



# **Trossachs Local Place Plan 2024 to 2030**



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# Executive Summary

Local Place Plans were introduced through the 2019 Planning Act (Scotland), allowing people to provide a 10 year vision, and outline aspirations to influence and steer development in their communities.

These documents must take account of national and local planning policies, and local planning authorities must, in turn, take account of them in their Local Development Plans.

The Trossachs Place Plan Steering Group was led by the Community Council.

They secured funding from the National Park Authority and were able to hire a coordinator to support the delivery of the Place Plan.

Following an extensive community consultation, seven themes were identified:

1. Community Assets and Services
2. Outdoor Recreation and Facilities
3. Transport, Roads and Parking
4. Housing
5. Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero
6. Environment and Land Management
7. Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging

After the consultation we collated and analysed the data collected and identified a number of priorities and actions that the community would like to see delivered over the next 10 years. Our top 10 priorities are:

1. Ensure that community assets and services are used and managed to best benefit the community.
2. Access to good public and community transport across the Trossachs and beyond.
3. Ensure all new developments are small scale, in-keeping, and have support of the community.
4. Reduce the number of new second homes and holiday homes.
5. Encourage more people to get involved.
6. Improve road maintenance and safety across the area
7. Reduce invasive species, improve land management, and improve biodiversity.
8. Reduce litter and waste across the area.
9. Explore the necessity for additional camping options.
10. Mitigate the impact of visitor numbers across the Trossachs.





# Local Place Plans: What, why, who and where?

## What are Local Place Plans?

Local Place Plans were introduced by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 to give communities the opportunity and power to influence and guide planning, development and land use in their areas. Local Place Plans set out the community's 10-year vision, aspirations, and proposals for development and use of land in their area.

Once completed they should be submitted and registered with their local planning authority, in our case the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Authority (hereafter the National Park Authority). They will be considered during the preparation of both the National Park's Local Development Plan (hereafter LDP) and their National Park Partnership Plan (hereafter NPPP).

Local Place Plans should ensure that the whole community has an opportunity to take part with their voice being heard and incorporated into the LPP. They should also be collaborative in approach, taking into account and aligning with wider national and local development plans and consulting with local authorities and non-governmental organisations where possible.

*"The aim is to significantly enhance engagement in development planning, effectively empowering communities to play a proactive role in defining the future of their places" (ScotGov, Place Plan Circular 2022)*

## Why are they Important?

Local Place Plans are important for several reasons and are essential for communities to influence and define how they envision their community's development.

It is an opportunity for our community to outline what the issues are across various topics, such as land use, traffic, services and visitor management, and what actions and focus areas could be put in place to resolve them. It specifies our community's vision and how it wants to develop over the next 10 years.

Providing a means for taking part in Place Plan consultations ensures resident and business voices are collected and fed into the process, ensuring the Place Plan is representative of the community's inputs.

Once the Place Plan is published it assists our community in obtaining funding and support, lobbying local government and stakeholders, to deliver the community's aspirations.

It will also influence both the National Park's Local Development Plan and Partnership Plan, as they must, from a legal standpoint, take the LPP into account. This means the planning authority must listen to us.

### Place Plans should:

- ◆ Ensure that the whole community has an opportunity to take part.
- ◆ Be collaborative in approach, taking into account national and local development plans.
- ◆ Consult with local authorities and non-governmental organisations where possible.



# Local Place Plans: What, why, who and where?

## Trossachs Local Place Plan Steering Group

The Trossachs Place Plan Steering Group is being led by representatives of the Trossachs Community Council.

This Place Plan refreshes and replaces the Trossachs Community Action Plan 2020-2025, and as such did not require the same level of consultation.

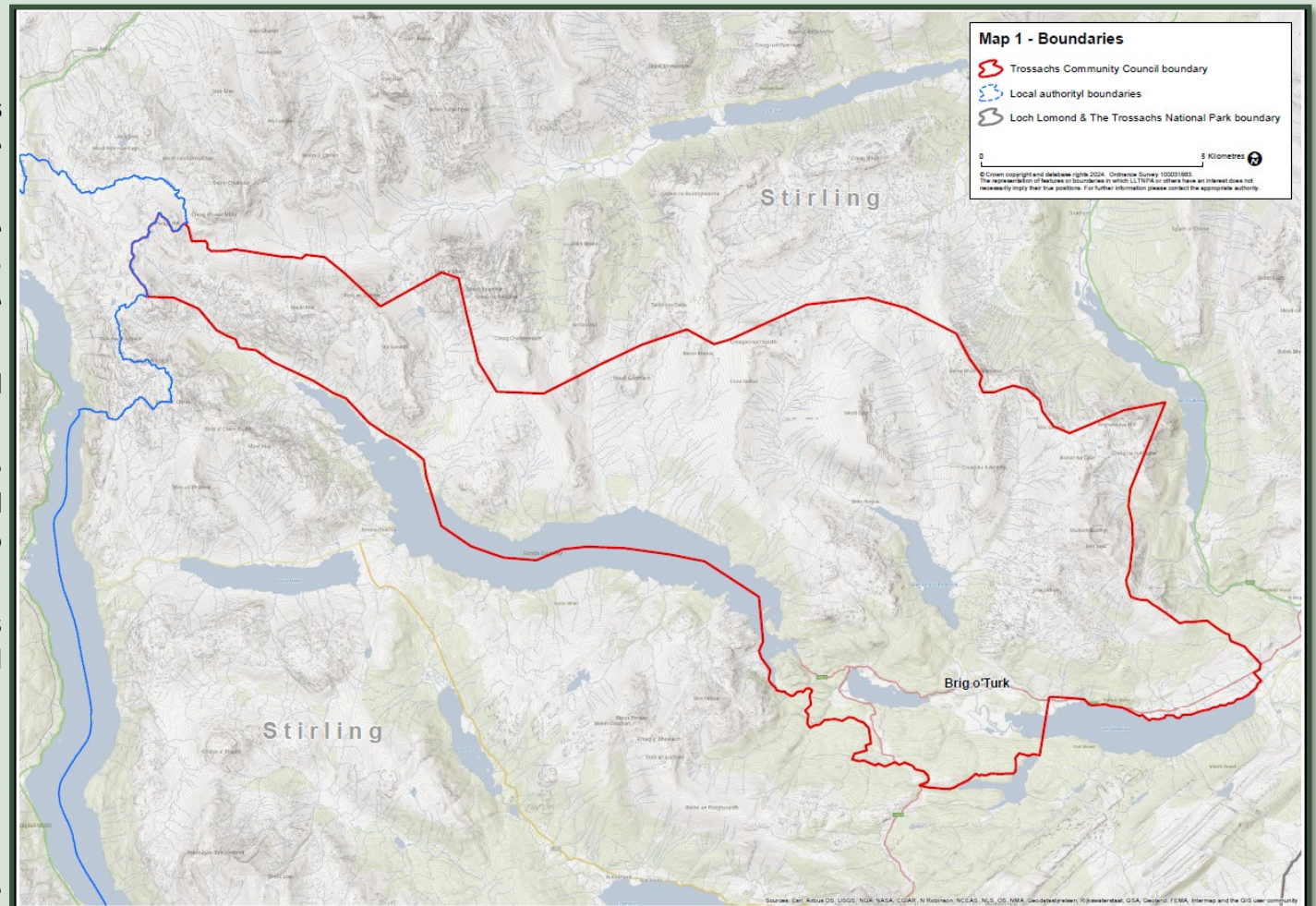
This Local Place Plan will be relevant until 2030.

To support the delivery of the Local Place Plan, the Community Council secured funding from the National Park Authority to contract a Place Plan Coordinator.

The National Park Authority's Communities Team and GIS Teams have also provided guidance and practical assistance.

## Trossachs Local Place Plan Location

The Trossachs area is located in the centre of the Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park and has long been admired for its natural beauty. Its southern boundaries comprise Loch Katrine to the west and Loch Venachar to the east, with Loch Achray in the middle. To the north is Glen Finglas Reservoir. The area is dominated by the popular walking peaks of Ben Ledi, Stuc Odhar, Ben Venue and Ben A'an, with mixed native woodland and conifer plantations coating the mountain sides. The main village of Brig o' Turk is located at the confluence of Loch Achray, Loch Venachar and Glen Finglas.





# Community Consultation: What we did

## Community Action Plan Assessment

This Trossachs Local Place Plan refreshes and replaces the current Trossachs Community Action Plan. As such, the ambitions and actions identified in the Community Action Plan formed the basis for this Local Place Plan.

The priorities and actions outlined in the Community Action Plan were extracted and used as an input, and then compared with the National Park Authority's Local Development Plan and the draft National Park Partnership Plan.

This provided an understanding of how the current ambitions of the Community Action Plan relate to regional planning and development policy.

The results of this assessment were used during the community consultation. This consultation allowed our residents to assess the Community Action Plan ambitions and decide whether they were still relevant, or not, and to identify any gaps or omissions.

The Community Action Plan identified six themes:

Theme 1: Community

Theme 2: Environment

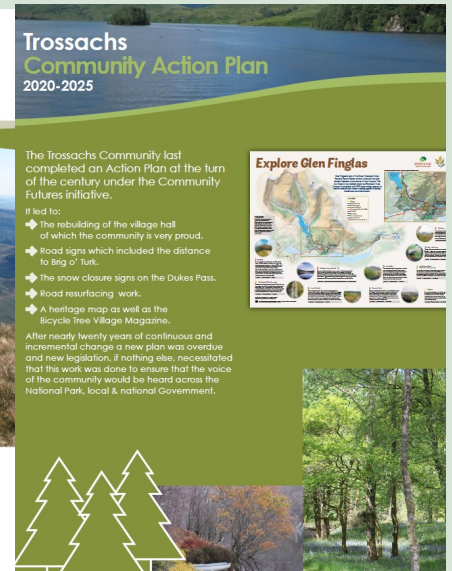
Theme 3: Heritage

Theme 4: Economy and work

Theme 5: Roads, Transport, Parking

Theme 6: Access, Infrastructure, Services

Given that many priorities within the 6 themes have up until now not been delivered, a decision was made to undertake further community consultation to help clarify what should remain in the new Local Place Plan.





# Community Consultation: What we did

## Community Open Day

A community open day was hosted at Brig o' Turk Village Hall.

Our community was presented with the results of the Community Action Plan assessment, maps of the area containing detail on planning, land management and recreation, and elements of the Place Standard Survey.

The Place Standard is a tool developed by Public Health Scotland and commonly used in the Local Place Plan process. It asks people to think about their communities through a series of theme related questions, including public transport, services, housing, economy and nature.

The open day allowed attendees to discuss existing ambitions and identify any gaps, while also taking part in more rounded discussions about our area and community. This enabled a better understanding of the vision and needs of our community.

The open day was attended by 21 people. There were many lively conversations around the original Community Action Plan themes, and further discussion on the Place Standard questions. The graph below summarises the top twelve discussion areas and responses during the Open Day.

Top Twelve Reponses at the Open Day



# Community Consultation: What we did

## Children and Young People Consultation

To ensure the Brig o'Turk and local Trossachs community as a whole was represented, a drop-in session for young people was organised to ensure their views, input and suggestions were also collated.

The session was attended by nine children and young people ranging from seven to seventeen, discussions on topics such as play, recreation, public transport and the community were held.

**Trossachs Local Place Plan**

Young People's Open Day  
Open to everyone aged 5 to 18  
Make sure you have your say!

**Brig o'Turk Village Hall**  
**May 29th, 4pm to 6pm**  
**Please come and drop-in!**

Any questions? Email:  
[trossachscommunitycouncil@gmail.com](mailto:trossachscommunitycouncil@gmail.com)








## What we like about Brig o'Turk



Friendly People 29%



Exploring Nature 27%



Hanging out with friends 27%



Really safe 9%



Village Hall 7%

## What we don't like about Brig o'Turk



Lack of public transport 40%



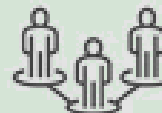
Lack of family friendly activities 26%



No play park 23%



Littering around lochs 6%



Feeling isolated in the village 5%



# Trossachs: Our Community now

## Population and Housing

The 2011 census put the Brig o' Turk population at around 180 and by 2019 this had dropped by 15% to 153.

Data from 2011 and 2019 put the over 60 population at c20%, reflecting the national average, however the under 15 population dropped to 7%, far lower than the national average of 15%.

Anecdotally, several new families have moved into the area since 2019, so the community's youngster population is rising.

Housing in the Trossachs area is predominantly privately owned, around 73% at the 2011 census. There is no social housing and only a small number of private lets.

Most significantly, recent data shows that 50% of properties were classed as second-homes or holiday lets. This, plus an ageing population, puts increasing pressure on the availability of housing for local people and families, and the viability of local services.

This was reflected in 2016, when the local primary school was mothballed and finally closed in 2019.

## Energy Usage

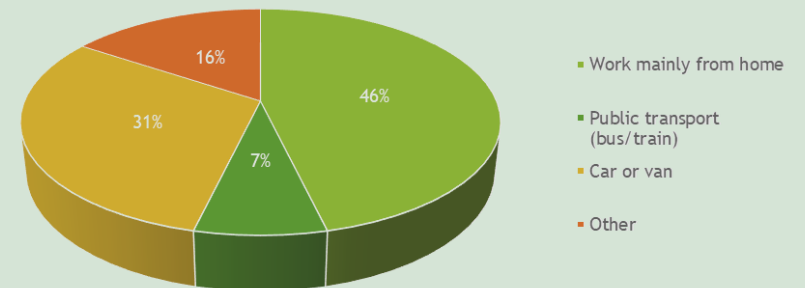
The 2011 Census provides some baseline data on how our community heats its homes and how it travels to and from work and school or college.

The rural nature of our community means that oil central heating dominates the energy landscape, making up 41% of heating systems. This is closely followed by LPG gas on 31%, then there is a significant drop to electric and 'other'. Only 6% of households have no central heating system.

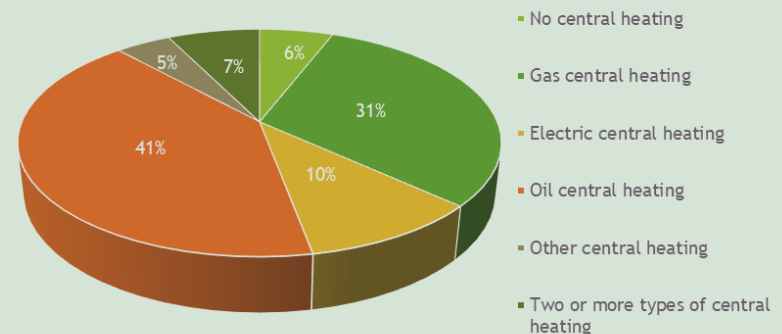
## Travel Habits

The number of people in our community who work predominantly from home is at a far higher rate than the Scottish average, 46% compared to 30%. This probably reflects the isolated nature of our community. Those that do travel to work do so by car or van. The absence of public transport is shown by only 7% of people travelling in this manner. Travel and commuting by car is one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions in rural areas. To reduce these emissions, we need to make significant changes to how we get around.

Method of travel to work or study



Central Heating Usage



# Trossachs: Our Community now

## Our Economy

The most recent data we have on employment comes from the 2011 census. This showed that Trossachs has a higher number of economically active people than the national average, 78% compared to 69%.

Almost 14% were self-employed and 19.5% retirees. Of those who commuted to work, 80% had to travel over 5km to reach their place of employment.

The largest industry in the Trossachs is accommodation and food services (39%), reflecting the importance of tourism to our local economy.

Those working in health, social work and retail make up 22% of the working population. Traditional industries, such as agriculture and forestry, comprise only 7% of the economy.

Notable employers in the area include Tigh Mor, the Walter Scott Trust, Forestry and Land Scotland, and the Woodland Trust.

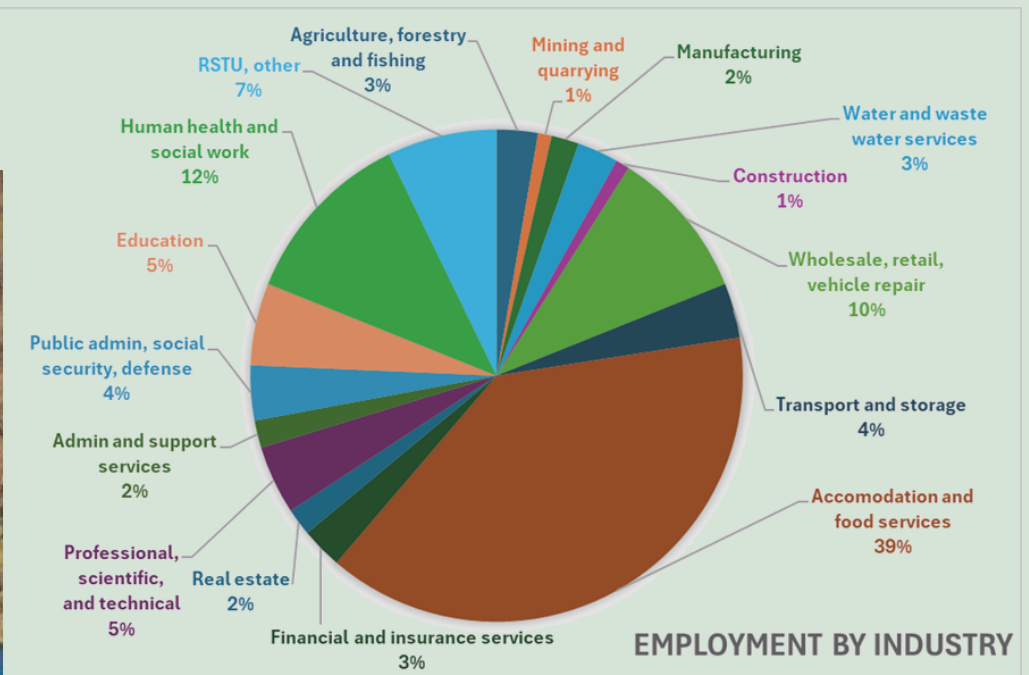


## Community Outcomes Profile

The Community Outcomes Profile provides a snapshot of the community now, looking at child poverty, education attainment, unemployment, crime, and health outcomes. This data dates to 2021-22 and comes from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile website.

The Trossachs area scores well. Child poverty rates are significantly lower than the national average, c12% compared to c20%, and attainment (higher education) levels are higher.

Crime and emergency hospital admissions are both lower than the national average.





# Trossachs: Our Community now

## Community Assets and Services

The community facilities and services in Brig o'Turk whilst limited are much appreciated. The Village Hall provides a focal point for the community and is used regularly for a variety of activities and events. This includes occasional film nights and talks, regular activities such as country dancing, exercise classes, community meetings and coffee mornings, and our popular annual events: Annual Ceilidh, and Carol Singing.

The Post Office closed in 2022 and the Kirk at Loch Achray is supported by a small congregation. The mobile library visits once a fortnight and is well attended.

The village school closed in 2019 due to small numbers of primary aged children. The majority of local children now attend Callander Primary School, with some attending Aberfoyle Primary.

The local secondary school is McLaren High in Callander, and nearby further and higher education can be found at Forth Valley College or Stirling University.

The community has a popular Tearoom, which reopened in 2021 and The Byre Inn provides meals and drinks.

Other local facilities include the café and tourist attractions at Loch Katrine, Venachar Lochside café and the Visitor Centre at Lendrick Hill car park.

Local social, health and medical services can be found in Callander, including the GP surgery, dentist, opticians and pharmacies. The main hospital is located 29 miles away in Larbert.

Other facilities such as shops, sports facilities and garages can also be found in Callander.

There is currently no public transport servicing the Trossachs. A DRT (direct response transport) service is available; however, it often does not meet the community's needs due to current Stirling Council policy on paying drivers for active miles only.



# Trossachs: Our History and Environment

## History

The history of Brig o' Turk and the Trossachs spans thousands of years, from the Bronze Age cist and dagger near Lendrick Lodge to the Victorian engineering works at Loch Katrine.

Although the current brig dates to 1796, a bridge has been in use at Brig o' Turk since at least the 15th century. Documents from the 1450s record settlements at 'Brigend'.

Archaeological surveys of the Glenfinglas Royal Hunting Forest have identified a significant number of scattered townships and farmsteads, including lime, clamp and drying kilns, peaking in the mid -18th century.

As with much of medieval and post-medieval rural Scotland, there was likely a high population in the glens surrounding Brig o' Turk. This reduced drastically over the late 18th century, and 19th and 20th centuries as land use changed leading to significant rural depopulation through the Clearances.

The focus of settlement moved from the glens to round the Brig.

This change in population coincided with the rise in the Victorian tourism industry. The improvement of the roads to Loch Katrine during the 18th century, following the Jacobite Rebellion, meant that this beautiful area became far more accessible to visitors.

In 1849 the inn at Ardcheanochrochan was rebuilt and renamed the Trossachs Hotel (now Tigh Mor), reflecting the area's increasing popularity.

It is said that Queen Victoria was an early visitor, complimenting Trossachs Kirk, and Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady in the Lake' brought further popularity. Writers, poets and painters, such as Ruskin, Wordsworth, Millais and the Glasgow Boys were inspired by our mountains, lochs and the village itself.

The Victorian and Edwardian eras also saw major feats of engineering across the area, with the creation of the dams and associated pipeworks at Loch Katrine (1885) and Glen Finglas (conceived in 1915 but built in 1963-5), taking water to Glasgow. Both of which stand as testament to the engineers who designed them and the navvies who built them.





# Trossachs: Our History and Environment

## Natural Heritage

The Trossachs is much treasured for its wildlife and biodiversity and is home to a mix of native woodland, productive conifer, and large areas of upland peatland. The whole area is dominated by designated sites to protect, conserve and improve our local landscape and wildlife, reflecting the precious and fragile nature of our environment.

The Great Trossachs Forest National Nature Reserve covers a vast area from Loch Lomond to Callander, with the majority falling within the Trossachs area. With a focus on “restoring, protecting, and enhancing native habitats” and “ecosystems with a high biodiversity value will be created.” (Great Trossachs Forest). In the Trossachs, woodland cover is increasing based on plans to restore and expand the native woodland that once covered most of this landscape.

The Trossachs area is part of the water system of the River Teith Special Area of Conservation, which was designated to protect important species and habitats along its course and system. Also within our area is The Woodland Trust Glen Finglas Estate, the conservation charity’s largest site. This very large estate is dedicated to the stewardship of historical upland wood pasture, managed grasslands and moorlands.



There are three Sites of Special Scientific Interest:

Ben A'an and Brenachoile Woods dominate the eastern banks of Loch Katrine. They are a diverse semi-natural ancient woodland comprising oak, alder, birch, hazel and juniper.

The woodlands are an intermediary between the rainforests of the West and the drier woods of East Scotland.

It has a very special mix of abundant lichens, liverworts, mosses and ferns that reflect this position. Wood ants, red squirrels, wood warblers and cuckoos are all found here and it is a stronghold for the nationally rare pearl-bordered fritillary butterfly. The woods are in an “unfavourable declining” condition.

Brig o' Turk Mires is situated to the immediate north-east of Brig O'Turk village and historically was the village curling pond. The site comprises an undisturbed, extensive valley mire system including carpets of sphagnum mosses, early marsh-orchids and rare sedges. This habitat is rare in the Stirling area. It is in a “favourable maintained” condition.

Black Water Marshes lies at the confluence of the Black Water and the west end of Loch Venachar. These extensive fens are regularly inundated, creating a complex mosaic of wetland habitats.

The area contains diverse plants in abundance, a number of which are locally rare including melancholy thistle, greater butterfly orchid and uncommon sedges and grasses. The size and untouched nature of the site adds to its rarity and importance. It is in an “unfavourable recovering” condition.

# Trossachs: Our History and Environment

## Outdoor Recreation

The Trossachs offers numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation. Short and long-distance paths and trails cater for a wide range of interests and abilities, from short, flat walks through oak woodland, to trail hikes up local peaks, such as Ben A'an and Ben Venue.

The local lochs offer a wide variety of watersports, from paddleboarding to fishing, or wild swimming to steamer rides up Loch Katrine. There is something for everyone.



### Popular places and activities include:

- ♦ National Cycle Route 7, linking us to local towns and villages.
- ♦ The Great Trossachs Path, providing a long-distance walking route through our native woodlands.
- ♦ Three Lochs Forest Drive, providing all abilities access to our forests.
- ♦ Cycle hire and boat trips on Loch Katrine and wild swimming on Loch Venachar, encouraging sustainable access to our beautiful landscape.
- ♦ Externally organised events such as cycling and triathlons.





# Trossachs: Previous Community Engagement

## Community Action Plan 2020 to 2025

The Community Action Plan was created in 2020 with an initial survey and two open days to harness the community's views.

The results of the consultation were clear. Nearly 80% of the community loved the natural beauty of the area, from the Dark Skies to the wildlife, a good sense of community followed closely at 71%, while almost half the community appreciated the great path network.

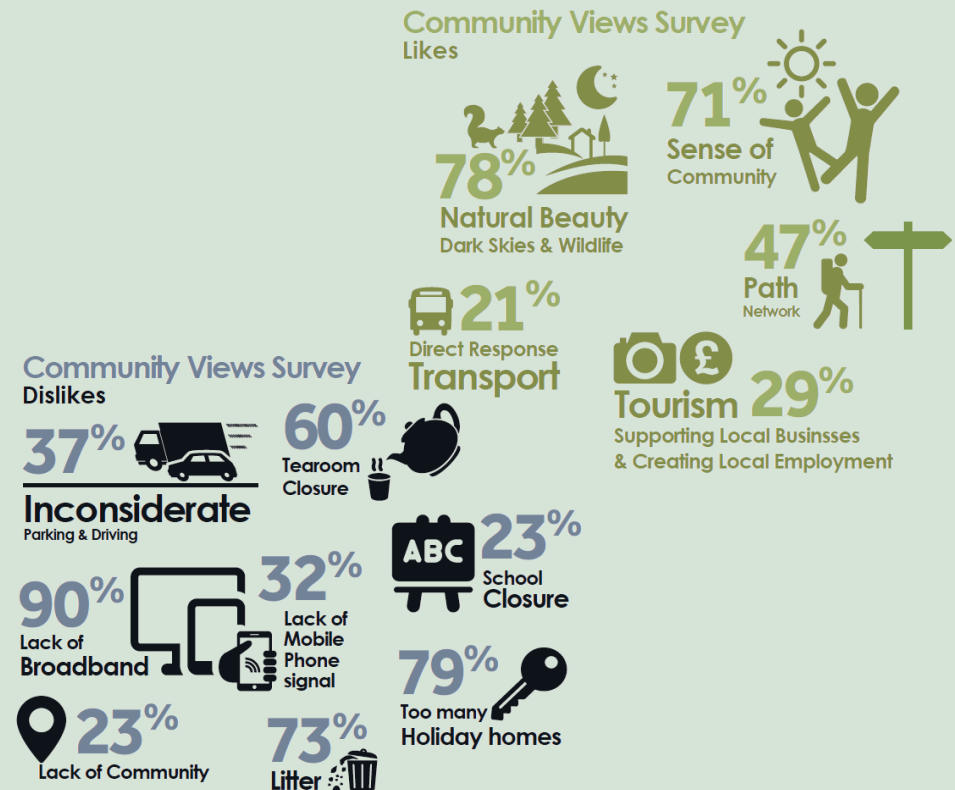
The lack of accessible broadband was mentioned by 90% of residents as a significant challenge, and 79% felt that there were too many holiday homes.

Littering across the area was mentioned by 73%, while 60% bemoaned the closure of the Tearoom. Although broadband has been largely resolved and the tearoom reopened, the number of holiday homes and littering are still major issues locally.

As mentioned previously, six themes were identified during the Community Action Plan process, each of which related to several priorities. These are summarised in this table.

### Community Action Plan 2020-2025: Summary

Theme 1: Community	Ensure the peace and quiet of the area is maintained Ensure the Dark Sky status retained
Theme 2: Environment	Explore sustainable transport options Mechanisms to influence land and water use/management Community food production initiative Housing built to highest environmental standards Lobby for improved waste collection Reduce littering issues across the area Conserve local wildlife and habitats
Theme 3: Heritage	Museum and Heritage trails Develop the Old School for community benefit
Theme 4: Economy and work	Improve digital connectivity Reinstate business hub in village hall Work with landowners/agencies to expand paths and trails Circular loop around Glen Finglas dam Off-road route from village to Tigh Mor and Loch Katrine Explore mountain bike trails Low impact camping/caravan site with chemical waste disposal
Theme 5: Roads, Transport, Parking	Reinstate seasonal public transport across the Trossachs Development of well managed parking in the area Keep Duke's Pass gritted in winter so passable all year round
Theme 6: Access, Infrastructure, Services	Improve digital connectivity Ensure existing services retained Explore building inkeeping affordable/social housing Ensure adequate signage across the community





# Our Vision

- ◆ We want a vibrant, supportive and engaged community that feels empowered to have a say in how, what and when their community develops.
- ◆ Our community will be diverse and welcoming, actively contributing to the development, planning and delivery of an inclusive and exciting mix of engagement.
- ◆ We will strive for a close knit community that has access to local jobs and sustainable livelihoods, able to rely on services and facilities that will allow them to grow and be successful.
- ◆ We want to live in an area where our views are heard, supported and included by local stakeholders, where the environment is protected and developed sensitively with regards to tourism and visitors.
- ◆ Our local area will welcome new community members that will be attracted by small and dedicated new social and sustainable housing that will meet their needs and not be a route for developing tourist housing to the detriment of the communities needs.



# Our Aims: How do we Achieve this?

Our vision will be delivered through a series of priorities that the community has identified, with the community taking ownership for the delivery of the themes and actions rather than relying on the TCC, TCT and the Trossachs Welfare Association.

These priorities are summarised briefly here, with more detail on them and the actions below. After collation and analysis of the data, seven themes were identified.



## Theme 1: Community Assets and Services

How we will make sure that our assets and spaces are well-managed for our community.

- ♦ Develop a synergistic, coherent and collaborative plan for community assets and services for the benefit of all in the community.
- ♦ Ensure public, private and business ventures are supported and compliment all community assets and services.



## Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

How we will ensure that outdoor access is available to all, and that our community and environment are respected and protected.

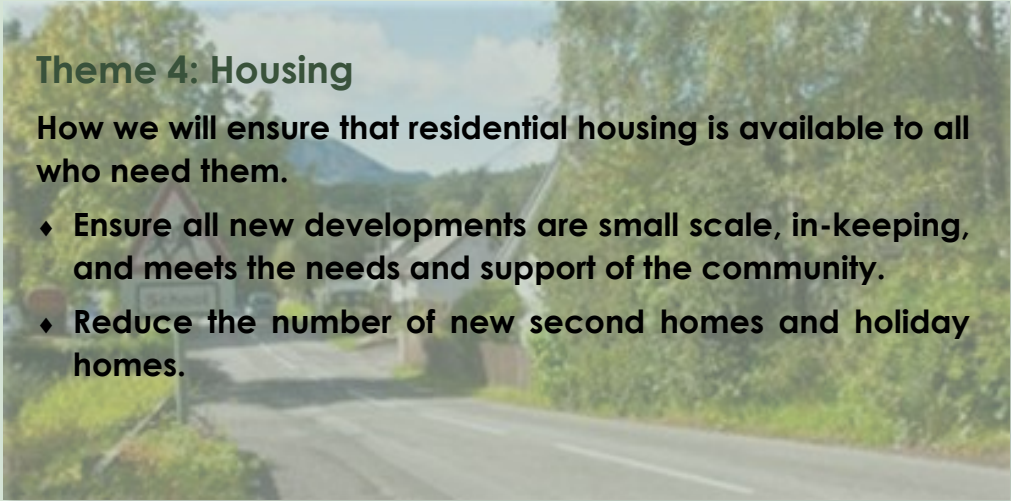
- ♦ Explore the need for additional camping options.
- ♦ Explore the need for an off-road path from the village to Tigh Mor and Loch Katrine.
- ♦ Ensure good information and signage across the area.
- ♦ Explore the need for a circular loop around Glen Finglas Dam.



## Theme 3: Transport, Roads and Parking

How we will secure sustainable public transport and well-managed roads and parking.

- ♦ Access to good public and community transport across the Trossachs and beyond.
- ♦ Improve road maintenance and safety across the area.
- ♦ Ensure that parking is well managed.



## Theme 4: Housing

How we will ensure that residential housing is available to all who need them.

- ♦ Ensure all new developments are small scale, in-keeping, and meets the needs and support of the community.
- ♦ Reduce the number of new second homes and holiday homes.



# Our Aims: How do we Achieve this?

## Theme 5: Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero

How our community will confront climate change by exploring opportunities for mitigation and adaptation.

- ♦ Prepare for local impacts of climate change, such as flash flooding, storms and power cuts.
- ♦ Improve access and support to improve energy efficiency.
- ♦ Increase Active Travel options.
- ♦ Explore community renewable opportunities.

## Theme 6: Environment and Land Management

How our community will work together to ensure that our environment is well managed and respected.

- ♦ Mitigate the impact of visitor numbers across the Trossachs.
- ♦ Reduce invasive species and improve biodiversity.
- ♦ Become a Dark Sky Area.
- ♦ Reduce litter and waste across the area.

## Theme 7: Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging

- ♦ Ensure our community will bond and work together to be a strong and thriving place to live and work.
- ♦ Increase social activities across the community and support our existing events.
- ♦ Encourage more people to get involved.
- ♦ Ensure good promotion of events and activities.





# Theme 1: Community Assets and Services

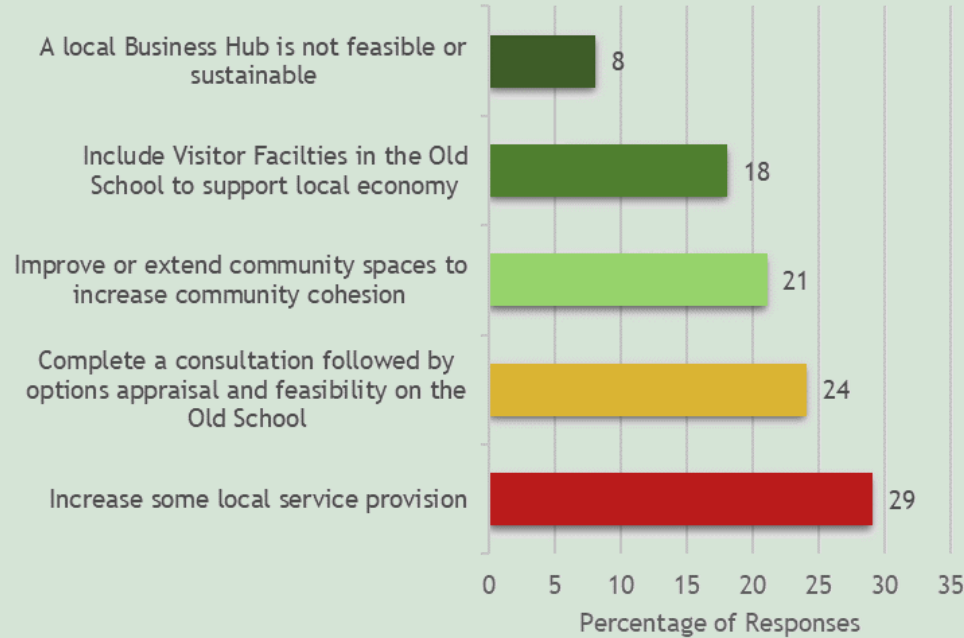
## What we Said



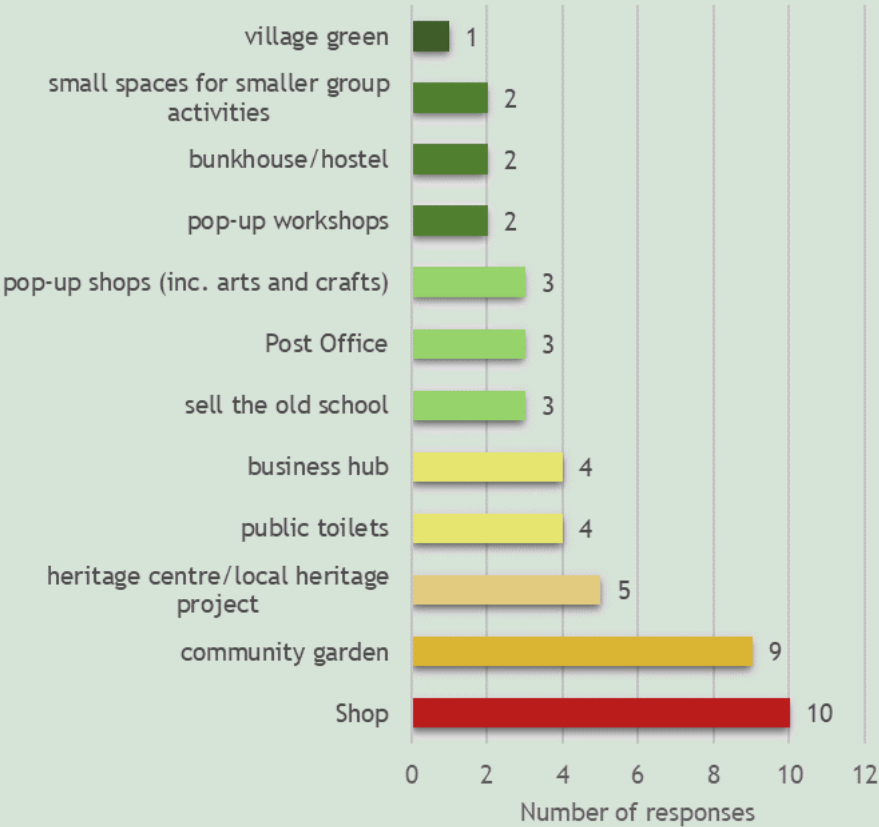
The following chart provides an overview of what we said about our community assets and services during the consultations.

The list below sets out a number of suggestions for the Old School, from the least popular to the most.

### Community Assets and Services



### Our Suggestions for the Old School



# Theme 1: Community Assets and Services

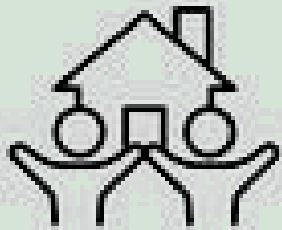
## What we Said

"Three plans for the Old School have already been rejected by the community."

"I agree with development of the school, but for what purpose still needs to be determined by the community."

"Where does the funding come from?"

"A Heritage Centre is part of the plan, but how does it happen?"



Old School

"Not sure that there would be demand for or use of this."

"This was pre-covid, is this still a priority now post-covid and people working from home?"

"Better internet in people's houses might reduce the need. But the basics are already there, so why not?"

"The Old School could be a drop-in or easy place for hub."



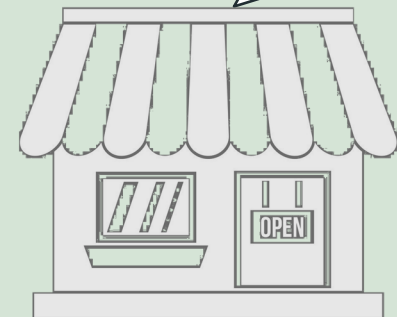
Business Hub

"Our services are in Callander, but there are no buses. They have been replaced by DRT but doesn't work, especially during the school run."

"We have lots of seasonal workers, so we need public transport to places like the Achray Hotel."

"A shop would be lovely, but would be underused."

**"A village shop! It would be nice to have a wee one that sold things like milk and sweets! Perhaps it could be in the Old School or Tearoom?"**



Village Shop



# Theme 1: Community Assets and Services

## Our Priorities

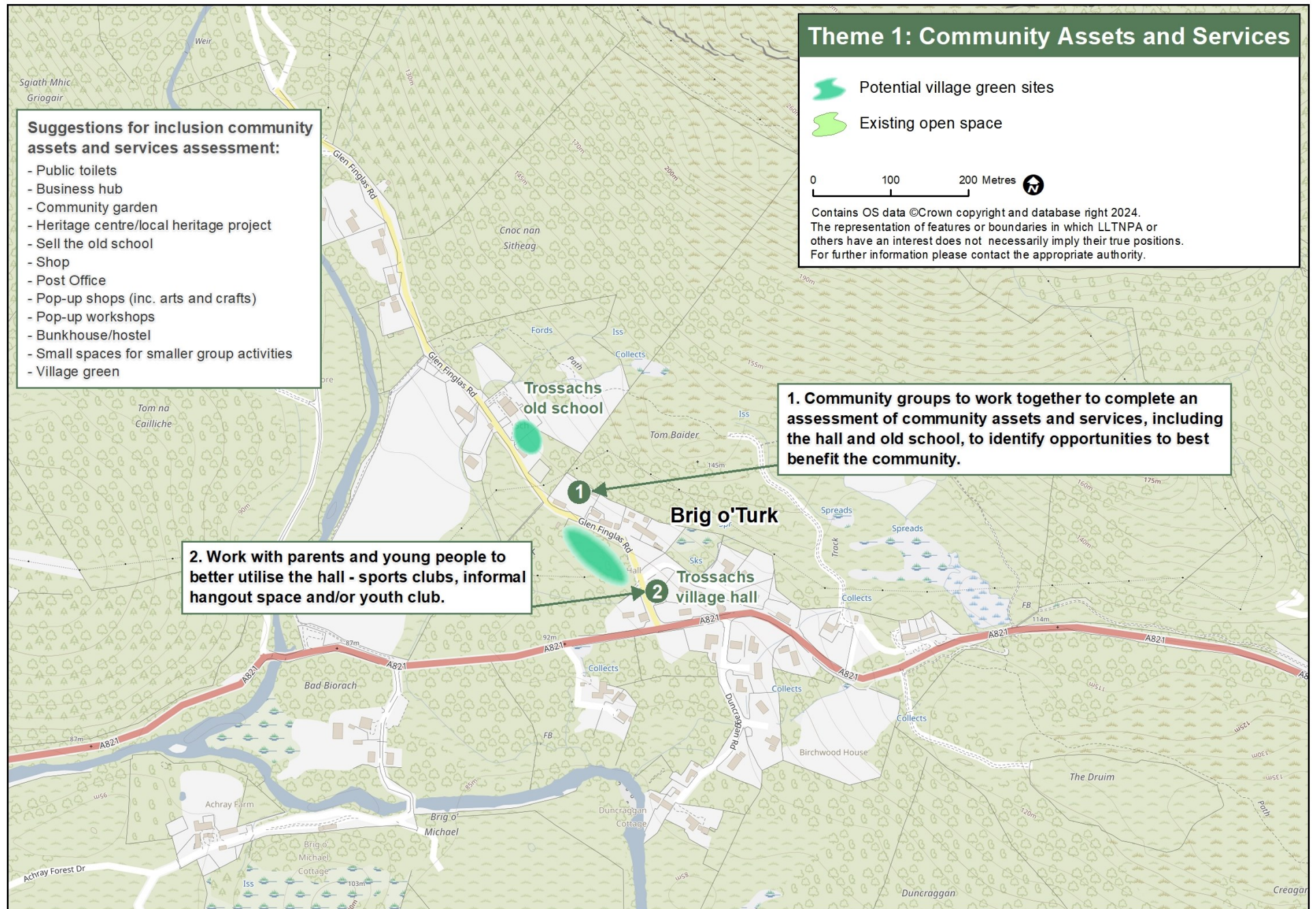
- ♦ Develop a synergistic, coherent and collaborative plan for community assets and services for the benefit of all in the community.
- ♦ Ensure public, private and business ventures are supported and compliment all community assets and services.

## Our Actions

1. Community groups are to work together to complete an assessment of all community assets and services, including the Hall and Old School, and identify opportunities to best benefit the community.
2. Engage with and promote involvement/ownership by parents and young people to collect ideas, raise awareness and progress the better utilisation of the village hall – creating sports clubs, informal hangout space and/or a youth club.



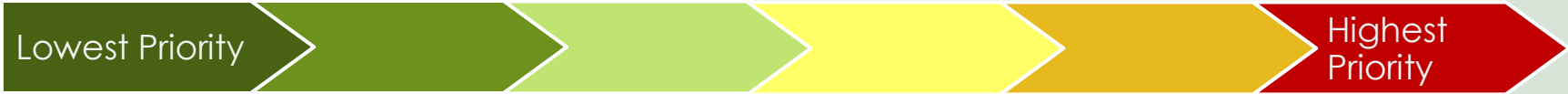






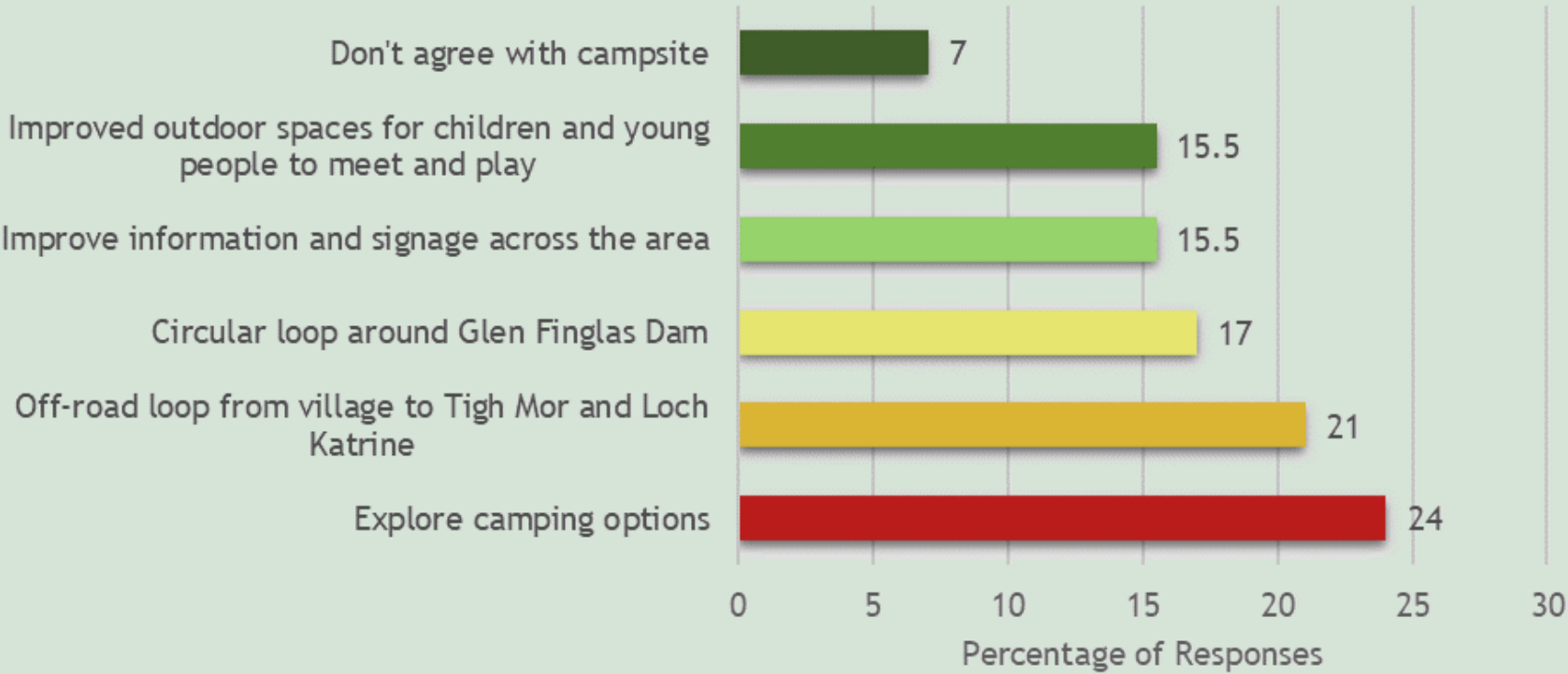
# Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about our local outdoor recreation and facilities during the consultations.

### Outdoor Recreation and Facilities



## Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

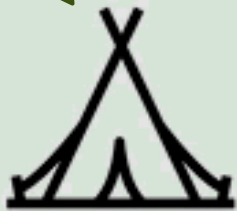
### What we Said

"We don't want any more visitors."

"The camping management zone has worked fairly well."

"Campervans are the problem but what to do? Do we charge and manage or ban?"

"South shore of Loch Achray is hard to access in the summer due to camping."



Camping

"We need an off-road path between the village and Tigh Mhor, there are often walkers on the road."

"We need rationalisation of signage, which is sensitive to the environment, and more interpretation boards."

"Yes to a circular walk round Glen Finglas, the landowners are Woodland Trust and the forestry."

"Mountain bikes: we need more signs and interpretation on existing trails rather than new trails. We could tie into Gravelfoyle."

"There are lots of really great paths. It's very easy to walk and cycle. No improvements needed!"



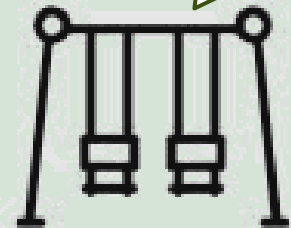
Paths and Trails

"The best place to play and hangout is on the 'commonland' behind the village. Here we can meet up with friends and build dens."

"We like paddleboarding on local rivers and lochs, like the River Turk and the Black Water and Loch Venachar."

"We would really like a play park or playing field in the village, somewhere to play football and games and for little kids."

"The play park could have swings and a shelter with seating for parents."



Outdoor Play



## Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities

### Our Priorities

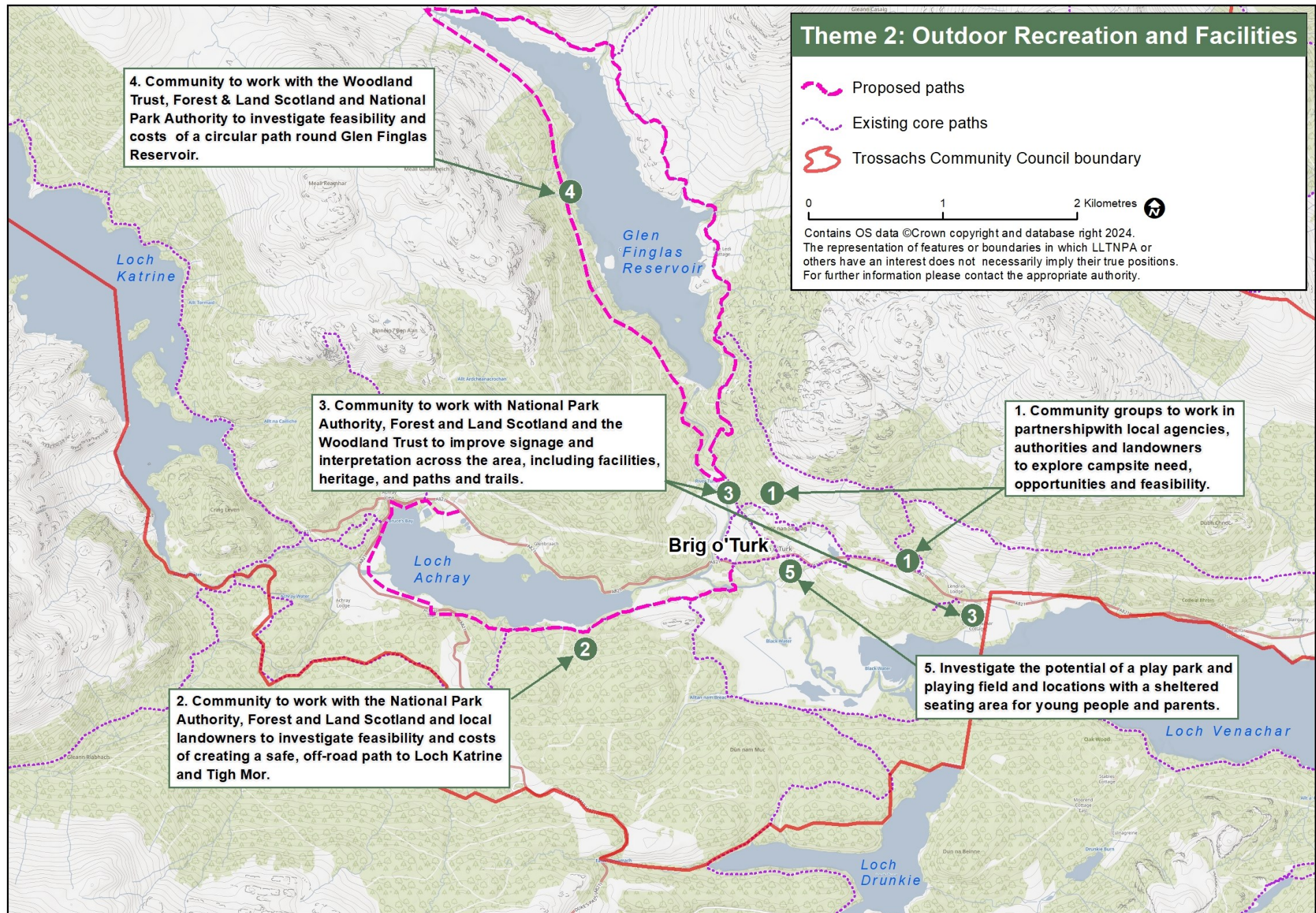
- ◆ Explore the need for additional camping options.
- ◆ Explore the need for an off-road path from Brig o'Turk to Tigh Mor and Loch Katrine.
- ◆ Ensure good information and signage across the area.
- ◆ Explore the need for a circular loop around Glen Finglas Dam.
- ◆ Ensure there are relevant outdoor spaces for children and young people to meet and play.

### Our Actions

1. Community groups to work in partnership with local agencies, authorities and landowners to explore campsite need, opportunities and feasibility.
2. Community to work with the National Park Authority, Forestry and Land Scotland and local landowners to investigate feasibility and costs of creating a safe, off-road path to Loch Katrine and Tigh Mor.
3. Community to work with National Park Authority, Forestry and Land Scotland and the Woodland Trust to improve signage and interpretation across the area, including facilities, heritage, and paths and trails.
4. Community to work with the Woodland Trust, Forestry & Land Scotland and National Park Authority to investigate feasibility and costs of circular path round Glen Finglas Reservoir.
5. Investigate the potential of a play park and playing field and locations with a sheltered seating area for young people and parents.



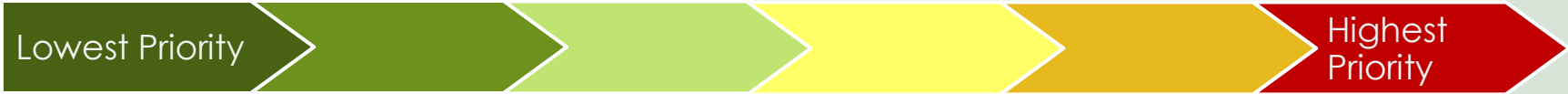






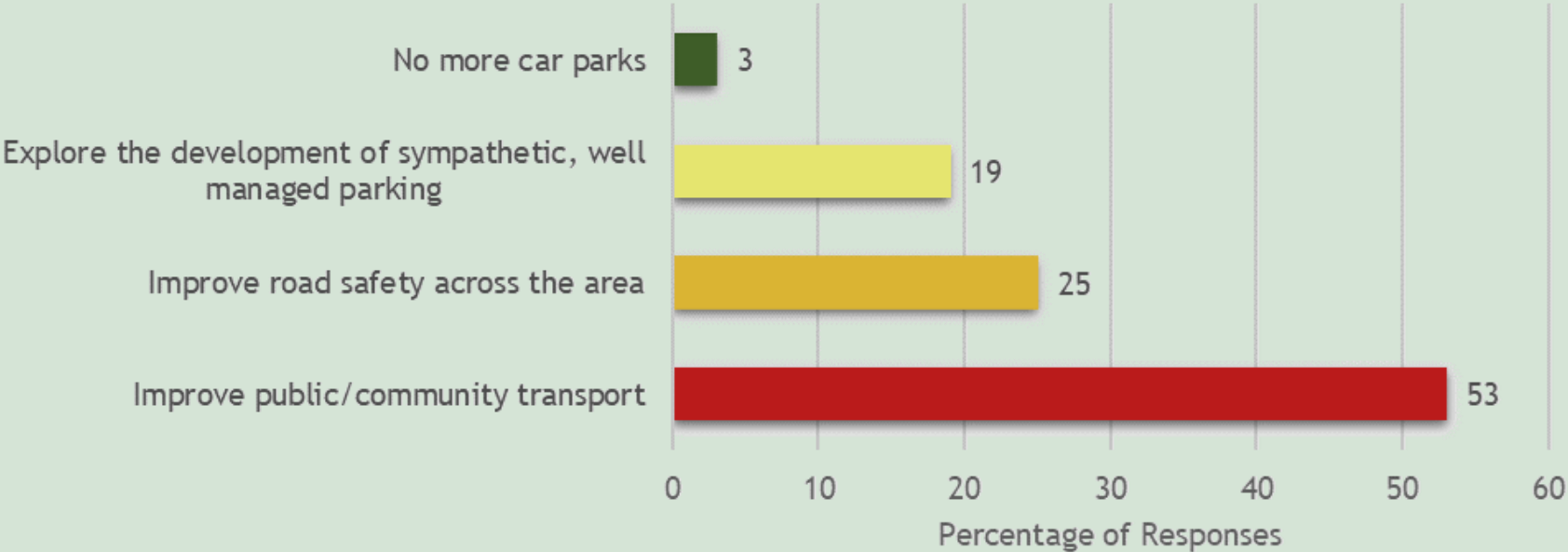
# Theme 3: Transport, Roads and Parking

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about our local public transport, roads, traffic and parking during the consultations.

### Transport, Roads and Parking



## Theme 3: Transport, Roads and Parking

### What we Said

"We need public transport, especially for young people to see friends or for jobs."

"Public transport or lack thereof does impact considerations of needing to move in older age for accessing resources."

"Sensible times of integrated transport between the Brig and Callander, so that one can actually get there and back!"

"Seasonal public transport is focused on tourists. What about locals? What about a link between Callander and Aberfoyle year round?"

"Public transport should link with the other public transport services, like the Stirling and Aberfoyle timetables."

"It's hard to get to Stirling or even Callander, you have to rely on your parents to drive."

"I have been waiting 17 years for a bus for Brig o'Turk! I am leaving for Uni in 2 months, so I am only going to get to use it for a short time, but I am so pleased!"

Public Transport



"Greater safety for junction to Loch Katrine from A821. It's an accident waiting to happen. Google shows turn off to Loch Katrine as the main road."

"Need to increase road safety and conditions, sort out potholes, cats eyes, and white lines."

"Loch Katrine road needs more passing places/road safety."

"The Council and Park fails to enforce clearways at weekends."

"The roads are not too busy, but cars drive too fast."

"One of us had a near miss. I thought all the cars had passed and went to cross the road at the tearoom and nearly got hit by a fast car."

"The big coaches make the roads very scary and dangerous."



Road Safety

"The development of 'well managed' is NOT open book to unlimited well managed parking."

"A shuttle bus from Callander to Venuchar, Ben A'an, Ben Venue and Loch Katrine Pier car parks would help parking."

"We have enough car parks in our council area. We don't need anymore. There is Lendrick, Little Drumm, Village Hall, dam road, Ben A'an, Ben Venue, the pub, Katrine Pier, Leannach, the end of 3 Lochs Drive, and Venachar Lochside car parks x3."

"The parking in the village is underused - the one behind the hall is never full."

"The real parking issue is down at the Ben A'an and Ben Venue car parks - that can be really dangerous."



Parking



# Theme 3: Transport, Roads and Parking

## Our Priorities

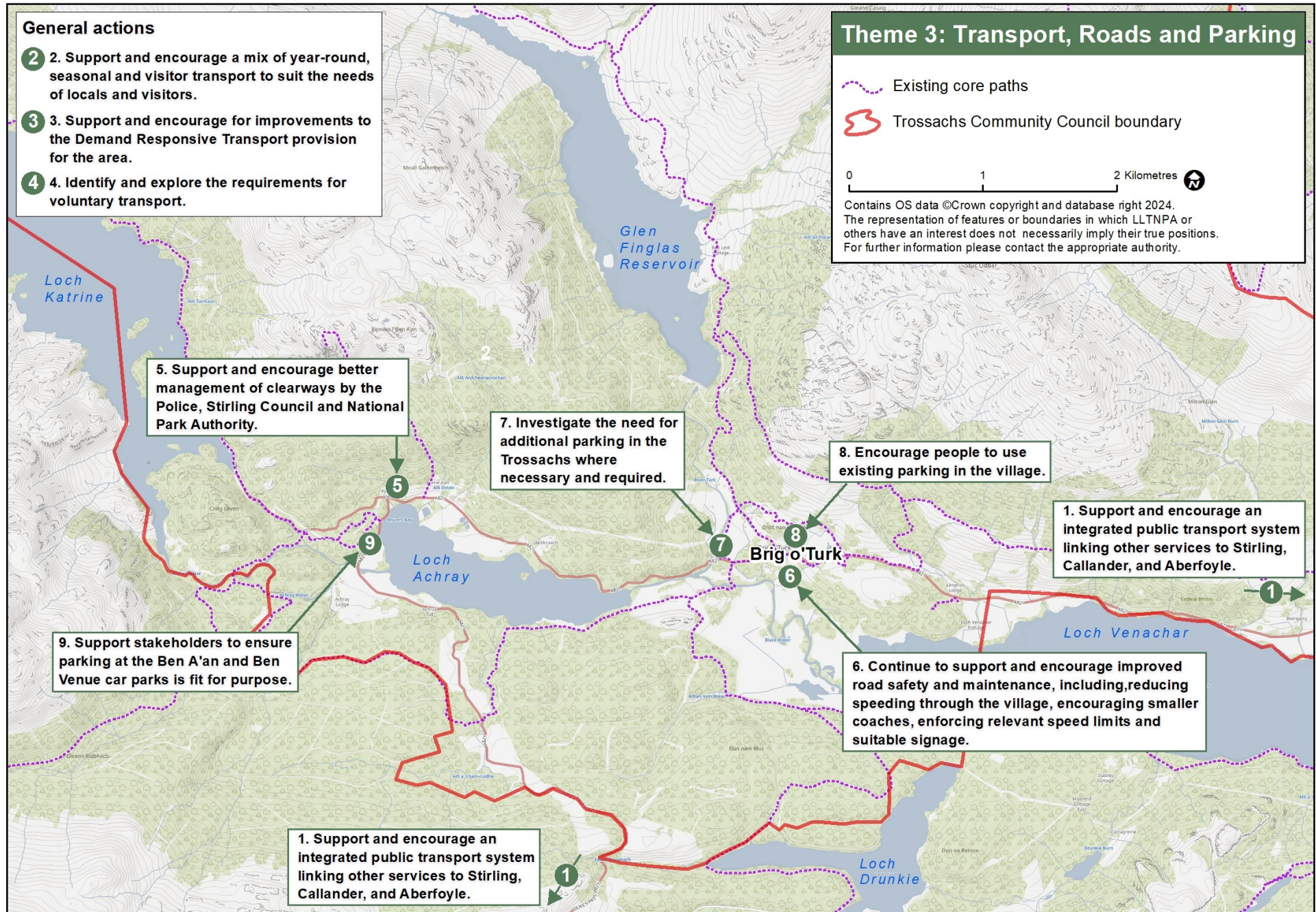
- ♦ Access to good public and community transport across the Trossachs and beyond.
- ♦ Improve road maintenance and safety across the area.
- ♦ Ensure that parking is well managed.

## Our Actions

1. Support and encourage an integrated public transport system linking other services to Stirling, Callander, and Aberfoyle.
2. Support and encourage a mix of year-round, seasonal and visitor transport to suit the needs of locals and visitors.
3. Support and encourage for improvements to the Demand Responsive Transport provision for the area.
4. Identify and explore the requirements for voluntary transport.
5. Support and encourage better management of clearways by the Police, Stirling Council and National Park Authority.
6. Continue to support and encourage improved road safety and maintenance, including reducing speeding through the village, encouraging smaller coaches, enforcing relevant speed limits and suitable signage.
7. Investigate the need for additional parking in the Trossachs where necessary and required.
8. Encourage people to use existing parking in the village.
9. Support stakeholders to ensure parking at the Ben A'an and Ben Venue car parks is fit for purpose.



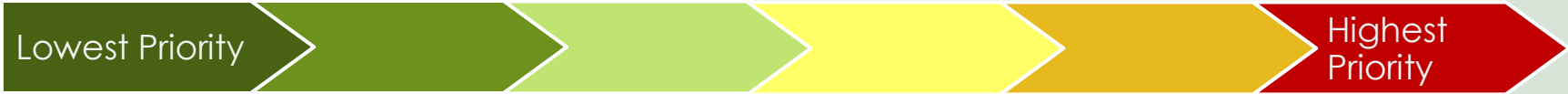






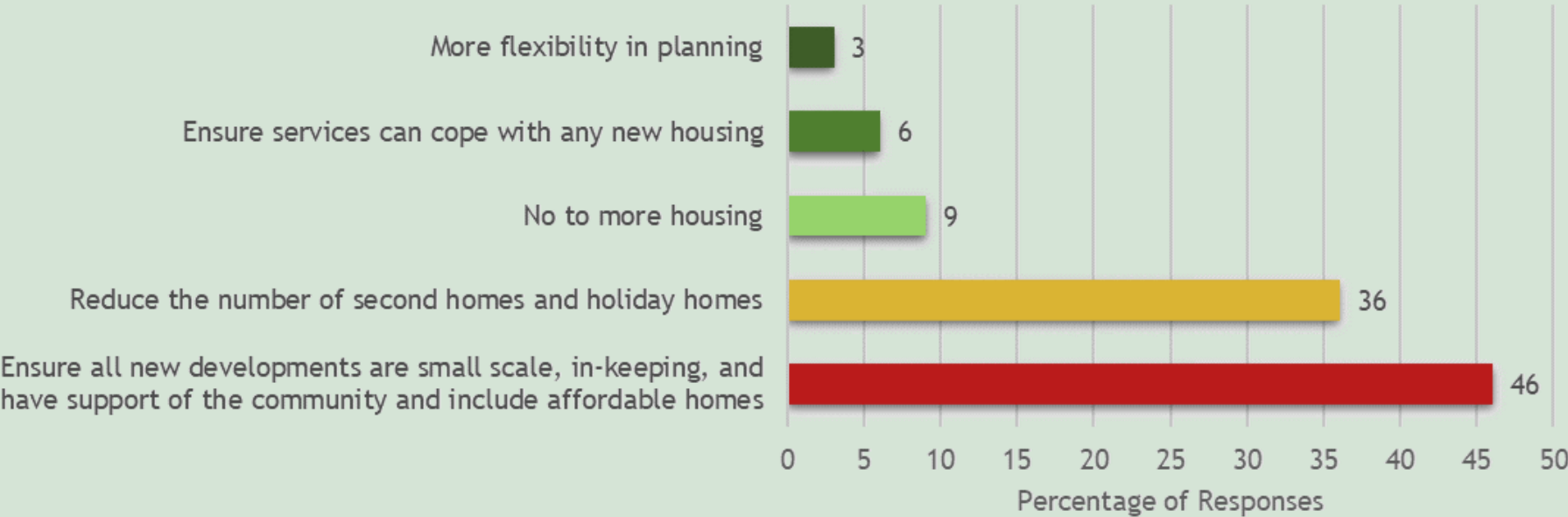
# Theme 4: Housing

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about housing in our community during the consultations.

### Housing



## Theme 4: Housing

### What we Said

““An absolute need for affordable family homes.”

“Any new housing development should be small scale, not detrimental to the land around. There is a need for affordable housing.”

“There needs to be a balance between affordable housing/long term rent, but for this to succeed then it needs to have infrastructure to support it.”

“Please, no more housing - the village has already changed dramatically. Don't ruin it anymore.”

“Perhaps some more housing might encourage more young families and people.”



New Housing

Please, no more second homes. In some places in England (I am not sure of the laws here) there are 'local occupancy' clauses of houses for sale - ie you must have a connection to the area through work or family history.”

“We want a presumption against new builds if they are only for holiday lets, and a presumption for building for permanent occupation.”

“Now nearly 40% are holiday or second homes!”



Second/holiday  
homes



## Theme 4: Housing

### Our Priorities

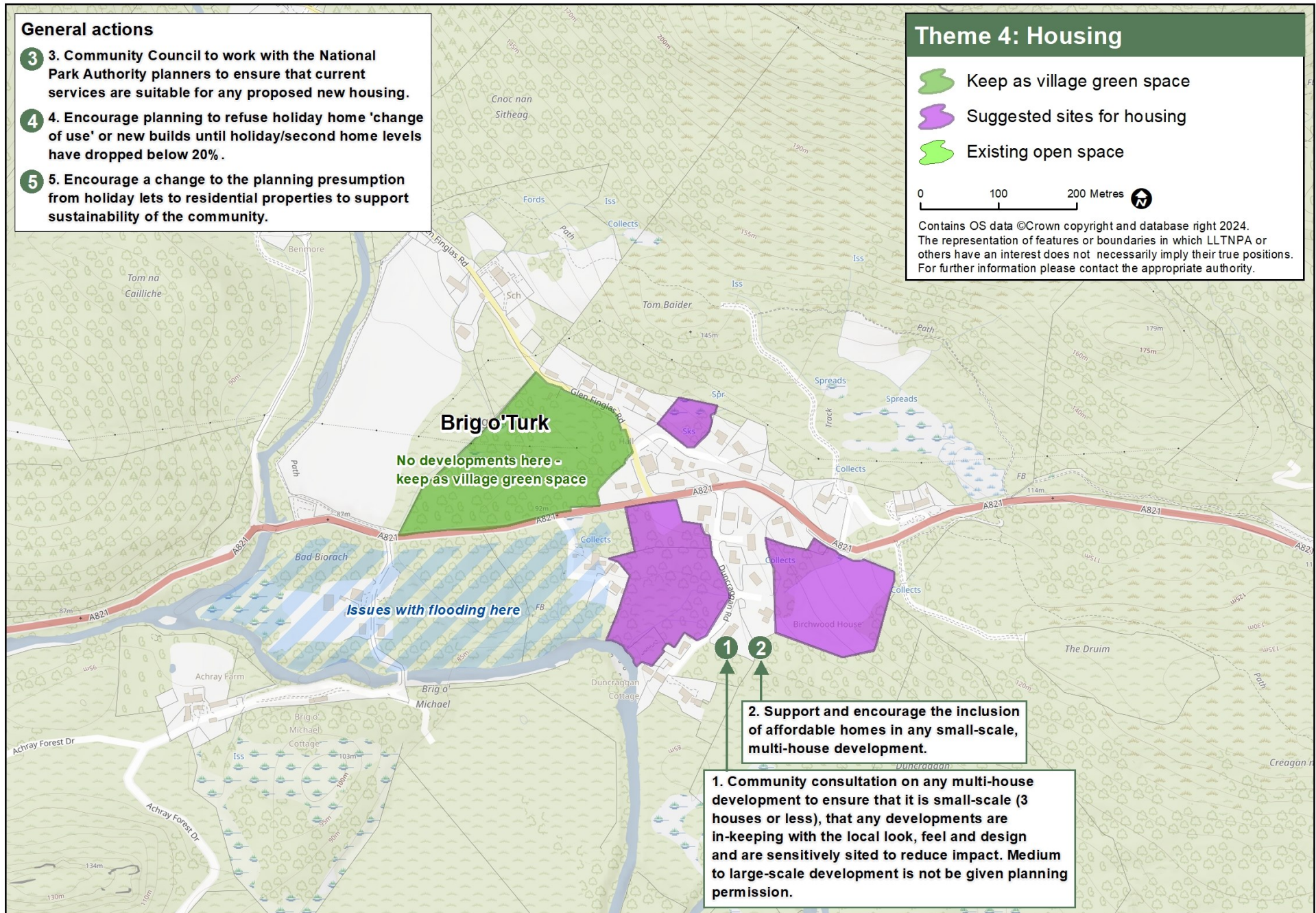
- ◆ Ensure all new developments are small scale, in-keeping, meets the need of and has the support of the community.
- ◆ Reduce the number of new second homes and holiday homes.

### Our Actions

1. Community consultation on any multi-house development to ensure that it is small-scale (3 houses or less), that any developments are in-keeping with the local look, feel and design and are sensitively sited to reduce impact. Medium to large-scale development is not to be given planning permission.
2. Support and encourage the inclusion of affordable homes in any small-scale, multi-house development.
3. Community Council to work with the National Park Authority planners to ensure that current services are suitable for any proposed new housing.
4. Encourage planning to refuse holiday home 'change of use' or new builds until holiday/second home levels have dropped below 20%.
5. Encourage a change to the planning presumption from holiday lets to residential properties to support sustainability of the community.



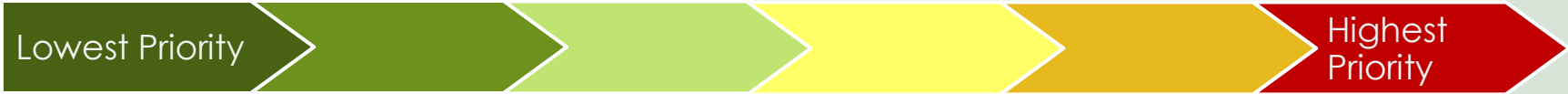






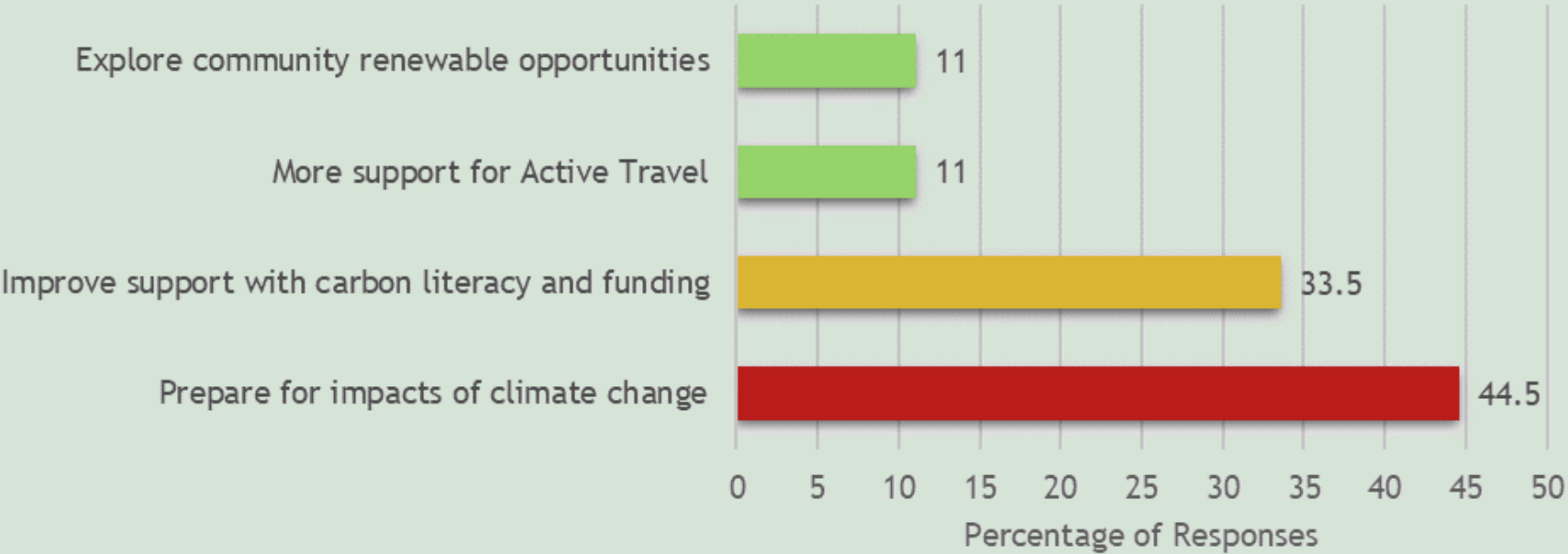
# Theme 5: Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about the impacts of climate change and reaching net-zero in our community during the consultations.

### Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero



## Theme 5: Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero

### What we Said

“Individualised help and support, including financial, to review the needs of individual residences and advise what could be done to reduce climate change, get off fossil fuels.”

“Practicality of improving energy efficiency is difficult for older houses in the village.”

“Fewer locals driving to village hall would have impact!”

“Can places like Loch Achray Hotel and Tigh Mhor do more to look after the environment and wildlife and increase biodiversity? Can they contribute more to the local infrastructure, including financially, as their customers impacts roads and paths?”

“Difficult to rate the impact but the village is impacted by storms, floods and droughts, but doesn't seem to be occurring more than expected.”

“Trees thrown and storms and power cuts - climate change is happening.”



### Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero



## Theme 5: Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero

### Our Priorities

- ◆ Prepare for local impacts of climate change (flash flooding, storms and power cuts).
- ◆ Improve access and support to improve energy efficiency.
- ◆ Increase Active Travel options.
- ◆ Explore community renewable opportunities.

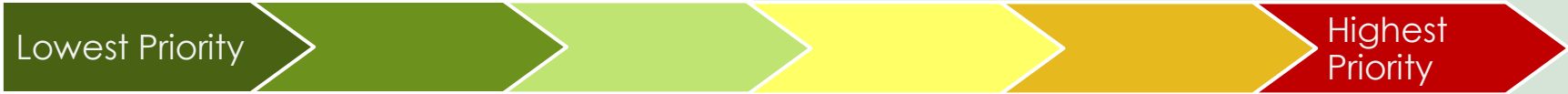
### Our Actions

1. Community groups to work together to create a Climate Action Plan to assess the potential impact of climate change and prepare the community.
2. Secure funding to support projects that support climate planning and action.
3. Identify opportunities to support residents through signposting to advice which could improve the energy efficiency of their properties, including practical support, funding, and opportunities for community heating systems.
4. Explore opportunities to develop a local Active Travel Plan, which can tie in with surrounding communities.
5. Community groups to explore community renewable opportunities with landowners and agencies.



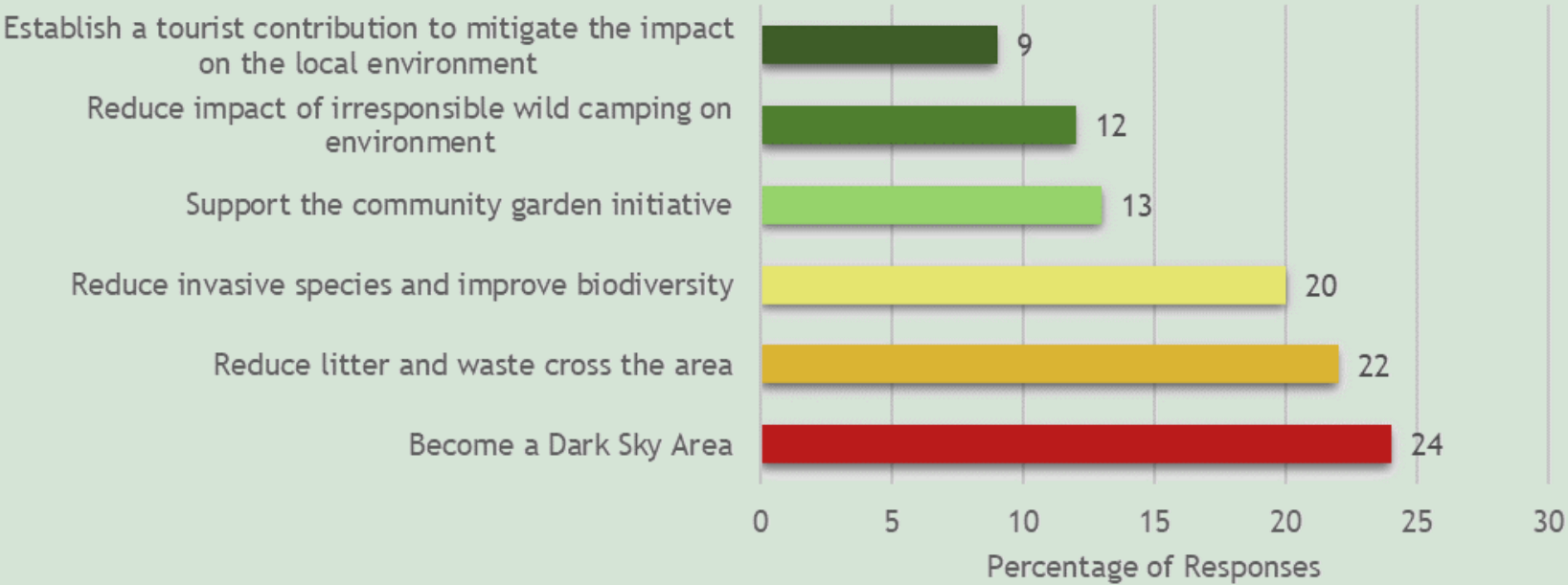
# Theme 6: Environment and Land Management

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about how land is managed and maintained around our community during the consultations.

### Environment and Land Management





## Theme 6: Environment and Land Management

### What we Said

"Light pollution is damaging for wildlife and affects residents and tourists experiences. Can we aspire to a dark sky or at least reduce and regulate light pollution?"

"Wild camping with no toilet facilities should be BANNED on loch shore. Human waste direct into watercourse is not acceptable."

"Campfires in National Park damage the environment and ground, burning of dead wood is depleting the natural environment and causes air pollution."

"I think Rangers are doing a good job, but they could do with more people on the ground."

"Lesser Knotweed is in Brig o'Turk, which the Woodland Trust is tackling, but need help of owners of private gardens."

"Litter is a huge problem. I know that most local dog walkers pick up litter almost every day, but it is not enough. Maybe an annual litter pick could become a more regular litter pick with paid pickers?"

"We feel the woods and hills are well looked after for nature, they are generally left alone."

"There is still lots of littering around Loch Venachar and litter and camping equipment around Loch Achray - the National Park needs to look after them better."

"There's a really nice community garden at the Old School - lots of stuff has been grown."



### Environment and Land Management

## Theme 6: Environment and Land Management

### Our Priorities

- ♦ Mitigate the impact of visitor numbers across the Trossachs.
- ♦ Reduce invasive species, improve land management, and improve biodiversity.
- ♦ Become a Dark Sky Area.
- ♦ Reduce litter and waste across the area.
- ♦ Support the community in how land that is available for community use can be used efficiently, eg community garden initiatives.

### Our Actions

1. Community groups to work with local businesses and landowners to create a 'visitor contribution' to help manage and maintain the local environment and infrastructure.
2. Support the National Park Authority Rangers and other authorities to enforce the Byelaw and mitigate antisocial behaviours, especially in relation to irresponsible wild camping and fires; education and information on Scottish Outdoor Access Code.
3. Explore opportunities to work with landowners, organisations and residents to reduce invasive species (plant and animal) across the Trossachs.
4. Support and encourage community engagement in significant land management decisions and plans as a key part of the Land Reform Act.
5. Encourage landowners to actively manage their land to improve its condition.
6. Work with Stirling Council to explore the feasibility of becoming an official Dark Sky Area.
7. Support and encourage good management of car park litter and local bins during the holiday season.
8. Continue with and support the annual community litter picks.
9. Consult the community on the desire for the community garden and its subsequent management and use.



### General actions

1. Community groups to work with local businesses and landowners to create a 'visitor contribution' to help manage and maintain the local environment and infrastructure.
2. Support the National Park Authority Rangers and other authorities to enforce the Byelaws and mitigate antisocial behaviours, especially in relation to irresponsible wild camping and fires, education and information on Scottish Outdoor Access Code.
3. Explore opportunities to work with landowners, organisations and residents to reduce invasive species (plant and animal) across the Trossachs.
4. Support and encourage community engagement in significant land management decisions and plans as a key part of the Land Reform Act.

7. Support and encourage good management of car park litter and local bins during the season.

7. Support and encourage good management of car park litter and local bins during the season.

9. Consult the community on the want for the community garden and its subsequent management and use.

### General actions

5. Encourage landowners to actively manage their land to improve its condition.
6. Work with Stirling Council to explore the feasibility of becoming an official Dark Sky Area.
8. Continue and support the annual community litter picks.

## Theme 6: Environment and Land Management



Trossachs Community Council boundary

0 1 2 Kilometres



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# Theme 7: Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging

## What we Said



The following chart provides an overview of what we said about how we connect and identify as a community during the consultations.

### Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging





## Theme 7: Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging

### What we Said

"Bicycle Tree always welcomes new neighbours, this is a great asset and help develop a sense of belonging."

"There is lots of opportunity to get involved, but not well taken up."

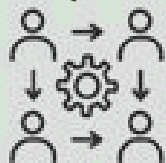
"We have a great story to tell and should be proud to tell and talk about it."

"We do feel connected to our neighbours and community."

"People are generally very friendly."

"We were not asked our opinions for the last action plan."

"Due to the aging population is can be more difficult for young people to engage – everything is geared towards older people."



Connectivity

"There could be more activities - but folk need to want to join in."

"There is and appetite to do more, but no one with the time to make it happen. The tearoom is trying though. The Old School needs to be open to facilitate this."

" More communal activities (multi-generational), adults doing something while children doing their activities within the buildings."

"We really like the village hall as a meeting place."

"It would be good if the events and activities are more child friendly, lots of new children have moved in so it would be nice to see more."



Identity

## Theme 7: Community Connectivity, Identity and Belonging

### Our Priorities

- ♦ Social activities across the community are supported and sustainable.
- ♦ Encourage more people to get involved.
- ♦ Ensure good promotion of events and activities.
- ♦ Establish a calendar of events and activities for children, young people and families.

### Our Actions

1. Continue to work with groups and residents to identify and deliver social events, especially multi-generational ones.
2. Work with local businesses to improve local usage.
3. Continue to encourage local support of existing events and activities to ensure that they are sustainable.
4. Continue to explore opportunities to get more people involved in community activities.
5. Engage with and support the delivery of the current Heritage Project to preserve our history for future generations.
6. Ensure that young people's voices are heard during the planning of relevant community development or activities.
7. Continue with a variety of promotional methods for events and activities including, social media, local media, noticeboards, fliers, community website and work with surrounding communities.
8. Encourage resident support and engagement of the Bicycle Tree.
9. Provide avenues for parents and young people to suggest, implement and run family friendly events and activities.
10. Work with young people to identify suitable events and activities.



# Planning Policy Context

## National Planning Framework 4

The National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) sets out the Scottish Government's priorities and policies for planning, including how planning development should contribute towards reaching net-zero and a 'sustainable Scotland' by 2045.

NPF4 has three broad aims, the delivery of 'Sustainable Places', 'Liveable Places', and 'Productive Places'.

These are achieved through six spatial principles, that places will be 'healthy, pleasant, connected, distinctive, sustainable, and adaptable'.



## Local Development Plans

Local Development Plans outline the planning priorities and policies at a regional level and reflect the principles set out in NPF4.

Trossachs is covered by the National Park Authority's Local Development Plans.

In the National Park, planning is slightly different to the rest of Scotland. The National Park Authority must adhere to the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000, which sets out their responsibilities, including statutory planning and access.

The National Park Authority's National Park Partnership Plan (hereafter the Partnership Plan) is the management plan for the National Parks Act.

The Local Development Plan must reflect the Partnership Plan and support the delivery of the four main aims of National Parks:

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

# Current Local Development Plan and Strategies

## Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Local Development Plan

The current Local Development Plan 2017-2021 has three overarching areas that guide development across the National Park:

- ♦ Conservation.
- ♦ Visitor Experience.
- ♦ Rural Development.

These contribute to a series of interlinked visions, which form the basis for development.

- ♦ Safeguarding natural and cultural assets and historical buildings.
- ♦ More travel options including active travel and water travel.
- ♦ High quality visitor accommodation and camping options.
- ♦ Development that enhances towns and villages and supports thriving communities and the rural economy.
- ♦ Supporting the needs of everyone, including assisting young people to stay and work in the National Park.

There is no mention in the 2017-21 Local Development Plan of Trossachs, Brig o' Turk or Loch Katrine.

This does not mean that the overarching principles and policies of the Local Development Plan do not apply.

A Planning map of Brig o' Turk supplied by the National Park Authority identifies three areas of 'open space'. To the north of the Old School, the cemetery, and a small L-shaped area to the north of the Village Hall car park.

No further comment has been made.





# Current Local Development Plan and Strategies

## Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park Partnership Plan

The National Park Authority's Park Partnership Plan (Partnership Plan) details how the National Park will work with stakeholders to deliver their vision of a healthy, sustainable and thriving National Park.

The new Partnership Plan (2024-2029) was approved by the National Park Authority's Board in December 2023. It is currently with the Scottish Ministers awaiting approval before it is formally adopted. It is anticipated that the Partnership Plan will be launched in Summer 2024.

There are three overarching themes for the new Partnership Plan: Restoring Nature; Creating a Sustainable, Low-carbon Destination; and Enabling a Greener Economy and Sustainable Living.

The Trossachs is mentioned in the Partnership Plan in Section 1.2: Restoring Nature for Healthy Ecosystems, Objective 1. Restore nature at scale. This includes The Great Trossachs Forest, which surrounds the community. It aims to *"Restore nature at a large scale through the expansion, improvement and re-connection of priority habitats and eco-systems across the National Park to create functioning, resilient nature networks"*.

The overall ambition of the National Park's plans will affect how the community and its surrounding landscape will develop.

### Partnership Plan: Overarching Themes

1. Restoring Nature for climate, healthy ecosystems, and a new land economy by:
  - ♦ Reducing and repairing degraded peatland.
  - ♦ Increasing the number and diversity of trees.
  - ♦ Increasing the quality and health of all water environments.

- ♦ Undertaking landscape scale nature restoration.
  - ♦ Ensuring communities are engaged in land use decisions.
  - ♦ Supporting green jobs, skills and business opportunities.
2. Sustainable, Low-carbon Destination connecting people with nature, improving places and routes, and low carbon travel by:
    - ♦ Providing outdoor education and learning.
    - ♦ Providing opportunities to increase audiences and volunteers.
    - ♦ Developing a multi-year programme of improvements.
    - ♦ Working with partners to better manage visitors and Byelaws.
    - ♦ Encouraging sustainable travel choices in the rural transport sector.
  3. Enabling a Greener Economy and Sustainable Living transitioning to a greener, rural economy, living well locally, and harnessing development and infrastructure investment by:
    - ♦ Supporting communities and businesses to transition to a green economy.
    - ♦ Supporting residents to reduce their carbon emissions.
    - ♦ Supporting communities in adapting to climate change.
    - ♦ Ensuring that housing meets the needs of the local population.
    - ♦ Supporting communities to improve public and community travel.
    - ♦ Supporting communities to influence planning and own assets.
    - ♦ Ensuring that all new development is carbon neutral and benefits the community.
    - ♦ Ensuring that derelict and vacant land is brought back into use to benefit communities and businesses.

# Planning Implications

This is an assessment of the Local Development Plan (LDP) and National Park Partnership Plan (NPPP) and incorporating suggested amendments and considerations to meet the vision and ambitions of the Local Place Plan (LPP).

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 1: Community Assets and Services</b>		
<b>Ensure that community assets and services are used and managed to best benefit for the community</b>	<p>Community groups to work together to complete an assessment of community assets and services, including the hall and old school, to identify opportunities to best benefit the community.</p> <p>Suggestions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public toilets</li> <li>business hub</li> <li>community garden</li> <li>heritage centre/local heritage project</li> <li>sell the old school</li> <li>shop</li> <li>post office</li> <li>pop-up shops/workshops (inc. arts and crafts)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Local Development Plan:</b></p> <p>VEP1 (p96): Location and scale of new development - Comprises small scale development within areas of countryside with access to the existing recreational network of paths, infrastructure or visitor facilities, as shown within the areas shaded green on the Development Strategy Map [and/or the] reuse, restoration, conversion of an existing building.</p> <p>CFP1 (p108): Supporting new and existing community facilities - New community facilities which contribute to the qualities of a successful place will be supported where they are located within Towns, Villages or within Small Rural Communities.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan:</b></p> <p>Sec3.2 (p92): Enable more local living and working - People living and working within the National Park are reducing their carbon emissions through both individual and community-led action.</p> <p>Sec3.3 (p99): Make the best use of land and assets - vacant and derelict sites are being brought back into use to support local communities and businesses or are restored to provide green infrastructure and support nature restoration.</p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: that sustainable development that benefits the community and encourages emission reduction is supported.</b></p>



# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities</b>		
<p><b>Explore the necessity for additional camping options</b></p> <p><b>Off-road path from village to Tigh Mor and Loch Katrine</b></p> <p><b>Ensure good information and signage across the area</b></p> <p><b>Circular loop around Glen Finglas Reservoir</b></p> <p><b>Improved outdoor spaces for children and young people to meet and play</b></p>	<p>Community groups to work in partnership with local agencies, authorities and landowners to explore campsite need, opportunities and feasibility.</p> <p>Work with NPA, FLS and local landowners to investigate the feasibility and costs of creating a safe, off-road path to Loch Katrine and Tigh Mhor.</p> <p>Work with NPA, FLS and WT to improve signage and interpretation across the area, including facilities, heritage, and paths and trails.</p> <p>Work with WT, FLS and NPA to investigate feasibility and costs of a circular path round Glen Finglas Reservoir.</p> <p>Establish a play park and playing field opposite the hall/ other suitable location with a sheltered seating area for young people and parents.</p> <p>Explore purchasing or leasing land for community use.</p>	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>VEP1 (p96): Location and scale of new development (accommodation and visitor infrastructure) - is located in, or within a safe walking distance from a village [and] will help deliver a Visitor Management Strategy or action identified in the National Park Partnership Plan.</p> <p>VEP1 (p96): Location and scale of new development - addresses the gaps or improvements required in the core paths network, local path networks and outdoor recreation provision in the National Park.</p> <p>TP2: Promoting Sustainable Travel and Improved Active Travel - New and improved links to existing and proposed walking and cycling routes, as described in the Core Path Plan and included in the National Walking and Cycling Network.</p> <p>CFP1 (p108): Supporting New and Existing Community Facilities - New community facilities which contribute to the qualities of a successful place will be supported where they are located within Towns, Villages or within Small Rural Communities.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan:</b></p> <p>Sec2.2 (p64): Provide a high-quality recreational path network - People from a wider range of backgrounds enjoy a high-quality, well-maintained network of paths and routes meeting different needs and abilities.</p>

# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 2: Outdoor Recreation and Facilities cont.</b>		
		<p>Sec3.1 (p89): Increase Sustainable Tourism - The National Park visitor economy is thriving and transitioning to offer more low emission, nature-connected tourism opportunities and celebrate local culture and heritage.</p> <p>Sec2.2 (p63): Improve travel infrastructure - More of the National Park is accessible to people of all backgrounds through improved sustainable and active travel infrastructure that delivers a wider range of travel choices and itineraries.</p> <p>Sec2.3 (p68): Make sustainable travel choices more attractive: Sustainable travel choices will be promoted and priced to be more attractive and convenient to use.</p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: planning is sympathetic to a small campsite if the community feel it is necessary.</b></p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: the need for the Glen Finglas Loop and off-road path to Tigh Mor are included in the new LDP.</b></p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: planning is sympathetic to the creation of a small playpark and field.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: that new paths and off-road routes that reduce car use and encourage engagement with nature are supported.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: that sustainable, recreational/visitor infrastructure and outdoor space that benefits communities is supported.</b></p>



# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 3: Transport, Roads and Parking</b>		
<p><b>Access to good public and community transport across the Trossachs and beyond</b></p> <p><b>Improve road maintenance and safety across the area</b></p> <p><b>Ensure that parking is sufficient and well managed</b></p>	<p>Support and encourage a mix of year-round, seasonal and visitor transport to suit the needs of locals and visitors</p> <p>Support and encourage better management of clearways by the police, Stirling Council and NPA.</p> <p>Investigate the need for additional parking in the Trossachs if necessary</p> <p>Improve parking at the Ben A'an and Ben Venue car parks</p>	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>TP2 (p98): Promoting sustainable travel and improved active travel options - Sustainable transport modes, based on a hierarchy of walking, cycling, public transport and motorised transport.</p> <p>TP2 (p98): Promoting sustainable travel and improved active travel options - Modal change from private car to more sustainable transport modes within settlements including the provision of integrated new or improved transport infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan</b></p> <p>Sec2.2: Improve travel infrastructure - Establishing a strategic approach to public transport.</p> <p>Sec2.3: An inclusive, low carbon travel network - The National Park has an efficient, inclusive rural transport sector, meeting the travel needs of both visitors and residents alike.</p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: That year-round public transport for the Trossachs is supported as part of a sustainable travel package.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: That the Trossachs is included within the National Park's low carbon travel network, for locals and visitors.</b></p>

# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 4: Housing</b>		
<p><b>Ensure all new developments are small scale, in-keeping, and have support of the community</b></p> <p><b>Reduce the number of new second homes and holiday homes</b></p>	<p>Community consultation on any multi-house development to ensure that it is small-scale, in-keeping and well sited. Medium to large-scale development would not be welcome.</p> <p>Support and encourage the inclusion of affordable homes in any small-scale, multi-house development.</p> <p>CC to work with the NPA planners to ensure that current services are suitable for any proposed new housing.</p> <p>Encourage planning to refuse holiday home 'change of use' or new builds until holiday/second home levels have dropped below 20%.</p> <p>Encourage a change to the planning presumption from holiday lets to residential properties to support sustainability of the community.</p>	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>HP1 (p94): Providing a diverse range of housing - A range of house types, sizes and tenures will be provided on all sites to help meet the needs of everyone living and working within the National Park.</p> <p>HP2(p94): Location and types of new housing required - small rural communities and building groups in the countryside – where new housing is sensitive to the scale and character of the host small rural community or where a new house/new house will help reinforce the character of an existing building group. Development on these sites should provide for 100% affordable housing.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan</b></p> <p>Sec3.2: Meet Housing Needs - Exploring ways to support an increase in affordable rural housing delivery; identifying ways to make better use of existing housing, including ways to stem the loss of this to second and holiday homes; ensuring enough land is identified for new housing within the National Park through the New Local Development Plan informed by Local Place Plans.</p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: That a quota of affordable homes is included in any new small scale development.</b></p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: All developments must be small-scale and in-keeping with the local heritage.</b></p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: all new builds are to be for permanent residence only.</b></p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: No new permissions of change of use to holiday homes on existing properties until holiday home numbers drop below 20%.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: That there should be support to reduce the number of holiday homes across the community.</b></p>

# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 5: Climate Change and Reaching Net-Zero</b>		
<p><b>Improve access to support to improve energy efficiency</b></p> <p><b>Increase Active Travel options</b></p> <p><b>Explore community renewable opportunities</b></p>	<p>Identify opportunities to support residents through signposting and advice to improve the energy efficiency of their properties, including practical support, funding, and opportunities for community heating systems.</p> <p>Explore opportunities to develop a local Active Travel Plan, which can tie in with surrounding communities.</p> <p>Community groups to explore community renewable opportunities with landowners and agencies.</p>	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>Overarching Policy 1(p91): A low carbon place by – use of micro renewables, connecting or creating opportunities to a shared heating scheme.</p> <p>Overarching Policy 2(p92): Sustainable Travel: support Active Travel choices where possible.</p> <p>TP2(p98): Promoting sustainable Travel and Improved active Travel options - New and improved links to existing and proposed walking and cycling routes, as described in the Core Path Plan and included in the National Walking and Cycling Network.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan</b></p> <p>Sec3.2: Enable more local living and working - Increasing community-led climate awareness, networking and action through Community Climate Action Hubs and supporting preparation and delivery of community led Local Place Plans; Increasing community scale energy and heat generation, including opportunities for district heat networks and retrofitting renewables micro-technology to community buildings; improved Active Travel links within and between communities.</p> <p><b>Amendment to LDP: Ensure that there is planning support for Active Travel infrastructure and facilities.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration in NPPP: Support for communities to develop local Active Travel Plans and Strategies.</b></p>



# Planning Implications

Priorities in LPP relevant to LDP and NPPP	Detailed Actions in Local Place Plan	Implication for LDP or NPPP
<b>Theme 6: Environment and Land Management</b>		
<b>Mitigate the impact of visitor numbers across the Trossachs</b>  <b>Reduce invasive species, improve land management, and improve biodiversity</b>  <b>Become a Dark Sky Area</b>  <b>Reduce litter and waste cross the area</b>	<p>Support the NPA Rangers and other authorities to enforce the Byelaws and mitigate antisocial behaviours, especially in relation to irresponsible wild camping and fires, education and information on SOAC.</p> <p>Explore opportunities to work with landowners, organisations and residents to reduce invasive species (plant and animal) across the Trossachs.</p> <p>Support and encourage community engagement in significant land management decisions and plans as a key part of the Land Reform Act.</p> <p>Encourage landowners to actively manage their land to improve its condition.</p> <p>Support and encourage good management of car park litter and local bins during the season.</p>	<p><b>Local Development Plan</b></p> <p>NEP6(p100): Enhancing Biodiversity - Securing the protection, management and enhancement of natural landscape, wildlife, wildlife habitat, habitat networks and green corridors, and where possible the creation of new wildlife habitats; and aiming to have native species planted and preventing the planting or spread of invasive non-native species.</p> <p><b>Partnership Plan</b></p> <p>Sec2.1 (p59): Support safe, responsible access - Operating and keeping under review the Loch Lomond and Camping Byelaws to encourage positive behaviour and protect the National Park's sensitive environment.</p> <p>Sec1.2(p33): Reduce Other Key Pressures - Invasive Non-Native Species. Tackling Invasive Non-Native Species at a strategic, large-scale, with the aim of reducing the extent of target populations.</p> <p>Sec1.3(p37): Encourage land use that benefits everyone - Supporting and enabling local communities and land managers to engage with each other through Local Place Plans and other mechanisms in order to influence more collective land use decisions and opportunities for mutual benefit.</p> <p><b>Consideration for NPPP: Proactive monitoring and management of visitor pressures on the Trossachs area to reduce waste and antisocial behaviours.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration for NPPP: Ensure that communities are actively engaged in land management plans and decisions.</b></p> <p><b>Consideration for NPPP: A Trossachs wide invasive species removal programme.</b></p>



## Delivery and Thanks

This Local Place Plan was delivered by Trossachs Community Council. The Place Plan process was supported throughout by Kelly Clapperton, freelance Place Plan Coordinator.

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## Accompanying Documents

Once completed, Appendices for the Local Place Plan and the Delivery Plan will be found on the Trossachs Community website.