

West Dunbartonshire Local Plan Review of Local Nature Conservation Sites



Central Environmental Surveys



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Summary

This report presents a review of local nature conservation sites (LNCS) in West Dunbartonshire based on best-practice guidelines and developed through a consultation process with West Dunbartonshire Council and Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH).

The review is idealistic in that virtually every significant area of semi-natural habitat has been proposed as a Local Nature Conservation Site; and realistic in its recommendations for habitat management.

The selection and assessment criteria are provided in the following report section of the review. The evaluation of individual proposed LNCSs along with other details and maps are provided in the appendices with a separate section for each site in alphabetical order.

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1 Introduction

Terms of Reference and Scope of Study

This study was commissioned by West Dunbartonshire Council with assistance from Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) to provide a review of local nature conservation sites that will inform the West Dunbartonshire Local Plan. The primary aims of the study are to review the existing local nature conservation sites in the documents *Dumbarton District, District Wide Local Plan 1999*, and in *Clydebank Local Plan 2004*. Also considered are *Leven Valley Initiative Nature Conservation Strategy*, 1994, and *Mid Clyde River Valleys Project Nature Conservation Strategy*, 1992. The nature conservation value of new and existing sites is assessed against *Guidance on Establishing and Managing Local Nature Conservation Site Systems in Scotland*, SNH, 2000. Finally habitat management advice is provided for identified Local Nature Conservation Sites.

2 Site Selection and Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Site Selection

Sites selected for appraisal include:

- Current Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation, SINCs, identified in the *Dumbarton District, District Wide Local Plan 1999*, and also in the *Clydebank Local Plan 2004*.
- 'Important Wildlife Corridor' areas identified in *Clydebank Local Plan 2004*.
- Proposed 'Important Wildlife Corridor' areas in *Leven Valley Initiative Nature Conservation Strategy*.
- Potential Local Nature Conservation Sites (pLNCS) identified from aerial photographs. Virtually all significant areas of semi-natural habitat not already covered by the above fall into this category.

Minor areas of woodland, rough ground, road verge, tended cemeteries, lines of field trees, some dense conifer plantation blocks, private gardens and municipal shrub plantings etc – collectively known as 'matrix habitats' have been left out for reasons of practicality.

National and international sites (SSSI and SPA sites) were not visited, and have not been assessed, although they are considered in the context of buffer zones and connectivity.

Existing data, principally from A *Habitat Survey of the Leven Valley, Dumbarton District* (Futter 1990), *Leven Valley Initiative Nature Conservation Strategy* (Futter, 1994), and *Mid Clyde River Valleys Project Nature Conservation Strategy*, 1992 were then consulted to highlight potentially interesting habitats, features and species before the site was visited by a surveyor.

2.2 Site Survey Methods

Site surveys were undertaken by two experienced surveyors with a thorough knowledge of the habitats and vegetation communities of Scotland and northern England, aiding the assessment of sites in a national context.

Initially, sites were surveyed to the standard Phase 1 Habitat Survey methodology in order not only to assess the value of sites but the quality of previous Phase 1 surveys. Also, this stage allowed the surveyors to establish the local standards, and to be consistent with each other in assessment of sites. The previous Phase 1 surveys were found to be of excellent quality, although the mapping of habitat boundaries was inaccurate as compared to the ortho-rectified aerial photographs

used for this assessment. The inaccuracies in habitat mapping are probably due to a lack of good aerial photographs to interpret during previous surveys. Allowance was made for changes in the habitats since the previous surveys in 1990 and 1994, particularly the effects of succession.

For the great majority of the sites a walk-over survey was undertaken. Given the good quality of previous Phase 1 surveys it was deemed unnecessary to repeat the Phase 1 methodology. A walk-over survey is, as the name suggests, a quicker method where aerial photographs overlain by 1:10000 map features are used to plot a route that takes in all the main features of a site, and allows changes since the previous survey to be assessed.

2.3 Species-lists

Exhaustive lists of species were not recorded during this assessment, for the following reasons:

- Previous surveys provide an adequate baseline from 1990 and 1992.
- Any species-lists produced during this survey could only have provided a snap-shot of a site given the time/budgetary constraints.
- Only the easiest biological groups may be surveyed quickly, such as the higher plant flora, butterflies etc. For example, most invertebrate groups require very specialised knowledge, and the process of identification is time consuming. Comprehensive lists can only be built-up by repeated visits by a range of experts throughout a year or more.
- To provide a list of only the most noticeable plant and bird species, or an incomplete list of protected species, may be miss-leading and counterproductive.

Therefore the likely value of a site for groups such as invertebrates and birds is most effectively assessed for the purposes of a nature conservation strategy by using the habitats/plant communities and their condition as an index of potential diversity.

2.4 Criteria for Site Selection

Sites assessment follows the methods provided in: *Guidance on Establishing and Managing Local Nature Conservation Site Systems in Scotland*. SNH, 2005. (Quote from guidelines in italics, with some additional observations in non-italics).

All sites proposed as local biodiversity sites should be assessed according to each of these six factors:

- Species diversity. 'This factor refers to the number of different species found on a site. A comparative assessment should be made of the number of species recorded against what might be expected to occur within the habitats present in that area'. Due to the lack of and difficulty in collecting such information, particularly of cryptic groups this quality is an expression of the number of niches provided by the habitats of the area, or the potential species diversity using habits as an index.
- O Species rarity. 'This factor refers to the species recorded on the site that are considered to be rare, endangered or vulnerable, in a national or local context, including those on the Scottish Biodiversity List and those listed as priorities in the LBAP'. Due to the lack of and difficulty in collecting such information, particularly of cryptic groups this quality is an expression of the number of niches provided by the habitats of the area. Again habitats are used as an index of this quality. Too much emphasis in species rarity ignores the rapid decline of many 'common' species.

- **Habitat rarity.** *'This factor refers to the rarity of a habitat within the national and local context'.* Expressed in terms of Annex 1 and UK BAP Priority Habitats.
- **Habitat naturalness.** 'This factor refers to the degree of current and historic human intervention in natural processes for each habitat type. For example, semi-natural woodland and unimproved grassland are more natural than plantation woodland and improved grassland'.
- **Habitat extent.** 'This factor refers to the amount of a particular habitat found on a site relative to the total found in the local area'.
- **Connectivity.** 'This factor is a measure of the physical links between broadly similar habitats found on a site and in the surrounding countryside, and of the potential for new links to be created'.

These attributes are each scored from 1 (poor) to 5 (very good) and a site score is then calculated as the average of these.

3 Site Evaluation Score & Selection of Sites Proposed for LNCS Status

The table below lists all the sites identified as existing or potential SINCs/LNCSs by the methods described in Section 2.1 above. The evaluation of confirmed LNCSs (refered to as SINCs in the Local Plans) and potential LNCSs (includes some current 'Important Wildlife Corridor' sites in the Local Plan) against each of the Site Selection Criteria is provided in full in the section on each individual site in the Appendix. The table below summarises the Nature Conservation Evaluation Score and the current site designation status as defined in the adopted Local Plans.

Site	Evaluation	Current Designation (followed by source)
A82 verge	2	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Alexandria Wood 1	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Alexandria Wood 2	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Alexandria Wood 3	4	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Auchenreoch Muir	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Auchentorlie Glen	5	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Auchentorlie Wood	4	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Ballantines Orchid Colony	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Beechwood - Broomhill Wood	2	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Bellsmyre Grasslands	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Blairvault Burn and Pappert Muir	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Bonhill Muir & Pappert Hill	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Brucehill - Inland Cliff	5	Proposed LNR (DDLP 1999)
Carman Muir	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Cochno Hill and Loch Humphrey Burn	4	Potential new LNCS 2008
Cordale Point	5	Potential new LNCS 2008
Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 1	2	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)

Refer to **Appendix 1**: *Map of pLNCS Reviewed* which shows all of the sites listed in the table below.

Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 2	5	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Craigarestie & Brown Hill	2	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Dalmonach Grassland	1	SINC (DDLP 1999) Lost to Development
Dalquhurn Point	4	Potential new LNCS 2008
Dalreoch Quarry	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Dillichip Grassland	4	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Disused Railway	4	SINC (CLP 2004)
Duncolm and Craighirst	5	Potential new LNCS 2008
Duntocher Burn & Wood	2	SINC (CLP 2004)
Duntocher Burn (North)	2	Potential new LNCS 2008
Edinbarnet woodland	3	Potential new LNCS 2008
Fishers Wood & Boat House Wood	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Fyn Loch Heath	3	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Kilpatricks Braes	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Loch Bowie	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Lusset Glen	2	Potential new LNCS 2008
Morar Road Parkland	1	Lost to Development
Mullour	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Murroch Glen	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Nobleston Estate Wood	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Nursery Woodland	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Overton and Bromley Muir	4	Potential new LNCS 2008
Overtoun Estate, Burn & Barwood Hill	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Pappert Wood & Bonhill Quarry	5	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Poachy Glen	5	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Corridor	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (East Bank)	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (East Bank Marsh)	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (West Bank)	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (2D)	3	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (2E)	5	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (Pond)	4	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
River Leven Swamp (2G)	2	District Wide Importance SINC (DDLP 1999)
Stoneymollan Road Wood	5	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)
Thief's Hill and Earl's Seat	5	Potential new LNCS 2008
Tontine Grassland	1	SINC (DDLP 1999) Lost to Development
West Dumbarton Muir	5	Potential new LNCS 2008
Wester Cochno Burn	3	Potential new LNCS 2008
Wester Cochno parkland	3	Potential new LNCS 2008
Whiteleys Wood	3	Locally Important SINC (DDLP 1999)

The informatiom sources are as follows:

- DDLP: Dumbarton District, District Wide Local Plan. Adopted Plan 1999.
- CLP: Clydebank Local Plan. Adopted 2004.

NB. The Saltings has been removed, by request, from further consideration as it is now a Local Nature Reserve.

4 Proposed Local Nature Conservation Site Network 4.1 Rationale

Fragmentation of habitats is the main problem for wildlife at the landscape level, thus virtually all the significant areas of semi-natural habitats in West Dunbartonshire have been included within proposed LNCSs so as to maintain as complete a network as possible.

All sites scoring 2 or above in the evaluation (refer to Table above) have been put forward as LNCSs. Refer to **Appendix 2**: *pLNCS Proposed* that maps all the sites put forward as Local Nature Conservation Sites. Details of each site are provided in separate site accounts arranged alphabetically in **Appendix 3**: *Individual Site Accounts*.

West Dunbartonshire has a rich resource of natural and semi-natural habitats. With extensive moorlands to west and east, the River Leven corridor between, and the coastal habitats along the River Clyde forming a framework around the urban areas and the intensive agricultural lands around them. The habitats of the River Leven valley are quite isolated within the urban area, with only tenuous links maintained between the Leven Valley and the surrounding moorland margins provided by steep valley woodlands. There is very little semi-natural habitat within urban areas, although, no urban area is very far from the margins of the moorland areas, the Leven corridor, or the coast, and access for the public is good.

4.2 Nationally and Internationally Important Sites

West Dunbartonshire contains the internationally important Inner Clyde RAMSAR, SPA and SSSI site, and nationally important biological and geological SSSIs across the eastern moorlands. These are not considered individually here as separate conservation and management procedures apply. They are considered, however, in terms of connectivity and buffer zones within the proposed network of local nature conservation sites. All of the nationally important SSSIs would fall into a single extensive east moorland site as proposed by the review.

4.3 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)

Information was requested but none was forthcoming on these sites. They have not been considered within the review per se, however, sites supporting semi-natural habitats will have been included within the existing or proposed LNCSs. Locations of RIGS may be superimposed over the LNCSs at a future date.

4.4 Local Nature Conservation Site Boundaries

The boundaries to most of the existing SINCs remain the same as described in A *Habitat Survey of the Leven Valley, Dumbarton District* (Futter 1990), Leven *Valley Initiative*, (Futter, 1994), and *Mid Clyde River Valleys Project*, 1992. This is because no other suitable semi-natural habitats occur contiguous with these. The exceptions are:

- Alexandria Woods: now incorporates adjacent 'Long Strip Woodland'.
- Auchenreoch Muir: now incorporates former 'Important Wildlife Corridor' contiguous to north-west.
- Loch Bowie: now incorporates Dunbowie, the hill contiguous to west.

The boundaries of newly proposed LNCSs within the extensive moorland areas are artifacts of past LNCS designations and the more or less arbitrary divisions used for convenience during the survey of these areas. Most of these arbitrary divisions have been retained because of the variations between sites in the assessment score of

conservation value, thus only contiguous site of equal nature conservation value are combine. Following this rationale Thief's Hill & Earl's Seat, Duncolm & Craighirst, and West Dumbarton Muir are to be amalgamated and known collectively as Dumbarton Muir. This reflects the importance of maintaining these moors as a single ecological unit or biome. The wildlife value consists of the extensive open mosaic of habitats, rather than considering heaths, blanket bogs and grasslands as separate entities. These are low-productivity environments that are not viable to many species if broken-up into small habitat patches. Further, all of the nationally important SSSIs would fall into a single extensive east moorland site and provide a robust framework of buffers and habitat connectivity to safeguard the viability of these SSSIs.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors

No wildlife corridors as such have been proposed, instead all semi-natural habitats have been proposed as LNCSs, including areas formerly set aside as 'Important Wildlife Corridors' in the *Leven Valley Initiative*. Such former IWC sites retain their former boundary delimitations, it is simply proposed to change their status. The rationale is that if a site is worth designating as an important corridor then it is worthy of LNCS status. Previous 'Important Wildlife Corridors' consisted of less diverse/more impoverished sections of moorland/marginal rough pasture. As stated above this reflects the importance of maintaining these moors as a single ecological unit. It also has the benefit of simplifying the LNCS network. Differences in conservation value between sites may still be discerned by the evaluation scoring undertaken, given that boundaries remain unchanged.

4.6 Recent Vegetation Change

The descriptions provided by previous surveys (A *Habitat Survey of the Leven Valley, Dumbarton District*, 1990, Leven *Valley Initiative*, Futter, 1994, and *Mid Clyde River Valleys Project*, 1992) allow some the changes in the vegetation over the last 16-18 years to be assessed; as do the aerial photographs used during this study, which date from 2003.

Moorlands

The two areas of moorland show evidence of continued grazing by sheep and cattle, plus localized burning of heath and blanket bog. There is some evidence of localized recent drainage efforts over blanket bog and wet heath, but mostly drains are old and in-filled, and the habitats recovering. There seems to have been some expansion of bracken and poor-fen/rush-pasture at the expense of heath.

Woodland

There seems to be little detectable change within the woodlands. Core areas of mature woodland have closed canopies and these seem not to have been disturbed. There is little evidence that the woodlands were ever managed as coppice woodlands. There is expansion of secondary woodland of birch and sycamore in former gaps, and locally around the margins. Undoubtedly *Rhododendron ponticum* has expanded greatly within a few woods.

Grasslands

All lowland grasslands within existing SINCs have been neglected. The best neutral grassland found is at Bellsmyre Grassland, where the sward is quite species-poor but retains some characteristic species. Despite continued cattle grazing hawthorn scrub has expanded greatly, threatening the remaining grassland.

Remnant neutral grassland also exists at Ballantines Orchid Colony, but only under the powerline way-leave where regular scrub clearance has taken place. The site is also grazed by cattle, but sporadically and not to the intensity to prevent the rest of the site succeeding to willow scrub. Similarly at Dillichip Grassland site, which is now scrub and ruderal.

At Dalreoch Quarry open ground has developed into a reasonable diverse neutral grassland, but is unmanaged and succeeding to ruderal vegetation and scrub around the margins.

River Leven Swamps and Fens

These sites are all succeeding to willow scrub gradually, with a loss in swamp and fen communities.

4.7 Protected Fauna

Each site survey included protected fauna. No evidence was found.

- Badgers: these are the most obvious of the protected species to verify as they leave a great deal of evidence over a wide area. No evidence was found. However, this does not mean that the survey may be considered conclusive, it is difficult to prove a negative over such a large area, and small outlier setts may have been missed. For the most part the habitat is unsuitable. Badgers do not tend to occur over acid soils such as most moorland habitats as it is unsuitable for their main food species, earthworms. Nor will badgers create setts in wet soils. The many broadleaved woodlands present provide potentially suitable habitat, however, the their proximity to busy roads and the frequency of disturbance by people, and perhaps past persecution, decrease the chance of their being present or re-colonising. No survey was undertaken along field boundaries etc within intensive agriculture areas away from the specific sites surveyed.
- Water Vole: Open and un-shaded stretches of watercourses and lochs with well vegetated banks provide potentially suitable habitat. This could include many of the burns in the moorlands, and local sections in the valleys, however the burns here are within dense woodland which often shades-out bankside vegetation cover. Surveys for water voles require intensive searching, and there was insufficient time to do an exhaustive survey. No survey was undertaken along field burns and ditches within intensive agriculture areas away from the specific sites surveyed.
- **Bats:** No realistic survey could be undertaken for suitable roost or hibernation habitats. These may include any old tree or building or other structure with holes and crevices, far too numerous to undertake the detailed searches required.
- **Great Crested Newt:** Initial surveys for this species consist of assessing the suitability of ponds as breeding habitat. Such ponds must be free of fish, receive some sunlight to warm the waters, have sections of open water for breeding displays and contain aquatic plants as cover and upon which to lay eggs, have suitable terrestrial foraging and hibernation sites nearby, and the waters will not be more acidic than about pH 5.5. No such ponds were found. No survey was undertaken for ponds within intensive agriculture areas away from the specific sites surveyed.
- **Otter:** these will certainly be present along the River Leven and likely to use smaller burns as foraging habitat at least, but no evidence was found. A meaningful survey has to be quite intensive and time consuming and was not carried-out given time limitations.

No survey was carried-out for any bird or fish species, and no other protected species was deemed relevant here.

4.8 **Conservation Management Rationale**

The rationale behind habitat management should be the conservation of "common" wildlife. Populations of many common species, for example widespread and familiar bird and plant species, are in decline everywhere, mainly due to habitat loss. Within the LNCS network the habitats are generally common and widespread, if not extensive. Rare species are not very likely to occur, and if they do they have survived without specific management over recent years. Also, the lack of information on rare species precludes management for them; most rarities are likely to be invertebrates, which require specialised knowledge to recognise, and whose ecology is often poorly understood. Thus a strategy for the management of common wildlife - a general strategy - is proposed. It would be a mistake to try and provide comprehensive management proposals here for individual sites, and simply repeat generalised management prescriptions from the literature. If a site is to be taken inhand and managed then it should be the focus of an individual study, and a management plan developed specifically for specific objectives.

The following provides a list of the key potential site management projects:

- Bellsmyre Grassland. Restoration of neutral grassland meadow. Remove most of the scrub, institute a grazing and mowing regime. Possibly require reintroduction by seeding of plant species. The site is currently grazed by cattle.
- Ballantines Orchid Colony. Restoration of neutral grassland, swamp and fen. Remove selected areas of scrub, institute a grazing regime. Create ponds.
- Dillichip Grassland. Restoration of neutral grassland, swamp and fen. Remove selected areas of scrub, institute a grazing regime. Create ponds.
- Alexandria Woodlands. Eradication of *Rhododendron ponticum*.
- River Leven Swamps. Removal of selected patches of scrub. Create ponds.

References

A Habitat Survey of the Leven Valley, Dumbarton District, 1990

Clydebank Local Plan. Adopted 2004.

Dumbarton District, District Wide Local Plan. Adopted Plan 1999.

Futter, K. 1992. *Leven Valley Dumbarton District Habitat Survey*. Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Futter, K. 1994. Leven Valley Initiative. Scottish Wildlife Trust.

Joint Nature Conservancy Council. 1990. *Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey: A technique for Environmental Audit.* NCC, Peterborough.

LNCS Working Group. *Guidance on Establishing and Managing Local Nature Conservation Site Systems in Scotland.* <u>http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/heritagemanagement/LNCS/default.asp</u>

Mid Clyde River Valleys Project, 1992

UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

Appendix 1: Map of pLNCS Reviewed



Appendix 2: *Map of pLNCS Proposed*





Appendix 3: Individual Site Accounts

A82 verge			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	238100		
Northing	681200		
Date	Summer 2007		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	2 Moderate Low		
Interest Features	Woodland		
Survey	Phase 1		
Management	Eradicate Rhododendron, return to native broadleaved		
Species Diversity	Low botanical species diversity in broadleaved plantation and		
	recent naturally regenerated birch woodland. All species groups		
	impeded by cover of Rhododendron. Low 2.		
Species Rarity	Very common woodland plants and introduced plants recorded		
	only. Low potential for rare invertebrates and birds. Low 2.		
Habitat Rarity	A heterogeneous mixture of plantation and recent natural		
	regeneration woodland including patches of ash, elm, birch and		
	Rhododendron plus scattered larger beech, oak and lime. Low 2.		
Habitat	Plantation and recent natural regeneration woodland. Low 2.		
Naturalness			
Habitat Extent	The site boundary encompasses 2.3Ha, but this is just a portion of		
	a larger stand of mixed plantation. Low 1.		
Connectivity	A small block of a much larger mixed plantation. Contributes little		
	to connectivity. Low 1.		
Reason For	Common wildlife. Potential to improve. Low 2.		
Selection			

Target Note

A82 verge. Broadleaved woodland. A heterogeneous mixture of planted and recent natural regeneration. Includes patches of *Fraxinus excelsior* with *Ulmus glabra* and *Salix cinerea* and areas dominated by *Betula pendula* over *Rhododendron ponticum*. Scattered larger *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea* and *Tilia x europaea*, and a walkway lined by *Taxus baccata*. Where present the groundflora is of *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Carex pendula* and *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*.

Site 41 A82 verge



A82 verge Phase One Habitats



Alexandria Woods	
Compartment	Alexandria Wood 1
Easting	238700
Northing	680500
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	3 Moderate
Interest Feature	Broadleaved woodland, old trees
Survey	Phase 1
Management	Eradicate Rhododendron, coppice sycamore, plant oak and native shrubs
Species Diversity	Remnants of oak-birch woodland W11 but much planted with sycamore and invaded by Rhododendron. Some old oaks. Moderate botanical diversity. Moderate potential for invertebrates. Moderate 3 .
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Low potential for rare invertebrates. Moderate 2 .
Habitat Rarity	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11 is the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region. It is common in the region, but not extensive. This woodland is disturbed but includes some old trees. A UK BAP priority habitat. Moderate 3 .
Habitat Naturalness	Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11a, the Dryopteris dilatata sub-community is the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region. It is much altered by sycamore planting, Rhododendron invasion and human disturbance. A UK BAP Priority Habitat. Low/Moderate 2 .
Habitat Extent	5Ha. Small in extent. Low 2.
Connectivity	Links woods along A82 with Christie Park and gardens of Renton. Low/Moderate 3 .
Reason For Selection	Moderate quality woodland containing vestiges of local climax community. Higher amenity value. UKBAP priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood (Remnants) The overall value of the site is Moderate 3 .

Target Notes: Alexandria Wood 1

AlexWoods1:Broadleaved Woodland/Plantation.

Closed canopy to 30m with abundant *Acer pseudoplatanus*, locally abundant *Quercus petraea*, frequent *Betula pendula* plus occasional *Tilia x europaea* and *Fraxinus excelsior*. Some mature trees but most large poles. *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Rubus fruticosus* agg. form the shrub layer. The groundflora is varied with locally abundant *Mercurialis perennis*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Luzula sylvatica*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Ajuga reptans* and *Silene dioica*.

Alexandria Wood 1



140a - 1400 - 146a - 146a - 1360 - 196a - 1966 - 1360 - 1366

Compartment	Alexandria wood 2
Easting	238200
Northing	680300
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart smith
Score	3
Interest Feature	Mature broadleaved woodland, old trees
Survey	Phase 1
Management	None intervention (remove and Rhododendron)
Species Diversity	Remnants of oak-birch woodland W11 – the natural community of the area – along the edges of the burn valley, but much else planted with beech. Some old standard and coppice oaks. Beech now mature and naturalising. Grazing has reduced botanical diversity, but nonetheless moderately good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. Moderate 3.
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Low potential for rare invertebrates. Moderate 2.
Habitat Rarity	Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, w11a, The Dryopteris dilatata sub-community is the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region. It is common in the region, but not extensive. This site contains fragments only but includes some old trees. A UK BAP Priority Habitat. Moderate 3.
Habitat Naturalness	The site is mainly beech plantation of low/moderate naturalness but is naturalising. Fragments of Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11, is the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region and thus natural, but grazed. It is common in the region, but not extensive. A UKBAP priority habitat. Moderate 3.
Habitat Extent	6ha. Small in extent but ecologically viable unit tucked in the steep valley of a small burn. Low 2.
Connectivity	Long narrow wood in burn valley through improved pastures and linking unenclosed marginal upland habitats with the verge woods of the A82 and housing areas. Moderate 3.
Reason For Selection	Good quality valley woodland of local climax community. Good connectivity between moorland, enclosed agriculture, and the built environment. UKBAP priority habitats present: Upland Oakwood. The overall value of the site is moderate 3.

Target Notes Alexandria Wood 2

AlexWoods2A: Broadleaved Woodland/Plantation.

Closed mature canopy to 30m dominated by *Fagus sylvatica* over the steep slopes of the burn, and a lower canopy of *Quercus petraea* and *Betula pendula* with occasional *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Corylus avellana* around the edges. The groundflora is grazed and grassy with abundant *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus* and *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, locally abundant *Mercurialis perennis*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Luzula sylvatica*, *Dryopteris dilatata* and *Dryopteris felix-mas*.

AlexWoods2B: Broadleaved Woodland.

Open canopy of *Quercus petraea* and *Betula pendula*, with frequent *Fagus sylvatica* over a groundflora of *Agrostis capillaris* and *Pteridium aquilinum* which is much disturbed by 'paint ball' activities.

AlexWoods2C: Broadleaved Plantation.

Closed canopy to 30m dominated by *Fagus sylvatica* with abundant *Betula pendula*, frequent *Quercus petraea* and occasional *Corylus avellana*. *Alnus glutinosa* is frequent along the burn edges, with occasional *Fraxinus excelsior*. The groundflora has abundant *Dryopteris dilatata* and *Dryopteris felix-mas*, patches of *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Luzula sylvatica*, frequent *Oxalis acetosella*, occasional *Rubus fruticosus* agg., *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Hedera helix* and *Ajuga reptans*.

Alexandria Wood 2



Alexandria Wood 2 Phase One Habitata



Compartment	Alexandria Wood 3
Easting	237600
Northing	680900
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart smith
Score	4
Interest Feature	Mature broadleaved woodland, old trees
Survey	Phase 1
Management	None intervention (remove and Rhododendron)
Species Diversity	Moderately botanically diverse oak-birch woodland W11, the natural community of the area, with frequent old standard and coppice oaks. Also patches Alder-Ash woodland W7, and mature beech plantation naturalising. Good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. Moderate/High 4.
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Moderate 3.
Habitat Rarity	Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11a, the Dryopteris dilatata sub-community is the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region. It is common in the region, but not extensive. This site is a good example of the community. A UK BAP priority habitat. Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Naturalness	The Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11a, the Dryopteris dilatata sub-community is the local climax community. Stands of this along the burn valleys are highly natural. It is common in the region, but not extensive. This site is a good example of the community. A UK BAP priority habitat. High 5.
Habitat Extent	16Ha. Small in extent but ecologically viable unit tucked in the steep valley of a small burn. Low 2.
Connectivity	Long narrow wood along steep slopes in burn valley through improved pastures and linking unenclosed marginal upland habitats with other woodlands and the verges of the A82. Moderate 3.
Reason For Selection	Good quality valley woodland of local climax community. Good connectivity between moorland, enclosed agriculture, and the built environment. UKBAP priority habitats present: Upland Oakwood, Wet Woodland. The overall value of the site is Moderate/High 4.

Target Notes: Alexandria Wood 3

Small pearl-bordered Fritillaries at NS378807 (2005) Purple Hairstreaks at NS383806 (2006) and NS 380804 (2006, 2007)

AlexWoods3A: Broadleaved Woodland.

This has an open mature canopy 20-25m, dominated by *Quercus petraea* with patches of *Betula pendula* and an occasional *Castanea sativa*. The ground flora is grassy with abundant *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Eurhynchium praelongum* and *Oxalis acetosella*, plus frequent *Viola riviniana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, *Rhytidiadelphus loreus*, *Polytrichum commune*, and occasional *Silene dioica*, *Ajuga reptans* and *Polypodium vulgare*.

Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior are locally frequent in damp places, with a ground flora of Deschampsia cespitosa, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Ranunculus repens, Stellaria media and Lysimachia nemorum.

Ungrazed, but used as part of a commercial quad-bike trail, which has caused localised but severe erosion.

AlexWoods3B: Broadleaved Woodland.

This mature woodland has an open 30m canopy. Drier slopes have abundant *Quercus petraea* over a grazed grassy groundflora. *Alnus glutinosa* is abundant over much of the wood, with frequent *Acer pseudoplatanus* and occasional *Fraxinus excelsior*. *Rhododendron ponticum* forms a shrub layer. The groundflora is damp and grassy with *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Ranunculus repens* and *Juncus effusus*. A narrow strip of *Larix decidua* is planted along the northern edge.

AlexWoods3C:

The western or top edge of this broadleaved woodland is dominated by *Quercus petraea*, mainly old coppices, over a groundflora of *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Eurhynchium praelongum* and *Oxalis acetosella*, with frequent *Viola riviniana*, *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*.

The lower area is dominated by *Alnus glutinosa* with abundant *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Betula* spp. over abundant *Rhododendron ponticum*. The groundflora has abundant *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Eurhynchium praelongum*, small patches of *Pteridium aquilinum*, locally frequent *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and *Ajuga reptans*, plus occasional *Mercurialis perennis* and *Stellaria holostea*.

AlexWoods3D:

Broadleaved Plantation.

Dominated by Fagus sylvatica to 30m high with frequent Quercus petraea, Betula pendula and Acer pseudoplatanus, with Fraxinus excelsior abundant along the edge of the burn. Rhododendron ponticum provides an abundant shrub layer. The groundflora is sparse in the deep shade of the beech with frequent Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris felix-mas, Oxalis acetosella, Lonicera periclymenum, Stellaria holostea and Blechnum spicant.

The adjoining woodland beyond the SINC boundary is mixed plantation with immature poles of *Larix decidua*, *Picea stitchensis* and self-sown *Betula pendula* over a dense layer of *Rhododendron ponticum*.

AlexWoods3E:

Broadleaved Woodland.

Large mature *Quercus petraea* dominate the steeps of the incised burn, with abundant *Betula pendula*, frequent *Fagus sylvatica*, and *Fraxinus excelsior* locally along the burn margins. Shrub layer has frequent *Corylus avellana*, *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Rhododendron ponticum* and saplings of the canopy trees. The wood is fenced, and the ground flora ungrazed with abundant *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Oxalis acetosella*, and frequent *Agrostis capillaris*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Stellaria holostea* and *Blechnum spicant*. *Pteridium aquilinum* is very locally abundant.

Flushed and nutrient enriched areas beside the burn have a light *Fraxinus excelsior* canopy and a richer groundflora with patches of *Mercurialis perennis* with frequent *Oxalis acetosella, Viola riviniana,* occasional *Lysimachia nemorum, Ajuga reptans, Geum urbanum, Carex sylvatica, Silene dioica* and *Primula vulgaris.* Also, a single stand of *Alnus glutinosa,* with abundant *Fraxinus excelsior* and frequent *Acer pseudoplatanus* with a groundflora of *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* with frequent *Ranunculus repens, Silene dioica, Oxalis acetosella* and *Carex remota.*

Long Strip Wood (Addition to existing SINC)

Broadleaved Woodland dominated by *Betula* spp. with an occasional mature *Quercus petraea*, plus occasional *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Larix decidua*. The wood is grazed with a grassy groundflora of *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, frequent *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Pseudoscleropodium purum*, *Ranunculus repens* and *Juncus effusus*. Open area of rush-pasture dominated by *Juncus effusus* with abundant *Holcus lanatus*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* plus frequent *Agrostis capillaris*, *Rumex acetosa*, *Ranunculus repens* and *Viola palustre*.

Small pearl-bordered Fritillaries in Long Strip Wood at NS376804 (2005, 2006).

All Alexandria Woods



All Alexandria Woods Phase One Habitats



TALES TAURD TALES TAXON THEY INCLUDE TORSE

Auchenreoch Muir	
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	243000
Northing	679000
Date	October 2007
Surveyor	Fraser Milne
Score	3
Interest Features	Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog
Survey	Phase 1
Management	A detailed grazing and burning management plan of the site needs to be developed with owner. It is likely that wet heath should be grazed and perhaps burnt infrequently; blanket bog areas should be grazed but not burnt. Areas of calcareous grassland require separate grazing management considerations.
Species Diversity	Impoverished habitats with a low species diversity. Moderate species diversity in areas of damp calcareous grassland. Moderate 3.
Species Rarity	Typical common moorland species, plants, bryophtes, birds and invertebrates. Uncommon plants Parnassia palustris and Carum verticillatum. Little potentially for rarities. Moderate 3.
Habitat Rarity	Fragments of calcareous grassland around the edges of the open moor, abutting on adjacent wooded glens are locally scarce. Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Naturalness	Most of the moorland habitats – wet heath, blanket bog and dry heath show signs of heavy modification by grazing and burning. Moderate 3.
Habitat Extent	236Ha. Large area of wet heath and significant patches of calcareous grassland. The wet heath has potential for recovery with suitable management. Moderate 3.
Connectivity	On the edge of the moorland linking higher moors with enclosed agriculture and Murroch Glen woods. Moderate 3.
Reason For Selection	Important chiefly for connecting lowland to upland habitats and to a minor extent for the areas of calcareous grassland at the borders. UKBAP priority habitats present: Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Heathland, Blanket Bog. Moderate 3.

Target Notes:

TN	Grid Ref	Phase1	Notes
56	NS 42161 78253	B3.1	Calcareous grassland with <i>Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca</i> ovina, Agrostis capillaris, Thymus polytrichus, Linum catharticum, Ctenidium molluscum, Hylocomium splendens. Heavily sheep grazed. Bracken frequent. Scattered hawthorn and hazel.
57	NS 42148 78124	D2	Modified wet heath, <i>Calluna</i> heavily stunted by grazing. Graminoids dominate esp. <i>M. caerulea, D. flexuosa, A. canina, J. acutiflorus, S. capillifolium</i> low and trampled.
58	NS 41721 77867	B5	Former wet heath now dominated <i>M. caerulea, J. acutiflorus, J. articulatus, N. stricta, A. canina, D. flexuosa.</i> Scattered <i>C. vulgaris</i> and <i>E. tetralix</i> throughout but low cover. Heavily sheep grazed.
59	NS	D1.1	Heavily grazed slopes with remnant Calluna colonies,

	41613		topiary and carpet growth forms.
65	NS 41813 79285	D1.1/D2	Steep sides of river valley support outcrops of dry heath with frequent <i>Cladonia</i> lichens. Interspersed with M15a type base-rich runnels. Willow scrub along sides of burn with W7 type ground flora. Heavily grazed except willow.
66	NS 41837 79136	D2/A2.1	Mosaic of wet heath and gorse scrub with bracken. Runnels support base-rich M15a wet heath with <i>Care panicea, Carex flacca, Succisa pratensis</i> . Heavily grazed - <i>Calluna</i> stunted very low growth. Graminoids dominant esp. <i>M. caerulea. Sphagnum</i> sparse and trampled.
67	NS 42056 79157	B1.1	Narrow cleuch. Bracken dominated with rowan and willow scrub. Remnant woodland ground flora e.g. <i>Oxalis acetosella</i> in U4 grassland. Central strip with <i>Juncus effusus, Filipendula ulmaria.</i>
68	NS 42135 79254	B3.1/A1.1.1	Hazel Glen - calcareous grassland with Agrostis capillaris, Festuca ovina, Cynosurus cristatus, Hylocomium splendens, Thymus polytrichus, Linum catharticum, Carex panicea, Carex flacca, Ctenidium molluscum. Heathy Calluna outcrops. Glen supports hazel, willow, birch woodland over W7 type groundflora. Should be included in SINC.
69	NS 42218 79314	B3.1	Small cleuch - calcareous grass along sides with bracken and <i>J. acutiflorus</i> marsh along the bottom. Frequent hazel, willow, birch scrub.
70	NS 42241 79364	B3.1	Calcareous grassland stretches along river banks to here - CG10.
71	NS 42286 79389	A1.1.1	Narrow cleuch - remnant hawthorn, hazel, oak, birch woodland. Bracken dominated slopes with calcareous outcrops and heath. <i>J. acutiflorus</i> marsh along bottom. Should be within SINC.
72	NS 42301 79491	D2/A2.1	Mosaic of base-rich wet heath (M15a) with bracken, <i>Juncus</i> marsh and willow scrub.
73	NS 42538 79648	E2.3	Base-rich springs with <i>Palustriella commutata</i> (M38).
74	NS 42632 79735	D1.1	Dry heath - <i>C. vulgaris</i> with scattered <i>M. caerulea, J. squarrosus</i> . H21 on river slopes with bracken and scattered trees. Heavily grazed heath with topiary growth forms.
75	NS 42707 79760	E2.3	Base-rich flushing coming from M38 <i>Palustriella commutata</i> spring head.
76	NS 42730 79835	E1.6.1	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> dominated blanket bog with <i>Erica</i> <i>tetralix, Calluna vulgaris</i> and <i>Deschampsia flexuosa.</i> <i>Calluna</i> very sparse - burnt and grazed. Graminoids becoming prominent esp. <i>D. flexuosa. Sphagnum spp.</i> trampled. Burnt and grazed blanket bog.
77	NS 42951 79620	D2	Heavily grazed dry heath - topiary growth forms widespread. <i>Nardus stricta</i> and <i>Juncus effusus</i> becoming prominent.

78	NS 42952 79335	E1.6.1	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> dominated blanket bog with <i>D.</i> <i>flexuosa</i> and <i>M. caerulea. E. tetralix</i> and <i>C. vulgaris</i> sparse (M17c). Good <i>Sphagnum</i> cover in places with <i>S.</i> <i>papillosum</i> and <i>S. capillifolium</i> . Grazed and trampled with signs of burning. Other areas modified and drying.
79	NS 42860 79207	D2	Heavily grazed wet heath, graminoids prominent esp. <i>Nardus stricta. Calluna</i> stunted, topiary growth forms.
80	NS 42799 79058	E1.6.1	Trampled, burnt and grazed bog. <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> and graminoids now dominant esp. <i>M. caerulea, N.</i> <i>stricta, D. flexuosa. Calluna</i> very low and stunted - carpet growth forms. <i>Sphagnum capillifolium</i> patchy.
81	NS 42285 77780	A1.1.1	Semi-natural woodland with oak, birch, hazel, ash and planted conifers including Scot's Pine. <i>Rhododendron</i> frequent around the edges. Acidic ground flora with <i>Agrostis capillaris</i> and <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .
82	NS 42509 78057	A1.1.1	Semi-natural woodland with hazel, oak, birch, willow, ash, rowan. Gorse and rhododendron frequent with planted Scot's pine and larch. Bracken dominant in the ground layer. Enclosed by stock proof fence. Should be in SINC.
83	NS 42576 78203	D2	Graminoid dominated wet heath, ericoids sparse, stunted and grazed. Possibly burnt, <i>Sphagnum</i> sparse.
84	NS 42656 78393	B5	Mosaic of <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> marsh and <i>M. caerulea</i> dominated wet heath. Ericoids very sparse. Derived from burning/grazing.
85	NS 43032 78777	C1.1/B3.1	River valley sides mostly bracken dominated with small outcrops of heathy, calcareous grassland with <i>Thymus</i> <i>polytrichus, Cynosurus cristatus, Carex panicea, Linum</i> <i>catharticum</i> - U5c/CG10 type. <i>J. acutiflorus</i> marsh along base, modestly base-rich with <i>Calliergonella cuspidata,</i> <i>Carex panicea</i> and <i>Carex flacca</i> .
86	NS 43208 78839	B3.1	Base-rich grassland with Cynosurus cristatus, Festuca ovina, Agrostis capillaris, Hylocomium splendens, Ctenidium molluscum, Carex panicea, Carex flacca, Prunella vulgaris, Linum catharticum. Grazed.

Auchenreoch Glen SSSI This site (and neighbouring Murroch Glen) encompasses Auchenreoch Glen SSSI and acts as buffers. The following target notes are recorded within the SSSI:

TN	Grid Ref	Phase1	Notes
53	NS	E2.3	Large basic spring head dominated by Palustriella
	41778		commutata with Campylium stellatum, Carex flacca,
	78419		Carex panicea, Scorpidium scorpioides, Juncus
			articulatus, Eleocharis uniglumis, Succisa pratensis,
			Festuca rubra, Scorpidium cossonii, Prunella vulgaris.
			M38 type spring.
54	NS	B3.1/E2.3	Base-rich grassland on very steep slopes. Agrostis
	41845		capillaris, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Cynosurus cristatus
	78403		with abundant Thymus polytrichus, Linum catharticum,
			Hylocomium splendens, Ctenidium molluscum,
			Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus. Leads down to M38 spring
			with Palustriella commutata.
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55	NS	B3.1/E2.3	Very steep north facing slopes of Murdoch Glen support
	41918		calcareous grassland with bracken and base-rich springs
	78364		dominated by Palustriella commutata (M38).

Auchenreoch Muir



1600 A/HD HGB 1100E 31/18 11000 A200 14000

Auchentorlie Glen			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	244100		
Northing	674600		
Date	July 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	5 High		
Interest Features	UK BAP priority habitat: Upland Oakwood, Flora.		
Survey	Phase 1		
Management	Remove none native trees		
Species Diversity	Rich in woodland groundflora species. No data on other groups but the features - steep slopes, deep gorge, wet rocks and some old oaks - are specialized habitats and have potential for rarities, particularly bryophytes. Potentially High 5.		
Species Rarity	Rich in woodland groundflora species. No data on other groups but the features - steep slopes, deep gorge, wet rocks and some old oaks - are specialized habitats and have potential for rarities, particularly bryophytes. Potentially High 5.		
Habitat Rarity	Disturbed woodland with much planted Larch, Sycamore and Scots Pine within Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. Very local zonations to Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis woodland, W9. A rich ground flora. UK BAP priority habitats. Also includes some impoverished acid grassland and scrub. Moderate/ High 4.		
Habitat Naturalness	Disturbed woodland with much planted Larch, Sycamore and Scots Pine within Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. Very local zonations to Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis woodland, W9. A rich ground flora. Moderate/High 4.		
Habitat Extent	24Ha. Mainly broadleaved woodland with planted conifers, one third semi-improved acid grass, low scrub, bracken. But woodland fills the main glen and is a viable area of woodland. High 5.		
Connectivity	Links the marginal upland habitats above with the wooded habitats of Bowling, and along the A82 and the railway line. High 5.		
Reason For Selection	High scores in all criteria. A viable area of mature Quercus- Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. UK BAP priority habitat: Upland Oakwood. High 5		

Auchentorile Glen



Auchentorfie Gien Phase One Habitats



Auchentorlie Wood				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	243200			
Northing	674300			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4 Moderate/ High			
Interest Features	UK BAP priority habitat: Upland Oakwood. Old trees.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None intervention			
Species Diversity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Good structure for			
	woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. No data on other groups			
	but the habitat would indicate low probability of rarities. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Areas of mature Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, with much			
	oak in the closed canopy. Very local zonations to Fraxinus-Sorbus-			
	Mercurialis woodland W9. Plus patches of recent secondary birch			
	woodland. Moderately rich ground flora. These are UK BAP priority			
	habitats. Moderate/ High 4.			
Habitat	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11 is the local climax			
Naturalness	community on acid soils. Somewhat disturbed by adjacent quarry.			
	Locally abundant sycamore but steep slopes mean it is otherwise			
	quite natural. Moderate/ High 4.			
Habitat Extent	13Ha. A viable area. Moderate/ High 4.			
Connectivity	Set among improved pastures, and the quarry. Poorly connected to			
	other habitat areas. Low 1.			
Reason For	A viable area of mature Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. UK			
Selection	BAP priority habitat: Upland Oakwood. Moderate/High 4.			

Auchentorlie Wood



Ballantines Orchid Colony				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting 239400				
Northing	677400			
Date	August 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4 Moderate/High			
Interest Features	Birds, UK BAP priority habitat: Rush-pasture, potentially restorable neutral grassland.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management Remove some scrub. Manage as hay meadow – mowing August/Sept, graze aftermath briefly, and introduce suitabl species seeds to increase floral diversity.				
Species Diversity	Mix of grassland, rush-pasture, ruderal and scrub gives moderate botanical diversity. Also varied habitats for birds and inverts. Moderate 4.			
Species Rarity	Common plants. Potential for invertebrates and birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat RarityImproved and Semi-improved neutral grassland, fairly I botanical diversity but forb-rich. Also dense scrub and p ruderal vegn and rush-pasture. Fairly widespread habit limited extent in intensive agricultural areas. Moderate				
Habitat Naturalness	Successional scrub development over abandon pastures. Grasslands maintained by scrub clearance for wayleave. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	5Ha. of scrub and grassland. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this section of the Leven valley, and an important stepping-stone along the Leven. Moderate/High4.			
Reason For Selection	Potentially important area for invertebrates, breeding birds and as stepping stone for wildlife movements. UK BAP priority habitat: Rush-pasture, Moderate/High 4.			

Ballantines Orchid Colony



Ballantines Orchid Colony Phase One Habitats



Beechwood – Broomhill Wood				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	240500			
Northing	678200			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	2			
Interest Features	Common wildlife, a few old trees.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Progressively fell conifers and replace with oak and native			
	shrubs.			
Species Diversity	These habitats are likely to support only common species. Low			
	2.			
Species Rarity	Common plants. Low potential for invertebrates and birds. Low			
	2.			
Habitat Rarity	A mixture of broadleaved and mixed plantation, plus areas of			
	natural early successional birch and willow woodland. Some			
	mature oaks. Common and widespread habitats. Low 2.			
Habitat Naturalness	Mainly plantation. Some natural successional birch and willow			
	woodland. Low 2.			
Habitat Extent	16Ha. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Links to Murroch Glen and the rough pastures above. Low 2.			
Reason For	Overall score Low 2.			
Selection				

Beechwood - Broomhill Wood



Beechwood - Broomhill Wood Phase One Habitats



Bellsmyre Grasslands				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	241300			
Northing	676500			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5 High			
Interest Features	Neutral grassland - restorable			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Scrub clearance. Manage as hay meadow – mowing in August/Sept, graze aftermath briefly, and maybe introduce suitable species seeds to increase floral diversity.			
Species Diversity	The semi-improved neutral grassland is moderately diverse botanically. The site presents excellent habitat for birds and invertebrates. Potentially High 5.			
Species Rarity	The meadow species present are widespread and fairly common. Potentially interesting for invertebrates. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Rarity	Series pasture fields on moderate slope with a mosaic of open hawthorn scrub and semi-improved neutral grassland, with patches of rush-pasture, secondary birch woodland, broadleaved plantation/woodland and dense scrub. All grazed by cows. The open hawthorn scrub and neutral grass are poorly represented in the District. The neutral grassland is restorable. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	The neutral grass and rush-pasture show no sign of chemical fertilizer use, although they are somewhat impoverished by former grazing levels. Still cow grazed but recent neglect has lead to extensive scrub and some secondary woodland. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Extent	13Ha. Such habitats are often limited to smaller pockets. This site represents a viable area of restorable neutral grassland. Moderate/High 4			
Connectivity	Linked to rough pastures and beginnings of moorland habitats above, otherwise surrounded by improved pasture and housing. Low 2.			
Reason For Selection	Open hawthorn scrub and neutral grass together are potentially very diverse habitats, and are poorly represented in the the District. Of particular interest is the semi-improved neutral grassland which has not been ploughed or had inorganic fertilizers applied and is restorable. Amenity value to local people. UKBAP Priority Habitat: Lowland Meadow. High 5.			

Bellsmyre Grasslands



Bellsmyre Grasslands Phase One Habitats



Blairvault Burn and Pappert Muir			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	241500		
Northing	680500		
Date	Oct 2007		
Surveyor	Fraser Milne		
Score	4 Moderate/high		
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats: Blanket Bog, Fen, Upland Calcareous		
Survey	Phase 1		
Management	Management plan with owner has been agreed through planning		
management	conditions for the consented Auchenreoch Landfill extension. The Council's role would be to ensure that these conditions are met.		
Species Diversity	Species diversity is assumed to be moderate to high based on the		
	presence of certain habitats – chiefly calcareous grassland and mesotrophic to mildly base-enriched flushes. Moderate 4.		
Species Rarity	Local species of interest include Grass of Parnassus (Parnassia palustris) and Whorled Caraway (Carum verticillatum). It is likely that numerous species localised to base-rich grassland would be detected by a seasonal survey. Green Hairstreaks at NS412802 (2001) Moderate 4.		
Habitat Rarity	Some very good quality blanket bog is found towards the east end of the site – this along with some patches of calcareous grassland and relatively species-rich acid/mesotrophic fen makes this site moderately significant for habitat rarity. Moderate 4.		
Habitat Naturalness	The habitats are mainly semi-natural, although subject to heavy impacts from grazing and trampling, especially towards the west. Some long-standing areas of agricultural land have recently been augmented by some newly sown areas of improved grassland. The site therefore scores moderate-high with regard to habitat naturalness. Moderate/High 4.		
Habitat Extent	At 138 Ha, the site itself is moderately important, with the areas of high priority habitat making up an estimated 20% of the cover. Moderate 4.		
Connectivity	The site is adjacent to other areas of moorland currently listed or proposed as SINCs or Wildlife Corridor. Blairvault Burn provides a conduit of semi-natural habitat leading from here to lowland habitat to the west, although the woodland itself is only of low value currently. Importance as wildlife corridor is therefore Moderate 4.		
Reason For Selection	High quality (in part) blanket bog. Extensive good quality acid flush. Classified as important because it represents an important fraction of the more species-rich type with some base-enriched influence and higher species diversity. A minor component of calcareous grassland. Good connectivity with adjacent moorland, including areas with high report coverage for raptors patrolling. UKBAP Priority Habitats: Blanket Bog, Fen, Upland Calcareous Grassland. Moderate/High 4.		

TN	Grid Ref.	Phase1	Notes
1	NS 40841 81263	A1.1.1	Semi-natural wooded river valley - unenclosed. Principal tree species are ash, willow, beech, oak, blackthorn, birch, hawthorn, hazel with bracken, ivy, honeysuckle, wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>), bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>), and broad-buckler fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>). Open to grazing.
2	NS 41653 80995	A1.1.1	Wooded strip supporting semi-natural woodland with birch, oak, hazel. Eutrophic, grassy ground layer, open to grazing. Would benefit from enclosing.
3	NS 41712 81102	A1.1.1	Semi-natural wooded river valley - enclosed by fence on the southern edge. Birch, hazel, oak, rowan, hawthorn, holly dominate. Grassy ground layer with common bent (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>), Yorkshire Fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), broad-buckler fern (<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>), wood sorrel (<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>) and bluebell (<i>Hyacinthoides non- scripta</i>). W11 in NVC terms.
4	NS 41844 80951	E2.1	Extensive acidic flushing with sharp rush (<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>), purple moor grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>), <i>Polytrichum commune, Sphagnum fallax, Sphagnum palustre,</i> marsh pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>), star sedge (<i>Carex echinata</i>). Slightly base-rich areas with yellow pimpernel (<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>), devil's-bit scabious (<i>Succisa pratensis</i>), glaucous sedge (<i>Carex flacca</i>), carnation sedge (<i>Carex panicea</i>), sneezewort (<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>) and large birds-foot trefoil (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>).
5	NS 42078 80943	E1.7	Small area of modified M17 blanket bog with <i>Calluna</i> vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Molinia caerulea, Sphagnum capillifolium, Deschampsia flexuosa, Polytrichum commune, Trichophorum cespitosa and Eriophorum vaginatum.
6	NS 42129 80926	E2.1	Extensive M6d flushing, some modestly base-rich, with scattered willow scrub.
7	NS 42155 80810	D2	M16 Erica tetralix - Sphagnum compactum wet heath dominated by Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Trichophorum cespitosum, Sphagnum compactum, Eriophorum vaginatum, Eriophorum angustifolium and scattered bracken on the lower slopes.
8	NS 42423 80831	E1.6.1	Good condition blanket bog on lower slopes with <i>Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Eriophorum vaginatum, E. angustifolium, Trichophorum cespitosum, Sphagnum capillifolium, S. papillosum, Hypnum jutlandicum.</i>
9	NS 42451 80767	E1.6.1/D2	Good quality M17 blanket bog in a mosaic with M16 wet heath. Dominated by <i>Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix,</i> <i>Trichophorum cespitosum, Sphagnum papillosum, S.</i> <i>capillifolium, S. magellanicum, S. compactum</i> and <i>S.</i> <i>tenellum.</i> Undisturbed blanket bog in mosaic with good quality wet heath.
10	NS 41397 80909 NS	A2.1	Salix cinerea scrub/carr with birch. Soligenous ground layer with Juncus effusus/acutiflorus, Calliergonella cuspidata, Hydrocotyle vulgaris.
		GI.I	E curopino water bouy with rotanogeton sp, Eleochans

	41376 80909		palustris, Glyceria sp., Potentilla palustris, Juncus bulbosus, Callitriche sp., and green algae.
12	NS 41395 80925	E3	Small fen by waterbody with Juncus acutiflorus, Molinia caerulea, Carex nigra, Agrostis stolonifera, Cardamine pratensis, Rhinanthus minor, Salix cinerea and Calliergonella cuspidata.
13	NS 41238 80946	E2.1/D2	Mosaic of M6d acid flushing with <i>Juncus acutiflorus,</i> <i>Molinia caerulea, Carex nigra</i> and modestly base-rich wet heath with <i>Carex panicea, Carex flacca, Succisa pratensis,</i> <i>Ctenidium molluscum, Rhinanthus minor, Calliergonella</i> <i>cuspidata.</i>
14	NS 41119 80878	E2.1	Extensive M6d flushing next to golf course boundary with Juncus acutiflorus, Molinia caerulea, Agrostis stolonifera, Sphagnum fallax, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Narthecium vulgaris, Lotus pedunculatus, Succisa pratensis and Polytrichum commune.
15	NS 41115 80826	D2/E2.1	Mown area of wet heath/acid grassland mosaic - scattered gorse scrub frequent. Possible scrub management.
16	NS 41122 80666	D2	Wet heath with <i>Calluna vulgaris, Erica tetralix, Molinia caerulea, Trichophorum cespitosum, Sphagnum compactum.</i> Heavily grazed, stunted and burnt. Graminoids becoming dominant esp. <i>Molinia, Agrostis, and Carex nigra.</i>
17	NS 41229 80710	D2/E2.1	Degraded wet heath with extensive M6d flushing.
18	NS 41266 80734	E1.7	Degraded blanket bog, heavily grazed & poached. Topiary growth of <i>Calluna</i> shrubs common.
19	NS 41321 80705	E2.1/E1.7	Extensive M6d flushing at foot of slope mixed with degraded blanket bog. <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> and <i>Molinia caerulea</i> dominant with scattered <i>Salix</i> scrub and frequent cranberry (<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>).
20	NS 41343 80645	D2	Steeper slopes dominated by M15 wet heath with <i>C. vulgaris, E. tetralix, T. cespitosum, M. caerulea, J. acutiflorus, S. capillifolium, S. fallax, V. myrtillus, Cladonia spp</i> Topiary forms of heather common, heavily grazed and burnt, graminoids and bracken becoming prominent.
21	NS 41405 80537	E1.6.1	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> dominated blanket bog with stunted, heavily grazed heather - <i>T. cespitosum</i> becoming dominant. <i>Sphagnum capillifolium, S. papillosum, S.</i> <i>compactum, S. fallax</i> common as is <i>Narthecium</i> <i>ossifragum.</i>
22	NS 41411 80328	D2	Wet heath next to plantation - heavily grazed by cattle, poached soils, graminoids becoming dominant.
23	NO	Δ21	Small area of willow/birch/gorse scrub over M15a type wet
	41281 80364		heath with <i>J. acutiflorus, M. caerulea, C. vulgaris, E. tetralix, Succisa pratensis, Carex echinata, Calliergonella cuspidata, Carex nigra, Carex panicea, Carex flacca, Carex pulicaris.</i> Moderately base-rich.

	80221		heavily grazed - topiary growth forms common. <i>E. vaginatum</i> becoming dominant. Poached and trampled. <i>Sphagnum</i> spp ripped up.
25	NS 41519 80380	J2.4/B2.2	New fence and modified area with neutral grasses - possible extension to landfill?
26	NS 41568 80439	G2.1	Large newly dug drainage ditch.
27	NS 41592 80408	D2	Heavily modified wet heath, grazed and trampled - <i>Molinia caerulea</i> and <i>Juncus squarrosus</i> are becoming dominant.
28	NS 41565 80530	E1.6.1	Blanket bog with <i>C. vulgaris, E. tetralix, E. vaginatum, T. cespitosum, S. papillosum, S. capillifolium, S. compactum.</i> Calluna not so heavily grazed - holding its own against the graminoids. Stretches east in a mosaic with wet heath with frequent <i>S. compactum.</i> Bog is still poached and trampled by cattle.
29	NS 41581 80697	B2.2	Newly improved area beside track, ploughed and sown with grasses.
30	NS 41744 80871	D2/E2.1	Area between drain and track a mosaic of <i>Molinia</i> dominated wet heath and acid flushing with <i>J. effusus/acutiflorus.</i> Very wet with standing surface water. Grazed and poached by cattle.
31	NS 440858 80486	D2	Heavily grazed and trampled wet heath - <i>Calluna</i> stunted, graminoids dominant.
32	NS 41047 80353	D2	Grazed wet heath with scattered gorse scrub. <i>Calluna</i> recovering but still stunted. <i>Molinia</i> and <i>J. squarrosus</i> dominant - not as heavily grazed as lower slopes.
33	NS 41115 80157	E1.7	Modified bog, heavily grazed and trampled. <i>J. effusus</i> becoming prominent over large areas.

Blairvault Burn and Pappert Muir



Blairvault Burn and Pappert Muir Phase One Habitats



Bonhill Muir & Pappert Hill			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	242000		
Northing	680000		
Date	Summer 2007		
Surveyor	Fraser Milne		
Score	4 Moderate high		
Interest Features	Moorland. UKBAP Priority Habitats Upland Heath (H21), Blanket Bog.		
Survey	Phase 1		
Management	The Forestry Commission now has a duty to maintain UKBAP Priority Habitats within the open areas of its holdings. The FC even targets the removal of failed plantation over good habitats, such as occurs at Bonhill. Consult with the FC.		
Species Diversity	Typical common moorland species, plants, bryophtes, birds and invertebrates. Calluna-Vaccinium-Sphagnum heath (H21) is a potentially important locus for ferns and bryophytes. Moderate 3.		
Species Rarity	Habitat condition indicates typical common moorland species, plants, bryophtes, birds and invertebrates. Calluna-Vaccinium- Sphagnum heath (H21) is a potentially interesting locus for ferns and bryophytes. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Rarity	Typical moorland habitats, rather degraded, excellent examples of Calluna-Vaccinium-Sphagnum heath (H21) scattered over the northern part of this site. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Naturalness	The area - Nobleston Wood - shown on the OS map as conifer plantation has less than 25% conifer cover, much of the planting has failed. Here moorland habitats, blanket bog, dry heath and wet heath are recovering well - to the point where they mostly represent a better current condition than is the case in many other local moorland sites. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Extent	200Ha. Most of the site is recovering wet heath, blanket bog and dry heath. Moderate 3.		
Connectivity	The area is enclosed on all sides by important areas of moorland, currently classified or proposed as either SINC or Wildlife Corridor. These areas are important for habitat diversity, habitat rarity, species rarity and connectivity. High 5.		
Reason For Selection	The site is largely an area of failed conifer plantation, but now a valuable suite of moorland habitats. The most valuable habitat type is wet heath, plus areas dry heath and blanket bog, which are also good or recovering condition. There are small but important fragments of UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath (Calluna-Vaccinum-Spahgnum heath H21), Blanket Bog. Moderate/high 4.		

Phase 1 Target Notes

TN	Grid Ref	Phase 1	Notes
34	NS 41279 80146	D2	Former plantation, now bushy wet heath with mature <i>C. vulgaris, U. europaeus, M. caerulea</i> - the habitat is recovering well.
35	NS 41511	D2	Regenerating wet heath, <i>C. vulgaris, M. caerulea, E. tetralix, T. cespitosum</i> all prominent. <i>Molinia</i> dominant

	80158		but Calluna healthy.
36	NS	D1.1	H21 dry heath along side of stream with <i>Blechnum</i>
	41769		spicant, Sphagnum capillifolium and Vaccinium vitis-
	80211		idaea
37	NS	D1.1	Strip of H21 dry heath along north facing slopes of
	42127		Pappert Hill. Mature, bushy Calluna with V. myrtillus, B.
	80169		spicant, D. dilatata and S. capillifolium.
38	NS	D1.1	Dry H12 heath in good condition - building phase,
	42262		ungrazed, closed canopy. Scattered <i>M. caerulea</i> and <i>J.</i>
	80186		squarrosus. Hypnum jutlandicum abundant.
39	NS	B5	Former wet heath within plantation now dominated by <i>M</i> .
	42266		caerulea and J. effusus. Scattered C. vulgaris, E. tetralix
	79907		and V. myrtillus.
40	NS	A2.1	Scrubby wet birch/willow wood over <i>M. caerulea</i>
	41686		dominated wet heath with abundant J.
	79518		acutiflorus/effusus.
41	NS	D2	C. vulgaris, V. myrtillus, E. tetralix dominated wet heath,
	41370		stunted Calluna, grazed and burnt. Molinia dominant with
	79605		<i>I. cespitosum</i> and <i>J. squarrosus</i> . S. capilitolium and <i>N.</i>
			deminance of graminaida acuaed by burning. Calluna is
			commance of grammous caused by burning. Canuna is
12	NS	E2 1	Soligenous flushing dominated by <i>luncus articulatus with</i>
72	41220		Soligenous indshing dominated by surces aricelates with Salix aurita. Hydrocotyle vulgaris. Succisa pratensis
	79539		Lotus nedunculatus. Carex nanicea. Carex flacca
	10000		Achillea ptarmica. Moderately base-rich.
43	NS	D5	Mosaic of wet heath and <i>A. capillaris</i> , <i>N. stricta</i> acid
	41203		grassland with scattered gorse and birch scrub.
	79750		
44	NS	A1.1.1	Semi-natural wooded strip with birch, willow, spruce over
	41258		very wet Juncus effusus/Molinia caerulea dominated
	78811		ground layer. W4 woodland with planted spruce. Open to
			cattle grazing.
45	NS	A2.1	Dense birch scrub over <i>M. caerulea</i> dominated wet heath
	41198		to the north-west. Scattered alder.
	78982		
46	NS	E1.7	Modified bog, heavily grazed and trampled by sheep and
	41612		cattle. M. caerulea and T. cespitosum dominant with J.
	79149		squarrosus and stunied C. vulgaris, E. tetraix & V.
			splendens more prominent than Sphagnum spn
34	NS	D2	Former plantation, now husby wet heath with mature C
34	41279		V_{U} vulgaris I_{U} europaeus M_{U} caerulea - the habitat is
	80146		recovering well
35	NS	D2	Regenerating wet heath. C. vulgaris. M. caerulea. F
	41511		tetralix, T, cespitosum all prominent. Molinia dominant
	80158		but Calluna healthy.
36	NS	D1.1	H21 dry heath along side of stream with Blechnum
	41769		spicant, Sphagnum capillifolium and Vaccinium vitis-
	80211		idaea
64	NS	D2	Heavily grazed wet heath, Calluna stunted, graminoids
	41702		dominant. Sphagnum still present but trampled, heavy
	79124		dunging.

Boohill Murr & Papper; Hill



Boohill Muir & Pappert H I Phase One Pabilats



Brucehill – Inland Cliff				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	238200			
Northing	675400			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5 High			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats: Inland Rock Outcrop, Upland Oakwood, Fen.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Commission management plan study			
Species Diversity	The range of habitats make this site botanically diverse, but are also likely to support a wide variety of invertebrates and birds. High 5.			
Species Rarity	Previously highlighted species Sand Leek Allium scorodoprasm is no longer considered scarce, and is believed introduced here. Royal fern Osmunda regalis is frequent along Scottish west coast. Potential for invertebrates. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Rarity	Habitats include inland cliff, Quercus-Betula-Oxalis wood, wet scrub/wood, rank neutral/marshy grass, ruderal and fen, plus fragments of high saltmarsh. Inland cliff is quite unusual and a UKBAP Priority habitat. The other habitats are common. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Naturalness	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis W11and the saltmarsh are the natural climax communities. The other communities are natural seral communities. These habitats are all unmanaged and quite natural apart from minor disturbance. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Extent	12Ha. Viable areas of all habitats. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Important interface between Clyde estuary SSSI and urban areas. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	Importance for wildlife and rominence of position, and public recreation. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Inland Rock Outcrop, Upland Oakwood, Fen. High 5.			

Site 6 Brucehill - Inland Cliff



Brucehill - Inland Cliff Phase One Habitats



Carman Muir				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	237500			
Northing	678500			
Date	Oct 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5 High			
Interest Features	Suite of moorland UKBAP Habitats, Birds, Green Hairstreak butterflys			
Survey	Phase 1			
Management	Very well managed currently			
Species Diversity	Diverse mosaic of well managed moorland habitats: wet heath, dry heath, acid flushes, small topogenous blanket bogs, ponds, as well as acid grassland, bracken, rush-pasture around the margins, small oak woodlands with many small but mature trees, and stands of gorse scrub. This indicates a rich species diversity of plants, breeding and wintering birds, and invertebrates. This site is therefore of high importance for species diversity. High 5.			
Species Rarity	These moorland habitats are composed of common and widespread plant species. Breeding and wintering birds include Red and Amber List species Skylark, Linnet, Song thrush and Snipe. Lesser Butterfly Orchids on raised edges of wet flushes, 3 near NS 3676 7839 & 3 plants near NS 3699 7847 - total seen 14 in this general area. Very good for Green Hairstreaks at NS372785, NS373785, NS374785,			
	NS373786, NS373792 and NS366786 (early 1990s to 2008) Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Ranty	heath, acid flushes, small topogenous blanket bogs, as well as acid grassland, bracken, rush-pasture around the margins, small oak woodlands with many small but mature trees, and stands of gorse scrub. Many of these habitats, constituting most of the site, are Annex 1 listed habitats, and UK Priorit Habitats. Given the widespread occurrence of moorland habitats in the region the site is assessed as High/moderate 4.			
Habitat Naturalness	Diverse mosaic of well managed moorland habitatas: wet heath, dry heath, acid flushes, small topogenous blanket bogs, as well as acid grassland, bracken, rush-pasture around the margins, small oak woodlands with many small but mature trees, and stands of gorse scrub. Sensitive management by moderate grazing and sensitive burning means the site has a high degree of semi-naturalness. High 5.			
Habitat Extent	Site is 190Ha. Annex 1 and UK Bap priority habitats make approximately 80% of the cover, a viable swathe of moorland in itself. Moderate/High 4.			
Connectivity	The most southern slopes of unenclosed moorland, acting as a stepping-stone between the coast of the Firth of Clyde with the shores of Loch Lomond and the Highlands. This site is at the interface of unenclosed moorland and enclosed intensive agriculture, which is generally one of the most vibrant habitats. The site is connected via woodlands, burns and pastures to the open sites and gardens of Renton and the Vale of Leven. Moderate/High 4.			
Reason For Selection	Site supports a suit of well managed moorland habitats characteristic of the region. The site consists mainly of UK BAP Priority Habitats. Very good habitat for moorland breeding and over-wintering birds because south-facing, fairly low altitude, not far from coast, and well connected to wider mountains. Readily accessible to local people and schools. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heathland, Fen, Blanket Bog, Rush-pasture. High 5.			

Carman Muir Phase 1 Habitats

General Description of Habitats

This diverse area of open moorland, grazed by cattle and sheep, has a range of habitats typical to western Scotland. Wide areas of wet heath cover the gradual slopes, dissected by acid flushes feeding small burns. Locally in small hollows patches of blanket bog occur. Steeper slopes are better drained and support dry heath – but these areas are preferentially grazed and often converted to acid grassland, or invaded by bracken. Grazing of wetter areas has created rush-pasture, particularly where contiguous with adjoining enclosed pastures. Small woodlands of oak and birch, with many small but mature trees, and stands of gorse scrub occupy the steep slopes along burns. The woodlands often continue through the enclosed areas and provide a network for wildlife to move between habitats. As well as Carman Reservoir there are three ponds within the site, with associated marginal swamp vegetation and poor-fens with a few tall herbs.

The entire site is open rough pasturage for sheep and cattle, and the heathlands are burnt in small patches to rejuvenate the grazing value. The site is well managed and supports an intricate pattern of moorland habitats.

In terms of the National Vegetation Classification the heaths are mainly *Trichophorum cespitsum-Erica tetralix* wet heath, M15b, the Typical sub-community. In slightly drier situations this shifts to the *Vaccinium myrtillus* sub-community, M15d. *Sphagnum compactum* is very locally frequent in patches of *Erica tetralix-Sphagnum compactum* wet heath, M16. The drainage pattern is of flushes of *Carex echinata-Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire, M6d, the *Juncus acutiflorus* sub-community. Steeper dry slopes support *Calluna vulgaris-Vaccinium myrtillus* heath, H12a, the *Calluna vulgaris* sub-community, and locally the *Galium saxatile-Festuca ovina* sub-community, H12c, where consistently grazed and grassy. This gives way to *Festuca ovina-Agrostis capillaris-Galium saxatile* grassland, U4a and b, the Typical and *Holcus lanatus-Trifolium repens* sub-communities, and in damp places to *Holcus lanatus-Juncus effusus* rush-pasture, MG10a, the Typical sub-community. Ponds support a variety of fragmentary aquatic communities and marginal vegetation of *Carex rostrata-Potentilla palustris* tall-herb fen, S27, and *Sparganium erectum* swamp, S14.

The woods are of *Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella* woodland, W11a, the *Dryopteris dilatata* sub-community. Immature birch woodland invading wetter areas is of the *Betula pubescens-Molinia caerulea* woodland, W4.

TN1: Broadleaved Woodland

Immature woodland at the western end of Carman Reservoir. A closed canopy 10-15m high dominated by *Betula* spp. with frequent *Salix cinerea*, occasional *Crataegus monogyna*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Ilex aquifolium*, and saplings of *Quercus petraea*, plus a few planted *Pinus sylvestris* and *Larix decidua*. There is a single clump of *Rhododendron ponticum*. The ground flora varies between damp hollows and better-drained slopes. There is abundant *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Juncus effusus*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*; locally abundant *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg., *Holcus lanatus*; occasional *Equisetum sylvaticum*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Cardamine amara*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Ajuga reptans*; Mosses are abundant, mainly *Thuidium tamariscinum*, *Plagiothecium undulatum*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Pseudoscleropodium purum* and *Polytrichum formosum*.

Along the boundary with the reservoir is a narrow belt of marginal vegetation dominated by *Carex rostrata* with *Equisetum fluviatile, Menyanthes trifoliata* and *Persicaria amphibia*.

TN2: Wet Heath

Molinia caerulea is currently dominant where burning took place 2 or 3 years ago, *Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica tetralix* are frequent to locally abundant, Calluna is locally dominant where it has not been burnt for some time. *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Trichophorum cespitsum* are occasional to very locally abundant depending on the stage of re-growth since burning. The mosses *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Polytrichum alpestre* and *Sphagnum capillifolium* are frequent to locally abundant.

TN3: Dry Heath

Calluna vulgaris dominant and regenerating well after burn 2-3 years ago. *Vaccinium myrtillus* frequent to locally abundant, *Molinia caerulea* and *Deschampsia flexuosa* frequent but of low cover. *Campylopus introflexus* occasional on bare ground.

TN4: Acidic Flush

Dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* with abundant *Sphagnum fallax* and *S. palustre*, frequent to locally abundant *Molinia caerulea* and *Polytrichum commune*, frequent *Potentilla erecta* and *Viola palustre*, plus occasional *Erica tetralix*, *Galium saxatile*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Carex echinata*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Agrostis canina* and *Nardus stricta*.

TN5: Broadleaved Woodland

Semi-natural woodland just south-east of Carman Reservoir over steep sandstone slopes with circumneutral soils that support The *Fraxinus excelsior-Sorbus aucuparia-Mercurialis perennis* woodland, W9a, the Typical sub-community. A closed canopy to 25m of immature *Fraxinus excelsior* with frequent *Betula pendula* over a sparse shrub layer with frequent to locally abundant *Crataegus monogyna*, frequent Salix cinerea plus occasional *Ilex aquifolium* and *Sambucus nigra*. The wood is cattle-grazed keeping the underwood open and the ground flora short. Locally abundant are *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Carex sylvatica*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*; frequent are *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, *Lysimachia nemorum*, *Oxalis acetosella*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Viola riviniana*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Geum urbanum*, *Veronica chamaedrys*; occasional are *Sanicula europaea*, *Fragaria vesca*, *Primula vulgaris*, *Geranium robertianum*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Potentilla steralis* and *Plagiochila asplenioides*. The mosses *Hypnum cupressiforme*, *Thuidium tamariscinum*, and *Eurhynchium praelongum* are frequent to locally abundant; *Rhytidiadelphus loreus* is occasional.

The southern margins of this woodland, and beside the reservoir are recent encroachments of birch over wet heath, forming species-poor *Betula pubescens-Molinia caerulea* woodland, W4.

Pond, approximately 10x25m within a deep hollow with steep wooded sides within the woodland described in TN5. Aquatic plant cover seems about 90% with abundant *Potamogeton* sp. and *Hippuris palustris*, plus occasional *Callitriche stagnalis* and *Veronica beccabunga*. Marginal vegetation has abundant *Carex rostrata* and *Calliergonella cuspidata* plus occasional *Ranunculus flammula*, *Sparganium erectum* and *Epilobium palustre*.

TN7: Acidic Flush

Dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* with very abundant *Polytrichum commune*, plus abundant *Sphagnum fallax*, frequent *Molinia caerulea* and *Potentilla erecta* plus occasional *Calluna vulgaris*.

TN8: Wet Heath

Dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* with abundant *Polytrichum commune* and *Sphagnum capillifolium*, with frequent *Molinia caerulea*, *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Erica tetralix*, *Betula pubescens* seedlings, plus occasional *Narthecium ossifragum* and *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

TN9: Broadleaved Woodland

Small woodland along banks of a burn. Open canopy to 15m dominated by *Quercus petraea* with frequent *Betula* spp., occasional *Salix cinerea* and *Ilex aquifolium*. The ground flora is cow- and sheep-grazed with abundant *Agrostis capillaris* and *Pseudoscleropodium purum*, frequent *Festuca ovina*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Blechnum spicant* and *Lonicera periclymenum*, occasional *Oxalis acetosella*, *Galium saxatile*, *Pteridium aquilinum* and *Rubus fruticosus* agg.

TN10: Wet Heath/Acid Grassland Mosaic

A heterogeneous mix of species, all frequent to abundant, including: *Calluna vulgaris*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Erica tetralix*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Juncus effusus*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Festuca ovina*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Sphagnum fallax* and *Nardus stricta*. *Polygala serpyllifolia* and *Succisa pratensis* are occasional.

TN11: Acid Flush

Acid flush with a soakway winding through the vegetation. Dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus*, with abundant *Sphagnum palustre*, *Sphagnum fallax*; locally abundant *Molinia caerulea* and *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. Along the soakway margins *Potamogeton polygonifolius* is very locally abundant, with frequent *Succisa pratensis*, *Carex echinata*, *Narthecium ossifragum*, *Carum verticillatum*, *Juncus bulbosus*, *Erica tetralix*, *Nardus stricta* and *Aulocomnium palustre*; occasional are *Carex panicea*, *Carex viridula* ssp. *oedocarpa*, *Viola palustre* and *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TN12: Acid Flush

An acidic flush with abundant *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Sphagnum palustre*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Erica tetralix* and *Carex echinata*. Around the edges is a fen dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* with locally frequent *Filipendula ulmaria*, *Ranunculus acris*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Anemone nemorosa* and *Succisa pratensis*.

TN13: Semi-improved Acid Grassland

Festuca-Agrostis-Galium saxatile grassland, U4b, the *Holcus-Trifolium* sub-community. Short sward improved by sheep grazing with abundant *Festuca ovina*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Hylocomium splendens* and *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* plus frequent *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Bellis perennis*, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Trifolium repens* and *Galium saxatile*. Also stands with abundant *Juncus effusus* tussocks: this is *Holco-Juncetum effusi* rush-pasture, MG10a, the typical sub-community.

TN14: Marshy Grassland

Species-poor grazed sward of *Holcus lanatus-Juncus effusus* rush-pasture, MG10a, the Typical sub-community.

TN15: Dry Heath

Small ridge with *Calluna-Vaccinium* dry heath, H12c, the *Galium-Festuca* sub-community dominated by *Calluna vulgaris* with abundant *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Pleurozium schreberi* and *Hylocomium splendens*, with frequent *Festuca ovina*, *Carex binervis* and *Polytrichum commune* plus occasional *Nardus stricta*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Juncus squarrosus* and *Juncus effusus*.

TN16: Blanket Bog

Small basin of deep peat dominated by *Eriophorum vaginatum*, abundant *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Polytrichum commune* and *Polytrichum alpinum*, frequent *Erica tetralix*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Aulocomnium palustre*, *Polytrichum commune*, *Deschampsia flexuosa*, locally frequent *Calluna vulgaris* occasional *Sphagnum compactum* and *Drosera rotundifolia*.

TN17: Pond

Open water with patches of *Equisetum fluviatile*, *Potamogeton polygonifolius* and *Sparganium erectum*, and scattered stems of *Eleocharis palustre*. Stands of marginal swamp are dominated by *Carex rostrata* with frequent *Potentilla palustris*, occasional *Ranunculus flammula* and *Myosotis* sp. Flushes of *Carex echinata-Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire, M6d, the *Juncus acutiflorus* sub-community, feed the pond. These are dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* with locally abundant *Juncus effusus* over a carpet of *Sphagnum fallax*, *S. palustre* and *Polytrichum commune* plus occasional *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Aulocomnium palustre*, *Cardamine amara* and *Viola palustris*. There is moderate grazing by cattle and sheep, maintaining a varied sward.

TN18: Semi-improved acid Grassland

Short sward of *Agrostis capillaris* with abundant *Trifolium repens*, *Lolium perenne*, frequent *Holcus lanatus*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Cerastium fontanum*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus* and *Poa annua*, occasional *Danthonia decumbens* and *Rumex acetosella*.

TN19: Acid Flush

Moderately grazed and drained short varied sward with abundant *Juncus acutiflorus*, *Spagnum fallax*, plus frequent *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Calluna vulgaris*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Erica tetralix*, *Carex panicea*, *Trichophorum cespitsum*, and occasional *Narthecium ossifragum*.

TN20: Wet Heath

Grazed down to 3-4cm, a heathy sward with abundant *Calluna vulgaris*, *Trichophorum cespitsum*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Festuca ovina*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, frequent *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Agrostis canina*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Erica tetralix*, occasional *Sphagnum compactum*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Aulocomnium palustre*, *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Nardus stricta* and small bare patches.

TN21: Acid Grassland

Well grazed acid sward of abundant *Agrostis capillaris*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Festuca ovina* and *Pleurozium schreberi*, frequent *Pedicularis sylvatica*, *Juncus squarrosus*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, *Rhytidiadelphus loreus*, *Galium saxatile*, *Nardus stricta*, plus occasional *Calluna vulgaris*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and rarely *Hypochoeris radicata*.

TN22: Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

Grazed, species-poor *Holcus lanatus-Juncus effusus* rush-pasture, MG10a, the Typical subcommunity. Abundant tussocks of *Juncus effusus* with grazed sward between of *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, *Prunella vulgaris*, with frequent *Trifolium dubium*, *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Carex panicea*, plus occasional *Carum verticillatum*, *Potentilla erecta* and *Leontodon autumnalis*.

TN23: Pond and Swamp

A pond with scattered clumps of *Sparganium erectum* and a wide fringe of *Carex rostrata-Potentilla palustris* tall-herb fen, S27, dominated by *Carex rostrata* with abundant *Calliergonella cuspidata*, frequent *Potentilla palustris* and *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. This grades into an acid flush on the slopes dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* with abundant *Calliergonella cuspidata* and *Sphagnum fallax*, frequent *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, *Cirsium palustre*, *Lotus pedunculatus*, *Succisa pratensis*, *Mentha aquatica*, *Senecio aquaticus*, *Cardamine amara*, *Ranunculus repens* and *Viola palustre*. *Carum verticillatum* is occasional.

TN24: Broadleaved Woodland

Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11a, the *Dryopteris dilatata* sub-community with an open canopy to 15m of dominated by *Betula* spp. and locally dominant small mature *Quercus petraea*. *Salix cinerea* and *Sorbus aucuparia* are frequent with occasional *Crataegus monogyna*. The herb layer is grazed by cattle is grassy with abundant *Agrostis capillaris, Holcus lanatus, Oxalis acetosella, Thuidium tamariscinum,* frequent *Blechnum spicant, Dryopteris felix-mas, Juncus effusus, Ranunculus repens,* occasional *Viola riviniana, Ajuga reptans* and *Rubus fruticosus* agg.

TN25: Dry Heath

Dry heath on a moderate slopes, grazed and grassy, with abundant *Calluna vulgaris*, *Deschampsia flexuosa, Hypnum jutlandicum, Festuca ovina,* frequent *Trichophorum cespitsum, Juncus squarrosus, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Galium saxatile, Vaccinium myrtillus, Nardus stricta, Agrostis capillaris.*

TN26: Acid Flush

Abundant Juncus acutiflorus, Molinia caerulea, Sphagnum fallax, S. palustre, S. capillifolium, Polytrichum commune, with frequent Galium saxatile, Potentilla erecta and Erica tetralix.

TN27: Blanket Bog

Small basin of deep peat dominated by *Eriophorum vaginatum*, abundant *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Sphagnum fallax*, *Erica tetralix*, *Trichophorum cespitsum*, *Empetrum nigrum ssp. nigrum*, frequent *Sphagnum papillosum*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and occasional *Sphagnum magellanicum*.

TN28: Wet Heath

Dominated by *Molinia caerulea* with abundant *Calluna vulgaris*, *Erica tetralix* and *Sphagnum capillifolium*, frequent *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, and small stands of *Myrica gale*. Dwarf shrubs are regenerating after burning 3-4 years ago.

TN29: Broadleaved Woodland

Open 10m canopy of immature *Betula pubescens* with abundant *Salix cinerea* over *Molinia caerulea* with *Sphagnum fallax*, *S. palustre* and *Polytrichum commune*.

TN30: Acid Flush

Dominated by Juncus acutiflorus with abundant Molinia caerulea and Sphagnum fallax, frequent Carex echinata, Sphagnum palustre, Hypnum jutlandicum, Lotus pedunculatus, occasional Succisa pratensis, Angelica sylvestris, Deschampsia cespitosa, Cirsium palustre, and rarely Carum verticillatum and Filipendula ulmaria.

TN31: Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

Grazed, species-poor sward over quarry spoil slopes with abundant *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, with frequent *Prunella vulgaris*, *Trifolium dubium*, plus occasional *Arenaria serpyllifolia*.

TN32: Semi-improved Neutral Grassland

Grazed, species-poor sward over quarry spoil slopes with abundant *Cynosurus cristatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Festuca rubra*, *Carex panicea*, *Bellis perennis*, *Trifolium repens*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, *Holcus lanatus* with frequent *Anthoxanthum odoratum* and occasional *Lotus corniculatus*.

TN33: Wet Heath

Dwarf shrubs regenerating well after burning 4-5 years, other areas not burnt recently. *Calluna vulgaris* dominant, *Erica tetralix*, *Molinia caerulea*, *Hypnum jutlandicum*, frequent

Trichophorum cespitsum, Sphagnum capillifolium, Sphagnum palustre, Sphagnum fallax, Potentilla erecta, Juncus squarrosus.

Carman Muir



Carman Muir Phase One Habitata



Cochno Hill and Loch Humphrey Burn					
Compartment	Whole Site				
Easting	247902				
Northing	674674				
Date	Summer 2008				
Surveyor	Stuart Smith				
Score	4 Moderate high				
Interest Features	Moorland UKBAP Habitats, Birds				
Survey	Walk-over				
Management	Currently well managed. Part of the site is now owned by Forestry Commission Scotland who are proposing to create native woodlands on Cochno Hill. Good quality UKBAP habitats should not be planted.				
Species Diversity	Extensive unenclosed marginal uplands with large areas of wet and dry heath, acid grassland, acid flush, and marshy and semi- improved pastures. Also small areas of modified blanket bog. All sheep grazed to various intensities. Also scattered woodland fragments and scrub along Loch Humphry Burn and around lower slopes. Supports common moorland flora, and breeding/wintering moorland birds. Moderate/High 4.				
Species Rarity	These moorland habitats are composed of common and widespread plant species. Breeding and wintering birds include Red and Amber List species (BTO: The Population Status of Birds in the UK. Birds of Conservation Concern: 2002-2007) eg Skylark, Linnet, Song thrush and Snipe. Moderate/High 4.				
Habitat Rarity	Common and widespread moorland habitats. Includes Annex 1 and UKBAP Priority heaths. Moderate 3.				
Habitat	Grazing, burning and local agricultural improvement means that acid				
Naturalness	grassland (often semi-improved) is very extensive at expense of heaths. Blanket bog area modified by drainage. Moderate 3.				
Habitat Extent	656Ha. Extensive marginal upland area with suite of moorland habitats but much converted to impoverished acid grassland. Part of this area is now owned by Forestry Commission Scotland who are proposing to create native woodlands on Cochno Hill. Moderate 3.				
Connectivity	Site located over the southern slopes of the Kilpatrick Hills at the interface between the unenclosed uplands and the Glasgow conurbation – thus readily accessible for public leisure. Site also encompasses Loch Humphrey Burn SSSI, acting as buffer. Moderate/High 4.				
Reason For Selection	Site supports a suite of well - managed moorland habitats characteristic of the region. The site consists mainly of UK BAP Priority Habitats. Very good habitat for moorland breeding and over- wintering birds because south-facing, fairly low altitude, not far from coast, and well connected to wider mountains. Readily accessible to local people and schools. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heathland, Fen, Blanket Bog, Rush-pasture. Moderate/High 4.				

Cochno Hill and Loch Humphrey Burn



Cochno Hill and Loch Humphrey Bum Phase One Habitats



Cordale Point				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	239480			
Northing	678600			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3 Moderate			
Interest Features	Common wildlife, birds			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Create pond - this should not be shaded, some trees on north side would be ok. Control/remove Sycamore because they will will dry out the site; wet woodland habitat is more important for biodiversity. Perhaps institute a rotational cutting regime of all the scrub/wood to maintain early succession habitats and open areas. Produce management plan.			
Species Diversity	Good breeding habitat for birds. Impoverished flora. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Common plants. Likely wide range of breeding birds, particularly warblers. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Recently developed wet scrubby woodland of Willows and Sycamore, plus ruderal and rush-pasture patches. Common and widespread habitats. Low 2.			
Habitat Naturalness	Recently developed wet scrubby woodland of Willows and Sycamore, plus ruderal and rush-pasture patches. Common successional habitats developing entirely naturally after anthropogenic disturbance. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	7.5Ha. Site boundary includes most of the area within the meander, with the River Leven on three sides. One of the larger areas of semi-natural habitat along the River Leven acting as a stepping-stone for wildlife within the urban area. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Site boundary includes most of the area within the meander, with the River Leven on three sides. One of the larger areas of semi- natural habitat along the River Leven acting as a stepping-stone for wildlife within the urban area. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	An important stepping-stone for wildlife along the River Levens within the urban area. Potential for enhancement for wildlife and public access. High 3.			
Cordale Point



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Craigandro Wood – Renton Woods			
Compartment	Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 1		
Easting	238600		
Northing	677900		
Date	July 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	2 Low/moderate		
Interest Features	Common wildlife, a few old oaks		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	None intervention		
Species Diversity Fairly low potential diversity. This small mature woodland, v			
	scrub woodland beneath way-leave has a dense canopy of		
	sycamore and oak, ground flora is shaded out. Also woodland is		
	penned-in between the busy A82 and the railway line. Low 2.		
Species Rarity	Low botanical diversity and low potential for other groups. Low 2.		
Habitat Rarity	Mature woodland but of disturbed composition, and scrub under		
	powerlines. Some mature oaks. Low 2.		
Habitat	Mature woodland but of disturbed composition, and scrub under		
Naturalness	powerlines. Low 2.		
Habitat Extent	3.6Ha. Small. Low 1.		
Connectivity Penned between busy A82 and railway reducing accessit			
	species, however, stepping stone of wooded habitats along the		
	road verges. Low 2.		
Reason For	Overall evaluation Low 2.		
Selection			



Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 1 Phase One Habitats



Compartment	Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 2
Easting	238500
Northing	678400
Date	July 2008
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	5 High
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Upland Oakwood
Survey	Walk-over
Management	None intervention, possibly some clearance none native trees at edges
Species Diversity	Potentially high invertebrate and fungal diversity in this mature closed canopy of moderately botanically diverse Quercus-Betula- Oxalis woodland, W11, with frequent old standard and coppice oaks. Also areas of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis woodland W9. High 5.
Species Rarity	Unknown. Common woodland plants recorded only. Potentially interesting for fungi and invertebrates. Moderate 4.
Habitat Rarity	Quercus -Betula -Oxalis woodland, W11a, the Dryopteris sub- community is the local climax community and is common in the region, but not extensive. Some old oaks. Also areas of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis woodland W9. These are UK BAP priority habitats. High 5.
Habitat Naturalness	Mature woodland, with a closed canopy including many large old oaks but also abundant Sycamore and Beech. Shrub layer not well developed. Little deadwood. Moderate 4.
Habitat Extent	13Ha. Not all the woodland is of the quality described, some edges are heavily influences by beech and sycamore planting, and other introductions. Moderate 3.
Connectivity	Links woodland on Carman Muir with Whiteleys Wood, and further woodland/plantation fragments along the A82 road. Moderate 4.
Reason For Selection	A viable chunk of good mature woodland, although composition disturbed. Well connected. High potential diversity of inverts and fungi associated with the old oak trees in particular. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Mixed Ashwoods, Upland Oakwood. High 5.



Craigandro Wood - Renton Wood 2 Phase One Habitats



Craigarestie & Brown Hill			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	244700		
Northing	675700		
Date	Oct 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	2		
Interest Features	Common moorland habitats, birds, UKBAP Heath		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	The Forestry Commission now has a duty to maintain UKBAP Priority Habitats within the open areas of its holdings, such as at Craigarestrie. Conifers should be cleared from within 30m of Lochs and watercourses. Consult with FC over management plan.		
Species Diversity	Largely conifer plantation but retaining viable areas of wet heath and dry heath, some on steep rocky slopes, with acid grassland and bracken. Also small Lochs. Supports common/widespread moorland flora and birds. Moderate 3.		
Species Rarity	Common/widespread moorland flora and birds. Low 3.		
Habitat Rarity	Common/widespread moorland habitats. Low 2.		
Habitat Naturalness	80% Conifer plantation. Heaths are good quality. Low 2.		
Habitat Extent	448Ha. 80% Conifer plantation. Low 2.		
Connectivity	Contiguous with Lang Craigs SSSI. Readily accessible to walkers etc. Low 2.		
Reason For Selection	Overall evaluation Low 2. UKBAP Priority Heathland		



Craigarestie & Brown Hill Phase One Habitats



Dalquhurn Point			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	239560		
Northing	677770		
Date	July 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	4 Moderate-high		
Interest Features	Common wildlife, birds, connectivity stepping stone		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	Create a pond, otherwise leave		
Species Diversity	A range of semi-natural habitats – scrub, rank neutral grassland, ruderal and swamp – as well as a long river frontage means this site is particularly good as a stopping place for migrating species, particularly birds and insects. Common plants only. Estimated Moderate 3.		
Species Rarity	Common flora. Unknown status for invertebrates and birds. Moderate potential for breeding birds. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Rarity	Common and widespread scrub and rank grass habitats, includes a stand of Phalaris arundinacea swamp. Quite good considering extent of site. Low 2.		
Habitat Naturalness	Natural succession of habitats developed over abandon ground. Moderate/High 4.		
Habitat Extent	4.2Ha Small in extent but a long interface with the River Leven. Low 2.		
Connectivity	Site is within a meander of the River Leven and thus is a well- placed stepping-stone of semi-natural habitats for all species moving along the River Leven. Moderate/High 4.		
Reason For Selection	Site small but well positioned with range of common rough habitats, excellent for migrating wildlife. Overall evaluation High/Moderate 4.		

Dalquhum Point



NUME 20070E 230400 230400 23000 23000 23000 23000

Dalreoch Quarry	
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	238700
Northing	676000
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	3 Moderate
Interest Features	Common wildlife, neutral grassland
Survey	Walk-over
Management	Commission a management plan
Species Diversity	The range of habitats at this site moderately diverse botanically,
	but are also likely to support a wide variety of invertebrates and
	birds. Moderate/High 4.
Species Rarity	Common flora. Unknown status for invertebrates and birds.
	Moderate potential for breeding birds. Moderate 3.
Habitat Rarity	Scrub, early successional woodland, ruderal vegetation and
	neutral grassland have developed. These are common habitats of
	brownfield sites. Low 2.
Habitat	Natural succession of habitats developed over abandon ground.
Naturalness	Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Extent	6Ha. A small site but viable patches of common habitats.
	Moderate 3.
Connectivity	Continues the unbroken line of woodland/scrub along the A82and
	A812 roads, conveying wildlife into the edge of urban areas.
	Moderate 3.
Reason For	Good suite of habitats for common wildlife. Overall evaluation
Selection	Moderate 3.

Site 36 Daireoch Quarry



Dillichip Grassland			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	239500		
Northing	679000		
Date	July 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	4 Moderately High		
Interest Features	UKBAP Wet Woodland. Birds.		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	Commission management plan to decide options.		
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical diversity, but likely wide range of birds and insects utilize site. Moderate/High 4.		
Species Rarity	No specific data but potential for a wide range of inverebrates and breeding birds. (Previously recorded Carex spicata unlikely to have persisted as is a poor competitor. Vicia tetrasperma is an introduction to Scotland and of little interest.) Moderate/High 4.		
Habitat Rarity	Largely willow scrub with pockets of ruderal vegetation, rank grassland and poor fen. Widespread habitats, but of limited extent in the countryside due to drainage. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Naturalness	A range of successional habitats have developed over waste ground. Moderate/High 5		
Habitat Extent	6.1Ha. Mainly Salix caprea scrub, developing into woodland. A good viable area of a habitat that is usually fragmented into much smaller areas. Moderate 3.		
Connectivity	Site on the River Leven and thus a very important stepping stone of semi-natural habitats for wildlife movements. Links and augments the habitats of Cordale point and woods to the north in an area of housing, warehouses and playing fields. Moderate/High 5.		
Reason For Selection	Damp scrub/wet woodland beside lowland rivers is now of very limited extent, although its fragments are widespread and common. It is very important for breeding birds and invertebrates, if botanically mediocre. Site beside a school so potential for education. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Wet Woodland. Moderate/High 4		

Dilichip Grassland



Dillichip Grassland Phase One Habitats



Disused Railway Line (Erskine Ferry Road - Beardmore Street roundabout)				
Compartment	Whole site			
Easting	246500			
Northing	672300			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4 Moderately High			
Interest Features	Common wildlife corridor			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Selective scrub clearance to create wider range of habitats			
Species Diversity	The range of successional habitats present, from sparse neutral grassland to damp developing woodland could potentially hold a fairly wide range of common species of plants and invertebrates. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Common species of disturbed woodland, rough grassland and scrub. Low 1.			
Habitat Rarity	Scrub, early successional woodland, ruderal vegetation and neutral grassland have developed. These are common habitats of brownfield sites. Low 2.			
Habitat Naturalness	These habitats have developed entirely naturally and show a range of successional habitats over the substrate of the old railway. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Extent	5.7Ha. Mostly willow scrub/developing woodland with patches of ruderal vegetation and fragments of neutral rassland. Low 2.			
Connectivity	The dismantled railway runs for 2.2Km (if truncated at Beardmore Street, beyond which is carpark) through a highly urbanised district beside the Forth and Clyde canal for some distance, and links to The Saltings LNR with various small patches of scrub, the largest of which is at Mountblow, plus amenity grasslands. Moderate/High 4.			
Reason For Selection	There is very little wildlife habitat in this highly urbanised area, the disused railway line is therefore very important locally for its 2.2Km of early successional habitats. Greatly enhances and complements this section of Forth and Clyde canal. Moderate/High 4.			





Dumbarton Muir			
Compartment	Duncolm and Craighirst		
Easting	247771		
Northing	676878		
Date	June 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	5 High		
Interest Features	Birds. UKBAP Priority:Upland Heathland, Fen, Blanket Bog.		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	Continue current moorland management		
Species Diversity	Mosaic of moorland habitats including dry and wet heath, fragments of modified blanket bog, and acid grassland. The diversity of habitats implies good assemblage of moorland species, particularly birds. Also, Calluna-Vaccinium-Sphagnum heath (H21) is a potentially important locus for ferns and bryophytes. High 5.		
Species Rarity	Typical common moorland species, plants, bryophtes, birds and invertebrates. Calluna-Vaccinium-Sphagnum heath (H21) is a potentially important locus for ferns and bryophytes. Potentially High 5.		
Habitat Rarity	Mainly common moorland habitats including Calluna-Vaccinium dry heath, H12; Trichophorum-Erica wet heath, M15; fragments of modified blanket bog, M17; and acid grasslands U4/U5. Also, on steep north- and east-facing slopes have Calluna-Vaccinium- Sphagnum heath, H21. High 5.		
Habitat Naturalness	Semi-natural suite of moorland habitats, long history of grazing and burning. Includes highest point in West Dumbarton. Moderate/High 4.		
Habitat Extent	405Ha. Large track of the central Kilpatrick Hills. High 5.		
Connectivity	Large central track of the central Kilpatrick Hills. High 5.		
Reason For Selection	Large central track of the central Kilpatrick Hills with range of moorland habitats. Highest ground and Duncolm viewpoint have amenity value. UKBAP Priority Habitats present:Upland Heathland, Fen, Blanket Bog. High 5		

Site 101 Duncolm and Craighirst





Compartment	Thief's Hill and Earl's Seat			
Easting	246755			
Northing	678722			
Date	June 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats: Upland Heath, Fen, Blanket Bog, Rush-			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Continue current moorland management			
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical diversity blanket bog and associated communities. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Typical moorland species. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Blanket bog covers much of the site, grading locally to wet heath, rush-pasture and acid grassland. The blanket bog is burnt and grazed but in good condition generally and species-rich in places. An Annex 1 and UKBAP habitat. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	Semi-natural habitat maintained by extensive grazing and some burning. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	560Ha. A viable area, contiguous with Dumbarton Muir SSSI. High 5.			
Connectivity	A central area of moorland, contiguous with Dumbarton Muir SSSI. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	Contains large areas of good quality blanket bog Trichophorum - Eriophorum blanket mire, M17, and locally Erica tetralix- Sphagnum papillosum mire, M18. Annex 1 and UKBAP communities. Also serves to augment existing Dumbarton Muir SSSI. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath, Fen, Blanket Bog, Rush-pasture. High 5.			

Thief's Hill and Earl's Seat



Thief's Hill and Earl's Seat Phase One Habitata



West Dumbarton Muir Notes

Compartment	West Dumbarton Muir
Easting	243991
Northing	679578
Date	Oct/Nov 2007 & June 2008
Surveyor	Fraser Milne & Stuart Smith
Score	5
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitat: Upland Heath, Fen (calcareous springs, flushes and grassland), and Blanket Bog.
Survey	Phase 1 & Walk-over
Management	Continue current moorland management
Species Diversity	Areas of calcareous grassland, flushes, springs plus good quality wet heath and bog have potential for high species diversity. High 5.
Species Rarity	Good moorland habitats, but calcareous habitats and the Calluna- Vaccinium-Sphagnum heath (H21) may host rare or uncommon forbs and bryophytes. Good structure for invertebrates and birds. Large Heath, records within NS48 (1998). Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Rarity	There are important areas of good condition blanket bog and wet heath that, although extensive in the region, are rarely in such consolidated blocks of good condition habitat. Also areas of dry heath, particularly H21, which are limited in extent generally. The limestone outcrops at Upper Garshake Burn and Black Craig and associated basic springs and flushes are very uncommon within the district. High 5.
Habitat Naturalness	Semi-natural habitats maintained in good condition by extensive grazing and some burning. Moderate/High 4
Habitat Extent	12561Ha. A large viable area of good condition blanket bog and wet heath, plus local H21 dry heath and calcareous springs and flushes. High 5.
Connectivity	A large tract of Dumbarton Muir linking wooded glens to the south and west with the high moor. Also Garshake Burn is an important conduit for wildlife dependent on calcareous habitats, as the latter form an unbroken mosaic of calcareous grasslands and wetlands along its length. Also contiguous with Dumbarton Muir SSSI. High 5.
Reason For Selection	Contains large areas of good quality blanket bog Trichophorum- Eriophorum blanket mire, M17, and wet heath, M15. Plus rarer H21 heath and calcareous springs, flushes and grassland (CG10, M10, M37). Also buffer to Dumbarton Muir SSSI. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath, Fen, Blanket Bog. High 5.

This site encompasses Dunbarton Muir SSSI, however, the surrounding habitats within the proposed LNCS holds bog vegetation of equal quality. Across the most gradual slopes of the plateaux are large areas of *Trichophorum cespitsum-Eriophorum vaginatum* blanket mire, M17, much of it of the wet *Drosera rotundifolia-Sphagnum* sub-community, plus areas of the wetter and richer *Erica tetralix-Sphagnum* papillosum mire, M18. There are also drier areas of bog grading to wet and dry heath, flushes and acid grassland between the conifer plantations and reservoirs. This includes Blairquhomrie Muir, Gallangad Muir, Saughen Braes, and the area between Knockupple and Thief's Hill. The site also includes the upper remnants of native woodland along Gallangad Burn and Cameron Burn, and sections

of gorge with dry heaths and rock exposures. The site is sheep grazed, and burnt. There is little artificial drainage although there are drained areas of species-poor modified bog.

Gallangad Burn Woodland is native broadleaved woodland along the slopes of the Gallangad Burn. Mature Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11a, the Dryopteris dilatata sub-community. The lower section is forked and embraces Gallangad Glen, a long narrow field of improved pasture beside the Burn. It is fenced against stock inside and out. The western-most fork follows the present course of the Gallangad Burn on a steep north- and east-facing slopes dominated by a closed canopy of mature *Quercus petraea* with frequent *Betula* spp. and Corylus aveilana. The groundflora is sparse in the deep shade but has frequent to abundant Luzula sylvatica, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris felix-mas, Lonicera periclymenum and Oxalis acetosella. The Eastern fork consists of a west- and southfacing slopes supporting native woodland, and adjoining level areas with mixed woodland and plantation blocks of Pinus sylvestris and Larix decidua - the largest of which have been excluded from the boundary of the proposed SINC. The native woodland here is dominated by mature Quercus petraea with frequent Betula spp. plus occasional Fagus sylvatica. Fraxinus excelsior with planted stands of Pinus sylvestris and Picea abies. The shrub layer is dominated by Rhododendron ponticum, with frequent Corylus avellana and occasional Crataegus monogyna. The groundflora is patchy, with locally abundant Luzula sylvatica, Dryopteris dilatata, Dryopteris felix-mas, Lonicera periclymenum and Oxalis acetosella. Canopy gaps give rise to grassy patches with Holcus lanatus, Agrostis capillaris and Deschampsia cespitosa, or to stands of Pteridium aquilinum. Quercus petraea peters-out towards the top of the woodland and leaves an open Betula spp. canopy over stands of Pteridium aquilinum.

Cameron Burn Woodland is a narrow strip of mature woodland with abundant *Quercus petraea* and *Betula* spp. along the steep slopes of Cameron Burn. The groundflora is dominated by *Pteridium aquilinum* with locally abundant *Luzula sylvatica*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas* and *Oxalis acetosella*. Fenced from grazing slopes.

TN	Grid Ref	Phase 1	Notes
81	NS	A1.1.1	Semi-natural woodland with oak, birch, hazel, ash and
	42285		planted conifers including Scot's Pine. Rhododendron
	77780		frequent around the edges. Acidic ground flora with
			Agrostis capillaris and Anthoxanthum odoratum.
82	NS	A1.1.1	Semi-natural woodland with hazel, oak, birch, willow, ash,
	42509		rowan. Gorse and rhododendron frequent with planted
	78057		Scot's pine and larch. Bracken dominant in the ground
			layer. Enclosed by stock proof fence. Should be in SINC.
87	NS	E1.6.1	Eriophorum vaginatum dominated blanket bog with
	43415		abundant <i>D. flexuosa. Calluna</i> stunted, heavily grazed.
	79210		Eriophorum vaginatum, Molinia caerulea dominated.
			Sphagnum frequent but trampled. Heavy dunging. Burnt
			and grazed.
88	NS	D2	Wet heath in better condition, <i>Calluna</i> mature and bushy.
	43572		Sphagnum capillifolium abundant. Molinia caerulea and
	79146		Juncus acutiflorus abundant.

Target Notes

89	NS	D1.1	Mature, bushy Calluna along river channel.
	43707		
	79004		
90	NS	E1.6.1	Good quality blanket bog. Mature Calluna with
	43805		Eriophorum vaginatum, Trichophorum cespitosum. Good
	78858		Sphagnum cover including a little S. magellanicum. Much
			less grazing, no evidence of burning.
91	NS	E1.6.1	Good quality blanket bog with Calluna vulgaris,
	43733		Eriophorum vaginatum, Trichophorum cespitosum,
	78733		Sphagnum papillosum, Sphagnum magellanicum. Lightly
			grazed, sphagnum carpet intact.
92	NS	E1.6.1	Good quality blanket bog with mature, bushy Calluna
	43557		vulgaris. Not obviously burnt or grazed.
	78577		
93	NS	D2	Grassy wet heath becoming dry in areas. Moderately
	43194		grazed, clipped.
	78532		
94	NS	C1.1/D1.1	Mosaic of bracken and grazed dry heath.
	42901		
	78281		
95	NS	D1.1	Grazed, burnt dry heath. Graminoids becoming prominent
	42904		esp. Deschampsia flexuosa, Agrostis capillaris, Nardus
	78227		stricta, Juncus squarrosus. Calluna is short and clipped.
96	NS	A1.1.1	Upland birch/hazel ravine woodland with bracken
	42898		dominant in the ground flora. Luxuriant H21a heath on
	78024		banks of stream. Base-rich outcrops with CG10 type
			grassland frequent - should be SINC.
97	NS	D2	Molinia caerulea dominated wet heath with abundant
	42805		Juncus acutiflorus. Calluna sparse and stunted.
	77798		
98	NS	B3.1	Small base-rich outcrops at top of guily with CG10 type
	42720		grassiand - abundant <i>Thymus polytrichus, Linum</i>
	77892		catnarticum etc. Short sedge flushes along the bottom of
	NO	01.1	the guily. Mostly bracken and acid grassland elsewhere.
99	NS 40000	C1.1	Guily sides dominated by bracken and acid grassiand.
	42092		One large remnant asn.
100		Λ1 1 1	Dance birch weedland with Rhadedendron in field laver
	טעו עבכע⊿	AI.I.I	Dense billin woodand with Rhodouendion in held layer.
	42772		Fianted Scot's pine alound the pennieter.
101		F2 1	Large expanse of M6d type vegetation becoming invaded
	42543		by Rhododendron
	77384		by relocation.
102	NS	B3 1	Very steen river sides support calcareous grassland and
	42107		flushing. Grassland is sedge rich - Carex nulicaris. Carex
	77346		nanicea Carex flacca Nardus stricta Danthonia
	11010		decumbens Linum catharticum Thymus polytrichus
			Prunella vulgaris. Succisa pratensis. Breutelia
			chrvsocoma, Rhvtidiadelphus triquetrus, Cvnosurus
			cristatus. Juncus articulatus. Ctenidium molluscum
			Selaginella selaginoides. Carex viridula, Galium verum
			Hypericum pulchrum, Frullania dilatata (CG10b), Open
			stony ill defined flushes with <i>Palustriella commutata</i>
			(M38). Frequent slumping of soils. Grazed. Should be

			within SINC. Worthy of further study.
103	NS	B3.1	Calcareous grassland continues down to this point.
	42031		
104	NS	A1 1 1	Dense birch woodland - all birch with scattered willow
	42884	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Has been invaded by rhododendron which has created an
	77030		impenetrable understorey. Planted Scot's pine at northern
			extent. Secondary woodland.
105	NS 42006	B3.1	Small outcrops of calcareous grassland associated with
	43000 77100		disused quarry.
106	NS	B1.1/B3.1	Round Wood - heavily grazed U4 acid grassland with
	43329		outcrops of calcareous grassland - <i>Thymus polytrichus</i> ,
	77195		Rumex acetosella frequent.
107	NS	B1.1	Heavily grazed acid <i>Nardus stricta</i> grassland below crags.
	43607		Flushed patches with U5c type grassland and around
108	NS	B3 1	Flushed sedge rich calcareous grassland with <i>Cynosurus</i>
	44174	2011	cristatus, Danthonia decumbens, Deschampsia cespitosa,
	77410		Festuca rubra, Carex flacca, Carex panicea, Carex
			pulicaris, Juncus articulatus, Linum catharticum, Galium
			verum, Prunella vulgaris, Plantago lanceolata,
			drazed
109	NS	E2.1	Widespread acid flushing with <i>Juncus acutiflorus</i> (M6d)
	44239		
	77438		
110	NS 44246	D2/E1.7	Modified wet heath - J. acutiflorus dominant with M.
	44340 77487		Sphagnum capillifolium S fallay Pleurozium schreberi
	11401		Juncus squarrosus. Ericoids scarce, probably burnt.
111	NS	D5	Heavily grazed Calluna heath - topiary growth forms
	44550		widespread. Damp Nardus grassland surrounds.
440	77666		
112	NS 44356	B3.1	slumping Exposed limestone payement along river bed
	77594		Agrostis capillaris. Festuca rubra. Cynosurus cristatus.
			Festuca ovina, Thymus polytrichus, Saxifraga hypnoides,
			Oxalis acetosella, Viola riviniana, Prunella vulgaris,
			Plantago lanceolata, Carex flacca, Carex pulicaris, Carex
			Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus, Exposed shales
113	NS	B3.1	Outcrops of calcareous grassland with bracken. Upper
_	44238		slopes support H21a dry heath - heavily grazed with soil
	77525		slumping.

Wester Bumbarton Mur-



Wester Bumbarton Mult. Phase One Habitats





Duntocher Burn & Wood				
Compartment	Golf Course			
Easting	248500			
Northing	672500			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	2 Low			
Interest Features	Common wildlife, large oaks			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Consult with golf course			
Species Diversity	Impoverished habitats with a low species diversity. Open sections			
	of Duntocher Burn of some interst for invertebrates. Low 2.			
Species Rarity	Common species only recorded, low probability of rarities. Low 2.			
Habitat Rarity	Remnants of mature Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, with			
	much mature oak in the closed canopy, poor ground flora. Also			
	patches of recent secondary birch woodland, immature			
	broadleaved plantation and golf fairways. Moderate 3.			
Habitat	Only the remnant Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland is semi-natural			
Naturalness	but much disturbed, Low 2.			
Habitat Extent	25Ha. Just 5Ha is mature woodland, the rest is fairway amenity			
	grassland. Low 2.			
Connectivity	The site is isolated amongst housing and poorly connected. Low			
	1.			
Reason For	Only the remnant Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland is of wildlife			
Selection	interest. High amenity value. Low 2.			

Duntocher Burn & Wood



31/00 31000 31/00 31/00 31000 31000 11000 31000

Compartment	Duntocher Burn (North)
Easting	249040
Northing	672498
Northing	672500
Date	Summer 2007
Score	2
Interest Features	Common wildlife, large oaks
Survey	Walk-over
Management	None intervention
Species Diversity	Impoverished woodland with a low species diversity. Low 1.
Species Rarity	Common species only recorded, low probability of rarities. Low 1.
Habitat Rarity	Remnants of mature Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, and
	secondary woodland. Some oak with ash, sycamore and birch in
	the closed canopy, poor ground flora. Low 1.
Habitat	Remnants of natural Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, and
Naturalness	naturalizing secondary woodland. Duntocher Burn shaded. Low
	2.
Habitat Extent	3.2Ha. Small. Low 1.
Connectivity	Isolated by urban development, and the A82 dual carriageway,
	which divides it from main Duntocher site. Low 1.
Reason For	Selection not recommended. Low 2.
Selection	

Duntocher Burn (North)



Edinbarnet woodland				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	250584			
Northing	674030			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3 Moderate			
Interest Features	Common wildlife, old trees			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None intervention			
Species Diversity	Broadleaved woodland, mainly recent with some old trees,			
	includes damp ash and alder stands, drier birch and oak, and a			
	damp field. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Common woodland species. Moderate 2.			
Habitat Rarity	Woodland with chequered history. Low 2.			
Habitat	Woodland with chequered history. Naturalising. Low 2.			
Naturalness				
Habitat Extent	6.5Ha. Contiguous with Wester Cochno Burn and Wester Cochno			
	Park SSSIs. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Contiguous with Wester Cochno Burn and Wester Cochno Park			
	SSSIs. Moderate 3.			
Reason For	Good for general wildlife, and accessible to residents. Overall			
Selection	score 3.			

Edinbarnet woodland



Fishers Wood & Boat House Wood					
Compartment	Whole Site				
Easting	239100				
Northing	681300				
Date	Summer 2007				
Surveyor	Stuart Smith				
Score	3				
Interest Features	Woodland, old trees				
Survey	Walk-over				
Management	None Intervention				
Species Diversity	Common species of disturbed woodland, rough grassland and scrub. Low 2.				
Species Rarity	Common species of disturbed woodland, rough grassland and scrub. Low 1.				
Habitat Rarity	Broadleaved woodland with frequent old oak and sycamore trees. Much of wood is birch and sycamore regeneration with an impoverished ground flora. Open area of rough grass and scattered scrub. Common disturbed semi-natural habitats. Low/Moderate 2/3.				
Habitat Naturalness	Broadleaved woodland with frequent old oak and sycamore trees. Much of wood is birch and sycamore regeneration with an impoverished ground flora. Open area of rough grass and scattered scrub. Common disturbed semi-natural habitats. Low/Moderate 2/3.				
Habitat Extent	4Ha. Half of a woodland which straddles the planning boundary. Also contiguous with further scrubby areas and Argyll Park as well as the River Leven. A very small part of the oak-birch woodland in the area. Low 2.				
Connectivity	Site is half of a woodland which straddles the planning boundary. Also contiguous with further scrubby areas and Argyll Park as well as the River Leven. Moderate/High.				
Reason For Selection	Selection recommended for the large mature trees present, position and connectivity of the wood. Overall score 3.				

Fishers Wood & Boat House Wood



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Fyn Loch Heath			
Compartment	Whole Site		
Easting	245500		
Northing	676500		
Date	July 2008		
Surveyor	Stuart Smith		
Score	3		
Interest Features	Moorland UKBAP Priority Habitats, particularly wet heath and blanket bog		
Survey	Walk-over		
Management	Currently well managed. Block ditches, dont burn over bog		
Species Diversity	Low botanical species diversity expected for this moorland		
	vegetation, however, good habitat structure for birds and		
	invertebrates. Further diversity associated with Loch Humphrey.		
	Moderate/High 4.		
Species Rarity	Typical common moorland species. Fauna of Loch Humphrey unknown. Moderate 3.		
Habitat Rarity	Wet heath with areas of blanket bog and unimproved acid		
	grassland. Common and widespread moorland habitats. Upland		
	Loch. Annex 1 and UKBAP Priority wet heath and blanket bog.		
	Low/Moderate 2.		
Habitat	Good cover of dwarf shrubs over the heath and bog. Bog		
Naturalness	somewhat modified but still wet with abundant Sphagna. Moderate		
Habitat Extent	109Ha. Central part of Kilpatrick Hills. Moderate 3.		
Connectivity	Site is central part of Kilpatrick Hills. Moderate 3.		
Reason For	Integral part of Kilpatrick Hills, and includes Loch Humphrey.		
Selection	UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Loch, Upland Heath,		
	Fen. Overall score 3.		

Fyn Loch Heath



Fyn Loch Heath Phase One Habitats



Kilpatricks Braes				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	245600			
Northing	674500			
Date	July 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3			
Interest Features	Birds, woodland, UKBAP Upland Heath			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None intervention			
Species Diversity	Diversity of habitats implies good assemblage of moorland			
	species plus open woodland/scrub species, particularly birds.			
	Moderate/High 4.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Typical common moorland species. Potentially			
	important for breeding and passage birds. Moderate 3			
Habitat Rarity	Mosaic of dry heath, acid grassland and patches of wet heath over			
	hills, with open broadleaved woodland developing across south-			
	facing slopes. Common marginal upland habitats augmented by			
	open broadleaved woodland across south-facing slopes.			
Habitat	Modelate 3.			
Naturalness	bills, with open broadleaved woodland developing across south			
Indui di 1655	facing slopes. Moderate 3			
Habitat Extent	97Ha Moderate 3			
Connectivity	On the southern lip of the Kilpatrick Hills. Contiguous with			
Connectivity	Hawcraigs and Glenarbuck SSSI Moderate 3			
Reason For	Diverse habitat structure for common wildlife on south-facing			
Selection	slopes, UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath Moderate			
	3.			
Kilpatricks Braes



River Leven Swamps				
Compartment	East Bank			
Easting	239300			
Northing	676200			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Lowland Fens, Reedbed. Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management				
Species Diversity	Site supports a range of swamp and fen communities with a high botanical diversity for the size. Potential for high invertebrate diversity. High 5.			
Species Rarity	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani is uncommon in the district. Site potentially important for invertebrates and breeding birds but no specific data. Moderate 4.			
Habitat Rarity	Stands of swamp dominated by Carex aquatilis, peculiar to muddy rivers/estuaries in Scotland but not uncommon regionally. Stands of Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani swamp – thinly scattered around coast of Scotland. Rare locally. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	A natural mosaic of swamps, fen and wet scrub. High 5.			
Habitat Extent	3.3Ha. A small site but a significant area of swamp and fen. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this section of the Leven valley, and an important stepping-stone along the Leven. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	Very important site for nature conservation, integral to the Leven Valley river corridor. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Lowland Fens, Reedbed, High 5.			

River Leven Swamp - East Bank



Compartment	East Bank Marsh			
Easting	239200			
Northing	676300			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Lowland Fens, Reedbed, Wet Woodland.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management				
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical species diversity and good habitat structure			
	for birds and invertebrates. Potentially Moderate/High 4.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potentially important for invertebrates breeding			
	and passage birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Mosaic of open willow scrub with fen and swamp patches, ruderal			
	along upper edge. Widespread but uncommon habitats restricted			
	to lochs and rivers, and of limited extent due to widespread			
	drainage. Moderate 4.			
Habitat	A natural mosaic of swamps, fen and wet scrub. High 5.			
Naturainess	Ollo A small site but a significant area of success and far			
Habitat Extent	2Ha.A small site but a significant area of swamp and fen. Moderate 3			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this			
Connectivity	section of the Leven valley and an important stepping-stone along			
	the Leven. High 5.			
Reason For	Very important site for nature conservation, integral to the Leven			
Selection	Valley river corridor. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Lowland			
	Fens, Reedbed, Wet Woodland. High 5.			



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Compartment	West Bank			
Easting	239200			
Northing	676600			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Lowland Fens, Reedbed			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Create pond			
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical species diversity and good habitat structure			
	for birds and invertebrates. Potentially Moderate/High 4.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potentially important for invertebrates breeding			
	and passage birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	The site consists of Phalaris arundinacea tall-herb fen, S28, with			
	marginal stands of Spargaium erectum along channels, locally			
frequent Filipendula ulmaria, and scattered willows and ald				
	widespread and common habitat occurring throughout the British			
	lowlands and upland margins but now of very limited extent.			
	Moderate 3.			
Habitat	Phalaris arundinacea tall-herb fen, S28, with scattered willows and			
Naturalness	alder is a semi-natural habitat and in its unmanaged state has a			
	high degree of naturalness. High 5.			
Habitat Extent	10Ha This site is one of several areas of Phalaris fen along his			
	section of the Leven. A significant sized stand. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this			
	section of the Leven valley. High 5.			
Reason For	Important area for breeding birds and as stepping stone for bird			
Selection	movements. Overall score. UKBAP Priority Habitats present:			
	Lowland Fens, Reedbed. Moderate/High 4.			

River Leven Swamp - West Bank



River Leven Swamp West Bank Phase One Habitats



Compartment	D			
Easting	239350			
Northing	677100			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Rush-pasture, Lowland Fens, Reedbed			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Create pond			
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical species diversity and good habitat structure for birds and invertebrates. Potentially Moderate/High 4			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potentially important for breeding and passage birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Rush-pasture and Phalaris tall-herb fen. Common and widespread communities, although of limited extent. Moderate 3			
Habitat Naturalness	Rush-pasture and Phalaris arundinacea tall-herb fen, S28, with scattered willows and alder are semi-natural habitat and in its unmanaged state has a fair degree of naturalness. Moderate 4.			
Habitat Extent	0.85Ha. A small habitat patch separated by a road from larger SINC. Low 1.			
Connectivity	On the bank of River Leven, but otherwise separated from other habitat areas by road and improved pastures. Moderate 3.			
Reason For Selection	Small site but contributes to the extent of riverside marsh and fen where most has been drained and intensively farmed. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Rush-pasture, Lowland Fens, Reedbed.			

River Leven Swamp D



River Leven Swamp D Phase One Habitats



Compartment	E			
Easting	239300			
Northing	677500			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Habs: Rush-pasture, Lowland Fens			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Selective removal of scrub so as to retain better swamp and fen.			
	Create pond.			
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical diversity and good habitat structure for birds			
	and invertebrates. High 5.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potentially important for breeding and passage			
	birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	The site consists of thickening Salix, Crataegus and Rubus scrub			
	with patches of Phalaris tall-herb fen, S28, and species-rich			
	Juncus-Galium rush-pasture, M23a. Widespread but localized			
	communities. Moderate 3.			
Habitat	Completely nature vegetation development from bare mud to			
Naturainess	dense scrub. High degree of naturalness. High 5.			
Habitat Extent	4.4Ha This site is one of several similar areas of scrub and fen			
	along his section of the Leven. A significant sized stand.			
O a mar a stin it i	Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this			
	section of the Leven valley, and an important stepping-stone along			
	the Leven. High 5.			
Reason For	Important area for plants, birds and insects, also a stepping stone			
Selection	for whome movements. UKBAP Habitats present: Rush-pasture,			
	Lowiand Fens. High 5.			

River Leven Swamp E



Compartment	Pond (F)			
Easting	239200			
Northing	676000			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4			
Interest Features	UKBAP: Pond, Wet Woodland.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Clear trees that currently shade pond.			
Species Diversity	Immature broadleaved woodland of birch and willow with occasional oak and sycamore. Pond within the woodland is shaded and without marginal vegetation. Low botanical species diversity expected for this vegetation, however, good habitat structure for birds and invertebrates. Potentially Moderate/High 4.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potentially important for breeding and passage birds. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Immature broadleaved woodland of birch and willow with occasional oak and sycamore. Pond within the woodland is shaded and without marginal vegetation. Common and widespread plant communities, but the wet woodland community along lowland rivers has become uncommon. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Naturalness	Immature broadleaved woodland of birch and willow with occasional oak and sycamore. Pond within the woodland is shaded and without marginal vegetation. The woodland seems to have developed fairly naturally, the pond is similarly naturalised.			
	Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Extent	2.7Ha Although a small site it covers a good length of the bank of the River Leven. Low/Moderate 2.			
Connectivity	Closely associated with a number of other SINCS along this section of the Leven valley, and an important stepping-stone along the Leven. Moderate/High4.			
Reason For Selection	Potentially important area for invertebrates, breeding birds and as stepping stone for wildlife movements. UKBAP Habitats present: Pond. Wet Woodland. Moderate/High 4.			



River Leven Swamp Pond Phase One Habitats

Compartment	G			
Easting	230350			
	239330			
Northing	676250			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	2			
Interest Features	Wet woodland			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None-intervention			
Species Diversity	Botanically unremarkable but potential for a few birds and			
	invertebrates. Moderate 2			
Species Rarity	Unknown, but low potential for invertebrates. Low 2.			
Habitat Rarity	Secondary willow scrub thicket. Low 2.			
Habitat	Fairly recent development of willow in damp hollow. Unmanaged			
Naturalness	thicket. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	0.5Ha. Tiny patch of willow woodland along a small burn. Low 1.			
Connectivity	The size of the site makes this irrelevant. Low 1.			
Reason For	Contiguous with other larger patches of habitat. Low 2.			
Selection				



River Leven Swamp G Phase One Habitats



Loch Bowie				
Compartment	Whole Site (Now includes Dunbowie)			
Easting	242400			
Northing	675200			
Date	August 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Mesotrophic Lake, Wet Woodland, Fen			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None-intervention			
Species Diversity	Complete hydrosere range of habitats that undoubtedly support a wide range of species. High 5.			
Species Rarity	No specific data. Potential for uncommon aquatic invertebrates. Potential Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Rarity	Mesotrophic lake with associated swamp stands, marginal and aquatic vegetation, fen and alder woodland. A rare suite of habitats in District. Dunbowie contains common habitats bracken, acid grassland and open birch woods. High 5			
Habitat	Complete hydrosere range of habitats. High 5.			
Naturalness				
Habitat Extent	17Ha. Mainly common habitats of Dunbowie. Loch is 4.6Ha. Moderate 3.			
Connectivity	Linked with the Overtoun estate woodland and contiguous with habitats of Barwood Hill. Moderate 3.			
Reason For Selection	Mesotrophic lake with associated swamp stands, marginal and aquatic vegetation, fen and alder woodland. Complete hydrosere range of habitats and a rare suite of habitats in District. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Mesotrophic Lake, Wet Woodland, Fen. High 5.			

Loch Bowle



Loch Bowle Phase One Habitats



Lusset Glen				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	247052			
Northing	672721			
Date	Aug 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	2			
Interest Features	Old trees, common wildlife			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None intervention			
Species Diversity	The ground flora is absent/impoverished in deep shade. Mature			
	tree canopy with many large oak trees will support a restricted			
	range of birds and invertebrates. Predicted Low 2.			
Species Rarity	Very common species only. Low 1.			
Habitat Rarity	Mature broadleaved woodland/plantation, along a small burn, with			
	closed canopy of many large oaks plus beech and sycamore.			
	Groundflora and marginal burn vegetation impoverished. Low 2.			
Habitat	Vestige of native oak-birch wood much altered, but many large old			
Naturalness	oaks. Low 2.			
Habitat Extent 7Ha. 90% broadleaved woodland/plantation, 10% scru				
	embankment. Low 2.			
Connectivity	Site surrounded by housing and the busy A898 Erskine Bridge			
	road, and divided by railway line. Low 1.			
Reason For	Currently a municipal park. Of little wildlife value. Low 2.			
Selection				

Lusset Glun



Lusset Glen Phase One Habitats

Mullour				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	237400			
Northing	680300			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3			
Interest Features	UKBAP Habitats blanket bog, heath. Birds			
Survey	Phase 1			
Management	Do not burn blanket bog and wet heath. Block ditches.			
Species Diversity	Mullour SINC is a small area of heath and mire within Overton Muir, moderately grazed by sheep and periodically burnt. Typical marginal upland habitats including a small burn with woodland along it. Reduced botanical diversity, but habitats fundamentally intact providing suitable architectural structure for familiar moorland birds and invertebrates. Comparatively moderate species diversity. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Widespread species typical of marginal uplands only, no habitats present likely to harbour rarities. Assessed as Low.			
Habitat Rarity	Widespread marginal upland habitats, dry heath on steeper slopes, dissected by acid flushes that give way to wet heath and blanket bog over near horizontal ground. Pteridium aquilinum stands and scattered Betula spp. Line the burns. The habitats continue across the wider Muir. Relatively wide range of habitats for the size of the site. Annex 1 and UK Bap priority habitats. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Naturalness	The habitats are typical of the marginal uplands and contue those of the wider Muir, and are moderately grazed by sheep and burnt periodically. Semi-natural habitats, impoverished by long history of			
	management, but fundamentally intact. Assessed as Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	Mullour SINC is a small part of Overton Muir. The existing site boundary encompasses a relatively small area, but the habitat pattern continues across the Muir. The site cannot be seen in isolation from the wider Muir.			
Connectivity	Mullour Sinc is a small area within the wider Muir and is an integral part of the semi-natural habitat pattern. The site includes a small burn and burn-side woodland contiguous with Poachy Glen woodland. Connectivity assessed as high 4.			
Reason For Selection	Common and widespread habitats and species of marginal upland, grazed and periodically burnt. Assessed as moderate overall, but boundary artificial. Larger area of the Muir, or the entire area of the Important Wildlife Corridor should be considered for selection. (Refer also to entry for Overton Muir Important Wildlife Corridor). UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath, Fen. Moderate 3.			

Target Note

This small part of Overton Muir is typical of the whole with dry heath on steeper slopes, dissected by acid flushes that give way to wet heath and blanket bog over near horizontal ground. *Pteridium aquilinum* stands and scattered *Betula* spp. line the burns. As with the wider slope this area is moderately grazed by sheep and burnt periodically. The blanket bog is species-poor due to its history of grazing and burning, but is fundamentally intact. It is dominated by *Eriophorum vaginatum* with abundant *Spagnum fallax*, *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Polytrichum commune* and

Calluna vulgaris, plus frequent *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Hypnum jutlandicum* and *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and occasional *Erica tetralix*.

Mullour Phase One Habitats

Murroch Glen				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	241200			
Northing	677900			
Date	Oct 2007			
Surveyor	Fraser Milne			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Habitats: Upland Heath, Fen, Upland Mixed Ashwood, Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps, Upland Calcareous Grassland. Butterflies.			
Survey	Phase 1			
Management				
Species Diversity	It is assumed that given the large variety of high-biodiversity habitats present in this site that the species diversity will be high. Significant habitats are ash-wood, calcareous flush, calcareous springs, calcareous grassland and species-rich variants of acid flush. High 5.			
Species Rarity	Unknown - but a number of localised species may be expected in the event of a suitable seasonal survey given the variety of calcareous habitats found here. Purple Hairstreaks at NS4077 (2006) Small Pearl-bordered Fritillaries at NS4178 (2007, 2008) Dark Green Fritillary at NS4178 (2007)			
	Moderate 4.			
Habitat Rarity	The calcareous habitats are at least localised and the ash-wood is of exceptional quality. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	All habitats are semi-natural in spite of some areas being highly grazed. The successional pattern in the woodland is noteworthy however, and is itself a good reason for giving a high score to this site on habitat naturalness. High 5			
Habitat Extent	50Ha. The majority of the site is woodland, and given its exceptional value as an example of wooded valley succession, it is an extensive coverage of its type. High 5.			
Connectivity	The site has a very high value as a connection site between the moorland and lowland habitats, and is contiguous with Auchenreoch Glen SSSI. This is further augmented by the observed and expected high biodiversity value of the site. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	This is one of the best examples of a well-structures wooded valley within the region, and in that context is extensive. There is a good variety of habitat types, especially base-enriched habitats. Given the variety of habitats there is an expected high species-diversity. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath, Fen, Upland Mixed Ashwood, Upland Flushes, Fens and Swamps, Upland Calcareous Grassland. High 5.			

Phase 1 Target Notes

TN	Grid Ref	Phase 1	Notes
47	NS 41829 78937	A1.1.1	Riparian woodland, semi-natural, ancient. Patches of gorse and bracken interspersed with hazel, willow, hawthorn. Oak maidens on higher slopes. Soligenous, base-rich flushing along valley floor with <i>J. articulatus</i> .

48	NS 41793 78822	B1.1	Steep NW slopes acid grassland with remnants of willow and hazel scrub - heavily sheep grazed.
49	NS 41917 78718	B3.1/A1. 1.1	Steeply incised gully. Slopes support grazed calcareous grassland dominated by <i>A. capillaris, F. ovina</i> and <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> . Some areas more base-rich with <i>Brachypodium sylvaticum, Thymus polytrichus, Linum catharticum, Ctenidium molluscum, Prunella vulgaris.</i> Heathy in places with stunted <i>Calluna</i> . Remnant ash, hazel, oak, birch woodland along lower slopes. Topiary growth forms in heather indicating chronic grazing.
50	NS 42119 78666	B5	Juncus acutiflorus marsh with Filipendula ulmaria, Iris pseudacorus, Calliergonella cuspidata, Lotus pedunculatus and Mentha aquatica.
51	NS 41911 78658	B3.1	Very steep slopes support base rich grassland with <i>A. capillaris, F. ovina, C. cristatus, F. rubra, B. sylvaticum</i> and <i>Thymus polytrichus.</i> Heavily grazed with topiary forms of heather. Frequent bracken, hazel and gorse scrub. Small, base-rich springs with <i>Palustriella commutata.</i>
52	NS 41756 78635	B3.1	Base-rich grassland with <i>A. capillaris, F. ovina, T. polytrichus, L. catharticum, D. decumbens, B. sylvaticum.</i> Heavily grazed.
53	NS 41778 78419	E2.3	Large basic spring head dominated by Palustriella commutata with Campylium stellatum, Carex flacca, Carex panicea, Scorpidium scorpioides, Juncus articulatus, Eleocharis uniglumis, Succisa pratensis, Festuca rubra, Scorpidium cossonii, Prunella vulgaris. M38 type spring.
54	NS 41845 78403	B3.1/E2. 3	Base-rich grassland on very steep slopes. Agrostis capillaris, Brachypodium sylvaticum, Cynosurus cristatus with abundant Thymus polytrichus, Linum catharticum, Hylocomium splendens, Ctenidium molluscum, Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus. Leads down to M38 spring with Palustriella commutata.
55	NS 41918 78364	B3.1/E2. 3	Very steep north facing slopes of Murdoch Glen support calcareous grassland with bracken and base-rich springs dominated by <i>Palustriella commutata</i> (M38).
60	NS 41508 78179	A1.1.1	Semi-natural woodland with oak, birch, hazel, beech, larch and spruce. Acidic ground flora - bracken, <i>A.</i> <i>capillaris</i> , <i>C. vulgaris</i> , <i>V. myrtillus</i> , <i>Dicranum majus</i> (W17). Open to grazing.
61	NS 41582 78279	B3.1	Heathy base-rich grassland. Frequent <i>Brachypodium</i> sylvaticum, Thymus polytrichus, Cynosurus cristatus, Linum catharticum, Prunella vulgaris, Viola riviniana, Oxalis acetosella, Carex flacca, Cladonia spp., Pilosella officinalis, Ctenidium molluscum, Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus, Hylocomium splendens, Dicranella heteromalla, Cirriphyllum piliferum, Cladonia rangiformis. Bryophyte rich calcareous grassland. Warrants further study.
62	NS 41573 78313	E2.3	Palustriella commutata spring with Juncus articulatus, Ctenidium molluscum, Linum molluscum, Prunella vulgaris, Succisa pratensis, Festuca rubra.

63	NS	A1.1.1	Semi-natural riparian woodland, ancient. Hazel, birch,
	41595		oak with B. sylvaticum, R. triquetrus, Lysimachia
	78417		nemorum, Viola riviniana, Rhytidiadelphus loreus. Much
			wetter W9 type woodland along the base of the stream.
			W17 higher up the slopes.

Murroch Glen

Murroch Glen Phase One Habitats

Nobleston Estate Wood				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	240100			
Northing	679100			
Date	Aug 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	3			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None-intervention			
Species Diversity	Moderately botanically diverse Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland W11. Dominated by mature oak. The ground flora is moderately diverse, as is the bryophyte flora. Patches of richer ash-rowan-dog's mercury wood W9. Good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. High 5.			
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. No data on other groups. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, and patches of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis wood W9. W11 is common in the region, but not extensive. W9 is much more localized. Some large oaks. This site is a good example of the community. A UK BAP priority habitat. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	Natural climax communities with only minor composition disturbance. This site provides a good example Quercus-Betula- Oxalis woodland, W11. A UK BAP priority habitat. Moderate/High 4.			
Habitat Extent	2Ha. Very small. Low 2.			
Connectivity	Site isolated within an area of housing and amenity grassland. Low 1.			
Reason For Selection	Although small and isolated this is good guality woodland with some large oak trees. Adjacent to school fields. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood. Moderate 3.			

Nobleston Estate Wood

Nobleston Estate Wood Phase One Habitata

Nursery Woodland				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	239600			
Northing	677800			
Date	Aug 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4			
Interest Features	Woodland, swamp. Birds. Connectivity.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Remove conifers			
Species Diversity	Moderate botanical diversity, however structure and position indicate the site to be rich breeding bird and invertebrate habitat. High 4.			
Species Rarity	Botanically unremarkable but potentially interesting for birds and invertebrates. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Wooded slope along River Leven with frequent mature oak and sycamore, grading to alder wood along river edge. Also includes conifer plantation patches and areas of reed canary-grass with scattered broom and willow, plus a large stand of Japanese knotweed. Marginal vegetation of reed canary-grass along River Leven. Swampy habitats beside open water, juxtapose with the range of semi-natural habitats on Vale of Leven Industrial Estate beside the SINC together form a fairly rare complex of lowland floodplain habitats. High 4.			
Habitat Naturalness	A suite of semi-natural habitats from open water to scrub and woodland. High 4.			
Habitat Extent	Just 3.2Ha but considered along with adjoining marshy grassland, scrub and ruderal within Vale of Leven Industrial Estate land altogether an invaluable area of semi-natural habitats remaining in the Leven valley. High 4.			
Connectivity	Invaluable stepping-stone with a range of semi-natural habitats along the River Leven corridor at junction between housing/industrial estate and intensive agriculture. High 4.			
Reason For Selection	Overall score high 4. Range of semi-natural habitats beside the River Leven now very restricted in extent. Potentially diverse in birds and invertebrates, and the site is a useful stepping-stone between coast and Loch Lomond. Consider extending site to include semi- natural habitats along bank of Leven within Vale of Leven Industrial Estate.			

Nursery Woodland Phase One Habitats

Overton and Bromley Muir				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	237000			
Northing	680000			
Date	Summer 2007			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	4			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habitats: Upland Heath, Fen, Blanket Bog.			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	Reduce frequency and extent of burning, reduce grazing intensity			
Species Diversity	Botanically unremarkable but potentially interesting for birds and invertebrates. Moderate 3.			
Species Rarity	Botanically unremarkable but potentially interesting for birds and invertebrates. Green Hairstreaks, Bromley Muir NS374807 (2006) & Overtoun Muir NS367803 (2006) Purple Hairstreak at Tullichewan NS381813 (1997). Moderate 3.			
Habitat Rarity	Common and widespread moorland habitats, but includes Annex 1 and UKBAP Priority heaths and blanket bog. Low/Moderate 2.			
Habitat	Semi-natural suite of moorland habitats, long history of grazing			
Naturalness	and burning. Moderate 3.			
Habitat Extent	Circa 200Ha. A large viable unenclosed area of moorland and rough pasture. High 5.			
Connectivity	This site is currently shown as an Important Wildlife Corridor (and includes the entire open muir from Carman Muir north to the planning boundary at Tullichewan Muir). Mullour SINC is at the centre of this area. Wide slopes of heath, bog, acid grasslands and rush-pastures. Although botanically impoverished by long grazing and burning these communities still provide the structural habitat for breeding and passage birds, and invertebrates. These slopes are well linked to Alexandra woods. Moderate/High 4.			
Reason For Selection	This site is currently shown as an Important Wildlife Corridor and includes the entire open muir from Carman Muir north to the planning boundary at Tullichewan Muir. Mullour SINC is at the centre of this area. Wide slopes of heath, bog, acid grasslands and rush-pastures. Although botanically impoverished by long grazing and burning these communities still provide the structural habitat for breeding and passage birds, and invertebrates. These slopes provide extensive foraging ground for elements of the wildlife in suburban Alexandria. Readily accessible to residents. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Heath, Fen, Blanket Bog. Moderate/High 4.			

Target Notes OvertonBromley

Species-poor blanket bog drained by diffuse acid flushes occupies the gentle slopes across the tops, grading to acid grasslands over thinner peat. Run-off irrigates large acid flushes that grade to semi-improved neutral grassland (a grazed rush-pasture) with decreasing acidity and increased nutrient status. The lower slopes are dominated by bracken.

Dry Modified Bog covers a wide area across the broad tops. There is no evidence of artificial drainage by the peat is shallow and dry, also long management by burning

and grazing has impoverished the flora. It is dominated by *Eriophorum vaginatum* with abundant *Hypnum jutlandicum, Polytrichum commune* and *Deschampsia flexuosa* with locally frequent to abundant *Spagnum fallax, Sphagnum capillifolium,* and *Calluna vulgaris,* plus frequent *Vaccinium myrtillus* and *Trichophorum cespitsum,* and occasional *Erica tetralix.*

Acid flushes of *Carex echinata-Sphagnum fallax/denticulatum* mire, M6d, the *Juncus acutiflorus* sub-community are generally species-poor and dominated by *Juncus acutiflorus* over a carpet of mosses including abundant *Sphagnum fallax*, locally abundant *Sphagnum capillifolium*, *Sphagnum palustre*. Mixed in the sward is various amounts of *Molinia caerulea* and *Juncus effusus*.

The semi-improved neutral grassland here is a species-poor grazed sward of *Holcus lanatus-Juncus effusus* rush-pasture, MG10a, the Typical sub-community. This has abundant tussocks of *Juncus effusus* and locally *Deschampsia cespitosa* with abundant *Holcus lanatus*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, *Hylocomium splendens*, frequent *Juncus acutiflorus* and *Nardus stricta*. *Cynosurus cristatus* is occasional.

Acid grasslands here include two communities: the *Nardus stricta-Galium saxatile* grassland, U5a, the Species-poor sub-community; and *Juncus squarrosus-Festuca ovina* grassland, U6. The *Nardus-Galium* community has swards of *Nardus stricta*, *Festuca ovina*, *Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus*, and *Deschampsia flexuosa*, with frequent *Galium saxatile*, *Potentilla erecta*, *Pleurozium schreberi*, *Juncus squarrosus* and *Carex nigra*. The *Juncus squarrosus-Festuca ovina* grassland, U6, has a low closed sward of abundant *Juncus squarrosus*, *Deschampsia flexuosa* and *Polytrichum commune* with frequent *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Nardus stricta*, *Pleurozium schreberi* and *Galium saxatile*.

Dry heath is of the *Calluna vulgaris-Vaccinium myrtillus* heath, H12c, the *Galium saxatile-Festuca ovina* sub-community on moderate slopes where grazed and grassy, with abundant *Calluna vulgaris*, *Deschampsia flexuosa, Hypnum jutlandicum*, *Festuca ovina* and frequent *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, *Galium saxatile*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Nardus stricta*, *Agrostis capillaris*.

Overton and Bromley Muir

Overtion and Bromley Muir Phase One Habitats

Overtoun Estate, OvertounBurn & Barwood Hill				
Compartment	Whole Site			
Easting	242400			
Northing	676100			
Date	Aug 2008			
Surveyor	Stuart Smith			
Score	5			
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood			
Survey	Walk-over			
Management	None-intervention			
Species Diversity	Botanically diverse because of quality and variety of woodland habitats and for bryophytes in damp valleys and on irrigate rock surfaces. Suitable habitat for diverse range of invertebrates, including the rocky Burns. Good for woodland birds. High 5.			
Species Rarity	Common botanical species recorded but potential for uncommon bryophytes, lichens, fungi and invertebrates. Potentially High 5.			
Habitat Rarity	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, and patches of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis wood W9 in steep valleys. W11 is common in the region, but not extensive. W9 is much more localized. This site has good examples of these communities. UK BAP priority habitats. High 5.			
Habitat Naturalness	Woodlands in a very natural condition. High 5.			
Habitat Extent	68Ha. A large viable stand of valley woodland communities. High 5.			
Connectivity	Extensive valley woodland network linking moorland with Leven valley. High 5.			
Reason For Selection	Extensive network of high quality woodland. Amenity value. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood. High 5.			


Overtoun Estate, OvertounBurn & Barwood Hill

Overtoun Estate, OvertounBurn & Barwood Hill Phase One Habitats



Pappert Wood & Bonhill Quarry		
Compartment	Whole Site	
Easting	240500	
Northing	679600	
Date	Aug 2008	
Surveyor	Stuart Smith	
Score	5	
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood	
Survey	Walk-over	
Management	None-intervention	
Species Diversity	Moderately botanically diverse Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland W11. Dominated by mature oak. The ground flora is moderately diverse, as is the bryophyte flora. Patches of richer ash-rowan-dog's mercury wood W9. Good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. High 5.	
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. No data on other groups. Moderate 3.	
Habitat Rarity	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11, and patches of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis wood W9. W11 is common in the region, but not extensive. W9 is much more localized. This site is a good example of the W11 community. A UK BAP priority habitat. High 5.	
Habitat Naturalness	Natural climax communities with only minor composition disturbance. A good example of Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. A UK BAP priority habitat. Moderate/High 4.	
Habitat Extent	7Ha. The Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland occupies the whole site except in the Bonhill Quarry where the woodland is secondary and of much less value. Small in extent but ecologically viable unit tucked in the steep valley of a small burn. Moderate 3.	
Connectivity	Important wildlife corridor linking Murroch Glen and the wider moorlands with the Vale of Leven. High 5.	
Reason For Selection	Site is a 'Community Woodland'. Good quality valley woodland of local climax community. Good connectivity between moorland, enclosed agriculture, and the built environment. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood. High 5.	

Pappert Wood & Boshill



Poachy Glen	
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	238100
Northing	679100
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	5
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Habs: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood
Survey	Phase 1
Management	None-intervention
Species Diversity	Moderately botanically diverse Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland W11, the natural community of the area. Closed canopy to 25m dominated by mature Quercus spp. The ground flora is moderately diverse. Very locally Fraxinus-Sorbus-Mercurialis woodland W9 occurs occasionally in flushes. Good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. High 5.
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Green Hairstreaks at NS377792 (1993) No data on other groups. Moderate 3.
Habitat Rarity	Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. It is common in the region, but not extensive. Also patches of richer Fraxinus-Sorbus- Mercurialis wood W9. This site is a good example of the community. A UK BAP priority habitat. High 5.
Habitat Naturalness	Natural climax communities with only minor composition disturbance. This site is a good example of Quercus-Betula-Oxalis woodland, W11. A UK BAP priority habitat. Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Extent	6Ha. Small in extent but ecologically viable unit tucked in the steep valley of a small burn. Low 2.
Connectivity	Long narrow wood along steep slopes in burn valley through improved pastures and linking unenclosed marginal upland habitats with the verge woods of the A82 and thence the gardens of Renton. Moderate 3.
Reason For Selection	Good quality valley woodland of local climax community. Good connectivity between moorland, enclosed agriculture, and the built environment. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood, Upland Mixed Ashwood. High 5.

Phase 1Target Note

Closed canopy to 25m dominated by mature *Quercus* spp. plus abundant *Betula pendula*, over a shrub layer with frequent *Sorbus aucuparia* and *Corylus avellana*, occasional *llex aquifolium* and *Ulmus glabra* and rarely, *Rhododendron ponticum*. The ground flora has abundant *Luzula sylvatica*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, frequent *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Blechnum spicant*, *Stellaria holostea*, *Deschampsia flexuosa* and *Oxalis acetosella*. Very locally *Fraxinus excelsior* is frequent in flushes, over a ground flora of *Mercurialis perennis*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Cardamine amara* and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*.

Poachy Gien



River Leven Corridor		
Compartment	Whole Site	
Easting	239000	
Northing	679000	
Date	July 2008	
Surveyor	Stuart Smith	
Score	5	
Interest Features	Major river	
Survey	Walk-over	
Management	None-intervention	
Species Diversity	Major lowland river of district. High 5.	
Species Rarity	Unknown. Presumed high for aquatic species. High 5.	
Habitat Rarity	Major lowland river of district. High 5.	
Habitat	High 5.	
Naturalness		
Habitat Extent	59Ha in area, but circa 12km length within the District. High 5.	
Connectivity	A main north-south artery of wildlife movements linking the Clyde	
	estuary with Loch Lomond, funnelling wildlife through the centre of	
	the urban area. High 5.	
Reason For	Central landscape feature of the Vale of Leven channelling and	
Selection	supporting wildlife throughout the urban areas, and linking with the	
	marginal upland habitats around. UKBAP Priority Habitats	
	present: Rivers. High 5.	

River Leven Corridor



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Stoneymollan Road Wood	
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	238000
Northing	681500
Date	Summer 2007
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	5
Interest Features	UKBAP Priority Hab Upland Oakwood. Old oaks.
Survey	Phase 1
Management	Remove sycamore and beech regen (leave old trees) and any Rhododendron. Plant native shrubs plus oak and ash.
Species Diversity	Areas of oak-birch woodland W11 – the natural community of the area – but much planted with beech and invaded by sycamore. Many old oaks. Beech now mature and naturalising. Shading by Beech has reduced botanical diversity, but nonetheless moderately good structure for woodland breeding birds and invertebrates. Moderate 3.
Species Rarity	Common woodland plants recorded only. Moderate 3.
Habitat Rarity	Although much planted with beech the upper part of the wood remains Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11 the local climax community of moderately acidic soils in this region. It is common in the region, but not extensive. The site also contains further fragments and includes some old trees. A UK BAP Priority and Annex 1 habitat. Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Naturalness	Beech plantation areas have low naturalness, whilst the upper part of the wood with Quercus petraea-Betula pubescens-Oxalis acetosella woodland, W11, is the local climax community and thus most natural. It is common in the region, but not extensive. The site also contains further fragments and includes some old trees. A UK BAP Priority and Annex 1 habitat. Moderate/High 4.
Habitat Extent	10Ha. A viable-sized woodland. Moderate 3.
Connectivity	A significant part of a network of woodlands including the Alexandria woods, the A82 verge and blocks of contiguous mixed plantation. Moderate 3.
Reason For Selection	Recommended as SINC due to remnants of oak-birch woodland, W11, and the presence of many large mature oaks. Areas old maturing beech plantation. UKBAP Priority Habitats present: Upland Oakwood. High 5.

Phase 1 Target Notes

Stoneymollans A

Broadleaved Woodland. The top section of this wood has a closed canopy to 25m with abundant large mature *Quercus petraea*, particularly around the edges. *Fagus sylvatica*, both planted and natural regeneration, is abundant on the steep slopes of the burn valley. *Acer pseudoplatanus* poles and *Betula pendula* are abundant throughout. *Fraxinus excelsior* is very occasional in flushed beside the stream. The ground flora has locally abundant *Luzula sylvatica*, *Agrostis capillaris*, *Holcus lanatus*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas*, *Oxalis acetosella*, with frequent *Viola riviniana*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Lonicera periclymenum*, *Rubus fruticosus agg.*, *Geum urbanum* and occasional *Geranium robertianum*.

The lower section of the wood is dominated by large mature *Fagus sylvatica* within the steep valley, with abundant *Quercus petraea* and *Acer pseudoplatanus*. The

groundflora is sparse here because of deep shade. *Acer pseudoplatanus* poles dominate some flatter adjoining areas.

Where the SINC boundary extends south between pastures the woodland is of *Betula pendula* over a very dense thicket of *Rhododendron ponticum*.

Stoneymollans B.

Broadleaved woodland/Plantation. A heterogeneous mixture of recent natural regeneration and planted. Immature *Betula pendula* to 20m over very abundant *Rhododendron ponticum*. Mature *Acer pseudoplatanus*, *Tilia x europaea* and *Quercus petraea* are occasional, plus scattered recent *Larix decidua* and *Picea stitchensis*. Patchy groundflora with locally abundant *Pteridium aquilinum*, *Dryopteris dilatata*, *Dryopteris felix-mas* and frequent *Oxalis acetosella*, *Ajuga reptans*, *Ranunculus repens*, *Prunella vulgaris* and *Agrostis capillaris*. Also small damp patches with *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Mercurialis perennis*, plus stands of immature *Fagus sylvatica* and *Larix decidua* plantation.



Wester Cochno Burn		
Compartment	Whole Site	
Easting	250208	
Northing	673685	
Date	Aug 2008	
Surveyor	Stuart Smith	
Score	3	
Interest Features	Woodland, old trees, common wildlife.	
Survey	Walk-over	
Management	None-intervention	
Species Diversity	Range of common communities - burn valley with fragments of broadleaved woodland, recent broadleaved plantation, rough grassland, scrub, bracken. Some old broadleaved trees. The diversity of communities indicates good species diversity. Moderate 3.	
Species Rarity	Common and widespread species. Moderate 2.	
Habitat Rarity	Common and widespread range of habitats. Moderate 3.	
Habitat Naturalness	Neglected pasture, now naturalising. Moderate 3.	
Habitat Extent	6.7Ha. A small site but contiguous with Cochno Park and Edinbarnet Wodland SINCS. Moderate 3.	
Connectivity	Contiguous with Cochno Park and Edinbarnet Woodland SINCS. Moderate 3.	
Reason For Selection	Good for general wildlife, and accessible to residents. Moderate 3.	

Wester Cochno Burn



Wester Cochno Burn Phase One Habitats



Wester Cochno Pa	arkland
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	250757
Northing	673753
Date	Aug 2008
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	3
Interest Features	Old trees. Common wildlife
Survey	Walk-over
Management	Commission management plan
Species Diversity	Range of common communities – recent broadleaved plantation, rough grassland, scrub, bracken. Some old broadleaved trees. Moderate 3.
Species Rarity	Common and widespread species. Moderate 2.
Habitat Rarity	Common and widespread range of habitats. Moderate 3.
Habitat Naturalness	Grounds of a neglected estate. Naturalising. Moderate 2.
Habitat Extent	25Ha. Viable areas of habitat, contiguous with other SINCs. Moderate 3.
Connectivity	Contiguous with Edinbarnet Wood and Wester Cochno Burn. Moderate 3.
Reason For	Central connection between Edinbarnet Wood and Wester
Selection	Cochno Burn, which together make viable area of woodland and associated agricultural habitats. Extremely accessible to local residents. Moderate 3.

Wester Cochno Parkland



Wester Cochno Parkland Phase One Habitats



Whiteleys Wood	
Compartment	Whole Site
Easting	238300
Northing	676700
Date	Aug 2008
Surveyor	Stuart Smith
Score	3
Interest Features	Woodland
Survey	Walk-over
Management	None-intervention
Species Diversity	A network of developing broadleaved woodland within improved
	pastures along burn valleys and continuing along the side of the
	A812 road. Common species only. Low 2.
Species Rarity	Common and widespread species. Low 2.
Habitat Rarity	Broadleaved woodland, largely immature, therefore relatively
	widespread habitat type. Moderate 3.
Habitat	Developing immature broadleaved woodland, not contiguous with
Naturalness	other woodlands. Low 2.
Habitat Extent	16Ha. Small but viable network of woodland strips. Low 2.
Connectivity	Spreading network of broadleaved woodland dividing
	arable/improved pastures, and extending along side of A812 where
	it links to similar woods. High 4.
Reason For	Only area of semi-natural habitat in an intensive agricultural area.
Selection	Most important for general connectivity. Moderate 3.

Whiteleys Wood



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