

## Inner Forth Habitat Network Concept Maps (East & West) User Guide

When using the Inner Forth Habitat Network Concept Maps (East & West) to inform your work, plan or allocate resources, a further detailed assessment or ground-truthing of each site and the P impacts of proposed changes should be undertaken with reference to additional, up-to-date habitat, protected area and land-use data sources.

The Inner Forth Habitat Network Concept Maps (East & West) were produced through the Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot (2018) as a guide to inform future decision making in the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) areas of Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Fife. The Pilot followed an integrated ecological coherence approach to identify the best places within the area to carry out management interventions (habitat creation and/or enhancements) to maximise ecological, ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits whilst also considering practical constraints and opportunities. The concept maps express collaboratively agreed priorities based on these benefits. They do not indicate a desire to create habitat types in any given area and do not preclude other habitat enhancement works taking place. Ecological Coherence: A Practitioners' Guide, outlines the approach: http://www.ecocolife.scot/ & www.innerforthlandscape.co.uk

## Glossary

- Conservation and Management: Areas of existing habitat that the Pilot defined as important to protect for one of the following key habitat types identified within the Inner Forth: Woodland; Grassland and Open Mosaic Habitat or Rivers and Wetland.
- Conservation and Restoration: Areas of existing habitat that the Pilot defined as important to protect for one of the following key habitat types identified within the Inner Forth: Peatland and Heathland or Intertidal.
- Opportunity Network: Areas where the Pilot identified most opportunity to create or enhance one of the five key habitat types within the Inner Forth: Woodland; Grassland and Open Mosaic Habitat; Peatland and Heathland; Intertidal; or River and Wetland. These may not show functional habitat connectivity or modelled habitat integration.

Layer Name	Data Source	Description of the Layer
Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot	The Pilot extended over four local authorities within the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN): Stirling, Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Fife. NB the Pilot and CSGN areas do not include Loch Lomond and Trossachs National Park or eastern Fife.	<ul> <li>The section of the CSGN area considered as part of the Pilot. The landscape supports a range of land uses and opportunities to enhance the coherence of the overall habitat network. Through the Pilot, places were identified or restoration) or as having opportunities to develop networks for: Woodland; Grassland and Open Mosaic Ha and Wetland. In addition, there will exist a range of ways to enhance the coherence of the habitat network ac additionally exist within the 'blank' sections of the map. Depending on existing land use, opportunities will inceed additionally exist within the 'blank' sections of the map. Depending on existing land use, opportunities will inceed additionally exist and orchards.</li> <li>Trees, hedgerows and orchards.</li> <li>Wildflower meadows, bee and beetle banks and field margins.</li> <li>Wild bird cover.</li> <li>SUDS, raingardens, ponds, riparian buffer strips.</li> <li>Wildlife friendly management of communications network buffer strips.</li> </ul>
Designated sites – SSSI, SAC or SPA	Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)	<ul> <li>Sites within the Pilot area designated for protection at a national or international level:</li> <li>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are areas of land and water considered to best represent our geomorphology or a mixture of these natural features. SSSI is a statutory designation made by SNH u 2004.</li> <li>Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are designated under the EU Habitats Directive for habitats and it Special Protection Areas (SPA) are classified under the EU Birds Directive to protect birds that are rar birds that are regular visitors.</li> <li>SACs and SPAs are part of the Natura 2000 network of nature conservation sites across Europe. In Scotland th Regulations. (source: www.nature.scot)</li> </ul>
Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)	Local authority specific data from Stirling Council, Falkirk Council, Fife Nature Records Centre and The Wildlife Information Centre (Clackmannanshire area data).	<ul> <li>Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS) identify locally important natural heritage that could be damaged by c</li> <li>Listed wildlife site (LWS)</li> <li>Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</li> <li>Local Geodiversity Site (LGS) – also known as Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)</li> <li>The designation signals to planners and developers where there are natural features of some merit. For speci sites have been identified and proposed, or how sites are considered in the planning process, please contact t www.nature.scot)</li> </ul>
Peatland & Heathland Conservation and Restoration	SNH Carbon and Peatland map with additions from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where the conservation, restoration and management of existing peatland or heathland is the priority

## March 2019

nd habitats that offer diverse and complementary tified as important for conservation (and management Habitat; Peatland and Heathland; Intertidal; or Rivers across the Pilot area. These are not mapped and will include but are not limited to:

ur natural heritage in terms of flora, fauna, geology, I under the Nature Conservation (Scotland) Action

d non-bird species. are or vulnerable in Europe as well as all migratory

these sites are given legal protection by the Habitats

y development. Types of LNCS include

ecific details of each LNCS site shown on this map, how t the relevant local authority. (source:

ty for the coherence of the habitat network.

Peatland & Heathland Opportunity Network	Participation from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where opportunities for enhancement, of peatland and heathland should be prioritised for the cohere
Grassland & Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) Conservation and Management	Grassland Integrated Habitat Network layer from local authorities plus OMH sites from Buglife with additions from Pilot workshops attendees.	<ul> <li>Places where conservation and management of existing grassland, unimproved grassland or OMH is the prior</li> <li>Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land (OMH) is a UKBAP Priority Habitat that represe range of previous land uses associated with the sites, which include coal mining, industry and housir urban and former industrial landscapes. The habitat supports many species and some habitat types pioneer communities and flower-rich grasslands. The areas have been described as important habitat species or Red Data Book/List species.</li> </ul>
Grassland & Open Mosaic Habitat (OMH) Opportunity Network	Participation from Pilot workshop attendees.	<ul> <li>Places where opportunities for creation and enhancement of grassland, unimproved grassland and OMH (inc prioritised for the coherence of the habitat network.</li> <li>See above for a description of OMH.</li> </ul>
Rivers & Wetland Conservation and Management	Integrated Habitat Network layer from local authorities with additions from SEPA prioritised action mapping and Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where the conservation and management of existing river and wetland habitats (including pond, lake, habitat network.
Rivers & Wetland Opportunity Network	Participation from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where opportunities for creation and enhancement of riparian and wetland habitats (including pond, l coherence of the habitat network.
Intertidal Conservation	Integrated Habitat Network layer from local authorities with additions from SEPA prioritised action mapping and Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where the conservation of existing intertidal habitat is the priority for the coherence of the habitat ner
Intertidal Opportunity Network	Participation from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where opportunities for creation of intertidal habitat should be prioritised for the coherence of the ha
Woodland Conservation and Management	Ancient Woodland Inventory with additions from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where conservation and management of existing broadleaved woodland is the priority for the coherer
Woodland Opportunity Network	Participation from Pilot workshop attendees.	Places where opportunities for creation and enhancement of broadleaved woodland (this includes hedgerow coherence of the habitat network.
Urban Opportunity Areas	Desk based exercise of identifying conurbations shown on a 1:50000 OS map.	<ul> <li>Built-up areas where there are a range of opportunities to enhance the ecological coherence of the habitat n through collaboration with local authorities, businesses, developers, schools, communities and householders</li> <li>Green roofs and green walls.</li> <li>Street trees, hedgerows and urban orchards.</li> <li>Wildflower planting at a range of scales.</li> <li>SUDS, raingardens and ponds.</li> <li>Wildlife friendly management of verges, gardens and greenspaces.</li> </ul>

## Acknowledgements

The Inner Forth Habitat Network Pilot was supported by the LIFE financial instrument of the European Community and delivered as part of the EcoCo LIFE project: LIFE13 BIO/UK/000428 between October and December 2018. Practitioners from the following organisations contributed to co-designing, mapping and discussing the Inner Forth Habitat Network Concept and associated ambitions following the approach outlined in *Ecological Coherence: A Practitioners' Guide* (available to download from the EcoCo and Inner Forth Futures website): Buglife Scotland, Central Scotland Green Network Trust, Clackmannanshire Council, Falkirk Council, Fife Council, Forth Rivers Trust, Froglife, Inner Forth Futures, Plantlife, RSPB Scotland, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Wildlife Trust, Stirling Council, The Wildlife Information Centre, Woodland Trust.

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riority for the coherence of the habitat network. esents a diverse range of sites, largely because of the using. OMH is concentrated in, but not confined to, es that are a priority for nature conservation, such as poitats for many UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority

including wildflower meadows or strips) should be

ke, fen, marsh) is the priority for the coherence of the

d, lake, fen and marsh) should be prioritised for the

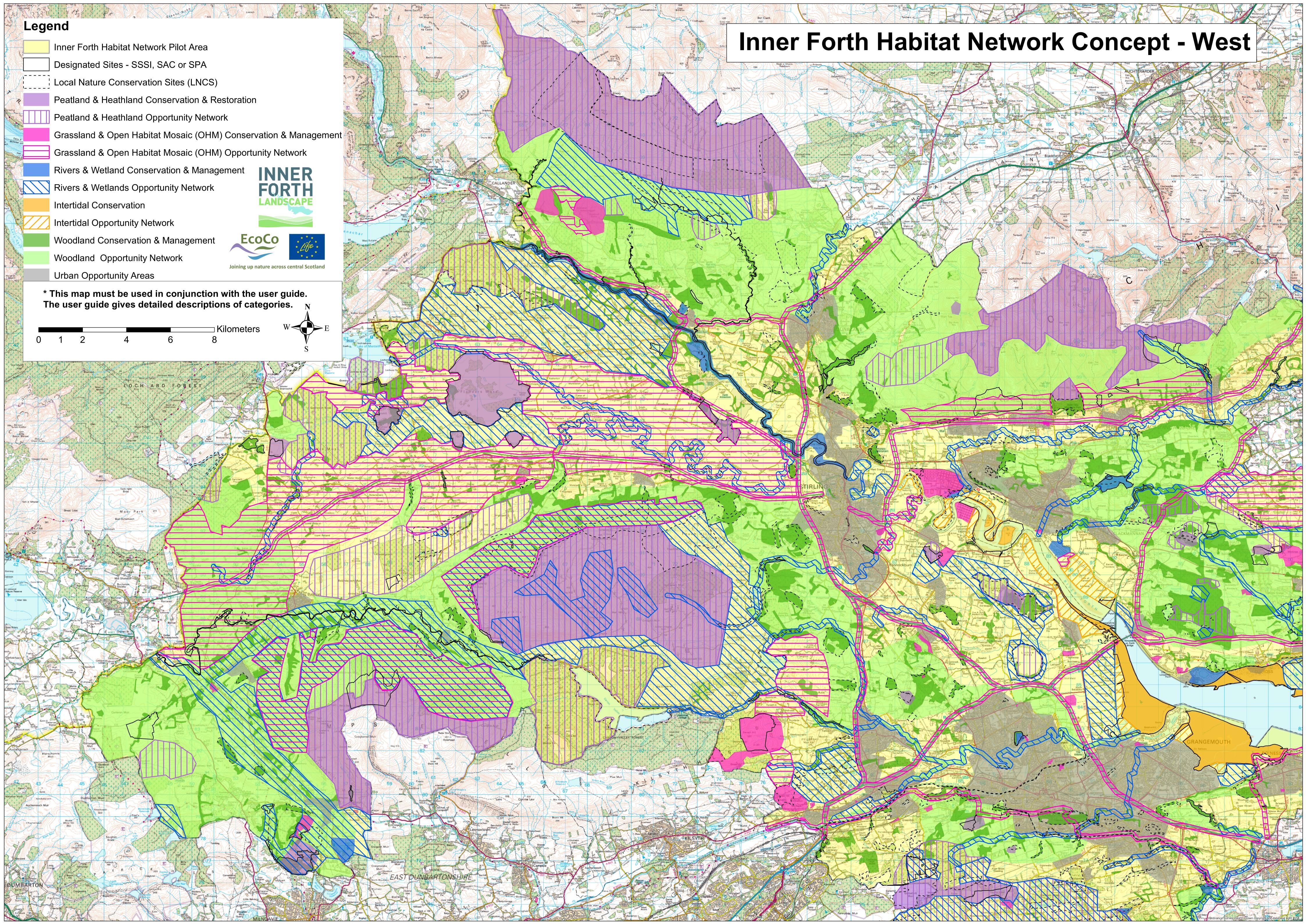
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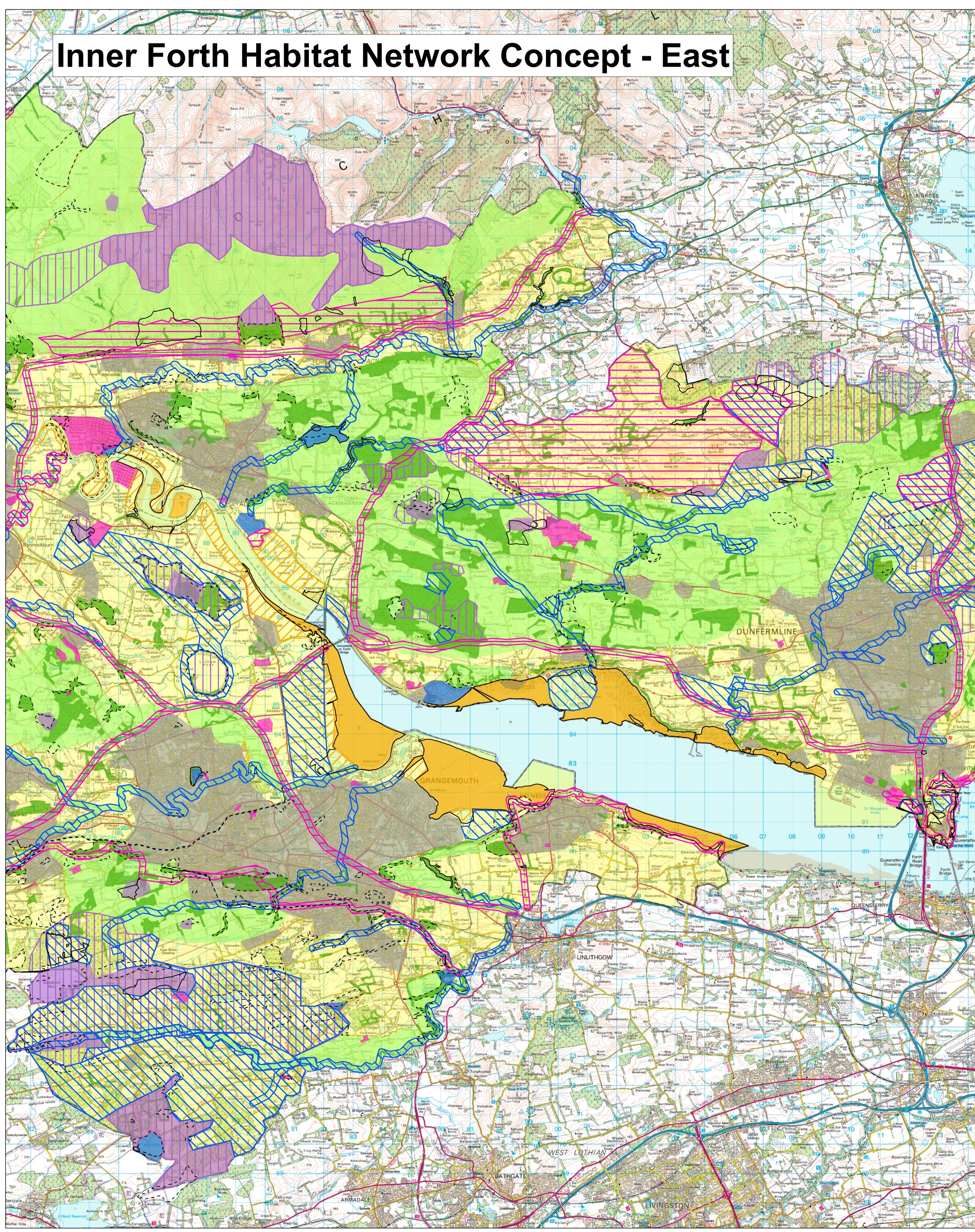
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ows, orchards and trees) should be prioritised for the

t network and deliver benefits for people and wildlife ers. Opportunities include but should not limited to:





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Birnie Granton Rocks Point S. B. C.D.

