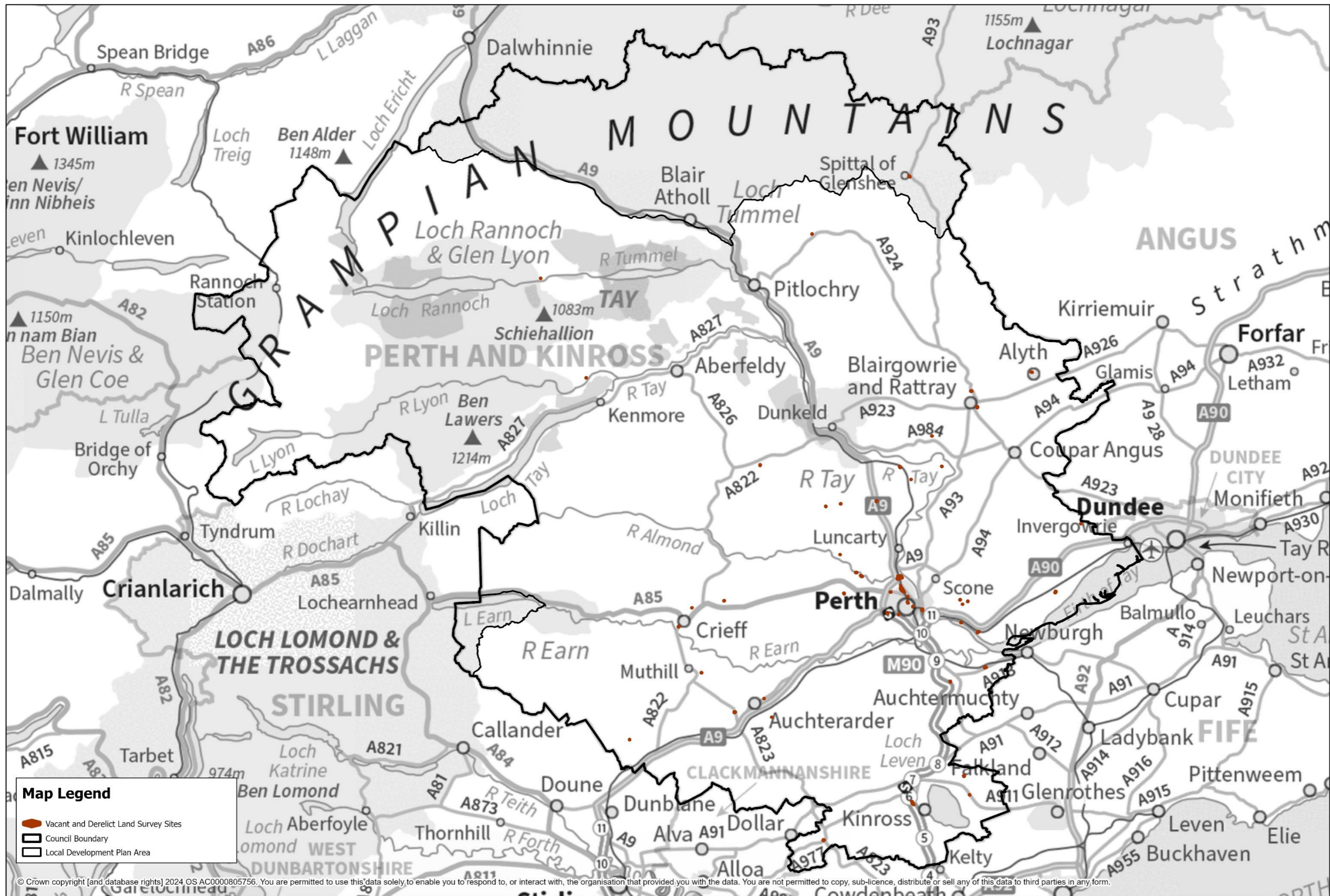
Spatial Distribution of Active Quarries within the Perth and Kinross LDP3 Area

November 2025

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Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Sites within Perth and Kinross

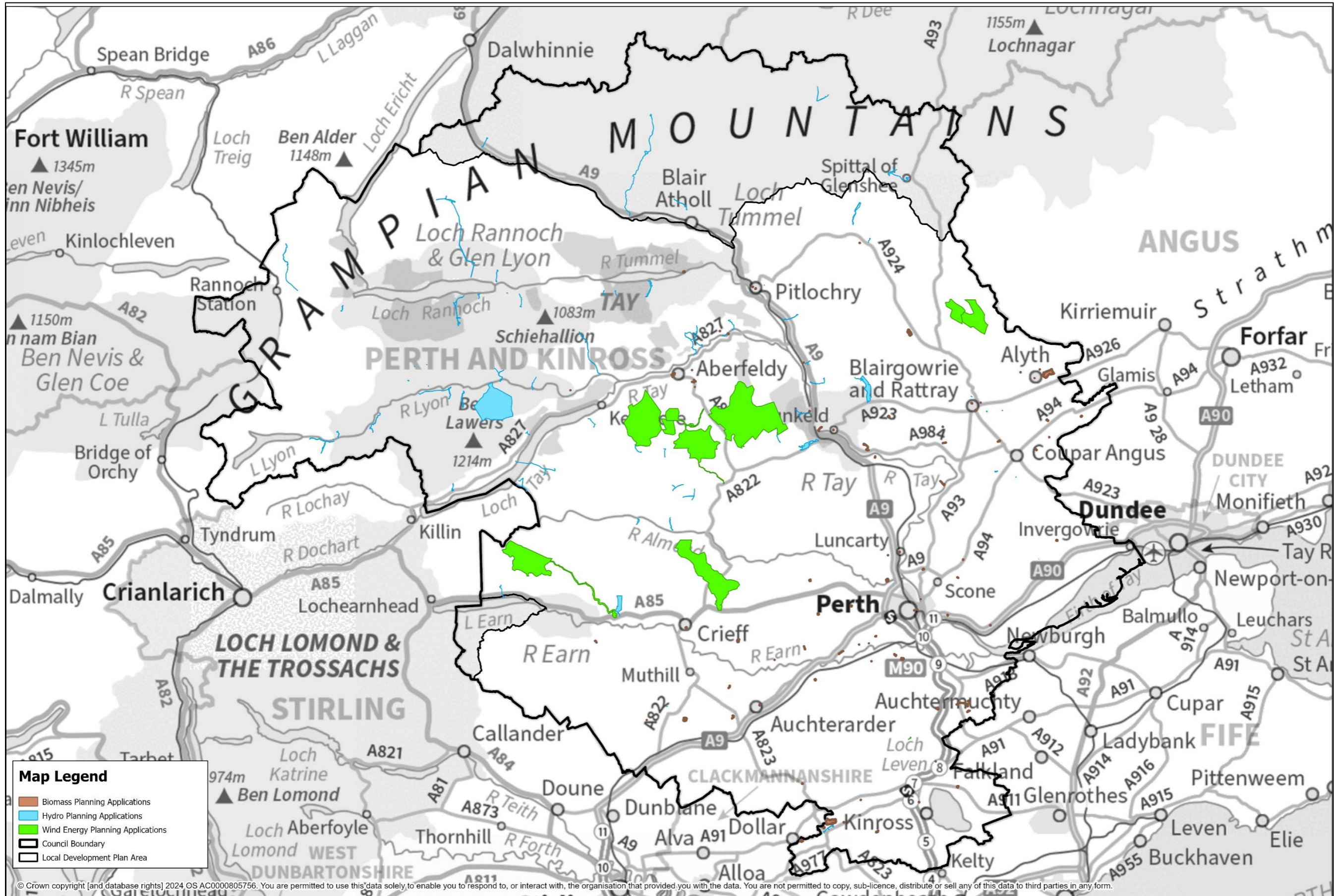


Title: Vacant and Derelict Land Survey Sites

Date: April 2026

Scale: 1:250,000





**Map Legend**

- Biomass Planning Applications
- Hydro Planning Applications
- Wind Energy Planning Applications
- Council Boundary
- Local Development Plan Area

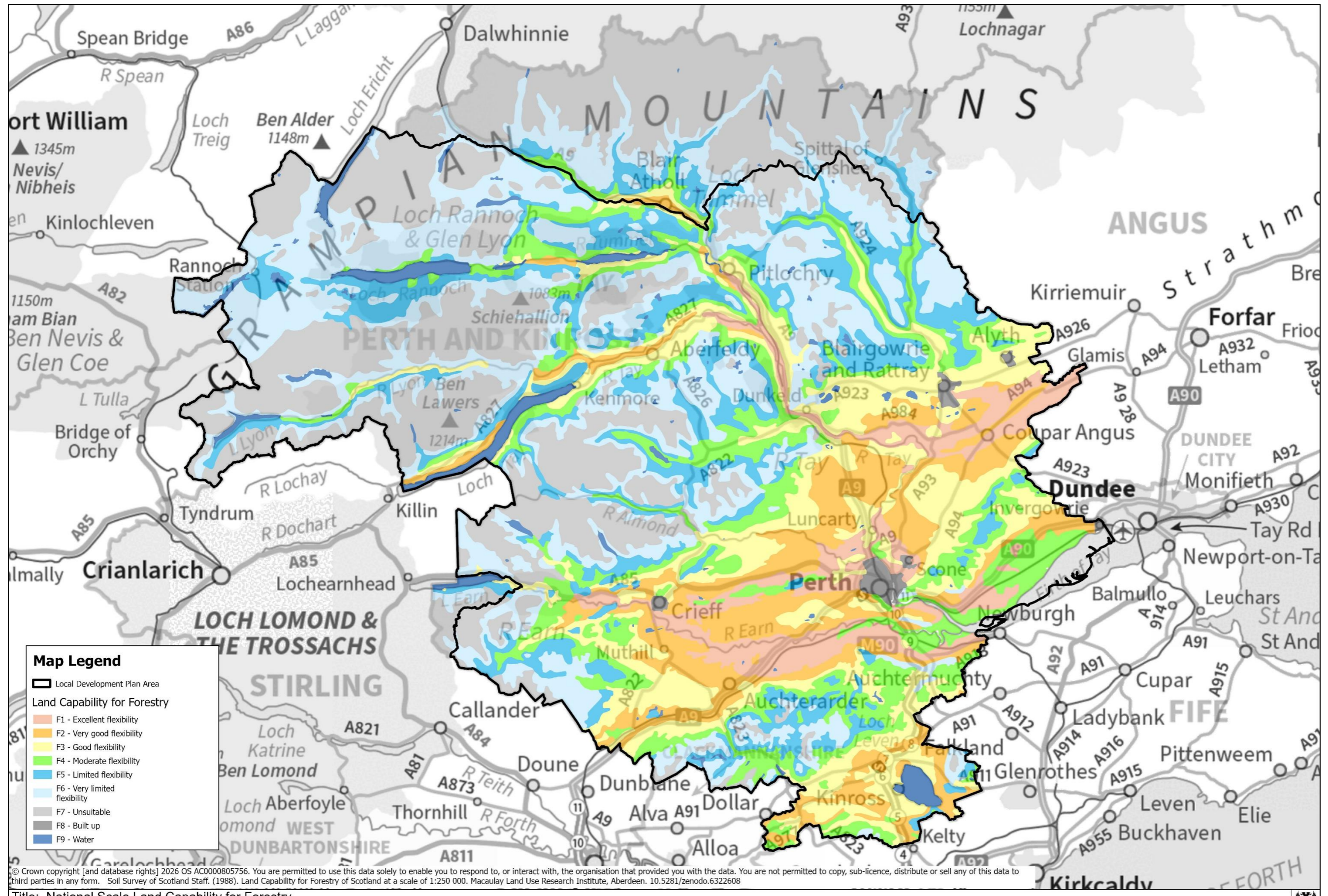
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Title: Wind, Hydro and Biomass Energy Proposals (Approved)

Date: April 2026

Scale: 1:250,000

National Scale Land Capability for Forestry – Perth and Kinross



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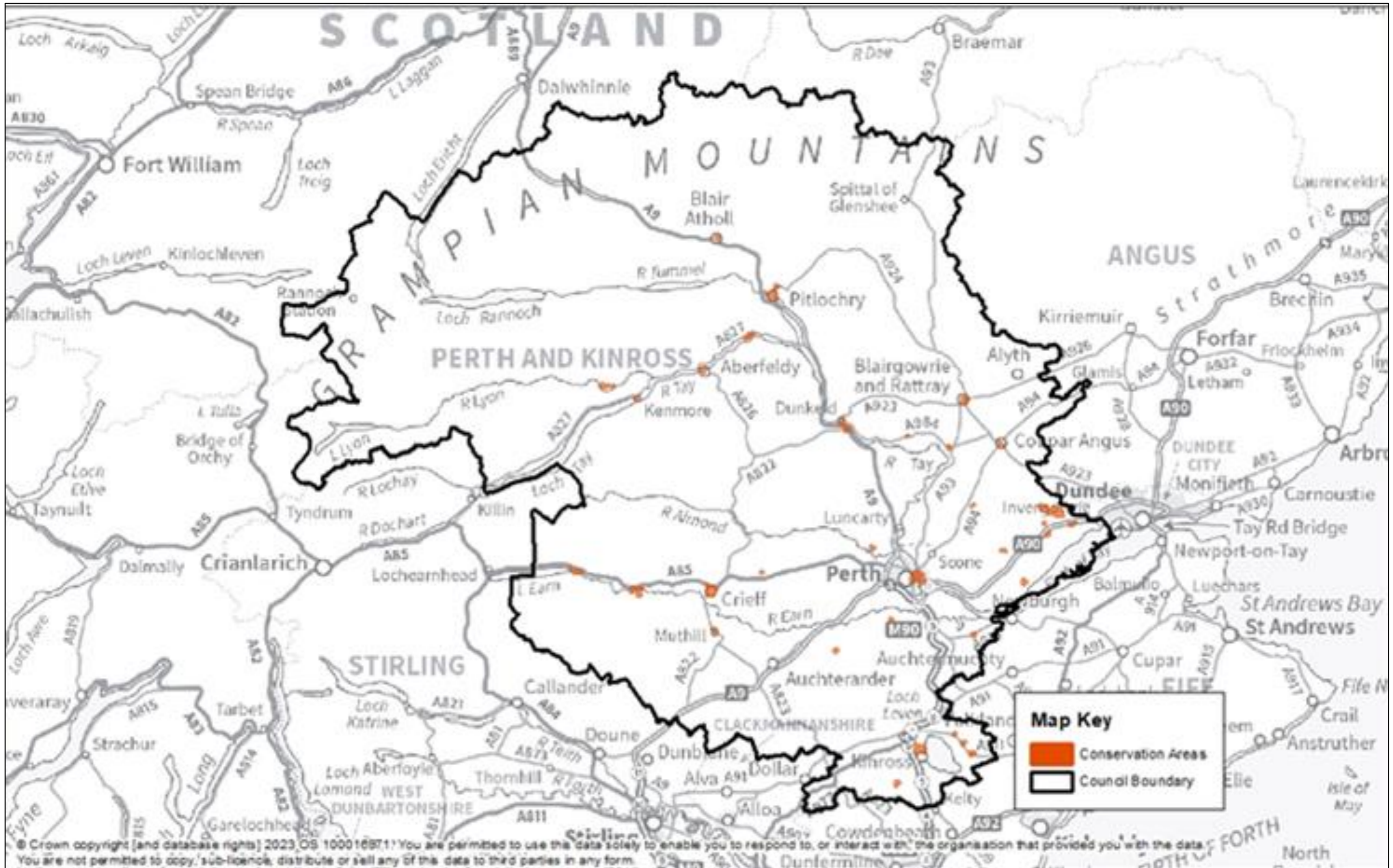
Title: National Scale Land Capability for Forestry

March 2026

Scale: 1:250,000

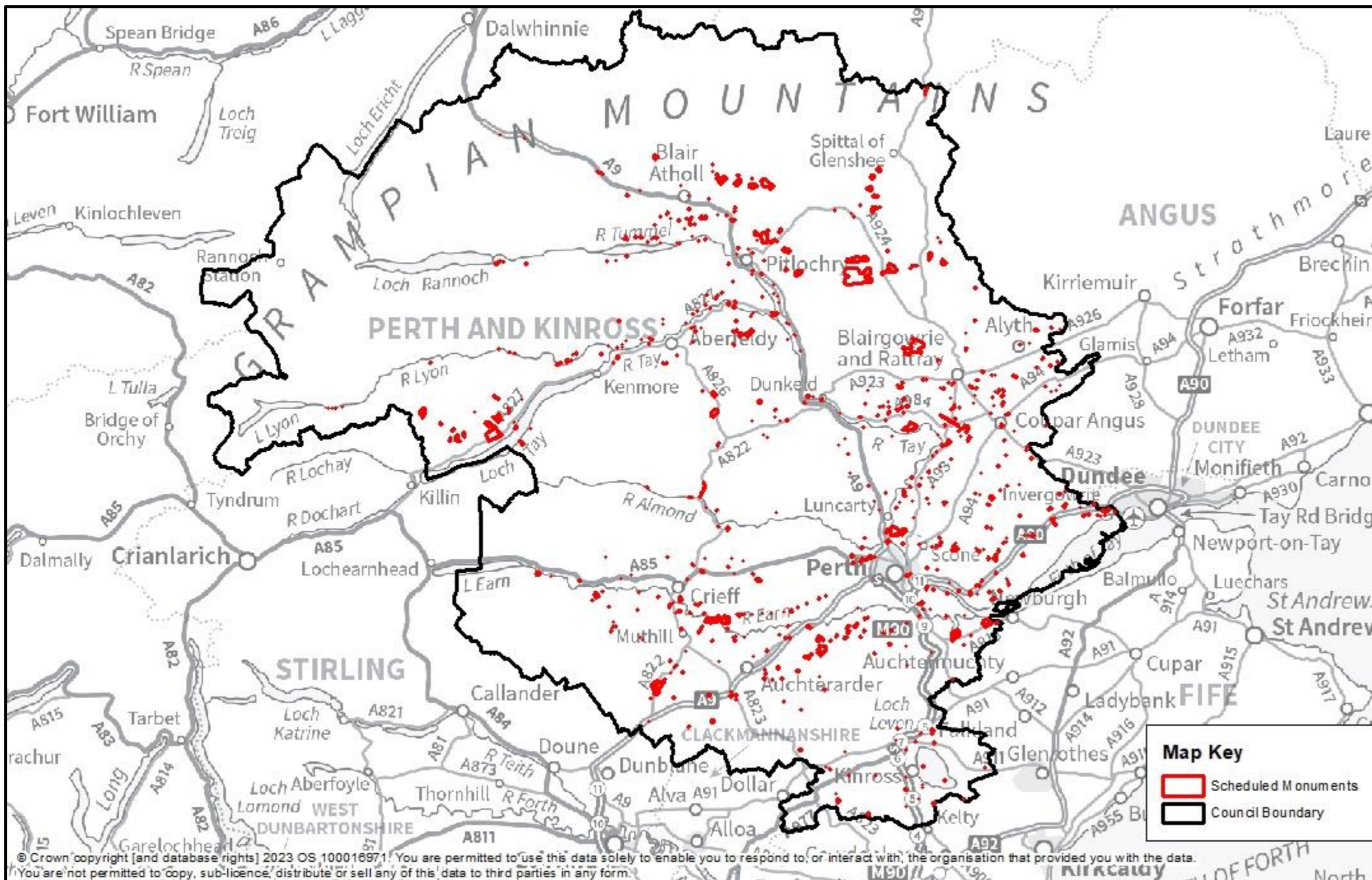
## Appendix C6 – Cultural Heritage

Location of Conservation Areas within Perth and Kinross

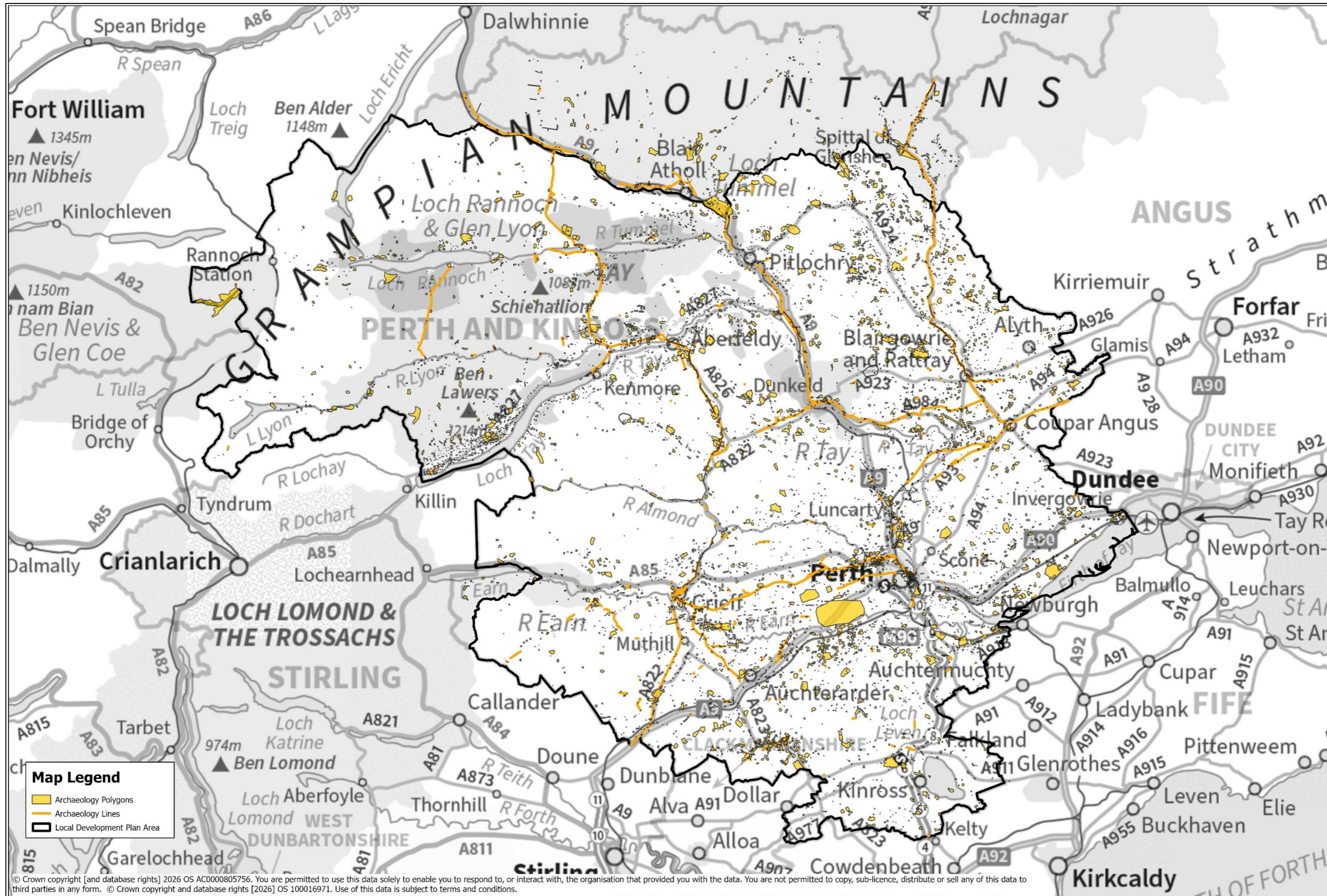




Location of Scheduled Monuments within Perth and Kinross



Historic Environment Record (HER) for Perth and Kinross



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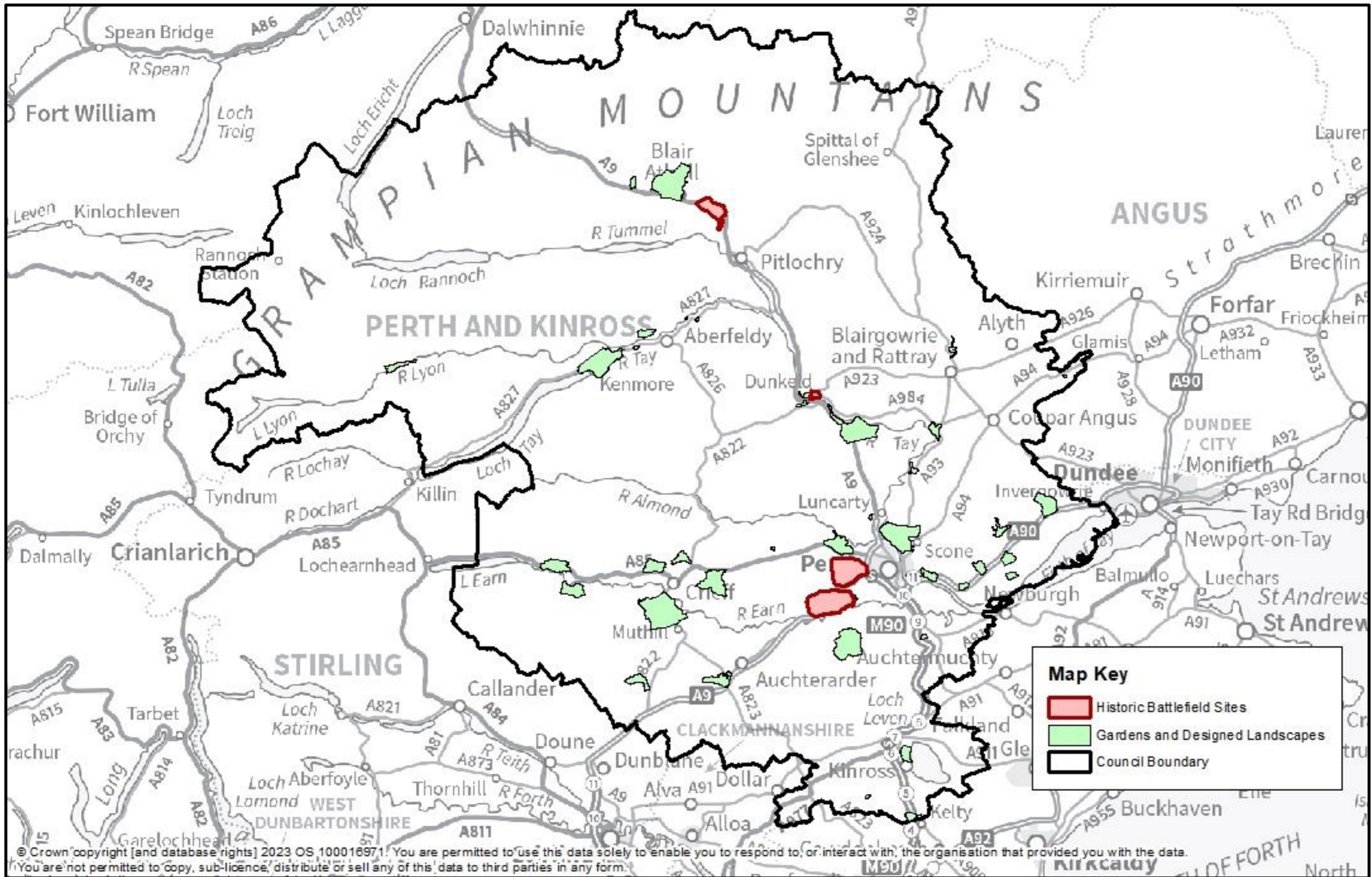
Title: Historic Environment Record (HER) Perth and Kinross

March 2026

Scale: 1:250,000



Location of Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes and Inventory of Historic Battlefields Sites within Perth and Kinross



List of Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDLs) Sites with Horticultural, Scenic, or Nature Conservation Interest

GDL	Level of Horticultural Interest	Level of Scenic Interest	Level of Nature Conservation Interest
<b>Abercairny</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The collection of trees in the arboretum, although now somewhat depleted, gives Abercairny high horticultural and silvicultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The designed landscape has high scenic value within the surrounding area.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The water features and woodlands at Abercairny are of some value for nature conservation.
<b>Aberuchill Castle</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. There used to be an interesting plant collection at Aberuchill, however, little of this remains today. It therefore has some value for its place in the history of horticulture.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The policy woodlands are very attractively planted and make an outstanding contribution to the surrounding scenery.	High level of nature conservation interest. The variety of habitats provided within the estate gives Aberuchill high value in this category.
<b>Balmanno</b>	Little level of horticultural interest.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The garden of Balmanno is concealed from the surrounding landscape by the garden walls, but these and the Castle itself make an outstanding contribution to the scenery.	Little level of nature conservation interest. The pond on the western boundary, and the 18th century trees, provide a little nature conservation interest.
<b>Battleby</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The plant collection had high Horticultural value in the surveys made in the early 1970s. A further, more extensive survey made when plants are in flower could assess the current value of the collection.	High level of scenic interest. Battleby has high scenic value within the surrounding landscape.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The Battleby woodlands have some value for nature conservation and certain areas of the woodlands are being managed to encourage the re-establishment of ground flora
<b>Blair Adam</b>	<p>Some level of horticultural interest. Although the estate was extensively planted with woodland in the 18th and 19th centuries, the trees which survive now are, in the main, second-generation trees. There are some first-generation trees in the drives to Kierry Craggs Lodge, East Lodge and in the outer part of the Arboretum. These trees include conifers, beech, lime and oak.</p> <p>In terms of horticultural value, the walled garden, which lies to the northeast of the house was laid out in the 1750s by John Adam. This was recorded in the Gardener's Magazine of 1842 as having a particularly rich collection of small herbs, perfumery and medicinal plants and an excellent collection of herbaceous plants. The garden is currently being restored to its 19th century format.</p> <p>The arboretum which was designed as the southern part of the walled garden in the 1750s, had specimen trees, including two silver firs and 27 sorts of evergreen shrubs planted to provide winter colour. Some specimen trees survive here in the outer section, but the majority are second generation trees.</p> <p>The wider parkland was formally laid out by William Adam between 1733 and 1748. Some of the beech and lime trees from this time remain. The landscape was informalised by his son John Adam from 1748-1792, and a number of woodland enclosures were planted. The parkland was extended to the south by William Adam from 1792-1839 and more clumps of woodland were added. Some trees from this time remain, mainly oak and lime, but not in extensive numbers.</p>	High level of scenic interest. Blair Adam occupies an area of mostly parkland and woodland lying to the east of the M90 motorway to the north of Kelty Village. The parkland land provides some contrast to the surrounding agricultural land, particularly when viewed from the east. It is, however, partly screened from the public road by belts of trees and is not extensive in area in comparison to other Inventory designed landscapes.	Some level of nature conservation interest. There are no nationally designated sites within the landscape. The area of undisturbed woodland provide some nature conservation interest.
<b>Blair Castle</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The pinetum contains a collection of conifers which is very important arboriculturally for the variety and size of the species. The site is given added importance by the historic silvicultural significance of the early	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The designed landscape has outstanding scenic value. It occupies most of the valley of the River Garry at this point and the elements within it, notably the parkland, the	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The lime-rich area of Glen Tilt, Tulach Hill, and other nearby areas are designated as a SSSI and gives Blair outstanding nature conservation value.

GDL	Level of Horticultural Interest	Level of Scenic Interest	Level of Nature Conservation Interest
	pioneering forestry planting. This gives Blair outstanding horticultural value.	woodland clumps and belts and the forestry plantations all make a major contribution to the scenery of the area.	
<b>Bolfracks</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The range of plants, especially the gentians, Primulas and bulbs, gives the garden outstanding horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The line of trees along the road and those around the house give it high scenic value.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. Bolfracks Wood is designated as an SSSI and gives the site outstanding nature conservation value.
<b>Braco</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The trees and plantings give the designed landscape at Braco some horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. There are good views of Braco from the surrounding public roads which give this site high scenic value.	High level of nature conservation interest. Braco Pinewood, a designated SWT Listed Wildlife Site, lies adjacent to the designed landscape north-west of the castle. Taken together with the estate policies, there is high value conservation value.
<b>Branklyn</b>	<p>Outstanding level of horticultural interest. Branklyn has an outstanding collection of plants, shrubs and trees. At the time of this assessment (2017) it holds three National Collections of Plant Heritage: the Rhododendron subsect. Taliense group; Cassiopes – e.g Cassiope wardii; and Meconopsis (large flowered blue species and cultivars of Himalayan poppy), with over 50 different types including particularly notable examples such as Mecanopsis 'Dorothy Renton'. Branklyn is also an important garden for primulas, and for 'North' Lilies'. In addition, Branklyn has many important trees recorded in the database of the Tree Register of the British Isles, including two Britain and Ireland champions (Pinus Sylvestris 'Globosa'; Cryptomeria Japonica 'Compacta'); six Scottish and seven county champions.</p> <p>Staff from the NTS maintain these collections to ensure that they are in good condition. There is regular contact with horticultural experts from across the UK and further afield, for example members of the 'Meconopsis Group'. A key priority (2017) is to conserve the Cassiopes but further research and restoration work is planned to recreate part of the scree garden of moraine, and the specialised planting which existed previously. Plant labelling within the garden is kept up-to-date and staff maintain an accurate record of the planting scheme on a dedicated database. Active propagation of the collection is ongoing, for example, involving students in taking cuttings of Cassiope, and in gathering seed. Plant specimens and seed from the garden are sold from the shop on site.</p> <p>Branklyn has an important place in the history of horticulture in Scotland, for example in Dorothy Renton's pioneering use of peat, and in the cultivation of rare plants. At the time of writing (2017), Branklyn is one of the only gardens in Scotland (one of three NTS gardens) still allowed to use peat blocks, in order to conserve this historic feature of the garden.</p>	No scenic interest. Branklyn does not make a significant contribution to the scenic quality of the surrounding landscape. It is a relatively small and secluded garden. It complements rather than contrasts with the wider setting of villas and garden grounds. There are limited inward views into the garden.	Some level of nature conservation interest. Although there are no nature conservation designations in place, Branklyn is managed in a way to encourage biodiversity. There are red squirrels in the garden, and bug hotels have been installed as a habitat for insects, and as an educational tool.
<b>Castle Menzies</b>	Little level of horticultural interest. A few remaining specimens of the arboretum provide a little horticultural value at present.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The castle is of outstanding scenic value when seen from the surrounding countryside.	Little level of nature conservation interest. The curling pond, which is now silted up, together with the woodlands, provide little nature conservation value.

<b>GDL</b>	<b>Level of Horticultural Interest</b>	<b>Level of Scenic Interest</b>	<b>Level of Nature Conservation Interest</b>
<b>Cleish Castle</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The estimated age and completeness of the yew avenue give this site high horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The views out of the site to the Cleish Hills and the views into the site give it high scenic value.	Little level of nature conservation interest. The nature conservation value of this site is reduced by its coniferous plantations.
<b>Cluny House</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The garden has a rare and extensive collection of plants, including notable collections of meconopsis and primula, many of which are derived directly from seed collected by the 1949 Ludlow and Sherriff expedition to Bhutan. New species continue to be supplied from seed collected in Himalayan regions. Plants are propagated on-site and made available to others through seed sales and exchanges. At the time of reporting (2017) seven champion trees are recognised within the garden, three of which are national champions, and the remainder county champions, while a number of rare and threatened conifer trees have been planted at Cluny as part of the Perthshire Big Tree Country Conifer Conservation Programme. Together this gives Cluny outstanding horticultural value.	Some level of scenic interest. Cluny House gardens occupy a sloping site on the western side of Strathtay. While the garden is designed to be inward looking, its woodland canopy can be seen from the surrounding area.	High level of nature conservation interest. Although there are no national natural heritage designations Cluny House merits high nature conservation value. The garden is managed in a way to promote wildlife and provides a habitat for birds and red squirrels (a protected species), as well as insects such as bees. An area of the garden where native wildflowers can flourish is under development. Within the woodland garden, a wide variety of funghi species has been recorded.
<b>Craighall Rattray</b>	No horticultural interest - there are no plant collections at Craighall Rattray.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The setting of the mansion on the edge of a sheer cliff-face above Erich Gorge, and with extensive views along it, is impressive, and the view of the castle and estate woodlands from its surroundings gives it outstanding scenic value.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The ancient woodlands along the Craighall Gorge are designated as an SSSI and have outstanding nature conservation value for their botanical and entomological interest.
<b>Drumkilbo</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The plant material in the gardens have some horticultural value.	Some level of scenic interest. The mature woodland canopy of the shelterbelt provides some significance in the open agricultural plain of Strathmore.	Little level of nature conservation interest. The woodlands of Drumkilbo provide a little nature conservation value.
<b>Drummond Castle</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The range of bedding and herbaceous plants as well as several fine trees in the park gives Drummond Castle GDL high horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The designed landscape can be seen from the A822 which, as it borders the policies, is lined by mature beech trees, giving Drummond high scenic value.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. Part of Drummond Wood and Loch Drummond has been designated as a SSSI and this gives Drummond outstanding nature conservation value.
<b>Dunira</b>	Little level of horticultural interest. While there are records of interesting trees and plants in the past at Dunira, there has never been an important plant collection, but the Pinetum gives it a little horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. Dunira makes a major contribution to the surrounding scenery.	High level of nature conservation interest. The moorland, woodland and burnside habitats provide high value for nature conservation.
<b>Dunkeld House</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. Dunkeld has outstanding horticultural value as it is the site of one of the first larch plantations. It also has an important collection of coniferous trees.	Outstanding level of scenic value. The designed landscape of Dunkeld has outstanding scenic value.	Some level of nature conservation interest. Dunkeld has some nature conservation value on account of the river and the woodlands which have remained undisturbed for many years.
<b>Dupplin Castle</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The collection of trees at Dupplin give this site outstanding horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. Dupplin Estate has outstanding scenic value, particularly when viewed from the south.	High level of nature conservation interest. The nature and variety of the plantations and park trees give this site high nature conservation value.
<b>Errol Park</b>	Some horticultural interest. The tree cover on this site combined with the horticultural interest in the garden give this site some value in this category.	Some level of scenic interest. The well-maintained plantations give some scenic value.	Some nature conservation interest. The good spread of trees, particularly oak, give this site some nature conservation value.
<b>Falls of Bruar</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The site has outstanding horticultural value because of its place in Scottish silviculture history.	High level of scenic interest. The views of the site in relation to the surrounding countryside give it high scenic value.	Some level of nature conservation interest. There is some nature conservation interest in the largely birch, hazel and pine woodland in the gorge, but the area is otherwise relatively species poor.

<b>GDL</b>	<b>Level of Horticultural Interest</b>	<b>Level of Scenic Interest</b>	<b>Level of Nature Conservation Interest</b>
<b>Fingask Castle</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The age of the older yew trees, and the range and size of the topiary figures gives Fingask some horticultural value.	Some level of scenic interest. The woodland canopy contributes to the surrounding scenery especially from the A85(T) and gives this site some scenic value.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The flora in the 17th century woodland and the undisturbed pastures give Fingask some nature conservation value.
<b>Glendoick</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The outstanding and valuable collection of plants, and particularly the ericaceous Rhododendrons, gives Glendoick outstanding horticultural value.	Some level of scenic interest. The woodland canopy contributes to some scenic value to the surrounding scenery, particularly viewed from the A85 trunk road.	Little level of nature conservation interest. The range of the woodland flora, especially in the ravine and Wild Garden, gives Glendoick a little nature conservation value.
<b>Gleneagles Hotel and Golf Courses</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The collection of trees and shrubs, particularly along the Golden Path, give some value for horticulture.	Some level of scenic interest. Gleneagles was specifically chosen by Donald Matheson as a prime place for the hotel and golf courses. The view out from the site to the surrounding hills and landscapes is outstanding, but the low lying and gently undulating contours of the courses and the screening of the Gleneagles Hotel means that it is not especially differentiated from the surrounding landscape when viewed from a distance.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The Gleneagles Hotel and Golf Courses is outstanding in this criterion as there is one SSSI on the site (Gleneagles Mire).  There are a further 19 locations which are recognised by the Gleneagles Hotel as being of local importance for their scientific or nature conservation interest. The golf courses are managed in a way that gives priority to nature conservation, with the clearing of invasive species, for example. A diverse species of wildlife, including red squirrel and otter exist on the site.
<b>Grantully Castle</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The old trees, in particular the yews and limes, give Grantully some horticultural value.	Some level of scenic interest. The policy woodlands and the Castle itself are of some scenic value.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The old woodlands provide the site with some nature conservation value.
<b>Inchyra</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. Inchyra has some horticultural value due to the interest provided by plants in the shrubbery and woodland garden.	High level of scenic value. The parkland of Inchyra has high scenic value when seen from the A85(T) road.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The woodlands of Inchyra provide some nature conservation value.
<b>Invermay</b>	Little level of horticultural interest. The age of the yew hedge and the early 19th century woodlands give a little horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The woodland canopy and the natural landscape of Invermay provide variety in the surrounding landscape, especially when seen from the A9. This gives Invermay high scenic value.	High level of nature conservation interest. The flora in the 19th century woodland along the Humble Bumble Gorge gives Invermay high nature conservation value.
<b>Keillour Castle</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. Keillour has high horticultural value due to the outstanding botanical value of the plant collection.	Little level of scenic interest. The designed landscape at Keillour has a little scenic value in the surrounding landscape.	Some level of nature conservation interest. Keillour has some nature conservation value provided by the woodlands, burns and gorges of the Keillour and Horn Burns.
<b>Kinfauns Castle</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The remaining trees in the arboretum are of some horticultural/arbicultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The woodlands and follies on the hills within the designed landscape are of outstanding scenic value.	Little nature conservation interest provided by the woodlands.
<b>Kinross House</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The interesting planting in the garden, especially the herbaceous borders, give this site some horticultural value.	High level of scenic value. The contribution of the woodland canopy adjoining the Town, which can be seen from the motorway, gives Kinross House high scenic values.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The shoreline of Loch Level is an SSSI and this gives Kinross House outstanding nature conservation value.
<b>Meggernie Castle</b>	Some level of horticultural interest. The age of the lime and Scots pine gives the grounds some aboricultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The parkland and woodland make an outstanding contribution to the surrounding landscape of the NSA.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The remnants of the Caledonian Forest give Meggernie outstanding value for nature conservation.
<b>Megginch Castle</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The age of some of the plant material, particularly the yew trees, the Banksian Rose, Wisteria and the Camellia, as well as the ornate topiary, gives Megginch high horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic value. The woodlands make a significant contribution to the scenery in the flat plain of the Carse of Gowrie which give this site outstanding scenic value.	Some level of nature conservation interest. The woodland flora and the naturalised bulbs and flowers give Megginch some nature conservation value.
<b>Meikleour</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The beech hedge, the 17th century trees, and the recent planting of trees and shrubs give this site high horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The designed landscape and beech hedge provide an outstanding contribution to the scenery.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. The ancient woodland and riverbank habitats give this site outstanding nature conservation value.

<b>GDL</b>	<b>Level of Horticultural Interest</b>	<b>Level of Scenic Interest</b>	<b>Level of Nature Conservation Interest</b>
<b>Methven Castle</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. Although many of the trees in the pinetum have been lost, Methven is reputed to have been one of the first pinetums in Scotland, and therefore has outstanding horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The setting of the castle on a height above the surrounding approach roads and the extensive woodlands give Methven outstanding scenic value.	Outstanding level of nature conservation interest. Methven Wood is an SSSI of outstanding importance for nature conservation.
<b>Monzie Castle</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The larches, planted in 1738 and amongst the earliest introductions into Scotland, represent an important point in arboriculture history and so give the site high value in this category.	High level of Scenic interest. Monzie provides high scenic value in its contribution to the local landscape.	High level of Nature Conservation interest. Monzie Wood, SSSI, lies adjacent to the designated landscape, north of Monzie Village. Monzie Estate policies contain a range of natural habitats which gives the site high value in this category.
<b>Murthly Castle</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The range and size of the trees, particularly the conifers, give Murthly outstanding horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The extent of the policy woodlands in the Tay Valley gives this site outstanding scenic value.	High level of nature conservation interest. The ancient woodlands, undisturbed pasture and riverbanks all give this site outstanding nature conservation value
<b>Ochertyre</b>	Little level of horticultural interest. The remaining trees from the 19th century planting in the gardens provide a little horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic value. The designed landscape makes an outstanding contribution to the local scenery.	High level of nature conservation interest. The woodlands and waterbodies provide high nature conservation value.
<b>Rossie Priory</b>	High level of horticultural interest. Rossie Priory has high horticultural/arboricultural value due to the presence of the arboretum and planting in the gardens.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The policies of Rossie Priory provide an outstanding contribution to the surrounding scenery.	High level of nature conservation interest. The waterbodies and woodlands at Rossie have high nature conservation value.
<b>Scone Palace</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. The collection of trees (especially those in the pinetum), the associations with David Douglas and the Douglas firs which he introduced, and the few very ancient trees in the park and garden give Scone outstanding horticultural value.	High level of scenic interest. The park and woodlands make a significant contribution to the views from Perth, especially from the riverside. The policies can also be seen from two major trunk roads and have high scenic value.	High level of nature conservation interest. The undisturbed pasture in the park, the woodland flora in Scone Wood, and the marginal flora along the burns give Scone high nature conservation value.
<b>Stobhall</b>	Outstanding level of horticultural interest. Stobhall has outstanding horticultural value as the topiary garden provides a fine example of a small early Scottish garden. Merit is also added by the interesting range of plants grown in the woodland garden since the 1950s.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The woodlands, park and lodge are of some Scenic significance from the A93 but, viewed from the Tay and its opposite bank, Stobhall is of outstanding scenic value.	High level of nature conservation interest. The well-established woodlands and waterbodies of Stobhall give it high nature conservation value.
<b>Taymouth Castle</b>	Some horticultural interest. The remnants of the pinetum and the outstanding size of the remaining trees gives this site some horticultural value.	Outstanding level of scenic interest. The designed landscape covers the whole glen of the River Tay and can be seen from both roads, giving this site outstanding scenic value.	Some nature conservation interest. The flora along the river and in the remnants of the deciduous woodland gives Taymouth some nature conservation value.
<b>The Hermitage</b>	High level of horticultural interest. The Hermitage has high horticultural/ arboricultural value for its fine stands of Douglas fir and woodlands of mixed species and ages, exhibiting considerable natural regeneration	Little level of scenic interest. The Hermitage lies in a secluded valley setting; however, the woodlands provide a little scenic contribution to the surrounding landscape, which is within a National Scenic Area.	High level of nature conservation interest. The woodlands of The Hermitage are of high nature conservation value.



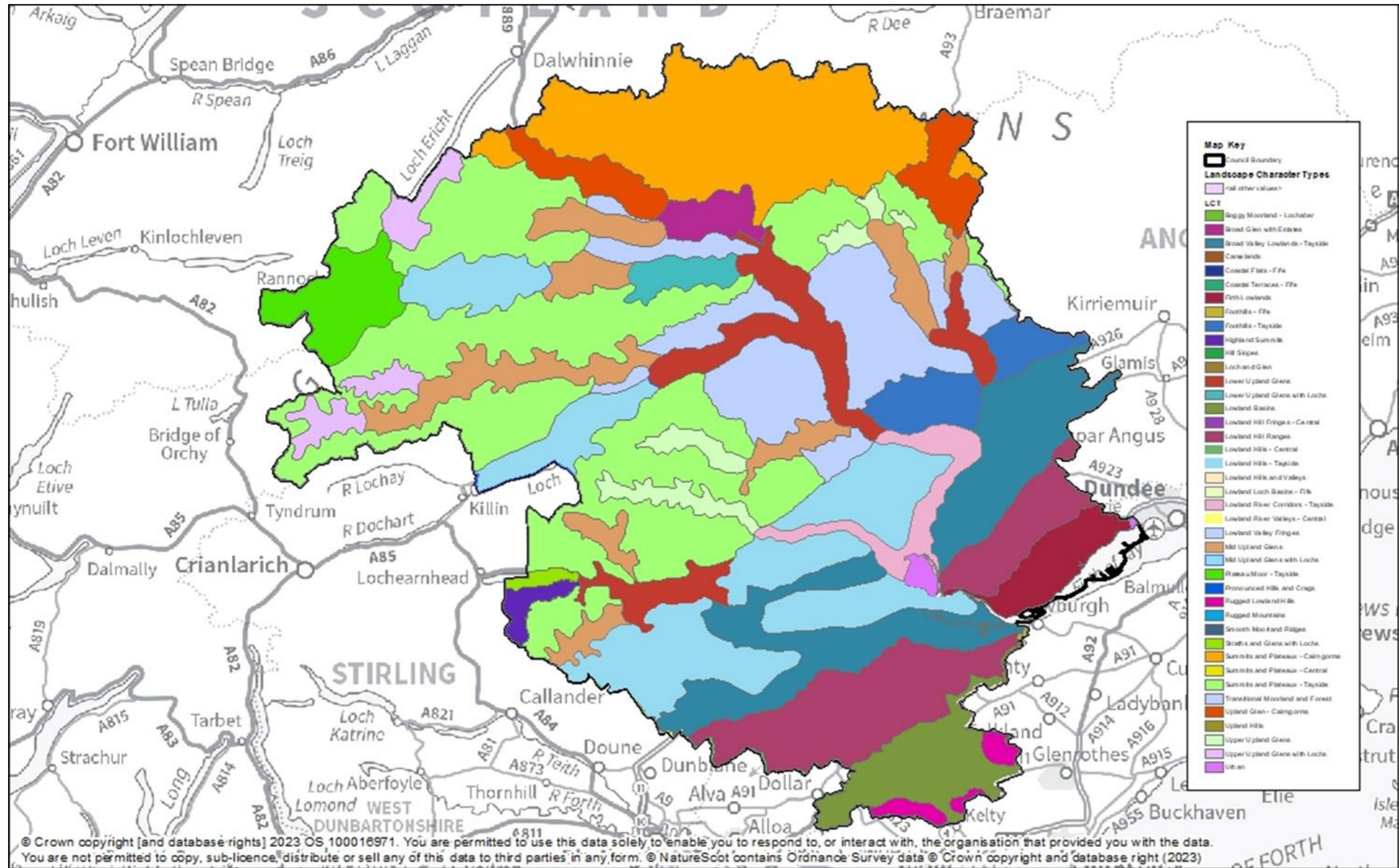
**Tree Preservation Orders within Perth and Kinross**

Tree Preservation order site name	Town	Status	Date confirmed	Description
Duntaylor Avenue	Aberfeldy	Confirmed	10/09/1999	Mature Oak Tree growing in the approximate area shown.
The School House	Abernethy	Confirmed	27/01/1982	Chestnut Tree in the garden of the school house.
Huntingtower Bleachworks	Almondbank	Confirmed	11/09/1985	Mature policy planting including Beech, Copper Beech, Wellingtonia, Horse Chestnut and other species located in the area shown.
Lochty	Almondbank	Confirmed	23/07/2012	All mixed deciduous and evergreen trees contained within the area shown, including Oak, Scots Pine, Beech, Birch, Holly and Sycamore
Abbey Park	Auchterarder	Confirmed	07/12/2001	The several trees of whatever species located in the area shown.
Cairn Lodge Hotel	Auchterarder	Confirmed	29/11/1999	Several trees of whatever species including Norway Spruce, Lawson Cypress & Western Hemlock (except Rhododendron & Laurel) situated in area shown.
Oak Walk	Auchterarder	Confirmed	10/06/1987	All the trees growing in the strip of land outlined.
Rosebank, Abbey Road	Auchterarder	Confirmed	16/06/1997	Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Lime, Norway Maple, Beech, Scots Pine, Douglas Fir, Oak, Norway Spruce, Larch, Hawthorn & Ash trees within the area shown.
Tullibardine Road	Auchterarder	Confirmed	27/11/1985	A belt of 33 mature Oaks and Pine trees located within the adrea shown.
Ruthven Towers	Auchterarder	Confirmed	12/01/2007	The several trees of whatever species including amongst others Oak, Birch, Beech, Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Purple Sycamore, Elm, Scots Pine, etc
Laggan, Orchill Road	Auchterarder	Confirmed	26/03/2008	10 Norway Spruce, 6 Scots Pine, 1 Sitka Spruce, 1 Beech and 1 Noble Fir all individually marked on the map.
Quarrybrae, Western Road	Auchterarder	Confirmed	27/06/2007	The Beech and Chilean Pine (Monkey Puzzle) Trees and several other trees of whatever species standing in the area numbered A1 on the map.
Airleywight House	Bankfoot	Confirmed	23/08/1978	A group of 39 Beech and 4 Oaks forming an avenue alongside the driveway to Airleywight House.
Linn Keith	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	03/02/1988	All the trees in the grounds of Linn Keith extending to 2.17 Hectares
Altamount House Hotel	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	23/08/2000	The several trees of whatever species all standing in the area identified.
Keathbank Mill, Rattray	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	08/11/2000	The several trees of whatever species all standing in the area identified.
Broomfield House, Emma Lane, Golf Course Road	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	10/09/2002	The several trees of whatever species all standing in the area identified on the map.
Altamount, Coupar Angus Road	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	12/05/2008	Beech, C. Beech, Alder, Bay & Goat Willow, Sycamore, H. Chestnut, S. Birch, Gean, Rowan, S. Whitebeam, Holly, N. Maple, Walnut, Norway & Sitka Spruce.
Petersgarth, Newton Street	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	14/12/2011	Trees of the following species; Lime, Walnut, Horse Chestnut, Holly, Yew, Cypress, Beech and Elm, all feature in the area marked A1 on the map.
The Garth, Newton Terrace	Blairgowrie	Confirmed	17/06/2021	Mature Giant Redwood
Glenardle House	Bridge of Cally	Confirmed	10/06/1992	The several trees of whatever species standing in the area identified.
The Beeches, Westown	Carse of Gowrie	Confirmed	19/08/2013	3 Sycamore trees as marked T1 - T3 on a plan
Forfar Road - C4	Coupar Angus	Confirmed	03/03/1999	All the trees comprising Beech, Lime, Hornbeam and Douglas Fir identified on the map.
Forfar Road - C6	Coupar Angus	Confirmed	09/02/2004	The mature Beech Tree located on western edge of field. This is a replacement for Lime tree protected by earlier TPO ( to be removed to form access.
Isla Mount, Blairgowrie Road	Coupar Angus	Confirmed	22/09/2004	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined on the map.
Moorfield, Myreriggs Road	Coupar Angus	Confirmed	03/07/2009	1 Variegated Sycamore, 2 Scots Pines, 1 Holly, 1 Sycamore and 1 Copper Beech all marked individually on the map.
Callums Hill	Crieff	Confirmed	26/08/1992	The several trees of whatever species standing in the area shown on the map.
Murraypark Hotel Connaught Terrace	Crieff	Confirmed	16/06/1997	The several trees of whatever species standing in the areas shown on the map.
Murray Place	Crieff	Confirmed	20/03/1985	An area containing Douglas Firs, Geans, Poplars and Silver Birch shown on the map.
Oakbank, Bridge of Turret	Crieff	Confirmed	04/03/1999	The mature oak tree known locally as "Eppie Callums Oak".
Butterstone	Dunkeld	Confirmed	11/12/2008	Woodland including Sycamore, Oak, Beech, Birch, Scots Pine, Norway Spruce and Holly
Belvue, Thimblelow	Dunning	Confirmed	18/10/2010	1 Silver Birch Tree
Carse Grange	Errol	Confirmed	24/11/2008	Purple Maples, Young Atlantic Blue Cedar, Ash, False Cypress, Monkey Puzzle, Weeping Willow
Ardargie	Forgandenny	Confirmed	20/04/1999	The mature Blue Cedar and Golden Scots Pine located in the approximate area shown.
Creag a' Ghinbhais, Garth	Fortingall	Confirmed	31/01/2020	The yew trees within the area marked A1 on the map.
Garth	Fortingall	Confirmed	06/03/2020	Trees identified within the areas shown (T1 to T219, A1 and G1 to G5). See TPO Schedule 1 for full details.
Invervar	Glen Lyon	Confirmed	02/11/2006	1 Oak Tree
Newton House & Drumlin	Glencarse	Confirmed	03/07/2009	92 trees of multiple species defined in TPO schedule, all trees are individually marked on the map
Craig Lomond, Duncruevie Road	Glenfarg	Confirmed	06/01/2010	Area based TPO
East Paddock	Grandtully	Confirmed	01/10/1998	The several trees of whatever species standing in the area identified on the map.
West Orchard, Wester Ballindean	Inchture	Confirmed	18/03/2020	A collection of Malus, Prunus and Pyrus species and cultivars forming an orchard standing within the area marked A1 on the map.
All souls Church, Main Street	Invergowrie	Confirmed	02/12/1982	All trees contained within the area shown, special note is made of the mature Giant Redwood located between the Rectory and former Church.
Knollhead	Kettins	Confirmed	24/11/2006	The several mature oak trees outlined on map.
Gallowhill Road	Kinross	Confirmed	17/12/1986	All the trees including Oaks, Beeches, Alders, Willows and other species growing between Gallowhill Road and Whinfield.

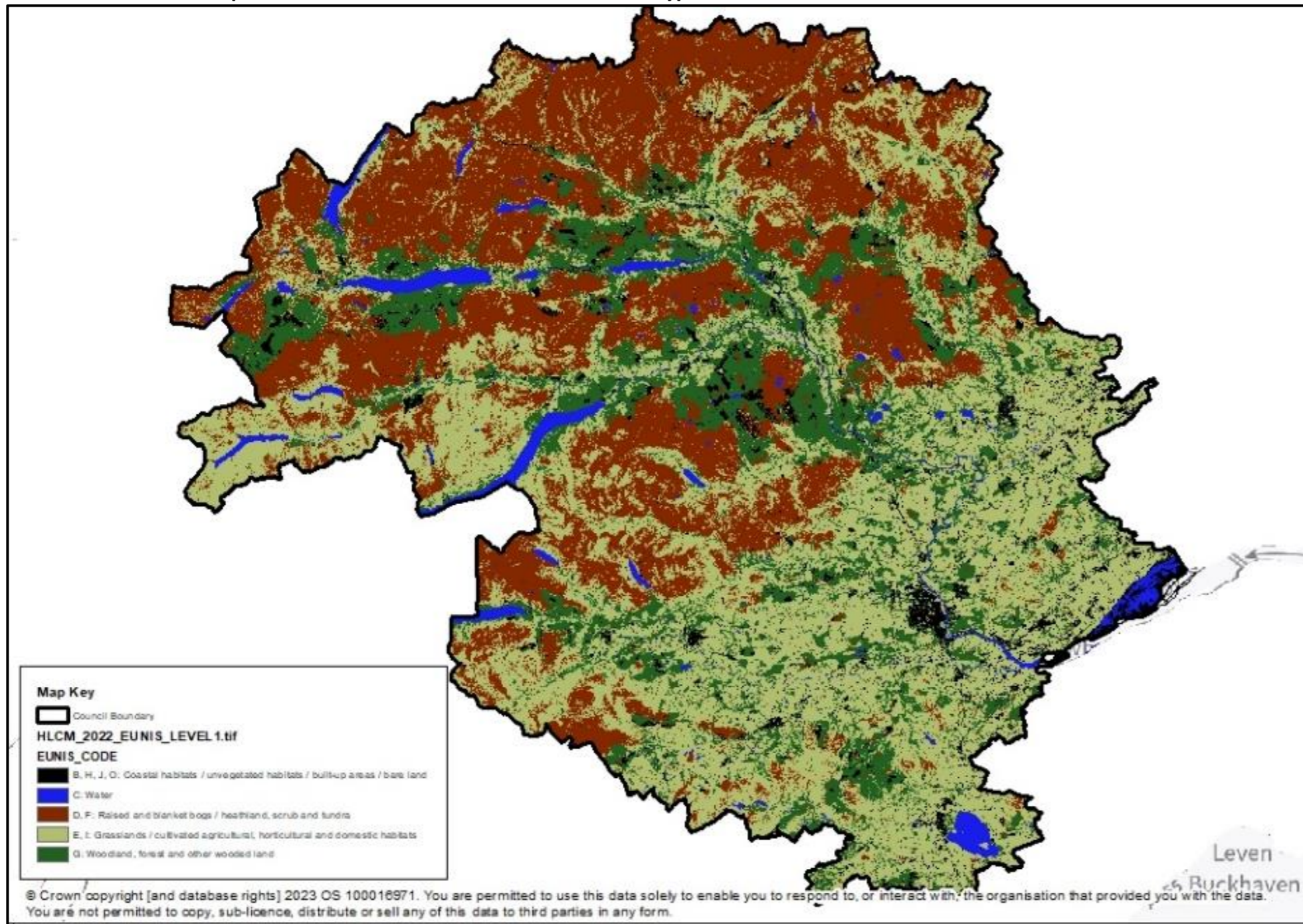
Tree Preservation order site name	Town	Status	Date confirmed	Description
Mawcarse	Kinross	Confirmed	02/08/2006	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined in the map including mature Beech, Sycamore and Birch Trees.
Sunnypark Woodland	Kinross	Confirmed	15/06/2023	Sessile Oak, Scots Pine, Beech, Ash, Alder, Rowan, Goat Willow, Sycamore, Norway Maple (not all trees identified)
New Road	Milnathort	Confirmed	05/06/2007	1 Beech Tree
Pace Hill / Linden Park	Milnathort	Confirmed	12/07/2017	Sessile Oak; Silver Birch; Scots Pine; Beech; Ash; Wych Elm; Lime; Larch; Sycamore; Fir (not all trees identified)
22 North Street	Milnathort	Confirmed	04/10/2017	1 mature Sycamore (indicated as T1 on plan)
Druid's Park	Murthly	Confirmed	11/07/2000	The several trees of whatever species all standing in the area marked on the plan.
Kinclaven Road	Murthly	Confirmed	21/08/2008	Scots Pine, Birch and Ash and any other trees of whatever species standing in the area marked A1 on the map.
Southfield Druid's Park - M4	Murthly	Confirmed	24/03/2010	Several trees of whatever species located in areas A1, A2 and A3 on the map.
Southfield Druid's Park - M5	Murthly	Confirmed	18/11/2010	All trees individually marked and should be read in accordance with tree survey
Ardchoille, Bridgend	Perth	Confirmed	20/12/1989	The several trees of mixed species (identified in file) growing in the area outlined on the map.
44 Balhousie Street	Perth	Confirmed	26/02/1992	The several trees of whatever species standing in the area outlined on the map.
Orchardbank Nursery, Barnhill	Perth	Confirmed	08/02/2000	The mature Walnut tree located in the approximate position shown.
Cleeve Gardens, Oakbank Road	Perth	Confirmed	06/11/2000	Various groups of conifers and broadleaves, including Scots Pine, Larch, Oak, Cypress and a Wellingtonia located within the area shown.
Crieff Road	Perth	Confirmed	13/04/1994	The mature Lime and Copper Beech Trees located in the approximate area shown.
Fairies Road	Perth	Confirmed	20/04/1999	The several lines of broadleaved trees consisting mainly of Oak, standing in the area outlined on the map.
Gannochy Road	Perth	Confirmed	13/09/1995	The two mature Lime Trees located in the approximate position shown on the map.
Hillside Hospital, Dundee Road	Perth	Confirmed	05/04/2001	The mature Cedar of Lebanon located in the approximate position shown on the map.
Isla Road	Perth	Confirmed	15/11/2007	All the trees within the grounds of Tayside Nursing Home as identified on the map.
Somerset, Kinnoull Terrace	Perth	Confirmed	01/11/1995	The mature Lime, Sycamore and Silver Birch trees located in the approximate positions shown on the map.
Queen's Avenue	Perth	Confirmed	24/02/1988	Group consisting of 8 Limes and 2 Norway Spruce on the northern boundary and a single Horse Chestnut on the eastern boundary of the areas outlined.
Viewlands Road West	Perth	Confirmed	17/02/1998	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined on the map.
Dunkeld Road (North Side)	Perth	Confirmed	19/10/2004	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined on the map.
Dunkeld Road (McCrae & Dick)	Perth	Confirmed	09/02/2005	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined on the map.
Huntingtower Hotel Ruthvenfield	Perth	Confirmed	17/01/2005	The several trees including Alder, Ash, Beech, Cherry, Cypress, Fir, Hemlock, Holy, Laburnum, Lime, Pine, Spruce, Sycamore, Thorn and Wellingtonias.
Glasgow Road/Necessity Brae	Perth	Confirmed	12/01/2007	The several trees of whatever species including amongst others Oak, Birch, Rowan, Ash, Maple, Beech and Horse Chestnut.
Bellwood Park, Dundee Road	Perth	Confirmed	06/06/2007	The several trees of whatever species including amongst others Beech, Lime, Cherry and Sycamore all standing in the area marked A1 on the map.
Low Road	Perth	Confirmed	07/01/2008	The several trees of whatever species standing in the area marked A1 on the map.
Bowling Club, North Inch	Perth	Confirmed	25/07/2008	1 False Cypress, 1 Blue Cedar, 1 Hemlock and 1 Chilean Pine (Monkey Puzzle) all marked individually marked on the map.
Dunkeld Road (South Side)	Perth	Confirmed	29/07/2008	22 trees, all Sycamore
Tummel Road	Perth	Confirmed	27/01/2010	1 Cherry Tree
Carpenter Street	Perth	Confirmed	19/12/2012	1 Horse Chestnut and 1 Cherry tree
Murray Royal Hospital	Perth	Confirmed	30/04/2014	38 Lime trees marked T1-T38 on a plan
Hollybush Cottage, Muirhall Road	Perth	Confirmed	23/03/2022	1 Pinus nigra Pallasiana
Dundarach Hotel	Pitlochry	Confirmed	05/10/1983	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined.
Torrdarach, Golf Course Road	Pitlochry	Confirmed	28/03/1990	All the trees within the grounds of the area shown.
Pine Trees Hotel, Strathview Road	Pitlochry	Confirmed	01/06/2005	The several trees of whatever species, located within the area outlined on the plan.
Croftinloan House	Pitlochry	Confirmed	08/05/2006	The several trees of whatever species, including Dougla Fir, Larch, Wellingtonia, all standing in the area marked on the map.
29 Atholl Road	Pitlochry	Confirmed	24/01/2008	1 Silver Birch individually marked on the map.
Dunfermline Road	Powmill	Confirmed	17/03/1982	Three groups containing 4 Beeches, 13 Beeches and 16 Oaks on West side of A823 road.
Abbey Road	Scone	Confirmed	18/08/1993	Mature Copper Beech tree, located in the approximate position shown.
Woollcombe Square/Stormont Road	Scone	Confirmed	12/03/2008	4 Oaks all individually marked on the map.
Woollcombe Square	Scone	Confirmed	06/02/2013	Sitka Spruce on the northern edge of Woollcombe Square.
Peat Hill	Scotlandwell	Confirmed	06/06/1984	The Wellingtonia, Weeping Ash, Weeping Elms, Cupressus and Holly trees located in the area outlined.
The Sheiling	Stanley	Confirmed	02/10/1981	An area of trees of a variety of species within the grounds of "the sheiling".
Wildwood, Perth Road	Stanley	Confirmed	23/12/1987	The several trees of whatever species located within the area outlined.

## Appendix C7 – Landscape

Landscape Character Types within the Perth and Kinross Council Area

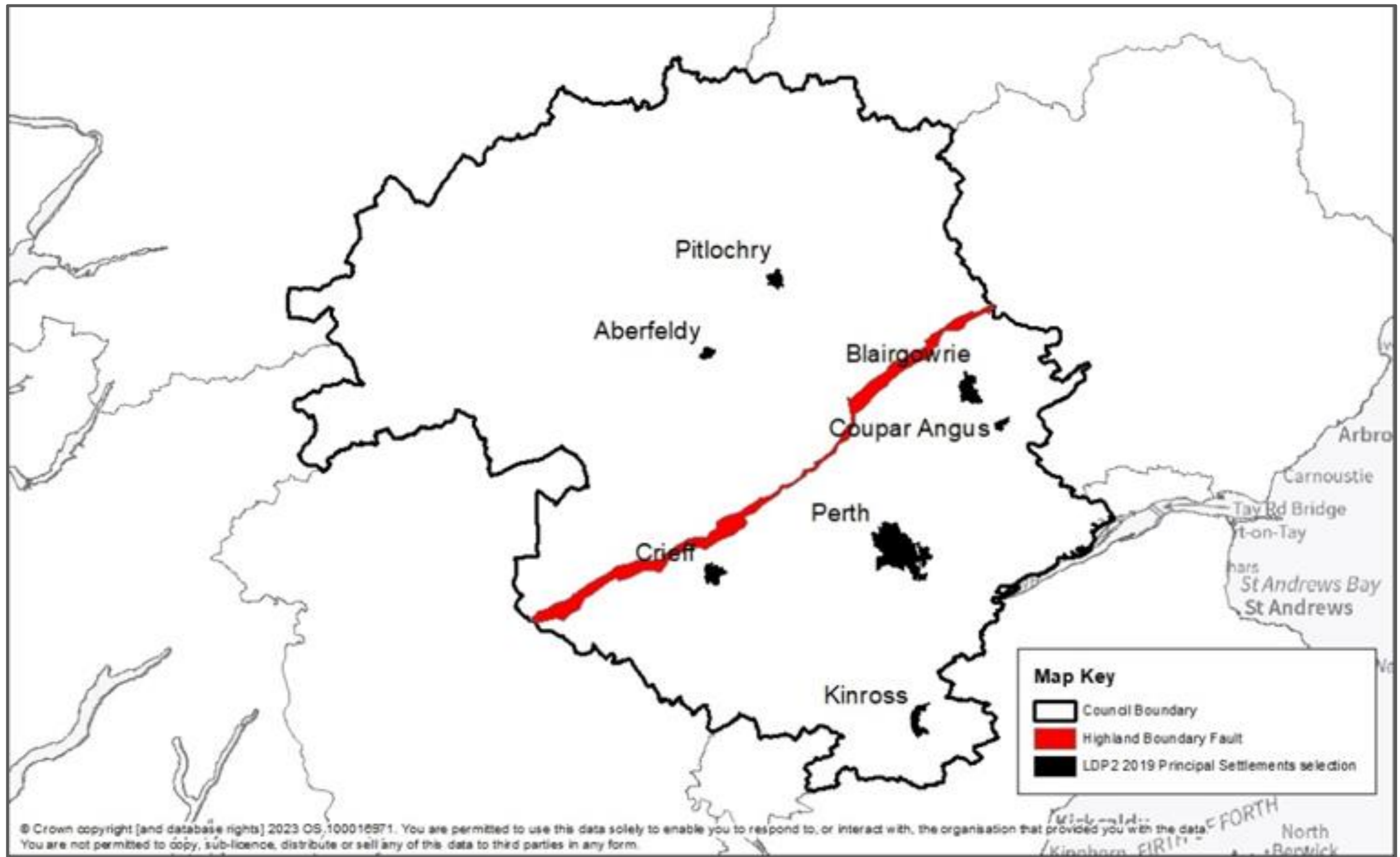


Nature Scot Habitat Map of Scotland and Breakdown of Land Cover Types - Perth and Kinross

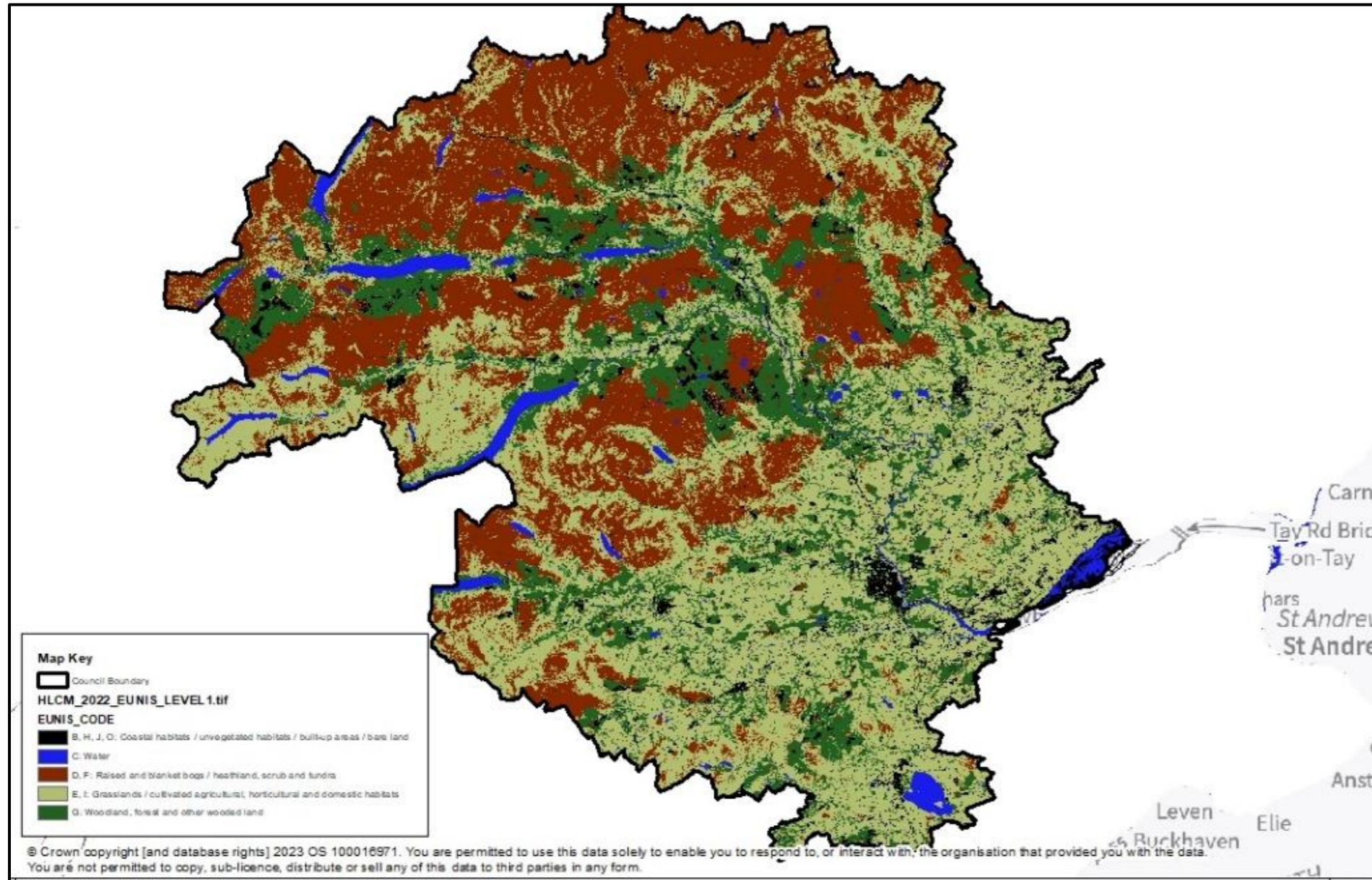


Land Cover Type and EUNIS Codes	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Perth and Kinross
A - Marine Habitats	3.84	0.07%
B – Coastal Habitats	0	0
C – Inland Surface Waters	113.84	2.15%
D – Mires, Bogs, and Fens	371.55	7.03%
E – Grasslands and Lands Dominated by Forbs, Mosses, or Lichens	481.31	9.11%
F - Heathland, Scrub and Tundra	443.57	8.39%
G - Woodland, Forest, and Other Woodland Land	1190.59	22.52%
H – Inland Unvegetated, or Sparsely Vegetated Habitats	30.62	0.58%
I – Regularly, or Recently Cultivated Agricultural, Horticultural, and Domestic Habitats	1162.33	21.99%
J – Constructed, Industrial, and Other Artificial Habitats	2.67	0.05%

Highland Boundary Fault Line within Perth and Kinross

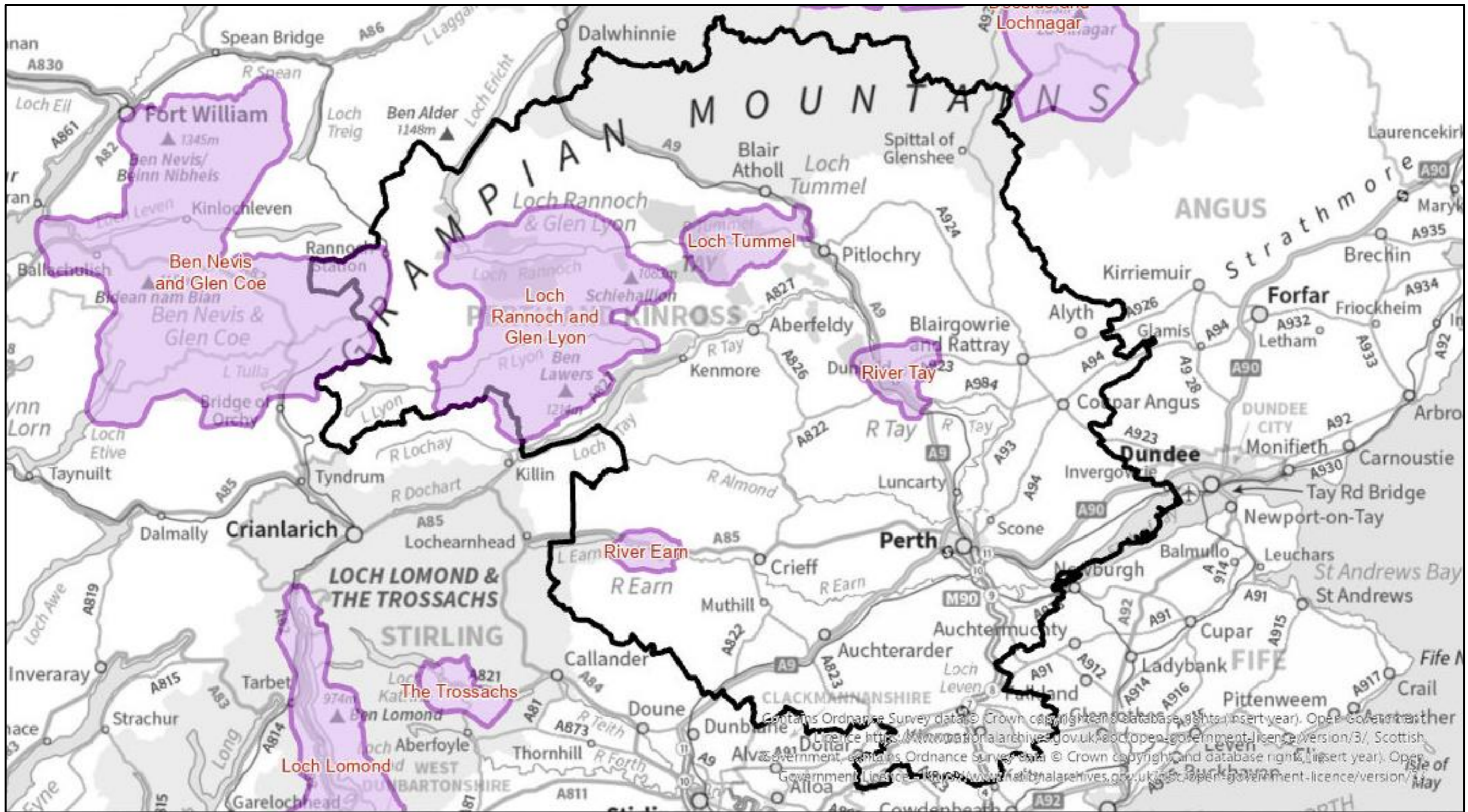


Nature Scot's Habitat Map of Scotland – Perth and Kinross Council Area



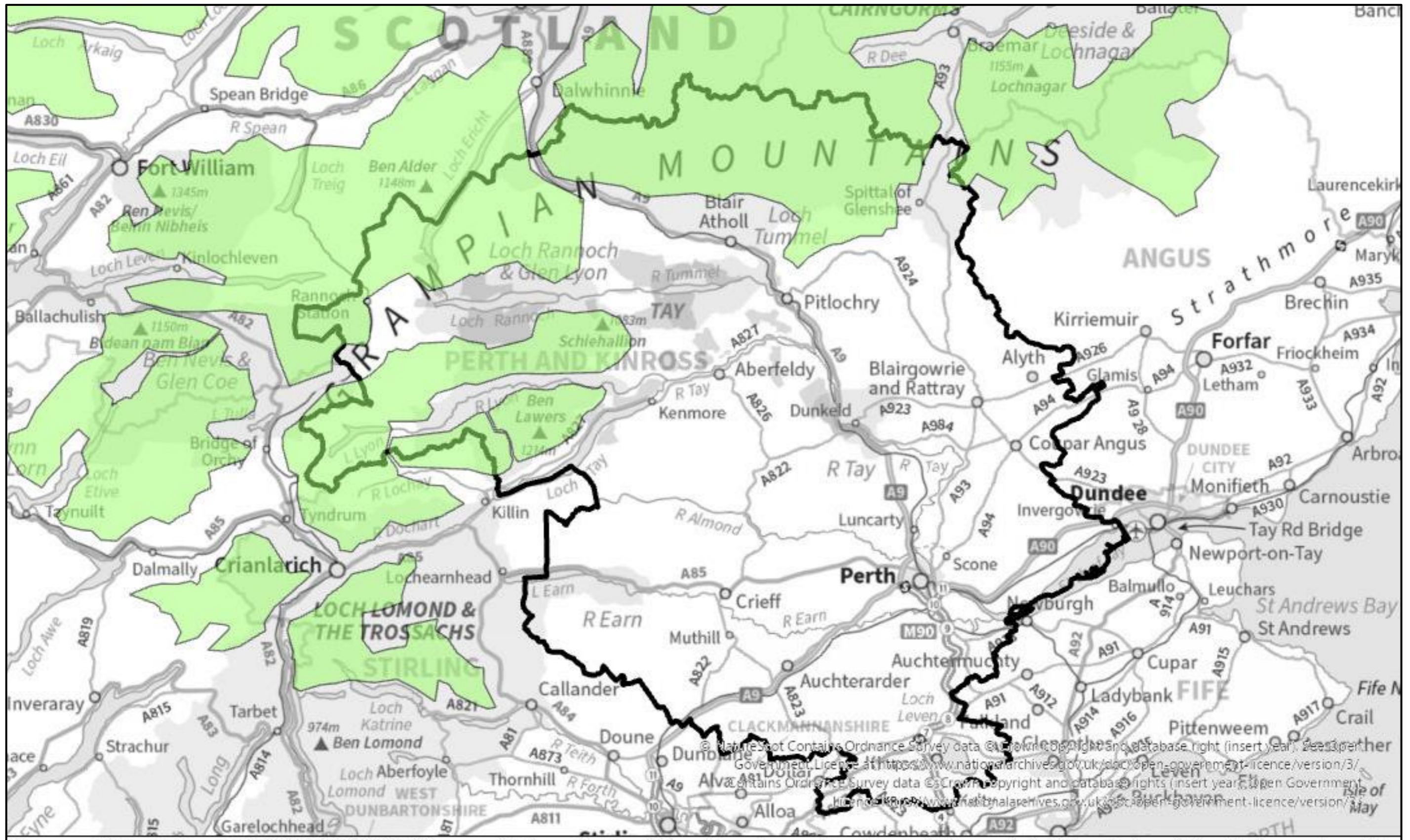
Land Cover Type and EUNIS Codes	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	% of Perth and Kinross
A - Marine Habitats	3.84	0.07%
B – Coastal Habitats	0	0
C – Inland Surface Waters	113.84	2.15%
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I – Regularly, or Recently Cultivated Agricultural, Horticultural, and Domestic Habitats	1162.33	21.99%
J – Constructed, Industrial, and Other Artificial Habitats	2.67	0.05%

Spatial Distribution of National Scenic Areas (NSAs)



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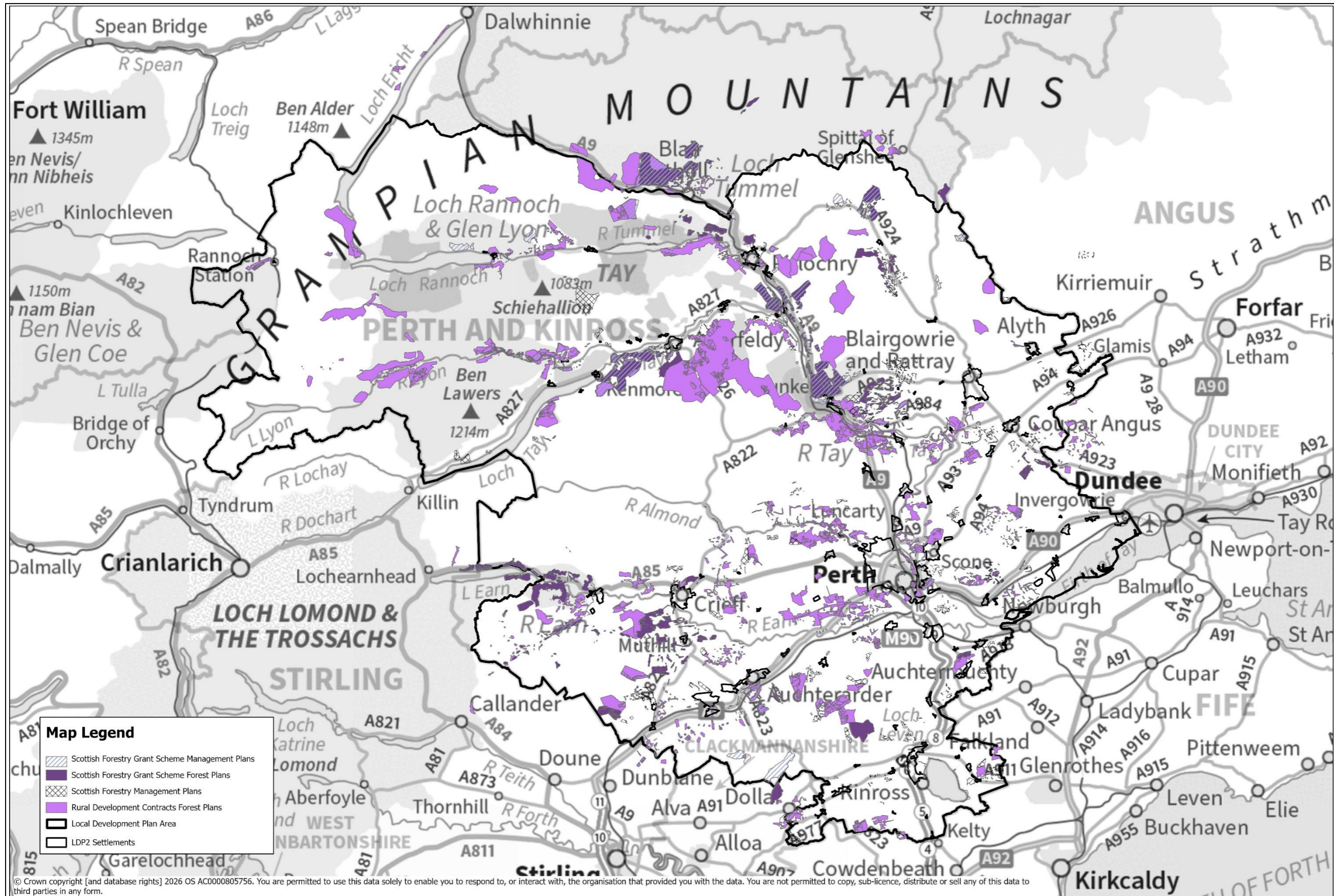
Location of Nature Scot Wildland Areas



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Location of Forest Plans and Management Plans within Perth and Kinross (RDC and SFGS)



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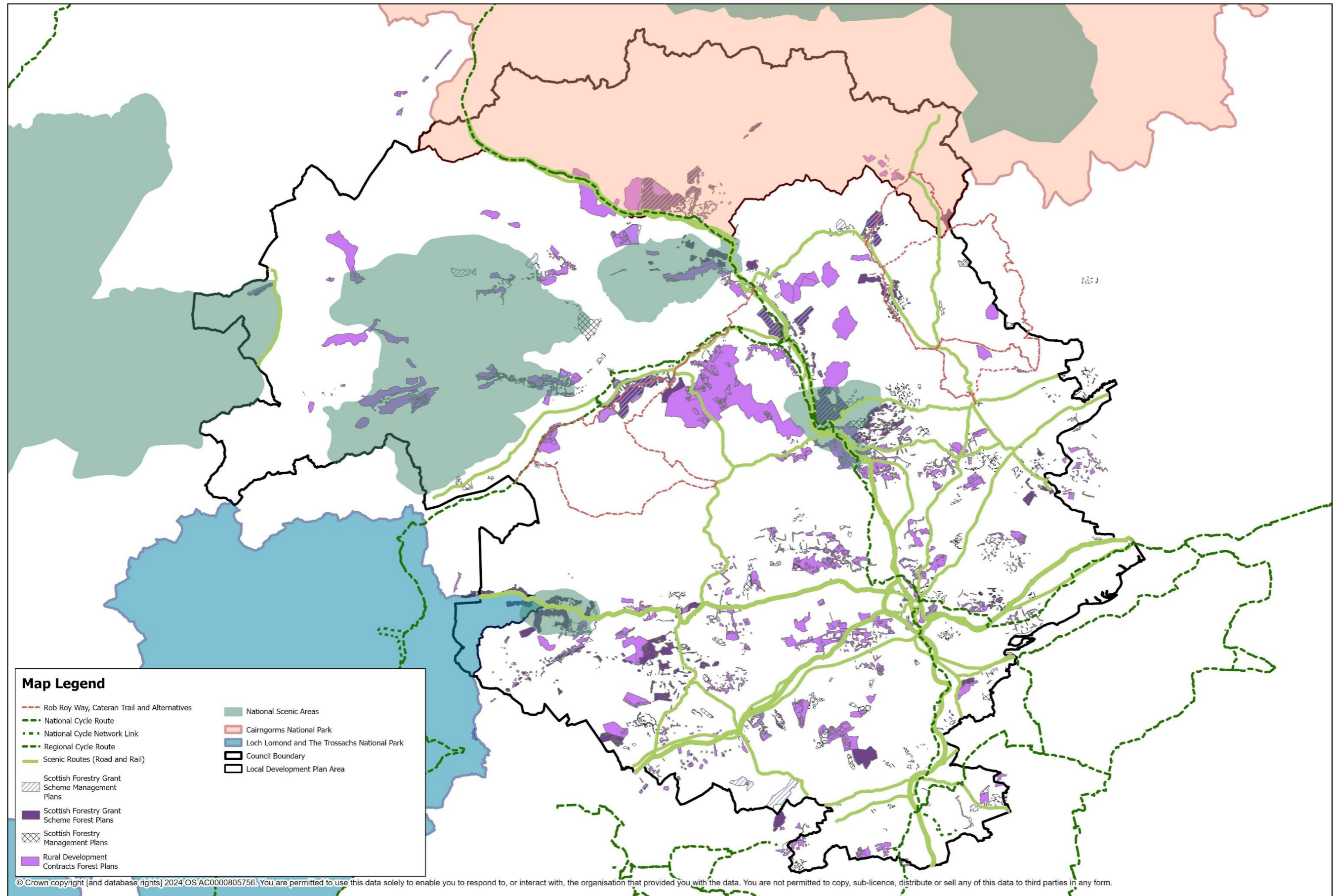
Title: Scottish Forestry Forest and Management Plans (RDC and SFGS)

March 2026

Scale: 1:250,000



# Scenic Routes and Tourism Corridors



## Map Legend

- Rob Roy Way, Catearan Trail and Alternatives
- National Cycle Route
- National Cycle Network Link
- Regional Cycle Route
- Scenic Routes (Road and Rail)
- Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme Management Plans
- Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme Forest Plans
- Scottish Forestry Management Plans
- Rural Development Contracts Forest Plans
- National Scenic Areas
- Cairngorms National Park
- Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park
- Council Boundary
- Local Development Plan Area

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Title: Scenic Areas and Tourism Corridors

Date: April 2026

Scale: 1:250,000

