

Facts & figures



conservation
on reserves
2010-11



Protecting Scottish wildlife for the future

Tree planting © Niall Benvie, 2020VISION



About the Scottish Wildlife Trust

The Scottish Wildlife Trust was formed in 1964 and acquired its first reserve in 1966: it currently manages 121 reserves covering an area of 19,764ha (see Annex). These reserves can be found in 27 out of 32 local authority areas in Scotland and are broadly representative of the range of Scottish wildlife habitats. They range from inner city to remote wilderness areas and from the sea to the mountain tops.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has almost 36,000 members including more than 7,000 junior members and around 750 volunteers who assist the Trust in local planning, fundraising and practical conservation work. SWT produces a magazine, *Scottish Wildlife*, three times a year for its members, containing news and feature articles. Much of the practical maintenance work on reserves is carried out by 10 Conservation Teams, who also carry out similar contract work on sites in the wider countryside.

As a charity, the Scottish Wildlife Trust's funding comes from its membership, Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), project grants, corporate sponsorship and other sources. Currently 19 reserves have £500k funding for conservation through the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP). A further 11 Reserves are applying for this round of SRDP submissions.

The Trust works with other environmental NGOs in Scotland through Scottish Environment LINK, advocating for improved policy and legislation affecting wildlife on land and in the sea.

Aims of the Report

This report summarises some of the key facts about Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves. It brings together information about the nature and distribution of the **Trust's holdings, in the context of tenure, habitat, size and area**; and measures our performance against agreed targets. The Trust constantly reviews its information, so the accuracy of this data is constantly improving.

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**Scottish
Wildlife
Trust**

Fast Facts

- The Scottish Wildlife Trust has 121 reserves.
- Reserves can be found in 27 out of 32 local authority areas in Scotland.
- The areas of reserves (20,000ha aprox.) is bigger than the City of Glasgow.
- The smallest reserve , Johnstone Terrace Wildlife Garden, 10 times smaller than a rugby pitch.
- The largest reserve, Ben Mor Coigach, would cover over six thousand rugby pitches.
- The Trust owns 56% of the area of reserves it manages.
- There are 271 designated conservation features on 75 of the Trusts reserves.
- 96% of the designated features were in favourable or recovering condition in 2010.
- In 2010/11 the Trust employed 126 people, provided employment and training to over 340 young people through the Future Jobs Fund, worked with around 750 volunteers and had almost 36,000 members.

Executive summary

- At the end of the 2010/11 financial year the Scottish Wildlife Trust managed 121 reserves with a total area of 19,764ha. The total number and the area of reserves managed by the **Trust has remained constant since the late 1990's at over 120 reserves covering around 20,000ha**
- The Trust has divided the country into 8 areas in which the reserves are managed. In each of these areas there are local reserve convenors who take on a warden like role. In 2010/11 there were 79 reserves with convenors who organise volunteers and local community groups to carry out practical conservation on their reserves.
- Each reserve has a management plan that describes its conservation, wildlife value and **history . The Trust has been focusing on bringing all of it's reserve management plans up to date**, and there are 92 complete and current plans.
- This year the Trust has performed a large number of conservation tasks on its reserves. In total 641 practical conservation task were completed, of these 441 tasks were undertaken to meet legal and statutory obligations, 132 tasks were to maintain the reserves, 35 were enhancement tasks and 33 were contingency tasks. Of these tasks most were completed by our conservation teams.
- **The Scottish Wildlife Trust's reserves stretch from the minute to the massive, from Johnstone Terrace Wildlife Garden in the heart of Edinburgh Old Town to the expansive uplands of Ben Mor Coigach.**
- **The member centres formed by active groups of the Trust's members continue to organise fundraising events, lectures, conservation tasks, talks and guided walks.** The members centres continue to be successful with a new group being created forming the Lanark Members Centre.
- The Scottish Wildlife Trust has established two large scale Living Landscape projects based around the Ben Mor Coigach and Cumbernauld Greenspaces reserves covering aprox. 45,000ha. Both Living Landscape projects are collaborative ventures engaging a wide range of stakeholders including local landowners, local authorities, government agencies and other non-governmental organisation.
- The Trust has 136 statutory designations across 75 reserves. These designations cover a wide range of ecosystems and species and are designed to provide a legal basis for conservation. The Trust is successfully managing these areas and the results of site condition monitoring up to 2010 showed that 96% of the features are in Favourable or Favourable Recovering condition.

1 The role of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves

The Wildlife Reserves Development Policy states that “The Scottish Wildlife Trust will acquire and maintain a network of wildlife reserves to safeguard a broad representation of wildlife found throughout Scotland, and to act as examples to others and for the public benefit including enjoyment, information and education.”

The Trust remains committed to the acquisition and management of wildlife reserves and this has resulted not only in the conservation of a wide range of habitats and species throughout Scotland, but also in the creation of a series of sites which can be used to demonstrate the approach that other land managers could adopt towards wildlife conservation and its management.

Whilst the Scottish Wildlife Trust’s reserves are spread throughout Scotland there is a large number of smaller reserves in the central belt (Figure 1). This reflects the origins of the Trust with the earliest reserves clustered in this region. In more recent times the Trust has acquired larger reserves more widely spread to meet the goals of the Wildlife Reserves Development Policy.



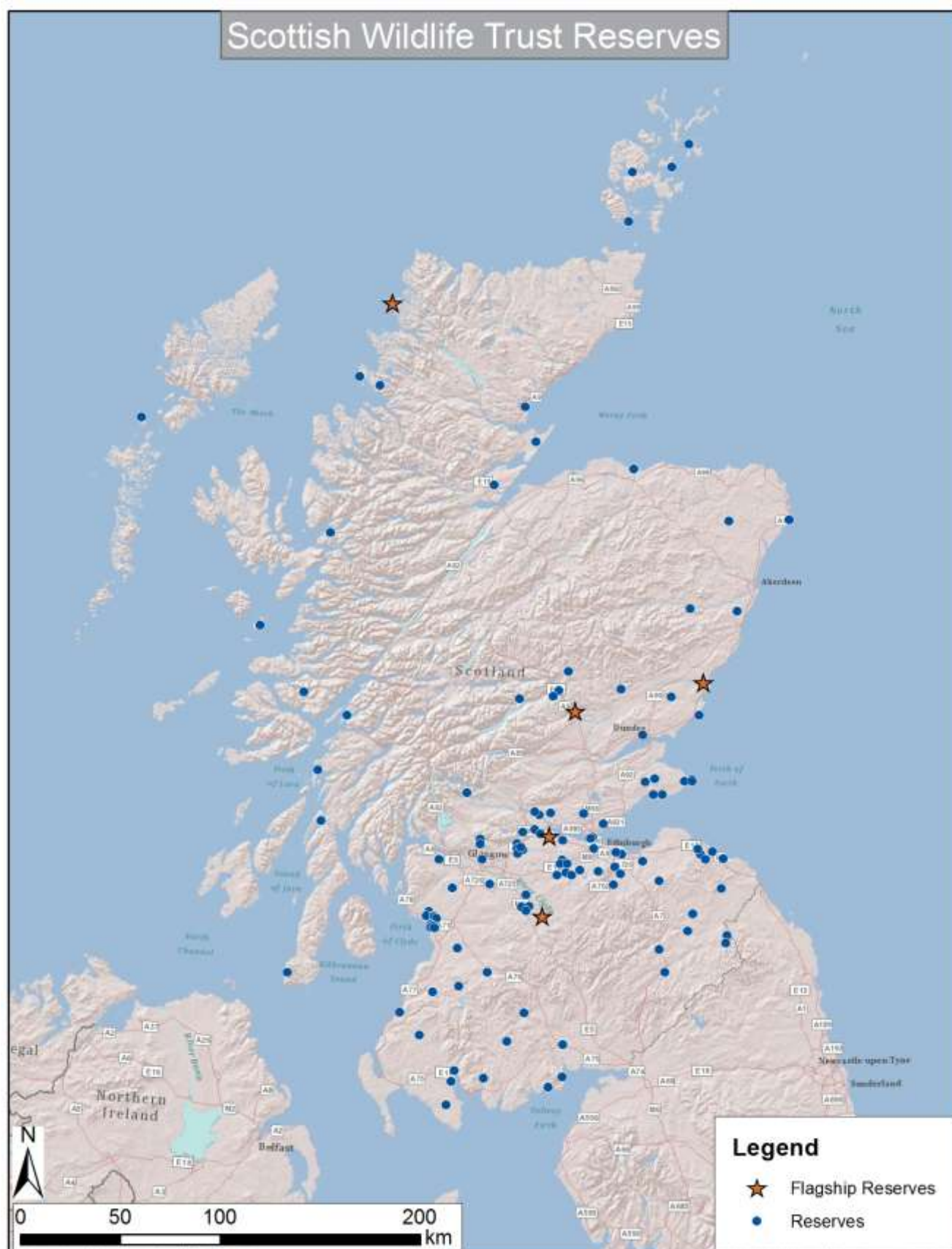


Figure 1: Size and geographical distribution of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves

2. How the Scottish Wildlife Trust manages its reserves

In order to manage its reserves, the Trust has divided the country into 8 areas. As the Knapdale Habitats Partnership Area is managed in conjunction with the Forestry Commission through the Scottish Beaver Trial, this will be included in the West Central area. Within each area a reserve manager is responsible for the management of the reserves, with the support of conservation teams, reserve co-ordinators, rangers and volunteers. Table 1 below shows the breakdown of reserves to areas on the 31st March 2011:

Reserve Manager Area	Undesignated Sites	Designated Sites	Total Number of Reserves	Total Area (ha)
North	6	8	14	12,872.06
North East	2	13	15	1,757.32
West Central	3	6	9	2,759.65
East Central	6	13	19	219.32
Cumbernauld	4	0	4	278.31
South West	10	7	17	879.25
South	4	11	15	407.67
South East	11	17	28	591.24
Total	46	75	121	19,764.82

Table 1: Breakdown of reserves, their areas and designations by Scottish Wildlife Trust reserve manager areas.

Trust members are key to the management of the wildlife reserves; indirectly through Council, Conservation Committee, Members Centres and directly as reserve convenors and active volunteers. Many reserves have their own management committee and in four Member Centres areas there are Reserve Management Groups, which provide an important forum for all the convenors within the area. There are currently 79 reserves with convenors, whose role is to co-ordinate reserve volunteers, liaise with neighbouring landowners and with the local community.

The convenors most important role is inputting into the management plan and taking on some of the resultant work programme tasks, particularly wildlife monitoring and practical conservation work. By providing a regular on the ground presence the convenors are in effect the eyes and ears of the Trust and a close relationship with the reserve managers is essential in ensuring the efficient running of the reserve operation.

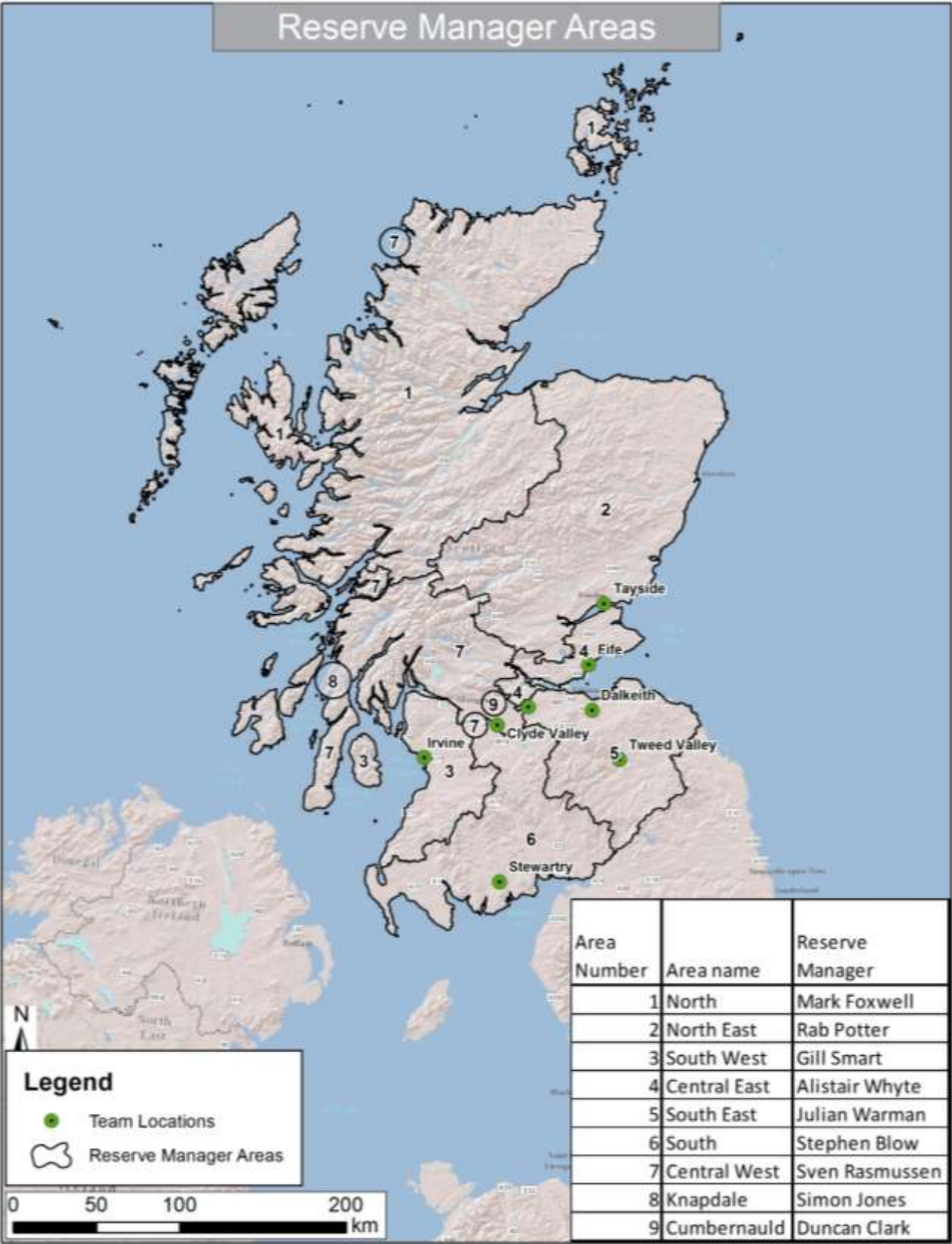


Figure 2: Reserve Manager Areas and Conservation Team locations

Conservation teams are one of the main mechanisms through which the Scottish Wildlife Trust carries out practical works on reserves. Although they are not restricted to reserve work, and often generate income through external contracts, they complete a large number of practical projects on reserves every year from constructing fences and footpaths to habitat creation works. Each conservation team works on tasks allocated at the start of the year from the Management Plan. Conservation teams also provide training for unemployed people and other volunteers, the team locations are shown in Figure 2. In 2010/11 over 340 young people were trained in conservation tasks and given employment experience through the Future Jobs Fund.

Reserve Co-ordinators operate in the North East and North of Scotland reserve areas where they fulfil a similar function to that of a conservation team, but in remote areas where it is not possible to recruit a full team of trainees. The Reserve Co-ordinators work directly with the local Reserve Managers undertaking practical reserve tasks.

Each reserve has a Reserve Management Plan (RMP) that describes the conservation, wildlife value and history of a site. It then outlines the long-term conservation objectives and specific practical, monitoring and administration tasks which will help it reach those objectives. RMPs are extensively updated on a 10 year cycle and reviewed annually, the current status of RMPs is shown in Table 2.

Reserve Manager Area	Number of RMP's
Complete and Current	92
Out of date	27
Other Management Planning	2

Table 2: Status of reserve management plans.

The Trust has been focusing on bringing all RMPs up to date but this is a complex task, on average about 13 plans are produced every year. However, many of the plans written before 2003 had a five-year lifetime – new plans now run on a 10 year cycle; enabling the Trust to catch up. **For three of the Trust's reserves the Reserve Management Plan is not appropriate and** planning is undertaken by different methods. Two of these reserves are managed in conjunction with partner organisations these are the Living Landscapes area Ben Mor Coigach and the Knapdale Habitats Partnership Area.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust uses a custom-built database, Conservation Management System (CMS), to write and report against Reserve Management Plans. A standard template of headings is used, allowing greater consistency across the suite of reserves. Each task is assigned a priority and budget. All reserves have data in CMS for budgeting and work planning purposes, whether the full plan is in date or not, so all progress can be monitored. Results for the year 2010/11 can be found on page 12.

All work on reserves is prioritised into the following categories that are more fully explained in Annex 1, but the broad descriptions are:

- Priority 1. To meet legal, statutory, and other obligations;
- Priority 2. To maintain the reserve;
- Priority 3. To enhance the reserve;
- Priority 4. Contingency tasks.

The annual work programme sets out the conservation tasks the Trust will undertake to achieve our goals. This includes tasks to maintain and enhance designated sites and these tasks are given **priority based on the trust obligations. The Trust's Conservation Management System produces** the annual work programme and provides the functionality to record against it. Figure 3 shows the number of tasks completed for 2010/11 within the relevant priority codes. The number of completed tasks includes all those with an allocated budget and those tasks with only staff or volunteer time, from a list of all projects which could or should be completed on a reserve.

A large number of the tasks in the annual work programme are carried out the Trusts' conservation teams. Figure 3 shows the percentage of team time spent on each type of priority project. During 2010/11 our ten conservation teams, undertook a vast amount of work on our reserves including:

- 176,000m² of non native species removal, mainly Japanese knotweed, giant hogweed and beech regeneration.
- 403,000m² of scrub and grass mown to conserve peat bogs, open areas of woodland and to enhance species rich grassland.
- 51 dams constructed on peat bogs.
- 145,000m of footpaths and boardwalks upgraded.
- Over fifty access features installed; gates, stiles, hides and interpretation panels.

At present the work of our individual volunteers and volunteer work teams is not recorded but they make a significant contribution to access maintenance and invasive species removal in particular.

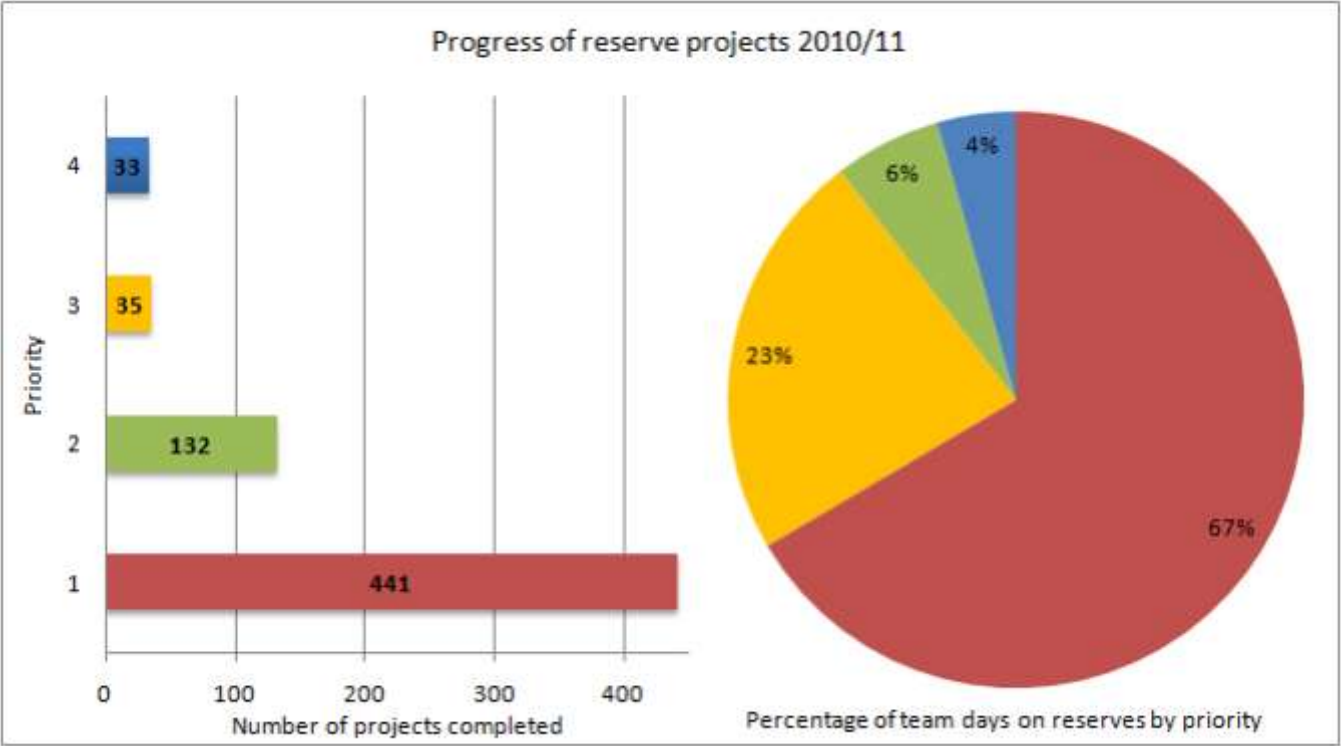


Figure 3: Progress of priority projects on reserves and the percentage of conservation team time spent on priority tasks





Details of the facilities and public access on reserves are shown in Figure 4. The figure refers to the total number reserves with facilities. The information was previously gathered through a complete mapping exercise (in the GIS) and is currently under review by the reserve managers to build an up-to-date inventory of the Trust's facilities.

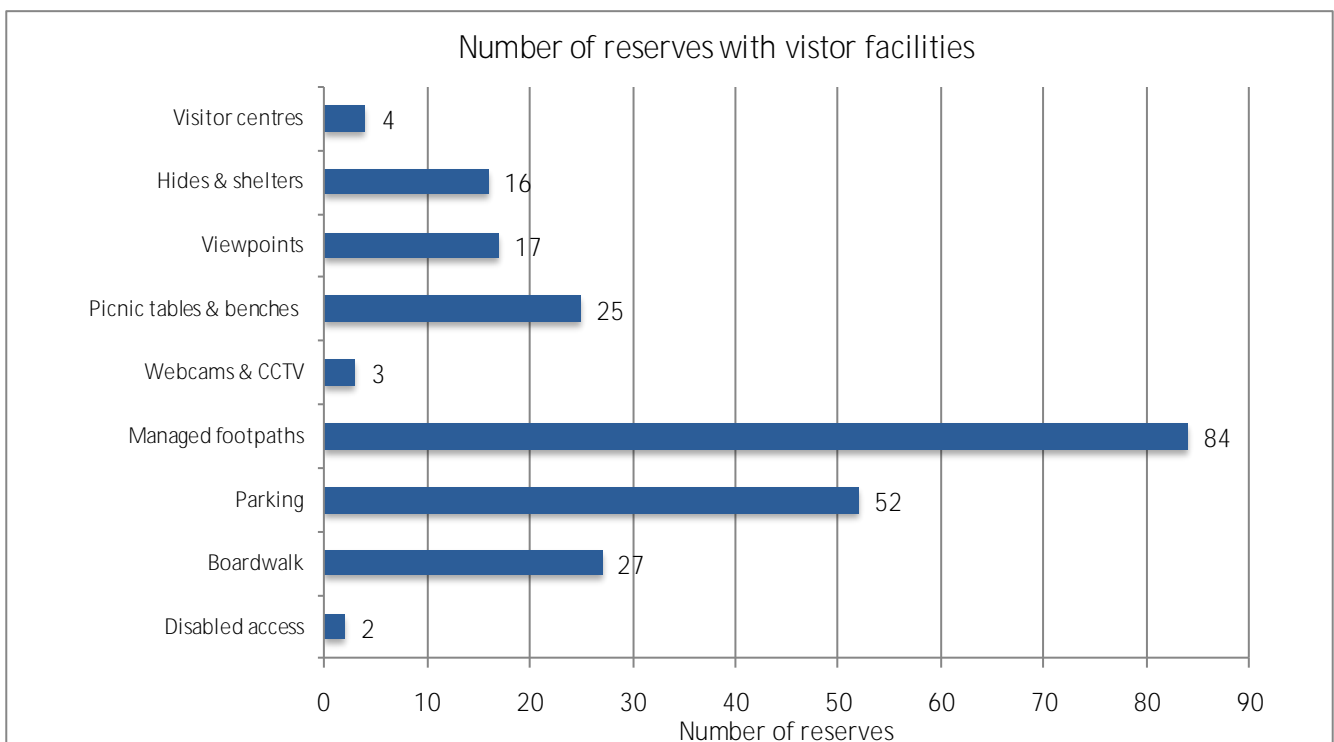


Figure 4: Number of reserves with specific facilities

3. The acquisition and disposal of reserves through time

Following the acquisition of the Trust's first reserve, Enterkine Wood in 1966, the total number of Trust reserves has increased at a fairly steady rate, averaging a net gain of just under four reserves per year. This increase has slowed in recent years and since 1998, the total has remained fairly static, shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Since the last Facts & Figures (2006) report, Brock Wood and Cathkin Marsh have been acquired. Brock Wood is a 17ha, non-designated site in East Lothian, made up of alder and oak woodlands and wet grasslands. It was gifted to the Trust by long-term member, David Jamieson. Cathkin Marsh is an area of 11ha containing fen and grassland with 2km of footpaths in South Lanarkshire.

Further acquisitions have been made extending existing reserves. An extension of nearly 9ha has been added to the reserve at Hill of White Hammars on Orkney and we are currently negotiating a 70ha extension at Loch of the Lowes. At Nethan Gorge an extension of 27ha has been proposed to join the Upper and Lower Nethan reserves to create a protected corridor for an integrated habitat network.

In 2010 Flanders Moss was transfer to SNH and is no longer a Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserve. The reserves Stormont Loch and Doire Donne were disposed during 2010/11 as the respective owners did not wish to continue with the management agreements.

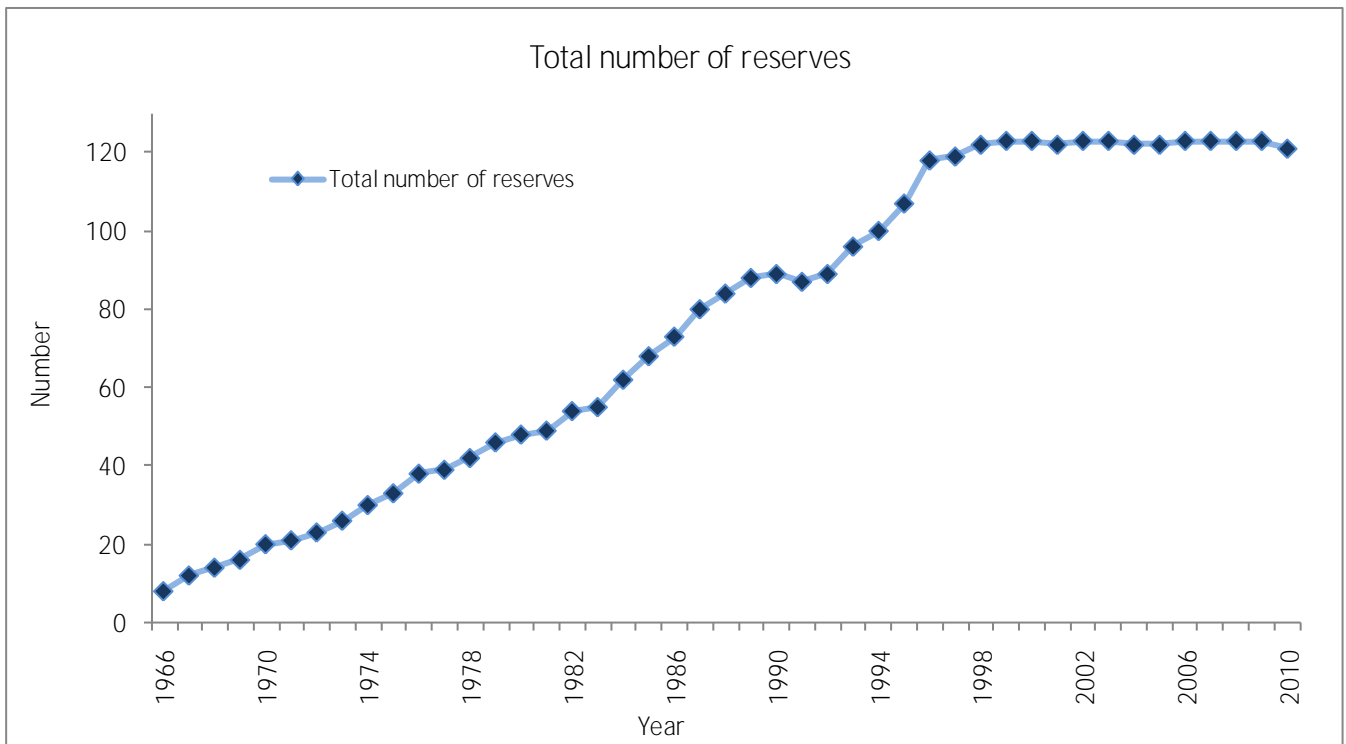


Figure 5: Total number of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves from 1966 to 2010

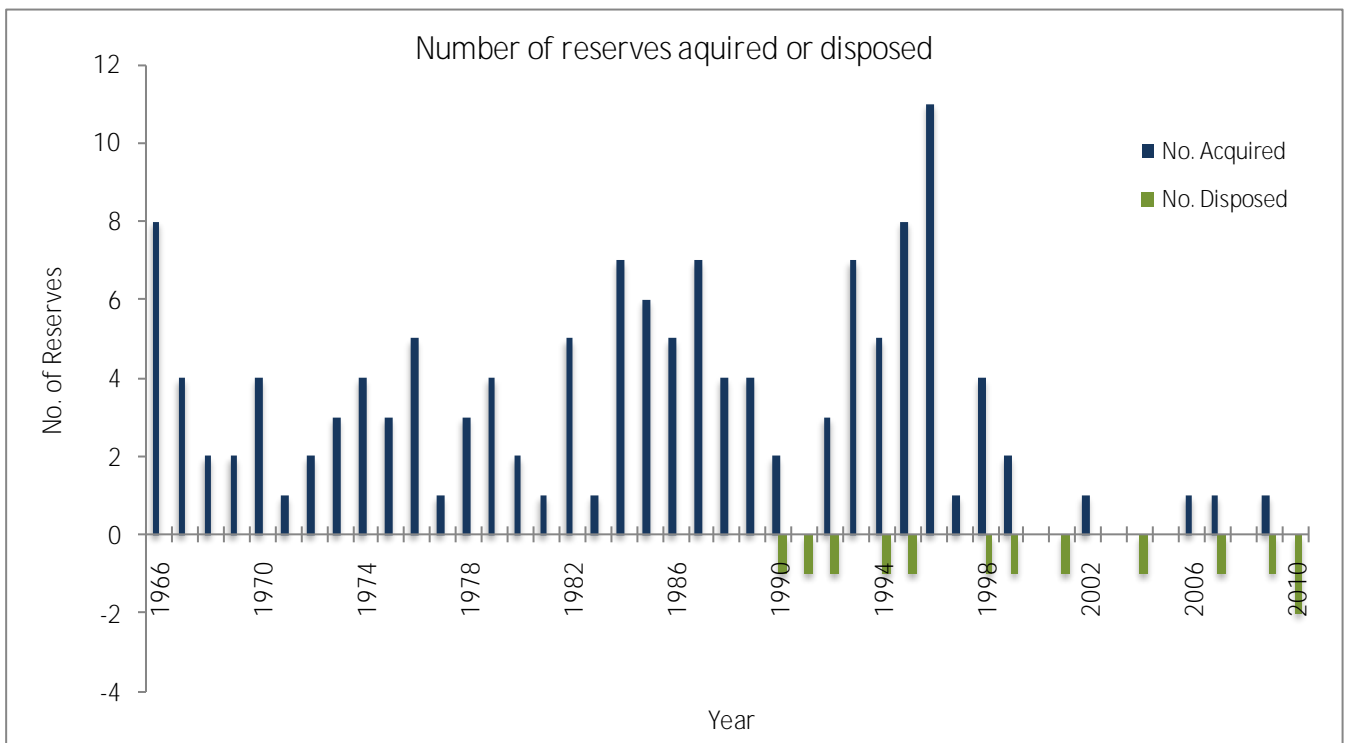


Figure 6: Number of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves aquired and disposed of between 1966 and 2010

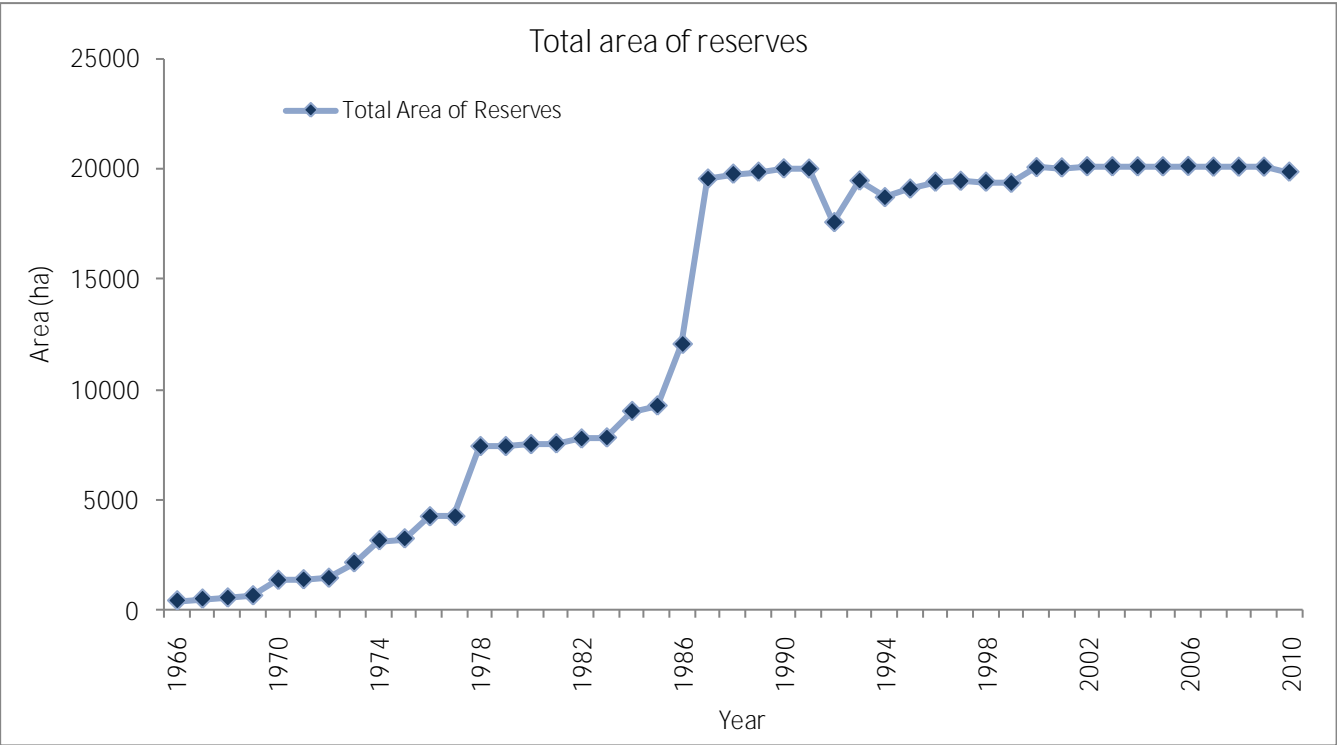


Figure 7: Total Area of Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves from 1966 to 2010

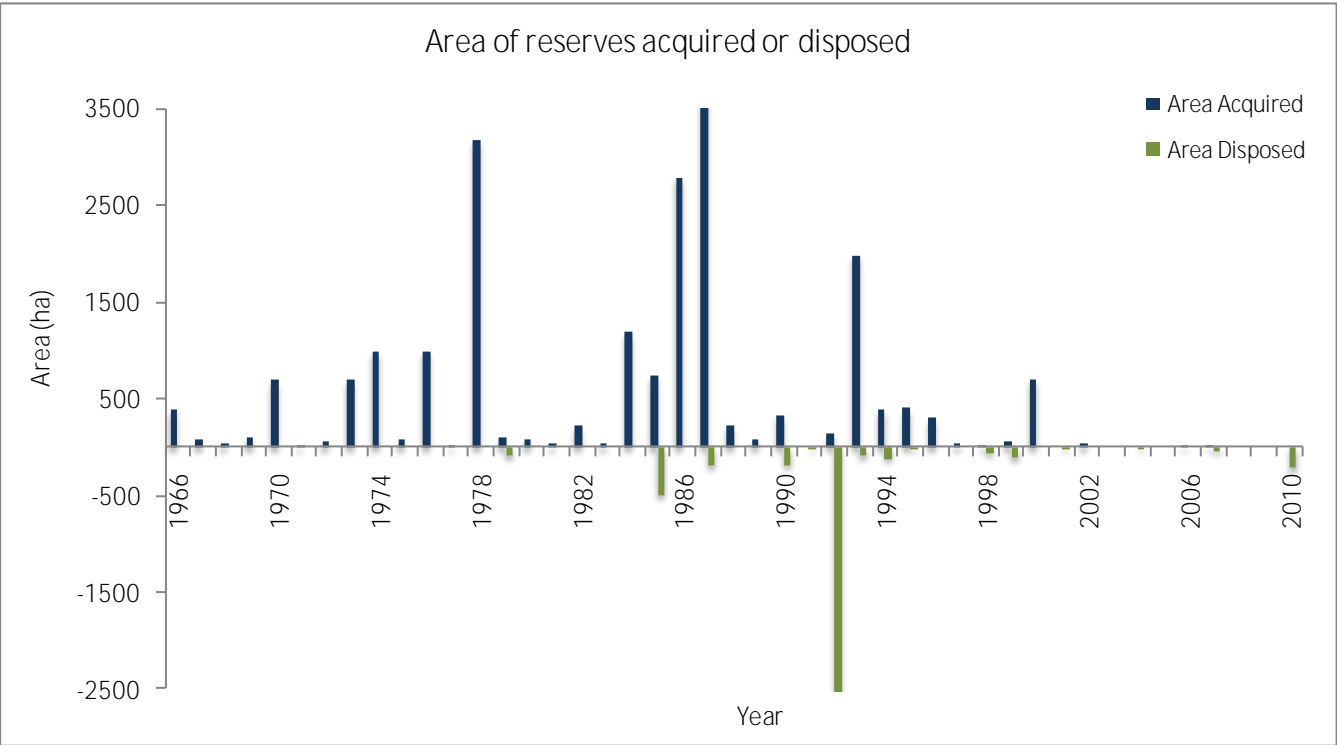


Figure 8: Area of Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves Acquired and Disposed of Between 1966 and 2010

Figures 7 and 8 show the changes in the area of the Trust's reserves from 1966 to 2010. Figure 7 shows a stepped increase of the area of reserves between 1966 and 1987, from this point onwards the areas has remained relatively constant.

The areas acquired and disposed of are shown on a yearly basis in Figure 8. Again this shows the same pattern as the total area of reserves with a large increase in area in 1978 with the acquisition of the Isle of Eigg Wildlife reserve. The rate of increase is then low until the early eighties when the Trust's largest period of expansion was between 1984 and 1988. In this period, the Scottish Wildlife Trust's largest reserves at that time Ben More Coigach (6,198ha) and Rahoy Hills (1,678ha), were acquired. In this same period of expansion a further two reserves over 100ha were acquired (Loch Ardinning, and Feoch Meadows) and 17 smaller reserves under 100ha were brought into the Trust's management. After this expansion the area of reserves remained stable until 1992 when a large area was disposed (Glen Muick; 2,570ha). In the year immediately after this loss it was compensated for by the acquisition of a number of reserves (Carsegowan Moss; Dowalton Marshes; Harray Road End; Isle Ristol; Largiebaan; Linhouse Glen; with a total of 1,986ha). In the following years the area acquired increased steadily until it levelled off. Since 2002 both the change in the number of reserves and the change in reserve area has remained small as the Trust concentrates on maintaining a network of wildlife reserves .

The historical results shown in Figures 7 and 8 may differ from previous reports as the area is calculated from the Trust's GIS (Geographical Information System; digital mapping) rather than using the area given on the title deeds or leasehold agreement, which was previously converted from acreages. The use of GIS also has its own issues – it calculates a flat land area, which is fine for the smaller, less rugged reserves, but presents an inaccurate picture of actual land managed at upland reserves such as Largiebaan and Ben Mor Coigach. Examination of the historical data revealed that some reserves had been counted more than once – often due to a change in tenure. For example, Ben Mor Coigach was entered first when it was leased in 1987 and then again when the Trust bought it outright in 1998. These inaccuracies have now been removed from the records.

4. The size of reserves

The size range of the Scottish Wildlife Trust's reserves has been plotted across three scales, so as to show the full size distribution. Figure 9 includes the full compliment of 121 reserves, ranging from 0.074ha – Johnston Terrace Garden to Ben Mor Coigach (6,191ha). All of the reserves apart from seven are smaller than 500ha, 55 reserves are between 20 and 500ha (Figure 10) and roughly half of all reserves (60) are smaller than 20ha (Figure 11).

The largest reserves are all found in more remote areas, mainly in the north and west of Scotland. In order of size these are: Ben Mor Coigach (6,191ha); Isle of Eigg (2,997ha); Largiebaan (1,713ha); Rahoy Hills (1,678ha); Loch Fleet (1,247ha); Montrose Basin (1,021ha) and the Knapdale Habitats Partnership Area (732ha). These reserves have a wide diversity of habitats. Montrose Basin (Angus) and Loch Fleet (Highland) are both large estuaries important for wildfowl. Ben Mor Coigach, Rahoy Hills and Eigg (all Highland reserves) consist of a mix of rugged upland and lowland habitats, with bogs, woods and crofting estate. Largiebaan and Knapdale (both Argyll and Bute) are lower lying, with sea cliffs and coastal habitats.

The seven smallest reserves are under 1ha, they are in order of size (smallest to largest): Johnston Terrace Wildlife Garden; Black Devon; Coulnacraig Meadow; Aberfoyle Bat Cave (although this is its area above ground); Brerachan Meadow; Barnyards Marsh and Fife Ness Muir.

The smallest reserves are generally found in the southern and eastern regions due to higher population densities in these areas, making land more expensive and semi-natural habitats rarer and more fragmented. An example of this is Roslin Glen, which whilst small (18.71ha) in **comparison to some of the Trust's other reserves, is one of the largest, and most diverse, mixed deciduous woodlands in the Lothian's. This reserve has hardly been affected by the industrial and agricultural changes that have taken place all around it.** It is home to over 200 species of flowering plants (several of which are rare in Scotland), 60 species of breeding birds and a rich lichen flora.

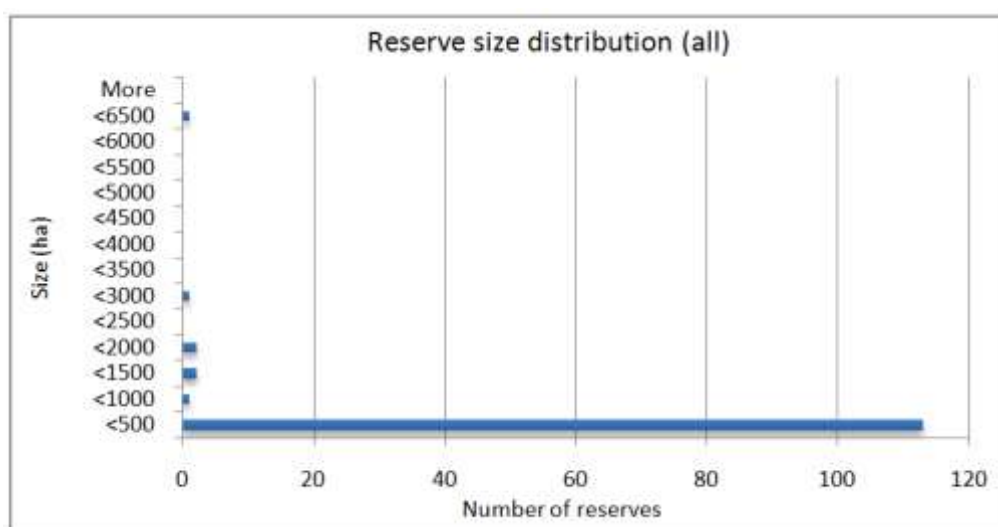


Figure 9: Size distribution of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves (all)

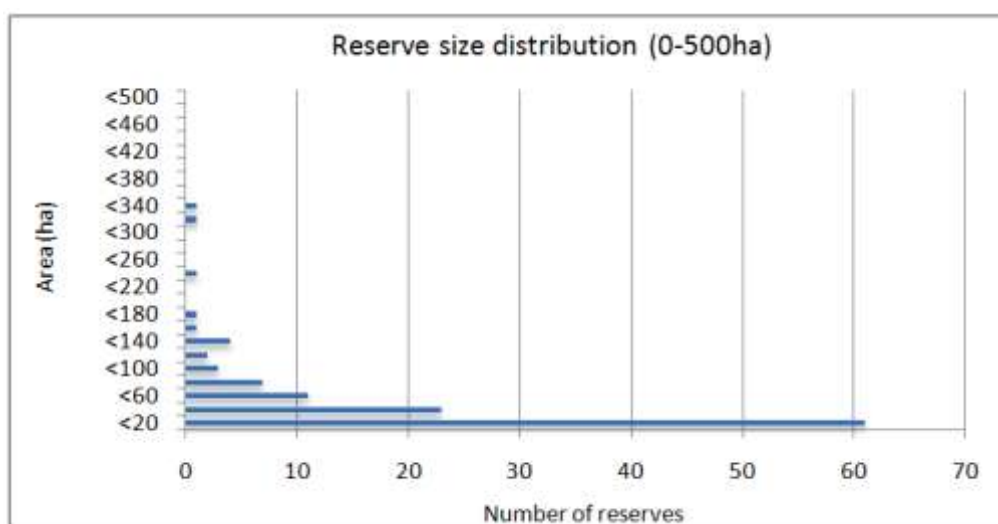


Figure 10: Size distribution of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves (0–500ha)

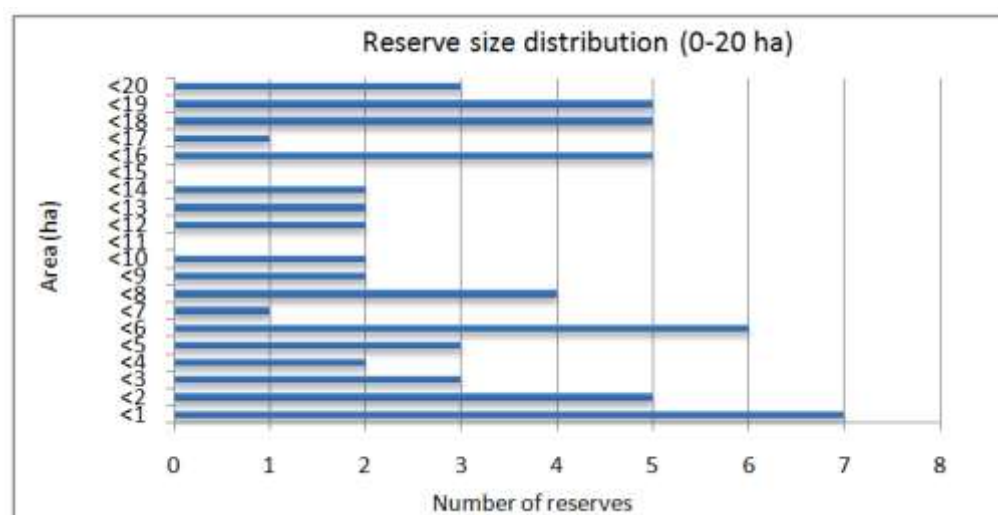


Figure 11: Size distribution of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves (0–20ha)

5. The distribution of reserves by Scottish Wildlife Trust Members Centre

Members Centres are groupings of active members who organise fundraising, lectures, conservation tasks, talks and guided walks. Figure 12 shows that the largest concentration of reserves occurs within the Member Centres in the central belt. In part this is due to historical reasons, the origins of the Trust were here and many of these reserves were bequests. Development pressure is also greatest in these areas; reserves are often based around a Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI), or examples of regenerating urban/industrial sites. The concentration of members in these areas may also have influenced some reserve acquisition as **endangered sites were likely to be brought to the Trust's attention. As Figure 13 shows Member Centres areas cover the majority of Scotland, however, not every Members Centre area has Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves within it.**

From the graph of reserves number and area by Member Centres (Figure 12) it can be seen that the largest area of reserves is found in the north. This is entirely due to the seven largest reserves seen in Figure 9. Lorn & Mid Argyll Member Centre has the second largest area of reserves with 2,482ha /4 reserves, followed by Clyde with 2,252ha/14 reserves. Since the last report there has been some flux in the number of Member Centres and the areas they cover. Some new Member Centres have been created for example the Lanark Members Centre. This has resulted in changes to the boundaries of adjacent Member Centres (e.g. Clyde).

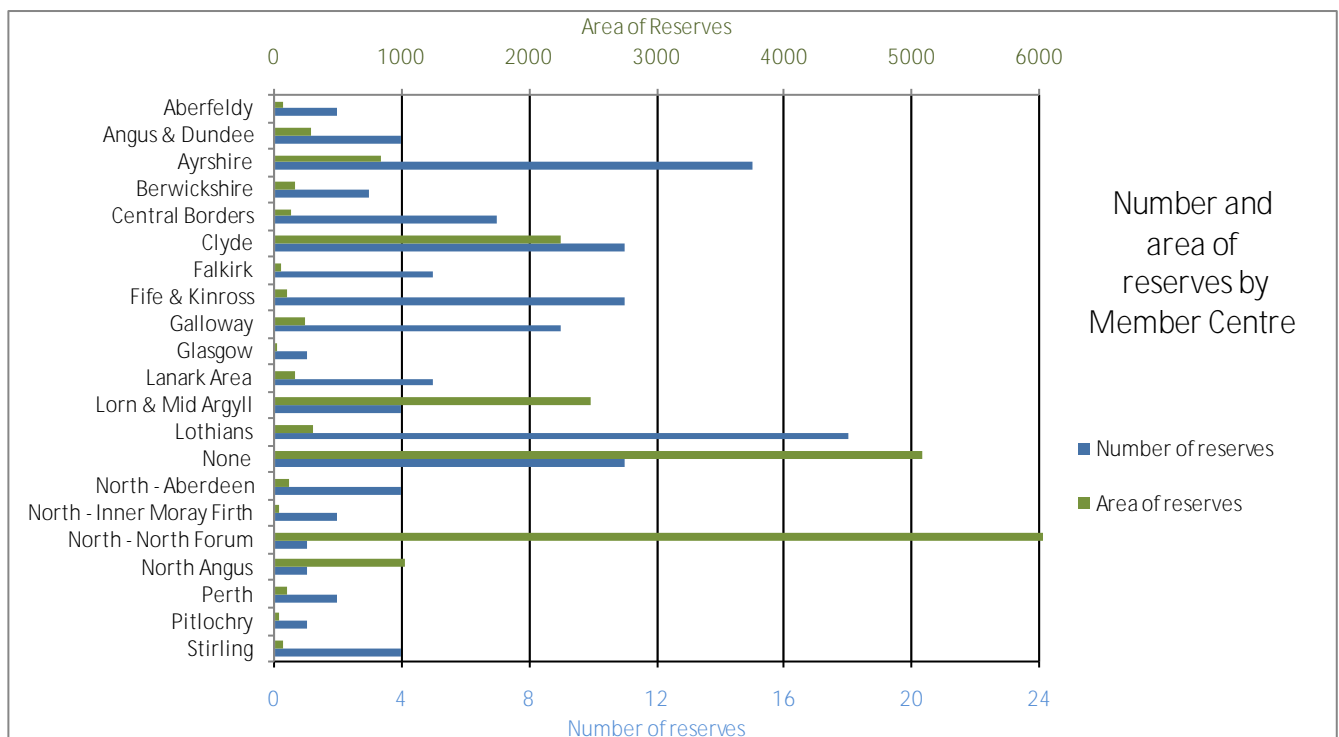


Figure 12: The number of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves by Members' Centre

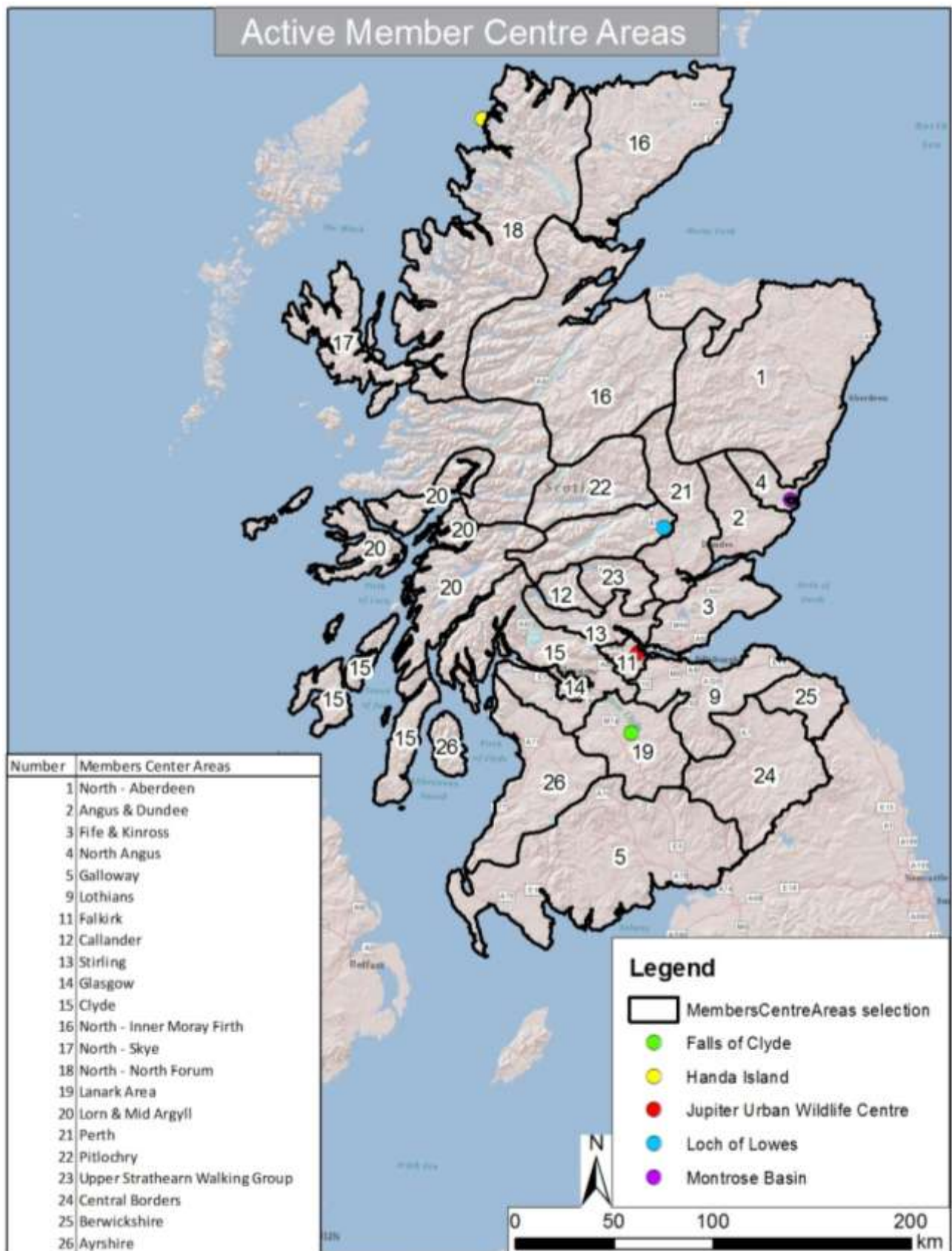


Figure 13: Map of Scottish Wildlife Trust Members Centre areas and flagship reserves

6. Reserve tenure

As the Scottish Wildlife Trust manages a large number of reserves the tenure is fairly complicated. Some are wholly owned, others managed by agreement and others leased from landowners. Many reserves have a combination of tenure type, due to the addition of adjoining land to the original reserve area. Some reserves have changed tenure through the years, for example Eigg was classed as agreement between 1978 and 1997, but is now classed as partnership; this is where the Trust works with the Isle of Eigg Heritage Trust to manage the land.

The Trust owns 57% of the land included within our reserve boundaries and a quarter of the reserves area is managed through partnership working. There are also a large number of agreements and leases (16% combined) covering our land. The breakdown of this is shown in Figure 14.

Since 1996 there has been a trend towards increased ownership of reserves with the area of leased reserves decreasing (Figure 15). This has been influenced by the management issues that have occurred in the past with both leased and agreement reserves; and that the aims of the Scottish Wildlife Trust are towards the sustainable protection of vulnerable sites, which is more likely to be achieved through ownership. The apparent large loss of leased reserves between 1996 and 2000 shown in Figure 15 is almost entirely due to the purchase of Ben Mor Coigach in 1998. The yearly comparison may also have been influenced by the change from estimates to GIS measurement of areas.

This data has been comprehensively reviewed identifying areas where a lease or agreement may have lapsed or run onto an annual basis, and extra areas of land which have not been included in our reserves. The success of this review and the actions taken is highlighted by the decrease of unresolved tenure from 6 % in the last report to 2% in 2010/11. The review of reserve tenure has seen the Trust go back to the deeds and have the original boundary maps added to the GIS. This use of digital data allows us to have a much more accurate picture of tenure, although there are still unresolved issues.

Many of the problems have surrounded the original maps, with many of poor quality. The base data often differs from the Ordnance Survey data available today, so the new maps have been matched to pre-existing features wherever possible. Despite these issues, the GIS gives us an unparalleled view of all this information in one place. Anomalies have occurred when extensions to reserves were acquired, but no reference was made to the original deed, resulting in the boundaries not always matching. The Trust is now making a concerted effort to correct any issues and updating the tenure boundaries within the GIS.

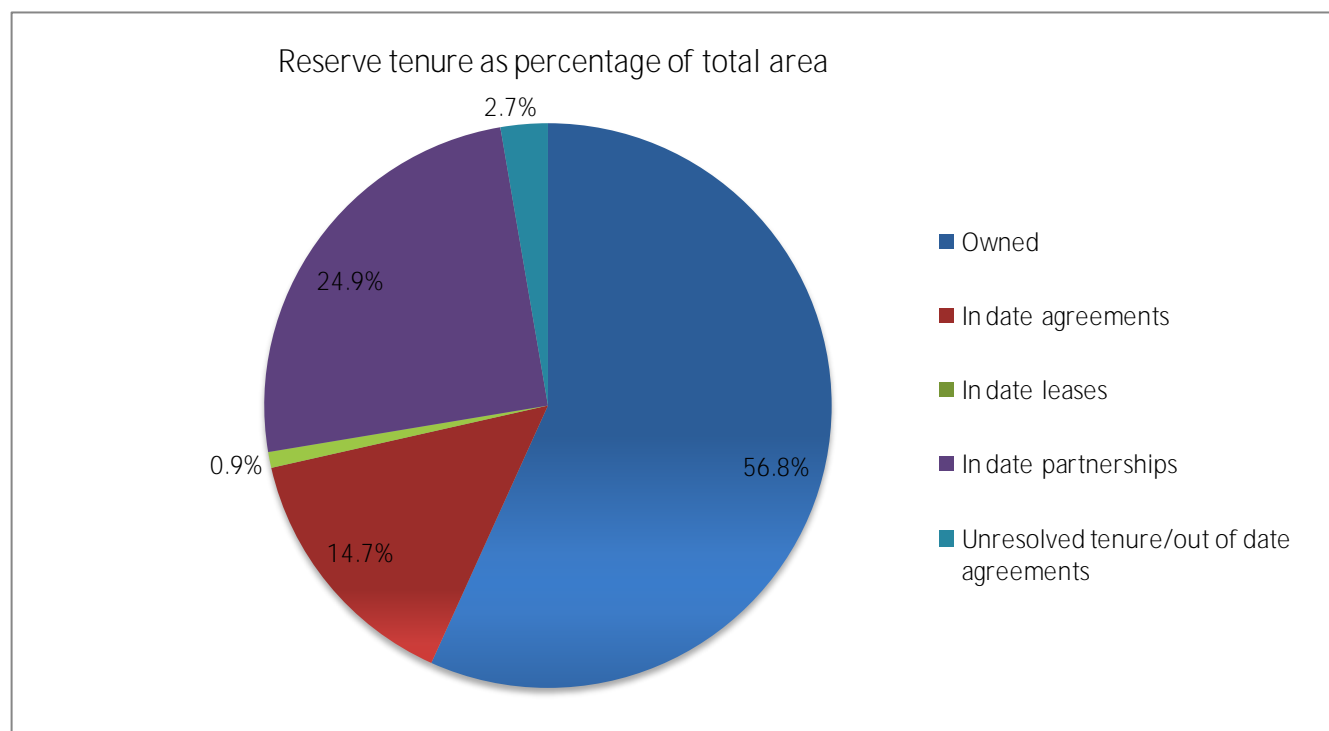


Figure 14: Current tenure type of the Scottish Wildlife Trust's reserves

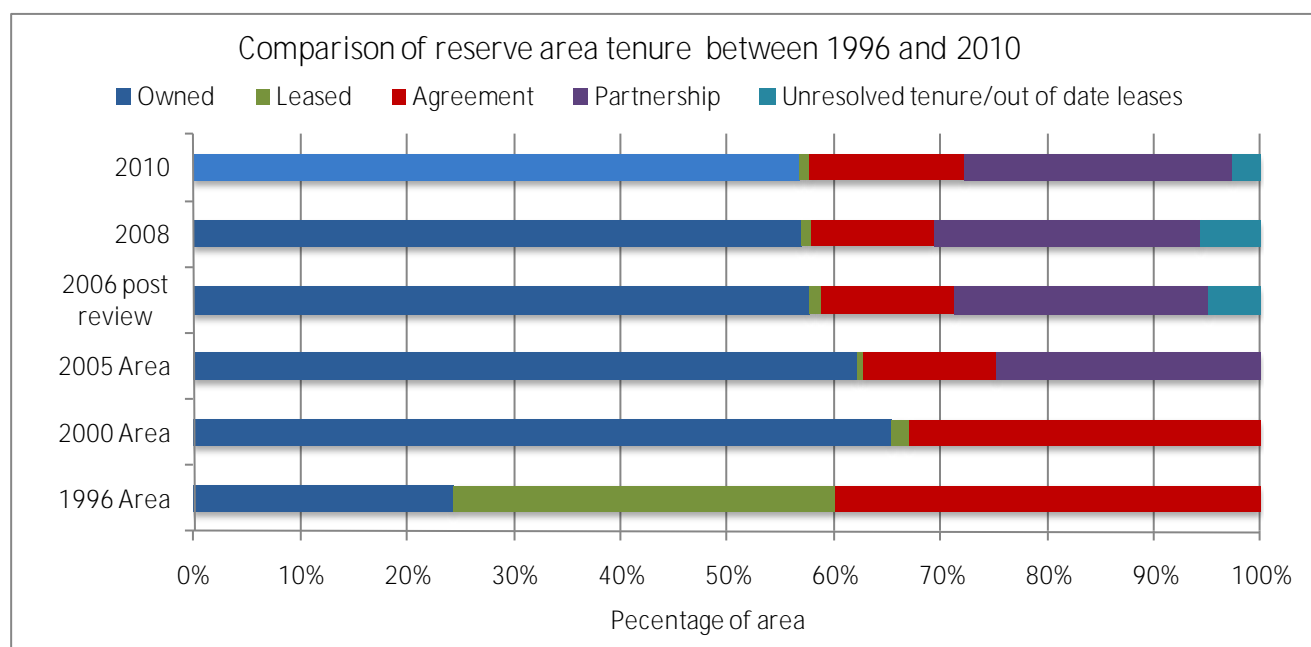


Figure 15: Comparison of Scottish Wildlife Trust's past reserve tenure

7. Special interest reserves

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has a wide range of reserve and habitat types to manage, all highlighting different issues. The species and habitats found on the reserves are documented in the Biodiversity of Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves Report 2008.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has pioneered a number of new initiatives in conservation **management and seeks to use its reserves as a “shop window” for these approaches. The Trust** has had a longstanding interest in the use of livestock grazing to manage its grasslands and peatlands, but had been hampered by lack of control over grazing regimes. The Scottish Wildlife Trust’s **Fife Grazing project provides a unique opportunity to address these issues, developing its own “Flying Flock” of sheep dedicated to conservation grazing. The Trust currently has** conservation grassland programmes on nearly 40 reserves (see Figure 16), 7 of which benefit from the Flying Flock, so named as they move between reserves.

The Trust recognises the huge value of green spaces to people and wildlife in urban areas. Of the **Trust’s 121 reserves, 22 are classified as “urban greenspaces”¹**. In 2010 Scottish Wildlife Trust had an urban ranger based in Irvine, a project officer covering Cathkin Marsh and a ranger at the **Jupiter Urban Wildlife reserve in Grangemouth. The Trust’s staff are tasked to engage with the** local communities in urban wildlife reserves. This involves consulting local people about what they want to see happening on the reserves and encouraging them to get more involved in everything from practical conservation work and litter picks to management groups working in partnership with the Trust.

Twenty-seven of the Scottish Wildlife Trust’s reserves have coastal boundaries, from the Orkney and Western Isles, to the Solway and the Firth of Forth. The length of coastline under Trust’s management is 157.6km, a tiny fraction of Scotland’s extensive and diverse coastal habitats. This measurement does not include those reserves on estuaries, such as Montrose Basin, Loch Fleet and Spey Bay, but only their true coastal length. Many of these coastal reserves are grazed, to increase species diversity.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust has recently established two large scale Living Landscape projects based around the Ben Mor Coigach and Cumbernauld Green Spaces reserves covering an area of **approximately 45,000 ha. These projects are a major component of the Trust’s Highland and Lowland Visions respectively.** Both Living Landscape projects are collaborative ventures engaging a wide range of stakeholders including local landowners, local authorities, government agencies and other non-governmental organisation.

1. Urban Greenspace = within 300m of a settlement of 3,000 people

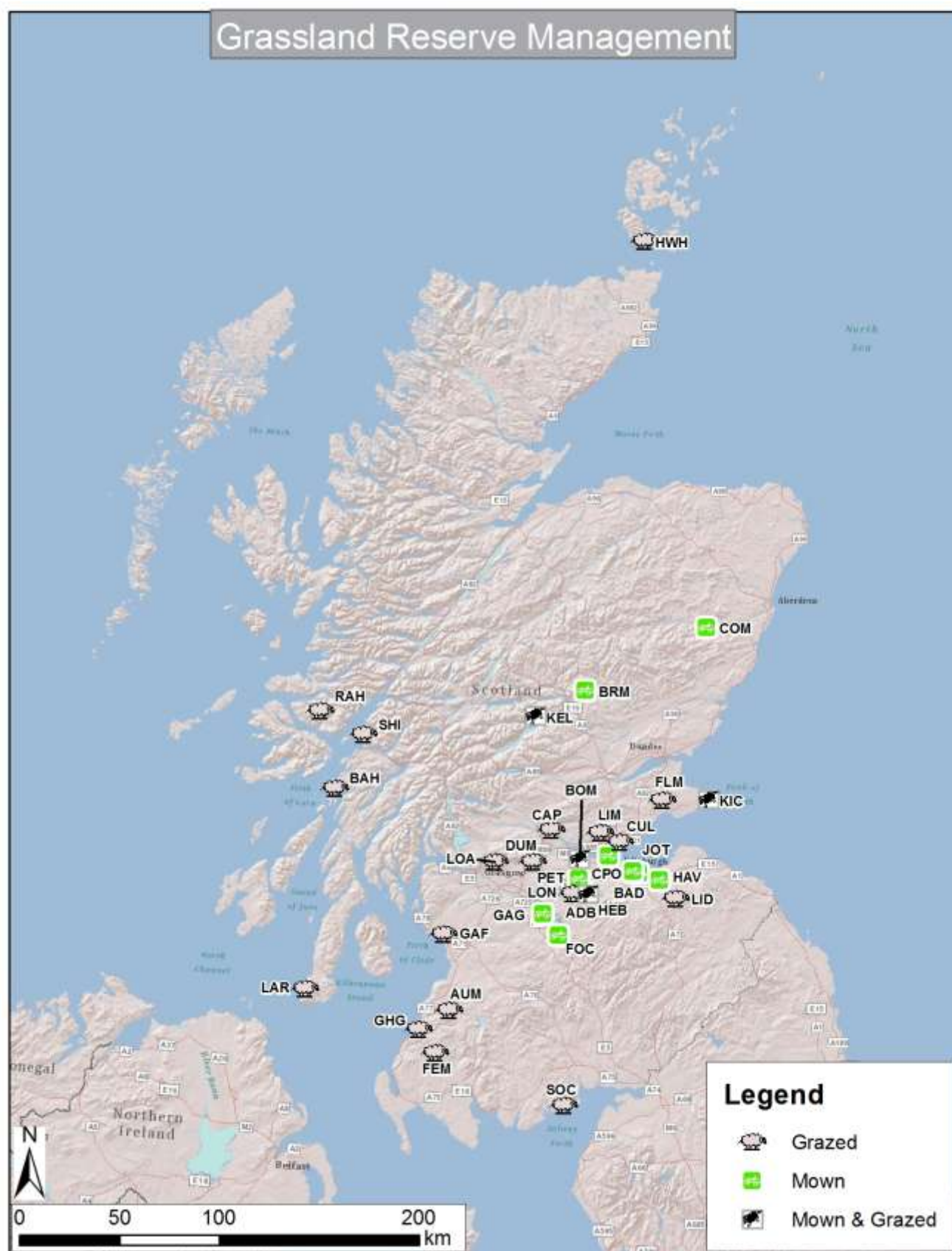


Figure 16: Location of grazed, urban and coastal reserves

8. The conservation status of reserves

Many Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves are protected by statutory designations, these are summarised in Table 3 and shown on the map in Figure 17. The most commonly occurring **designation is that of Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), occurring on 75 of the Trust's** reserves (see Figures 18 and 19 overleaf). Other National and International designations are: National Scenic Areas (NSA, Scottish); National Nature Reserve (NNR, UK); Special Area of Conservation (SAC, European), Special Protected Area (SPA, European) and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, International); World Heritage Sites (WHS, International). All of these designations can and often do overlap meaning that a reserve can have more than one designation and this has led to a total of 136 designations across the 121 reserves; there are 46 reserves without a statutory designation.

Statutory Designation	Code	Geographic Area	No. reserves	Area or reserves (ha)
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	UK wide	75	8,500
National Scenic Area	NSA	Scottish	11	10,686
National Nature Reserve	NNR	UK wide	2	1,314
Special Area of Conservation	SAC	European	23	2,418
Special Protection Area	SPA	European	14	3,179
Wetlands of International Importance	RAMSAR	International	10	2,594
World Heritage Site	WHS	International	1	67

Table 3: Distribution of statutory designated sites on Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves

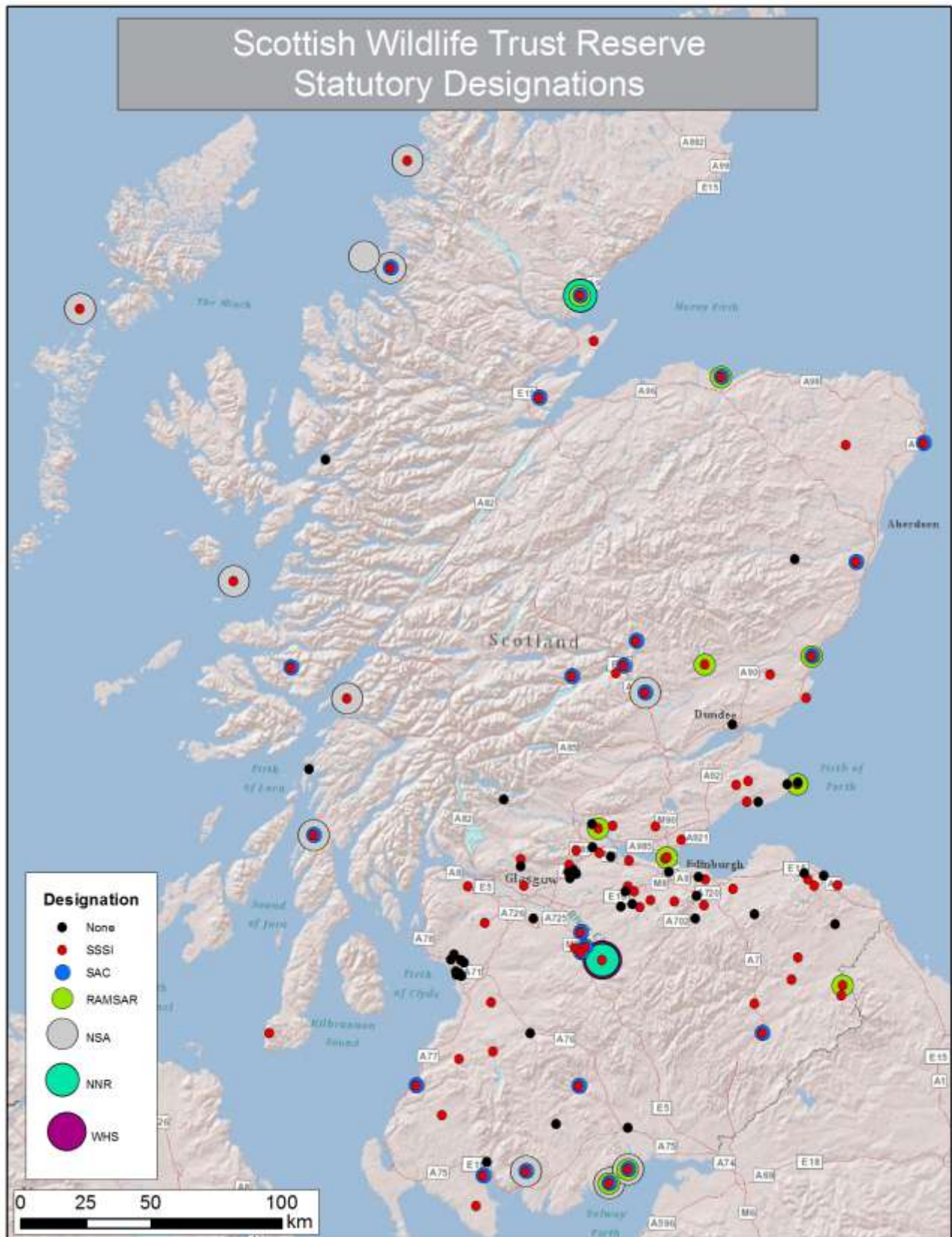


Figure 17: Distribution of statutory designated Sites on Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves

The statutory designation applies to a reserve when all or part of the reserve contains the designated features. This means that the Trust may only manage part of the designated area or feature. The number of reserves with specific features is shown in Figure 18 which contrasts with the areas of designations on reserves in Figure 19. Comparing the two figures shows that **although SSSI is the most common designation it does not cover the largest area of the Trust's reserves**. As expected largest area is covered by NSAs as this is the broadest designation and is most likely to contain several other designations.

NSA's have a lower conservation designation than landscape designations with statutory protection, but do provide planning constraints. They are much larger scale classification together with National Parks, which consider the land more as a functioning unit than identifying individual features to conserve. The Trust has 11 reserves within NSAs and one reserve within the Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park – Aberfoyle Bat Cave.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust's reserves include two NNRs, at Loch Fleet and the recently designated Falls of Clyde, the latter is also our only example of WHS. There are 10 RAMSAR sites under the **Trust's care including Carlingnose Point, Loch Fleet, and Montrose Basin**; all wetlands important for breeding and migratory birds. There are 23 reserves designated as SAC and 14 as SPA.



Otter © Darin Smith

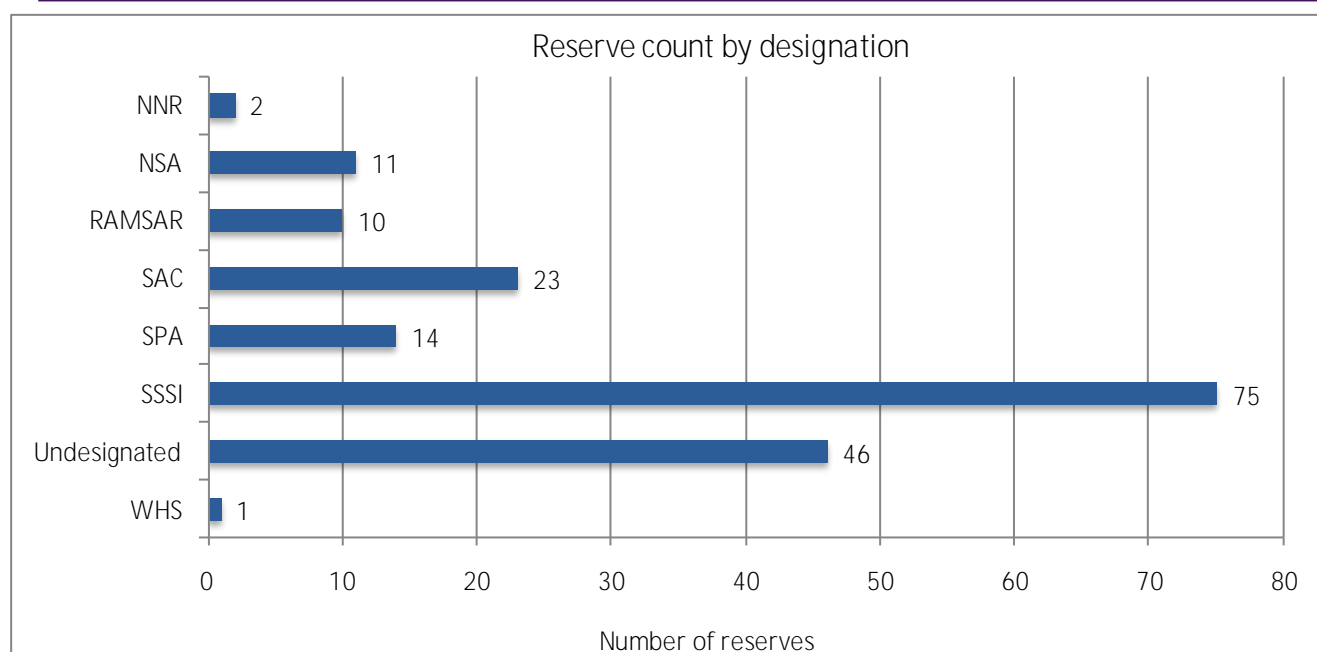


Figure 18: Number of statutory designations present on Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves

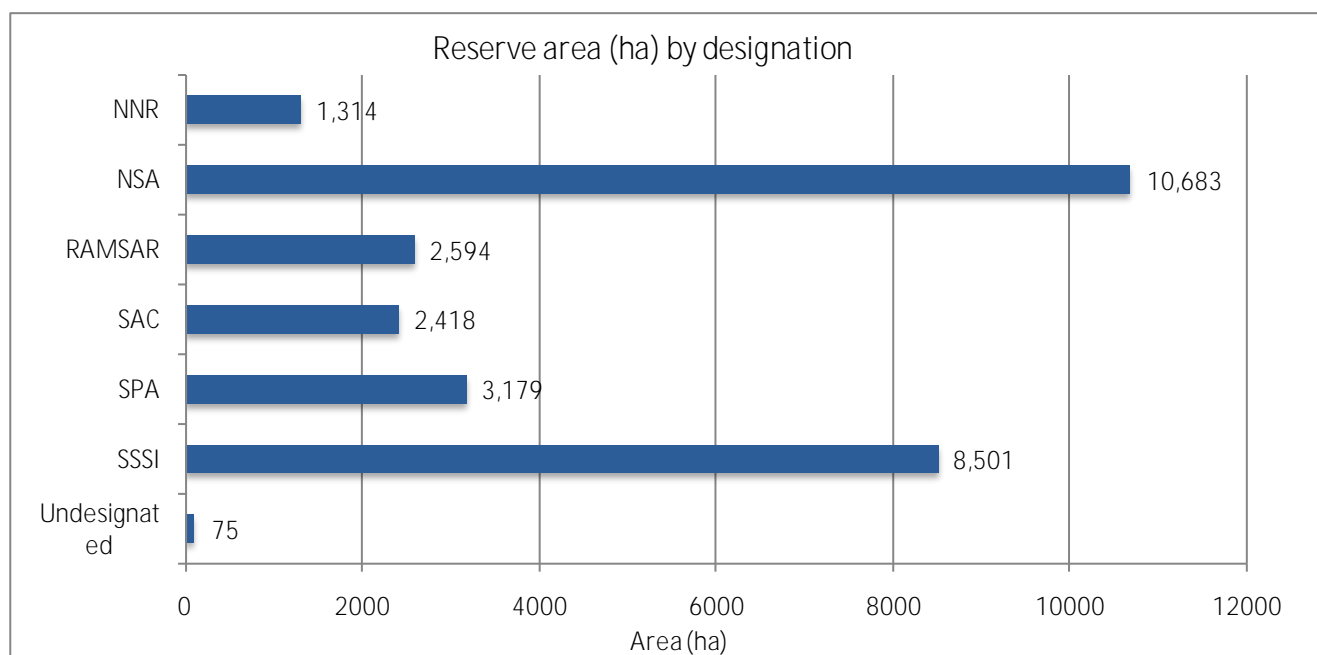


Figure 19: Area of Scottish Wildlife Trust reserves covered by statutory designations

9. Site condition monitoring

Site Condition Monitoring (SCM) is carried out on all designated sites by Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) on a six year cycle, with the second cycle completed in 2010. Sites are designated on the **basis of specific features e.g. a woodland or dune system. A “score” of Favourable to Unfavourable** is given to each designated feature, giving an indication of their condition. Many sites are designated for a combination of reasons therefore there are 271 designated features on **the 76 designated sites. The Table 4 gives a breakdown of the Trust’s site monitoring results in 2010**, this includes Doire Donne as it was disposed of after the results were published .

Feature Score	Number of Features	Percentage
Favourable Maintained	157	57.9 %
Favourable Recovered	2	0.7 %
Favourable Declining	6	2.2 %
Unfavourable Recovering	62	22.9 %
No on site factors	34	12.5 %
Unfavourable No Change	4	1.5 %
Unfavourable Declining	4	1.5 %
Destroyed Partially Destroyed	0	0 %
Destroyed Totally Destroyed	1	0.4 %
Review Notification of Feature	1	0.4 %
Not Assessed	0	0 %
Total	271	100 %

Table 4: Table of the Scottish Wildlife Trusts site condition monitoring results 2010

When sites where the Trust cannot influence the condition of the features (no on site factors) are removed over 96% of the 271 features are in either favourable or recovering condition. Only 3% of the Trusts designated features are considered to be unfavourable. One feature has been totally destroyed and the designation of another is currently under review.

The condition of the designated features is broken down by designation in Figure 20. This shows that SSSI is the most common designation with over 160 designated features within the designated area of 8,666 ha. Of these sites 83% are in favourable condition, 12% have no on site factors and 4% are unfavourable. Of the remaining 1% of features Loch Fleet's designation for long-tailed ducks is being reviewed and the dwarf heath shrub at Carlingnose Point has been destroyed (by a housing development before the reserve was acquired).

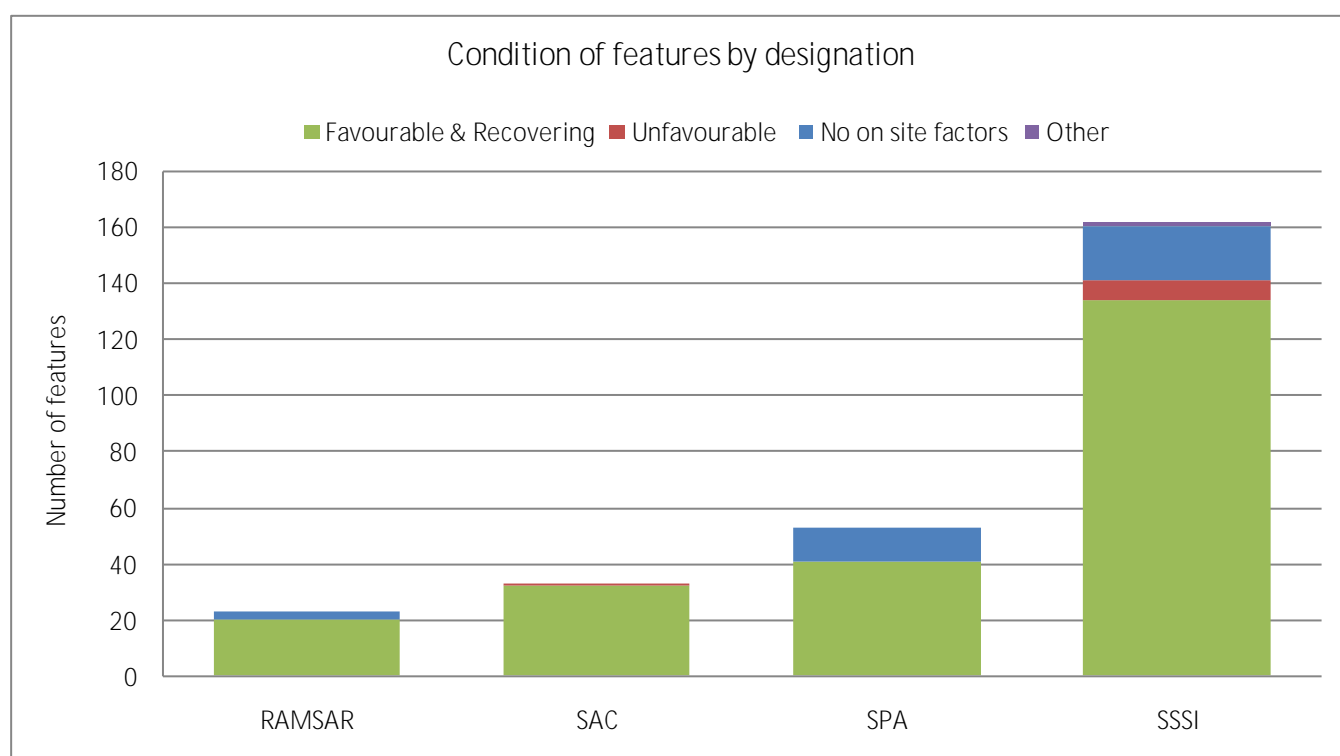


Figure 20: Condition of designated features by designation type

Figure 21 highlights that bird-related features make up a biggest single category (40%) of which the majority (72%) are in favourable or recovering condition. Geology, wetlands (bog, fens etc) and woodlands are the next biggest categories and total 41% of the designated features. Each of these categories having over 90% of the features in favourable or recovering condition. Of the 16 (5.9%) grassland features over 80% are in favourable or recovering condition. All of the other categories make up less than 20% of the designated features in total.

The presence of otters make up all of the Trust's mammal designated features and all are in favourable condition. These are found at Loch of the Lowes, Rahoy Hills and Spey Bay. The woodland category represents a wide range of different habitat types and designated features from mixed woodland on base rich soils in Garrion Gill to juniper on heaths at Belmaduthy Dam. Of the 35 features designated for woodlands only one is not considered to be favourable or recovering. A similar picture emerges from reserves designated for geological features where 73 of the 75 features are in favourable or recovering condition.

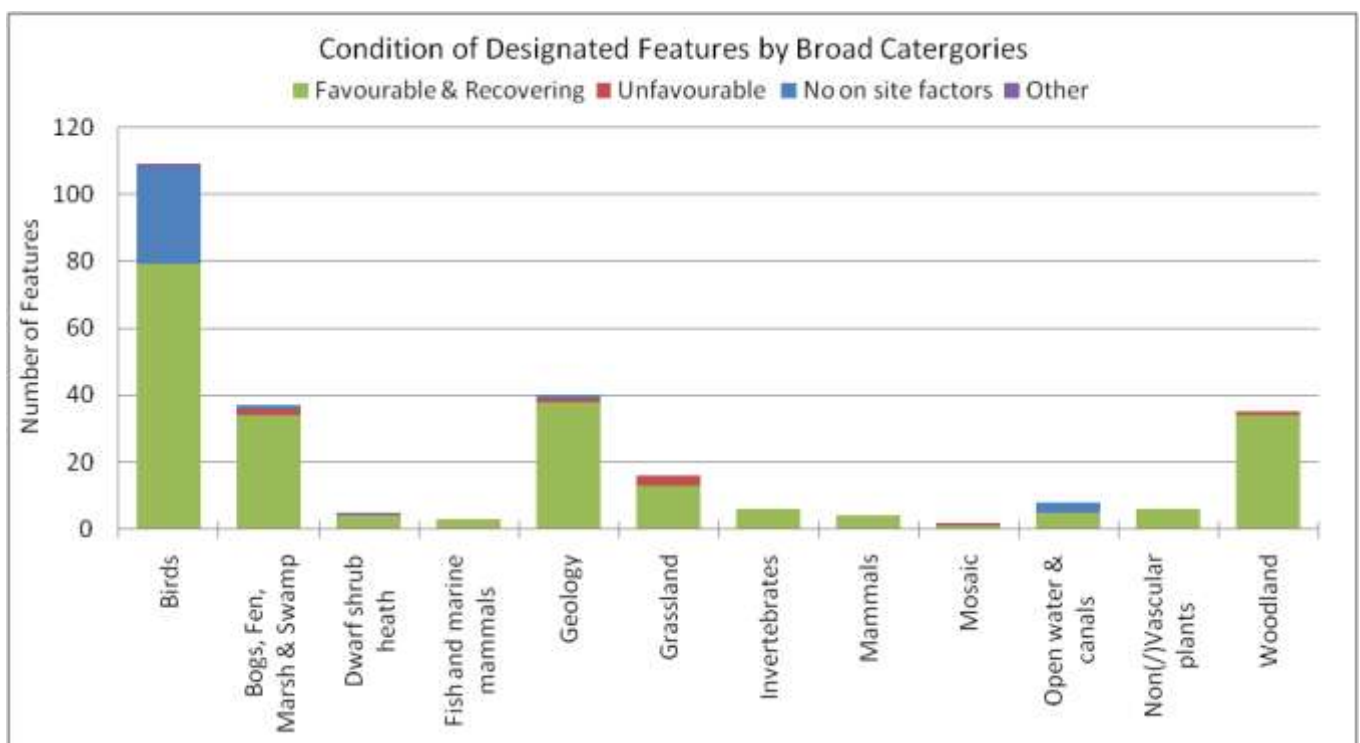


Figure 21: Condition of Designated Features by Broad Category

Annex 1: Prioritisation of Reserve Work

Priority 1: To meet legal and other obligations

These are absolute priorities. They relate to the following essential areas:

- a) Legal Health and Safety and public liability requirements relating to staff, the public use of the site, access infrastructure (including buildings) and the communication of safety messages.
- b) Projects which carry legal or partnership obligations e.g. tenure, vehicle maintenance, fulfilling grant scheme conditions, animal welfare, presence of notifiable weeds etc.
- c) Habitat/species management projects on statutorily designated sites which are absolutely essential in order to achieve and/or maintain *the key feature (s)* at favourable conservation status e.g. ditch blocking on a raised mire to maintain water levels, or, mowing or grazing a grassland reserve.

Priority 2: To maintain the reserve

Projects on non-key features on statutorily designated sites that are required to maintain those features. Projects on non-statutorily designated sites that are essential in order to maintain the site.

This will include the majority of the management plan projects relating to most habitat/species projects as well as their monitoring, and maintenance of the estate fabric e.g. tree planting, mowing, footpath maintenance, boundary fencing, monitoring projects.

Priority 3: To enhance the reserve

These are additional projects that would enhance our ability to achieve the objectives, improve the site for wildlife and/or people or its specified purpose e.g. new footpaths, information panels, research projects, habitat creation works.

Priority 4: Contingency tasks

These tasks are designed to be response to situations that occur on reserves. They may include remedial actions taken after severe weather and other unforeseeable events.

Annex 2: Summary of reserve data

Key to summary of reserve data

Total Tenure from GIS — There may be multiple tenure types on a single reserve. The codes used in the table are as follows:

Code	Tenure Type
A	Agreement to be managed by the Scottish Wildlife Trust
L	Leased to the Scottish Wildlife Trust
O	Owned by the Scottish Wildlife Trust

Designations — Each reserve may have multiple designations. The codes use in the table are listed as follows:

Code	Statutory Designation
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
NSA	National Scenic Area
NNR	National Nature Reserve
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
RAMSAR	Wetlands of International Importance
WHS	World Heritage Site

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Aberfoyle Bat Cave	West Central		Stirling	1972	2004	2014	A	NN506032	0.24								
Addiewell Bing	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1987	1999	2004	L	NT003631	20.09								
Alloa Inches	East Central	West Lothian	Stirling	1996	2003	2013	O	NS865920	53.67	SSSI SPA RAMSAR	53.65	53.65		53.65			
Auchalton Meadow	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1979	2006	2016	O	NS335036	12.00	SSSI	4.83						
Ayr Gorge Woodlands	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1983	2008	2018	O	NS457249	40.35	SSSI	25.08						
Balgavies Loch	North East	Tayside	Angus & Dundee	1975	2009	2019	AO	NO523516	51.00	SSSI	50.10						
Ballachuan Hazel Wood	West Central	Stewartry	Lorn & Mid Argyll	1984	2003	2013	O	NM763146	49.29								
Ballagan Glen	West Central	Clyde Valley	Clyde	1977	2010	2020	AO	NS572800	4.85	SSSI	6.18						
Balhaguard Glen	North East	Tayside	Aberfeldy	1976	2006	2016	AO	NN939513	54.41	SSSI	56.66						
Bankhead Moss	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1967	2005	2015	O	NO447103	17.74	SSSI	4.44						
Barnyards Marsh	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1990	2004	2014	L	NO485022	0.86								
Bawsinch and Duddingston	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1971	1998	2003	ALO	NT284725	26.94	SSSI	19.49						
Belmaduthy Dam	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	North - Inner Moray Firth	1989	2006	2016	L	NH643571	19.53	SSSI SAC	18.72	18.72					
Bernersyde Moss	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1966	2000	2005	A	NT614340	24.93	SSSI	23.63						

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Ben Mor Coigach	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	North - North Forum	1998	X	X	O	NC075065	6,191.07	SSSI SPA SAC NSA	282.64	265.47	265.47			NSA	
Black Devon	East Central	Fife	Stirling	1989	2010	2020	O	NS926930	0.11	SSSI	0.06						
Blackcraig Wood	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1994	2010	2020	O	NX440641	18.47								
Bogburn Flood Lagoons	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1994	1998	2003	A	NS972679	13.74								
Bo'mains Meadow	East Central	West Lothian	Falkirk	1998	2009	2019	O	NS988794	3.30	SSSI	0.91						
Brerachan Meadow	North East	Tayside	Perth	1978	2006	2016	A	NO016638	0.33	SSSI SAC	0.25		0.31				
Brock Wood	South East	Tweed Valley	Lothians	2006	2010	2020	O	NT662748	17.01								
Cambus Pools	East Central	West Lothian	Stirling	1994	2009	2019	A	NS846937	9.91								
Cander Moss	South	Clyde Valley	Lanark Area	1986	2008	2017	O	NS782460	23.83	SSSI	24.37						
Carlingnose Point	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1999	2007	2017	O	NT135809	5.93	SSSI SPA RAMSAR	3.88	0.22	0.21				
Carron Dam	East Central	West Lothian	Falkirk	1996	2008	2018	L	NS875826	15.63	SSSI	15.77						
Carron Glen	East Central	West Lothian	Falkirk	1995	2008	2018	O	NS785835	18.93	SSSI	18.77						
Carsegowan Moss	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1993	2009	2019	O	NX425587	52.02	SSSI SAC	48.05		48.05				
Carstramon Wood	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1985	2007	2017	O	NX592605	71.88	SSSI SAC NSA	71.63		71.73			NSA	

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Cathkin Marsh	South	Clyde Valley	Clyde	2007	2003	2013	O	NS621574	11.45								
Corsehillmuir Wood	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1996	2005	2015	O	NS315435	27.87								
Coulnacraig Meadow	North East	Reserve Co-ordinator NE	North - Aberdeen	1983	2009	2019	O	NO623953	0.24								
Cullaloe	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1994	2003	2013	L	NT188877	26.48	SSSI	9.66						
Cumbernauld Glen	Cumbernauld	CGSM	Clyde	1995	2004	2014	O	NS777763	117.44								
Dalmellington Moss	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1996	2007	2017	O	NS465063	29.41	SSSI	27.30						
Dowalton Marshes	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1993	X	X	O	NX402471	6.34	SSSI	6.45						
Drummain Reesbed	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1974	2006	2016	O	NX984610	5.08	SSSI SPA SAC RAMSAR NSA	4.91	4.92	4.91	4.91		NSA	
Dullatur Marsh	West Central	West Lothian	Clyde	1994	2004	2014	AO	NS755779	60.86	SSSI	55.69						
Dumbarnie Links	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1998	2009	2019	AO	NO441022	7.16	SSSI	7.46						
Duns Castle	South East	Tweed Valley	Berwickshire	1966	1998	2003	A	NT778550	73.38								
East Lammernmuir Deans	South East	Dalkeith	Berwickshire	1968	1995	2000	A	NT703700	55.38	SSSI	40.13						
Eilean na Creige Dubhe	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1970	2010	2019	A	NG824335	1.11								

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Erraid Wood	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1982	1999	2004	O	NT248662	4.21								
Falls of Clyde	South	Clyde Valley	Lanark Area	1968	2003	2008	ALO	NS881423	71.13	SSSI WHS NNR	18.06				67.44		NNR
Feech Meadows	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1988	2003	2013	AO	NX263822	114.69	SSSI	81.40						
Fife Ness Muir	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1995	1996	2001	O	NO636095	0.94								
Fleecefaulds Meadow	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1998	2008	2018	O	NO401088	12.82	SSSI	11.76						
Forest Wood	Cumbernauld	CGSM	Clyde	1995	2004	2014	O	NS785745	89.52								
Fountainbleau Ladypark	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1967	2010	2020	AO	NX986772	5.54								
Gailes Marsh	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1996	2004	2014	O	NS324358	17.87								
Garnock Floods	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1996	2004	2014	O	NS306417	19.36								
Garrion Gill	South	Clyde Valley	Lanark Area	1989	2003	2013	O	NS804522	7.24	SSSI SAC	7.05		6.08				
Gight Wood	North East	Reserve Co-ordinator NE	North - Aberdeen	1994	2007	2017	O	NJ820392	35.57	SSSI	31.43						
Glen Moss	South West	Irvine	Clyde	1991	2003	2013	A	NS368699	18.49	SSSI	8.35						
Gordon Moss	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1966	2006	2016	AO	NT635425	15.21	SSSI	15.33						
Grey Hill Grassland	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1990	2008	2018	O	NX181941	328.44	SSSI SAC	263.85		263.85				

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Hadfast Valley	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1998	1998	2003	O	NT388688	5.54	SSSI	5.48						
Handa Island	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1991	2005	2015	A	NC138480	318.20	SSSI SPA NSA	318.21	318.21				NSA	
Hare and Dunhogg Mosses	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1966	2006	2016	A	NT471247	7.82	SSSI	3.16						
Harray Road End	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1993	2010	2019	O	HY336138	8.61								
Hermard Birchwood	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1984	2003	2013	A	NT031618	9.68	SSSI	8.80						
Hill of White Hamars	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1988	2003	2013	O	ND313885	122.70								
Holm of Burghlee	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1994	2010	2020	O	HY536160	18.70								
Hoselaw Loch and Din Moss	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1972	2010	2020	L	NT808317	21.83	SSSI SPA RAMSAR	21.78	21.78		21.78			
Isle of Elgg	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1978	2006	2016	P	NM474875	2,997.97	SSSI NSA	1302.12					NSA	
Isle Ristol	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1993	1995	2000	O	NB971112	138.18	NSA						NSA	
Johnston Terrace Garden	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1985	2001	2006	A	NT254735	0.08								
Jupiter Urban Wildlife Centre	East Central	West Lothian	Falkirk	1987	2008	2018	L	NS920810	4.35								
Keltneyburn	North East	Tayside	Aberfeldy	1970	2010	2020	AO	NN767508	15.91	SSSI SAC	12.40		6.84				
Kilminning Coast	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1985	2009	2019	A	NO634091	19.99	SSSI SPA RAMSAR	17.76	11.44		11.44			

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Knapdale Habitats Partnership Area	West Central		Lorn & Mld Argyll	1982	2008	2018	P	NR766884	732.94	SSSI SAC NSA	578.27	578.27	578.27			NSA	
Knockshinnoch Lagoons	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1995	2010	2020	O	NS608137	80.74								
Knowetop Lochs	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1970	2010	2020	O	NX706786	24.49								
Largiebaan	West Central	Stewartry	Clyde	1974	2004	2014	O	NR614143	1,713.83	SSSI	242.82						
Lawthorn Wood	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1996	2005	2015	O	NS345412	3.28								
Lielowan Meadow	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1992	2004	2014	O	NT090926	2.59	SSSI	2.53						
Linga Holm	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1999	2010	2020	O	HY616273	63.34								
Linhouse Glen	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1993	2001	2006	AO	NT072643	20.67	SSSI	14.05						
Linn Dean	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1988	1997	2002	O	NT468594	24.83								
Loch Ardinning	West Central	Clyde Valley	Clyde	1988	2003	2013	O	NS564779	147.66								
Loch Fleet	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1970	1995	2000	P	NH794965	1,247.33	SSSI SPA SAC RAMSAR NNR	1226.03	1226.03	25.63	1226.03		NNR	
Loch Libo	South West	Irvine	Clyde	1973	2008	2018	O	NS435556	17.46	SSSI	17.59						
Loch of Lintrathen	North East	Tayside	Angus & Dundee	1974	2007	2017	A	NO278550	229.70	SSSI SPA RAMSAR	185.58	185.58		215.10			
Loch of the Lowes	North East	Tayside	Perth	1969	2006	2016	AO	NO041435	98.54	SSSI SAC NSA	94.49		94.40			NSA	

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Long Craig Island	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1987	2004	2014	O	NT125802	2.14	SSSI SPA	2.06	2.06					
Longhaven Cliffs	North East	Reserve Co-ordinator NE	North - Aberdeen	1981	2007	2017	O	NK116394	34.34	SSSI SPA SAC	28.95	28.95	28.95				
Longridge Moss	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	2002	2002	2007	O	NS955620	32.84								
Lower Nethan Gorge	South	Clyde Valley	Lanark Area	1984	2008	2018	O	NS820466	16.99	SSSI SAC	15.85		15.69				
Luggiebank Wood	Cumbernauld	CGSM	Clyde	1995	2004	2014	O	NS758730	26.74								
Milkhall Pond	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1976	2004	2014	O	NT242573	1.95								
Montrose Basin	North East	Tayside	North Angus	1976	2008	2018	AO	NO700564	1,021.23	SSSI SPA SAC RAMSAR	939.71	939.71	2.49	939.71			
Northside Wood	Cumbernauld	CGSM	Clyde	1995	2004	2014	O	NS759754	44.61								
Oldhall Ponds	South West	Ayrshire	Ayrshire	1996	2005	2015	O	NS337365	13.75								
Pease Dean	South East	Tweed Valley	Berwickshire	1989	2010	2020	O	NT790704	31.37	SSSI	7.12						
Pepper Wood	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1968	2003	2013	A	NT142753	1.17								
Perceton Wood	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1996	2005	2015	O	NS355403	2.58								
Petershill	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1990	2005	2015	O	NS984696	5.31	SSSI	5.27						
Possil Marsh	West Central	Clyde Valley	Glasgow	1982	2003	2013	AO	NS585700	28.59	SSSI	30.32						

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
Rahoy Hills	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	Lorn & Mid Argyll	1986	1992	1997	AO	NM690535	1,678.75	SSSI SAC	1607.86	707.93					
Red Moss of Balerno	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1975	2010	2020	A	NT164636	23.40	SSSI	22.23						
Red Moss of Netherley	North East	Reserve Co-ordinator NE	North - Aberdeen	1997	2007	2017	O	NO857938	42.35	SSSI SAC	40.51	40.51					
Roslin Glen	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1980	2007	2017	L	NT275625	21.07	SSSI	17.01						
Seaton Cliffs	North East	Tayside	Angus & Dundee	1975	2006	2016	O	NO667416	12.49	SSSI	10.68						
Shewalton Sandpits	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1982	2005	2015	LO	NS327371	15.15								
Shewalton Wood	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1996	2007	2017	O	NS345355	131.89								
Shian Wood	West Central		Lorn & Mid Argyll	1995	2003	2013	O	NM907418	21.38	SSSI NSA	0.04					NSA	
Sourlie Wood	South West	Irvine	Ayrshire	1996	2005	2015	O	NS343416	5.92								
Southwick Coast	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1983	2007	2017	O	NX910558	31.68	SSSI SPA SAC RAMSAR NSA	28.76	28.76	28.76	28.76		NSA	
Spey Bay	North East	Reserve Co-ordinator NE	None	1991	2007	2017	AL	NJ325657	120.07	SSSI SPA SAC RAMSAR	111.18	92.04	111.49	92.04			
Stenhouse Wood	South	Stewartry	Galloway	1987	2009	2019	O	NX795930	18.24	SSSI SAC	18.08	18.08					
Tailend Moss	South East	West Lothian	Lothians	1979	2002	2007	A	NT005678	29.13	SSSI	30.00						
Tallich	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	North - Inner Moray Firth	1973	2006	2016	A	NH850786	17.76	SSSI	17.20						

Name	Reserve Manager Area	Conservation Team	Members Centre Area	Date of acquisition	RMP start date	RMP expiry date	Total Tenure from GIS	Grid Reference	Size (ha)	All Designations	SSSI area	SPA Area	SAC Area	RAMSAR Area	WHS Area	NSA	NNR
The Islands of Shillay	North	Reserve Co-ordinator N	None	1999	2001	2006	A	NF880913	48.81	SSSI NSA	48.74					NSA	
The Miley	North East	Tayside	Angus & Dundee	1992	2008	2018	A	NO384315	1.75								
Thornton Glen	South East	Tweed Valley	Lothians	1979	2002	2007	A	NT735741	7.44								
Tummel Shingle Islands	North East	Irvine	Pittochry	1985	2008	2018	AO	NN963552	39.39	SSSI SAC	37.51		37.91				
Upper Nethan Gorge	South	Clyde Valley	Lanark Area	1989	2003	2008	O	NS801442	43.28	SSSI SAC	34.07		34.07				
Wallacebank Wood	East Central	West Lothian	Falkirk	1986	2009	2019	A	NS847847	15.27								
West Quarry Braes	East Central	Fife	Fife & Kinross	1994	2004	2014	A	NO595090	1.50								
Whitlaw Wood	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1985	2002	2007	O	NT500132	8.00	SSSI SAC	8.13		8.25				
Woodhall Dean	South East	Dalkeith	Lothians	1985	2001	2006	O	NT681728	62.26	SSSI	48.42						
Yetholm Loch	South East	Tweed Valley	Central Borders	1968	2004	2014	A	NT803275	25.94	SSSI	21.91						

