

ACTIONS Pipistrelle bat	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR (TO BE COMPLETED OR IN PLACE BY					
	lead	partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010
Policy and Legislation								
Pursue the principles and requirements of the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe.	SNH	ALA ABG ABatG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure due regard is taken of NPPG14 in respect of protected species.	ALA	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure the needs of pipistrelles are fully considered in local development plans and policies.	ALA	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure the needs of pipistrelles are fully considered in land management incentive schemes eg WGS, RSS esp where foraging/roosting may be affected.	SERAD	FWAG SNH ALA	•	•	•	•	•	•
Encourage appropriate water levels for aquatic insects.	SEPA	FWAG ALA	•	•	•	•	•	•
Promote use of safe methods of remedial timber treatment.	ALA	FWAG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Site and Species Safeguard and Management								
Identify and protect important summer and winter roosts.	ABatG	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Safeguard roosts and foraging against development and construction work.	SNH ABatG ALA		•	•	•	•	•	•
Encourage acceptance and understanding of existing roosts by owners and site managers.	SNH	ABatG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Encourage favourable management of land adjacent to known roosts in order to benefit foraging bats.	FWAG	FC ALA ABG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Species Management and protection								
Maintain and improve if necessary current licensing procedures for all bat workers.	SNH	ABatG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Advisory								
Ensure that appropriate information and/or training is given to all organisations and individuals whose work is likely to bring them into contact with bats, eg tree surgeons, environmental health officers, construction firms, roads engineers etc.	SNH ALA	ABG ABatG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure that advice and information on the legal and conservation status of pipistrelles is freely available to anyone who requests it.	SNH	ABatG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Research and Monitoring								
Continue to participate in the National Bat Monitoring Programme in order to identify any changes in pipistrelle status and distribution.	ABatG		•					
Continue regular monitoring of important maternity roosts and annual surveys of known hibernation sites.	ABatG		•	•	•	•	•	•
Continue to search for and record details of maternity roosts, hibernation sites, and foraging areas used by pipistrelles.	ABatG		•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure all records passed to SNH for collation.				•	•	•	•	•
Monitor the delivery of the plan yearly and in detail every 5 years, starting in 2002.	ABG			•	•	•	•	•
Communications and Publicity								
Continue regular programme of public events and educational activities in order to raise awareness of bat conservation issues.	ABatG	Ranger Services	•	•	•	•	•	•
Raise awareness of pipistrelle conservation issues among landowners and farmers, particularly regarding habitat management and roosting requirements in buildings.	ABatG SNH	FWAG Historic Scotland ABG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure that pipistrelle records are passed on to nominated national data base, in order to represent local populations at UK level.	ABatG	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ensure pipistrelle requirements are incorporated in Local Biodiversity Habitat Action plans as appropriate.	ABG	ABatG SNH		•	•	•	•	•

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Species Profile

UK Biodiversity Status:

Priority Species.

UK Lead partners:

RSPB.

Ayrshire Status:

Priority Species.

Relevant Habitat Action Plans:

Urban, Farmland, Woodland.

Statutory Protection:

Protected under the EC Birds Directive and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.



Song Thrush (*Turdus philomelos*)

Current Status

The song thrush is a common and widespread species but which is declining throughout the UK. It is a partial migrant; large numbers of continental breeders overwinter in the UK whilst many birds winter further south in Europe. Numbers were stable until the mid-1970s after which they declined steadily with an estimated reduction of 73% in farmland and 49% in woodland habitats.

Biodiversity Context

The UK Action Plan for the song thrush has the following objectives:

- Halt the decline in the numbers of song thrush in the UK by the year 2000;
- Maintain the range and population levels of song thrush, and where possible restore them to that of the 1970 estimate;
- Identify and implement priority research in order to formulate future conservation action.

Current Factors Causing Loss or Decline

The decline of song thrush numbers is thought to relate to the following factors:

- Changes in farming practice, affecting food supply and the availability of nesting sites, particularly the switch from spring to autumn sowing of cereals and increased use of pesticides;
- Severe winter weather and dry soil conditions affecting food supply;

Species Action Plan Objectives

Main Objective

Maintain and enhance the current population and distribution of the song thrush in Ayrshire.

Work Objectives

Objective 1

Establish the current distribution of the song thrush in Ayrshire.

Target

Develop a methodology for their monitoring by 2002, and implement annually thereafter

Objective 2

Raise awareness of the song thrush and its management requirements.

Target

Produce and distribute advice leaflets for farmers by 2002.

- Predation by corvids and foxes;
- Competition with blackbirds;
- Formal management of parklands and gardens, including use of herbicides, molluscicides and other pesticides resulting in reduced food supply;
- Hunting in Southern France.

Opportunities and Current Action

Recently the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) has carried out census work highlighting the song thrushes decline. BTO is currently undertaking a research project into species ecology and investigating causes of decline.

- The RSPB in collaboration with JNCC and the countryside agencies have prepared a species action plan;
- The RSPB has also made direct monetary appeals to its members to help mitigate the decline of songbirds including the song thrush.

ACTIONS Song Thrush	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR (TO BE COMPLETED OR IN PLACE BY)					
	lead	partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010
Policy and Legislation								
Promote the use of sensitive farming options in Ayrshire to benefit the song thrush.	SNH	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Site and Species Safeguard and Management								
Improve management of parkland e.g. increased shrub planting.	ALA ABG	ALA ABG	•	•	•	•	•	•
Promote wildlife gardening among the general public for the benefit of the song thrush and other species.	ALA ABG	ALA ABG		•	•	•	•	•
Advisory								
Advise landowners of the presence, legal status and conservation requirements of the species.	SNH	SNH	•	•	•	•	•	•
Research and Monitoring								
Encourage research on the ecological requirements of the species to identify causes of decline.	SNH	SNH	•	•				
Encourage annual monitoring of the species in Ayrshire to allow for national species monitoring.	SNH RSPB ABRG	SNH RSPB ABRG	•	•				
Promote research on the effects of woodland management and design on song thrush populations.	ABG	ABG		•	•	•	•	•
Monitor the delivery of the plan yearly and in detail every 5 years, starting in 2002.	ABG	ABG		•	•	•	•	•
Communications and Publicity								
Produce suitable promotional materials to raise awareness among the general public of the song thrush and how human activities affect the species population.	SNH RSPB ABG	SNH RSPB ABG		•	•	•	•	•

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Species Profile

UK Biodiversity Status:

Priority Species.

UK Lead Partners:

EA on behalf of the UK Water Vole Steering Group.

Ayrshire Status:

Local populations scattered throughout Ayrshire.

Relevant Habitat Action Plans:

Wetlands, Uplands & Farmland Habitat Plans.

Statutory Protection:

Special protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.



Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*)

Current Status

UK Status

The water vole is found throughout Britain but is usually associated with lowland areas near water. It was once very common along riverbanks, streams, ditches, lochs and ponds but is now thought to be one of the fastest declining mammal species in the country. A recent survey carried out between 1996 and 1997 indicated an accelerating loss of sites compared to previous surveys carried out in the 1980's.

Local Status

In Ayrshire, the data on distribution of water voles appears to be patchy. However, it seems that small populations are present in the lower reaches of the Stinchar, Girvan, Doon and Ayr catchments. The Garnock, Lugton and Irvine catchments support localised water vole colonies at sites offering suitable habitats. Records also indicate that in the uppermost reaches of the Cree catchment, which is on the border with South Ayrshire, locally healthy water vole populations exist comprising black, brindled and brown voles.

Ecology and Management

The water vole is the largest of the British voles weighing between 200-350g with male voles normally slightly larger than females. As a result of their size, they are commonly mistaken for the water rat.

Water voles are primarily herbivorous, primarily feeding on the lush aerial stems and leaves of waterside vegetation of grasses, sedges, rushes and reeds.

During the winter months, roots and barks of woody shrubs and trees form an important part of the diet, together with rhizomes, bulbs and roots of herbaceous plants. In the autumn, water voles will eat the fruits from shrubs and trees.

Species Action Plan Objectives

Main Objective

Restore water voles to their former (1970) distribution in Ayrshire.

Work Objectives

Objective 1

Establish current distribution of water vole within Ayrshire.

Target

Produce a distribution map by 2002.

Objective 2

Achieve appropriate management of watercourses and wetland habitats to maintain and enhance the current distribution and abundance of water voles in Ayrshire.

Target

Incorporate management measures for water voles in catchment management plans for rivers within Ayrshire, to be completed for all major catchments by 2005.

Water voles prefer a predominately earth bank profile that shows a stepped or steep incline into which the voles can burrow and create nest chambers above the water table. They use a series of burrows which are dug into a soft riverbank. These include residential burrows, comprising many entrances, inter-connecting tunnels, food storage and nest chambers, the bolt holes consisting of short tunnels ending in a single chamber. Nest chambers are located at various levels in the steepest part of the bank and the nest is made of shredded grass.

Permanent water is essential during periods of low flow in summer, while sites that suffer total submersion during

prolonged periods of winter flooding are untenable. Survival and dispersal of voles during prolonged flooding is currently poorly understood, but many may run the risk of predation in moving to higher ground away from the river.

Above ground, the water vole's activity is largely confined to runs in dense vegetation within two metres of the water's edge. They appear to prefer rushes, sedges, reeds, particularly those with a high layering of grasses and herbaceous species. In Scotland, there are many sites at high altitude where voles live in wet flushes on hillsides.

Abundant water vole populations may be found where the conditions favour a slow-flowing water course, less than 3m wide, around 1m in depth and where extreme fluctuations in water levels are rare. The upper reaches of the rivers, small backwaters and ditch systems, canals and pond habitat appear to be strongholds, as well as mink-free habitats.

The increasing day length of spring stimulates breeding which lasts from March to October, and the females may produce 2 to 5 litters annually, each of 5-8 young. Early-born young may breed that Autumn but most reach sexual maturity after their first winter. Water voles can survive three winters but this is the exception as mortality rates may be very high among dispersing juveniles.

Current Factors Causing Loss or Decline

UK Factors

A variety of factors have been proposed to explain the nationwide decline in the water vole population. The factors potentially contributing to the decline in numbers include degradation or fragmentation of habitat through changes in riparian habitat, changes in the fluctuation of water levels, pollution and predation by mink.

Ayrshire Factors

Habitat Degradation & Fragmentation:

- Grazing pressure by livestock: Heavily grazed sites tend to be devoid of plant growth and can be heavily poached. Trampling by cattle may lead to the bank being unsuitable for water vole burrows.

- River engineering, bank protection and maintenance work: Widening and deepening of rivers could have a potentially damaging impact on the water vole habitat. River bank reinforcement with gabions or sheet piling are methods used which are unsympathetic to the needs of water voles.
- Opencast mining: Voles at high altitude are particularly sensitive to the continual degradation of their habitat due to the techniques used in opencast mining.

Predation

Within the UK, it appears that there is little doubt that mink have contributed to the elimination of the water vole once mink are resident on a river. Therefore, it is likely that the presence of mink in several of the water systems has contributed to the decline in water vole numbers in Ayrshire.

Opportunities and Current Actions

The Vincent Wildlife Trust collect and collate local water vole records and these sites have been included as part of the latest national survey.

River management schemes to improve habitat quality have been encouraged through the Countryside Premium Scheme. The water vole will also be one of Ayrshire's local priorities in SERAD's new Rural Stewardship Scheme, into which the Countryside Premium Scheme is to be absorbed. Riparian options will be retained in the new scheme.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust are participating in a national public survey called Volewatch. The aim of this survey is to encourage the submission of water vole records.

References

Anon. (1995), Biodiversity: UK Steering Group Report, Volume 2: Action Plans, HMSO, London.

Strachan, R., (1998), Water Vole Conservation Handbook, Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, University of Oxford.

ACTIONS Water Vole	POTENTIAL DELIVERERS		YEAR (TO BE COMPLETED OR IN PLACE BY)					
	lead	partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2010
Policy and Legislation								
Ensure that water voles are included in all relevant catchment management plans.		all					•	•
Ensure that planners are aware of water vole locations when considering granting planning permission. Aim to promote the protection of these populations and have no net loss of habitat. Use planning conditions / agreements to protect water vole habitats.	SEPA ALA	all	•	•	•	•	•	•
Site and Species Safeguard and Management								
Encourage better management and protection of water vole habitats i.e. through promotion of agri-environment schemes.	SNH	FWAG SEPA SWT SAC farmers	•	•	•	•	•	•
Research and Monitoring								
Review existing records of water voles in Ayrshire.	VWT	SWT SNH		•				
Assess whether further water vole surveys are required.	VWT	SWT SNH		•				
Collate distribution of mink in Ayrshire.	SNH	all		•	•	•	•	•
If research shows that reduction in mink would have a beneficial effect, examine possibility and desirability of promoting responsible mink control programmes.	SNH	ALA SAC farmers		•				
Monitor the delivery of the plan yearly and in detail every 5 years, starting in 2002.	ABG			•	•	•	•	•

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Appendices

AYRSHIRE LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Wildlife Sites

Other Designated Sites

Glossary

Key to Abbreviated Terms



APPENDIX 1

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (Biological Category)

North Ayrshire

Cockinhead Moss	NS356490	Ballochmartin Bay	NS182570
DykeneukMoss	NS345472	Bogside Flats	NS305394
Ashgrove Loch	NS275443	Benlister Glen	NR991311
Western Gailes	NS320358	Arran Moors	
Gleann Dubh	NR985335	Arran northern mountains	NR945439
Kames Bay	NS171550	South coast ofArran	NR951208
Skelmorlie Glen	NS207662	Clauchlands point - Corrygills	NS048338
Bankhead Moss, Beith	NS347506		

South Ayrshire

Ailsa Craig	NX 020998	Knockdolian Hill	NX 113848
Ballantrae Shingle Beach	NX 080818	Maidens to Doonfoot	NS316194
Craig Wood	NX 134829		- 265177
Craighead Quarry	NS 234013		NS 251158
	NS 232011		- 254139
Dundonald Wood	NS363343		NS 242110
Girvan to Ballantrae Coast	NX 095874		- 219095
	NX153935	Martnaham Loch and Wood	NS 393173
Turnberry Lighthouse to	NS 196072	River Ayr Gorge (Part)	NS 460253
Port Murray	- 207081	South Threave	NS 251083
Knockdaw Hill	NX155883	Troon GolfLinks and Foreshore	NS 335287
	NX166877	Turnberry Dunes	NS119062
Aldons Hill	NX183900	Feoch Meadows	NX 270821
Littleton and Balhamie Hills	NX 130867	Glen App and Galloway Moors	SSSI/cSAC
	NX 135882	Auchalton	NS 336037
Bennane Head Grasslands	NX 110880		
	NX 099863		
	NX 094864		

East Ayrshire

River Ayr Gorge, Failford	NS 460253	Loch Doon	NX 497975
Barlosh Moss	NS 486185	Muirkirk Uplands SSSI	
Blood Moss and Slot Burn	NS 679318	Merick Kells SSSI/cSAC	
Bogton Loch	NS 470052	Ness Glen	NX 477021
Dalmellington Moss	NS 465064		

APPENDIX 2

Wildlife Sites

Wildlife Sites are areas of importance to wildlife which have been surveyed and then assessed by a team of local experts. Provisional Wildlife Sites are sites which have not yet been formally assessed. These sites may or may not yet have been surveyed.

North Ayrshire Wildlife Sites

NS285419	Ardeer Fen	NS302402	Garnock / Irvine Estuary
NS273417	Ardeer Quarry	NS217664	Skelmorlie Glen
NS171569	Barbay Hill - Great Cumbræ	NS341480	South Auchenmade
NS166586	Bell Bay to Whitebay		

South Ayrshire Wildlife Sites

NS 328184	Alloway Railway
NS320194	Doonfootand Greenan
NS362255	Pow Mill Wood

North Ayrshire Provisional Wildlife Sites

NS344395	Annick Water	NS306469	Dusk Water
NS289400	Ardeer Spit	NS348472	DykeneukMoss
NS225427	Ardrossan to Seamil Shore	NS327427	Eglinton Park
NS358474	Auchetiber Moss	NS172542	Farland Point Great Cumbræ
NS262506	Auldmuir Burn/Caaf Water	NS151555	Fintray Bay to Portachur Point
NS226487	Ballees and Blackshaw Hills	NS328356	Gailes Marsh
NS349503	Bankhead Moss	NS306512	Garnock Valley(Pitcon to Brownhill)
NS362514	Barrmill Quarry	NS235491	Gill Wood and Quarry
NS306417	Bartonholm	NS322368	Glasgow Gailes Golf Course Area
NS315488	Bathbankand Lambridden	NS219505	Glen Burn (Crosbie to North Southannan)
NS231582	Blae Loch		
NS242552	Blaeloch and Green Hills	NS280590	Glengarnock
NS397531	Blaelochhead	NS213593	Gogo Water and Greeto Water
NS306480	Blair Estate	NS217592	Gogo Water
NS296487	Blairland Bing/River Garnock	NS357548	Grange Hill
NS378562	Brownmuir/Rowbank/ Barcraigs Reservoirs	NS379531	Hessilhead Quarry
NS301554	Burnside Burn and Pundeavon Burn Woods	NS328464	High Gooseloa/Lylestone Quarry
		NS212428	Horse Island
NS247503	Caaf and Knockendon Reservoirs	NS182502	Hunterston to Portencross and Goldenberry Hill
NS232432	Castlehill Ardrossan	NS307403	Irvine Golf Course
NS244647	Coalhill	NS316466	Jamestone Quarry
NS230583	Cockle Loch	NS221578	Kelburn/Fairlie Glen
NS175565	Craigengour Wood Great Cumbræ	NS210684	Kelly Glen and Reservoir
		NS330545	Kilbirnie Loch
NS245455	Darleith	NS314431	Kilwinning to Dreghorn
NS206493	Drumilling Hill		Disused Railway
		NS206475	Kirktonhall Glen

North Ayrshire Provisional Wildlife Sites (cont)

NS195630	Knock Castle	NS300550	Paduff Burn Woods
NS238478	Knockewart Hills	NS295532	Pitcon Burn
NS211573	Largs Golf Course	NS209550	Portencross to Burnfoot Fairlie
NS154518	Little Cumbrae	NS335523	Powgreen burn to White Spot
NS355385	Lower Annick Water	NS352371	River Irvine
NS363465	Lugton Water (Wardlaw to Lugton)	NS238459	Rowanside Burn
NS295469	Monkcastle/Garnock Valley	NS240547	Rye Water (North Burn to Ryefield House)
NS332453	Monkredding/Sevenacre Wood	NS190480	Seamill to Ardneil Bay
NS307461	Montgreenan to Cockenzie Disused Railway	NS327371	Shewalton Sandpits
NS332432	Montgreenan and Lugton Water	NS345353	Shewalton Moss
NS257567	Muirhead & Camphill Reservoir	NS353532	Spiers School
NS253467	Munnoch Reservoir	NS227476	Square Wood
NS174552	Ninian Brae Wood Great Cumbrae	NS263410	Stevenson Dunes
NS235650	Noddsdale Water (Brisbane Glen)	NS289529	Swinelees Quarry
NS393525	Old Mill Quarry	NS210472	Tarbert Hill
NS301450	Outerwood/Garnock Valley	NS255460	Tinkers hill (Tinklerhill)
NS367403	Overton Marsh	NS346555	Woodside

South Ayrshire Provisional Wildlife Sites

NX197896	Aldon Hill	NS339098	Drumore Loch
NS391241	Auchincruive Marsh	NS353333	Dundonald Hills
NS287041	Baldrongan Burn	NS248151	Dunure to Drumbane Burn
NX130900	Ballantrae to Girvan	NS380106	Dyrock and Backglen Burn
NS245005	Bargany	NS425293	Fail Loch
NS380114	Barnshean Loch and Loch Croot	NS428280	Fail Moss
NS415208	Barquhey Wood	NX250815	Feoch Burn
NX136785	Beneraird Moorland	NS391182	Fergus Loch
NX200827	Black Loch and Kirkie Loch	NS345303	Fullarton Wood
NS325115	Blairbowie Flushes	NS408223	Gadgirth
NS366055	Blairquhan	NX057713	Galloway Burn to Downan Point
NX225983	Camregan Hill and Penwhapple Burn	NX185993	Girvan Mains to Balkenna
NS349162	Carluie Loch	NX204964	Glen Doune and Troweir Hill
NS342155	Carluie Reservoirs	NX155826	Glen Tig, Loch Meraddie and Dunnack Burn
NS469324	Carnell and Cessnock Water	NX080760	Glenapp
NS277151	Carrick Hills	NX092807	Glenapp Castle Woodland
NS225048	Chapelton Burn	NS243111	Goatsgreen to Katie Gray's Rocks
NS323097	Chapelton Loch	NS356093	Guiltree Wood
NS374254	Clune	NS311094	Heart Loch
NS395328	Coodham	NX089791	Kilantringan Loch
NX274799	Corwar Estate	NX227833	Kildonan
NS263065	Craigdow Loch	NS312033	Kilkerran
NX335911	Craigenreoch and Eldrick Hill	NS332043	Kirkbride Glen
NS231011	Craighead Bank Wood	NS334085	Kirkmichael House
NS428155	Craigs of Kyle	NX140880	Knockdaw Hill & Knockormal Hill
NX229813	Cross Water	NX253827	Laggan Loch
NS315144	Culroy Burn and Pinmore Burn	NS290007	Lindsayston Burn
NS230096	Culzean Country Park	NS372163	Lindston Loch
NS338308	Darley Plantation		
NX288765	Drumlamford Lochs		

NX432960	Loch Breckbowie	NX250925	River Stinchar (Minuntion to Pingerrach Burn)
NX262797	Loch Duisk	NS475296	Rottenrow
NX202842	Loch Lig	NS338192	Rozelle
NS380080	Loch Spallander and Cloncaird Moor	NX405907	Shalloch on Minnoch and Tarfessock
NS286058	Lochspouts and Ghaist Glen	NS392118	Shankston Loch
NS384167	Martnaham Fen	NS335033	Shaws Knowe
NS267101	Mochrum Hill	NX290840	Shentulloch Knowe and Black Clauchrie
NS270092	Mochrum Loch	NS348348	Shewalton Moss
NX220865	Muck Water	NS420040	Straiton Hills
NX260975	Penwhapple Reservoir	NS427280	Tarbolton Loch
NS385271	Raith Burn and Ladykirk	NS347073	Tranew Flushes
NS425240	River Ayr (Annbank to Stair)	NS210004	Trochrague
NS367213	River Ayr (Craigie Park to Mainholm)	NS320320	Troon North Foreshore
NS395235	River Ayr (Oswald Bridge to Tarholm Bridge)	NS343291	Troon South Wood
NS470260	River Ayr, Stair to Barskimming	NS196072	Turnberry Castle to Maidens
NS340168	River Doon (Doonholm to Brae of Auchendrane)	NX223939	Water of Assel
NS340135	River Doon (Monkwood to Dalrymple Wood)	NS433198	Water of Coyle (Bridgend to Hill of Sheil)
NX163857	River Stinchar (Colmonell to Poundland)	NS409214	Water of Coyle (River Ayr to the Cusharts)
NX104832	River Stinchar (Knockenfinnick to Knockdolian)	NS450265	Water of Fail and Montgomerie Castle
NX321960	River Stinchar (Milton to Black Hill)	NS275023	Water of Girvan (Dailly to Kilkerran)
		NS305055	Water of Girvan (Hamilton Bridge to Carsloe)
		NX155925	Water of Lendal to Byne Hill
		NS405165	Whitehill High Woods

East Ayrshire Provisional Wildlife Sites

NS650070	Afton Uplands	NS555280	Cleuch Burn
NS600240	Airds Moss	NS460463	Clonherb
NS620368	Allanton Plains	NS570080	Connel Burn/Benty Cowan
NS460020	Auchenroy/Glenmount Uplands	NS670156	Corsencon Hill
NS540308	Auchmannoch Woods	NS377374	Craig House
NS489184	Barlosh Moss	NS525457	Craigendunton Reservoir
NS476169	Belston Loch	NS476035	Craigengillan and Ness Glen Woodland
NS495083	Benbeoch/Pennyvenie Glen	NS492326	Craighead
NS498174	Bent Burn	NS460960	Craiglee Uplands
NS535244	Bogend Burn Scrub	NS458414	Crawfurdland Estate
NS437137	Bow Burn and Ashentree Glen Wood	NS540442	Crins Hill
NS500020	Bryan's Heights	NS485304	Crosshands Heath/Friendlesshead Hill
NS521352	Burn Ann and Holywell	NS495067	Cumnock Burn/Pennyvenie Bing
NS453450	Burnfoot Reservoir	NS628224	Dalfad Moss
NS503190	Burnock Water	NS557130	Dalgig Plantation
NS409364	Caprington Castle and Estate	NS458332	Dallars Mains
NS410402	Carmel Water	NS572103	Dalleagles Woodland
NS479328	Carnell and Cessnock Water	NS388107	Dallowie Burn Woods
NS535260	Catrine Voes	NS484054	Dalmellington Town Common
NS507287	Cessnock Water	NS437396	Dean Castle Country Park

East Ayrshire Provisional Wildlife Sites (cont)

NS468060	Doon Valley Wetlands	NS668271	Marchouse Hill
NS542203	Dumfries House	NS520120	Martyre's Moss
NS460095	Dunaskin Glen/Benquhat Hill	NS447420	Meikle Mosside
NS442083	Dunaskin Ironworks	NS664137	Merkland Wood
NS426495	Dunlop House	NS347454	Montgreenan and Lugton Water
NS480371	East Holm Wetlands	NS650310	MuirkirkNorth Uplands
NS512484	Fenwick Moor	NS690220	MuirkirkSouth Uplands
NS504302	Friendlesshead Farm	NS637262	Netherwell Wood Farm
NS575180	Glaisnock Glen/Velvetere Wood	NS604144	New Cumnock Wetlands
NS562153	Glaisnock Moss/Carnival Hill	NS595140	Nith Bridge
NS620100	Glen Afton	NS640136	Nith Flood Plain
NS579420	Glen Water	NS437414	North Craig Reservoir
NS750286	Glenbuck Loch, Woodland and Floodplain	NS497377	Orchard Plantation and West Belvedere
NS621200	Glenmuir Water (Lugton to Kyle Castle)	NS519281	Oxenshaw Bridge
NS695198	Glenmuirshaw	NS564427	Pley Moss
NS575350	Glenoul Burn, Logan Moss and Distinkhorn	NS485390	Polbaith Burn and Castlehill Glen
NS638191	Guelt	NS455147	Rankinston Scrub
NS413467	Hillhouse and Water Plantation	NS445350	Riccarton Moss
NS565183	Horsecleugh Glen Woodland	NS588125	Rigfoot/Lanemark Bogside Wetlands
NS431331	Howcommon (Craigie Hill)	NS545265	River Ayr (Damhead to Nether Heilar)
NS694268	Kames Hill Woodland	NS610265	River Ayr (Mid Heilar to Chapelhouse)
NS425144	Kerse Loch	NS675260	River Ayr Floodplain
NS698278	KirkPlantation	NS390141	River Doon (Dalrymple to Patna)
NS550365	Lanfine Estate	NS110136	River Doon Woodland
NS515375	Loudoun Castle Woods and Waterside	NS445468	Robertland and Swinzie Burn
NS608379	Loudoun Hill	NS433424	Rowallan Estate
NS613210	Low Moss	NS588184	Ryderston Belt
NS612210	Low Moss	NS563195	Shankston Wood
NS590225	Lugar Loch Wetlands	NS440235	Stair Wood/Dalmore Bank
NS590210	Lugar Water (Holmhead to Braehead)	NS460382	Templeton Burn and Armsheugh
NS500230	Lugar Water and Auchinleck Estate	NS440215	Trabboch Wetlands
NS416534	Lugton Moss	NS422344	Treesbank Estate
NS650135	Mansfield, Garclaugh and Garepool Burns	NS386500	Upper Lugton Water
		NS428077	Wallace Moor/Keirs Hill
		NS433197	Water of Coyle/Drongan Wood

APPENDIX 3

Other Designated Sites

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Grid Ref.	Site name
NX 020998	Ailsa Craig

Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC)

Grid Ref.	Site name
NX 450840 NX 510860	Merrick Kells
NX165925, NX 183900 NX 155883, NX 166877 NX 130867, NX 135882	LendalfootHills Complex
NS356490	Cockinhead Moss
NS345472	DykeneukMoss
NS347506	Bankhead Moss, Beith
NR 965305	Arran Moors, pSPA
NS 632264	Muirkirk Uplands & North Lowther pSPA
NS 615254	Airds Moss pSPA

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Grid Ref.	Site name
NS263410	Stevenson Dunes
NS 480372	East Holmes Wetland (proposed)
NS 535260	Catrine Voes (proposed)
NS 216085	Maidens shore (proposed)

Other Reserves

	Site name
RSPB Reserve	Airds Moss & Horse Island
SWT Reserve	Knockshinnoch Lagoon
SWT Reserve	Dalmellington Moss

APPENDIX 4

Glossary

Afforestation	The planting of trees.
Base	A chemical compound which combines with an acid to form a salt and water.
Benthic	Living at or within the seabed.
Bern Convention	The convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats which was ratified in 1983 in the UK. Through this special protection is given to endangered or vulnerable species.
Biodiversity	The biological diversity of life.
Biodiversity Action Plan	A plan which outlines actions aimed at the conservation and enhancement of species and habitats.
Bonn Convention	The convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.
EC Birds Directive	A European Directive which requires member states to protect wild birds and their habitats to an ecologically and scientifically sound level and in particular those listed in its Annexes.
EC Habitats Directive	A European Directive which requires member states to maintain and/or restore natural habitats and species to a favourable conservation status and in particular those listed in the Annexes.
Eutrophic	Water that is rich in one or more nutrient, for example nitrogen.
Habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.
Invertebrate	Any animal lacking a backbone. This includes all species not classified as vertebrates.
Lichen	A small plant formed by the symbiotic association of a fungus and an algae. These occur as crusty patches or bushy growths on trees, buildings, the ground etc.
Maritime Heath	Heathland found on coastal areas.
Mesotrophic	Water with a narrow range of nutrients, in particular total phosphorous and nitrogen.
Minerotrophic	Wetlands that are fed by streams and ground water.
Oligotrophic	Water containing few or little nutrients.
Ombrotrophic	Wetlands fed by rain.
Pelagic	Distributed throughout the column depth of the sea.
Red Data Book	International catalogue of species rare or in danger of extinction.
Species	A group of organisms that is capable of reproducing and producing fertile offspring.
Vertebrate	Any animal possessing a bony skeleton and backbone.
Wildlife and Countryside Act	The Act which affords a general level of protection to all UK habitats and species.

APPENDIX 5

Key to abbreviated terms

Term	Abbreviation
Area of Special Protection	ASP
Countryside Premium Scheme	CPS
Environmentally Sensitive Area	ESA
Indicative Forestry Strategy	IFS
Land Classification Survey	LCS
Local Nature Reserve	LNR
Listed Wildlife Site	LWS
National Planning Policy Guideline	NPPG
National Peatland Resource Guideline	NPRG
National Vegetation Class	NVC
Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Farming Activities	PEPFFA
Regional Environmental Education Forum	REEF
Rural Stewardship Scheme	RSS
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation	SINC
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI
Proposed Site of Special Scientific Interest	pSSSI
Special Area of Conservation	SAC
Candidate Special Area of Conservation	cSAC
Special Protection Area	SPA
Proposed Special Protection Area	pSPA
Provisional Wildlife Site	PWS
Targeted Inputs for Better Rural Environment	TIBRE
Woodland Grant Scheme	WGS